

Data Entry Specs 1.1.2

Wolfgang Schmidle, Klaus Thoden, Malcolm D. Hyman
Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin, Germany
24th October 2008

Contents

1	File Conventions	3
2	General Markup	3
2.1	Pages	3
2.1.1	Page Breaks, Page Numbers and Running Heads	3
2.1.2	Catchwords and Signatures	4
2.2	Text Blocks	4
2.2.1	Headings	4
2.2.2	Paragraphs	5
2.2.3	Block Quotations	6
2.2.4	Footers	6
2.3	Columns and Tables	7
2.3.1	Columns	7
2.3.2	Tables	8
2.4	Notes	8
2.4.1	Marginal Notes	9
2.4.2	Footnotes	9
2.4.3	Anchored Marginal Notes	10
2.5	Printed Images	10
2.5.1	Figures	11
2.5.2	Drop Caps	12
2.6	Handwritten Notes	13
2.7	Unreadable Text	13
2.7.1	Characters You are Unsure About	13
2.7.2	Unknown Characters	14
3	Latin Alphabet	15
3.1	General	15
3.1.1	Punctuation	15
3.1.2	Hyphens	15
3.2	Characters	16
3.2.1	Characters to be Typed Directly	16
3.2.2	Other Diacritics	17

3.3	Type Styles	17
3.3.1	Italics	17
3.3.2	Bold Face	18
3.3.3	Small Caps	18
3.3.4	Subscript and Superscript	18
3.3.5	Text in Red	19
3.4	Latin Ligatures	19
4	Greek Alphabet	20
4.1	Characters	20
4.2	Punctuation	20
4.3	Greek Ligatures	21
5	Mathematics	23
5.1	Mathematical Symbols	23
5.2	Fractions	24
A	List of All Tags	25
B	Examples	26
B.1	Latin Example	26
B.2	Greek Example	28

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, number 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 and save it as PDF file.

2 General Markup

2.1 Pages

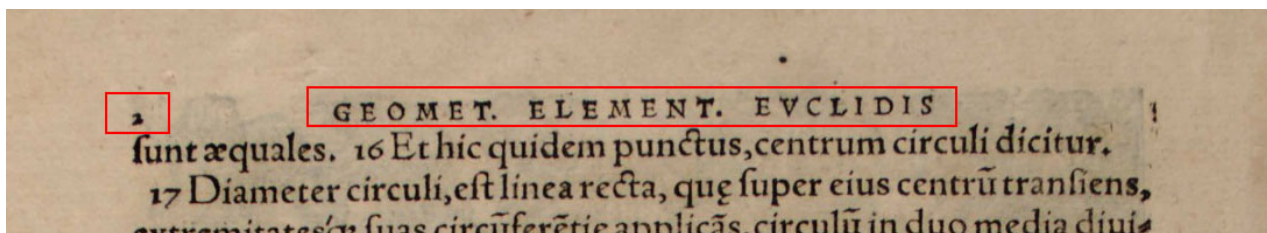
Type the entire contents of one page, then go on to the next page. Do not mix the contents of different pages.

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, e.g. <pb 6>. 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.

EXAMPLE 1: ARABIC PAGE NUMBER

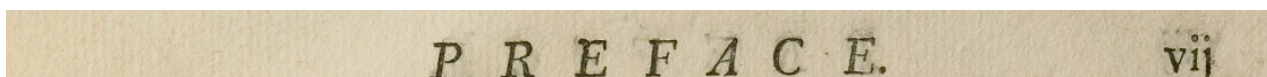


```
<pb 2><rh>GEOMET. ELEMENT. EVCLIDIS</rh>  
Sunt æquales. 16 Et hic quidem punctus, centrum circuli dicitur.</p>  
(some untranscribed text)
```

→ 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>`

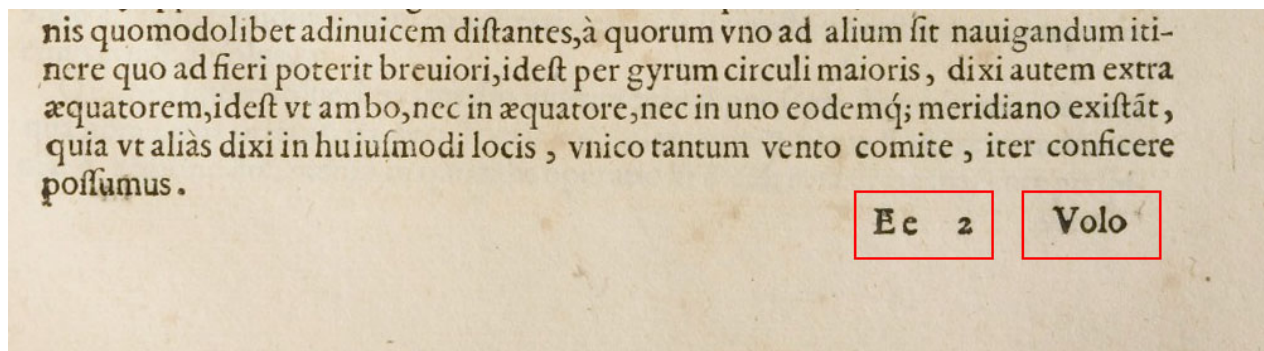
→ For `_ _` see section 3.3.1.

2.1.2 Catchwords and Signatures

Do not type catchwords or 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

Type a return after each line of the printed page.

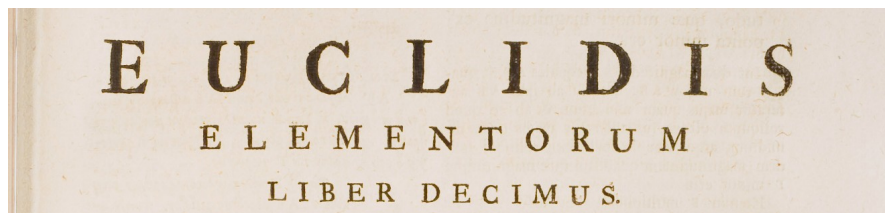
Do not insert a space at the end of the line.

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:

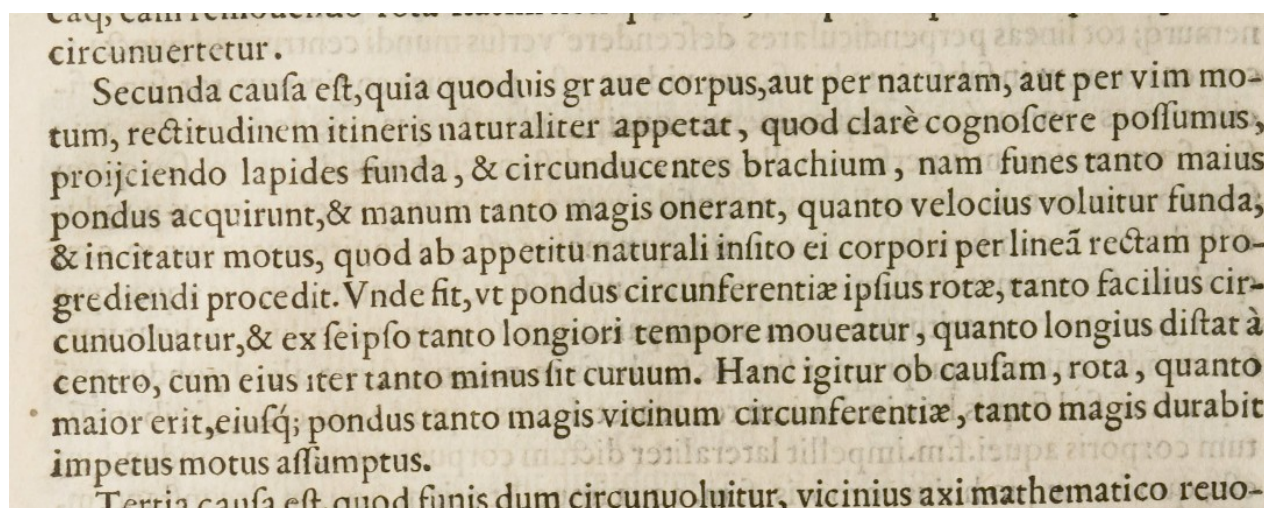
```
<h>EUCLIDIS</h>
<h>ELEMENTORUM</h>
<h>LIBER DECIMUS.</h>
```

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, & 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 3.2.1. For ſq see section 3.2.2. See also the example in section B.1.

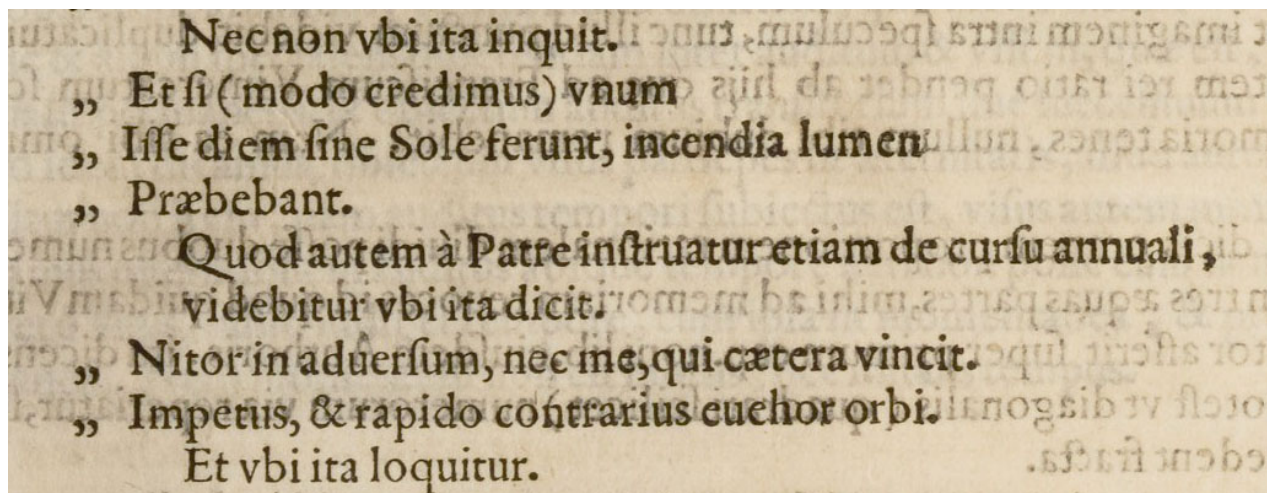
EXCEPTION: Headings (section 2.2.1) are marked by <h> </h> instead of <p> </p>. Block quotations (section 2.2.3) are marked by <q> </q> instead of <p> </p>. The <p> and </p> tags should not be used in marginal notes (section 2.4.1) or footnotes (section 2.4.2).

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>
```

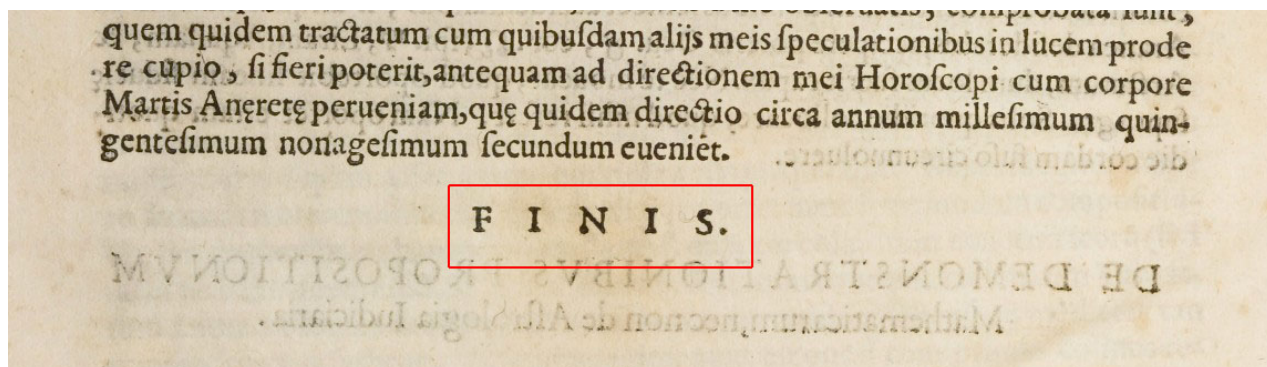
PLEASE NOTE: For inline quotations within a paragraph, type the quotation marks exactly as they appear in the text.

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-
gentesimum nonagesimum secundum eueniet.</p>

<h>FINIS.</h>

→ For {ae} see section 3.4.

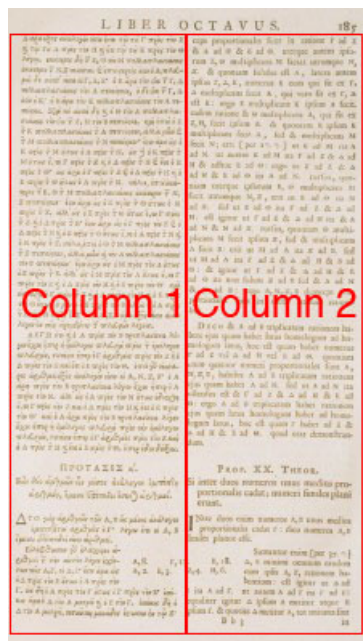
2.3 Columns and Tables

2.3.1 Columns

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

Type the <col> and </col> tags on separate lines.

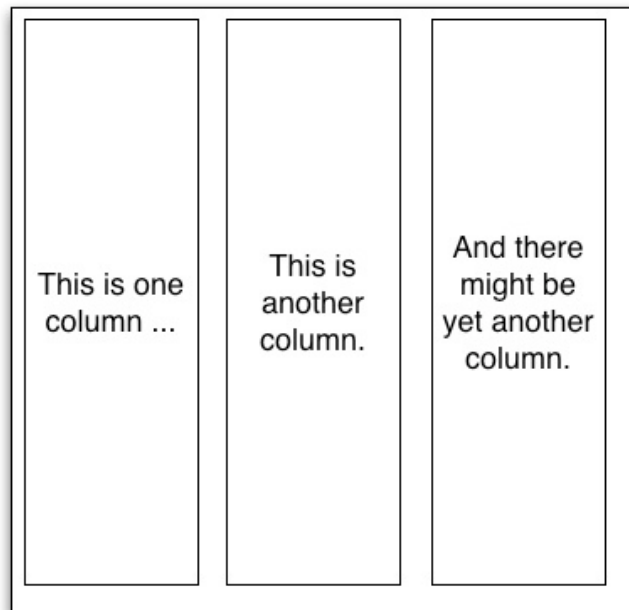
EXAMPLE 1: A REAL PAGE



(not transcribed)

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

EXAMPLE 2: HOW TO TYPE COLUMNS



```
<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. Type a return after each row. 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	proeuuiens	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 # proeuuiens # 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.

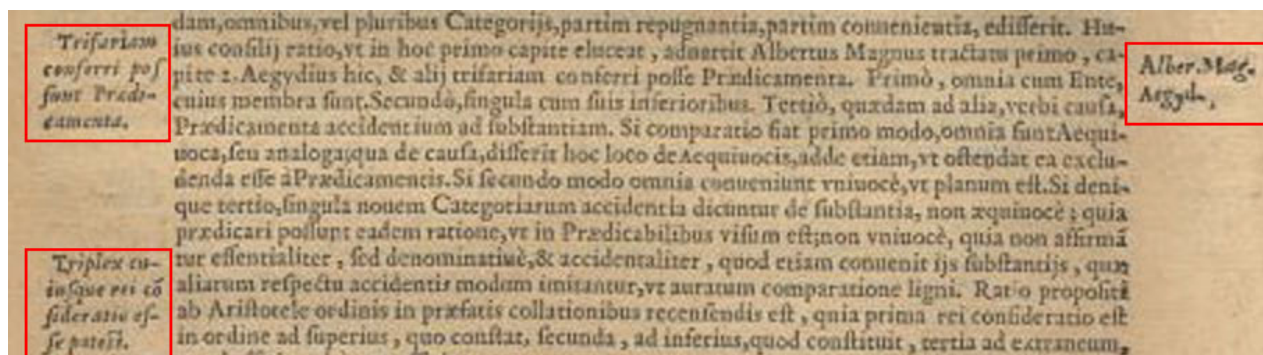
2.4.1 Marginal Notes

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

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

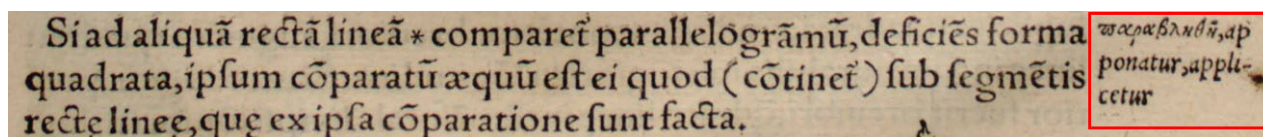
→ For anchored marginal notes see section 2.4.3.

EXAMPLE 1: MARGINAL NOTES IN THE LEFT AND RIGHT MARGINS



(not transcribed)

EXAMPLE 2: TRANSCRIBING A MARGINAL NOTE



Si ad aliquã rectã lineã * compare\~t parallelogrãm\~u, defici\~es forma
`<mgr>`παράβληθῆ, _ap_
ponatur, appli-
cetur</mgr>
quadrata, ipšum cõparat\~u æqu\~u ešt ei quod (cõtine\~t) šub šegm\~etis
rect{ae} line{ae}, qu{ae} ex ipša cõparatione šunt facta.

2.4.2 Footnotes

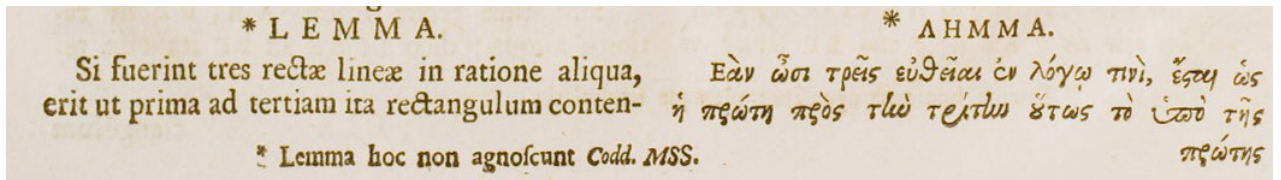
Footnotes are marked by `<fn>` and `</fn>`. Type the footnote where it appears on the page. Insert the footnote symbol or number in the `<fn>` tag. The corresponding footnote symbol in the main text is marked by `<n>`. Insert the footnote symbol or number in the `<n>` tag.

Ignore the superscript of the footnote symbol. Use `<n>` in the main text only if you can identify the symbol as a 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.

TABLE: COMMON FOOTNOTE SYMBOLS

symbol	*	†	‡	§		¶
Unicode	U+002A	U+2020	U+2021	U+00A7	U+2016	U+00B6

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>Ἐὰν ὡς τρεῖς εὐθεῖαι ἐν λόγῳ πινί, ἔσται ὡς
ἡ πρώτη πρὸς τὴν τρίτην ἕτως οὕτως τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς
</col>
<fn *>Lemma hoc non agnoscunt _Codd. MSS._</fn>
```

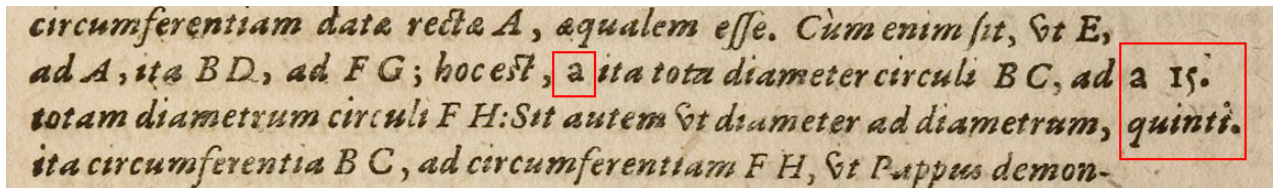
→ For Greek ligatures see section 4.3.

PLEASE NOTE: If the footnote continues on the next page, close the first part with `</fn>` before you go on to the next page. Mark the second part on the next page with new `<fn>` `</fn>` tags.

2.4.3 Anchored Marginal Notes

An anchored marginal note is marked by `<mgl>` `</mgl>` or `<mgr>` `</mgr>` according to its position and typed on separate lines starting after the line it is 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 typed inside the `<mgl>` or `<mgr>` tag.

EXAMPLE



```
<p it>(some text)
circumferentiam datae rectae 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>
```

2.5 Printed Images

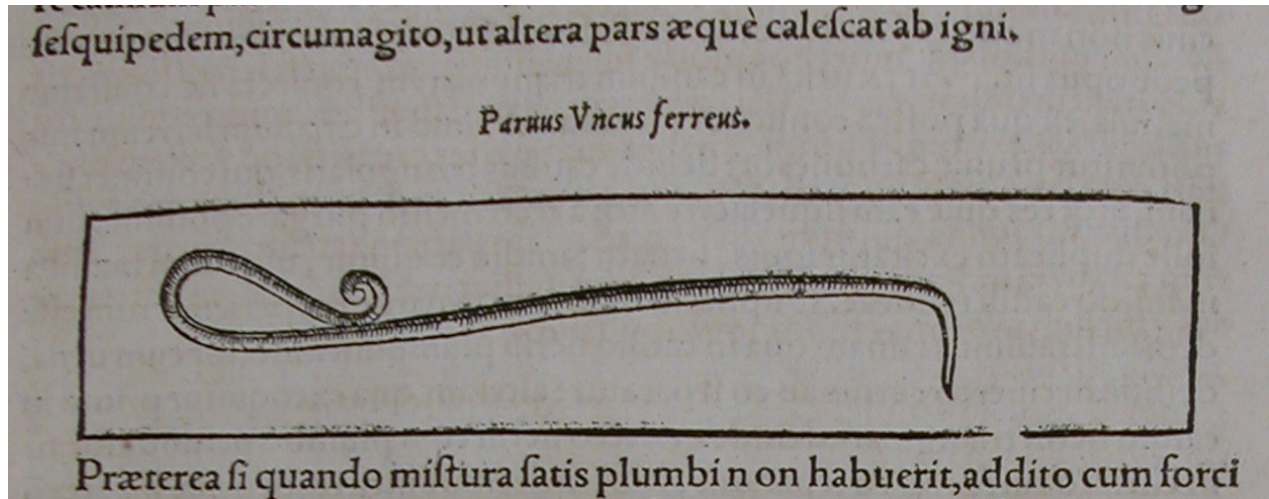
PLEASE NOTE: Treat handwritten figures in the same way as handwritten notes (section 2.6), i.e. simply mark them by `<hd>`.

2.5.1 Figures

Where a figure occurs in the text, type a `<fig>` tag on a separate line. If you can identify a caption of the figure, mark it by `<cap>` `</cap>`.

Type the caption on a separate line above or below the `<fig>` tag according to its position above or below the figure. If the caption text is vertical, ignore this and type it as normal horizontal text.

EXAMPLE 1: A FIGURE WITH A CAPTION



`<p>(some text)`

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

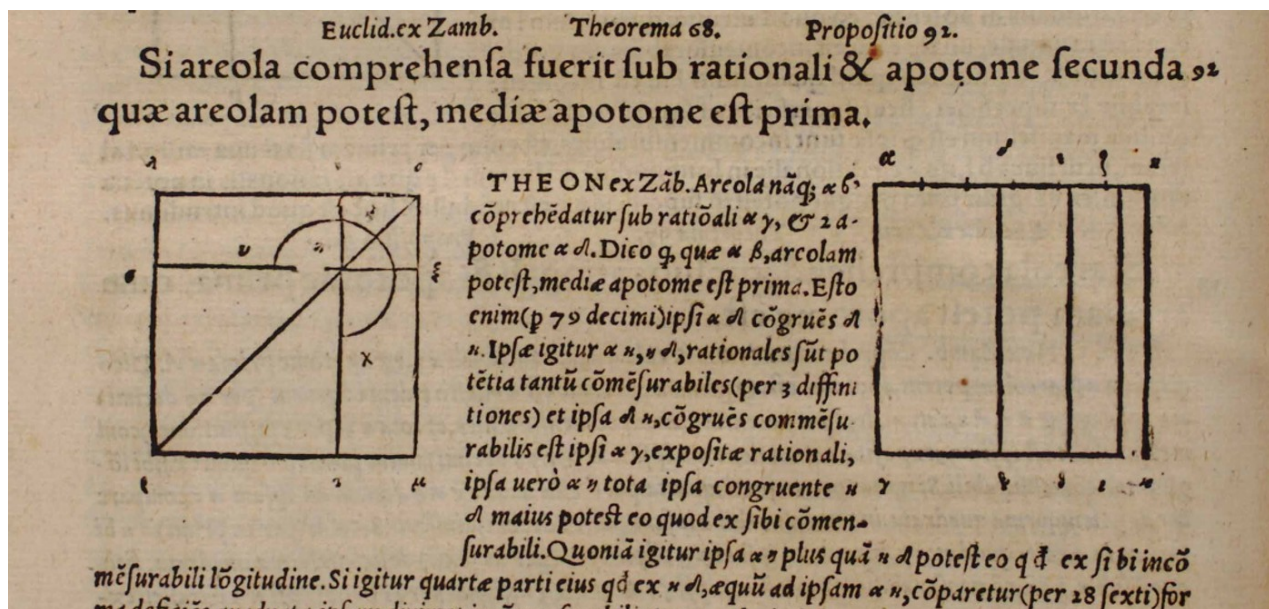
`<cap it>Paruus Vncus ferreus.</cap>`

`<fig>`

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

`(some text)</p>`

EXAMPLE 2: FIGURES IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS



`<h>_Euclid. ex Zamb. Theorema 68. Propositio 92._</h>`
`<p>Si areola comprehēsa fuerit sub rationali & apotome secunda`
`<mgr>92</mgr>`
`quæ areolam poteſt, mediæ apotome eſt prima.</p>`
`<fig>`
`<p it>_THEON_ ex Zāb. Areola nāq; α β ,`
`<fig>`
`cōprehēdatur ſub ratiōali α γ , & 2 a-`
`potome α δ . Dico {quod} quæ α β , arcolam`
`poteſt, mediæ apotome eſt prima. Eſto`
`enim (p 79 decimi) ipſi α δ cōgruēs δ`
`(some text)</p>`

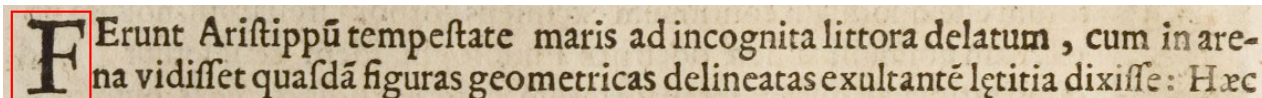
→ Within a `<p it>` paragraph, the `_ _` denote single words in upright type (see also section 3.3.1).

2.5.2 Drop Caps

Type a drop cap as an ordinary capital letter.

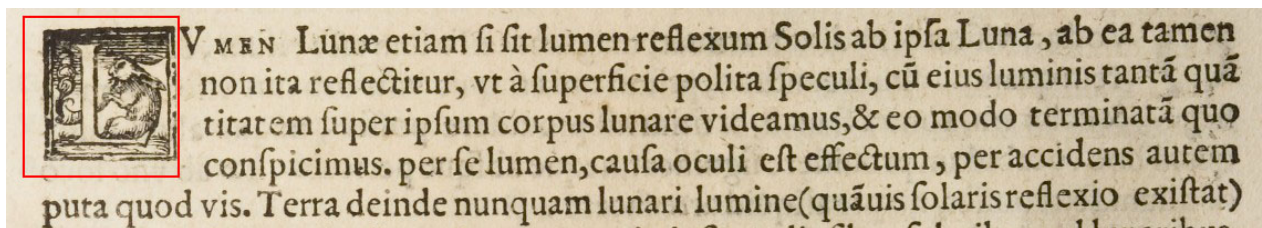
Do not use a `<fig>` tag (section 2.5.1) for ornamental drop caps.

EXAMPLE 1: A SIMPLE DROP CAP



`<p>FERunt Ariſtippū tempeſtate maris ad incognita littora delatum, cum in arena vidiffet quaſdā figuras geometricas delineatas exultantē l{ae}titia dixiſſe: Hæc`
`(some text)</p>`

EXAMPLE 2: AN ORNAMENTAL DROP CAP



`<p>LV<sc>MEN 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 quātitatem ſuper ipſum corpus lunare videamus, & eo modo terminatā quo conſpicimus. 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>`

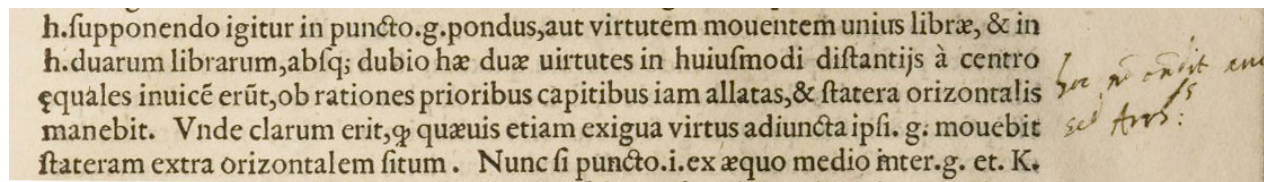
→ `<sc>` marks small caps; see section 3.3.3. See also the example in section B.1.

2.6 Handwritten Notes

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

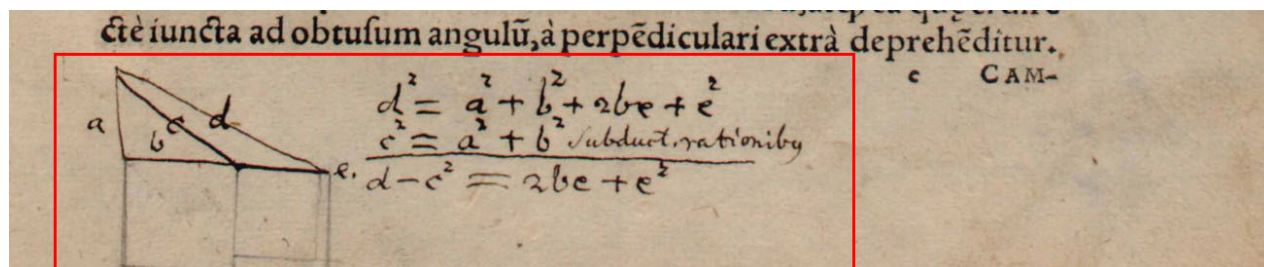
Type <hd> on a separate line, after the line of the main text the note is closest to.

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 inuicẽ erũt, ob rationes prioribus capitibus iam allatas, & ſtatera orizontalis
<hd>
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.

EXAMPLE 2: A HANDWRITTEN NOTE WITH A DRAWING



<p>(some text)

ctè iuncta ad obtuſum angulũ, à perpẽdiculari extrà deprehẽditur.</p>

<hd>

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

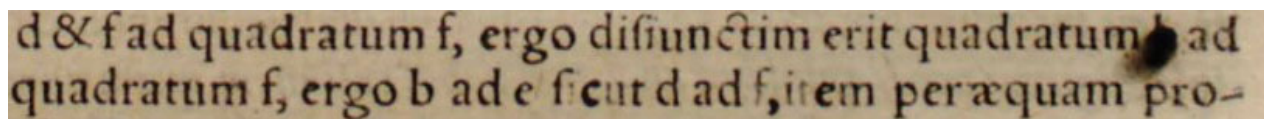
2.7 Unreadable Text

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 @.

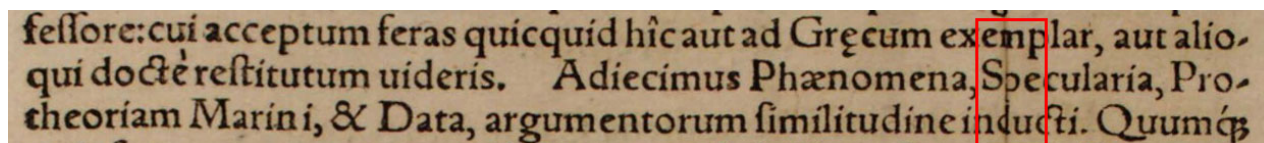
Use one @ for each unreadable character, e.g. unr@@dable. If in doubt, use <gap>, e.g. unr<gap>dable. If you are unsure about a group of characters, for example a whole word, do not type <?> repeatedly for every character, e.g. type word<?> rather than w<?>o<?>r<?>d<?>.

EXAMPLE 1: A STAIN



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

EXAMPLE 2: A PAPER CREASE



fe\$ore: cui acceptum feras quicquid hinc aut ad Gr{ae}cum exem<?>plar, aut alio- qui doctè re\$titutum uideris. Adiecimus Phænomena, S@ecularia, Pro- theoriam Marini, & Data, argumentorum \$imilitudine 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 numbered list of unknown characters. From then on, type its number whenever it occurs in the text, e.g. <001>.

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

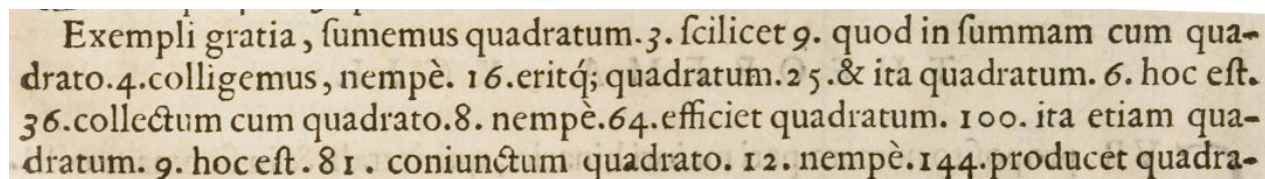
3.1 General

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.

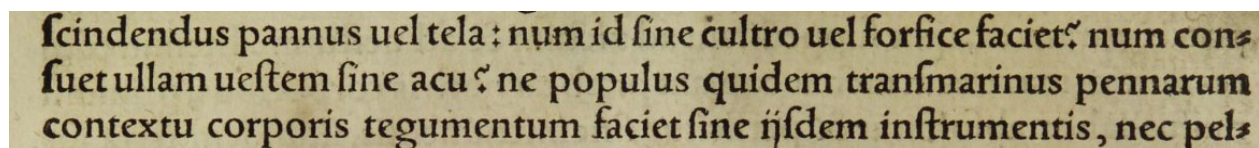
EXAMPLE 1: NORMAL PUNCTUATION MARKS



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. 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-
(some text)</p>

EXAMPLE 2: UNUSUAL PUNCTUATION MARKS



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

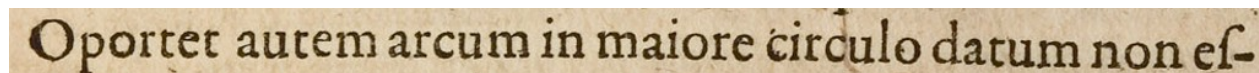
Scindendus pannus uel tela: num id sine cultro uel forfice faciet? num consuet ulla uestem sine acu? ne populus quidem transmarinus pennarum contextu corporis tegumentum faciet sine {ij}sdem instrumentis, nec pel-

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.

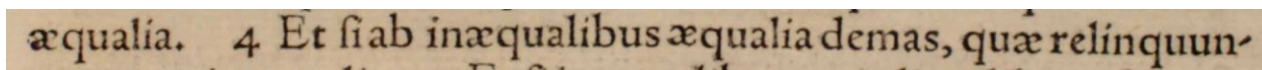
EXAMPLE 1: NORMAL HYPHEN



Oportet autem arcum in maiore circulo datum non ef-

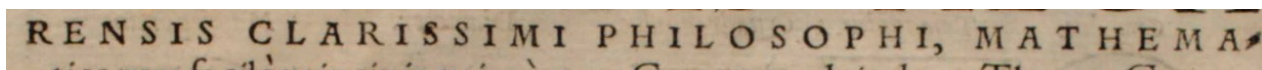
Oportet autem arcum in maiore circulo datum non ef-

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 a single 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)
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 (i.e. long s) as \$.

3.2.2 Other Diacritics

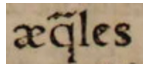
If a character cannot be typed directly but is a combination of a known character and a known diacritic, type \, then the diacritic, then the character.

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	macron	breve
á	à	â	ä	ã	ç	â	ā	ă
\'q	\`q	\^q	\"q	\~q	\,e	\.a	\=q	\-e

EXAMPLE



æ\~qles

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

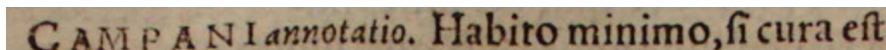
3.3 Type Styles

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 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. `<tb it>`, and pages (section 2.1.1), i.e. `<pb it>`. If you use `it`, do not mark the lines with additional `__` to indicate italics. However, within a `<p it>` paragraph you can use `__` to mark single words in upright type (see `_THEON_` in example 2 in section 2.5.1).

EXAMPLE



C<sc>AMPANI</sc> annotatio. Habito minimo, \$i cura e\$st

3.3.2 Bold Face

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

EXAMPLE

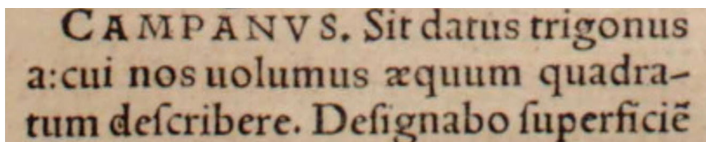
This is a **bold** statement.

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

3.3.3 Small Caps

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

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

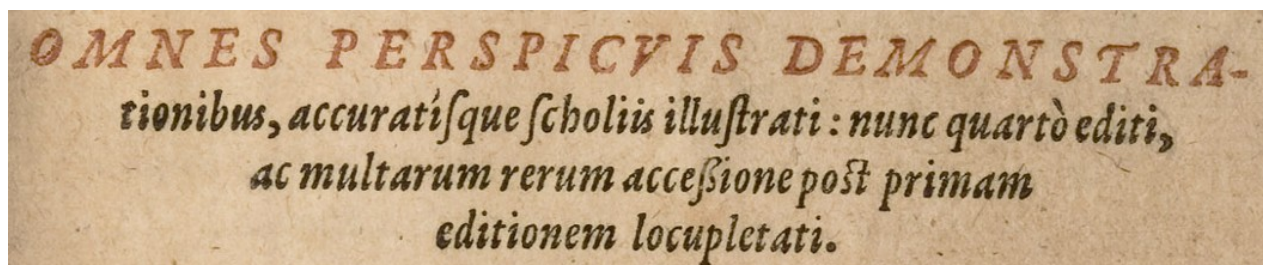
```
a<_>1</_> and x<^>2</^>
```

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

3.3.5 Text in Red

Text in red is marked by `<red>` and `</red>`.

EXAMPLE



```
<h it><red>OMNES PERSPICVIS DEMONSTRATIONIBUS, accuratissimeque scholiis illustrati: nunc quarto editi, ac multarum rerum accessione post primam editionem locupletati.</red></h it>
```

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

upright	ff	fi	fl	ffi	ffl	ff	fi	ffi	ft	st	ct
italics	<i>ff</i>	<i>fi</i>	<i>fl</i>	<i>ffi</i>	<i>ffl</i>	<i>ff</i>	<i>fi</i>	<i>ffi</i>	<i>ft</i>	<i>st</i>	<i>ct</i>
	ff	fi	fl	ffi	ffl	ff	fi	ffi	ft	st	ct

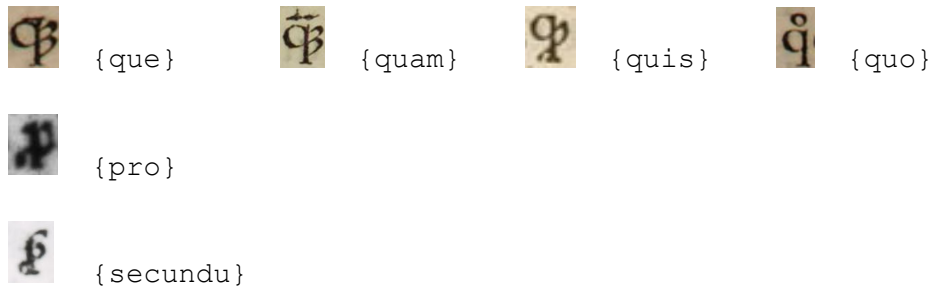
LIST 2: DIFFICULT LETTER LIGATURES

	{ij}		{is}			{ss}
---	------	---	------	---	---	------

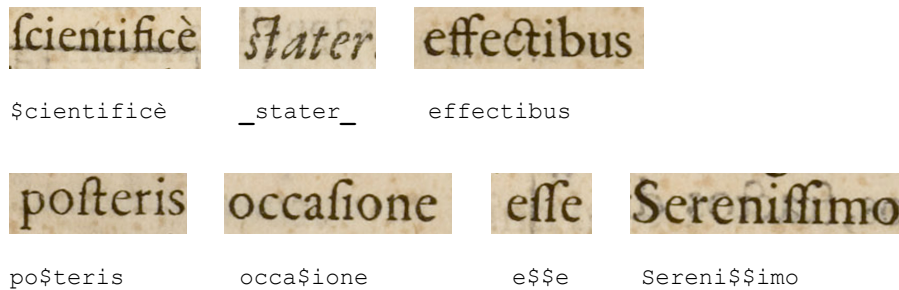
LIST 3: DIFFICULT COMPLEX LIGATURES

	{ae}
---	------

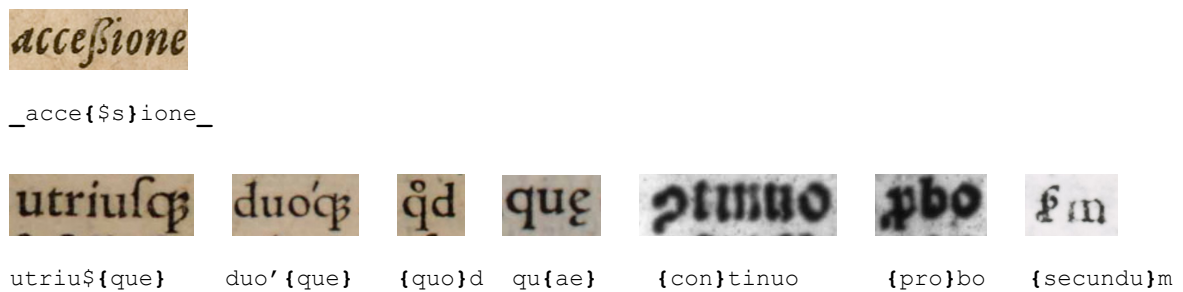
	{con}
---	-------



EXAMPLE 1: WORDS CONTAINING EASY LIGATURES



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. α as the Unicode character U+1F00, etc.

4.2 Punctuation

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

→ For the Latin punctuation see section 3.1.1.

The mid-dot \cdot (Greek ano teleia) has the Unicode codepoint 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; in this case type it as an 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. do not treat it as a letter variation.

LIST 1: LETTER VARIATIONS




ϐ Ϝ Ͱ
β π τ



LIST 2: TWO-LETTER LIGATURES

αι  {αι} αῖ' {αῖ'} αῦ' {αῦ'}


γη  {γη} ϝρ  {γρ} γω  {γω}

δι  {δι} δο  {δο} δρ  {δρ}


ει  {ει} εῖ ῑ {εῖῑ} ευ  {ευ} ευ  {ευ}

ηυ  {ηυ} ηῦ  {ῆυ}

θα  {θα} θε  {θε}

κο  {κο}

λλ  {λλ}

μο  {μο}

πα  {πα} πο  {πο} πτ  {πτ}

ὄξ ὄξ {όξ} ϝ ϝ {ου}

ρῖ ρῖ {ρι}

σθ {σθ} σῖ {σι} σκ {σκ} σσ {σσ} ς ς {σι} ρχ {ρχ}

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

ω ωω {ωω}

χρ χρ {χρ}

ψ ψ {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 μεν {μεν} μεν {μέν}

προ προ {προ}

στι στι {στι} στω στω {στο}

LIST 4: WORD LIGATURES

ἀπο ἀπο {ἀπο}

γὰρ γὰρ {γὰρ}

διὰ διὰ {διὰ}

έν έν {έν} ἐπι ἐπι {ἐπι}

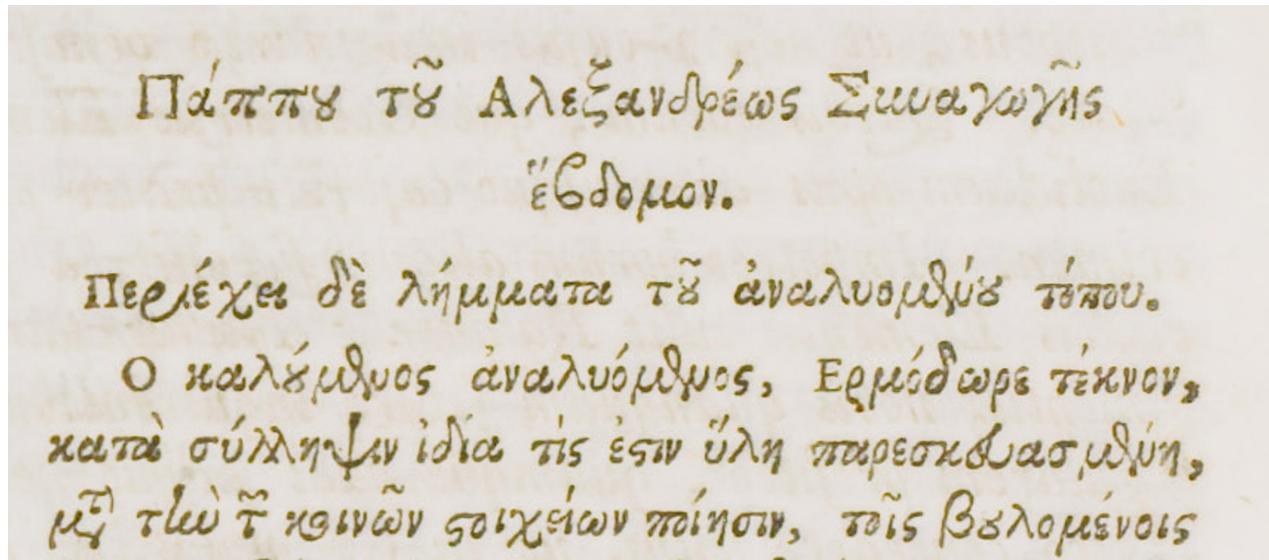
καὶ καὶ καὶ καὶ {καὶ} κατὰ {κατὰ}

μετὰ μετὰ {μετὰ}

τῶν τῶν τῶν {τῶν}

ὑπὸ ὑπὸ {ὑπὸ}

EXAMPLE



```
<h>Πάππ{ου} τ{ου} Ἀλεξαν{δρ}έως Σ{υν}α{γω}{γή}ς  
ἔβ{δο}{μο}ν.</h>  
<p>Πε{ρι}έχ{ει} δὲ λήμματα τ{ου} ἀναλυο{μέν}{ου} τ{ό}{πο}υ.</p>  
<p>Ο καλ{ού}{μεν}ος ἀναλυό{μεν}ος, Ερμόδωρε τέκνον,  
κατὰ σύλληψιν ἴδια τίς ἐστιν ὕλη παρεσκευασμένη,  
{μετὰ} τ{ῆν} {τῶν} {κοινῶν} σοιχείων ποίησιν, τοῖς βελομένοις  
(some text)</p>
```

5 Mathematics

5.1 Mathematical Symbols

Type common mathematical symbol directly as Unicode characters.

TABLE: COMMON MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

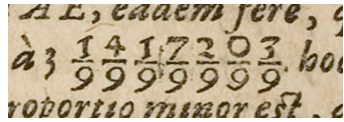
symbol	'	"	±	∴	°	∞	·	÷	√	ℝ
Unicode	U+2032	U+2033	U+00B1	U+2234	U+00B0	U+221E	U+00F7	U+00B7	U+221A	U+0156

PLEASE NOTE: Type the Greek punctuation mark · 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



$a_3 \{ 1417203 / 9999999 \} .$

If you are unsure whether this is a single fraction $\frac{1417203}{9999999}$, type it as separate fractions:

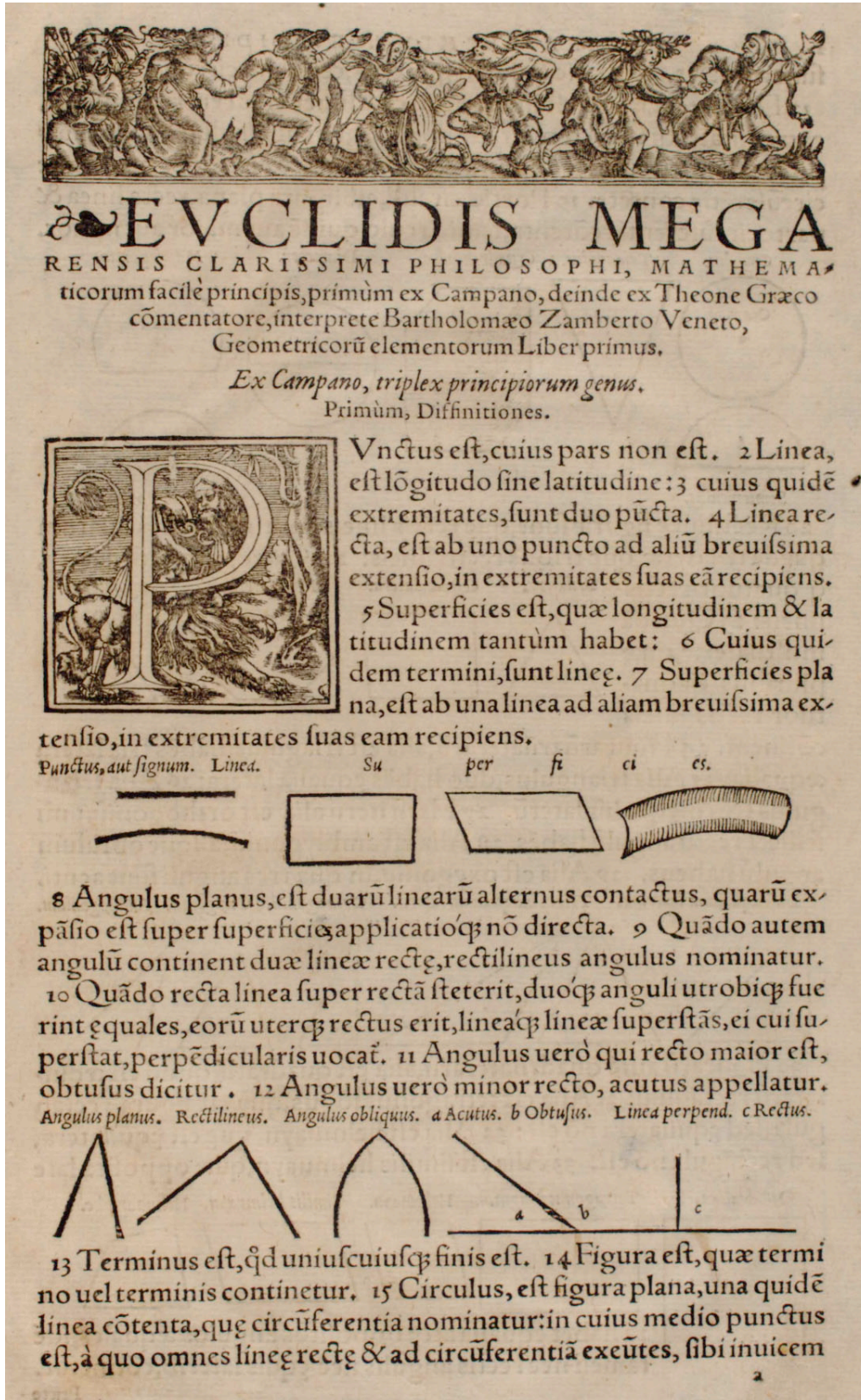
$a_3 \{ 1/9 \} \{ 4/9 \} \{ 1/9 \} \{ 7/9 \} \{ 2/9 \} \{ 0/9 \} \{ 3/9 \} .$

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	it
2.6	<hd>	handwritten note	
2.7.1	@, <gap>	unreadable text	
2.7.1	<?>	uncertain text	
2.7.2	<001>, etc.	unknown character	
3.2.2	\' q, etc.	character+diacritic	' \ ^ " ~ , . = -
3.3.1	<u> </u>	italics	
3.3.2	<bf> </bf>	bold face	
3.3.3	<sc> </sc>	small caps	
3.3.4	<_> </_>	subscript	
3.3.4	<^> </^>	superscript	
3.3.5	<red> </red>	text in red	
3.4	{quo}d, etc.	resolved ligature	
5.2	{ / }	fraction	

B Examples

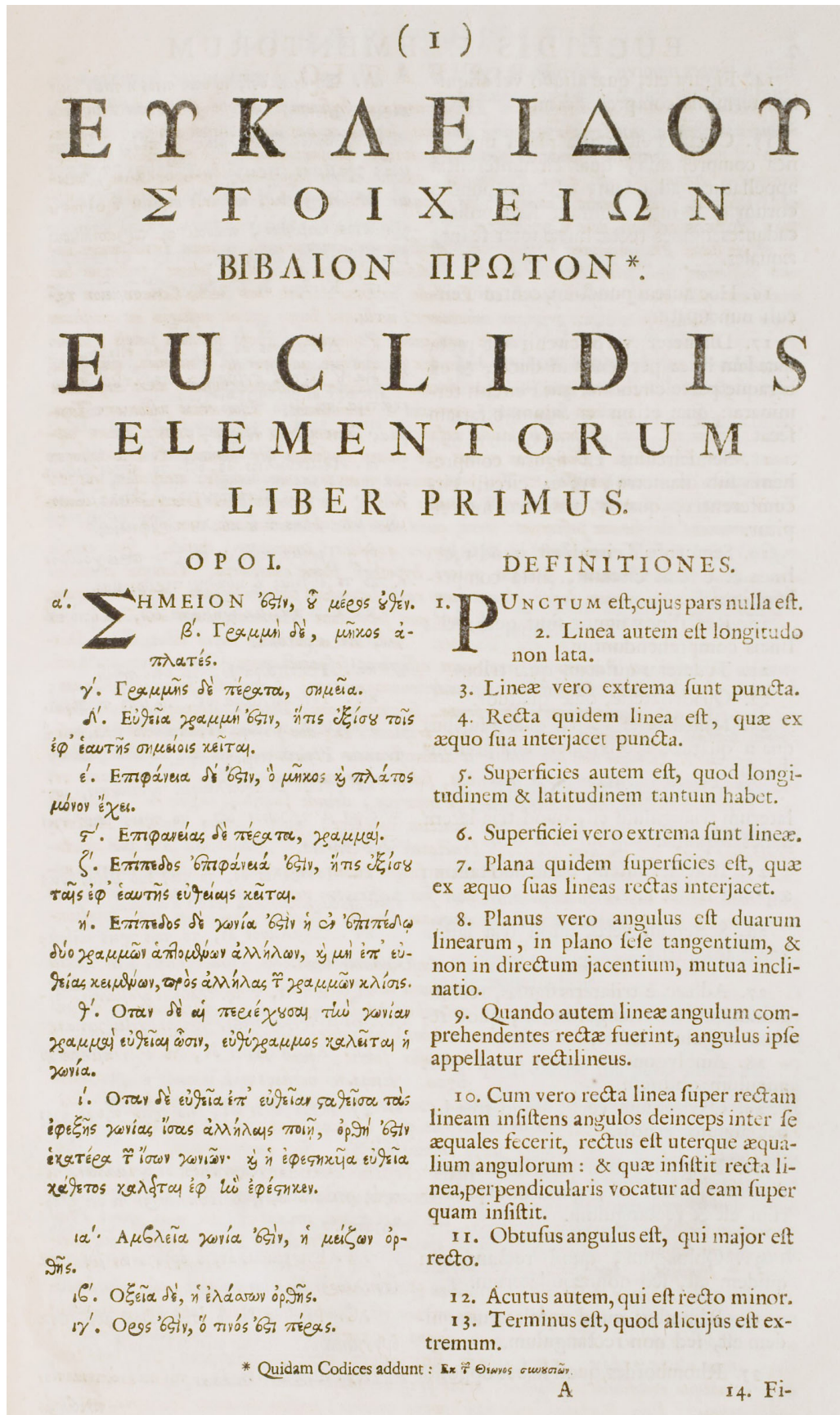
B.1 Latin Example



<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 it>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 it>Punctus, aut ſignum. Linea.</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap it>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 it>Angulus planus.</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap it>Rectilineus.</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap it>Angulus obliquus.</cap>
 <fig>
 <cap it>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 a 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, οὗ μέρος οὐθέν.</p>
 <p>β'. Γραμμὴ δὲ, μὴ κοῦς ἀ-
 πλάτεις.</p>
 <p>γ'. Γραμμὴ δὲ πέτρατα, 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 πέτρατα, 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'. Ὅταν δὲ αἱ περὶ ἑχούσαι τῆν γωνίαν
 γραμμαὶ εὐθεῖαι ὦσιν, εὐθύγραμμος καλεῖται ἢ
 γωνία.</p>
 <p>ι'. Ὅταν δὲ εὐθεῖα ἐπ' εὐθεῖαν σταθεῖσα τὰς
 ἐφεξῆς γωνίας ἴσας ἀλλήλαις ποιῆ, ὀρθή ἔστιν
 ἐκατέρω τῶν ἴσων γωνιῶν· καὶ ἢ ἐφεστηκῆσα εὐθεῖα
 κάθετος καλεῖται ἐφ' ἣν ἐφέσθην.</p>
 <p>ια'. Ἀμβλεία γωνία ἔστιν, ἢ μείζων ὀρ-
 θῆς.</p>
 <p>ιβ'. Ὄξεα δὲ, ἢ ἐλάσσων ὀρθῆς.</p>
 <p>ιγ'. Ὄρος ἔστιν, ὃ τινός ἔστι πέτρας.</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>
 <p>6. SUPERFICIEI VERO EXTREMA SUNT LINEÆ.</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: Ek τῶν θένος στυσσιῶν.</fn>

PLEASE NOTE: The character ς, which occurs only once on this page (in <p>ς') and stands for the number 6, is not an end-sigma ς, but a stigma. It should be typed as U+03DB (Greek small letter stigma).