CET User Manual

Version 1.1

Critical Edition Typesetter

A system for typesetting critical editions on PCs
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INTRODUCTION

This manual describes how to use the Critical Edition Typesetter (CET), a system for typesetting critical editions on PCs. By means of exercises you can check your knowledge acquired by reading this manual. After finishing the last exercise you are ready to print your first page of a critical edition typeset with CET.

What CET cannot do for you:

CET is not an automatic manuscript collation program. You have to collate the manuscripts by yourself as before. If you are looking for an automatic manuscript collation program, you can try out COLLATE\(^1\).

CET cannot compare different collations.

CET is not a WYSIWYG program (what you see is what you get): The text must be processed by CET in order to see what you get from your input.

What CET can do for you:

CET is a system for typesetting critical editions. CET helps you to create your critical edition by

- managing up to nine independent footnote series, which can be printed justified, unjustified, in two or three columns,
- computing the line numbers in the margin and the line numbers in front of the lemmata in the critical apparatus,
- replacing symbolic references with the correct page and line numbers,
- providing the following standard PostScript fonts:
  - AvantGarde
  - Bookman
  - Courier
  - Helvetica
  - NewCenturySchlbk
  - Palatino
  - Times
  - ZapfChancery
  - a Greek font (\(\text{ΑΒΓΔξηθμνωρστυϕχψχλδ}\)),

\(^1\) author: Peter Robinson, The Computers and Manuscripts Project, Oxford University Computing Service, 13 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6NN, England. Internet: peterr@vax.oxford.ac.uk
supporting any Adobe Type 1 PostScript font,

abbreviating lemmata in the critical apparatus consisting of more than two words (optional),

generating word indices,

generating printouts on almost all printers customary in trade,

and generating a PostScript file of your edition, which can be fed into a PostScript typesetter in the printing office without further intervention by a compositor.
CHAPTER 1 — CET and the CET shell

The development of CET was motivated by PROF. DR. L. HÖDL (Bochum), who was looking for an adequate computer program for typesetting his contribution to the edition of HENRY OF GHENT’s *Summa*. As the word processing programs customary to trade do not support more than one footnote series and do not support the computing of line numbers for the critical apparatus, the only way out was to develop a new program. Fortunately, there already were a lot of powerful programs, which could be integrated into CET.

The kernel of CET is the program *TeX*. *TeX* was developed by D. E. Knuth (Stanford University) as a program intended primarily for typesetting mathematical texts. *TeX* generates a DVI file (Device Independent file) from a *TeX* input file, which contains the text to be printed along with the formatting commands. This DVI file can be previewed on the screen and can be printed on a broad range of output devices using suitable DVI drivers. The version of *TeX* used within CET was ported to the PC architecture by E. Mattes (Universität Stuttgart).

The functionality of *TeX* can be improved by so-called macro packages. CET uses the macro packages EDMAC and LaTeX2e. EDMAC was developed by John Lavagnino (Brandeis University) and Dominik Wujastyk (Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, London) and adds to *TeX* functions for typesetting critical editions. The macro package LaTeX2e provides functions for easy selection of PostScript fonts.

In order to spare you working yourself in with *TeX* and in order to provide functionality not available with *TeX* alone, CET contains a preprocessor (CEPP.EXE), which converts your input file into a *TeX* input file for processing by *TeX*. Using the macro packages EDMAC and LaTeX2e *TeX* generates a DVI file from the *TeX* input file generated by the preprocessor. This DVI file can be previewed on the screen with a program which is part of CET.

As there are no printers, which can print DVI files, we need an additional program: dvips, developed by T. Rokicki and D. E. Knuth (Stanford University), converts a DVI file into a PostScript file. This PostScript file can be printed on PostScript output devices (printers and typesetters) without further modification. For printing on printers, which do not understand PostScript, CET uses the PostScript emulator Ghostscript. Ghostscript can preview the PostScript file on the screen but cannot zoom in and zoom out - in contrast to the previewer for DVI files.

The text of the edition must be entered using a word processing program. CET contains the shareware word processing program BOXER, which must be registered if you decide to keep using it after the evaluation period1. BOXER is one of the few word processing programs which do not support more than one footnote series and do not support the computing of line numbers for the critical apparatus.

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1 German source: Nane Jürgensen, Nordergraben 26, 24937 Flensburg, Tel. (0461) 182340, Fax (0461) 182341, CompuServe: 100021,414
programs, which can highlight specific combinations of letters by a different colour (syntax highlighting). CET makes use of this feature by using different colours for text to be printed and for typesetting commands. Instead of BOXER, you can use any word processing program, which can export the text as an ASCII file.

For easy operation all components of CET are combined in the CET menu:

1. → Edit
2. → Typeset
3. → Preview
4. → Print
5. → PostScript-Preview
6. → Settings
7. → Quit

The normal process consists of the cycle Edit - Typeset - Preview. By choosing Print you can print the edition within this cycle at any time. After choosing Settings you can change the layout of your edition. Your edition is saved in a file with the filename extension .TXT. The layout for your edition is saved in a file with the same name, but with the filename extension .CFG. In the following text this file is called configuration file.

The following summary explains what happens when you select an item from the CET menu:

**Edit** asks for the name of the text file to be processed and loads it into the word processing program selected during the installation of CET (e.g., BOXER).

**Typeset** asks for the name of the text file to be processed, converts this text file into two \TeX{} files (*.TEX and *.STY) using the preprocessor CEPP.EXE and typesets these two \TeX{} files using the program \TeX{} and the macro packages EDMAC and \LaTeX{}2e. Should your text file contain an error, CET displays a corresponding error message on the screen using the selected word processing program (see Appendix E). After quitting the word processing program CET loads the faulty text file into the selected word processing program, so that you can correct your mistake.
Preview asks for the name of the file to be previewed and displays the corresponding DVI file, which has been created by the previous call to Typeset. The most important commands within the previewer are:

- zoom in (+), zoom out (-), next page (Page `), previous page (Page '), select a page (p, page number; Return), search for text (s, text, Return), quit (q)

A complete list of commands for the previewer can be found in the file \EMTEX\DOC\ENGLISH\DVIDRV.DOC in the section "Keyboard functions for dvixer and dxfik".

Print asks for the name of the file and the numbers of the pages to be printed (examples: empty input prints the whole text, 5 prints page 5 and 5–10 prints the pages 5–10), converts the corresponding DVI file generated by the previous call to Typeset into a PostScript file using the PostScript converter DVIPS32.EXE and copies this PostScript file to the printer (in case of a PostScript output device) or uses the PostScript emulator Ghostscript (GS386.EXE) for printing (in case of an output device, which does not understand PostScript):

PostScript-Preview asks for the name of the file and the numbers of the pages to be previewed (examples: empty input displays the whole text, 5 displays page 5 and 5–10 displays the pages 5–10), converts the corresponding DVI file generated by the previous call to Typeset into a PostScript file using the PostScript converter DVIPS32.EXE and displays this PostScript file on the screen using the PostScript emulator Ghostscript (GS386.EXE):
Settings asks for the name of the file whose settings are to be changed or are to be displayed and loads the corresponding configuration file (*.CFG) into the selected word processing program (e.g., BOXER).

Quit quits CET.

**Exercise 1:**
1. Look at the contents of the file SUMMA.TXT by starting CET, choosing Edit and typing SUMMA (you have to enter the filename only once; afterwards it suffices to accept the default (SUMMA) by pressing Return). Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X).
2. Typeset the text (Typeset).
3. Preview the text on the screen (Preview and PostScript-Preview).
4. Print the text (Print).
5. Look at the contents of the corresponding configuration file (Settings). Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X).

Please work through the exercises in the following chapters. After finishing all exercises you can print out your first page of a critical edition typeset with CET. If a chapter contains exercises, you can find a printout of the file SUMMA.TXT and a printout of SUMMA.TXT typeset with CET at the end of the corresponding chapter on two adjacent pages, so that you can check your solutions to the exercises.
This page is blank, so that the two following pages are adjacent.
ARTICULUS XLII
DE DEI PERFECTIONE

Sequitur de Dei perfectione. Circa quam duo sunt inquirenda: primo, si Deus possit dici perfectus; secundo, si perfectione cuiuslibet creaturae sit perfectus.

QUAESTIO 1

Utrum Deus possit dici perfectus

Circa primum arguitur, quod Deus non possit dici perfectus. Primo sic. Omne perfectum est factum, quia praeposito illa ‘per’ in proposito non diminuit, sed potius auget. Deus non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia., ut vult Augustinus, sermone Io Super Ioannem. Ergo etc.

Secundo sic. Id, cuius natura stat in eo quod supra se recipit omnes conditiones nobilitatis, maxime imperfectum est, quia de ratione perfecti est quod non recipit additionem in dignitate et nobilitate, et de ratione imperfecti quod recipit additionem, ut iam dicetur. Deus est huiusmodi, quia non est nisi esse purum, ut habendum est supra. Esse autem simpliciter et purum super se recipit omnes determinationes dignitatis et nobilitatis, ut sunt sapientia, bonitas pulchritudo, et cetera huiusmodi. Ergo etc.

Tertio sic. Quae perfecta sunt per se, nihil invenitur extra illa, ut dicit Philosophus, Vo Metaphysicae, cap. De perfecto. Et dicit, Io Caeli et mundi, quod corpus universi ex hoc est perfectum, quia non habet aliud corpus extra, quod tangit ipsum. Extra Deum autem sunt omnes creaturae. Ergo etc.
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QUAESTIO 1
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CHAPTER 2 — Page formatting

This chapter explains how you can change the page layout of your edition. Typical settings you may want to change are: the width and the height of the text, the default font, the space between words and the appearance of the headline.

To change a setting in the configuration file proceed as follows:

Call the CET menu item Settings. CET loads the configuration file into the selected word processing program. Search for the keyword corresponding to the setting you are going to change and change the settings at the right side of the keyword according to your needs. Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call the CET menu items Typeset and Preview in order to see the effect of your changes to the configuration file.

NOTE: If a configuration file does not exists, CET creates a new configuration file with default values during the first call to Typeset.

NOTE: Throughout the manual the default value is listed along with the parameter type within brackets after the keyword:

```
keyword (default value, parameter type)
```

The parameter types are listed in Appendix B.

Example: changing the page width to 12 cm

Call Settings. If an empty file is displayed, a configuration file does not exist. In this case quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X) and call Typeset. Call Settings a second time. Search the configuration file for the keyword HORIZONTAL_SIZE. Change the default value (11.0 cm) to 12.0 cm. Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview in order to see the effect of your changes to the configuration file.

1. Image area

HORIZONTAL_SIZE (11.0 cm, value) defines the width of the text without the line numbers in the margin. VERTICAL_SIZE (17.0 cm, value) defines the height of the text without the headline.

HORIZONTAL_OFFSET (-0.3 cm, value) and VERTICAL_OFFSET (1.5 cm, value) define the horizontal and vertical shift of the printout on the paper respectively. Negative values cause a shift to the left and to the top of the paper respectively, whereas positive values cause a shift to the right and to the bottom of the paper respectively. These settings may be used for centering the printout on the paper.
HORIZONTAL_TOLERANCE (0.1 pt, value) defines to which extent the width of a line may go beyond the width defined with HORIZONTAL_SIZE. If and only if MARK_BAD_LINES (N *Y, yes/no) is active (N *Y), lines wider than HORIZONT_AL_SIZE + HORIZONT_AL_TOLERANCE are marked with a black rectangle in the right margin. Appendix D contains information how to avoid these black rectangles.

GLOBAL_FONT (Times m m n 12.0 pt 12.0 pt, font) defines the font used unless CET encounters a new font definition in the text (<[...]>), see 3.5 Font selection).

LATIN_FONT (Times m m n 12.0 pt 12.0 pt, font) defines the font used if you use <LTB>...<LTE> to switch to Latin text from within non-Latin text (Greek, Hebrew, Arabic; see 3.1 Basic formatting commands).

PARAGRAPHP_INDENTATION (1.0 cm, value) defines the paragraph indentation (the indentation of the first line of a paragraph).

If FRENCH_SPACING (N *Y, yes/no) is active (N *Y), the space at the end of a sentence is as wide as the space between words. If FRENCH_SPACING is inactive (*N Y), the space at the end of a sentence is a bit wider than the space between words.

The space between letters spaced out with <SPB>...<SPE> (see 3.1 Basic formatting commands) can be defined with SPACE_OUT_DISTANCE (0.2 em, value).

WORD_GLUE (0.3 em plus 0.2 em minus 0.1 em, space) defines the normal, minimal and maximal space between words within the main text (i.e., all words outside the critical apparatus). The default values define the normal space between words as 0.3 em, the minimal space as 0.3 em - 0.1 em = 0.2 em and the maximal space as 0.3 em + 0.2 em = 0.5 em. APPARATUS_WORD_GLUE (0.3 em plus 0.2 em minus 0.1 em, space) defines the space between words within the critical apparatus and FOOT-NOTE_PARAGRAPH_GLUE (1.0 em plus 0.4 em minus 0.4 em, space) defines the space between justified lemmata in the critical apparatus (see 5.1 Footnotes).

If the text of a lemma appears more than once within a specific line, CET adds a running exponent to the corresponding lemmata so that the reader can attach the lemmata in the critical apparatus to the right places in the text. WORD_DISTANCE (20, value) defines the number of words, which CET looks to right and to the left of each lemma in order to check whether the lemma is unique in its line. Therefore, the number defined with WORD_DISTANCE must be greater than the maximal number of words within a printed line. The automatic addition of exponents can be switched off with WORD_DISTANCE 0.
Example:

1 C A C

_________
1 C

2] variant reading

The variant reading "variant reading" belongs to the second C in line 1. In this case CET automatically generates the exponent 2 in the critical apparatus, if the number defined with WORD_DISTANCE is at least 2. If the number is less than 2 the exponent is not printed. The greater the number defined with WORD_DISTANCE, the longer it takes to process your text. Thus it is recommended to suppress the automatic generation of exponents during the revisions of the text with WORD_DISTANCE 0 and to activate the generation of exponents only if you plan to print out your current revision.

Exercise 2:

Apply the following settings to the text (read the information about Font and Space in appendix B):

- Image area: 130 mm x 190 mm
- Default font: Times 12 point, leading 14 point
- Paragraph indentation: 5 mm
- Distance between words: normal 0.4 em, minimal 0.1 em, maximal 0.6 em

Typeset and Print the text with the new settings. Adjust HORIZONTAL_OFFSET and VERTICAL_OFFSET, so that the printout is centered on the paper.

2. Crop marks

Crop marks help the printing office with cutting the printed sheets into pages. Ask your printing office whether crop marks are required or not. If your printing office asks for crop marks, it can tell you the required values, which are explained in the following text.

CROP_MARK_WIDTH (0.4 pt, value) defines the thickness of the lines of the crop marks. The printing of crop marks can be switched off with CROP_MARK_WIDTH 0 pt.

CROP_MARK_GAP (5.0 pt, value) defines the space between the vertical and the horizontal line of a crop mark.
The meaning of the following settings can be gathered from Figure 1:

- **CROP_MARK_HORIZONTAL_DISTANCE** (16.1 cm, value)
- **CROP_MARK_VERTICAL_DISTANCE** (23.4 cm, value)
- **CROP_MARK_HEAD_MARGIN** (1.9 cm, value)
- **CROP_MARK_BACK_MARGIN** (2.5 cm, value)

**Exercise 3:**
Adjust the crop marks to the following values:

- thickness: 0.5 point
- space: 4.0 point
- horizontal distance: 16 cm
- vertical distance: 25 cm
- head margin: 2 cm
- back margin: 2 cm

**3. Headline**

The headline contains the page number and the running header.

**HEADLINE_VERTICAL_DISTANCE** (0.4 cm, value) defines the vertical distance between the headline and the text.

The position of the running header within the headline can be defined with **HEADLINE_POSITION** (inner *center outer, selection), the font for the running header can be defined with **HEADLINE_FONT** (Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font).
Defaults for the running headers on left (even) and right (odd) pages can be defined with `HEADLINE_TEXT_LEFT ( , text)` and `HEADLINE_TEXT_RIGHT ( , text)` respectively.

The running headers can be changed from within the text. `<HLB>new running header<HLE>` causes CET to put "new running header" in the headline of all following left (even) pages. The running header of all following right (odd) pages can be changed from within the text with `<HRB>...<HRE>`.

```
HEADLINE_TEXTL_BEGIN (HLB, command name)
HEADLINE_TEXTL_END (HLE, command name)
HEADLINE_TEXTR_BEGIN (HRB, command name)
HEADLINE_TEXTR_END (HRE, command name)
```

The font for the page numbers can be defined with `PAGE_NUMBER_FONT (Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font)`. The page numbering can be changed from within the text: `<PNB>12<PNE>` causes CET to set the current page number to 12, so that the current page is printed with page number 12, the following one with page number 13 and so on.

```
PAGE_NUMBER_BEGIN (PNB, command name)
PAGE_NUMBER_END (PNE, command name)
```

**Exercise 4:**
Adjust the configuration file to the following settings:

- distance headline <--> text: 0.75 cm
- position of running header: inner
- font for the running header: Times 10 point, leading 12 point
- running header on left pages: ARTICULUS XLII
- running header on right pages: QUAESTIO 1
- page number: 18
- font for the page number: Times 12 point, leading 14 point

### 4. Hyphenation rules

CET contains hyphenation rules for German, French, Latin and English. `HYPHENATION_RULES (German French *Latin English None Spare1 Spare2, selection)` activates hyphenation rules for the corresponding language. If you select None, CET does not hyphenate at all. Spare1 and Spare2 are reserved and are equivalent to None.

You can switch between the different languages from within the text with `<GR>, <FR>, <LAT>, <UK>, <NON>, <SP1>, <SP2>.

Example:

\(<\text{GR}>\)

paragraph 1

\(<\text{UK}>\)

paragraph 2

Words in paragraph 1 are hyphenated according to German hyphenation rules, whereas words in paragraph 2 and in all following paragraphs are hyphenated according to English hyphenation rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HYPHENATION GERMAN</th>
<th>(&lt;GR&gt;, command name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HYPHENATION FRENCH</td>
<td>(&lt;FR&gt;, command name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPHENATION LATIN</td>
<td>(&lt;LAT&gt;, command name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPHENATION ENGLISH</td>
<td>(&lt;UK&gt;, command name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPHENATION NONE</td>
<td>(&lt;NON&gt;, command name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPHENATION SPARE1</td>
<td>(&lt;SP1&gt;, command name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYPHENATION SPARE2</td>
<td>(&lt;SP2&gt;, command name)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 5:
Activate Latin hyphenation rules at the beginning of the text.

5. Line numbering

This section explains how you can modify the appearance of the line numbers in the margin.

LINEATION_BY (page *section, selection) defines the lineation mode: lineation by page (the first line of each page has the line number 1) or lineation by section (lines within #N+ … #N- and simultaneously within #L+ … #L- are numbered sequentially regardless of page breaks).

The position of the line numbers in the margin can be defined with LINEATION_MARGIN (left right *inner outer, selection), the font for the line numbers in the margin can be defined with LINE_NUMBER_FONT (Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font) and the distance between the line numbers in the margin and the text can be defined with LINE_NUMBER_DISTANCE (1.0 pc, value).

The first line number to be printed can be defined with LINE_NUMBER_FIRST (5, number), the distance between line numbers to be printed can be defined with LINE_NUMBER_INCREMENT (5, number). The corresponding keywords for subline numbers are SUB_LINE_NUMBER_FIRST (5, number) and SUB_LINE_NUMBER_INCREMENT (5, number).
The line numbering must be started with \#N+. This command resets the line number counter to 0. Now the printing of line numbers can be started with \#L+ and can be stopped with \#L-. The corresponding commands for subline numbers are \#S+ and \#S-. The end of a numbered section must be marked with \#N-. The commands \#N+, \#L+, \#L- and \#N- relate to the paragraph following the respective command.

\begin{verbatim}
NUMBERING_BEGIN \#N+, \textit{command name}
NUMBERING_END \#N-, \textit{command name}
LINEATION_BEGIN \#L+, \textit{command name}
LINEATION_END \#L-, \textit{command name}
SUB_LINEATION_BEGIN \#S+, \textit{command name}
SUB_LINEATION_END \#S-, \textit{command name}
\end{verbatim}

Example:

\begin{verbatim}
\#N+ \#L+
paragraph 1
\#L-
paragraph 2
\#L+
paragraph 3
\#L- \#N-
\#N+ \#L+
paragraph 4
\#L- \#N-
\end{verbatim}

in combination with the settings

\begin{verbatim}
LINE_NUMBER_FIRST 1
LINE_NUMBER_INCREMENT 1
\end{verbatim}

results in:

1 paragraph 1
   paragraph 2
2 paragraph 3
1 paragraph 4

You can freeze the current line number with \#K+ and you can switch off the freezing of the line number with \#K-. \texttt{DISPLAY_LOCKED_LINE_NUMBER (*first last all, selection)} defines whether a frozen line number is printed in the first, last or in all lines.

\begin{verbatim}
LINEATION_LOCK \#K+, \textit{command name}
LINEATION_UNLOCK \#K-, \textit{command name}
\end{verbatim}
5. Line numbering

If CUT_LINE_NUMBER (*N Y, yes/no) is active (N *Y), only the last two digits of the line numbers in the margin are printed. The corresponding keyword for subline numbers is CUT_SUBLINE_NUMBER (*N Y, yes/no).

Exercise 6:
Modify the configuration file and the text, so that all lines get sequential line numbers. The line numbering is to restart with 1 in the line containing QUAESTIO 1.
Sequitur de Dei perfectione. Circa quam duo sunt inquirenda: primo, si Deus possit dici perfectus; secundo, si perfectione cuiuslibet creaturae sit perfectus.

QUAESTIO 1

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Circa primum arguitur, quod Deus non possit dici perfectus. Primo sic. Omne perfectum est factum, quia praeposito illa ‘per’ in proposito non diminuit, sed potius auget. Deus non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia., ut vult Augustinus, sermone Io Super Ioannem. Ergo etc. Secundo sic. Id, cuius natura stat in eo quod supra se recipit omnes conditiones nobilitatis, maxime imperfectum est, quia de ratione perfecti est quod non recipit additionem in dignitate et nobilitate, et de ratione imperfecti quod recipit additionem, ut iam dicetur. Deus est huiusmodi, quia non est nisi esse purum, ut habitum est supra. Esse autem simpliciter et purum super se recipit omnes determinationes dignitatis et nobilitatis, ut sunt sapientia, bonitas pulchritudo, et cetera huiusmodi. Ergo etc. Tertio sic. Quae perfecta sunt per se, nihil inventur extra illa, ut dicit Philosophus, Vo Metaphysicae, cap. De perfecto. Et dicit, Io Caeli et mundi, quod corpus universi ex hoc est perfectum, quia non habet aliud corpus extra, quod tangit ipsum. Extra Deum autem sunt omnes creaturae. Ergo etc.
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QUAESTIO 1

Utrum Deus possit dici perfectus

Circa primum arguitur, quod Deus non possit dici perfectus. Primo sic. Omne perfectum est factum, quia praeposito illa ‘per’ in proposito non diminuit, sed potius auget. Deus non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnina., ut vult Augustinus, sermone Io Super Ioannem. Ergo etc. Secundo sic. Id, cuius natura stat in eo quod supra se recipit omnes conditiones nobilitatis, maxime imperfectum est, quia de ratione perfecti est quod non recipit additionem in dignitate et nobilitate, et de ratione imperfecti quod recipit additionem, ut iam dicetur. Deus est huiusmodi, quia non est nisi esse purum, ut habitum est supra. Esse autem simpliciter et purum super se recipit omnes determinationes dignitatis et nobilitatis, ut sunt sapientia, bonitas pulchritudo, et cetera huiusmodi. Ergo etc. Tertio sic. Quae perfecta sunt per se, nihil inventitur extra illa, ut dicit Philosophus, Vom Metaphysicae, cap. De perfecto. Et dicit, Io Caeli et mundi, quod corpus universi ex hoc est perfectum, quia non habet alium corpus extra, quod tangit ipsum. Extra Deum autem sunt omnes creaturae. Ergo etc.
CHAPTER 3 — Text formatting

This chapter explains the basic formatting commands. The most important formatting commands are: font selection, font mark-up (normal, italic, bold, slanted, small capitals), alignment (left-aligned, right-aligned, centered), margins, horizontal and vertical spaces, two-column printing and printing side by side.

1. Basic formatting commands

The end of a paragraph is marked by one or more empty lines.

Several spaces, which are connected but are not spaced out, are interpreted as one space (i.e., a normal space between words).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>input</th>
<th>printout</th>
<th>keyword</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hyphen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyphen (from-to)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quotation marks</td>
<td>&lt; &gt; &lt; &gt;&gt; .. ''</td>
<td>c » .. ''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>italic</td>
<td>in &lt;IB&gt;eo&lt;IE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>ITALIC_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal</td>
<td>in &lt;IB&gt;in &lt;NB&gt;eo&lt;NE&gt; quod&lt;IE&gt;</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>NORMAL_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upright italic</td>
<td>in &lt;UIB&gt;eo&lt;UIE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>UPRIGHT_ITALIC_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slanted</td>
<td>in &lt;SB&gt;eo&lt;SE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>SLANTED_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small capitals</td>
<td>in &lt;SCB&gt;eo&lt;SCE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>SMALL_CAPS_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spaced out</td>
<td>in &lt;SPB&gt;eo&lt;SPE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>SPACED_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underlined</td>
<td>in &lt;UB&gt;eo&lt;UE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>UNDERLINED_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exponents</td>
<td>in &lt;RB&gt;eo&lt;RE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in &quot;&quot; quod</td>
<td>RAISED_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indices</td>
<td>in &lt;LB&gt;eo&lt;LE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in &quot; quod</td>
<td>LOWERED_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bold</td>
<td>in &lt;BDB&gt;eo&lt;BBE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>BOLD_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centered</td>
<td>in &lt;CB&gt;eo&lt;CE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>CENTERED_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left-aligned</td>
<td>in &lt;LAB&gt;eo&lt;LBE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>LEFT_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right-aligned</td>
<td>in &lt;RAB&gt;eo&lt;RAE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>RIGHT_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>in &lt;GB&gt;eo&lt;GE&gt; quod</td>
<td>in eo quod</td>
<td>GREEK_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>in &lt;GBB&gt;eo&lt;BBE&gt; quod&lt;GE&gt;</td>
<td>^OE \X0070</td>
<td>LATIN_BEGIN/END</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 7:
Format the text according to the following items:

end of paragraph: ARTICULUS XLII; DE DEI PERFECTIONE; sit perfectus.; QUAESTIO 1; UTRUM DEUS POSSIT DICI PERFECTUS; dici perfectus.; Ioannem. Ergo etc.; huismodi. Ergo etc.; creaturae. Ergo etc.

centered: ARTICULUS XLII; DE DEI PERFECTIONE; QUAESTIO 1; UTRUM DEUS POSSIT DICI PERFECTUS

small capitals: UTRUM DEUS POSSIT DICI PERFECTUS; AUGUSTINUS; PHILOSOPHUS

spaced out: Super Ioannem; Metaphysicae; Caeli et mundi

italic: non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia.

quotation marks: «non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia.»

exponents: I° Super Ioannem; V° Metaphysicae; I° Caeli et mundi

1 not implemented
2. Greek text

The following conversion tables must be used for Greek text:

alphabet:

input       a b g d e z h i k l m n x o p r s t u f q y w
printout    α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ υ ϕ χ ψ ω

punctuation marks:

input       . , ; : ! ? " ’
printout    , . ; : ! ’ “ ”

CET puts a terminal sigma (ζ) at the end of words ending with sigma. A normal sigma (σ) is available by entering c instead of s.

accents (must be placed in front of the corresponding letter):

acute accent ’

grave accent ‘

circumflex’aut

spiritus (must be placed in front of the corresponding letter):

asper <

lenis >

iota subscriptum (must be placed after the corresponding letter):

| |

diaeresis (must be placed in front of the corresponding letter):

""

Example:

<GB> >en arq”h| >˘hn <o l’ogos. <GE> ἐν αρχήν ὁ λόγος.

The Greek font can be selected with <GB>...<GE>. In addition, the Greek font can be selected under the name LevyGreek just like the standard PostScript fonts (see 3.5 Font selection).

3. Typesetting side by side

Using the commands for printing text side by side you can put two to nine columns side by side. You have to tell CET the width of each column by specifying the percentage of the page width the columns cover within <SWB>...<SWE>. Then you can enter the paragraphs to be put side by side:

<SYB>text column 1<SYS>...<SYS>text column n<SYE>
SYNOPSIS_WIDTH_BEGIN (\texttt{<SWB>}, \textit{command name})
SYNOPSIS_WIDTH_END (\texttt{<SWE>}, \textit{command name})
SYNOPSIS_BEGIN (\texttt{<SYB>}, \textit{command name})
SYNOPSIS_SEPARATOR (\texttt{<SYS>}, \textit{command name})
SYNOPSIS_END (\texttt{<SYE>}, \textit{command name})

Example:

\texttt{<SWB>10 22 30 35<SWE>}

\texttt{<SYB>column 1<SYS>column 2<SYS>column 3<SYS>column 4<SYE>}

\texttt{<SYB> column 1 \<SYS>column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 \<SYS>column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 \<SYS>column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4<SYE>}

\texttt{<SYB>column 1<SYS>column 2<SYS>column 3<SYS>column 4<SYE>}

results in:

\begin{tabular}{p{2cm}p{2cm}p{2cm}p{2cm}}
\textit{column 1} & \textit{column 2} & \textit{column 3} & \textit{column 4} \\
\textit{column 1} & \textit{column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2 column 2} & \textit{column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4} & \textit{column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4 column 4}
\end{tabular}

A page break within a paragraph formatted with \texttt{<SYB>...<SYE>} is not possible.

4. Typesetting with two columns

Using the commands for printing with two columns you can instruct CET to put the main text into two columns per page, whereas the critical apparatus covers the whole width of the page. You have to tell CET the width of both columns by specifying the percentage of the page width within \texttt{<TWB>...<TWE>} (example: \texttt{<TWB>45<TWE>}; both columns must have the same width). You can switch on the two column mode with \texttt{<TCB>} and you can switch it off with \texttt{<TCE>}.

\begin{tabular}{p{2cm}p{2cm}p{2cm}p{2cm}}
\textit{TWO_COL_WIDTH_BEGIN} & \textit{TWO_COL_WIDTH_END} & \textit{TWO_COL_BEGIN} & \textit{TWO_COL_END}
\end{tabular}
5. Font selection

You select a specific font by typing its font specification (see Appendix B, Font) within `<[...]>`. If the font selection command is in a paragraph of its own (i.e., the font selection command is surrounded by spaces and is the only text within the paragraph), the new font is active up to the end of the text or till CET encounters another font selection command. A font selection command within a paragraph containing further text is active from the place of the font selection command up to the end of the paragraph.

```
FONT_BEGIN (<[, command name])
FONT_END (]> command name)
```

Example:

```
<[Times mm 10 pt 12 pt]>
paragraph 1
paragraph 2
<[- - sc 10 pt 12 pt]> paragraph 3
paragraph 4
```

results in:

```
paragraph 1
paragraph 2
PARAGRAPh 3
paragraph 4
```

Exercise 8:
Select a font size of 16 point with a leading of 18 point for the headline (ARTICULUS XLII; DE DEI PERFECTIONE) and a font size of 12 point with a leading of 14 point for the remaining text.

6. Margins and indentations

The left margin of the text can be specified with `<LMB>value<LME>`. This paragraph has been formatted with `<LMB>2 cm<LME>`.

```
LEFT_MARGIN_BEGIN (<LMB>, command name)
LEFT_MARGIN_END (<LME>, command name)
```

The right margin of the text can be specified with `<RMB>value<RME>`. This paragraph has been formatted with `<RMB>2 cm<RME>`.

```
RIGHT_MARGIN_BEGIN (<RMB>, command name)
RIGHT_MARGIN_END (<RME>, command name)
```
The paragraph indentation (the indentation of the first line of a paragraph) can be specified with \texttt{\textbackslash{PIB}value\textbackslash{PIE}}. This paragraph has been formatted with \texttt{\textbackslash{PIB}2 cm\textbackslash{PIE}}.

\begin{verbatim}
INDENT_BEGIN \texttt{(\textbackslash{PIB}, command name)}
INDENT_END \texttt{(\textbackslash{PIE}, command name)}
\end{verbatim}

The indentation of the first \textit{n} or the last lines except the first \textit{n} lines of a paragraph can be specified with \texttt{\textbackslash{HIB}value\textbackslash{HIE}}. \textit{n} must be specified with \texttt{\textbackslash{HAB}number\textbackslash{HAE}}. A positive number causes an indentation of the last lines except the first \textit{n} lines of the paragraph, whereas a negative number causes an indentation of the first \textit{-n} lines of the paragraph. This paragraph has been formatted with \texttt{\textbackslash{HIB}2 cm\textbackslash{HIE}\textbackslash{HAB}-2\textbackslash{HAE}}.

\begin{verbatim}
HANGINDENT_BEGIN \texttt{(\textbackslash{HIB}, command name)}
HANGINDENT_END \texttt{(\textbackslash{HIE}, command name)}
HANGAFTER_BEGIN \texttt{(\textbackslash{HAB}, command name)}
HANGAFTER_END \texttt{(\textbackslash{HAE}, command name)}
\end{verbatim}

7. Spaces and page breaks

The vertical distance between paragraphs can be specified with \texttt{\textbackslash{PSB}value\textbackslash{PSE}}.

\begin{verbatim}
PARAGRAPH_SKIP_BEGIN \texttt{(\textbackslash{PSB}, command name)}
PARAGRAPH_SKIP_END \texttt{(\textbackslash{PSE}, command name)}
HSKIP_BEGIN \texttt{(\textbackslash{HSB}, command name)}
HSKIP_END \texttt{(\textbackslash{HSE}, command name)}
VSKIP_BEGIN \texttt{(\textbackslash{VSB}, command name)}
VSKIP_END \texttt{(\textbackslash{VSE}, command name)}
STATIC_VSKIP_BEGIN \texttt{(\textbackslash{SVSB}, command name)}
STATIC_VSKIP_END \texttt{(\textbackslash{SVSE}, command name)}
NEW_PAGE \texttt{(\textbackslash{NP}, command name)}
\end{verbatim}

Exercise 9:
Add a vertical space of 0.7 cm after the headline (ARTICULUS XLII; DE DEI PERFECTIONE); add a vertical space of 0.4 cm in front of and after QUAESTIO 1 and after UTRUM DEUS POSSIT DICI PERFECTUS.
8. Including text files

More complex editions consist of several sections (chapters, quaestiones, ...). It is recommended to put each section into its own text file. CET supports this approach by providing a command for including a text file at the current position. The main text file of your edition (e.g., BOOK.TXT) contains the commands for including the several chapters of your edition (e.g., chapter1.TXT, chapter2.TXT, ...). The filenames of the files to be included must be specified within <IFB>...<IFE>. The filename may contain a path and must include the filename extension. The <IFB>...<IFE> command must be put into a paragraph of its own (i.e., must be surrounded by empty lines). A file being processed due to a <IFB>...<IFE> command must not contain any further <IFB>...<IFE> commands.

INCLUDE_FILE_BEGIN (<IFB>, command name)
INCLUDE_FILE_END (<IFE>, command name)

Example:

------------ BOOK.TXT ------------
<C><IFB>chapter1.txt<IFE>
<C><IFB>chapter2.txt<IFE>
<IFB>chapter3.txt<IFE>
---------------------------------

Using <C> (see 3.9 Special commands) you can comment out chapters already finished. This saves computing time. Do not forget to remove all <C> before typesetting the final version of your edition.

9. Special commands

CET does not interpret formatting commands within <TB>...<TE>, but prints them as text. Using this feature you can print CET command names.

TRANSPARENT_BEGIN (<TB>, command name)
TRANSPARENT_END (<TE>, command name)

Only text within <TMB>...<TME> may contain \TeX commands. This makes sure that you do not enter the character \ by mistake. This character would cause an error message during the processing of the text by \TeX.

TEX_MODE_BEGIN (<TMB>, command name)
TEX_MODE_END (<TME>, command name)
The hyphenation algorithm of TeX is quite good, but not perfect. Should CET hyphenate a word at a wrong place or not at all, you can mark the possible places for a hyphen within the word with |-. CET hyphenates words containing |- at these places only. Therefore, you should specify all possible places for a hyphen within a word.

**HYPHENATION**  
(|-, command name)

Comments are texts, which are ignored by CET. CET interprets text after <C> as a comment and ignores the following text up to the end of the current paragraph.

**COMMENT**  
(<C>, command name)

The separator between lemma and variant reading in the critical apparatus (|) can be suppressed by putting <!> into the variant reading. By putting <OM> into the variant reading you can instruct CET to omit the separator and to put an italic *om.* into the printout at the position of the command <OM>.

**OMIT_SEPARATOR**  
(<!>, command name)

**OMIT**  
(<OM>, command name)

Example:

(*lemma 1*) {variant reading 1}

(*lemma 2*) <!>variant reading 2

(*lemma 3*) <OM> variant reading 3
## 10. Accents and special characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>input</th>
<th>printout</th>
<th>keyword</th>
<th>default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grave accent</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>à</td>
<td>GRAVE</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acute accent</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>á</td>
<td>ACUTE</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumflex</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>à</td>
<td>CIRCUMFLEX</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diaeresis</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>à</td>
<td>DIERESIS</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tilde</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>à</td>
<td>TILDE</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macron</td>
<td><code>=&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>MACRON</td>
<td><code>=&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>point accent</td>
<td><code>.</code>a</td>
<td>á</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td><code>.</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semicircle</td>
<td><code>u&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>BREVE</td>
<td><code>u&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hácek</td>
<td><code>v&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>CHECK</td>
<td><code>v&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double acute accent</td>
<td><code>&lt;H&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>HUNGARUMLAUT</td>
<td><code>&lt;H&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cedilla</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>³</td>
<td>CEDILLA</td>
<td><code>&lt;&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>point accent below</td>
<td><code>d&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>DOT_UNDER</td>
<td><code>d&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macron below</td>
<td><code>b&gt;</code>a</td>
<td>å</td>
<td>BAR_UNDER</td>
<td><code>b&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligature OE</td>
<td><code>&lt;OE&gt;</code></td>
<td>Ò</td>
<td>CAPITAL_OE</td>
<td><code>&lt;OE&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligature oe</td>
<td><code>&lt;oe&gt;</code></td>
<td>œ</td>
<td>SMALL_OE</td>
<td><code>&lt;oe&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligature AE</td>
<td><code>&lt;AE&gt;</code></td>
<td>Ä</td>
<td>CAPITAL_AE</td>
<td><code>&lt;AE&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligature ae</td>
<td><code>&lt;ae&gt;</code></td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>SMALL_AE</td>
<td><code>&lt;ae&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A with circle</td>
<td><code>&lt;Ao&gt;</code></td>
<td>Å</td>
<td>CAPITAL_A_CIRCLE</td>
<td><code>&lt;Ao&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a with circle</td>
<td><code>&lt;ao&gt;</code></td>
<td>à</td>
<td>SMALL_A_CIRCLE</td>
<td><code>&lt;ao&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O with slash</td>
<td><code>&lt;O&gt;</code></td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>CAPITAL_O_SLASH</td>
<td><code>&lt;O&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o with slash</td>
<td><code>&lt;o&gt;</code></td>
<td>ø</td>
<td>SMALL_O_SLASH</td>
<td><code>&lt;o&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L with slash</td>
<td><code>&lt;L&gt;</code></td>
<td>L</td>
<td>CAPITAL_L_SLASH</td>
<td><code>&lt;L&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l with slash</td>
<td><code>&lt;l&gt;</code></td>
<td>l</td>
<td>SMALL_L_SLASH</td>
<td><code>&lt;l&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sz</td>
<td><code>&lt;sz&gt;</code></td>
<td>ß</td>
<td>SZ</td>
<td><code>&lt;sz&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>section mark</td>
<td><code>&lt;S&gt;</code></td>
<td>§</td>
<td>SECTION</td>
<td><code>&lt;S&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i without point</td>
<td><code>&lt;i&gt;</code></td>
<td>i</td>
<td>DOTLESS_I</td>
<td><code>&lt;i&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
De Dei perfectione. Circa quam duo sunt inquirenda: primo, si Deus possit dici perfectus; secundo, si perfectione cuiuslibet creaturae sit perfectus.

#L- #N-

#N+ #L+

Circa primum arguitur, quod Deus non possit dici perfectus.

Primo sic. Omne perfectum est factum, quia praeposito illa ‘per’ in proposito non diminuit, sed potius auget. Deus <IB>non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia.</IE>, ut vult <SCB>Augustinus</SCE>, sermone I<RB>o<RE> <SPB>Super Ioannem.</SPE>

Ergo etc.

Secundo sic. Id, cuius natura stat in eo quod supra se recipit omnes conditiones nobilitatis, maxime imperfectum est, quia de ratione perfecti est quod non recipit additionem in dignitate et nobilitate, et de ratione imperfecti quod recipit additionem, ut iam dicetur. Deus est huiusmodi, quia non est nisi esse purum, ut habitum est supra. Esse autem simpliciter et purum super se recipit omnes determinationes dignitatis et nobilitatis, ut sunt sapientia, bonitas pulchritudo, et cetera huiusmodi.

Ergo etc.

Tertio sic. Quae perfecta sunt per se, nihil inventur extra illa, ut dicit <SCB>Philosophus</SCE>, V<RB>o<RE> <SPB>Metaphysicae</SPE> cap. De perfecto. Et dicit, I<RB>o<RE> <SCB>Caeli et mundi</SCE> quod corpus universi ex hoc est perfectum, quia non habet alium corpus extra, quod tangit ipsum. Extra Deum autem sunt omnes creaturae. Ergo etc.
ARTICULUS XLII

DE DEI PERFECTIONE

Sequitur de Dei perfectione. Circa quam duo sunt inquirenda: primo, si Deus possit dici perfectus; secundo, si perfectione cuiuslibet creaturae sit perfectus.

QUAESTIO 1

UTRUM DEUS POSSIT DICI PERFECTUS

Circa primum arguitur, quod Deus non possit dici perfectus.

Primo sic. Omne perfectum est factum, quia praepositis illa 'per' in proposito non diminuit, sed potius auget. Deus «non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia.», ut vult AUGUSTINUS, sermone I Super Ioannis. Ergo etc.

Secundo sic. Id, cuius natura stat in eo quod supra se recipit omnes conditiones nobilitatis, maxime imperfectum est, quia de ratione perfecti est quod non recipit additionem in dignitate et nobilitate, et de ratione imperfecti quod recipit additionem, ut iam dicetur. Deus est huiusmodi, quia non est nisi esse purum, ut habitum est supra. Esse autem simpliciter et purum super se recipit omnes determinationes dignitatis et nobilitatis, ut sunt sapientia, bonitas pulchritudo, et cetera huiusmodi. Ergo etc.

Tertio sic. Quae perfecta sunt per se, nihil invenitur extra illa, ut dicit PHILOSOPHUS, V Metaphysicae, cap. De perfecto. Et dicit, I° Caeli et mundi, quod corpus universi ex hoc est perfectum, quia non habet aliud corpus extra, quod tangit ipsum. Extra Deum autem sunt omnes creaturae. Ergo etc.
CHAPTER 4 — Adding fonts

CET supports the standard PostScript fonts
AvantGarde
Bookman
Courier
Helvetica
NewCenturySchlbk
Palatino
Times
ZapfChancery
and the Greek font LevyGreek (ΑΒΓΔξηζηδ).

Any Adobe Type 1 PostScript font with AdobeStandardEncoding can be installed with
the program addpsfnt. The program addpsfnt needs the AFM file (Adobe Font Metric)
and the PFB file (PostScript Font Binary) of the fonts to be installed.

You usually do not install a single font but a font family. A font family consists of four
fonts: normal, italic, bold and bold-italic

Installation of a PostScript family:

1. Set your working directory to the directory containing the AFM and the PFB files
   of the fonts to be installed.

2. Make sure that the AFM files and the PFB files are not read-only (ATTRIB -R
   *.AFM and ATTRIB -R *.PFB remove the read-only attributes). Note that addpsfnt
   converts the AFM files to the MS-DOS format: LF, CR and LFCR are converted
   into CRLF. The PFB files are not changed by addpsfnt.

3. Call addpsfnt with the filenames of the fonts to be installed:
   
   addpsfnt <name normal> <name italic> <name bold> <name bold-italic>

   If there is no italic, bold or bold-italic font you have to specify - for the missing
   font.

Examples:

addpsfnt bm bmi bmb bmbi

addpsfnt parka - - -

After the installation of the new font family addpsfnt displays the name of the new font
family on the screen. Under this name you can use the new font family as if you were
using one of the standard PostScript fonts (see 3.5 Font selection). The new font family
is available in the following mark-ups: normal, italic, slanted and small capitals
Please use professional PostScript fonts only. This ensures that all characters used by CET are defined in the corresponding PFB files.

Error messages:

message: ; expected: ! syntax error
ERROR: *.AFM is bad.
remedy: The AFM file does not contain a name for character 175. Remove the offending line from the AFM file and call addpsfnt again.

message: ERROR: Reading from *.AFM (try again after ATTRIB -R *.AFM)
ERROR: Reading from *.PFB (try again after ATTRIB -R *.PFB)
remedy: 1. The AFM files and PFB files must not be write-protected. Remove the read-only attribute by following the instructions given in the error message and call addpsfnt again.
   or
2. The file does not exist in the current working directory.

message: B expected: ! syntax error
ERROR: *.AFM is bad.
remedy: Not available. The AFM file contains an error and cannot be processed by addpsfnt.

message: ; expected: ! syntax error
ERROR: *.AFM is bad.
remedy: Not available. The AFM file contains an error and cannot be processed by addpsfnt.

message: ERROR: font is already in C:\EMTEX\PS\PSFONTS.MAP
remedy: The font has already been installed. If you want to install it nevertheless, you have to follow the instructions listed in Appendix E under error message 127 before calling addpsfnt again.
CHAPTER 5 — Footnotes, endnotes and filenotes

This chapter explains how to enter footnotes, endnotes and filenotes and how to change the appearance of these notes. Footnotes are printed in the critical apparatus on the same page, which contains the corresponding lemma the footnote refers to. Endnotes can be printed at any position in the text. You can instruct CET to print the endnotes at the current position in the text by inserting the corresponding command into the text (e.g., at the end of a chapter or at the end of your edition). Filenotes are similar to footnotes, but whereas footnotes are printed in the critical apparatus, filenotes are stored in a file on your hard disk (possible use: creation of a draft of an index of authors).

CET manages up to nine independent series of footnotes, endnotes and filenotes.

Footnotes, endnotes and filenotes are valid within numbered text only (see 2.5 Line numbering).

1. Footnotes

You can adjust each of the nine footnote series to your needs independently of the other footnote series. In the following text * must be replaced with a number between 1 and 9. The commands refer to the footnote series defined by this number.

The width and the height of the horizontal rule above a footnote series can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_RULE (2.0 in 0.4 pt, value value). The first value defines the width, the second value defines the height of the rule. You can suppress printing of the rule by specifying a width of 0 pt.

The formatting of the whole footnote series in the critical apparatus can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_FORMAT (normal *paragraph twocol threecol, selection). All four options for formatting a footnote series are demonstrated in the critical apparatus on the current page (unjustified print, justified print, two-column print and three-column print).
A typical footnote looks like the following example:

1 et] om. A

The footnote consists of a line number (1), a lemma (et), a separator (]) and a variant reading (om. A). In order to create this footnote you have to enter the following text:

\texttt{simpliciter (*et*) \{<IB>om.<IE> A\} purum}

The lemma must be enclosed in (*...*). In addition, the commands enclosing the lemma determine the footnote series the footnote is put into. The commands can be defined with FOOTNOTE\_BEGIN/END:

FOOTNOTE1\_BEGIN/END (* *)
FOOTNOTE2\_BEGIN/END (+ +)
FOOTNOTE3\_BEGIN/END (- -)
FOOTNOTE4\_BEGIN/END (= =)
FOOTNOTE5\_BEGIN/END (# #)
FOOTNOTE6\_BEGIN/END ($ $)
FOOTNOTE7\_BEGIN/END (& &)
FOOTNOTE8\_BEGIN/END (^ ^)
FOOTNOTE9\_BEGIN/END (} {)

The variant reading must be enclosed in {...}. The commands enclosing the variant reading can be defined with FOOTNOTE\_VAR_BEGIN/END (default for all nine footnote series: { }).

If the lemma in the text must be replaced with a different text to be printed in the critical apparatus (e.g., in order to abbreviate a lemma — however, CET can abbreviate lemmata for you) you can supply a so-called alternative lemma within {-...-} between the actual lemma and the corresponding variant reading:

\texttt{simpliciter (*et*) {-ET-} \{<IB>om.<IE> A\} purum}

FOOTNOTE\_A\_L\_BEGIN/END define the commands for marking alternative lemmata (default for all nine footnote series: { - - }).

The font for the line numbers in front of the lemmata in the critical apparatus can be defined with FOOTNOTE\_LINE\_NUMBER\_FONT (Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font). FOOTNOTE\_LINE\_NUMBER\_OMIT (*N Y, yes/no) determines whether the the line numbers in front of the lemmata in the critical apparatus are omitted (*Y) or not (*N).

The font for the lemmata in the critical apparatus can be defined with FOOTNOTE\_\_LEMMMA\_FONT (- - - - 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font). FOOTNOTE\_\_LEMMMA\_OMIT (*N Y, yes/no) determines whether the lemmata in the critical apparatus are omitted (*Y) or not (*N).
yes/no) determines whether the lemmata in the critical apparatus are omitted (*Y; useful for a footnote series containing references) or not (*N).

If FOOTNOTE*_LEMMA_ABBREVIATE (N *Y, yes/no) is active (*Y), CET abbreviates lemmata consisting of more than two words. If FOOTNOTE*_LEMMA_LOWER_-CASE (*N Y, yes/no) is active (*Y), CET prints all lemmata in critical apparatus using lower case letters).

The separator between the lemma and the variant reading printed in the critical apparatus can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_SEPARATOR (, text), the corresponding font can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_SEPARATOR_FONT (Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font).

The font for the variant readings in the critical apparatus can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_VARIANT_FONT (- - - - 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font).

Using FOOTNOTE*_LINE_NUMBER_REPEAT (N *Y, yes/no) you can instruct CET to repeat the line number in front of the lemmata in the critical apparatus, even if the lemmata refer to the same line in the text (*Y). Using FOOTNOTE*_LINE_NUMBER_-REPEAT *N you can instruct CET to put the line number in front of the first lemma within a specific line in the text only and to separate all following lemmata in the same line by printing a lemma separator between two lemmata in the critical apparatus. The lemma separator can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_LEMMA_SEPARATOR (||, text). The font for the lemma separator can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_LEMMA_SEPARATOR_-FONT (Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font).

CET can print a user defined text at the beginning of a footnote series. You must switch on this feature by specifying *Y after FOOTNOTE*_SIGLA (*N Y, yes/no). The text to be printed at the beginning of a footnote series must be specified between <S*B>...<S*E> in the main text. The font for this text can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_SIGLA_FONT (Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt, font) and the horizontal distance between this text and the actual footnotes can be defined with FOOTNOTE*_SIGLA_DISTANCE (4.0 em, value).

FOOTNOTE*_SIGL_BEGIN (<S*B>, command name)
FOOTNOTE*_SIGL_END (<S*E>, command name)

Ordinary footnotes, which are connected by a number or a special character to the place in the text they refer to, can be obtained using the following settings:

FOOTNOTE*_FORMAT *normal paragraph twocol threecol
FOOTNOTE*_LINE_NUMBER_OMIT N *Y
FOOTNOTE*_LEMA_OMIT *N Y
FOOTNOTE*_SEPARATOR
FOOTNOTE*_LINE_NUMBER_REPEAT N *Y
1. Footnotes

Example:

\texttt{lemma()} \{\texttt{variant reading}\}

An example of overlapping and nested footnotes follows:

\texttt{(*simpliciter (*et*) \{\texttt{om.\texttt{IE} A}\} \{\texttt{om.\texttt{IE} B}\} purum}

Using the commands discussed so far you can format all lemmata with two exceptions: lemmata, which cover several paragraphs, and overlapping but unnested lemmata.

Footnotes covering several paragraphs must be formatted using the following method: The beginning of the lemma must be marked with a label — e. g., \texttt{lembeg} — (see 6. References). After the end of the lemma you must specify an empty lemma along with an alternative lemma consisting of the first and the last word of the lemma covering several paragraphs: \texttt{(**) \{\#lembeg beginning ... end-\} \{variant reading\} (you have to change \texttt{(**) according to the corresponding footnote series). Avoid spaces in front of \texttt{(**}), which would cause an additional space in the printout. Thus, in the case of a lemma covering several paragraphs you have to specify an alternative lemma.

Example:

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{The \#lembeg first paragraph.}
\hline
\texttt{The second(**) \{\#lembeg first ... second-\} \{variant reading\} paragraph.}
\hline
\end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

An example of overlapping but unnested footnotes:

This \texttt{(*is an (*\#example of*) \{\texttt{om.\texttt{IE} C}\} overlapping but unnested footnotes\#\texttt{*)} \{\texttt{om.\texttt{IE} D}\}.

The symbol \texttt{\^} is fixed by CET, whereas the symbol \texttt{#} may be any character. By putting \texttt{\^} right after the command name for the beginning of the lemma and by putting \texttt{#} right in front of the command name for the end of the lemma in the example above, you instruct CET to attach the first (* to the first *) and to attach the second (* to the second *). Without this special formatting you would get the following printout: 1–2 is … footnotes\} \texttt{om. D} and 1 example of\} \texttt{om. C}

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{\^ simpliciter et] \texttt{om. B} \texttt{1 et] \texttt{om. A} \texttt{1–2 first ... second] variant reading 1 is ... of]} \texttt{om. C}
\texttt{1–2 example ... footnotes} \texttt{om. D}
\end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{* variant reading}
Exercise 10:
Use footnote series 1 for the sigla of your manuscripts and for the folio numbers. Use footnote series 2 for the variant readings and footnote series 3 for the references.

footnote series 1: Put the sigla AD’J’K’P’R’S’T’W’ at the beginning of the series. Suppress the separators (]) and the lemmata in the critical apparatus.

footnote series 3: Suppress the separators (]) and the lemmata in the critical apparatus.

Mark the following places in the text with | and put the following texts, which belong to the corresponding |, into footnote series 1:

| Circa primum | Bad. II f. 3\textsuperscript{3}Z |
| Primo | sic. | Bad. II f. 2\textsuperscript{2}H |
| Omne perfectum | est | K’ 284\textsuperscript{rb} |
| stat | in eo | P’ 233\textsuperscript{rb} |

Put the following variant readings into footnote series 2 (the texts in brackets are provided for better orientation only):

ARTICULUS … PERFECTIONE| XLII\textsuperscript{rb} articulus de perfectione Dei D’ om. AJ’K’P’R’S’T’W’ (Sequitur de) Dei perfectione| inv. D’ (Circa) quam| quod D’ (inquirenda:) primo| primum D’J’K’P’R’S’T’W’ (perfectus;) secundo| secundum D’J’K’P’R’S’T’W’ (secundo,) si| de S’ Utrum … perfectus| om. AD’J’K’P’R’S’T’W’ (non est) factus| effectus K’P’ (per ipsum) facta| ita S’ sermonem I’| om. D’J’K’P’R’S’T’W’ (Secundo sic.| Id| illud K’ (quod) recipit| recipiat T’ (purum,) ut| Deus add. S’ (extra) illa| om. S’

Put the following references into footnote series 3 (the texts in brackets are the lemmata, which are omitted in the critical apparatus):

(Deus … I o a n n e m ) AUGUST., In Ioannis Evangelium, tract. 1, n. 12 (CC lat. 36, p. 7,11, 14; PL 35, 1385); cf. Sermo 118, n. 1 (PL 38, 672): «Si autem omnia per ipsum facta sunt, intellige, quia non est factus ipse»; cf. Ioann., I, 3; cf. THOM. DE AQ., Summa theol., Ia, q. 4, a. 1 ad 1: «Quod enim factum non est, perfectum proprie dici non potest … ». (ut iam dicetur) Cf. infra, p. 23,130–133.

(habitum est supra) HENR. DE GAND., Quaest. ord. (Summa), art. 21, q. 4 (ed. 1520 I, f. 228r-vX), q. 5 (ibid., f. 229rD).

(ut sunt … huiusmodi.) Cf. HENR. DE GAND., Quaest. ord. (Summa), art. 32, q. 1 (ed. R. MACKEN, p. 35–52).

2. Endnotes

You can adjust each of the nine endnote series to your needs independently of the other endnote series. In the following text * must be replaced with a number between 1 and 9. The commands refer to the endnote series defined by this number.

In contrast to footnotes you must instruct CET to print the endnotes. You can instruct CET to print all endnote series at the current position in the text using #E. You can instruct CET to print a specific endnote series at the current position using #E*.

```
ENDNOTES_PRINT (#E, command name)
ENDNOTES*_PRINT (#E*, command name)
```

A typical endnote differs from a typical footnote only in the command names enclosing the lemma:

```
simpliciter [*et*] {<IB>om.<IE> A} purum
```

The lemma must be enclosed in [*...*]. In addition, the commands enclosing the lemma determine the endnote series the endnote is put into. The commands can be defined with ENDNOTE*_BEGIN/END:

```
ENDNOTE1_BEGIN/END [* *]
ENDNOTE2_BEGIN/END [+ +]
ENDNOTE3_BEGIN/END [||]
ENDNOTE4_BEGIN/END [= =]
ENDNOTE5_BEGIN/END [# #]
ENDNOTE6_BEGIN/END [$ $]
ENDNOTE7_BEGIN/END [& &]
ENDNOTE8_BEGIN/END [^ ^]
ENDNOTE9_BEGIN/END [] []
```

In analogy with the footnotes the command names for the alternative lemmata can be defined with ENDNOTE*A_L_BEGIN/END (default for all nine endnote series: {- -}), the command names for the variant readings can be defined with ENDNOTE*VAR_-BEGIN/END (default for all nine endnote series: { }).

The following keywords define the appearance of the endnotes in analogy with the corresponding keywords for footnotes (see 5.1 Footnotes):

```
ENDNOTE*_LINE_NUMBER_FONT Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt
ENDNOTE*_LINE_NUMBER_OMIT *N Y
ENDNOTE*_LEMMA_FONT - - - - 10.0 pt 10.0 pt
ENDNOTE*_LEMMA_OMIT *N Y
ENDNOTE*_LEMMA_ABBREVIATE N *Y
```
The notes concerning the special cases (lemmata covering several paragraphs and overlapping but unnested lemmata; see 5.1 Footnotes) apply to endnotes accordingly.

1 et 1 om. A

3. Filenotes

You can adjust each of the nine filenote series to your needs independently of the other filenote series. In the following text * must be replaced with a number between 1 and 9. The commands refer to the filenote series defined by this number.

Filenotes consist of text, which CET puts into a file along with the corresponding position of the filenote within the text (i. e., page number, line number and subline number). E. g., using filenotes you can create an index of authors: provide each work quoted in the text with a filenote containing its author, the name of the work and the corresponding passage within the work. CET generates a file which contains all these filenotes. This file may serve as a draft of an index of authors.

A typical filenote looks like the following example:

\texttt{<1 Arist., Metaph., V, c. 16 1>}

Using default values CET puts the filenote above into the file FILENOTE.1 as follows:

\texttt{Arist., Metaph., V, c. 16 38, 1}

38 is the number of the page containing the filenote and 1 is the number of the line containing the filenote.

The text of the filenote must be enclosed in \texttt{<1...1>}. In addition, the commands enclosing the text of the filenote determine the filenote series the filenote is put into. The commands can be defined with FILENOTE*._BEGIN/END:
You can define the name of the file for a filenote series with FILENOTE*_FILENAME (FILENOTE.*, filename).

FILENOTE*_TEXT_POSITION (*left right, selection) determines whether the text of the filenote (left) or the position of the filenote within the text (right) is put into the file first. If you are going to sort your filenote file using an external program, you should select left.
Sequitur de (+Dei perfectione+) {<IB>inv.<IE> D'}. Circa (+quam+) {quod D'} duo sunt inquirenda:
(+primo+) {primum D'J'K'P'S'T'W'}, si Deus possit dici perfectus; (+secundo+) {secundum D'J'K'P'R'S'T'W'}, (+si+) {de S'} perfectione cuiuslibet creaturae sit perfectus.

**QUAESTIO 1**

(*|*) {Bad. II f. 3<RB>vZ<RE>} Circa primum arguitur, quod Deus non possit dici perfectus.

Primo (*|*) {Bad. II f. 2<RB>rH<RE>} sic. Omne perfectum (*|*) {K' 284<RB>rb<RE>} est factum, quia praespositio illa `per' in proposito non diminuit, sed potius auget. (+Deus <<<IB>non est (+factus+) {effectus K'P'}, quia per ipsum (+facta+) {ita S'} sunt omnia.<IE>>>, ut vult <SCB>Augustinus<SCCE>, +<IB>In Ioannis Evangelium<IE>, tract. 1, n. 12 (CC lat. 36, p. 7,11, 14; PL 35, 1385); cf. Sermo 118, n. 1 (PL 38, 672): <<Si autem omnia per ipsum facta sunt, intellige, quia non est factus ipses>>, cf. <IB>Ioann.<IE>, I, 3; cf. <SCB>Thom. de Aq.<SCCE>, <IB>Summa theol.<IE>, I, 3; cf. <IB>Joann.<IE>, I, 3; cf. <SCB>Thom. de Aq.<SCCE>, <IB>Summa theol.<IE>, Ia, q. 4, a. 1 ad 1: <<Quod enim factum non est, perfectum proprie dici non potest ...>>.}

Ergo etc.

Secundo sic. (+Id+) {illud K'}, cuius natura stat (*|*) {P' 233<RB>rb<RE>} in eo quod supra se recipit omnes conditiones nobilitatis; maxime imperfectum est, quia de ratione perfecti est quod non recipit additionem in dignitate et nobilitate, et de ratione imperfecti quod (+recipit+) {recipiat T'} additionem, (+ut dicatur.+). +Deus <<<IB>non est (+factus+) {effectus K'P'}, quia per ipsum (+facta+) {ita S'} sunt omnia.<IE>>>, ut vult <SCB>Augustinus<SCCE>, +<IB>In Ioannis Evangelium<IE>, tract. 1, n. 12 (CC lat. 36, p. 7,11, 14; PL 35, 1385); cf. Sermo 118, n. 1 (PL 38, 672): <<Si autem omnia per ipsum facta sunt, intellige, quia non est factus ipses>>, cf. <IB>Ioann.<IE>, I, 3; cf. <SCB>Thom. de Aq.<SCCE>, <IB>Summa theol.<IE>, I, 3; cf. <IB>Joann.<IE>, I, 3; cf. <SCB>Thom. de Aq.<SCCE>, <IB>Summa theol.<IE>, Ia, q. 4, a. 1 ad 1: <<Quod enim factum non est, perfectum proprie dici non potest ...>>.}

Ergo etc.


#L- #N-
ARTICULUS XLII

DE DEI PERFECTIONE

Sequitur de Dei perfectione. Circum duo sunt inquirenda: primo, si Deus possit dici perfectus; secundo, si perfectione cuiuslibet creaturae sit perfectus.

QUAESTIO 1

UTRUM DEUS POSSIT DICI PERFECTUS

Circa primum arguitur, quod Deus non possit dici perfectus.

Primo | sic. Omne perfectum | est factum, quia praepositio illa 'per' in proposito non diminuit, sed potius auget. Deus «non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia.», ut vult AUGUSTINUS, sermone I° Super Ioannem. Ergo etc.

Secundo sic. Id, cuius natura stat | in eo quod supra se recipit omnes conditiones nobilitatis, maxime imperfectum est, quia de ratione perfecti est quod non recipit additionem in dignitate et nobilitate, et de ratione imperfecti quod recipit additionem, ut iam dicetur. Deus est huiusmodi, quia non nisi esse purum, utabitum est supra. Esse autem simpliciter et purum super se recipit omnes determinationes dignitatis et nobilitatis, ut sunt sapientia, bonitas pulchritudo, et cetera huiusmodi. Ergo etc.


CHAPTER 6 — References

Using the reference commands you can put symbolic references into your text. These symbolic references are replaced by CET with the corresponding page and line numbers. There are two kinds of references within CET: simple references and from-to references. A simple reference points to specific place (one word) within the text, whereas a from-to reference points to a specific passage (several words) within the text. The counterpart of a reference is a label, a symbol a reference refers to.

A label must be enclosed in the command names defined with REF_LABEL_BEGIN-END (@/, command name). As the default for REF_LABEL_END is empty, under default conditions a label consists of @ and the label name. The only valid characters within a label name are the letters A...Z, a...z and the figures 0...9. Examples for labels: @label1 and @a44a1 and @L2.

You refer to a label with @(label name). CET replaces this symbolic reference with the text defined with REF_SIMPLE_TEXT (p. %p,%l,%s, text) or REF_SIMPLE_TEXTSAME_PAGE (l. %l,%s, text). %p, %l and %s within these texts are templates and are replaced with the page number, line number and subline number of the corresponding label. If the label and the reference are on the same page, the reference is replaced with the text defined with REF_SIMPLE_TEXTSAME_PAGE, otherwise the text is replaced with the text defined with REF_SIMPLE_TEXT. Thus a typical reference has the following form: p. 1,1.1

REF_SIMPLE_BEGIN (@(, command name)
REF_SIMPLE_END (@, command name)
REF_SIMPLE_TEXT (p. %p,%l,%s, text)
REF_SIMPLE_TEXTSAME_PAGE (l. %l,%s, text)

If you use a from-to reference, you have to supply two labels. The first label marks the beginning and the second label marks the end of the passage, which the reference refers to. A from-to reference consists of the command names enclosing the from-to reference (@[...]) and a separator (@), which separates the two labels within the from-to reference.

REF_DOUBLE_BEGIN (@[, command name)
REF_DOUBLE_SEPARATOR (@, , command name)
REF_DOUBLE_END (@, command name)

Using the defaults a from-to reference has the following form:

@[label1,label2]
CET replaces a from-to reference with the page numbers, line numbers and subline numbers corresponding to the two labels, which denote the beginning and the end of the passage the from-to reference refers to. The format of the printed reference is defined by the following keywords (a space must be entered as _):

- REF_DOUBLE_TEXT (p., text)
- REF_DOUBLE_TEXTSAME_PAGE (l., text)
- REF_DOUBLE_TEXTAFTER_PAGE (, , text)
- REF_DOUBLE_TEXTAFTER_LINE (., text)
- REF_DOUBLE_TEXTSEPARATOR (- -, text)

Thus a typical from-to reference has the following form: p. 1,1.1 ± 2,2.1

If both labels within a from-to reference and the reference itself are on the same page, a typical from-to reference has the following form: l. 1.1–2.2

If both labels within a from-to reference and the reference itself are on the same page and you do not want CET to omit the page number, you can turn off the omission of the page number with REF_DOUBLE_TEXTOMITSAME_PAGE *N.

CET abbreviates from-to references. E. g., CET replaces the reference p. 3,1–3,23 with the reference p. 3.1–23. You can turn off the abbreviation of references with REF_DOUBLE_TEXTABBREVIATE *N.

Examples:

**input**

This @label1 word: @(label1).

This @label1 is a demonstration of a from-to reference to a passage which covers several lines. @label2 The position of the first sentence is: @[label1,label2]

**input**

This @label1 is a @label2 demonstration: @(label1,label2)

**with default settings**

This word: l. 1.

This is a demonstration of a from-to reference to a passage which covers several lines. The position of the first sentence is: l. 1–3

**with default settings**

This is a demonstration: l. 1

**REF_DOUBLE_TEXTOMITSAME_PAGE *N**

This word: p. 1,1.

This is a demonstration of a from-to reference to a passage which covers several lines. The position of the first sentence is: p. 1,1–3

**REF_DOUBLE_TEXTABBREVIATE *N**

This is a demonstration: l. 1–1

This is a demonstration: l. 1–1
CHAPTER 7 — Indices

There are four kinds of indices within CET: the index of words from the main text, the index of words from the variant readings, the index of labels and the index of references. The index of words from the main text contains the places of all words from the main text (all words except words from variant readings) you requested CET to index. The index of words from the variant readings contains the places of all words from from the variant readings you requested CET to index. The index of labels contains all labels defined within your edition and the index of references contains all references used within your edition.

1. Index of words from the main text

You supply a list of words and CET generates a list containing all places of these words in the main text (i.e., all words except words from variant readings).

The list of words you supply must be put into a file with the same name as the file to be typeset, but with the filename extension .IW. After calling Typeset the index of words from the main text can be found in the file *.IWF

The following rules apply to the file *.IW containing the list of words:

- only one word per line
- leading and trailing spaces are ignored
- empty lines are ignored

The following rules apply to the search for words listed in the file *.IW:

- The search is case-insensitive.

- A word ending with * matches all words beginning with the same word without the * (e.g., et* matches the words et, etiam, etsi, …).

- If the file *.IW contains the words et* and etiam, etiam is listed under et*, but not under etiam; if you need a list for et* and etiam, you have to call Typeset twice: Create a file *.IW containing et* and call Typeset. Rename the file *.IWF. Remove et* from the file *.IW, put etiam into it and call Typeset again.

- Only words coinciding literally are listed in the file *.IWF: scilicet does not match sci(*|*){...}licet.
Multiple occurrences of the same word in the same line are indicated by the corresponding number of occurrences within brackets.

Example:

Text to be typeset:

```
This is a test of indices within CET. CET is an abbreviation for ‘Critical Edition Typesetter’, for a program for typesetting critical editions.
```

List of words to be indexed:

```
is
a*
this
for
```

Index of words from the main text generated by CET:

```
a* 1,1; 1,2 (3)
for 1,2 (2); 1,3
is 1,1 (2)
this 1,1
```

Exercise 11:
Create an index of words from the main text for the following words: et, ut, Deus

2. Index of words from the variant readings

You supply a list of words and CET generates a list containing all places of these words in the variant readings. You can use this index for creating an index containing all lemmata with a specific combination of sigla.

The list of words must be put into a file with the same name as the file to be typeset, but with the filename extension .IM. After calling Typeset the index of words from the variant readings can be found in the file *.IMF. The file *.IMT contains the complete text of the variant readings and the text of the corresponding lemmata. The rules for the format of the file *.IM, the rules for the search for the words from the list of words and the rules for the format of the files *.IMF and *.IMT correspond with the rules in the previous section (see 7.1 Index of words from the main text).
Example:

Text to be typeset:

This (*is*) {om. AK} a (*test*) {om. AKP} of indices within (*CET*) {author: Bernt Karasch et al.}.
CET (*is*) {om. AK} an abbreviation for 'Critical Edition Typesetter', for (*a*) {om. AKP} program for typesetting (*critical*) {om. AK} editions.

List of words to be indexed:

Index files generated by CET:

and

Exercise 12:
Create an index of words from the variant readings for the following words: S’, D’, cf
3. Index of labels

After calling Typeset the file *.LBL contains a list of all labels and their positions within the text.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Defined on page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>1, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>1, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xone</td>
<td>1, 25. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xtwo</td>
<td>1, 25. 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label names must be unique. Should you have defined a specific label more than once by mistake, you can use the index of labels for discovering such mistakes.

4. Index of references

After calling Typeset the file *.REF contains a list of all references and their positions within the text.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Used on page</th>
<th>Resolved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@ [one, two]</td>
<td>1, 1</td>
<td>1, 23 - 1, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ (one)</td>
<td>* 1, 2</td>
<td>1, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ [xone, xtwo]</td>
<td>1, 25. 3</td>
<td>1, 25. 1 - 1, 25. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ (one)</td>
<td>1, 25. 4</td>
<td>1, 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An asterisk (*) in front of the position indicates that the reference is in the critical apparatus (i.e. within an alternative lemma or within a variant reading). In this case the position listed under 'Used on page' is the beginning of the corresponding lemma, as the critical apparatus has no line numbers.

ERROR at the end of a line indicates that the reference is outside of numbered text or the reference refers to non-existent labels.
CHAPTER 8 — Creating an edition — step by step

1. Create a new text file (using Edit) and call Typeset in order to create the corresponding default configuration file. For more complex editions you should put the sections of your edition into separate text files and include these text files from the main file with <IFB>...<IFE> (see 3.8 Including text files).

2. Call Settings and adapt the page layout and the line numbering to your needs (see Chapter 2).

3. If the fonts you are going to use within your editions do not belong to the default fonts provided by CET, you have to install your fonts (see Chapter 4).

4. Enter the text of your edition along with the necessary CET commands (see Chapter 3, 5, 6). As most CET commands consist of a pair of commands, it is recommended to enter a pair of CET commands first and to enter the text between the CET commands afterwards. By using this method you can avoid forgetting required CET commands. This method is especially useful for long lemmata and variant readings, because the danger of forgetting a closing bracket is especially high due to the length of the insertions.

5. If necessary, create an index of words from the main text and/or an index of words from the variant readings. Make sure that you have not defined a specific label more than once (check the label index). Check whether the reference index contains lines containing the word ERROR and correct these errors (see Chapter 7).

6. Configure CET for the resolution of the typesetter used in the printing office (see \CET\INSTALL.ENG, 5. Page 6 of 8, Changing the typesetter resolution after the installation).

7. Typeset and print your edition. If you are satisfied with the printout, copy the PostScript file (*.PS) to a diskette and send the diskette to the printing office.
Limitations

APPENDIX

A. Limitations

Please note the following limitations:

During the translation into a \TeX file a paragraph must not contain more than 65535 characters (this corresponds to about 64000 characters before the translation).

If you are using BOXER and if you change the default command names you have to change \BOXER\DEFAULT.CFG after the line "EXT=.TXT,.CFG,.ERR" accordingly, so that the changed command names are highlighted within BOXER (see \BOXER\BOXER.DOC, Chapter 21).

The following label names are reserved and must not be used (<number> is an integer number (see Appendix B, Number)):

- \texttt{f<number>} (used by CET for filenotes)
- \texttt{d<number>_<number>} (used by CET for marking lemmata)
- \texttt{i<number>_<number>} (used by CET for word indices)
- \texttt{m<number>} (used by CET for footnotes and endnotes)
- \texttt{n<number>} (used by CET for footnotes and endnotes)
- \texttt{r<number>} (used by CET for a list of references)

Text spaced out with \texttt{<SPB>...<SPE>} is hyphenated only at places marked with \texttt{|-}.

Typesetting in two columns with \texttt{<TCB>...<TCE>} is under development. The following limitations apply:

Lemmata in the critical apparatus may refer to the following page (this problem might be solved by decreasing the number 1.7 in the line \texttt{\newdimen\tcvsizetcvsizi=1.7\vsize} in the file \texttt{EMTEX\TEXINPUT\TWOCOL.TEX}). Crop marks are not supported. Text on the last page is not split into two columns of the same height.

The reference commands (@<label> and @[label1,label2]) ignore the settings specified with \texttt{CUT\_LINE\_NUMBER} and \texttt{CUT\_SUBLINE\_NUMBER}.

The following filename extensions are reserved and must not be used:
- .AUX, .BAT, .CFG, .DVI, .END, .ERR, .FIP, .FIT, .FNT, .IM, .IMF, .IMS, .IMT, .IW, .IWF, .IWS, .LBL, .LBT, .LOG, .PS, .REF, .RET, .STY, .TEX
APPENDIX B — Parameter types

B. Parameter types

Value

A value consists of a number (an integer number or a number with decimal point and decimal fraction) and an unit, which is separated from the number by spaces. One of the following units must be specified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abbreviation</th>
<th>name of the unit</th>
<th>conversions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pt</td>
<td>point</td>
<td>1 pt = 0.0351 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pc</td>
<td>pica</td>
<td>1 pc = 0.422 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>inch</td>
<td>1 in = 2.54 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bp</td>
<td>big point</td>
<td>1 bp = 0.0353 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>centimetre</td>
<td>1 cm = 0.1 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>millimetre</td>
<td>1 mm = 0.1 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dd</td>
<td>Didot point</td>
<td>1 dd = 0.0376 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cc</td>
<td>Cicero</td>
<td>1 cc = 0.451 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>em</td>
<td>em</td>
<td>width of the M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>ex</td>
<td>height of the x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: 12 pt

Font

A font specification consists of six components, which are separated by spaces from each other:

1. Family:
   
   AvantGarde
   Bookman
   Courier
   Helvetica
   NewCenturySchlbk
   Palatino
   Times
   ZapfChancery
   LevyGreek

   and all names of PostScript fonts installed with addpsfnt (see 4. Adding fonts)
2. **Weight:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abbreviation</th>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ul</td>
<td>ultralight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el</td>
<td>extralight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sl</td>
<td>semilight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>medium (normal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sb</td>
<td>semibold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eb</td>
<td>extrabold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ub</td>
<td>ultrabold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the moment only m (medium) and b (bold) may be used.

3. **Width:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abbreviation</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uc</td>
<td>ultracondensed</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ec</td>
<td>extracondensed</td>
<td>62.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>condensed</td>
<td>75 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sc</td>
<td>semicondensed</td>
<td>87.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sx</td>
<td>semiexpanded</td>
<td>112.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>expanded</td>
<td>125 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex</td>
<td>extraexpanded</td>
<td>150 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ux</td>
<td>ultraexpanded</td>
<td>200 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the moment only m (medium) may be used.

4. **Shape:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abbreviation</th>
<th>name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td>italic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sl</td>
<td>slanted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sc</td>
<td>small capitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>upright italic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the moment only n (normal), it (italic) and sc (small capitals) may be used. sl (slanted) is available only for PostScript fonts installed with addpsfnt (see 4. Adding fonts).

5. **Size:**

The parameter type for size is *value*. Recommended sizes are: 5 pt, 6 pt, … , 25 pt
6. Leading:

   The leading (the vertical distance between the base lines of two adjacent lines) is specified as *value*.

   - instructs CET to use the current setting for the corresponding component. - may be used for the first to the fourth component only.

Examples:

Times mm it 12 pt 16 pt

This font definition instructs CET to use the font family Times with normal weight (first m), medium width (second m) and italic shape (it) with a size of 12 point (12 pt) and with a leading of 16 point (16 pt).

--- 16 pt 20 pt

This font definition instructs CET to set the size and the leading of the current font to 16 point and 20 point respectively.

Text

*Text* consists of any characters, which do not form CET command names.

Selection

A *selection* consists of several keywords separated from each other by spaces. Exactly one keyword must be marked with an asterisk (*).

Example: left right *inner outer

The option inner has been selected.

Yes/No

The parameter type *yes/no* can take the value yes or no. yes must be specified with N *Y (or *Y), no must be specified with *N Y (or *N). So the parameter type *yes/no* is a special case of a selection.
Number

A number is a positive integer number (1, 2, 3, …).

Command name

A command name is a combination of characters you put into your text in order to instruct CET to do something special (e. g. printing with italic letters). All default command names may be changed in order to adapt CET to your needs. Unless stated otherwise, command names must not be empty, must not contain more than 10 characters and must be unique within the configuration file.

Space

A space has the following form:
value1 plus value2 minus value3
CET tries to print a space according to value1, but may vary the space within the limits value1 - value3 and value1 + value2 in order to improve the line and page breaks.

Label name

A label name is a text containing only the letters A...Z, a...z and the figures 0...9.

Filename

A filename consists of an optional path, the name of the file and a filename extension separated from the name of the file by a period (see your MS-DOS user manual).
C. Solutions to the exercises

Exercise 1 (p. 6)
1. Type CET and press Return. The CET menu appears. Move the selection bar onto Edit using the cursor keys and press Return. Type SUMMA and press Return (using the keys ← and Del you can delete characters). CET displays the file SUMMA.TXT. Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X).
3. Move the selection bar onto Preview and press Return. Accept the default (SUMMA) and press Return. CET previews the text on the screen. Quit Preview by typing q. Proceed accordingly with PostScript-Preview (press Return or Ctrl-Pause to quit PostScript-Preview).
4. Call Print, accept SUMMA by pressing Return and press Return again in order to print the whole file SUMMA.TXT.
5. Call Settings and accept SUMMA by pressing Return. CET displays the configuration file SUMMA.CFG. Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X).

Exercise 2 (p. 12)
Call Settings and change the following lines as stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HORIZONTAL_SIZE</td>
<td>130 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERTICAL_SIZE</td>
<td>190 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOBAL_FONT</td>
<td>Times m m n 12.0 pt 14.0 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAGRAPH_INDENTATION</td>
<td>5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD_GLUE</td>
<td>0.4 em plus 0.2 em minus 0.3 em</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W), call Typeset and call Print. Center the printout on the paper by adjusting HORIZONTAL_OFFSET and VERTICAL_OFFSET (determine the shifts using a ruler, modify the settings and print the text again).
Exercise 3 (p. 13)
Call Settings and change the following lines as stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CROP_MARK_WIDTH</td>
<td>0.5 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP_MARK_GAP</td>
<td>4.0 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP_MARK_HORIZONTAL_DISTANCE</td>
<td>16 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP_MARK_VERTICAL_DISTANCE</td>
<td>25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP_MARK_HEAD_MARGIN</td>
<td>2 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP_MARK_BACK_MARGIN</td>
<td>2 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q).

Exercise 4 (p. 14)
Call Settings and change the following lines as stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEADLINE_VERTICAL_DISTANCE</td>
<td>0.75 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADLINE_POSITION</td>
<td>*inner center outer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADLINE_FONT</td>
<td>Times m m n 10.0 pt 12.0 pt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADLINE_TEXT_LEFT</td>
<td>ARTICULUS XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADLINE_TEXT_RIGHT</td>
<td>QUAESTIO 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE_NUMBER_FONT</td>
<td>Times m m n 12.0 pt 14.0 pt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W); call Edit. Put <PNB>18<PNE> at the beginning of the file, quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q).

Exercise 5 (p. 15)
Call Edit. Put <LAT> at the beginning of the file, quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q).

Exercise 6 (p. 17)
Call Settings and change the following lines as stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LINE_NUMBER_FIRST</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINE_NUMBER_INCREMENT</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Edit. Put #N+ #L+ at the beginning of the text, put #L- #N- and #N+ #L+ in front of QUAESTIO 1 and put #L- #N- after the whole text (each command in a paragraph of its own). Call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q).
Exercise 7 (p. 20)
Add an empty line after the corresponding lines in order to start a new paragraph. Call Edit and use the following command names for formatting the text:

- centered: \<CB>...<CE>
- small capitals: \<SCB>...<SCE>
- spaced out: \<SPB>...<SPE>
- italic: \<IB>...<IE>
- quotation marks: \<...>
- exponents: \<RB>...<RE>

Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q).

Exercise 8 (p. 23)
Call Edit and insert \<- - - - 16 pt 18 pt> in front of the line ARTICULUS XLII in a paragraph of its own. Insert \<- - - - 12 pt 14 pt> after DE DEI PERFECTIONE in a paragraph of its own. Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q).

Exercise 9 (p. 24)
Call Edit and insert \<VSB>0.7 cm<VSE> and \<VSB>0.4 cm<VSE> respectively at the corresponding places in a paragraph of its own. Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q).

Exercise 10 (p. 36)
Call Settings and change the following lines as stated below:

- FOOTNOTE1_SIGLA: N *Y
- FOOTNOTE1_SEPARATOR
- FOOTNOTE1_LEMMA_OMIT: N *Y
- FOOTNOTE3_SEPARATOR
- FOOTNOTE3_LEMMA_OMIT: N *Y

Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Edit. The necessary commands can be found on page 40. Quit the word processing program (BOXER: Alt-X, W) and call Typeset and Preview. Quit Preview (q). Print the page by calling Print.
Exercise 11 (p. 45)
Create the following file:

```
------------------ ± SUMMA.IW ---------------------
et
ut
Deus
------------------ ± SUMMA.IW ---------------------
```

Call Typeset. Now the index of words from the main text can be found in the file SUMMA.IWF:

```
------------------ ± SUMMA.IWF ---------------------
Deus 18,4; 18,2; 18,3; 18,5; 18,11
et 18,10 (2); 18,12; 18,13; 18,14; 18,16; 18,17
ut 18,6; 18,11; 18,12; 18,13; 18,15
------------------ ± SUMMA.IWF ---------------------
```

Exercise 12 (p. 46)
Create the following file:

```
------------------ ± SUMMA.IM ---------------------
S’
D’
cf
------------------ ± SUMMA.IM ---------------------
```

Call Typeset. Now the index of words from the variant readings can be found in the files SUMMA.IMF and SUMMA.IMT:

```
------------------ ± SUMMA.IMF ---------------------
cf 18,5 (3); 18,11; 18,13; 18,15
D’ 18,2; 18,3 (2)
S’ 18,4; 18,6; 18,12; 18,15
------------------ ± SUMMA.IMF ---------------------
```
18, 5 (3) Deus <<non est factus, quia per ipsum facta sunt omnia>>., ut vult Augustinus, sermone Io Super Ioannem.]
August., In Ioannis Evangelium, tract. 1, n. 12 (CC lat. 36, p. 7, 11, 14; PL 35, 1385); cf. Sermo 118, n. 1 (PL 38, 672): <<Si autem omnia per ipsum facta sunt, intellige, quia non est factus ipse>>; cf. Ioann., I, 3; cf. Thom. de Aq., Summa theol., Ia, q. 4, a. 1 ad 1: <<Quod enim factum non est, perfectum proprie dici non potest >>.

18, 11 ut iam dicetur. ] Cf. infra, p. 23, 130--133.


D'

18, 2 ] XLIIus articulus de perfectione Dei D' om. AJP'R'S'T'W'

18, 3 Dei perfectione | inv. D'

18, 3 quam | quod D'

S'

18, 4 si | de S'

18, 6 facta | ita S'

18, 12 ut | Deus add. S'

18, 15 illa | om. S'
D. Common problems and solutions

Problem: black rectangle at the end of a line

Solution: Black rectangles at the end of line indicate lines which are too wide (i.e., lines which are wider than the sum of the values defined with HORIZONTAL_SIZE and HORIZONTAL_TOLERANCE). \TeX was not able to find a good place for breaking the line. To avoid this situation you can use one or a combination of the following methods:

1. If there is no need to force \TeX to break the line, you can increase the value defined with HORIZONTAL_TOLERANCE or you can switch off the black rectangles with MARK_BAD_LINES *N.

2. Perhaps \TeX does not know how to hyphenate a word at the end of the line. Mark all possible places for a hyphen with |-. 

3. Change the values for the spaces (WORD_GLUE for the main text, APPARATUS_WORD_GLUE for the critical apparatus and FOOTNOTE_PARAGRAPH_GLUE for the the distance between footnotes formatted in paragraphs): Increase the corresponding default values and the values defined with plus and minus.

4. Insert a horizontal space with <HSB>value<HSE> at a suitable place.

Problem: wrong line numbers in front of the lemmata in the critical apparatus

Solution: WORD_DISTANCE with a number different from 0 in combination with LINEATION_BY *page may cause wrong line numbers within the critical apparatus. Setting BALLAST to 100 should fix this problem. Note that complex texts may require several successive calls to Typeset before all line numbers are correct.

Problem: \TeX error message after Typeset

Solution: If \TeX stops with an error message and displays ?: type x and press Return. Quit CET, type CET CLEAR and press Return. Typeset your text again.

Warning: CET CLEAR deletes all files, which CET can recreate from the text files and configuration files (i.e., *.TEX, *.STY, *.PS, *.IWF, … ).
E. Error messages

If CET detects an error in your text, CET displays an error message. This error message contains information about the type of the error, the name of the file in which the error occurred, the line number and the beginning of the text which caused the error.

Example:

```
------------------ ± SUMMA.ERR ------------------ ±
Error : 160 Matching command does not follow
File : SUMMA.TXT
------------------ ± SUMMA.ERR ------------------ ±
```

When you cancel the error message by quitting the word processing program which displays the error message, CET loads the faulty text into the word processing program. If the word processing program supports a command line option for jumping to a specific line (e.g. BOXER) and if this option has been made known to CET during the installation of CET, the cursor jumps to the line containing the error, otherwise the cursor is in line 1 of the faulty text.

100 Environment variable CET_DRIVE not set
The environment variable CET_DRIVE must be defined in \AUTOEXEC.BAT (see \CET\INSTALL.ENG, 5. Page 1 of 8).
There is no line SET CET_DRIVE=C: in \AUTOEXEC.BAT (C is the letter of the drive which CET was installed to).

101 Environment variable CET_EDITOR_JUMP must contain $ or must be empty
The environment variable CET_EDITOR_JUMP defined in \AUTOEXEC.BAT has a wrong value.

102 Could not create
The file could not be created. Possible causes:
- There is no space left on the storage device.
- The storage device is write protected.
- The file exists and is write protected or the access to the file is blocked by another process.

103 Could not delete
The file could not be deleted. Possible cause:
- The file is write protected or the access to the file is blocked by another process.

104 Disk read error
An error occurred while reading from the storage device.

105 Disk write error
An error occurred while writing to the storage device. Possible causes:
- There is no space left on the storage device.
- The storage device is write protected.

106 Input File is empty
An empty text file cannot be processed by CET.

107 Missing beginning of font command
<[ corresponding to ]> is missing.
Example: Times m n 10 pt 10 pt>

108 File access denied
The access to the file was denied. Possible cause:
- Another process has exclusive access to the file.

109 File not accessible
A file which is part of CET could not be found.
110 File not found
The file could not be found.

111 General I/O error
An input/output error occurred. The storage device may be defective.

112 A letter must follow an accent in Greek mode
Greek spiritus and Greek accents (⟨, ⟩, ‘, `) must be followed by a letter.
Example: &GB < o l' ogos &GE

113 Greek mode within Latin mode not allowed
&GB > ... &GE is invalid within &LTB > ... &LTE >.
Example: &LTB > ln &GB eo &GE quod &LTE >

114 Hardware failure
An error occurred while reading from or writing to a storage device.

115 Nesting of include files not allowed
A file processed due to &IFB > ... &IFE > must not contain &IFB > ... &IFE >.

116 Include file not found
The file specified within &IFB > ... &IFE > could not be found.

117 Internal error
An internal processing error occurred. Please report this error to the author of CET (see APPENDIX F). Put &C > at the beginning of the paragraph in which the error occurred and Typeset the text again. The error should not occur any more, as CET does not process this paragraph any more due to the comment command &C >.

118 Invalid number of columns (found/expected)
The number of columns defined with &SWB > ... &SWE > (the number of the proportional widths of the columns) does not match the number of columns corresponding to &SYB > ... &SYE >.
Example:
&SWB > 30 30 30 &SWE >
&SYB > column 1 &SYE >

119 Sum of column widths exceeds 100%
The sum of the proportional widths of the columns defined with &SWB > ... &SWE > must not be greater than 100.
Example: &SWB > 40 40 40 &SWE >

120 Invalid column width
A proportional column width defined with &SWB > ... &SWE > must not exceed 100 per cent.
Example: &SWB > 110 10 &SWE >

121 Invalid command in headline or sigla text
This command is invalid within &HLB > ... &HLE >, &HRB > ... &HRE > and &S*B > ... &S*E > (* must be replaced with 1 ... 9).
Example: &HLB > &GB < o l' ogos &GE &HLE >

122 Invalid display locked line number
The only valid options are: first, last, all
Example: DISPLAY_LOCKED_LINE_NUMBER *bad

123 Invalid filename extension
The filename extension is invalid. Change the filename extension. The following extensions are invalid: .AUX .BAT .CFG .DV1 .END .ERR .FIP .FIT .FNT .IM .IMF .IMS .IMT .JW .JWF .JWS .LBL .LBT .LOG .PS .REF .RET .STY .TEX

124 Missing end of filenote
The end of a filenote is missing (\>). Example: \FILENOTE1

125 Missing beginning of filenote
The beginning of a filenote is missing (<I, ..., <9). Example: FILENOTE1>

126 Missing end of font command
\> corresponding to \ is missing. Example: \Times m m n 10 pt 10 pt

127 Syntax error in font file
\CET\CEPP\FNT ist syntactically wrong. Delete the file \CET\CEPP\FNT (CET creates a new file CEPP\FNT if CEPP\FNT does not exist). Remove all lines after the first \typeout{Loading... from the file \EMTEX\TEXINPUT\PSFONTS.TEX. Remove all lines after rcrrc Courier from the file \EMTEX\PS\PSFONTS.MAP. Reinstall all PostScript fonts with addpfsnt (see Chapter 4).
APPENDIX E — Error messages

128 Font size unit must be pt
The only valid unit is pt.

129 Invalid headline position
The only valid options are: inner, center, outer
Example: HEADLINE_POSITION *bad

130 Invalid hyphenation rules
The only valid options are: German, French, Latin, English, None, Spare1, Spare2
Example: HYPHENATION_RULES *Sanskrit

131 Invalid include file command
<IFB>...<IFE> must be in its own paragraph.
Example: <IFB>chapter1.txt<IFE> test

132 Invalid within filenotes, alternate lemmata and variant readings
Labels are invalid within filenotes, alternate lemmata and variant readings.
Example: (*lemma*) {variant reading @label1}

133 Invalid label name
The only valid characters within a label name are: a … z, A … Z, 0 … 9. Spaces within a label name are invalid.
Example: @label#1

134 Invalid lineation type
The only valid options are: page, section
Example: LINEATION_BY *bad

135 Invalid lineation margin
The only valid options are: left, right, inner, outer
Example: LINEATION_MARGIN *bad

136 Invalid note format
The only valid options are: normal, paragraph, twocol, threecol
Example: FOOTNOTE1_FORMAT *bad

137 Invalid note number
The number of the footnote series must be within the range 1 … 9.
Example: FOOTNOTE0_BEGIN (*

138 Invalid no/yes token
The only valid options are: Y, N
Example: FOOTNOTE1_LINE_NUMBER_OMIT *X

139 Invalid number
The number is invalid.
Example: <TWB>51<TWE>

140 Invalid PostScript font
The name of the PostScript font is unknown to CET. Non-standard PostScript fonts must be installed with addpsfnt (see Chapter 4). The available PostScript fonts can be found in the file CET\CEPP.FNT.
Example: <[Time m m n 10 pt 10 pt]>

141 Invalid shape
The only valid options are: n, ni, sl, sc, u
Example: <[Times m m bad 10 pt 10 pt]>

142 Letter for marking overlapping lemmata must be unique within a paragraph
Characters after and in front of " must be unique within a paragraph.
Example: {"#" {# #"} { } #"} { }

143 Note series of overlapping lemma does not match
Same characters in front of and after " must belong to the same note series.
Example: {"# #"} { }

144 Invalid synopsis
The commands for typesetting text side by side contain an error.
Examples: <SYB> within <SYB>...<SYE>; <SYB> without <SYE>; <SYE> within <SYB>; <SYS> within <SYB>; ...

145 Invalid text after alternate lemma
Only spaces are valid between the end of an alternative lemma and the beginning of the variant reading.

146 Invalid text after lemma
The only valid terms after a lemma are: spaces, alternative lemma, variant reading
147 InValid text position
The only valid options are: left, right
Example: FILENOTE1_TEXT_POSITION *bad

148 LaTeX commands start with \. If you know what you are doing, you can use \LaTeX commands within <TMB>...<TME>.

149 Transparency not allowed after GLOBAL_FONT
At the beginning of the text GLOBAL_FONT is active. As this is the first active font, the font must be completely defined.
Example: GLOBAL_FONT <[Times -- -12 pt 12 pt]>

150 Missing beginning of two columns mode
<TCB> corresponding to <TCE> is missing.

151 Invalid unit
The only valid units are: pt, pc, in, bp, cm, mm, dd, cc, em, ex (in some cases em and ex are invalid)
Example: <[Times m n 12 pt 12 pt]>

152 Invalid weight class
The only valid weight classes are: ul, el, l, sl, m, sb, b, eb, ub
Example: <[Times bad n 10 pt 12 pt]>

153 Invalid combination of weight and width
If the font width is transparent the font weight must be transparent as well (and vice versa).
Example: <[Times m - n 12 pt 12 pt]>

154 Invalid width class
The only valid width classes are: uc, ec, c, sc, m, sx, x, ex, ux
Example: <[Times m bad n 10 pt 12 pt]>

155 Latin mode already active
<LTB> within <LTB>...<LTE> or outside Greek text is invalid.
Example: <LTB> in <LTB> eo <LTE> quod <LTE>

156 Lineation is off; notes and labels not allowed.
Footnotes, endnotes and labels are invalid outside unnumbered text. The line numbering must be switch on with #L+ or #N+
#L+ (note that #N+ and #L+ are effective beginning with the following paragraph).

157 Missing end of alternate lemma
-} corresponding to { is missing.
Example: (*lemma*) {- alternative lemma {variant reading}

158 Missing two column widths must be specified
<SWB>...<SWE> must contain at least two column widths.
Example: <SWB>40 <SWE>

159 Matching command does not follow
The corresponding command could not be found.
Example: <IB>text

160 Expected but not found
The text indicated in the error message could not be found.
Example: @ [label1]

161 Missing variant reading
Footnotes and endnotes must contain a variant reading.
Examples:

(*lemma*) text
(*lemma*) * {var.}
(*lemma*) { -alt. lemma -} * {var.}

162 Two (or more) options marked
Only one option may be marked with *.
Example: LINEATION_BY *page *section
APPENDIX E — Error messages

165 No font available
The file `CET\CEPP\FNT` does not contain a font. For a solution to this problem see error message "127 Syntax error in font file".

166 No option marked
Exactly one option must be marked with *.
Example: LINEATION\_BY page section

167 Out of memory
The input file is too complex. Try to increase the main memory by removing unnecessary drivers and programs from `\AUTOEXEC.BAT` and `\CONFIG.SYS`.

168 Paragraph too long
The paragraph is too long (i.e., contains more than about 64000 characters). Break the paragraph into several smaller ones by inserting empty lines.

169 Duplicate token
Command names must be unique.
Example:
FOOTNOTE1\_BEGIN <FNB>
FOOTNOTE2\_BEGIN <FNB>

170 Matching note token not found
The character corresponding to the character after/in front of * is missing.
Example: (*" ") { }

171 Missing end of synopsis width
<SWE> corresponding to <SWB> is missing.
Example: <SWB>10 10 10

172 Synopsis not initialised.
Before you can use <SYB>...<SYE> you have to initialize the column widths with <SWB>...<SWE>.

173 Syntax: cepp <filename>
CEPP\_EXE was called with wrong command line parameters.

174 Syntax error
The current line is syntactically wrong.
Example: XXX (as a line in the configuration file)

175 Command name too long
The length of a command name must not exceed 10 characters.
Example: LATIN\_BEGIN 12345678901

176 Too many columns
Up to 9 columns may be defined with <SWB>...<SWE>.
Example: <SWB>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 <SWE>

177 Two columns mode not initialised
Before you can use <TCB>...<TCE>, you have to define the column width with <TWB>...<TWE>.

178 Missing end of note
*, (+, [... *]... corresponding to *, (+, [... *]... is missing.
Example: (*`lemma` [variant reading])

179 Missing beginning of lemma
*, (+, [... *]... corresponding to *, (+, [... *]... is missing.
Example: `lemma` [* variant reading]

180 Missing matching marker for overlapping lemma
The character corresponding to the character after/in front of * is missing.
Example: (*"="*`) { }

181 Missing matching command
The corresponding command is missing.
Example: bold`BDE`

182 Word too long
The word is too long. Insert spaces into the word.

183 Two columns mode already active
The two columns mode is already active due to a previous <TCB>.
184 Missing end of two columns mode
<TCE> corresponding to <TCB> is missing.

185 <OM> and <!> invalid outside variant readings
<OM> and <!> are invalid outside variant readings.
Example: (*<!>lemma*) {var.}

186 Command overlaps
Corresponding command names must not overlap other corresponding command names.
Example: <IB>...<GB>...<IE>...<GE>

187 Matching command is on a different level
Corresponding command names must not overlap lemmata, alternative lemmata and variant readings.
Example: (*lemma <IB>A*) {var.}<IE>

188 Line numbering is already active
Line numbering is already active due to a previous #N+.
Example: #N+ #N+

189 Line numbering is off
Line numbering has not been activated with #N+.
Example: #L+ without previous #N+
### F. The authors of the CET components

CET consists of several software packages. There were no CET without the work of the various authors listed below.

The components of CET, the names and the addresses of the authors and references to corresponding documentation are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CET shell, CET preprocessor</td>
<td>Bernt Karasch</td>
<td>Heinrich-König-Str. 18, 44797 Bochum, Germany <a href="mailto:bernt.karasch@rz.ruhr-uni-bochum.de">bernt.karasch@rz.ruhr-uni-bochum.de</a></td>
<td><code>\CET\REFERENZ.DOK</code></td>
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<tr>
<td>EDMAC</td>
<td>John Lavagnino</td>
<td>Department of English and American Literature, Brandeis University, 415 South Street, Waltham, MA 02254-9110, USA <a href="mailto:lav@binah.cc.brandeis.edu">lav@binah.cc.brandeis.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dominik Wujastyk</td>
<td>Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE, UK <a href="mailto:d.wujastyk@ucl.ac.uk">d.wujastyk@ucl.ac.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>LaTeX2e</td>
<td>LaTeX3 project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>emTeX</td>
<td>Donald E. Knuth</td>
<td>Stanford University Teckstrasse 81, 71696 Möglingen, Germany</td>
<td><code>\EMTEX\DOC\*.\*</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eberhard Mattes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyphenation rules (German)</td>
<td>Norbert Schwarz</td>
<td>Rechenzentrum Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Universitätsstr. 150, 44780 Bochum, Germany <a href="mailto:norbert.schwartz@rz.ruhr-uni-bochum.de">norbert.schwartz@rz.ruhr-uni-bochum.de</a></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bernd Raichle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyphenation rules (Latin)</td>
<td>Claudio Beccari</td>
<td>Politecnico di Torino, Torino, Italy</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:beccari@polito.it">beccari@polito.it</a></td>
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<td>Hyphenation rules (English)</td>
<td>Dominik Wujastyk</td>
<td>Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE, UK <a href="mailto:d.wujastyk@ucl.ac.uk">d.wujastyk@ucl.ac.uk</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Graham Toal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>RSX</td>
<td>Rainer Schnither</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rainer@mathematik.uni-bielefeld.de">rainer@mathematik.uni-bielefeld.de</a></td>
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<td>emx</td>
<td>Eberhard Mattes</td>
<td>Teckstrasse 81, 71696 Möglingen, Germany <a href="mailto:mattes@zu.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de">mattes@zu.informatik.uni-stuttgart.de</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>emxpfemu</td>
<td>W. Metzenthen</td>
<td>22 Parker St, Ormond, Vic 3163, Australia <a href="mailto:billm@vaxx.cc.monash.edu.au">billm@vaxx.cc.monash.edu.au</a></td>
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<table>
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<th>Contacts</th>
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<tr>
<td>PostScript pixel fonts</td>
<td>Ganesh Thiagarajan, Anthony Venson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gan@rtpc01.eng.lsu.edu">gan@rtpc01.eng.lsu.edu</a>, <a href="mailto:andy@rtpc01.eng.lsu.edu">andy@rtpc01.eng.lsu.edu</a></td>
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<td>dvips</td>
<td>Tomas Rokicki, Donald E. Knuth</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rokicki@cs.stanford.edu">rokicki@cs.stanford.edu</a></td>
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<td>Ghostscript</td>
<td>L. Peter Deutsch</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rokicki@cs.stanford.edu">rokicki@cs.stanford.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>ps2pk</td>
<td>Piet Tutelaers</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rcpt@urc.tue.nl">rcpt@urc.tue.nl</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>BOXER</td>
<td>David R. Hamel</td>
<td>Boxer Software, P.O. Box 3230, Peterborough, NH 03458-3230, USA <a href="mailto:70242.2126@compuserv.com">70242.2126@compuserv.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>chktxt</td>
<td>Indridi Bjornsson</td>
<td><a href="mailto:indridi@rhi.hi.is">indridi@rhi.hi.is</a></td>
<td>\CET\CHKTXT.DOC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Suggestions, bug reports | Olli Hallamaa, J. Heinrich Riggert                                     | P.O. Box 33, 00014 University of Helsinki, Finland ohallamaa@teologi1.helsinki.fi, Universität zu Köln, Thomas-Institut, Universitätsstr. 22, 50923 Köln, Germany | Ghostscript, RSX, emx and emxfpemu are subject to the "GNU General Public License Version 2, June 1991" (\GS2.52\COPYING). Due to this licence (see section 3.b) I have to offer you the source code for Ghostscript, RSX, emx and emxfpemu for a nominal price for three years starting with the date on your CET invoice.
# G. Trademarks

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Holder</th>
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### 1. Alphabetical list of default command names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><code>#</code></td>
<td>REF_LABEL_END</td>
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<td>&lt;1 FILENOTE1_BEGIN 39</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>#</code></td>
<td>FOOTNOTES_END</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>&lt;2 FILENOTE_BEGIN 39</td>
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<td>ENDNOTES_END</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>ENDNOTES_PRINT</td>
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<td>ENDNOTE1_END</td>
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<td><code>#</code></td>
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<td>ENDNOTE4_END</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>&lt;11 CAPITAL_AE 27</td>
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<td>LINATION_LOCK</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>&lt;14 BAR_UNDER 27</td>
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### H. Commands names and keywords

1. Alphabetical list of default command names
### APPENDIX H — Command names and keywords

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APPENDIX H — Command names and keywords

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FOOTNOTE* ЛЕММА_ШЕДЕВР - - 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 33
FOOTNOTE* ЛЕММА_ВОЗВОЗНИЧАЕТСЯ *N Y 34
FOOTNOTE* ЛЕММА_ОМИТ *N Y 33
FOOTNOTE* ЛЕММА_СЕПАРАТОР || 34
FOOTNOTE* ЛЕММА_СЕПАРАТОР_FONT Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 34
FOOTNOTE* ЛИНЕЙНЫЙ_NUMBER_FONT Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 33
FOOTNOTE* ЛИНЕЯ_ОМИТ *N Y 33
FOOTNOTE* ЛИНЕЯ_ОТСУТСТВУЮЩИЙ N *Y 34
FOOTNOTE* РУЛ 2 in 0.4 pt 32
FOOTNOTE* СЕПАРАТОР ] 34
FOOTNOTE* СЕПАРАТОР_FONT Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 34
FOOTNOTE* СИГЛА *N Y 34
FOOTNOTE* СИГЛА_ДИСТАНЦИЯ 4.0 em 34
FOOTNOTE* СИГЛА_FONT Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 34
FOOTNOTE* СИГЛА_НАЧАЛО s. Text 34
FOOTNOTE* СИГЛА_КОНЕЦ s. Text 34
FOOTNOTE* ВАРИАНТ_FONT - - - - 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 34
FOOTNOTE* ВАРИАНТ_НАЧАЛО [ 33
FOOTNOTE* ВАРИАНТ_КОНЕЦ ] 33
FOOTNOTE_ПАРАГРАФ_СИГЛА 1.0 em plus 0.4 em minus 0.4 em 11
FRENCH_SPACING N *Y 11
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GREEK_END <GE> 20
HANGAFTER_BEGIN <HAB> 24
HANGAFTER_END <HAE> 24
HANGINDENT_BEGIN <HIB> 24
HANGINDENT_END <HIE> 24
HEADLINE_FONT Times m m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 13
HEADLINE_POSITION inner *center outer 13
HEADLINE_TEXTL_BEGIN <HLB> 14
HEADLINE_TEXTL_END <HLE> 14
HEADLINE_TEXTR_BEGIN <HRB> 14
HEADLINE_TEXTR_END <HRE> 14
HEADLINE_TEXT_LEFT 14
HEADLINE_TEXT_RIGHT 14
HEADLINE_VERTICAL_DISTANCE 0.4 cm 13
HORIZONTAL_OFFSET -0.3 cm 10
HORIZONTAL_SIZE 11.0 cm 10
HORIZONTAL_TOLERANCE 0.1 pt 11
HSKIP_BEGIN <HSB> 24
HSKIP_END <HSE> 24
HUNGARIAN <H> 27
HYPHENATION [-] 26
HYPHENATION_ENGLISH <UK> 15
HYPHENATION_FRENCH <FR> 15
HYPHENATION_GERMAN <GR> 15
HYPHENATION_LATIN <LAT> 15
HYPHENATION_NONE <NON> 15
HYPHENATION_RULES German French *Latin English None 14
HYPHENATION_SPARE1 <SP1> 15
HYPHENATION_SPARE2 <SP2> 15
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INCLUDE_FILE_End <IFE> 25
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INDENT_END <IE> 24
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ITALIC_END <IE> 20
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2. Alphabetical list of keywords

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LEFT_END <LAE> 20
LEFT_MARGIN_BEGIN <LMB> 23
LEFT_MARGIN_END <LME> 23
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LINEATION_BY page *section 15
LINEATION_END #L- 16
LINEATION_LOCK #K+ 16
LINEATION_MARGIN left right *inner outer 15
LINEATION_UNLOCK #K- 16
LINE_NUMBER_DISTANCE 1.0 pc 15
LINE_NUMBER_FIRST 5 15
LINE_NUMBER_FONT Times m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 15
LINE_NUMBER_INCREMENT 5 15
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LOWERED_END <LE> 20
MACRON <=> 27
MARK_BAD_LINES N *Y 11
NEW_PAGE <NP> 24
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NORMAL_END <NE> 20
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NUMBERING_END #N- 16
OMIT <OM> 26
OMIT_SEPARATOR <!> 26
PAGE_NUMBER_FONT Times m n 10.0 pt 10.0 pt 14
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PAGE_NUMBER_END <PNE> 14
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PARAGRAPH_SKIP_END <PSE> 24
RAISED_BEGIN <RB> 20
RAISED_END <RE> 20
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REF_DOUBLE_END ] 42
REF_DOUBLE_SEPARATOR , 42
REF_DOUBLE_TEXT p._ 43
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REF_DOUBLE_TEXT_AFTER_LINE . 43
REF_DOUBLE_TEXT_AFTER_PAGE 1. 43
REF_DOUBLE_TEXT_OMITSAME_PAGE N *Y 43
REF_DOUBLE_TEXT_SAME_PAGE l._ 43
REF_DOUBLE_TEXT_SEPARATOR _. 43
REF_DOUBLE_TEXT_SEPARATORM SAME_PAGE , 43
REF_LABEL_BEGIN @ 42
REF_LABEL_END 42
REF_LABEL_SEPARATOR . 42
REF_LABEL_TEXT p. %p,%l.%s 42
REF_LABEL_TEXT_SAME_PAGE l. %l.%s 42
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