

Editorial standards for Latin source texts in EOS

Last edited October 5, 2015

The Latin texts reproduced in the Edition Open Sources environment should not be considered as printed or electronic facsimiles of the original source text but as new editions of the original texts with additional value for the reader.

All examples of source texts used in these guidelines derive from the *Liber de triplici motu* by Alvarus Thomas; they are only partly rearranged for simplification.

Normalization of words, symbols or letters:

- all abbreviations must be resolved;

Source	EOS
Hoc igr̄ tibi signū erit fidēq; faciet ītēsione 3° mō dictā eē successiuā alicuiq; qlitatis maioris et maioris denoīatiōis acq̄sitionē.	Hoc igitur tibi signum erit fidemque faciet intensione tertio modo dictam esse successivam alicuius qualitatis maioris et maioris denominationis acquisitionem.

- spelling should be according to the Latin dictionary Lewis & Short or, if a word is not found there, then the Georges:
 - although this implies losing several idiosyncrasies of Renaissance Latin, overall readability will be improved;
 - the spelling of words not found in a Latin dictionary should be according to analogies found in the dictionary; NB: There is a tradition, especially in French but also in English-speaking countries, to differentiate between I and J, which results in spellings such as 'hujus' instead of 'huius'. Please avoid this method if possible, but if it is adopted, then it must be done consistently throughout the volume. (It is necessary to differentiate between 'u' and 'v' in all cases.);

Source	EOS
Verumetiam ethereus ille celorum globus (vt inq̄t plinius et ariftoteles) pythagore fcententia arithmetidis p̄portionibus, muficifq; tonis circūuoluitur.	Verum etiam aethereus ille caelorum globus, (ut inquit Plinius et Aristoteles), Pythagorae sententia arithmetidis proportionibus musicisque tonis circumvoluitur.

- use 'et' rather than '&.';

Source	EOS
Sed cōtra / q2 volo / q̄ simul desinat eē aīa cum sorte in posterū tamē re producēda: & scđ3 q̄titatē meritorū p̄miēda.	Sed contra: quia volo, quae simul desinat esse anima cum Socrate in posterum tamen re producenda et secundum quantitatem meritorum praemienda.

- Double capitals – often found around ornament capitals – are reduced to one capital. The first word of a new sentence, e.g., after a period or at the start of a new paragraph, is generally indicated by a capital letter.

Source	EOS
PR odiderunt veteres clauem herculis templi fui toxibus appēfam procul hinc canes et mufcas folo quidē olfactu abigere.	Prod iderunt veteres clavem Herculis templi sui toxibus appensam procul hinc canes et muscas solo quidem olfactu abigere.

- Symbols should be replaced with words, which need to be grammatically correct and given in square brackets

Source	EOS
⊙ pōt pducere lume in instanti cū nichil ei resistat in pducēdu lumine.	[Sol] potest producere lume[n] in instanti, cum nihil ei resistat in producend[o] lumine.

- proper names are capitalized, e.g., individuals, places.

Source	EOS
Verumetiam etherus ille celorum globus (vt inq̄t plinius et ariftoteles) pythagore fcententia arithmetidis pportionibus, muficifq; tonis circūuoluitur.	Verum etiam aethereus ille caelorum globus (ut inquit Plinius et Aristoteles) Pythagorae sententia arithmetidis proportionibus musicisque tonis circumvolvitur.

- placeholders, such as ‘philosophus’ for Aristoteles, can but do not have to be capitalized. The first appearance of these words should have a footnote with the common name. This is optional.

Source	EOS
Ex q̄ ꝥcludit phūs : ꝥ ex materia sine magnitudīe nō ꝑt esse augmēta°.	Ex quo concludit philosophus , quod ex materia sine magnitudine non potest esse augmentatio.
	Ex quo concludit Philosophus , quod ex materia sine magnitudine non potest esse augmentatio.

Separation of words:

- We recommend that in questionable cases of word separation, especially Renaissance words, the words should be split into two, e.g., ‘idest’ into ‘id est.’ If this method is not adopted, so that the idiosyncrasies of Renaissance Latin is retained, then this must be done consistently throughout the text.

Punctuation

- Periods:
 - Missing periods at the end of sentences must be given (Renaissance texts sometimes use capitals to mark turning points in a sentence, e.g., in conditional clauses. In such cases the capitals should be replaced with lower-case letters and no periods should be given before the capitalized letter).

Source	EOS
que erit inter primū et secundum. erit inter tertium et quartū Quare medii equaliter distabunt ab extremis coniunctis.	[...] quae erit inter primum et secundum, erit inter tertium et quartum. Quare medii aequaliter distabunt ab extremis coniunctis.

- Periods can be introduced if the editor decides that it makes the sentence structure easier to understand. The new sentence must start with a capital letter.

Source	EOS
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat ꝥtradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā ꝑducere nō implicat ꝥtradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed duo angelos aut tres, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

- Commas:
 - commas are set according to grammatical rules and not to indicate semantical units or as an indication of a pause for the reader, as is found in most early modern texts.

- Since most Renaissance texts used commas as indications of a pause for oral understanding, this means that some of the commas found in the text must be deleted and some must be added.
- Commas are set:
 - instead of (double) dashes if found in the source;

Source	EOS
Sed cōtra / q2 volo / q̄ simul desinat eē aīa cum sorte in posterū tamē re producēda: & scđ3 q̄titatē meritorū p̄miēda.	Sed contra: quia volo, quod simul desinat esse anima cum Socrate in posterum tamen re producenda et secundum quantitatem meritorum praemienda.

- at the beginning and the end (if necessary) of all relative clauses;

Source	EOS
vnaq̄ altera in maiori p̄portione velocius continuo crefcente quā fit p̄portio a qua altera continuo mouet̄ in minori tñ p̄portōe maiori q̄ fit illa a q̄ mouet̄ alā poña q̄ velocius continuo crefcit:	[...] unaque altera in maiori proportione velocius continuo crescente, quam sit proportio, a qua altera continuo movetur in minori tamen proportione maiori, quam sit illa, a quo movetur altera potentia, quae velocius continuo crescit, [...]

- between main and subordinate clauses;

Source	EOS
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat çtradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā p̄ducere nō implicat çtradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed duo angelos aut tres, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

- between a subordinate and a further subordinate clause;

Source	EOS
¶ Sequit̄ .2. / ꝥ fi aliqd̄ vniforme alterē latitudīe vni. ꝥ totū ita ꝥ eq̄ cito fit ꝥ totū grad⁹ fū. talis alteratio ad gra. fū: fiue acq̄fitio gra. fū. nō est īductio gra. fūmi.	Sequitur 2., quod, si aliquid uniforme alteretur latitudine uniformi per totum, ita quod aeque cito sit per totum gradus sum[mus], talis alteratio ad grad[um] sum[mum] sive acquisitio grad[us] sum[mi] non est inductio grad[us] summi.

- between two paratactic clauses with subject changes (to make this clear, some conjectures have been given in the example);

Source	EOS
Dico / ꝥ primus ordo se habet ad secundū in ꝥportiōe dupla et etiam secundus ad tertium in proportione dupla.	Dico, quod primus ordo se habet ad secundum in proportione dupla, [quod] et etiam secundus ad tertium [se habet] in proportione dupla.

- before and after appositions, before and after additions/specifications with words like 'puta,' 'et hoc,' 'exempli gratia';

Source	EOS
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat ꝥtradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā ꝥducere nō implicat ꝥtradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed duo angelos aut tres, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

- in enumerations without conjunctions, and when using adversative and concessive conjunctions (if only the last and second to last term in enumerations are combined by a conjunction such as 'et,' then no additional comma is needed to separate them.)

Source	EOS
Et si iterū arguas de forma aq̄ que subito corrūpī a corruptione sue mīme dispōnis ipsam cōseruantis et tamen ipsa corr̄ pitur a cōtrario. Respondeo / ꝥ	Et si iterum arguas de forma aquae, quae subito corrumpitur a corruptione suae minimae dispositionis ipsam conservantis, et tamen ipsa corr[um]pitur a contrario, respondeo, quod [...]

- Commas are *not* set:

- to indicate an 'accusativus cum infinitivo' or a 'nominativus cum infinitivo';

Source	EOS
Om̄e illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat contradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā ,pducere nō implicat contradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed duo angelos aut tres , unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

- to indicate participle constructions, including the 'ablativus absolutus' and the abbreviated 'ablativus absolutus';

Source	EOS
Sēper plus diminuitur ,pportio maioris īequalitatis per augmentū minoris termini maiore nō variato : quam per equale decrementū maioris minore nō variato ceteris paribus.	Semper plus diminuitur proportio maioris inaequalitatis per augmentum minoris termini maiore non variato quam per aequale decrementum maioris minore non variato, ceteris paribus.

- NB: Enumerations of different 'ablativi absoluti' or abbreviated 'ablativi absoluti' or other participle constructions are separated by commas.

Source	EOS
Sēper plus diminuitur ,pportio maioris īequalitatis per augmentū minoris termini maiore nō variato: quam per equale decrementū maioris minore nō variato ceteris paribus.	Semper plus diminuitur proportio maioris inaequalitatis per augmentum minoris termini maiore non variato quam per aequale decrementum maioris minore non variato, ceteris paribus.

- Commas can be set:

- if the verb, but not the subject of a clause, changes;

Source	EOS
Potentia poneretur in puncto minus resistente illius resistentie: et tardius intenderet motum suum.	Potentia poneretur in puncto minus resistente illius resistentiae et tardius intenderet motum suum.
	Potentia poneretur in puncto minus resistente illius resistentiae, et tardius intenderet motum suum.

- if the sentence, or the part of the sentence that is set off by commas, is marginal, then commas can but do not have to be set.¹

¹ This is a rule that contradicts the system, but commas after words like 'volo' or 'dico' are very hard to enforce because many modern languages do not set commas in this way.

Source	EOS
<i>volō</i> / <i>q̄</i> simul desinat eē aīa cum sorte in posterū tamē re producēda: & scđ3 q̄titatē meritorū p̄miēda.	<i>volō</i> , quod simul desinat esse anima cum Socrate in posterum tamen re producenda et secundum quantitatem meritorum praemienda.
	<i>volō</i> quod simul desinat esse anima cum Socrate in posterum tamen re producenda et secundum quantitatem meritorum praemienda.
¶ Sequit̄ .2. / <i>q̄</i> fi aliqd̄ vniforme alterē latitudē vni. p̄ totū ita <i>q̄</i> eq̄ cito fit p̄ totū grad⁹ fū. talis alteratio ad gra. fū: fiue acq̄fitio gra. fū. nō est īductio gra. fūmi.	Sequitur 2., quod, si aliquid uniforme alteretur latitudine uniformi per totum, ita quod aequē cito sit per totum gradus sum[mus], talis alteratio ad grad[um] sum[mum] sive acquisitio grad[us] sum[mi] non est inductio grad[us] summi.
	Sequitur 2., quod si aliquid uniforme alteretur latitudine uniformi per totum, ita quod aequē cito sit per totum gradus sum[mus], talis alteratio ad grad[um] sum[mum] sive acquisitio grad[us] sum[mi] non est inductio grad[us] summi.
Dico / <i>q̄</i> primus ordo se habet ad secundū in p̄portiōe dupla et etiam secundus ad tertium in proportione dupla.	Dico, quod primus ordo se habet ad secundum in proportione dupla, [quod] et etiam secundus ad tertium [se habet] in proportione dupla.
	Dico quod primus ordo se habet ad secundum in proportione dupla, [quod] et etiam secundus ad tertium [se habet] in proportione dupla.

- Commas can be set between two different main clauses, even if there is a conjunction between them.

Source	EOS
et inde refultat d. et f. toties continet a quo <column break> ties est vnitas in c. eadē rōne:	[...] et inde resultat D, et F toties continet A, quoties <cb> est unitas in C eadem ratione.

- Colons and semicolons:

- Colons and semicolons can be introduced if the editor decides that this makes the sentence structure easier to understand.

Source	EOS
Sed cōtra / q2 volo / q̄ simul desinat eē āia cum sorte in posterū tamē re producēda: & scđ3 q̄titatē meritorū p̄miēda.	Sed contra: quia volo, quod simul desinat esse anima cum Socrate in posterum tamen re producenda et secundum quantitatem meritorum praemienda.

- The text after a colon or semicolon generally does not start with a capital letter.

Source	EOS
Sed cōtra / q2 volo / q̄ simul desinat eē āia cum sorte in posterū tamē re producēda: & scđ3 q̄titatē meritorū p̄miēda.	Sed contra: quia volo, quae simul desinat esse anima cum Socrate in posterum tamen re producenda et secundum quantitatem meritorum praemienda.

- Question marks:

- Question marks are used to indicate questions and rhetorical questions.
- Question marks can be introduced at the editor's discretion if this makes the sentence structure easier to understand.

Source	EOS
quero an diuisio maioris aeris sit maior diuisione minoris aut minor aut equalis:	[...] quaero, an diuisio maioris aeris sit maior diuisione minoris aut minor aut aequalis?

- Quotation marks:

- Quotation marks can be introduced at the editor's discretion if this makes the sentence structure easier to understand;

Source	EOS
nec illud est incōueniēs capiēdo ly īfinitū syncathegorematicē	[...] nec illud est inconueniens capiendo ly "infinitum" syncathegorematicē [...]

- can be used to indicate direct speech, citations and similar words or phrases, or sentences that should be highlighted in the sense of the text;

- quotation marks are typographically different in German, English and French texts. The Latin texts transcribed for Edition Open Sources should use the typographical conventions of the language in which the volume is being produced;

Source	EOS
Et virgilio <i>difficiles primū terre collesq; maligni.</i>	Et Vergilius: “ <i>difficiles primum terrae collesque maligni.</i> “

- single quotation marks can be used if quotation marks are used within a quotation marks.

- Round brackets

- round brackets should not be added to the text but left the way they are bracketed in the source. Round brackets can be replaced by dashes or commas;

Source	EOS
latitudine vniformiter difformi sic progrediente (vt dictū est) p mediū nō resistens quolibet puncto intrīseco cōtinuo intēdente motū suū:	[...] latitudine uniformiter difformi sic progrediente – ut dictum est – per medium non resistens quolibet puncto intrinseco continuo intendente motum suum.
	[...] latitudine uniformiter difformi sic progrediente (ut dictum est) per medium non resistens quolibet puncto intrinseco continuo intendente motum suum.

- round brackets can be used interchangeably with commas when giving extra information to a sentence (additional commas – if require to clarify the structure of the sentence – should be placed before the opening bracket and after the closing bracket).

Source	EOS
cum nullus punctus in latitudine difformiter difformi sit equalis resistentie adequate cum aliquo puncto resistentie vniformis (quandoquidem quodlibet in resistentia vniformi sit vt .4. et in difformiter difformi quodlibet est vt .2. vel vt .6. adequate) / igitur ab inaequalibus	cum nullus punctus in latitudine difformiter difformi sit aequalis resistentiae adaequate cum aliquo puncto resistentiae vniformis, (quandoquidem quodlibet in resistentia vniformi sit ut 4, et in difformiter difformi quodlibet est ut 2 vel ut 6 adaequate), igitur ab inaequalibus
	cum nullus punctus in latitudine difformiter difformi sit aequalis resistentiae adaequate cum aliquo puncto resistentiae vniformis (quandoquidem quodlibet in resistentia vniformi sit ut 4, et in difformiter difformi quodlibet est ut 2 vel ut 6 adaequate) igitur ab inaequalibus

- The paragraph sign:

- The paragraph sign can be retained at the editor's discretion if this makes the sentence structure easier to understand.

Source	EOS
¶ Sequit̄ .2. / φ fi aliqd vniforme alteret̄ latitudē vni. p totū ita φ eq̄ cito fit p totū grad⁹ fū. talis alteratio ad gra. fū: fue acq̄fitio gra. fū. nō est īductio gra. fūmi.	¶ Sequitur 2., quod, si aliquid uniforme alteretur latitudine vniformi per totum, ita quod aeque cito sit per totum gradus sum[mus], talis alteratio ad grad[um] sum[mum] sive acquisitio grad[us] sum[mi] non est inductio grad[us] summi.
	Sequitur 2., quod, si aliquid uniforme alteretur latitudine vniformi per totum, ita quod aeque cito sit per totum gradus sum[mus], talis alteratio ad grad[um] sum[mum] sive acquisitio grad[us] sum[mi] non est inductio grad[us] summi.

Variables:

- variables are generally indicated with capital letters;
 - should the editor be adhering to rules whereby the use of capital letters in such cases are not plausible, then in this case variables do not have to be indicated with capital letters;

- indication points of the source – if found – must be deleted.

Source	EOS
et inde refultat d. et f. toties continet a quo <column break> ties est vnitas in c. eadē rōne:	[...] et inde resultat D , et F toties continet A, quolities est unitas in C eadem ratione.

Numeralia and Ordinalia:

- *ordinalia*, if not spelled out, must have a period after the number.

Source	EOS
vt p3 ex pma q̄ne .3. argumēti sexti capit3 pmi tractat9.	[...] ut patet ex prima conclusione 3. argumenti sexti capitisi primi tractatus.

- enumerations of *ordinalia* are separated by a comma, unless there is a conjunction;

Source	EOS
Hic tamen tu aduerte / q̄ hee conclusiones cum demonstrationibus suis dependēt ex octaua propositione octauis elementorum euclidis que dependet ex .35. septimi, et .14. .18. et .21. septimi et tertia octauis.	Hic tamen tu aduerte, quod hae conclusiones cum demonstrationibus suis dependent ex octava propositione octauis elementorum Euclidis, quae dependet ex 35. septimi et 14., 18. et 21. septimi et tertia octauis.

- if *ordinalia* are treated as abbreviations, they do not have to be resolved, but if they are, then this has to be grammatically correct.

Source	EOS
Hoc igr̄ tibi signū erit fidēq; faciet itēsione 3° mō dictā eē successiuā alicui9 qlitatis maioris et maioris denoīatiōis acq̄sitionē.	Hoc igitur tibi signum erit fidemque faciet intensione 3. modo dictam esse successivam alicuius qualitatis maioris et maioris denominationis acquisitionem.
Hoc igr̄ tibi signū erit fidēq; faciet itēsione 3° mō dictā eē successiuā alicui9 qlitatis maioris et maioris denoīatiōis acq̄sitionē.	Hoc igitur tibi signum erit fidemque faciet intensione tertio modo dictam esse successivam alicuius qualitatis maioris et maioris denominationis acquisitionem.

- *numeralia*, spelled out or abbreviated as numbers, do not have any indication points;

Source	EOS
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat contradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā pducere nō implicat contradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed 2 angelos aut 3, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

- enumerations of *numeralia* are separated by commas;

Source	EOS
ex quo quilibet sequens immediate precedentem ter continet: vt patet in his terminis .3.9.2.7.	[...] ex quo quilibet sequens immediate praecedentem ter continet, ut patet in his terminis 3, 9, 27.

- If numbers are treated as abbreviations, then they do not have to be resolved but if they are, then this has to be grammatically correct.

Source	EOS
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat contradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā pducere nō implicat contradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed 2 angelos aut 3, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat contradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā pducere nō implicat contradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed duo angelos aut tres, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

Conjectures:

- conjectures are given in square brackets.

Source	EOS
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat contradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā pducere nō implicat contradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed duo angelos aut tres, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

- Square brackets are used around:
 - additional words;

Source	EOS
Hic tamē aduertendū est / ꝥ duplex est ꝥportionalitas quedā cōiuncta: quedā vero disiiuncta.	Hic tamen advertendum est, quod duplex est ꝥportionalitas, quaedam [est] coniuncta, quaedam vero [est] disiuncta.

- arguable or plurivalent resolution of abbreviations;

Source	EOS
¶ Sequit̄ .2. / ꝥ fi aliqd̄ vniforme alterē̄ latitudīe vni. ꝥ totū ita ꝥ eꝥ cito fit ꝥ totū grad⁹ fū. talis alteratio ad gra. fū: fiue acq̄fitio gra. fū. nō est īductio gra. fūmi.	Sequitur 2., quod, si aliquid uniforme alteretur latitudine uniformi per totum, ita quod aeque cito sit per totum gradus sum[mus], talis alteratio ad grad[um] sum[mum] sive acquisitio grad[us] sum[mi] non est inductio grad[us] summi.

- grammatical corrections (if the conjecture affects only one or some letters of a word, the brackets should not be set around the whole word);

Source	EOS
Omē illud est deo possibile quod nō implicat ꝥtradictionem: sed .2. angelos aut .3. vnū immediate post aliā ꝥducere nō implicat ꝥtradictionē.	Omne illud est deo possibile, quod non implicat contradictionem. Sed duo angelos aut tres, unum immediate post ali[u]m, producere non implicat contradictionem.

- words used in place of symbols.

Source	EOS
○ ꝥōt ꝥducere lume in instanti cū nichil ei resistat in ꝥducēdu lumine.	[Sol] potest producere lume[n] in instanti, cum nihil ei resistat in producend[o] lumine.

- Square brackets should not be used for:
 - obvious printing mistakes;

Source	EOS
igitur latitudinis motus deperdite ab a. poteutia ftante aut remittente potentiam	[...] latitudinis motus deperditae ab A potentia stante aut remittente potentiam [...]
	[...] latitudinis motus deperditae ab A pote[n]tia stante aut remittente potentiam [...]

- to normalize words or letters and new punctuation;

Source	EOS
Sed cōtra / q2 volo / q simul desinat eē aīa cum sorte in posterū tamē re producēda: & scđ3 q̄titatē meritorū p̄miēda.	Sed contra: quia volo, quae simul desinat esse anima cum Socrate in posterum tamen re producenda et secundum quantitatem meritorum praemienda.

- square brackets with three dots inbetween indicate word or sentence omission, e.g., at the beginning or the end of citations.

Source	EOS
Confirmatur, quod omnis successio puenit aut ratione resistētie: aut successiue approximationis.	[...] omnis successio pervenit aut ratione resistentiae aut successivae approximationis.

Text replacement:

- Text replacement, e.g., taken from the errata page or additional text segments (also handwritten text) are given in curly brackets followed by a footnote after the second bracket explaining where the new text segment derives from;

Source	EOS
vt p3 ex p̄ma q̄ne .3. argumēti sexti capit3 p̄mi tractatō.	[...] ut patet ex prima conclusione {4. argumenti septimi capit3} ¹ primi tractatus.

- marginalia at the side of a page should be given in a footnote leading from the most appropriate part in the text, to which the marginalia is referring. This is a provisional solution. Later, all marginalia will be given at the side of the page, as in the original source.

Indication of pages and columns in the original source

The pages and columns of the original edition should be reflected in the transcription so that the reader can easily find the corresponding facsimile.

- Page breaks should be indicated by inequality signs containing the page number of the text that follows. The inclusion of page numbers is optional and a simple <pb> can be used instead (if the page break occurs within a word, the page break indication is given *after* the word so as not to hinder search functions).

Source	EOS
minores continuo fe excedētes minori et mino- <page break page 20> ri differentia:	[...] minores continuo se excedentes minori et minori <020> differentia:
	[...] minores continuo se excedentes minori et minori <pb> differentia:

- Column breaks should be indicated – if required – by inequality signs containing | (if the column break occurs inside a word, the page break indication is given *after* the word so as not to hinder search functions.)

Source	EOS
et inde refultat d. et f. toties continet a quo <column break> ties eft vnitas in c. eadē rōne:	[...] et inde resultat D, et F toties continet A, quoties est unitas in C eadem ratione.

Indication of line breaks from the source:

- there should be no indication of line breaks as seen in the source. This also includes the removal of all hyphens used to link syllables of a single word that may be separated by a line break.