

Example: Latin prose

In this example, we have a Latin text, edited using the XeLaTeX and the `ednotes` package with ascii input, such that the apparatus appears as a collection of footnotes at the bottom of the page. This example shows how lemmas can be set to overlap one another and nested one inside the other. In order to compile this file, you will need to have the Latin Modern Roman and Courier fonts installed on your computer.¹

Sed eius compositio est [nimis] tediosa, propter multitudinem tabularum in eodem instrumento contentarum, cum earum concavitatibus diversis, et essiam propter magnitudinem eiusdem instrumenti, eo quod de levi non potest deferri de loco ad locum, seu de regione ad regionem. Quia propter multum expediens fuit tum propter causas predictas tum propter difficultatem prolixitatem et tedium calculationis per tabulas istud opus sic abbreviare, ut in una superficie unius tabule possent omnes planete leviter et satis veraciter equari. Unde magister Johannis de Lyners instrumentum Campani predictum multum subtiliter abbreviavit. Et Prefatius Judeus in Monte Pessulano aliud equatorium consimilis operationis prudenter composuit quod vocatum est semissem. Preterea quidam abbas de Sancto Albano quoddam instrumentum adinvenit, omnia instrumenta maiora et minora prius dicta prevalens et excellens, quod vocavit tribus nominibus anglicis: al.bi.on, simul iunctis albion. Set notandum est quod pro operatione in instrumento Campani Lyners vel Judei preponenda est theorica ut effectus pateat satis planus.

[...]

Preterea notandum est quod filum egrediens a centro equantis per centrum epi-

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¹ We thank Seb Falk for permission to use his work.

1 nimis] minus **D** 2 essiam] etiam **C** 4 multum] *om.* **C** 4 fuit] est **C** 6 tabule] *adds* tantum **C** 8 predictum multum subtiliter] *om.* **C** 8 abbreviavit] *adds* modo prius dicto **C** 10 vocatum est semissem] vocavit semissas **C** 10–11 quoddam instrumentum] quedam instrumenta composuit et primitus **C** 11–12 omnia instrumenta … excellens] *om.* **C** 12 quod] quorum unum **C** 12 al.bi.on] al.by.on **C** 12 albion] *adds* et aliud rectangulum, qui omnia instrumenta prius inventa prevalet et excellit **C** 13 notandum est quod] *om.* **C** 13 in] cum **C** 15–2.4 Preterea notandum est … designabit] *This paragraph appears below the next one, after* versus oriens computando 50var **C** 15 Preterea notandum est quod] *om.* **C** 15–2.1 filum egrediens … augem epicicli] Filum dicto transiens ad firmamentum per centrum epicicli, cuius epicicli superior pars cadens sub filo augem ipsius **C**

cicli ad superiorem eius partem augem epicicli medium designabit. Sed in luna filum egrediens a puncto opposito centro deferentis lune, qui tantum distat a centro mundi quantum centrum eccentrici, transiens per centrum epicicli ad partem eius superiorem, eiusdem [epicicli] augem medium designabit. [f. 130v **D**]

In these passages, the first paragraph exhibits a fairly straightforward critical apparatus, while the second paragraph gives a more complicated example of lemmas overlapping one another and nested one inside the other.

Since the word *centro* appears twice on line 2, we can use the `ednotes` option `countoccurrences` and tag both *centros* as `\countword{centro}`, which gives, in this case, “centro₁” as the lemma. (Another possibility to avoid ambiguity is to include a word or two of context.)

We can set labels in the text with `\linelabel{foobar}` which can then be called in by `\lineref{foobar}`, to give just the line, or `\vpagelineref{foobar}`, to give the page and line in the format p.l. For example, there are two occurrences of *propter* on 1.4. (Note that in the preamble we set up a short cut of `\plref` in place of `\vpagelineref`.) If the `\vpagelineref` is called in on the same page on which the label is set, only the line number will appear.

2 centro₁] adds eccentrici **C** **2** lune] adds in eadem diametro sito **C** **3** mundi] terre **C**
4 epicicli] lune **D** **4** designabit] declarabit **C**