Critical Editions of Poetry with Poemscol

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Brandeis University February 9, 2006
What is typesetting?

How typesetting differs from wordprocessing

- **Justification by paragraph, not by line**
- ligatures: ff, fl, fi, ffi, ct, st, sp italic: as, ch, ck, sh, sch, ng, nd, ll
- kerning VA AC FA OA
- hyphen, en-dash, em-dash, minus sign
- font design size vs. optical size
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Advantages of typesetting

- **camera ready pdf output**
- saves time and money
- eliminates some sources of error
- author has fine control over book design
- sources in ASCII
- sources a record of author’s typographic intentions
- complex tasks can be automated, e.g. “Notes to pp. xx–yy”
- multilingual hyphenation
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WYSIWYG vs. Compiled typesetting

- exact rendering via description vs approximate placement by mouse
- almost infinite extensibility
  - running headers
  - stanza at page turn
  - first section title
- separation of content from typesetting e.g. “chapter” “section” “stanza” “poemtitle”
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Special Features of Poemscol

- **Accurate lineation of verse; lines can break across stanza breaks**

- Markup is content-based

- Multiple series of endnotes or footnotes tied to line number

- Arbitrary number of endnote or footnote series

- Stanza breaks on page turns are marked

- Automatic running headers of the form “Explanatory notes to pp. xx–yy”

- Precise, sophisticated control over page style
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- Annotation of prose sections
- Annotation by sentence and paragraph number
- Many kind of poem title
- Automatic table of contents and index of first lines and titles
- Formatted section divider pages
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What you need to begin

1. A text editor
   - for Windows: TeXnicCenter, WinEDT
   - for OSX: TeXshop, Aquamacs, AlphaX
   - for unix: emacs+auctex

2. A TeX installation
   - for Windows: proTeXt, Personal TeX, BaKoMa, TeXlive
     http://www.tug.org/protext/
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     http://www.tug.org/mactex/
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Where to get it?

- **software**: Comprehensive TeX Archive Network, http://ctan.tug.org (also loads of style packages, fonts, tools, and so on)

- **help**: TeX User’s Group http://www.tug.org (Getting Started, FAQ), newsgroup: comp.text.tex (specific questions)
Basic formatting commands

Emphasized text is marked with \emph{to show that it is something important} (with italic correction).

Text can also be \textbf{bold}, \textsc{small caps} \textsf{in sanserif fonts} or {\large in} {\Large various} {\small sizes}.

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Environments

\begin{enumerate}
\item First item
\item Second item
\item Third item
\end{enumerate}

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item

Other common environments: itemize, verse, quotation, center, tabular, verbatim.
Marking Up Poems
Marking Up Poem

```
\poemtitle{A Spring Night}
\begin{poem}
\begin{stanza}
Nightlong branches over me
shift in trouble.\verseline
I breathe sweet air. Love
makes me foolish, hopeful,\verseline
Blows me kisses, cold from
the mouths of lilies\verseline
\verseindent Where he is buried.\end{stanza}
\end{poem}
```

A blank line must follow \end{stanza}.
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Marking Up a Poem

Nightlong branches over me shift in trouble.
I breathe sweet air. Love makes me foolish, hopeful,
Blows me kisses, cold from the mouths of lilies
Where he is buried.
“Broken Lines”

```
\begin{poem}
\begin{stanza}
``I’m not sure she saw me.''
\breakline
\versephantom{``I’m not sure she saw me.''}
``Yes, she did.\verseline
\endpoem
```

“\textit{I’m not sure she saw me.}”

“\textit{Yes, she did.}”
“Broken Lines”

```
\begin{poem}
\begin{stanza}
``I’m not sure she saw me.’’\brokenline
\versephantom{``I’m not sure she saw me.’’}
``Yes, she did.\verseline
\endpoem
```

“I’m not sure she saw me.”

“Yes, she did.
Lines split across stanza breaks

To trace a flume-line.

\stanzafinishstraddle
\versephantom{To trace a flume-line.}

Later, \verseline
Index Entries

- **simple entry**
  \index{Prelude}

- **appearance of entry**
  \index{Prelude@\textit{The Prelude}}

- **subentries**
  \index{Prelude!visions!Dream of the Arab}

- **page ranges**
  at beginning: \index{table|()}
  at end: \index{table|)}

- **“see”**: \index{table|see{furniture, table}}
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\poemsubtitle{}
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\poemtitlemiddleline{} \poemtitlelastline{}
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Epigraphs and Attributions

- **For poems:** \headnote{} \epigraph{} \attribution{} \dedication{}
- **For volumes:** \volumeheadnote{} \volumeepigraph{} \volumeattribution \volumedediaction
Enter both the lemma and the comment as the argument to the \textnote{} command. Place the note after the line to which it refers.

O eyes locked blind in death’s immaculate design\verseline
\textnote{O eyes] Oh, eyes {Poetry}}
Shall fix their last distrust in mine\end{stanza}
\accidental{mine\missingpunct] \sameword.
\emph{Poetry}, SP85
(revised on SP85G to SP85)
Textual Notes

Enter both the lemma and the comment as the argument to the `\textnote{}` command. Place the note after the line to which it refers.

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Special symbols for notes

- To put the \( \sim \) glyph in your note (used for recording places where the variant and the copy text have the same word, as for instance when recording a variation of punctuation) use \texttt{\textbackslash sameword}

- To put the \( \wedge \) glyph into your text (used for recording places where a punctuation mark is missing in a variant), use \texttt{\textbackslash missingpunct}
Other Kinds of Note

- \sources[] \textbf{does not include line number.}
- \explanatory[]
- \emendation[]
- \accidental[] \textbf{only works if} \ifincludeaccidentals \textbf{is set to true by including} \includeaccidentalstrue \textbf{in the preamble}
- \tsvariant[] \textbf{only works if} \ifincludetypescripts \textbf{is set to true by including} \includetypescriptstrue \textbf{in the preamble}
- use \tsentry{} \textbf{to include typescript entries in lists that include other kinds of entry.}
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Of moonlit desert. A stallion, white and flashing, slips,\textnote{Of moonlit} Of the moonlit \emph{NY}\textentry{, SP85TS (revised in black pen to SP85)}
Cross References by Line

- Place `\poemlinelabel{some unique text}` to make a label for the line number where it occurs. You should place it after the `\verseline` or `\end{stanza}` that concludes the line to which the label refers.

- `\ref{some unique text}` will return the line number of the line labelled with “some unique text.”
Line Ranges in Notes

To refer to a line range in verse:

1. Place a \poemlinelabel{} after the \verseline or \end{stanza} command that ends the line range, using some unique text — perhaps the text of the line — as its argument.

2. Place the \textnote{} command just after the \verseline or \end{stanza} command that ends the first line of the range. Give the \textnote{} command an optional first argument, in square brackets, using the text of your label as its argument.
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2. Place the `\textnote{}` **command** just after the `\verseline` or `\end{stanza}` **command** that ends the first line of the range. **Give the** `\textnote{}` **command** an optional first argument, in square brackets, using the text of your label as its argument.
Line Range Example

Here is the first line of a poem
\textnote [third line]{Here \ldots\ finally.}
Some comment or other.}
Here is the second line of a poem.
Here is the third line of a poem, which closes a range, finally.
\poemlinelabel{third line}

This will yield in the textual notes section the following text: 1–3: Here . . . finally.] Some comment or other.
Line Range Example

Here is the first line of a poem.\verseline
\textnote[third line]{Here \ldots finally.} Some comment or other.}
Here is the second line of a poem.\verseline
Here is the third line of a poem, which closes a range, finally.\verseline
\poemlinelabel{third line}

This will yield in the textual notes section the following text: 1–3: Here . . . finally.] Some comment or other.
Pausing line numbering

You can pause numbering of verse lines by issuing \saveverselinenumber. Restart line numbering by issuing \restoreverselinenumber.
Line numbered prose

- **Title:** \prosesectiontitle{}
- **Environment:** \begin{prosesection}
\end{prosesection}
- **Blank line between paragraphs**
- **Notes take an extra mandatory argument:** \prosetextnote[]{}{} \textbf{and so on}
Sentence numbered prose

- \setprosebysentence begins sentence numbering
- \pmsentencebypara numbers paragraphs, resets sentence numbering at each paragraph break.
- \pmpara begins a numbered paragraph
- \pmsentence begins a numbered sentence
- \pmtextnote, and so on for notes
Cross References in Numbered Prose

- **Use** `\proselinelnabel{}` **in line-numbered prose sections to label the line number.** `\ref{}` **will return the prose line number.**

- **Use** `\sentencelabel{}` **in prose numbered by sentence and paragraph number to label the sentence and paragraph number (or just the sentence number if the counters are not being reset by paragraph).** `\ref{}` **will return the relevant values.**
Notes in sections of line numbered prose have a special set of commands. These differ from their verse equivalents in that they require a second argument, a unique label to mark the beginning of the note. They can have an optional argument in square brackets for line ranges, just like notes for verse sections. Mark the end of the line range with a `\proselinelabel{}` command.

Call me Ishmael. `\proseexplanatory[away the spleen]{Call me Ishmael}{Call me \ldots the spleen} The famous opening paragraph of `\emph{Moby Dick}`.
Notes in prose sections numbered by sentence and paragraph have a special set of commands. They can have an optional argument in square brackets for line ranges, just like notes for verse sections. Mark the end of the line range with a \sentencelabel{} command.

\pmpara
The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.
\pmsentence
He makes me lie down in green pastures.
\pmsentence
He leads me beside still waters.
\pmtextnote{still waters.]} Heb
\emph{the waters of rest}
Document Structure
First, the *preamble*

\documentclass[10pt,twoside]{article}
\usepackage{times}
\usepackage{fancyhdr,geometry,keyval,ifthen,mparhack,makeidx}
\usepackage{[para,ruled] manyfoot}
\usepackage{[left,modulo] lineno}
\usepackage[letter,pdftex,cam,center]{crop}
\geometry{textwidth=4in, textheight=6.75in, headheight=14pt, paperwidth=6in, paperheight=9in}
\usepackage{poemscol}
Style Packages to load

First, the *preamble*

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\usepackage{fancyhdr,geometry,keyval,ifthen,mparhack,makeidx}
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\usepackage{[para,ruled] manyfoot}
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\usepackage{poemscol}
```
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\usepackage{letter,pdftex,cam,center}{crop}
\geometry{textwidth=4in, textheight=6.75in, headheight=14pt, paperwidth=6in, paperheight=9in}
\usepackage{poemscol}
\stanzaatbottom{*}\n\leftheader{}\n\rightheader{}/
Switches Notes sections and Index

\maketextnotes
\makeemendations
\makeexplanatorynotes
\global\includeaccidentalstrue
\global\includetypescriptstrue
\indexingontrue
Footnotes rather than Endnotes

\textnotesatfoot
\emendationsatfoot
\explanationsatfoot
\putpoemcontents
\makepoemcontents
\resetpagestyle

Then, finally,

\begin{document}
Volume Divider Pages

\begin{volumetitlepage}
\end{volumetitlepage}
\volumetitle{}
\volumetitlefirstline{}
\volumeepigraph{}
\volumeattribution{}
\begin{maintitlepage}
\end{maintitlepage}
\wholebooktitle{}}
Backmatter

\puttextnotes
\putemendations
\putexplanatory
\putpoemindex
\end{document}
Index Workflow

1. add makeidx to package list, add `\indexingontrue` to preamble, write `\putpoemindex` where you wish to place the index
2. mark entries in main text
3. run \LaTeX to generate raw `.idx` file
4. run MakeIndex (or Xindy) to generate `.ind` file (sorted, formatted index)
5. run \LaTeX again to incorporate index
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3. run `\LaTeX` to generate raw `.idx` file
4. run `MakeIndex` (or `Xindy`) to generate `.ind` file (sorted, formatted index)
5. run `\LaTeX` again to incorporate index
To make an index from somebody else’s galleys create the .idx intermediate file:

- \indexentry{animal}{5}
- \indexentry{animal@\emph{animal}}{5}
- \indexentry{animal!cat}{5}

Run MakeIndex to generate the .ind file, then read it in to a dummy file with \printindex.
Bibliography Workflow

1. **Prepare a .bib database**
   BibTeX or bib will select entries for works you cite in your text, and format them according to the format you choose.

2. **Mark inline citations in main text**
   Some bibliographic styles require a style file in the preamble too.

3. **Run \LaTeX{}** to generate an .aux file.

4. **Run BibTeX** to generate a .bbl file (sorted formatted bibliography).

5. **Run \LaTeX{} twice more** to input bibliography and cross references.
Bibliography Workflow

1. Prepare a .bib database
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3. Run LaTeX to generate an .aux file

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5. Run LaTeX twice more to input bibliography and cross references
The .bib Database

@book{Ahlstrom1972,
  author = {Ahlstrom, Sydney E.},
  title = {A Religious History of the American People},
  address = {New Haven},
  publisher = {Yale University Press},
  year = 1972,
}
A more complex .bib entry

```latex
@inCollection{Brandwood1992,
  author = {Brandwood, Leonard},
  title = {Stylometry and Chronology},
  booktitle = {The Cambridge Companion to Plato},
  address = {New York},
  publisher = {Cambridge University Press},
  year = 1992,
  crossref = {Kraut1992},
}
```
Using a Bibliography

- **for the preamble:**
  \usepackage{chicago}

- **inline citation in the body:**
  \cite{Ahlstrom1972}

- **no inline citation in the body:**
  \nocite{Ahlstrom1972}
Printing the Bibliography

To put where you wish the bibliography to appear:

- **specify the style:**
  \bibliographystyle{chicago}

- **select cited entries from lincoln.bib and typeset them here:**
  \bibliography{lincoln}
Further Reading

- Donald Knuth, *The TeXbook*, Addison Wesley 1984 ISBN 0201134489 (Despite the date, the absolutely crucial book. Knuth is the author of TeX.)