EpiDoc 1: Introduction to Markup

Gabriel Bodard (London)
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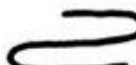
What we'll cover in this session

1. Introduction to Markup

2. Introduction to EpiDoc

3. Hands-on demonstration of Oxygen XML Editor

4. Abbreviations

5. Complex Lacunae

1. Introduction to markup

καρδίῃ ἄλληκτον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι·

※ τοῖσι δ' ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ' ἠὲ νέεσθαι

※ ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

※ ἠΰτε πῦρ ἀΐδηλον ἐπιφλέγει ἄσπετον ὕλην

οὔρεος ἐν κορυφῇς, ἕκαθεν δέ τε φαίνεται αὐγή,

ὣς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίοιο

αἴγλη παμφανόωσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἷκεν.

τῶν δ', ὥς τ' ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ

χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων

Symbol	Meaning	Example
ℰ	Delete: take out something here.	car̷ mufflers should ~~should~~
∧	Insert: add something here.	You ∧are afraid o∧f mice.
⊥	Add space here.	Jugglers⊥buy a⊥lot of eggs.
⌒	No space: close the gap.	some ⌒body
ℰ	Delete and close the gap.	the gir̷affe
¶	New paragraph here.	"Yes." said Jack. ¶"All right." said Jill.
∽	No paragraph: keep sentences together.	The meeting was brief. It lasted twenty minutes.
∿	Transpose: switch these things.	fri̷ends both were
∧	Change or insert this letter.	l∧oke su∧cess
≡	Make this a capital letter.	old dr. smith
/	Make this a small letter.	My /Uncle lost a /shovel.
○	Spell it out.	His ②friends are Fido⑧Spot.

What is markup?

- **Markup** is information embedded in a file that tells you something *about* the other things that exist in that file
- Everything in the file that is not markup is **content**

Renditional vs semantic

- Renditional markup captures appearance:
    - \<i\>mens sana in corpore sano\</i\>
    - \<i\>The Roman Stonecutter\</i\>
    - This could \<i\>just\</i\> belong to…
- Semantic markup captures meanings:
    - \<foreign\>mens sana in corpore sano\</foreign\>
    - \<title\>The Roman Stonecutter\</title\>
    - This could \<emph\>just\</emph\> belong to…

Advantages of semantic markup

- Captures semantic distinctions (not appearance)

- (designed for) Electronic publishing

- Single input, multiple outputs

- Interchange and Re-usability

- Sustainability

- Modeling and computability

- Community of peers

- Generalized tools

Basic XML syntax: an **element**

opening tag
↓
<date>2nd March 1827**</date>**
↑
content

closing tag
↓

An **element** with an **attribute**

opening tag
↓
`<date when="1827-03-02">`2nd March 1827`</date>`
↑ attribute ↑ value
closing tag ↓

An **empty element** has no content

- It marks the *point* at which something occurs in the text

`<pb/>`

author

article title

Berman, Merrick. "Boundaries or Networks in Historical GIS: Concepts of Measuring Space and Administrative Geography in Chinese History." *Historical Geography* 33 (2005): 118-133.

journal title

pages

year

volume

```xml
<bibl>
<author>
<surname>Berman</surname>
<forename>Merrick</forename>
</author>
<title level="a">Boundaries or Networks in Historical GIS:
Concepts of Measuring Space and Administrative Geography
in Chinese History</title>
<title level="j">Historical Geography</title>
<biblScope type="vol">33</biblScope>
<date>2005</date>
<biblScope type="pp">118-133</biblScope>
</bibl>
```

XML is hierarchical
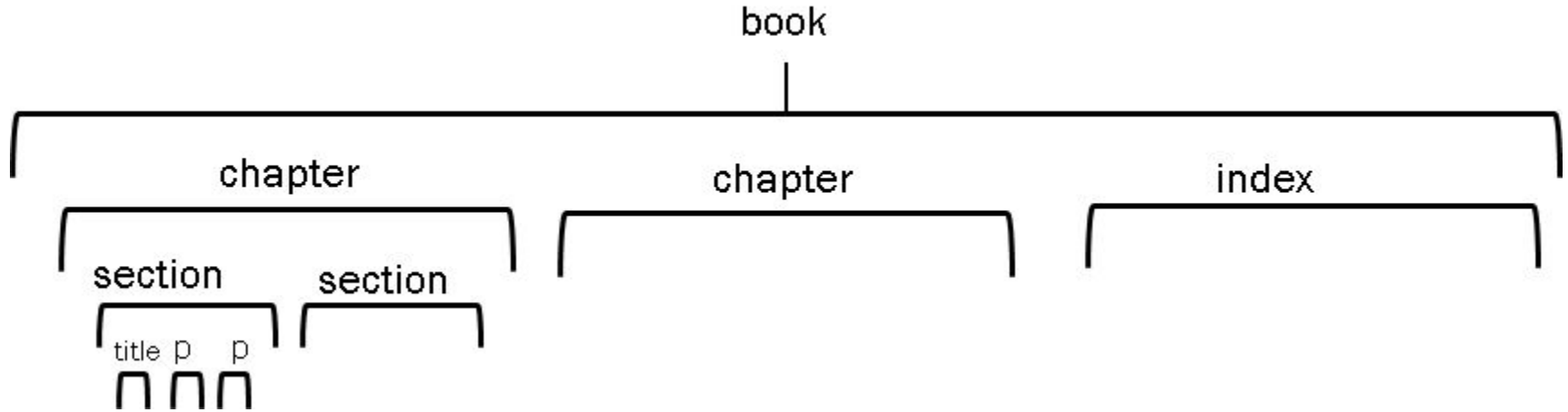
- Each element is contained by its 'ancestor'
- An element at any level is always contained by an element at the level above, until there is one element containing everything

The Rules of XML

- All open (non-empty) elements must close
- A single 'root' element contains the whole document
- **No overlapping elements!**

`<roleName><persName>King</roleName> Lear</persName>`

`<persName><roleName>King</roleName> Lear</persName>`

- Certain characters in the *content* must be 'escaped' (e.g. <, &) because they form part of basic XML syntax:

  < becomes **<**   **>** becomes **> &** becomes **&**

2. Introduction to EpiDoc

EAGLE 1999

Silvio Panciera, AIEGL Commission for Epigraphy and Information Technology:

È importante che siano utilizzati programmi che consentano l'esportazione dei documenti in "Document Type Definition (DTD) format".

EAGLE Commission

EpiDoc 2000

Tom Elliott, Hugh Cayless, Amy Hawkins (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill), *EpiDoc Guidelines*, version 1

InsAph

Calendar

The aim of the project is not solely to publish a body of important material, but also to share experience with other scholars and to establish agreed standards. One of the advantages of using XML is that it is possible to develop quite simple tools to extract data from pre-existing databases, and if necessary pass them on to other formats; we are extremely keen to develop the personal contacts which will encourage scholars to work towards technological compatibility.

As part of the Pilot Project we held two very useful ↗ Workshops, in Chapel Hill and in London in February and July 2002; from these we built up an international group of colleagues and collaborators. The new grant will allow us to hold three workshops in each year of the project: we hope to hold one in the UK, one in mainland Europe and one in the USA, each year.

2004

Very appropriately, the first InsAph Workshop was held at New York University in May; this enabled us to discuss plans with the excavators of Aphrodisias, as well as with other U.S. scholars working on similar projects.

- New York workshop 18-19 May 2004 programme

In September, on the occasion of the XIIe Rencontre Epigraphique, bringing together Italian, French and British scholars, we took the opportunity to hold our second workshop, bringing together a group of scholars from Italy engaged in related undertakings. This was made possible by the generous hospitality of the British School at Rome.

- Rome workshop 15-16 September 2004 programme

2005

The third workshop of our first year took place in Oxford, in January, jointly organised with the ↗ Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents and the ↗ Lexicon of Greek Personal Names. The meeting focussed on issues of identifying, classifying and marking up names in both corpora and analytical projects.

- Oxford workshop 10-11 January 2005 programme

On 17-18 September 2005 we met in Berlin, in collaboration with the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy, on the occasion of a Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum workshop on CIL III.

- Berlin workshop 17-18 September 2005 programme

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Papyri.info

Papyri.info has two primary components. The **Papyrological Navigator** (PN) supports searching, browsing, and aggregation of ancient papyrological documents and related materials; the **Papyrological Editor** (PE) enables multi-author, version controlled, peer reviewed scholarly curation of papyrological texts, translations, commentary, scholarly metadata, institutional catalog records, bibliography, and images.

Papyri.info aggregates material from the Advanced Papyrological Information System (APIS), Duke Databank of Documentary Papyri (DDbDP), Heidelberger Gesamtverzeichnis der griechischen Papyrusurkunden Ägyptens (HGV), Bibliographie Papyrologique (BP), and depends on close collaboration with Trismegistos, for rigorous maintainence of relationship mapping and unique identifiers. Work is in progress to incorporate content from the Arabic Papyrological Database (APD) as well. ...read more.

> Search the navigator   Contribute content

Partners

APIS

DDbDP

HGV

BP

Trismegistos

APD

More information

Digital Papyrology blog

papyrological resources

send feedback

europeana
eagle project

EAGLE STORYTELLING PLATFORM

Every inscription has a story to tell!

Open **a window on our past** and start a fascinating journey among people who lived in Europe thousands of years ago.

TELL YOUR STORY!

‹ ›

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Description   [edit]

This page collects projects, tools, and other resources relating to the **EpiDoc** community, guidelines, schema, stylesheets, and other resources for XML encoding of epigraphic and papyrological texts. The majority of these are projects adopting the EpiDoc/TEI standards.

Pages in category "EpiDoc"

The following 87 pages are in this category, out of 87 total.

A

- A Collection of Greek Ritual Norms Project (CGRN)
- A Nastro Inscriptions from Roman Catacombs
- Advanced Papyrological Information System (APIS)
- Ancient Inscriptions App
- Aphrodisias in Late Antiquity 2004
- Apparatus Inscriptions (Agostinelli)
- Archimedes Palimpsest

B

- Bulletin of Online Emendations to Papyri

C

- Chapel Hill Electronic Text Converter (CHETC)
- Coptic SCRIPTORIUM
- Corpus of Ancient Label Inscriptions
- Corpus of Aramaic Inscriptions
- Corpus of Campa Inscriptions
- Corpus of Ptolemaic Inscriptions
- Corpus of Pyu Inscriptions
- Corpus of South Arabian Inscriptions
- Curse Tablets from Roman Britain

D

- Datenbank zur jüdischen Grabsteinepigraphik
- Deutsche Inschriften Online
- Digital Archive for the Study of pre-Islamic Arabian Inscriptions

E cont.

- EnCoWS
- EpiDoc
- EpiDoc Front-End Services
- EpiDoc Workshops
- Epigraphic Corpus of Georgia
- Epigraphic Database Bari
- Epigraphica Dionysiaca
- Epigraphie en reseau (Lamé)
- Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg
- Epigraphische Datenbank zum antiken Kleinasien
- Epigraphy.info

H

- Heidelberger Gesamtverzeichnis der griechischen Papyrusurkunden Ägyptens
- Hydrical administration

I

- I.Sicily
- Inscriptiones antiquae Orae Septentrionalis Ponti Euxini (IOSPE)
- Inscriptiones Graecae et Latinae Bruttiorum (BILG)
- Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae
- Inscriptiones Graecae in Croatia Repertae
- Inscriptions of Aphrodisias
- Inscriptions of Greek Cyrenaica
- Inscriptions of Israel Palestine
- Inscriptions of Libya

L cont.

- Latium Vetus
- Leiden-plus
- Leipzig Open Fragmentary Texts Series (LOFTS)

M

- Magica Levantina
- Markup list
- Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua XI

O

- Ogham in 3D
- Online Corpus of the Inscriptions of Ancient North Arabia
- Open Greek and Latin project

P

- Pandektis
- Papyri.info
- Papyrological Navigator
- Parma Digital Medical Library
- Perseus Digital Library
- PETRAE

R

- Roman Inscriptions of Britain
- Romans 1 by 1

https://wiki.digitalclassicist.org/Category:EpiDoc

Prior art

- EpiDoc recommended use of TEI
  - SGML/XML for literary/linguistic corpora since 1988
- Based on Leiden distinctions (1931)
  - Krummrey-Panciera 1980/Panciera 1991
- EAGLE / PETRAE database fields
- Expanded for neighbouring disciplines
  - Papyri and other text-bearing objects (seals, coins…)
  - Other scripts (Cuneiform, Arabic, Hebrew, Mayan, Sanskrit…)

Text Encoding Initiative (TEI)

- An XML language designed for the encoding of literary and historical texts, used and supported by a large community of humanities researchers
- Epidoc is a "customization" of TEI, therefore is able to participate in and benefit from the larger community

http://www.tei-c.org/Guidelines/P5/

How projects use TEI

- A TEI schema can be modified according to the needs of different projects
- You can choose the elements, attributes and values that are relevant for your materials
- TEI is not a 'one size fits all' approach: it is flexible whilst at the same time providing interoperability

EpiDoc – *Epi(graphic)+Doc(uments)*

- Adapting TEI to the needs of a research community
- TEI for ancient documents
- Active development community
- Guidelines + Schema
- Transformation and publication tools
  - Reference Stylesheets
  - EFES

Leiden is also a markup language

...	Illegible letters, not restored by editor.
aḅ	Letters ambiguous without their context.
[...]	Letters missing, not restored by editor.
[abc]	Letters missing, restored by editor.
⟨...⟩	Letters erroneously omitted, not restored.
⟨abc⟩	Letters erroneously omitted, restored by editor.
a(bc)	Abbreviation expanded by editor.
{abc}	Letters considered superfluous by editor.
⟦abc⟧	Deletion which can be restored.

See also <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leiden_Conventions>
or   <http://papyri.info/conventions.html>

Leiden maps 1:1 to TEI (=EpiDoc)

...	`<gap reason="illegible" extent="unknown"/>`
aḅ	`<unclear>ab</unclear>`
[...]	`<gap reason="lost" extent="unknown"/>`
[abc]	`<supplied reason="lost">abc</supplied>`
⟨...⟩	`<gap reason="omitted" extent="unknown"/>`
⟨abc⟩	`<supplied reason="omitted">abc</supplied>`
a(bc)	`<expan><abbr>a</abbr><ex>be</ex></expan>`
{abc}	`<surplus>abc</surplus>`
⟦abc⟧	`<del>abc</del>`

See also <http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/>
or   <http://papyri.info/docs/leiden_plus>

	Description	K-P	SEG	DDbDP	Leiden+	EpiDoc
II	Line breaks	*abc / abc*			1. first line 2. second line	\<lb n="1"/\>first line \<lb n="2"/\>second line
--	Word divided across lines	*abc/def*	αβγ- δεζ		1. αβγ 2.- δεζ	\<lb n="1"/\>αβγ \<lb n="2" break="no"/\>δεζ
--	Text divisions	*abc // abc*			\<D=.r ... =D\> \<D=.v ... =D\>	\<div type="textpart" subtype="face" n="r"\>...\</div\> \<div type="textpart" subtype="face" n="v"\>...\</div\>
III.1	Clear text	*abc*	αβ	αβγ	αβγ	abc
III.2	Clear but incomprehensible letters	*ABC*	AB		=αβ=	\<orig\>abc\</orig\>
III.3	Letters ambiguous outside of their context	aḅc̣	αβ̣	αβ	αβ̣	\<unclear\>αβ\</unclear\>
III.4	Vestiges of letters visible but illegible	+++	...	...	.3	\<gap reason="illegible" quantity="3" unit="character"/\>
III.5	Text visible to previous editor, but now lost	a̲b̲c̲				\<supplied reason="undefined" evidence="previouseditor"\>αβγ\</supplied\>
--	Text restored by comparison with parallel copy			α̲β̲γ̲	_[αβγ]_	\<supplied reason="undefined" evidence="parallel"\>αβγ\</supplied\>
IV.1	Apices	á é í ó ú		(app)	a(´)	\<hi rend="apex"\>a\</hi\> etc.
IV.2	Supralinear lines	ā b̄ c̄		α	‾α	\<hi rend="supraline"\>abc\</hi\>
IV.3	Claudian letters	ɥ, bs, ps, ʋ				Unicode characters: Ⅎ, Ↄ, Ⱶ
IV.4	Ligatured letters	ab̄				\<hi rend="ligature"\>ab\</hi\>
V.1	Erased	⟦abc⟧	⟦αβ⟧	⟦αβ⟧	⟦αβ⟧	\<del rend="erasure"\>αβ\</del\>
V.3	Erased and lost	⟦[...]⟧	⟦...⟧	⟦[...]⟧	⟦[.3]⟧	\<del rend="erasure"\>\<gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="character"/\>\</del\>
VI.1	Text struck over erasure	⟪abc⟫				\<add place="overstrike"\>αβγ\</add\>
--	Erased and overstruck or corrected			(app)	\<:γδ|subst|αβ:\>	\<subst\>\<del rend="corrected"\>αβ\</del\> \<add place="overstrike"\>γδ\</add\>\</subst\>
VII.1	Text added by ancient hand (above?)	`abc´		\αβ/	\αβ/	\<add place="above"\>αβ\</add\>
VII.1	Text added by ancient hand (below)			/αβ\	//αβ\\	\<add place="below"\>αβ\</add\>
VIII.1	Characters lost but restored	[abc]	[αβ]	[αβ]	[αβ]	\<supplied reason="lost"\>αβ\</supplied\>
--	Chararcters restored tentatively	[abc?]	[αβ?]	[αβ?]	[αβ(?)]	\<supplied reason="lost" cert="low"\>αβ\</supplied\>
--	Word incompletely restored	[abc-]	ἐτα[ἰϱ-]			\<w part="I"\>ἐτα\<supplied reason="lost"\>ἰϱ\</supplied\>\</w\>
VIII.2	Characters lost, lacuna	[...]	[...]	[...]	[.3]	\<gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="character"/\>
VIII.3	Lacuna, extent unknown	[---]	[----]	[- ca.? -]	[.?]	\<gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="character"/\>

	Description	K-P	SEG	DDbDP	Leiden+	EpiDoc
II	Line breaks	abc / abc			1. first line 2. second line	<lb n="1"/>first line <lb n="2"/>second line
--	Word divided across lines	abc/def	αβγ- δεζ		1. αβγ 2.- δεζ	<lb n="1"/>αβγ <lb n="2" break="no"/>δεζ
--	Text divisions	abc // abc			<D=.r ... =D> <D=.v ... =D>	<div type="textpart" subtype="face" n="r">...</div> <div type="textpart" subtype="face" n="v">...</div>
III.1	Clear text	abc	αβ	αβγ	αβγ	abc
III.2	Clear but incomprehensible letters	ABC	AB		=αβ=	<orig>abc</orig>
III.3	Letters ambiguous outside of their context	abc̣	αβ̣	αβ̣	αβ̣	<unclear>αβ</unclear>
III.4	Vestiges of letters visible but illegible	+++	...	...	.3	<gap reason="illegible" quantity="3" unit="character"/>
III.5	Text visible to previous editor, but now lost	abc				<supplied reason="undefined" evidence="previouseditor">αβγ</supplied>
--	Text restored by comparison with parallel copy			αβγ	_[αβγ]_	<supplied reason="undefined" evidence="parallel">αβγ</supplied>
IV.1	Apices	á é í ó ú		(app)	a(´)	<hi rend="apex">a</hi> etc.
IV.2	Supralinear lines	ā b̄ c̄		α	α̅	<hi rend="supraline">abc</hi>
IV.3	Claudian letters	ɣ, bs, ps, v				Unicode characters: Ⅎ, Ɔ, Ⅎ
IV.4	Ligatured letters	ab̂				<hi rend="ligature">ab</hi>
V.1	Erased	⟦abc⟧	⟦αβ⟧	⟦αβ⟧	⟦αβ⟧	<del rend="erasure">αβ</del>
V.3	Erased and lost	⟦[...]⟧	⟦...⟧	⟦[...]⟧	⟦[.3]⟧	<del rend="erasure"><gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="character"/></del>
VI.1	Text struck over erasure	⟪abc⟫				<add place="overstrike">αβγ</add>
--	Erased and overstruck or corrected			(app)	<:γδ|subst|αβ:>	<subst><del rend="corrected">αβ</del> <add place="overstrike">γδ</add></subst>
VII.1	Text added by ancient hand (above?)	ˋabcˊ		\αβ/	\αβ/	<add place="above">αβ</add>
VII.1	Text added by ancient hand (below)			/αβ\	//αβ\\	<add place="below">αβ</add>
VIII.1	Characters lost but restored	[abc]	[αβ]	[αβ]	[αβ]	<supplied reason="lost">αβ</supplied>
--	Characters restored tentatively	[abc?]	[αβ?]	[αβ?]	[αβ(?)]	<supplied reason="lost" cert="low">αβ</supplied>
--	Word incompletely restored	[abc-]	ἐτα[ἰρ-]			<w part="I">ἐτα<supplied reason="lost">ἰρ</supplied></w>
VIII.2	Characters lost, lacuna	[...]	[...]	[...]	[.3]	<gap reason="lost" quantity="3" unit="character"/>
VIII.3	Lacuna, extent unknown	[---]	[----]	[- ca.? -]	[.?]	<gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="character"/>

http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/

3. Oxygen XML Editor

An XML editor...

- Is an application specifically designed to work with XML files
- Checks **well-formèdness** (i.e. whether or not a file conforms to the rules of XML)
- Checks **validity** against a schema (to ensure consistency)
- Formats to display clearly the overall structure of the file

Oxygen XML Editor

- Download here: https://www.oxygenxml.com/download.html
- You will only need to download Oxygen XML Editor (you can ignore Author, Developer etc.)
- Oxygen offers a free 30-day trial licence
- Other XML editors are available

Demo

Download template XML file here:
http://www.stoa.org/epidoc/gl/latest/supp-structure.html

Example inscription

Tombstone from Sintra, Lisbon (*HE* 31803)

IVLIA C Ḟ
PROCVLA. ET
LICINIA. L. F. TVS
CA. H. S. S. ET
[.]LBANIVS.C.F.GAL
[.]V[..]VS AN XIII H S E

Iulia C(aii) f̣(ilia)
Procula. et
Licinia. L(ucii). f(ilia). Tus-
ca. h(ic). s(itae). s(unt). et
[A]lbanius. C(aii). f(ilius). Gal(eria tribu)
[T]u[sc]us an(norum) XIII h(ic) s(itus) e(st)

'Iulia Procula, daughter of Caius, and Licinia Tusca, daughter of Lucius. Here they lie. And Albanius Tuscus, son of Caius, of the Galeria tribe, thirteen years old. Here he lies.'

Slideshows

- The full set of EpiDoc slideshows can be accessed here (scroll down to the foot of the page):

  https://wiki.digitalclassicist.org/EpiDoc_Summer_School

- All slideshows can be re-used and distributed under a Creative Commons licence CC-BY 4.0

4. Abbreviations

Simple abbreviation

- AVG = Augustus

Simple abbreviation

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  <abbr> = aug
  <expan> = augustus
  <ex> = ustus

Simple abbreviation

- AVG = Augustus

<abbr> = aug
<expan> = augustus
<ex> = ustus

<expan>

  <abbr>Aug</abbr>

  <ex>ustus</ex>

</expan>

Simple abbreviation

- AVG = Augustus

<abbr> = aug
<expan> = augustus
<ex> = ustus

<expan>

  <abbr>Aug</abbr>

  <ex>ustus</ex>

</expan>

Simple abbreviation

- AVG = Augustus

<abbr> = aug
<expan> = augustus
<ex> = ustus

<expan>

  <abbr>Aug</abbr>

  <ex>ustus</ex>

</expan>

Unexpanded abbreviation

- XOP = ???

<abbr> = χορ

Unexpanded abbreviation

- XOP = ???

<abbr> = χoρ

<abbr>χoρ</abbr>

Unexpanded abbreviation

- XOP = ???

<abbr> = χορ

<abbr>χορ</abbr>

Unexpanded abbreviation

- XOP = ???

<abbr> = χoρ

<abbr>χoρ</abbr>

One more complex abbreviation

- AVGG = Augusti duo

One more complex abbreviation

- AVGG = Augusti duo

<abbr> = augg
<am> = g
<expan> = augusti duo
<ex> = usti duo

One more complex abbreviation

- AVGG = Augusti duo

<abbr> = augg
<am> = g
<expan> = augusti duo
<ex> = usti duo

<expan>
  <abbr>
    Aug
    <am>g</am>
  </abbr>
  <ex>usti duo</ex>
</expan>

One more complex abbreviation

- AVGG = Augusti duo

<abbr> = augg
<am> = g
<expan> = augusti duo
<ex> = usti duo

<expan>
  <abbr>
    Aug
    <am>g</am>
  </abbr>
  <ex>usti duo</ex>
</expan>

editorial: Aug(usti duo)

One more complex abbreviation

- AVGG = Augusti duo

<abbr> = augg
<am> = g
<expan> = augusti duo
<ex> = usti duo

\<expan\>
　\<abbr\>
　　Aug
　　\<am\>g\</am\>
　\</abbr\>
　\<ex\>usti duo\</ex\>
\</expan\>

diplomatic: AVGG

Non-sequential abbreviation

- COS = consul

Non-sequential abbreviation

- COS = consul

<abbr> = cos
<expan> = consul
<ex> = n + ul

Non-sequential abbreviation

- COS = consul

<abbr> = cos
<expan> = consul
<ex> = n + ul

<expan>
  <abbr>co</abbr>
  <ex>n</ex>
  <abbr>s</abbr>
  <ex>ul</ex>
</expan>

Non-sequential abbreviation

- COS = consul

<abbr> = cos
<expan> = consul
<ex> = n + ul

<expan>
  <abbr>co</abbr>
  <ex>n</ex>
  <abbr>s</abbr>
  <ex>ul</ex>
</expan>

interpretive: co(n)s(ul)

Non-sequential abbreviation

- COS = consul

<abbr> = cos
<expan> = consul
<ex> = n + ul

diplomatic: COS

<expan>
  <abbr>co</abbr>
  <ex>n</ex>
  <abbr>s</abbr>
  <ex>ul</ex>
</expan>

Full-word abbreviation

- L = ἔτους

Full-word abbreviation

- L = ἔτους

<abbr> = L
<expan> = ἔτους
<ex> = ἔτους

Full-word abbreviation

- L = ἔτους

<abbr> = L
<expan> = ἔτους
<ex> = ἔτους

<expan>
  <abbr>
    <am>L</am>
  </abbr>
  <ex>ἔτους</ex>
</expan>

Full-word abbreviation

- L = ἔτους

<abbr> = L
<expan> = ἔτους
<ex> = ἔτους

```
<expan>
  <abbr>
    <am>L</am>
  </abbr>
  <ex>ἔτους</ex>
</expan>
```

interpretive: (ἔτους)

Full-word abbreviation

- L = ἔτους

<abbr> = L
<expan> = ἔτους
<ex> = ἔτους

<expan>
  <abbr>
    <am>L</am>
  </abbr>
  <ex>ἔτους</ex>
</expan>

diplomatic: L

Abbreviations: summary

<abbr>   part of the **abbr**eviation that is on the stone

<expan> whole **expan**ded word

<ex>   part(s) you need to **ex**pand to resolve word

<am>   **a**bbreviation **m**ark, symbols or characters

5. Lacunae

Restored text

Restored text

ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥ[

ΕΠΙΤΩΝΕΥΣ̣[

Restored text

Κατεσκευ[άσθη …]

ἐπὶ τῶν εὐσ̣[εβεστάτων …]

Restored text

Κατεσκευ**<supplied reason="lost">**άσθη**</supplied>** […]

ἐπὶ τῶν εὐσ̣**<supplied reason="lost">**εβεστάτων**</supplied>** […]

Restored text

Κατεσκευ**<supplied reason="lost">**άσθη**</supplied>** […]

ἐπὶ τῶν εὐ**<unclear>**σ**</unclear>**
   <supplied reason="lost">εβεστάτων**</supplied>** […]

Unrestored lacuna

Κατεσκευ[άσθη] [...]

ἐπὶ τῶν εὐσ[εβεστάτων] [...]

Unrestored lacuna

Κατεσκευ<supplied reason="lost">άσθη</supplied> <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="character"/> ἐπὶ τῶν εὐ<unclear>σ</unclear><supplied reason="lost">εβεστάτων</supplied> <gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="character"/>

<supplied reason="lost">άσθη</supplied>

$$\Rightarrow \ [\acute{α}σθη]$$

<gap reason="lost" extent="unknown" unit="character"/>

$$\Rightarrow \ [...]$$

Transformed for display—**incorrect**!

Κατεσκευ[άσθη] […]

ἐπὶ τῶν εὐσ[εβεστάτων] […]

Transformed for display—**correct**!

Κατεσκευ[άσθη] [...]

ἐπὶ τῶν εὐ̣ς[εβεστάτων] [...]

Transformed for display—**correct**!

Κατεσκευ[άσθη …]

ἐπὶ τῶν εὐσ[εβεστάτων …]

Exercise

Further EpiDoc training

ics.sas.ac.uk/events/event/22179

Thank you!

http://epidoc.sf.net/