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Keeping Greek Typography ALive

Yannis Haralambous

In the past few centuries, Greek typographers have produced works of art and won many prizes at international book exhibitions. But, due to various economic and social factors, the Greek printing industry has evolved in a slightly different way than in other European countries. The most important difference was the fact that in Greece the three main printing methods of the twentieth century—hot lead typography, phototypesetting, computer typesetting—still co-exist, while in other countries hot lead typography has completely vanished (except for some rare bibliophile collector's items) and phototypesetting is in the process of being completely replaced by the computer.

Unfortunately, although the co-existence of the three methods—often in the same company—would be the ideal condition for preserving tradition, this does not seem to be the case. The majority of computer typeset books—and here we are referring only to books in *regular* Greek¹—are clearly typographically inferior to those produced by traditional methods (see Figs. 1 and 2 for some examples, taken from books by well-known publishers, printed in the last decade).

The reasons for this loss of quality are manifold. First of all, purely technical ones: the «monotonic» spelling reform of 1982, besides all other evil consequences, has also obstructed the development of computer tools for processing regular Greek. The situation is a bit better nowadays, since more and more people are returning to the real way of writing the language, but in the early days of computer typesetting in Greece it was quite hard to find decent resources for typesetting regular Greek. Creating or modifying existing software to adapt it to regular Greek had never been an easy task, and demands specific skills in computing.

In addition, there seems to have been a resistance to the use of the computer for regular Greek, since in the seventies and eighties hot lead printers (and phototypesetters) still retained the monopoly of regular Greek books. When hot lead printing started to diminish, because of the usury of equipment and the fact of craftsmen growing older and retiring, it was of-

1. Throughout this paper we call *regular* Greek the Greek language written *with accents and breathings*, which is the natural way of writing it. We do not call it «polytonic»—as is done in standards like Unicode—because we consider this name redundant, just as it would be redundant to a Frenchman to call his language «accented French», since accents are an integral part of the French language. Needless to say, the author considers the «monotonic» spelling reform as a crime against the Greek language, a crime committed by populist politicians and negationist pseudo-linguists.

ἼΑλλωστε αὐτὸ τὸ ὄνειρο τῶν μουσουλμάνων εἶχε ἀρχίσει νὰ γίνεται πραγματικότητα μὲ τὸν σταθερὸ ἐξισλαμισμὸ τῶν χριστιανῶν τῆς Μ. Ἀσίας καὶ τῶν Βαλκανίων⁶⁴.

Gennadios Scholarios *gegeüber dem Islam*», στὸν συλλογικὸ τόμο *Philoxenia* (Münster 1980), σσ. 159-172.

62. Α. Βακαλόπουλου, *Ἱστορία τοῦ Νέου Ἑλληνισμοῦ*, τ. 1, Θεσσαλονίκη (1974²), σ. 197.

63. Δούκα, *Βυζαντινὴ Ἱστορία*, ἐκδ. Βόννης, σ. 145.

64. S. Vryonis, *The decline of Medieval Hellenism in Asia Minor and the Process of islamization from the eleventh through the fifteenth century*, Berkeley-Los Angeles-Londres 1971.

Athens 1994. Both Latin and Greek: artificially slanted instead of italic; lines 1, 3 and 6: breathings too far from capital letters; line 3: footnote number too small; lines 4-5: umlaut on u not centered; line -3: S. too far from V; lines 4 and -1: spelling errors (*gegeüber* instead of *gegenüber*, *Londres* instead of *London*).

ἸΑ. Ἰων εἶ, ξένε, ἦ πόθεν;

Φ. Φοῖνιξ, ἀμπελονοργέ, τῶν περὶ Σιδῶνα καὶ Τύρον.
τὸ δὲ Ἰωνικὸν τῆς στολῆς ἐπιχώριον ἤδη καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς ἐκ
Φοινίκης.

Athens 1995. Lines 1-3: breathings too close to capital letters, lines 2-3: circumflex on letter ι too wide (same size as circumflex on omega); lines 1-2: no alignment of letters ἸΑ and Φ, no alignment of words Ἰων and Φοῖνιξ (in both cases, diacritics should be hanging).

Proceedings of the Glasgow Oriental Society 14 (1950-2), σσ. 1-10.

E. R. Dodds, *Pagan and Christian in an Age of Anxiety*, Cambridge, 1968.

S. Eitrem, «Philostratos Heroikos», *Symbolae Osloenses* 8 (1929), σσ. 1-56.

K. Friedrichs, *Die Philostratischen Bildern. Ein Beitrag zur Charakteristik der alten Kunst*, Erlangen, 1860.

Athens 1995 (same book as previously). Roman Latin font: badly kerned, lowercase letters too small; Italic Latin font: letters typeset too tightly, touching each other; line 1: spelling error (*Proseedings* instead of *Proceedings*).

Figure 1: Some examples of low quality computer typesetting.

Ὁ J. Hassoun θυμίζει³² τὸν στίχο ἀπὸ τὸν Φάουστ τοῦ Γκαίτε πού ἀγαποῦσε νὰ παραθέτει ὁ Freud: « Ὅσα κληρονόμησες ἀπὸ τοὺς πατέρες σου, κατὰκτησέ τα γιὰ νὰ τὰ κατέχεις ». Τὸ ἴδιο λένε ἡ Βίβλος καὶ ἡ ἑβραϊκὴ γλῶσσα ἔχοντας δύο ἐντελῶς διαφορετικὲς ἐκφράσεις γιὰ τὴν « κληρονομιά »: *morasha* καὶ *yerusha*. Ἡ ἀποδοχὴ ἑνὸς κληροδοτήματος πού δὲν ἀπαιτεῖ καμιά προσπάθεια λέγεται *yerusha*. Ἀντίθετα, ἡ κληρονομιά-*morasha* ἀπαιτεῖ τὴν ἐνεργητικὴ, καινοτόμο, δημιουργικὴ συμμετοχὴ γιὰ τὸν ἐν δυνάμει κληρονόμο. Γι' αὐτὸ καὶ ἡ *morasha* ὡς κληρονομιά

Athens 1999. Latin and Greek fonts badly calibrated: Latin capital letters smaller than Greek ones; non-optimal choice of Latin and Greek font combination: Latin font is Times and Greek is close to plain (ἀπλά); line 1: footnote number too thin; lines 2-3: Greek font slanted instead of italic; lines 5 and 7: word *morasha* seems wider on line 7 than on line 5; lines 4, 5 and 7: too loose, probably because of incapacity to hyphenate the word *morasha*.

Τέταρτη ἔκδοση τό 1546, σέ δύο τόμους, σέ 80.
Πέμπτη ἔκδοση σέ φύλλα τό 1546, ἐπανέκδοση τό 1555 καὶ 1557.

Ἡ Βίβλος στά γαλλικά:

Πλήρης ἔκδοση, σέ φύλλα, τῆς Βίβλου (μετάφραση ἀπὸ τὸν Olivetan¹, πού τὴν ἐπεξεργάστηκε ὁ Καλβίνος), ἐπανέκδοση τό 1557.

Ἡ Βίβλος στά ἑβραϊκά:

Ἐκδοση τοῦ 1539 σέ τέσσερις τόμους, σέ 40

Ἐπανέκδοση τό 1544 σέ ὀκτώ τόμους, σέ 160

Ψαλμοί, Παροιμίαι, Ἐκκλησιαστής καὶ Ἄσμα τῶν Ἀσμάτων τό 1528, σέ 40

Athens 1995. No grave accents; no alignment of capital letters with and without diacritics (in such a case, diacritics should be hanging); lines 4 and 8: slanted instead of italic font; lines 4, 6, 8: initial β in the middle of the word; lines -1 and -2: breathing too far away from Α (on line -2, the breathing is exactly in the middle between words καὶ and Ἄσμα).

Figure 2: Some more examples of low quality computer typesetting.

ten too late to transfer their knowledge and experience to the generation of computer users.

Thirdly, and this is a general problem not only confined to Greece only, computer operating systems and commercial DTP programs never offered a decent operating model of the book. Software products like Quark XPress or PageMaker, which are considered to be—or to have been—the best DTP systems, were not designed to handle books, but rather magazines and newspapers. They suffer both on the micro-typographical level, since they are not sufficiently precise or customizable, and on the macro-typographical level, since they do not offer an automatic treatment of the most basic visual constructions of a book, like footnotes, headers, etc.

digital monotype

It is generally admitted that the typographically finest Greek books have been typeset on Monotype machines; furthermore there are still monotypists in Greece perpetuating that tradition². This is the reason why, to keep high quality Greek typography alive, the author has started a research and development project called «*digital monotype*» (in Greek: ψηφιακή μονοτυπία). In this context, the word «monotype» is lowercased, since we are referring to the technique of using Monotype machines, rather than to the machines themselves; in French, the author translates this term «monotypie numérique».

Digital monotype is the *method of computer emulation of the printed output of Monotype machines* (see Figs. 3 and 4 to compare an original hot lead typeset page with a digitally monotyped one). Often the question is asked whether emulation alone is sufficient, or whether one must seek improvement of the technique that is emulated. The answer is not clear, since it involves the evaluation and classification of properties of the emulated technique into positive ones and negative ones—«bugs» and «features» are the terms commonly used in the computing world. For example, we will see later on in this paper that Greek Monotype typeset books use a fixed grid of lines on the page. Is this due to a conscious creative choice, or to material incapacity to do otherwise? And even if the latter is the case, has it become an integral part of that tradition, or is it still just a technical constraint which one would like to abandon whenever possible? We have only very rarely «improved» our *digital monotype* output, in comparison with the original Monotype output, and this only in cases where this

2. Like Christos Manousaridis (Manoutios) and Christos Darras (Ideogramma).

has been requested by people knowledgeable about the original techniques and their limitations.

To achieve the goal of computer emulation of the printed output of Monotype machines, the latest technologies in electronic document engineering are used. In fact, the process of production of a digitally monotyped book is completely different from the one involving DTP software like Quark XPress or PageMaker.

Instead, we are processing data in a multi-step process with feedback:

1. the original data—textual contents and structural markup—are stored in XML, encoded in Unicode;
2. using stylesheets describing specific configurations (according to the publishers preferences and conventions), the XML data are typeset and produce a static binary file (in a device-independent file format called DVI) containing an extremely precise description of the printed page plus additional textual information;
3. this DVI file is parsed to extract textual information (which is now linked to the geography of the page) and to gauge the printed result; the results of this parsing process are stored in auxiliary files;
4. using information stored in these auxiliary files, step 2 is repeated, to produce a slightly different—and, in principle, better—printed result;
5. once again the typeset pages are parsed and the results are stored in auxiliary files;
6. steps 4 and 5 are repeated until either the result meets qualitative criteria (which means that modified versions have converged to an « ideal » version), or we enter into a vicious circle and the same versions re-occur periodically (which means that there has been no convergence). In the latter case, manual intervention is necessary;
7. once the « ideal » result has been achieved, it is stored in a commonly used rigid presentation file format. Nowadays the best such format is PDF, since it is sufficiently device-independent and autonomous to produce good results on a variety of output devices, and at the same time can be used for online use of documents.

χώρος του είναι άλογος — ένας κόσμος έξω από μᾶς, ἐχθρικός γιὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπο, ἀπάνθρωπος καὶ μάλιστα κάποτε ἀντιανθρώπινος. Ἐναντία σ' αὐτὸν τὸν κόσμο, δημιουργημάτων τῆς ἀνθρώπινης θέλησης, ὑψώνεται ἐκεῖνος ὁ νοητὸς σκελετὸς τοῦ ἔργου τῆς γλυπτικῆς, ὀρίζοντας αὐτὸς διαστάσεις, σχέσεις τῶν ὄγκων, ἀντιστοιχίες, ὅπως ὁ ἄνθρωπος θὰ τις ἤθελε μέσα στὴ φύση. Ἐνα στοιχεῖο χρησιμότητας, ἀναγκαιότητας — ὠφελιμισμοῦ — βρίσκεται σ' ὅλες τὶς τέχνες — εὐχαριστοῦν, στολιζοῦν, διδάσκουν. Ἡ ἀχρηστία τῆς γλυπτικῆς εἶναι ἀπόλυτη. Καὶ μιὰ τέτοια, λοιπόν, ἀνιδιοτέλεια πρέπει νὰ ῥχεται ἀπ' ἄλλες ἀνάγκες τοῦ ἀνθρώπου — καὶ πολὺ βαθιές — ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνάγκη του, λέω, νὰ ξαναφαιάσει μὲ τὴ δική του θέληση καὶ μὲ τὴ δική του τὴ διάνοια αὐτὸν τὸν ἄμορφο κι ἄλογο κόσμο. Καὶ τ' ἄγαλμα τότε, ἔτσι πού ὀρθώνεται τελειωμένο σὲ ἀνθρώπινα μέτρα, στ' ἀνθρώπινα μέτρα, εἶναι μιὰ νίκη τῆς ἐναντίωσης τοῦ ἀνθρώπου στὴν τυχαία του φύση.

Σκέφτομαι βέβαια κάποτε, καὶ τὸ φοβᾶμαι λιγάκι, πὼς ὅλη ἡ ἀντίληψη πού σχημάτισα, ἔτσι πού τὴ σχημάτισα, εἶναι κάπως ἀπλή καὶ πενιχρὴ καὶ μονότροπη, εὐκόλη, βολικὴ γιὰ νὰ χωροῦνε μέσα στὸ σχῆμα τῆς ὕλας. Μὰ σκέφτομαι πάλι πὼς ἂν δὲ μπόρεσα νὰ πάω πιὸ πέρα, τὸ κέρδος αὐτῆς τῆς θητείας, τῆς μαθητείας αὐτῆς, εἶταν ἄλλοῦ — καὶ δὲν εἶτανε καὶ μικρό. Προσπαθώντας κάτι νὰ σκεφτῶ γιὰ τὴ γλυπτικὴ μπόρεσα κάπως νὰ πλησιάσω τὸν ἑαυτό μου — καὶ κάτι ξέρω τώρα γι' αὐτόν: Τόσος λίγος ἐγώ, τόσο μικρός, δὲ μποροῦσα νὰ φιλοδοξῶ γιὰ τὸν ἑαυτό μου καμιά νίκη πού νὰ ἔταν δική μου, μιὰν ὀλοκλήρωση μέσα ἀπὸ κάποια δική μου δραστηριότητα καὶ δημιουργία. Κέρδισα αὐτὴ τὴ μεγάλη ταπεινὴ νὰ τὸ ξέρω πὼς δὲν ἔχω τίποτα, δὲν εἶμαι τίποτα. Καὶ δὲν ἔφυγα, δὲν ἀποσύρθηκα καὶ

Figure 3: A page from Δημήτρης Χατζῆς, *Σπουδές*, Τὸ Ροδακίό, Athens 2000, typeset on Monotype machines by Paliogiannis Broths.

πώς οι διαπραγματεύσεις με τους υπεύθυνους τῆς μονῆς, και ιδιαίτερα με τὸν ἴδιο τὸν ἠγούμενο, ἦταν ἀπὸ τὶς δυσκολότερες στὸ ἐπάγγελμά τους, κι αὐτὸ ὄχι μόνο γιατί οἱ ἀπαιτήσεις τοῦ μοναστηριοῦ ἦταν πάντα ὑψηλές, ἀλλὰ και γιατί ὁ μεταφυσικὸς φόρτος τοῦ χώρου ὅπου γίνονταν οἱ συζητήσεις αὐτές, τὰ διαπεραστικὰ βλέμματα τόσο τῶν μοναχῶν ὅσο και τῶν ζωγραφισμένων μορφῶν, ἀσκοῦσαν πάνω τους ψυχολογικὴ πίεση ποὺ ἔκαμπτε σχεδὸν πάντοτε τὶς ἀντιρρήσεις τους.

Ψιθυρίζοταν ἀκόμη ὅτι, ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ τὶς φανερές, τὸ μοναστήρι διατηροῦσε κι ἄλλες, μυστικὲς ἐμπορικὲς συναλλαγές. Μὲ μιὰ ἐμπορικὴ συναλλαγὴ και ὁ Π. Ροδακῆς κατὰ νοῦ ἔφτανε στοὺς πρόποδες τοῦ λόφου τοῦ Χτιστοῦ. "Ἐχοντας ἀπὸ καιρὸ καταλήξει στὴν ἀπόφαση νὰ διαθέτει με τὴν ὀνομασία Ἀγγελικὸ μόνο τὸ ἀνοιξιάτικο μέλι τῆς ἐποχῆς τῆς ταυτόχρονης ἀνθοφορίας τῶν εἰδῶν, καθὼς μόνο τότε γινόταν ἡ ὀρθὴ ἐκτέλεση τοῦ τύπου (κάτι ποὺ τοῦ ἐξασφάλιζε ἔρεισμα γιὰ ὑψηλές τιμές ἀλλὰ ποὺ ταυτόχρονα μείωνε τὴν παραγόμενη ποσότητα), ἦρθε ἀντιμέτωπος με τὸ ἐρώτημα πὼς θὰ μπορούσε νὰ αὐξηθεῖ ἡ παραγωγή στὸ περιορισμένο πάντα αὐτὸ χρονικὸ διάστημα. Λύση ὑπῆρχε μόνο μία. Νὰ αὐξηθεῖ ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν κυψελῶν. Αὐτὸ προ-υπέθετε ἀνάλογη ἐπέκταση σὲ χῶρο, τόσο γιὰ τὴν ἐγκατάσταση τῶν πρόσθετων κυψελῶν ὅσο και γιὰ τὴ φύτευση περισσότερων φυτῶν.

Ὁ Π. Ροδακῆς εἶχε βέβαια τὴ δυνατότητα νὰ ἀγοράσει ὅποιαδήποτε ἔκταση, σ' ὅποιοδήποτε μέρος ἐπιθυμοῦσε. Ὑπῆρχαν, ὅμως, λόγοι γιὰ τοὺς ὁποίους θὰ προτιμοῦσε νὰ ἀποκτήσει τὰ γειτονικά με αὐτὸ τὸ δικό του ποὺ εἶχε ὅλα τὰ χρόνια χρησιμοποιήσει. Ὁ ἕνας λόγος ἦταν ὅτι φοβόταν πὼς ἂν ἄλλαζε τοποθεσία μπορεῖ νὰ ἔδουε τὸ τυχερό του ἄστρο. Ὁ ἄλλος λόγος ἦταν πρακτικὸς και εἶχε νὰ κάνει με τὸ γεγονὸς πὼς οἱ ἐκτάσεις αὐτές βρίσκονταν στὴν πε-

Figure 4: A page from Βαγγέλης Χατζηγιαννίδης, *Οἱ Τέσσερις Τοῖχοι*, Τὸ Ροδακίό, Athens 2000, typeset by Atelier Fluxus Virus, using the *digital monotype* method.

Clearly, the feedback used in this iterative process to enhance the subsequent versions of typeset material contradicts the WYSIWYG («what you see is what you get») principle of DTP software. Also the precision obtained by *digital monotype* is far better than the precision obtained by even the best computer operator when moving text blocks around with a mouse. In fact, in *digital monotype* every step is a part of data processing, accomplished by various software modules.

As this paper is intended for a Typography Conference, we will omit the technical computer engineering details and present the methods from a typographical point of view. In fact, we will cover the most important problems we encountered, going from the local to the global level. Some of the methods presented here are not new: for example, the T_EX typesetting system was developed in the seventies, and the Omega system started in the early nineties—and a major part of our model is based on the latter. Nevertheless we will present them for the sake of completeness and to give the reader a global view of *digital monotype* methods.

building paragraphs

Theoretically speaking, a *paragraph* is a structural unit of text, and this has no relation whatsoever with presentation. Our first visual approach to the concept of paragraph is a long line containing all the words, separated by equal blank spaces. To fit this into our page, we have to break this line several times, either between words or inside them. To obtain justification on both sides, one must choose the best breakpoints and slightly modify the widths of blank spaces.

How do we calculate the optimal breakpoints? There is a standard value for the blank space, which is the blank space we would have if there were no justification constraints. This standard blank space depends on the font used, and should be a decision of the font designer and of the book designer. Let us call the standard blank space w . Suppose now that we break a paragraph into lines, so that the following conditions are satisfied: (a) on a given line all blank spaces are equal (with some exceptions which we will consider later on), (b) lines are justified, (c) all blank spaces have values between a given minimum and a given maximum. For that given paragraph presentation, which we call P , let $w_i, 1 \leq i \leq N$ be the widths of blank spaces. Then, following Don Knuth's paradigm, we call

«badness» of the paragraph the sum:

$$b_P = \sum_{i=1}^N |w_i - w|^2.$$

Suppose now that, as an optimal paragraph presentation P_{opt} , we take the one which is the «least bad³»:

$$b_{P_{\text{opt}}} = \min_P b_P$$

and, of course, this means that one has to make a large number of calculations, in order to compare the different combinations of breakpoints. The bigger a paragraph is, the more potential breakpoints it contains.

This is a mathematical model of an optimal paragraph presentation introduced by Knuth ([1], [2]) in the seventies. It has been extensively used in the last decades and has shown both its efficiency and its limits. It has the advantage that all the lines of the paragraph contribute to the regulation of blank spaces, so that the result is fairly homogeneous, and also that—thanks to the quadratic factor—deviations from the standard blank space very quickly increase badness and hence reduce the chances of a given paragraph presentation of being the optimal one⁴.

The situation we just described is fairly abstract and simplified; a real-life situation, and especially if we are typesetting Greek text, is even more complex, since additional constraints are applied. Here are some of them:

unequal interword spaces

It is a common Anglo-saxon tradition to leave more blank space after a full stop, or after double punctuation. Blank spaces following abbreviation points have the same width as ordinary blank spaces, except of course if, at the same time, they are also full stops: by this technique, the eye detects the beginning of a sentence more easily. This convention has also been applied in Greek typography, at least whenever typesetters followed Anglosaxon conventions—and not at all when they followed French ones. In our model, if w_j, \dots, w_{j+k} are the blank spaces of a given line, this means that instead of having $w_j = \dots = w_{j+k}$, some of the blank spaces (for example, those following full stops) will be different, but still equal to each other, if there are more than one of them on the same line. But how do we calculate the width of these «extended» spaces? This

3. In fact, this is a simplified version of Knuth's method implemented in T_EX, since Knuth also introduces «hyphenation penalties» and «line penalties», and goes one step further, in calculating «demerits» out of these two quantities and badness. The paragraph chosen is the one with the least demerits. See [2, p. 98] for more details.

4. On the other hand, this model may become inefficient in some rare cases where a single line may be «sacrificed» to save the paragraph; also it has the disadvantage of treating spaces wider than standard, and spaces narrower than standard, in the same way: this means that the difference between the narrowest and the widest space can be quite large, even for the optimal solution, since it will be twice the difference between one of those two and the standard space. This may result in a mixture of lines which are tighter and others which are looser than normal. On our experimental platform (which is part of the Omega project) we are testing other models of optimal paragraph presentation, which may lead to a new generic algorithm of line breaking.

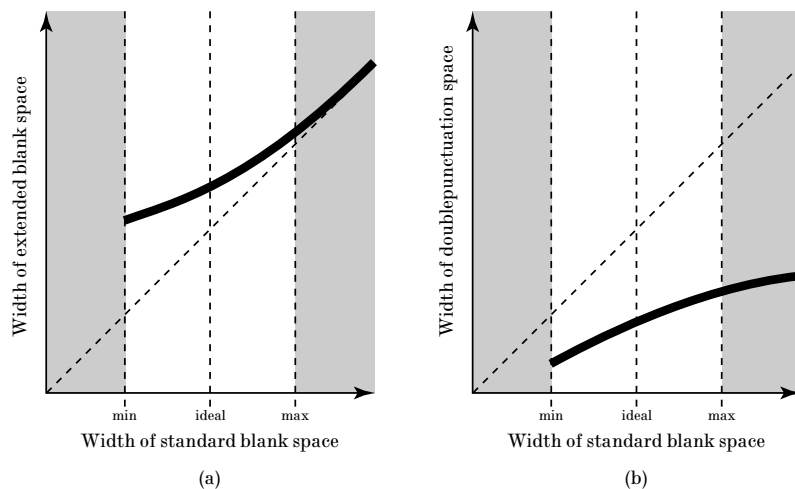


Figure 5: The width of expanded/double punctuation spaces and standard blank spaces, for a given line

width has to depend on the tightness or looseness of each line, but it still has to be unique on a given line. This means that if w'_L is the width of an extended blank space on line L , then it is a function:

$$w'_L = f(w_L)$$

of the width of the standard blank space of that line w_L . Knuth has chosen this function to be simply a multiplication by a fixed factor (for example, if we choose 1.3 as factor, then all spaces after full stops will be 30% wider than standard blank spaces on the same line). This factor being the same for all lines, it is usually chosen so that it gives good results for optimal lines. But what happens for less optimal lines? For tight lines, the fixed factor is still the only natural solution: after all, if standard spaces become smaller and smaller, there is no reason why extended spaces should behave differently. On the other hand, the fixed factor function is not well suited to loosely spaced lines: if standard blank spaces have a tendency of becoming too large, then multiplying them by a fixed factor only makes things even worse. This is why we prefer to use a function f , as represented in diagram 5 (a). By this function, extended spaces get closer and closer to standard spaces when these become wide, but behave more-or-less like in Knuth's paradigm when in optimal or tight lines.

double punctuation and spacing

As in French, Greek punctuation needs spacing. But the rules are slightly different: while in French there is the notion of *espace fine* (French thin space), a standard width used for all double punctuation except the colon, in Greek, thin spaces are different for each double punctuation mark. We have estimated that the space before an exclamation mark is larger than the space before a semicolon (Greek question mark) which is larger than the space before a colon. Unlike French, Greek guillemets are not spaced⁵. In most current typesetting software, thin spaces, whether for French or for Greek, are of fixed width. This looks nice when standard spaces are of natural width or tend to become wide, but causes a serious problem when standard spaces become narrow: in fact, it may happen that a regular space becomes narrower than the thin space of double punctuation. This is an absurd situation and we resolve it once again in our model by defining these spaces as a function f of regular spaces, represented in diagram 5 (b).

letterspacing

A similar micro-typographical problem is the one of letterspacing. Using letterspacing in Greek typography—as in German and in Russian—is an integral part of the tradition and has no relation whatsoever with the typesetter’s potential tendency to steal sheep. Letterspacing is a method for emphasizing, like using italics. In the Greek tradition, italics are rather used for quoted titles, guillemets are used for words or sentences spoken or narrated and letterspacing is used for emphasizing. Here is an example: ‘Ο Γιάννης είπε: «ή Καζαμπλάνκα είναι φ ο θ ε ρ ή ταινία» [John said: «*Casablanca* is a f a b u l o u s movie»].

Using letterspacing to improve line justification is certainly as bad as stealing sheep, and this is the case also in Greek typography. But, on the other hand, spaces used between letters cannot be completely indifferent to what happens between words. On the contrary, if interword spaces become too narrow, then interletter spaces can hardly be distinguished from them and the individual letters look like words. On the other hand, unlike «extended spaces» after full stops, and to double punctuation spaces, one would not like a letterspaced word to look different on two different lines of the same text⁶. This means that we don’t have the possibility of defining letterspacing as a function of standard interword spaces on the same

5. With a single exception: books published by Agra indeed space guillemets, but also all other delimiters: parentheses, brackets, braces, etc.

6. In fact, if this happened, that is if one could have two copies of the same word, with one of them more letterspaced than the other, one would—consciously or unconsciously—imagine that the former carried more emphasis than the latter...

line. The only solution is to change the line breaking algorithm so that it chooses a different set of breakpoints whenever a line containing a letterspaced word is getting too tight⁷.

Finally, an issue that has to be taken into consideration is that of blank spaces between letterspaced words and at the boundary between letterspaced and non-letterspaced ones. It is clear that these blank spaces should be wider than the standard blank spaces on the line, since otherwise the distinction between them and spaces between letters would be more difficult.

optical kerning

In current mathematical models of typesetting, kerning is a technique that is applied inside words. But in some cases, kerning is needed even *between* words: this depends both on the shapes of the (visually) last letter of the first word and the (visually) first letter of the second one, and on the width of the regular blank space of that line. If the line is very loosely spaced, then the shapes of these letters are less influential than when the line is tightly spaced. Technically it is impossible to predict all possible combinations of letters and blank space in between, especially since these letters can be in different fonts or in different sizes. Imagine, for example, in the Latin alphabet, a Roman capital A followed by a blank space and an italic f: 'A f,' or, two Roman W letters with a blank space inbetween: 'W W.' These blank spaces, although being theoretically of the same width, at least according to our basic mathematical model, appear to be quite unequal visually.

Optical kerning needs to be applied to obtain better visual results. For this, different methods are tested (calculation of the blank area between the letters or between simplified versions of the letters, comparison of horizontal extrema on both sides, comparison of the letters with basic forms for which we have kerning rules) and combined. Practically, the most difficult problem is not calculate optical kerning, but to detect when this is really necessary, since it is a calculation too heavy to be applied to all the pairs of words in the paragraph.

alignment of capital letters

Greek diacritics (breathings and possible accents) in front of capital letters have a very special behaviour: whenever they are encountered inside a paragraph, they are spacing diacritics; but whenever the capital letters have to be aligned, then dia-

7. This means significantly increasing the badness of tight lines containing letterspaced material.

critics become hanging diacritics. This is the case for the first words of: items in lists, verses in poetry, paragraphs, etc. It is interesting to note that this alignment also occurs for the first word of a paragraph when it is preceded by an em-dash (as in dialogs). Examples:

Ὁ κανόνας λέει ὅτι	—Ὅπως εἶπαμε
Στοιχειοθετοῦμε λέξεις ποῦ	— Νὰ μὴ ξεχάσεις
Ἀρχίζουν ἀπὸ φωνῆεν	— Ἄφοῦ σοῦ λέω
Μὲ περασιὰ στὸ γράμμα καὶ	— Πάψε πιά !
Ὅχι στὸ πνεῦμα.	— Ἔτσι μ' ἀρέσει

overlapping a/descenders, rivers, typographical gray

Until now, the micro-typographical problems we have discussed have always been «horizontal» ones, that is problems of placing words on a line so that the sum of badnesses of individual lines is minimal. The problem with this mathematical model is that it does not take the vertical properties of lines into consideration. Two main problems may occur: if leading is too small, descenders of one line may overlap with ascenders from the line beneath. This can be avoided by choosing a slightly different presentation of the paragraph, but, again, the problem is to detect this situation.

Even more difficult to detect is the phenomenon of «rivers», which are groups of more-or-less horizontally aligned blank spaces on subsequent lines of text, giving the impression that a river is flowing in the middle of the text (which gives the impression that the paragraph is broken into two columns). We have defined a mathematical model of rivers and are working on modifying the general line breaking algorithm so that these are taken into account in the calculation of badness, so that they may be avoided.

The problem of rivers can be generalized into a problem of typographical gray density variations. Typographical gray is the visual image perceived when a page of printed text is viewed from a distance such that individual letters are not distinguished anymore. Well typeset pages have a very uniformly dense typographical gray. We are collaborating with medical imagery specialists to develop efficient methods of measuring typographical gray and its variations. Once this is accurately measured, we will search for ways of including its calculation

in the general line breaking algorithm so as to be able to predict the typographical gray of a page even before typesetting it.

hyphenation and re-occurring words

Last but not least, there are also linguistic problems involved, like hyphenation: there are several sets of rules for hyphenating Greek, differing mainly in the amount of etymological vs. phonetic hyphenation (one publisher will hyphenate ἀνέντιμος etymologically as ἀν-έν-τι-μος⁸ while some other will hyphenate phonetically ἀ-νέν-τι-μος and, nowadays, one may even encounter the terrifying ἀ-νέ-ντι-μος). This problem has been solved, by using sets of hyphenation rules and exceptions. Up to now, in our model, all potential breakpoints in a word are considered as being of equal priority and only the badness of the paragraph as a whole decides which breakpoint in a word (or between words) is to be used.

Greek words sometimes happen to be very long and typesetters seem to have no scruples about breaking them into parts of quite unequal width (the author often encounters extreme cases of hyphenations like ἀ-εροπλανοφόρο). Therefore it would be useful to give different levels of priority to breakpoints, allowing hyphenation more easily towards the middle of the word than close to its extremities. One could even go a step further, and apply methods similar to German typography, where compound words are more easily hyphenated between components, and then between syllables towards the center of the words, and finally at the extremities. This would give, for example, a scheme such as ἀε3ρο1πλα2νο1φό3ρο, where 1 is first priority, 2 second priority, and so on.

A problem similar to hyphenation (and to rivers, examined in the previous section) is the one of the same words occurring at the beginning of two or more subsequent lines. Once again here the paragraph presentation should be slightly modified to avoid this phenomenon (which is irritating to the eye since there is uncertainty about which line has been read and which is the next line to read).

We have discussed seven factors involved in building optimally presented paragraphs by breaking lines. Each of these factors should ideally influence the choice of paragraph presentation. The question is: what are their mutual priorities and how do they compare? Our study of the mathematical model of typesetting is by no means sufficient to answer that question, as it

8. Where we indicate by a hyphen the potential breakpoints of the word.

is not yet a global model but rather a collection of models for the various facets of typeset text. We hope that in the future we will have a clearer idea of the interaction of these facets and maybe an attempt to integrate them into a single abstract model, which will result in a globally more efficient line-breaking algorithm.

building pages

So far we have discussed the micro-typographical aspects, that is those whose scope is limited to the level of the paragraph. In this section we will discuss macro-typographical aspects of the book, and mainly the process of building pages out of paragraphs, possibly broken between lines.

This process can theoretically be considered as a generalization of the line-breaking process, if we exchange the triplet of concepts (*word, line, paragraph*) for the triplet (*paragraph, page, book*). Indeed, the sentence «a book is broken into pages by distributing (possibly breaking) paragraphs» is the counterpart of «a paragraph is broken into lines by distributing (possibly breaking) words». This implies that it would be quite natural to apply the same algorithm as in the previous section for breaking a book into pages. For example, one could define and calculate a *badness measure* of each page, take the sum of all such page badnesses as the badness of the given presentation of the book, and choose as optimal book the one with the least badness.

Unfortunately it is hard to implement such a method⁹. All we are able to do, up to now, is to apply a best-fit method corrected by an iterative process as described in the Introduction. We fill pages in a linear way so that each one of them is filled in the best possible way, independently of all preceding and following pages. Once this process has terminated, we examine the result, make measures and extract information that is injected into the data and stylesheets so that the next time pages are built, some problems in the results are corrected. This process is iterated until either the results have converged to a stable version, which, by definition, is the optimal one, or we have entered a vicious circle of corrections producing two or more alternating versions: in the latter case, human intervention is necessary to escape from the vicious circle.

Here are some cases where this iterative process of building pages is of crucial importance.

9. And a student of Knuth's has even proved in his Ph.D. thesis [3] that the general problem is NP-complete, that is: impossible to solve by computer.

widow lines

Widow lines (κουτσές ἀράδες = limping lines) occur whenever the last line of a paragraph is not a full line and happens to be the first line of the page. This problem is solved in modern typesetting and DTP software by adding additional white space between paragraphs, so that an additional line is sent to the page, so that the partial line is no longer the first line of the page.

This approach, which seems so very natural nowadays, is out of the question in *digital monotype*. As a matter of fact, *digital monotype* books have to be typeset on a fixed grid so that there is absolutely no variation in leading. Even explicit vertical blank spaces between paragraphs (to show textual unities of a higher order than paragraphs), have to be exact multiples of the leading of printed lines; the same constraint applied when decorative elements or figures are placed between paragraphs. These rules are very strict and the slightest deviation is immediately visible.

This means that there is no trivial solution for widow lines. The non-trivial solution we apply is based on methods used by hot lead typographers. In fact there are three possibilities:

1. if the conditions allow it, one can typeset the paragraph to which the widow line belongs a bit more loosely, so that the widow line fills the whole line width (see Fig. 6). A «filled widow» line is not only admissible, but even sometimes quite nice for connoisseurs, since it shows the efforts of the typesetter to avoid widows;
2. otherwise, one has to typeset the paragraph containing the line, or some previous paragraph, one line tighter so that the widow line is absorbed by the previous page (see Fig. 7). Of course one must not climb up too many paragraphs in the book, because otherwise new widow lines may occur in between.
3. if step 2 is not possible, instead one can typeset some previous paragraph one line looser, so that the widow line becomes the second line of the page. Once again it is unsafe to climb up too many paragraphs in the book, because otherwise new widow lines may occur inbetween.

All three solutions depend on the flexibility of paragraphs located before the widow line. They are based on the assumption that we know how a paragraph will react if we increase or

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200 Μετὰ τὴν ἀποπεράτωσιν τοῦ χτισίματος, ὁ Σ. Ροδακῆς διαπίστωσε πὸς εἶχε ἀνάγκη ἐνὸς παραπάνου χώρου ὅπου θὰ μπορούσε νὰ ἀποθηκεύει τὰ ἐργαλεῖα τοῦ κήπου μετὰ τὴν ἀνεξάρτητὴν εἰσοδὸν ὥστε νὰ εἶναι ἀκόμα πρὸς εὐχρηστον. Ἔτσι, πρόσθεσε μιὰ ἀκόμη προσέγγισιν στὸν κορμὸν τοῦ κτηρίου γιὰ τὸν ἄνω μέρος τοῦ ἐνὸς εὐρύχωρου μακροῦ δωματίου (μετὰ ἀποτέλεσμα βέβαιον, νὰ καταστραφῆ ἐντελῶς ἡ ἰσορροπία τοῦ σχεδίου). Αὕτῃ ἦταν ἡ λεγόμενῃ «πίσω ἀποθήκη», ποὺ ὁ Π. Ροδακῆς παραχώρησε εἰς τὴν Βάγια γιὰ τὰ μπαούλα τῆς, ἐνὸς χώρου ποὺ τελικὰ ἔμεινε μᾶλλον ἀχρησιμοποίητος παρὰ τὴν ἀρχικὴν ἀνάγκην προσθήκης τοῦ.

201 Τὰ βήματά του τὸν εἶχαν φέρει πρὸς τὸ σπίτι ὅταν τὸ μάτι του ἔπεσε πάνω στὴν προσέγγισιν τῆς πίσω ἀποθήκης. Ἐνωσε τὴν περιέργειαν, γιὰ πρώτη φορὰ ἀπὸ τότε ποὺ ἡ Βάγια εἶχε ἐγκαταστήσει ἐκεῖ τὰ ὑπάρχοντά της, νὰ ρίξει μιὰ ματιὰ εἰς τὸν ἄνω μέρος, ὅχι ἴσως νὰ τὰ ἀνοίξει καὶ νὰ τὰ ψάξει, ἀλλὰ καὶ μόνο νὰ ρίξει μιὰ ματιὰ. Παραξενεύτηκε καθὼς διαπίστωσε ὅτι ἡ πόρτα, ποὺ ἦταν πάντοτε ξεκλειδωτὴ (γιὰ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν, δὲν εἶχε κἀν κλειδί γιὰ νὰ κλειδώνει), ἦταν ἀδύνατον νὰ ἀνοίξει. Πῆγε ἀπὸ τὴν ἄλλη πλευρὰ ὅπου ὑπῆρχε ἓνα μικρὸ παράθυρον. Ἀντίθετα, αὐτὸ ποὺ ἦταν πάντοτε κλειστὸ, εἶχε τὰ παραθυρόφυλλά του κωφερωτά. Τοῦ φάνηκε μάλιστα ὅτι ἀπὸ μέσα διέρρεε κάποιο ἀδύνατον φῶς ἀλλὰ τὸ φεγγούλιμα τὸν δυσκόλευε νὰ καταλάβει ἂν ἦταν ἔτσι. Ὅθ ἔπρεπε νὰ πλησιάσει πε-

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Figure 6: Examples of pages with a widow line before and after correction: paragraph 201 is loosened so that the widow line becomes a full line.

1705

έμεναν μαζί άλλοτε άπλως την κοίταζε, βυθισμένος σε μια άνοη νηφαλιότητα και άλλοτε, με το πού την αντίκριζε, ξεσπούσε σε μικρές βίαιες αντιδράσεις, άνασκήκωνε το κεφάλι του γρολλίζοντας, έσφιγγε τα σκεπάσματα με τις γροθιές του ή τον πιάνανε δυνατοί μυικοί σπασμοί που τον συντάραζαν, με άποτέλεσμα κάποιες λίγες φορές να βρεθεί άκόμα και κάτω άπ' το κρεβάτι. Στην άρχή ή Ρόζα τρομοκρατούνταν και τής έρχόταν να βάλει τα κλάματα, αλλά σιγά-σιγά συνήθισε αυτές τις άλλόκοτες εξάρσεις. Διαπίστωσε μάλιστα ότι όσο πού ψύχραμα τις αντιμετώπιζε τόσο πού λίγο διαρκούσαν.

Ο καιρός περνούσε και ή κατάσταση του κατάκοιτου γέρου ούτε καλύτερεσε ούτε χειρότερεσε, ή γιατρός έλεγε ότι δεν ύπηρε κανένα ύπαρκτό αίτιο που ν' άπειλούσε άμεσα τη ζωή του, άπό την άλλη όμως και κανένα σημάδι που να προμήνευε βελτίωση. Μετά τη σύντομη επίσκεψη στον πατέρα της ή Ρόζα ξαναγυρνούσε στο δωμάτιό της και ή οικονομός κλειδώνει την πόρτα. Πρώτη της δουλειά ήταν να χωθεί στο σκοτεινό δωματάκι και να προσευχηθεί μ' όλη της την καρδιά για την καλύτερευση της ύγείας του γονιού της. Ύστερα πήγαινε στο παράθυρο και μετά κοιμόταν. Κοιμόταν πολλές ώρες, δώδεκα-δεκατέσσερις ώρες τη μέρα. Όταν ξυπνούσε, άγριαστρονώνταν ξανά στο παράθυρο. Κι όσο κυλούσε ή χρόνια τόσο περισσότερο συνήθισε σ' αυτόν τον προγραμματισμό, κι έφτασε να μη στυγοφύεται πιά με τον περιορισμό της. Ποτέ άλλοτε δεν ήταν μαθημένη σε μεγάλη έλευθερία, μεγάλησε ζώντας στα στενά όρια του κτήματος και σά βρέφος άκόμα πέρασε πολύ καιρό κλεισμένη σ' ένα μπαούλο. Άγάπησε τα δυο δωματάκια της που τά αίσθανόταν σχεδόν σαν προέκταση του έκουτού της, όπως νιώθει ή χελώνα το καυκάλο της, και κυριάρχησε ή πίστη μέσα της πως όσο καιρό οι τοίχοι αυτοί έστεκαν στη θέση τους, δυνατοί και άπρόσβλητοι, δεν είχε να φο-

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1705

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1706

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1706

βηθεί τίποτα.

Συχνά, την ώρα του δειλιού, κυριευόταν άπό μια θλίψη και μια μελαγχολία — όπως πίστευε, άνεξήγητη, άφου είχε όλα όσα χρειαζόταν ή άνθρωπος για να είναι ίκανοποιημένος: στέγη, τροφή και την άγκαλιά μιιάς ολιγογένειας, έστο κι άν αυτή άποτελούνταν άπό έναν άρροστο ήλικιωμένο πατέρα και μια οικονομό (που άν και δεν τής έδειγνε ύπερβολική άγάπη τής φερόταν όστόσο με εύγένεια). Όταν πλάγιαζε να κοιμηθεί έρχοταν μέσα της άκόμα αυτή την άπροσδιόριστη θλίψη θυμόταν τη μητέρα της και την έποχή που κοιμούνταν μαζί στο ίδιο δωμάτιο. Θυμόταν πως τότε, κάθε φορά που μια στενοχώρια ή έγνοια πλάκωνε την παιδική ψυχή της και εμπόδιζε τον ύπνο να την πάρει, άκουγε τη Βάγια — κοιμισμένη άπό ώρα — να παραμιλά και να στριφογυρνά τρομαγμένη λές κι ή στενοχώρια του παιδιού της τή ζύγωνε και τάραζε τον ύπνο της.

1707

1708

Η άνάμνηση αυτή μεγάλωνε τη θλίψη της. Τώρα δεν ύπηρε κανείς να παραμιλάει στον ύπνο του τά βράδια που ήταν στενοχωρημένη.

«Ροδακή, σου 'φερα κάτι που σίγουρα θα θές πολύ να δεις», έλεγε ή Άνθμος μπαίνοντας σά σφουνας μέσα στην αίθουσα του λάθους μ' ένα ύφος που μαρτυρούσε καθλαρά την πρόθεσή του να άφηνήσει το ένδιαφέρον του Π. Ροδακή.

1709

Το γεγονός ότι τις τελευταίες ήμέρες δέ θέλησε να βγει για τον καθιερωμένο του περίπατο στο Χριστό άλλα έμενε στο καλί του άμιλητος και κακοδιάθετος είχε σηκώσει άνησυχία στη μονή για την κατάσταση της ύγείας του, κυρίως την ψυχική. Ο Άνθμος πρόσεξε ότι το πρόσωπό του ήταν άδυνατισμένο, σημάδι ότι είχε χάσει βάρος, κι

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1707

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Figure 7: Examples of pages of a widow line before and after correction: paragraph 1706 is tightened so that it absorbs the widow line.

decrease the standard interword space (which in turn will modify non-standard interword spaces, as we have seen in the previous sections). Obviously a 50-line paragraph will more easily «swallow» a partially filled widow line than a 3-line one, but if we take two arbitrary regular size paragraphs there is no trivial way to predict how they will react when the standard interword space is slightly modified, and which one will more easily absorb a line.

The only way to find out is to actually try it and so our system makes various tests on paragraphs preceding the widow line before deciding if the widow line should be filled, or absorbed, and in the latter case which paragraph must be tightened so that a line is gained.

The results are not only unpredictable but also quite surprising, since by its nature our line breaking algorithm mixes tightly and loosely typeset lines so that one can hardly say if a given paragraph is fairly loosely or tightly typeset. Often the fact of making the standard interword space a bit narrower will, however contradictory it may seem, make some lines more loosely spaced: this may happen because of the way words are hyphenated, or because of other factors we have discussed previously. We are experimenting with other line breaking methods which may produce more homogeneous results and may make paragraph behaviour more predictable and easier to control.

Nevertheless it should be noted that widow lines are the most difficult problem we have had to solve in order to produce *digital monotype*.

parallel texts

To produce parallel texts, as in Fig. 8, we first introduce identifiers into the XML elements which correspond to paragraphs. These identifiers are the same in paragraphs of both files (original text and translation). When these texts are typeset, the identifiers are included as invisible spots in the DVI files. The DVI parsing process counts lines between these spots and decides how many blank lines have to be included in either the original text or the translation so that parallelism is optimal.

critical editions

A critical edition, as in Fig. 9, is a real typesetter's challenge. There are two parallel texts, which generate further text flows (the critical apparatus, and several footnote apparati). These

²⁹ Κατεστραμμένων δὲ τούτων καὶ προσεπι-
κτωμένου Κροίσου Λυδοῖσι, ἀπικιέονται ἐς
Σάρδεις ἀκιμαζούσας πλούτῳ ἄλλοι τε οἱ πάν-
τες ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος σοφισταί, οἱ τοῦτον
τὸν χρόνον ἐτύγχανον ἐόντες, ὡς ἕκαστος
αὐτῶν ἀπικιεύοιτο, καὶ διὴ καὶ Σόλων ἀνὴρ
Ἀθηναῖος, ὃς Ἀθηναίους νόμους κελεύσασαι
ποιήσας ἀπεδήμησε ἕτα δέκα, κατὰ θεωρίας
πρόφασιν ἐκπλώσας, ἵνα διὴ μὴ τινα τῶν νό-
μων ἀναγκασθῆ λύσαι τῶν ἔθετο. Αὐτοὶ γάρ
οὐκ οἶοί τε ἦσαν αὐτὸ ποιῆσαι Ἀθηναῖοι· ὀρ-
κίοισι γὰρ μεγάλοισι κατέχοντο δέκα ἕτα
χρήσεσθαι νόμοισι τοὺς ἄν σφι Σόλων θῆται.

³⁰ Αὐτῶν διὴ ὧν τούτων καὶ τῆς θεωρίας ἐκδη-
μήσας ὁ Σόλων εὔκεν ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπύκειο
παρὰ Ἄμασιν καὶ διὴ καὶ ἐς Σάρδεις παρὰ
Κροίσου. Ἀπικόμενος δὲ ἐξευνίζετο ἐν τοῖ-

Εἶχαν λοιπὸν ὅλοι αὐτοὶ ὑποταχθεῖ (ὁ Κροῖσος
τοὺς εἶχε προσεφάρτησε στὸ λυδικὸ βασίλειο), ὅταν
φτάνουν στὴν πλοῦσια τότε καὶ ἀκιμάζουσα πόλη
τῶν Σάρδεων καὶ ἄλλοι (ὅλοι οἱ σοφοὶ τῆς Ἑλλά-
δος ποὺ ζοῦσαν τὰ χρόνια ἐκεῖνα, ὅπως καθένας τους
ἔφτανε), καὶ ἀνάμεσα τους ὁ Σόλων ὁ Ἀθηναῖος,
μετὰ τοὺς νόμους ποὺ ἔβαλε στὸς Ἀθηναίους — τοῦ
τοῦ εἶχαν ζητήσει οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. Ἀμέσως μετὰ ἀπο-
δήμησε ὁ Σόλων γιὰ δέκα χρόνια, μὲ τὴν πρόθεση νὰ
δεῖ καὶ νὰ γνωρίσει τὸν κόσμο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἤ-
θελε νὰ μὴ βρεθεῖ στὴν ἀνάγκη νὰ λύσει κάποιον ἀπὸ
τοὺς νόμους ποὺ θέσπισε. Μόνον τους δὲν εἶχαν δι-
κάωμα νὰ τὸ κάνουν αὐτὸ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἦταν
δεμένοι μὲ μεγάλο ὄρκιο, δέκα χρόνια νὰ κρατήσουν
τοὺς νόμους ποὺ θὰ τοὺς ἔδωξε ὁ Σόλων.

Γι' αὐτὸν λοιπὸν τὸν λόγο καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἤθελε
νὰ γνωρίσει τὸν κόσμο, ὁ Σόλων ἀποδήμησε καὶ
ἔφτασε στὴν Αἴγυπτο, στὴν αὐτὴ τοῦ Ἄμαση, ὑ-
στερα καὶ στὴς Σάρδεις, στὴν αὐτὴ τοῦ Κροίσου.

Figure 8: Parallel texts

Διὸ παραινῶ φεύγειν αὐτῶν τὴν μανίαν· μανίαν γὰρ ἔγωγέ
 φημι εἶναι ἐσχάτην τὸ φιλονεικεῖν ἐδέσθαι τί τὴν οὐσίαν ἐστὶν ὁ
 Θεός. Καὶ ἵνα μάθῃς ὅτι μανίας ἐσχάτης τοῦτο, ἀπὸ τῶν προ-
 φητῶν ἡμῶν τοῦτο ποιήσω φανερόν· οἱ γὰρ προφήται οὐ μόνον
 5 τί τὴν οὐσίαν ἐστὶν ἀγνωστὸν φαίνονται, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς σο-
 φίας αὐτοῦ πόση τίς ἐστιν ἀποροῦσιν· καίτοι γε οὐχ ἡ οὐσία ἀπὸ
 τῆς σοφίας, ἀλλ' ἡ σοφία ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας. Ὅταν δὲ μηδὲ ταύτην
 δύνωνται καταλαμβάνειν οἱ προφήται μετὰ ἀκριθείας, πόσης ἂν
 εἴη μανίας τὸ τὴν οὐσίαν αὐτῆν νομίζειν δύνασθαι τοῖς οἰκείοις
 10 ὑποδάλλειν λογισμοῖς; Ἀκούσωμεν τῶν τὴν φησὶν ὁ προφήτης
 περὶ αὐτῆς· «Ἐθαυμαστὴ ἡ γνώσις σου ἐξ ἑμοῦ.» *Μάλλον*
 δὲ ἀνωτέρω τὸν λόγον ἀγάγωμεν· «Ἐξομολογήσομαι σοι, ὅτι
 φοβερῶς ἔθαυμαστὴ ἡ σοφία σου.» Τί ἐστι «φοβερός»; Πολλὰ θαυμά-
 ζομεν μόνον, ἀλλ' οὐ μετὰ φόδου, οἷον κίωνων κάλλος, ταίχων
 15 ζωγραφίαν, ἀνθη σαμάτων· θαυμάζομεν πάλιν τῆς θαλάσσης τὸ

1 μανίαν²; μανίας EL DG OVX || ἐγώγε om. DG || 2 φημι B; transp.
 post. ἐσχάτης E O om. cett. || εἶναι; οἷμα V X om. DG || ἐσχάτης EL
 DG OVX om. B || τὸ om. DG || 3 μανίας ἐσχάτης; μανίαν ἐσχάτην
 AC om. B || 8 μετ' corr. Duc || 14 μόνον; ὄν E om. CL G VX || 14-15
 καὶ τῶν ζωγραφίαν Duc c cod. Paris. 771.

a. Ps. 138, 6.

b. Ps. 138, 14.

1. Le mot *προφήτης* a des nuances diverses dans l'Ancien et le Nouveau Testament et à l'inférieur de chacun d'eux, mais ces sens divers ont un caractère commun : le prophète est l'homme qui parle sous l'inspiration de l'Esprit. Cf. *Hom.*, III, li. 150 s. C'est ainsi que Jean va citer successivement des textes du Psalmiste, d'Isaïe et de Paul.

2. On remarquera que Jean utilise très fréquemment la tournure οὐ μόνον... ἀλλὰ καὶ. C'est sans doute une habitude de style enseignée par la rhétorique mais elle correspond chez lui, croyons-nous, à une tendance profonde. Son dynamisme naturel ne se contente pas d'une constatation pure et simple; il la renforce soit dans un sens positif, soit dans un sens négatif. Ici, la tournure marque un nouveau point gagné sur l'adversaire, grâce au témoi-

Je vous exhorte donc à éviter leur folie, car c'est le comble de la folie que s'acharner à connaître Dieu dans son essence. Et pour que vous compreniez que c'est bien en effet le comble de la folie, je vous le montrerai à l'évidence par le témoignage des écrivains sacrés¹ : non seulement ceux-ci ignorent manifestement ce qu'il est dans son essence, mais encore ils ne savent que dire de l'étendue de sa sagesse²; or ce n'est pas l'essence qui dérive de la sagesse, mais la sagesse de l'essence. Quand donc les écrivains sacrés ne peuvent pas même délimiter celle-là avec exactitude, quelle est la folie de ceux qui croient pouvoir soumettre son essence elle-même à leurs propres raisonnements³? Écoutons donc ce que dit l'écrivain sacré à ce sujet : « La connaissance que tu as de moi m'a été un objet d'admiration⁴. » Mais suivons plus loin son propos : « Je te bénirai, parce qu'on t'admire avec crainte⁵. » Que signifient ces mots : « avec crainte »? Nombreuses sont les choses que nous nous contentons d'admirer⁶, mais non pas avec crainte, par exemple la beauté des colonnes, ou des chefs-d'œuvres de la peinture, ou des corps dans leur

gnage d'hommes inspirés. Loin de prétendre connaître l'essence de Dieu, ils ont un mouvement de recul, de confusion, même lorsqu'il s'agit de parler des manifestations de la sagesse.

3. Jean oppose ici la saisie claire du mystère de Dieu, dont se prévalent les Anoméens, *καταλαμβάνειν μετὰ ἀκριθείας*, à la connaissance conjecturale, forcément imparfaite lorsqu'elle ne s'appuie que sur des raisonnements humains. En fait, Eunome affirme qu'il ne s'appuie pas uniquement sur « ses propres raisonnements », mais grâce à une théorie du langage qu'il tire de l'Écriture (*Gen.* 1, 3), il attribue à Dieu l'origine du nom qui le désigne exactement. Voir *Apologetica*, chap. 7, *PG* 30, 841.

4. Ici encore, le choix des textes permet à Jean de faire progresser son argumentation. L'usage du verbe *θαυμάζω* dans le premier texte suggère l'admiration dans plus. Mais dans le second, l'adjonction de *φοβερός* montre l'homme saisi d'une crainte véritable en présence de Dieu, devant l'océan infini de sa sagesse : τὸ ἄπειρον... πέλαγος τῆς τοῦ Θεοῦ σοφίας.

Figure 9: Critical edition

additional text flows can be placed on separate sides, or can be floating, in the sense that they will—all together—fill the empty space underneath the original text and translation. This is the ideal page setup for critical editions, since the two main texts can be of unequal length: the additional text flows will adapt to fill the space underneath.

The critical apparatus is especially difficult to typeset, because its entries are preceded by the line number where the entry is encountered in the original text above. This line number, of course, depends on the typesetting, and may change completely if either the context or the original text changes even slightly. Furthermore the following rules apply: if two entries are on the same line, then the line number is not written twice; if the entry spans over several lines (or even several pages) then the whole span is indicated in the apparatus; if the same entry occurs twice or more times on the same line, then a superscript number indicates which occurrence one is referring to.

Information included in the critical apparatus depends so much on the original text, that a small change in the latter can grossly change the former, which, in turn, may change the critical apparatus again. In other words, the original text and the critical apparatus significantly influence each other.

The method we have chosen for producing critical editions is to fill the pair of even and odd page by the original text and its translation, typeset line by line. Every line of the original text will call for a certain number of lines (or simply, words) of the translation. At the same time, both the original text and the translation will produce parts of the critical apparatus and footnotes, which will fill the lower parts of the pages. At some time the insertion of a line in the original text will cause an overflow of our pages. If this overflow is caused by the translation or by the last footnote, then we can keep that line of original text and try to place the overflowed text in the next pair of pages. If the overflow is caused by the critical apparatus, then we stop just before the line that caused the overflow and attempt to balance vertical spaces on both pages.

This method of typesetting critical editions is very time- and CPU-consuming, since for every line of original text, a new typesetting process is started. But it is the only method that ensures the same high quality of the result, as in ordinary *digital monotype* books. At the same time, this method is relatively failproof, since at every step of the process the (partial) critical edition is optimally typeset, and the role of the iterative pro-

cess is not to enhance typesetting but to provide data in small chunks.

typefaces

Many people in Greece, even among so-called book professionals, believe that all that is necessary to produce high quality books, is to have the right typefaces. We hope to have shown, in the previous two sections of this paper, that this is untrue and that there is a lot of development and research involved and still to be done in the areas of micro- and macro-typography, whether the problem is building words, paragraphs or pages.

Nevertheless it is obvious that when the goal is to reproduce as faithfully as possible a technique that has existed—and still exists—like Monotype typesetting, the typefaces used are crucial for producing a convincing result.

This is why a tremendous effort has been spent on designing or adapting fonts identical to the ones used in Greek hot lead typography, whether for regular text or for special purposes.

regular text

In the west, printers have the privilege of calling the typefaces they use by illustrious names: Garamond, Bodoni, Baskerville, etc. In Greece the most commonly used typeface—before the disaster caused to Greek typography by the computer and the «monotonic» spelling reform—is anonymous: people involved in book production simply call it «plain»: άπλά. Monotype craftsmen have a better name for it, namely its Monotype denomination, which is «Greek 90» («Greek 91» for italics and «Greek 92» for bold). Our working model is based on three basic sizes with specially adapted shapes for each size: 9, 10 and 12 Didot points¹⁰. We have inspected them on a practically microscopic level to insure that shapes, accent position and kerning pairs are faithful to the original ones.

Plain straight 12 points.

“Οσοι άπό σάς γυρίζετε τήν νύκτα μέσ’ στούς δρόμους, άμέριμνοι ή σκεπτικοί, τήν άνοιξι, κατá τήν έποχή του Έπιταφίου Θρήνου, ή εκεί κοντά στις ώρες τις χαρούμενες που όδηγοϋν στην θριαμβευτικήν τήν άνωσιν που πάει να γίνει Πάσχα, πριν άκουσθοϋν οι άναστάσιμες καμπάνες, και,

10. Greek craftsmen still work with Didot points = 0,376 mm, which are slightly larger than PostScript points = 0,353 mm used by computers.

Plain italic 12 points.

“Όσοι ἀπὸ σαῶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στίς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ καλοκαιριοῦ στοὺς

Plain straight 10 points.

“Όσοι ἀπὸ σαῶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στίς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ καλοκαιριοῦ στοὺς

Plain straight 9 points.

“Όσοι ἀπὸ σαῶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στίς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ καλοκαιριοῦ στοὺς δρόμους τοὺς ὄνειρικούς τοῦ σκοτεινοῦ Λονδίνου, στοὺς ἄλλους

A bold italic version of the plain typeface is in preparation.

Apart from the basic sizes there are two extremes: 6 point digits used for footnote numbers:

Plain straight 6 points.

0123456789

and a 16 points typeface:

Plain straight 16 points.

“Όσοι ἀπὸ σαῶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στίς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ

The latter is a very interesting case, since it originates from a hot lead type that has always been set by hand. Even its name (known only by craftsmen) is « 16 points out of the case »

δεκαεξάρια τῆς κάσας. It is amazing how often this typeface is encountered in Greek books of the middle of the 20th century: sometimes it is just a title, or just a word on the cover, but it is always invariably the same plain 16 points typeface.

This typeface is an excellent example of the positive impact of random or apparently random variation of its components. The same accent on different vowels has quite different shapes and sometimes is placed in surprising positions. A given glyph from this font, taken separately, may seem badly designed or with an unfortunate position of the accent. But seen as a whole, glyphs from this font produce a very vivid and lively impression, and make reading very enjoyable.

A few books have been printed entirely in the 16 points typeface¹¹ and reading them is a very special experience.

The problem with plain 16 points is that there is no adequate italics version. In the last few decades, craftsmen have used, as a substitute, the italics version of the 16 points Elsevier typeface (see section below). This typeface, besides being quite different in style than plain 16 points, also has the disadvantage of being significantly bigger. We have designed this typeface and reduced it slightly so that, at least in size, it fits with plain 16 points. This is one of the few cases where we have consciously transgressed the principle of visual identity with Monotype output, and this has only been done after concertation with experts in Monotype typesetting¹².

a variant style: elsevier

Current computer fonts «Times Greek» (Monotype) and «Times Ten Greek» (Linotype) belong to a different style, which Greek craftsmen call «Elsevier». Elsevier typefaces have been used less frequently than the «plain» typefaces described in the previous section. They are mostly used together with «plain» typefaces whenever a block of text has to be distinguished as playing a different role. Books typeset entirely in Elsevier are either technical or general purpose books, and are not considered to be typographically state-of-the-art books. In particular, Elsevier bold or bold italic is sometimes used in conjunction with plain because it is less heavy than plain bold, and because plain bold italic is most of the time unavailable.

Elsevier straight 10 points.

Ἵσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ' στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου

11. For example, *Agra* publisher has a longstanding series of short booklets called «The turbulent rabbit» Ὁ ἄτακτος λαγός. Other books, including a text by the great icon painter Kontoglou, are in preparation.

12. We would like to grab the opportunity to thank Mss Georgia Papageorgiou for help in this matter.

Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στίς ὄρες τίς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνη Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότε-

Once again, the situation is slightly different for 16 point types. As mentioned in the previous section, the 16 point Elsevier italics typeface has traditionally been used in conjunction with plain 16 points.

Elsevier italic 16 points.

Ὅσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γνωρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ' στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στίς ὄρες τίς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνη Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες

The straight 16 point Elsevier typeface has also been used occasionally, and we are now preparing its digital counterpart. In a world dominated by texts typeset in «Times» fonts, it is incredible how refreshing a text typeset in a typeface like this can be: while being stylistically quite close to «Times», it keeps the same number of small imperfections/variations as plain 16 points, giving it that particular craftsmanship taste.

Elsevier straight 16 points (taken from Γιάννης Ζιώτης, *Μὲ τὸ βλέμμα τῆς νιότης μου*, Διάττων, Athens 2000).

Ἐκεῖνο τὸ μεσημέρι ὁ Ὀδυσσεύς δὲν ἦταν στὰ κέφια του. Ὁ πατέρας ἀμέσως τὸ κατάλαβε. «Τί συμβαίνει, ἀγόρι μου; Ἔγινε κάτι στὸ σχολεῖο ποὺ πρέπει νὰ γνωρίζω;» Τὸ παιδί προσπάθησε νὰ τὸ κρύψει, ἀλλὰ τὸ πάθος του νὰ μάθει τοῦ ἔλυσε τὴ γλώσ-

typefaces for ancient greek

When it comes to ancient Greek, craftsmen in Greece follow western paradigms, and in particular the English one. The two typefaces used in Greece for ancient Greek text—and sometimes also for modern text as stylistic variants—are New Hellenic (called «Attic» Ἀττικὰ in Greece) and Porson (called «Pelagic» Πελασγικά). The latter is most commonly used for text (probably because of the notorious *Oxford Classical Texts*) and the former for inscriptions (probably because of the ultimate collection of inscriptions *Inscriptiones Graecae*).

New Hellenic 12 points.

“Ὅσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στὶς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ καλο-

Porson 12 points.

“Ὅσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στὶς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ κα-

Ancient Greek, and especially the transcription of epigraphical material, is a typesetter’s challenge since additional symbols are needed (for example, underdotted versions of all letters). In particular the New Hellenic typeface is very well suited for representing ancient Greek engravings on stone, with all possible variations of letters.

But Greek typography is not restricted to Greece: abroad there are still houses publishing ancient Greek texts, and we consider that studying and respecting their traditions is also part of the goal of *digital monotype*. We have done so for one very important case, namely the *Collection Budé*, published by the French publisher *Belles Lettres*. Historically, this collection has used two typefaces: the first one was designed especially for them in the twenties by a German foundry, and the second one is the Monotype typeface Greek Sans 486 which they started to use in the fifties.

We have studied both cases and have elaborated models for them. The former typeface, which we call « Belles Lettres » since it has been used exclusively by this publisher during the 20th century, has quite an irritating look. In particular, uppercase letters are significantly fatter than lowercase ones. Nevertheless many people—especially in France—are sentimentally attached to this typeface because of the importance of the *Budé* collection in Greek studies in France.

Belles Lettres 10 points.

“Όσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στὶς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ καλοκαιριοῦ στοὺς δρόμους τοὺς ὄνειρικοὺς τοῦ σκοτεινοῦ

Greek Sans 486, 10 points.

“Όσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στὶς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ καλοκαιριοῦ στοὺς δρόμους τοὺς ὄνειρικοὺς τοῦ

For the sake of completeness we have also included in our arsenal the typeface Monotype Greek 472, which is very close to the typefaces used by Harvard’s *Loeb* collection.

Greek 472, 12 points.

“Όσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ’ στοὺς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἄνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τοῦ Ἐπιταφίου Θρήνου, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ στὶς ὥρες τὶς χαρούμενες ποὺ ὀδηγοῦν στὴν θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν ποὺ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκουσθοῦν οἱ ἀναστάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τοῦ

revival of a 19th century typeface

In the west it is quite common to use typefaces which are 2, 3 or even 4 centuries old. Although Garamond and Granjon have lived in the 16th century, their typefaces (in some cases simplified or slightly modernized) are still used today. This is not the case in Greece: typefaces older than 150 years already seem

oldish or even «fac-similish», and their use severely hinders access to the text contents.

A good friend and colleague of ours at ENST Bretagne, Prof. Ioannis Kanellos, has started an initiative against this trend, by giving us the opportunity to model the typesetting of a very important collection of books: the *Aristotelian Collected Works* by the German scholar Bekker of the Academy of Leipzig. The typeface used in these books, and especially in the earlier volumes, is a pure masterpiece of 18th-19th century Greek typefaces. It has practically no ligatures (besides omicron-epsilon and sigma-tau) but keeps the manuscript style of earlier Greek typefaces. The placing of accents is amazingly dynamic: in some cases, an accented letter seen out of context seems to be completely wrong. The same letter seems completely natural in the context of a word.

We hope that this typeface, called «Bekkeriana» in honor of Bekker, will contribute to the revival of older Greek typefaces and bring the Greek audience closer to part of the (typographical) history of its language.

Bekkeriana, 11.5 points.

Ὅσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς γυρίζετε τὴν νύκτα μέσ' εἰς δρόμους, ἀμέριμνοι ἢ σκεπτικοί, τὴν ἀνοιξι, κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴ τῆ Ἐπιταφίαις Θρήνης, ἢ ἐκεῖ κοντὰ εἰς ὥρες τὶς χαρήμενες πρὸ ὁδηγῶν εἰς θριαμβευτικὴν τὴν ἄνωσιν πρὸ πάει νὰ γίνῃ Πάσχα, πρὶν ἀκυσθῆν οἱ ἀνασάσιμες καμπάνες, καί, ἀκόμη περισσότερο, τὶς νύκτες τῆ καλοκαιριῶ εἰς δρόμους τὰς ὄνειρικὰς τῆ σκοτεινῆς Λονδίνης, εἰς ἄλλης τὰς πλατεῖς ἢ τὰς εἰσόδους πρὸ ἐκτείνονται γύρω ἀπὸ τὸν Μόσχοβα εἰς Μόσχα, ἢ εἰς ὁδὸς τῆς ἀτάσπρης Ἀθήνας, σὲ δορυάλωτες εἰσόδους τῆς θλίψεως, ἢ σὲ ἀφρόεσσες εἰσόδους εὐδαιμονίας, ὅταν παράθυρα καὶ ἐξώφυλλα χαίνον διάπλατα ἀνοικτὰ γιὰ νὰ δεχθῆν δροσιὰ καὶ μῦρα, ὅσοι ἀπὸ σᾶς νύκτωρ γυρίζετε εἰς δρόμους πανευτυχεῖς πρὸ ἐκσπερματίσατε, ἢ δυστυχεῖς πρὸ κάποια γυναίκα δὲν ἐξεργεῖ νὰ σᾶς δεχθῆ καὶ δὲν ἐξάθη, λίγο ἂν προσέξετε, θὰ ἀκύσετε πολλά, ὅσα εἰς τὴν τύρβη τῆς ἡμέρας δύσκολον εἶναι νὰ ἀκυσθῆν.

titles

In the *digital monotype* model we also had to consider typefaces used specifically in titling. We have modelled an

uppercase-only Greek and Latin typeface designed by the Italian factory *Nebiolo*, called «Garaldus» (after Vox's name for the Garamont/Aldus Manutius family of typefaces).

Nebiolo Garaldus 18 points letterspaced.

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

non-greek typefaces

Traveling and seeing books around the world has convinced us that there is a universal truth about typography: however brilliantly typeset a book may be when the text is in the printer's writing system, it will have flaws when it comes to other writing systems: we have seen magnificent books in Japan, with awkward French excerpts, impressive books in Egypt with completely obvious problems in English text blocks, beautifully typeset French books with horrible Greek words, etc. Greece is unfortunately not an exception to this rule. Indeed, one of the most common problems in current Greek books is the clumsiness of Latin alphabet insertions, whether it is the choice of typefaces or ignorance of simple typographical rules. For example, since in Greek an apostrophe is always followed by a blank space, it is a common flaw in Greek books to find such blank spaces after apostrophes in French or English text also: «c' est pourtant monstrueux...».

Let us note that we distinguish between obvious errors (like the one afore-mentioned) and the conventions of «nested typography», that is the conventions of one language applied to nested blocks of text in other languages. For example, the text the reader is currently reading is in English, but punctuation follows Greek conventions, and in particular *Agra* conventions, since parentheses and other delimiters are spaced.

But let us return to Latin alphabet insertions. When working on our model of Monotype output, it has already become obvious at a very early state, that there could be no *digital monotype* without the adequate Latin alphabet typefaces. Strange as it may seem, these typefaces are not at all common outside Greece, at least not anymore. They are, in fact, a derivative of the *Monotype Modern* typeface (with special shapes for italic

letters *v* and *w*, probably to distinguish them more easily from Greek epsilon).

When calibrating the sizes and weights of this special Latin Monotype Modern font with Greek plain, we came to the conclusion that a very important decision had to be taken. Indeed, the ratio between the size of upper and lowercase letters (without ascenders and descenders), is much greater in the Greek typeface than in the Latin one. As one is forced to keep uppercase letters the same size (after all, over half of the Greek uppercase letters are completely identical to the Latin alphabet letters), inevitably Greek lowercase letters are significantly taller than Latin ones.

Some of the craftsmen we met described this fact as one of the biggest flaws of Greek Monotype typesetting and strongly encouraged us to modify Latin letters so that the ratios become, if not equal, at least much closer. Attempts to do this have shown that it would break the visual identity with Monotype output. Therefore we have kept this «flaw», which seems quite surprising to colleagues unfamiliar with the Greek printing tradition. It would be interesting to conduct a psychological study about the perceptive impact of this difference in size between Greek and Latin letters for the reader. It would also be interesting to know if there have been attempts to escape from this tradition and use a different combination of Greek + Latin typefaces.

conclusion

The purpose of many sciences, be it physics, mechanics, chemistry, etc. is to provide a theoretical and mathematical model of the world surrounding us. The model of the book, which is the ultimate goal of our research and developments, has to go a step further: it has to include the tools and methods to actually produce its subject, namely the book. In this paper we have shown facets of this model, which have been achieved by actually making books and trying to make them as faithful as possible to tradition.

The book is now entering a new stage in its history: from tablets to papyrus, to manuscripts, to the printed book, we are now entering the era of the *electronic book*. We know that this is going to happen, but we do not yet know what the electronic book will be like. And how could we know what it will be like, since we seem to have already forgotten what the «traditional» book was. Technological evolutions in the book production

process and the ability for anyone to make books using personal computers, have created an abyss between our generation and the multcentennial tradition of bookmaking.

Before we move to the «electronic» book we must first study what the real book was like.

In the case of Greek typography, this issue is of crucial importance since Greece is one of the few places in the world where high quality typography is still alive and accessible to the large public.

The goal of the *digital monotype* project is to *keep it* alive.

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Yannis Haralambous
Departement Informatique
ENST Bretagne, CS 83818
29238 Brest Cedex, France
<http://omega.enstb.org/yannis>