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*Eutypon* is the journal of the Greek T<sub>E</sub>X Friends (<http://www.eutypon.gr>).

NICK WHITE, Training Tesseract for Ancient Greek OCR; pp. 1–11

This paper discusses the process of training the Tesseract OCR engine to support Ancient Greek. It covers the general procedures involved in training a new language for Tesseract, both training the script with common printed fonts and adding hints about how the language works to improve recognition. It discusses the particular challenges that arose with Ancient Greek, mainly due to Tesseract’s English language heritage. It goes on to describe the various strategies and small programs which were written to overcome these. It concludes with recommendations for changes to Tesseract to make OCR training easier and further improve recognition accuracy. (*Article in English.*)

APOSTOLOS SYROPOULOS, Creating *ePUB*lications; pp. 13–20

Can we create e-books with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X? The answer is yes, when we talk about e-books in ePUB format. First we present the ePUB format, and then describe how we can convert L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X files to ePUB files using the `latex2epub` converter. We also explain how we can read ePUB files with the Firefox browser. (*Article in Greek with English abstract.*)

APOSTOLOS SYROPOULOS, Petros Papasantopoulos focuses on e-books (an interview); pp. 21–23

Petros Papasantopoulos has dealt with Greek books since 1977. He has edited hundreds of books, in the past under the imprint “Paratiritis” and now

under the imprint “Epikentro”. He has also worked for three decades as a journalist in Greek newspapers and magazines. As someone who knows the Greek book world very well, he accepted an invitation to talk to *Eutypon* about e-publications in Greece. (*Article in Greek with English abstract.*)

ANASTASIA PECHTELIDOU, Looking out for memory; pp. 25–28

Electronic books have serious advantages *vis-à-vis* classical printed ones. However some studies suggest that traditional books add more to long-term memory. A study at Leicester University concluded that reading a book in electronic format requires more repetitions for assimilation of facts. It seems that context and landmarks are valuable for digestion of material. E-books offer fewer landmarks, while printed books provide natural memory references. (*Article in Greek with English abstract.*)

DIMITRIOS FILIPPOU, The publisher and printer Nikos Kachtitsis; pp. 29–39

Nikos Kachtitsis (1926–1970) is considered one of the most important writers of the Greek post-WWII generation. Kachtitsis also attempted to print and publish books himself. In the basement of his home in Montreal, Canada, he set up a small vertical letterpress to start his “Anthelion Press” publishing house. Under this imprint, he typeset by hand and singlehandedly printed some books and pamphlets—all in English, because he lacked Greek fonts. To publish Greek books, Kachtitsis created the imprint “Lotophagus” and collaborated with the print shop of the journal *The Greek-Canadian Tribune*. His early death brought an abrupt end to a very interesting print-and-publish experiment by a Greek outside Greece. (*Article in Greek with English abstract.*)

APOSTOLOS SYROPOULOS, T<sub>E</sub>Xniques: The problem with the Greek semicolon; pp. 41–42

How can we distinguish a middle dot from a Greek *ano teleia* (Greek semicolon)? (*Article in Greek.*)

Book presentations; pp. 43–46

- (1) Giorgos E. Dardanos, *Pages on Screen or on Paper*, Gutenberg Publications, Athens, 2010 (book in Greek).
- (2) Giorgis Varlamos, *Engraving*, Synchroni Epochi, Athens, 2010 (book in Greek).
- (3) Giorgos Matthiopoulos, *An Album of Greek Typography*, Crete University Press, Heraklion, 2009 (book in Greek).

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