How to Generate a Fingerprint

Victoria Beyer
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The purpose of this manual is to provide an overview of one of the methods we used to classify the books included in the Sphaera database. To do this, we have slightly adapted a method used in libraries to catalogue an inventory of early modern printed texts. Our approach is based specifically on the process outlined in the EDIT16 database.

Each of our fingerprints consists of sixteen symbols, separated into four sets of four. A suffix indicates the way in which the sets were generated. This is followed by the year of publication and a further suffix which indicates the format in which the date appears in the publication. The choice of symbols is guided by a very specific set of rules—presented in detail on pages three to fourteen, and in an overview on page two of this manual. The strictness of the process allows us to detect similarities between the completed fingerprints, which in turn makes it possible to compare books from our corpus without reference to metadata. This means that we can quickly flag publications which are likely to be of similar or identical content and physical composition. The major advantage of this method over others is the ease with which books can be classified, as well as its relatively good adaptability to a fully digital workflow.

However, some issues have emerged in our application of the process, particularly due to this digital environment as well as the composition of our body of publications.

As we have generated the fingerprints using only PDF scans of the actual books, flaws in the sometimes already compromised prints were exacerbated.

We have not introduced a specific symbol to distinguish these cases from cases where the print in the original book is illegible, as it is not always clear whether the issue stems from the original or the scan. Such particularities are therefore not reflected in the fingerprints. The same goes for the extreme variety of symbols present in the publications, which are not transcribed in detail. It is therefore possible, in theory, for two fingerprints to be identical even though the text from which they were generated is different.

Another significant difficulty arises from the fact that we analyse only a single copy from an entire print run. As damage has occurred with many copies, and their individual history is not always traceable, this means that we are not sure whether all exemplars from the same run are identical. Digitization is a further potential source of inaccuracy as pages may be missed, misordered, rendered illegible, or the integrity of the original book otherwise compromised in the process.

Nevertheless, the fingerprints have allowed us to classify the large number of publications in our database and will be an essential tool in detecting and investigating relations among the editions which constitute the corpus.

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1 db.sphaera.mpiwg-berlin.mpg.de
2 edit16.iccu.sbn.it
How to generate the Fingerprint

01 Note down the last two symbols from the bottom two lines of the first recto [Set 1] then do the same for the fourth recto following this [Set 2]

02 Find a page marked 13, 17, XIII, XVII, or count to the fourth recto and record the last two symbols of the bottom two lines [Set 3] then do the same for the verso [Set 4]

03 Transcribe the date of publication to Arabic numerals and note it down, then specify the way in which it was given with the appropriate suffix [Date]

Steps:
- Step 1: Go to the first recto after the title page.
- Step 2: Note down the last two symbols of the last line, read left to right, then note down the last two symbols of the line before that.
- Step 3: Go to the fourth recto after the page you are on.
- Step 4: If there is no numeration, or the pages 13/17/XIII/XVII were used for a previous Set, go to the fourth recto after the one last used.
- Step 5a: Add suffix (C)
- Step 5b: Add (3) as suffix to indicate that the symbols from group three were taken from a page marked '13/13I'.
- Step 5c: Add (7) as suffix to indicate that the symbols from group three were taken from a page marked '17/17I'.
- Step 5d: Add (5) as suffix to indicate that the symbols from group five were taken from a page marked '15/15I'.

Date:
- Step 6: Record the publication date, transcribed to Arabic numerals
- Step 7: For Arabic numerals: add suffix (A)

Roman numerals: (R)
Textual: (T)
Chronogram: (C)
Reconstructed date: (Q)
Specific Issues: Counting Pages

A. Pages are counted from the first recto after the title page.

B. Leaves which are entirely blank are not counted.

C. For books that are too short, the final sets are generated from the two lines directly above those used for the preceding Set.

If multiple pages appear to be missing from the beginning of the book, Sets 1 and 2 are given as ++++ ++++. If it is certain that only the title page is missing, the Sets are generated as usual.

If the book does not have the number of pages required to generate all four sets in the usual manner, the remaining symbols are taken from the two lines above those used for the previous Set.

If the pages usually used for Sets 1 to 3 do not contain letterpress—because they are blank, contain only images, engraved text, or handwriting—the Set in question is generated from the next recto.

If the verso of the page used for Set 3 contains no letterpress, the symbols for Set 4 are taken from the two lines above those used for Set 3.

If the numeration on the actual pages 13, 17, XIII, or XVII is evidently wrong or illegible, do not use them. If 13 is numbered incorrectly, use 17. If the same is the case for 17, count to the fourth recto after the recto used for Set 2.

Leaves which are blank on recto and verso or contain only handwriting, are not counted.

A Pages are counted from the first recto after the title page.

B Leaves which are entirely blank are not counted.

C For books that are too short, the final sets are generated from the two lines directly above those used for the preceding Set
Specific Issues: Choosing Lines

A  Only lines containing letterpress are used to generate the Sets

B  Marginalia, line numeration, printer’s guides, etc. are disregarded

C  For text laid out in columns, Sets are generated from the column furthest to the left

Text laid out at 90° to the main text body on the page is disregarded.

If the entire text on a page is laid out 90° to the dominant orientation in the book, the page is turned according to the standard orientation and the Set generated as usual.

Text in margins, line numeration, and text between lines are disregarded.

Text occurring below the main body of text—denoting the page’s location on the folio, the first word on the next page, or similarly meant for the assembly of the book rather than the reader—are disregarded.

Any boxes of text embedded in a larger flow of text are disregarded. The Set is generated as usual, from the main flow of text.

Letterpress text set below or in between lines of musical notation is treated as standard text.
Specific Issues: Choosing Lines

A. Only lines containing letterpress are used to generate the Sets.

B. Marginalia, line numeration, printer’s guides, etc. are disregarded.

C. For text laid out in columns, Sets are generated from the column furthest to the left.

If all text on a page or that part of text relevant for the Set is laid out in columns, the Set is generated from the column furthest to the left.

If text is laid out in a table designed to be read from top to bottom, the symbols are taken from the cell or cells at the bottom left, equivalent to text in columns. Set 4 is generated from the first symbols in those cells.

If letterpress text forms part of a tree graph designed to be read from top to bottom, the symbols are taken from the node at the bottom right. If the node consists of a single line only, the second half of the Set is generated from the node exactly above.

If all text on a page or that part of text relevant for the Set is laid out in columns, the Set is generated from the column furthest to the left.
Specific Issues: Choosing Symbols

A The Latin and Greek alphabets as well as Arabic numerals are transcribed as seen, ligatures are separated

B Initials and letters acting as their placeholders are ignored

C Illegible symbols are transcribed with an asterisk

Decorative letterpress elements embedded in the flow of text are transcribed as asterisk

Engraved or handwritten symbols are ignored

Illegible symbols and symbols not part of the groups detailed on this page are replaced by an asterisk; for more detail see p. ?

Initials, letters that are placed in the space intended for an initial, and letters which otherwise take up more than one line are ignored

Outdated symbols for punctuation are transcribed with their modern equivalents

Arabic numerals and all upper and lower case letters of the Latin and Greek alphabets are transcribed as seen, including diacritics that denote pronunciation. Roman numerals are transcribed as letters, not as Arabic numerals

Ligatures are transcribed as separate letters
### Specific Issues: Symbols

**A** The Latin and Greek alphabets as well as Arabic numerals are transcribed as seen, ligatures are separated.

**B** Initials and letters acting as their placeholders are ignored.

**C** Illegible symbols are transcribed with an asterisk.

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#### Accents and additions that are not transcribed:

- Acute accent
- Circumflex accent
- Grave accent
- Caron
- Latin small letter i with grave
- Latin small letter i with circumflex
- Latin small letter i with acute
- Latin small letter i with caron
- Latin small letter e with grave
- Latin small letter e with circumflex
- Latin small letter e with acute
- Latin small letter e with caron
- Latin small letter o with grave
- Latin small letter o with circumflex
- Latin small letter o with acute
- Latin small letter o with caron
- Latin small letter a with grave
- Latin small letter a with circumflex
- Latin small letter a with acute
- Latin small letter a with caron

#### Accents that are transcribed if they serve to denote pronunciation in the source:

- Latin small letter a with diaeresis
- Latin small letter o with diaeresis
- Latin small letter e with diaeresis
- Latin small letter i with diaeresis

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#### Special characters and transcriptions:

- ꞌ → &
- ꞛ → &
- ꞏ → &
- ꞕ → h
- Ꞙ → Q
- Ꞡ → R
- Ꞣ → z

---

© 1500 (Q)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How to generate Set 1</th>
<th>01 Go to the first recto after the title page</th>
<th>02 Note down the last two symbols of the last line, read from left to right</th>
<th>03 Note down the last two symbols of the penultimate line, read from left to right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX (C) 1500 (Q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title Page</strong></td>
<td>If the first recto after the title page is itself a title page, the Set is generated from the recto following that page.</td>
<td>If the document never had a title page, Set 1 is generated from the first recto in the book containing letterpress.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missing Pages</strong></td>
<td>If it appears that the title page is missing but the following pages are obviously complete, the fingerprint is generated as above.</td>
<td>If the book contains no recto marked ‘13’, ‘17’, ‘XIII’, or ‘XVII’, Sets 3 and 4 are also recorded as ++++ ++++. In this case, the appropriate suffix is (C).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No Letterpress</strong></td>
<td>If the first recto after the title page contains no letterpress, either because it is blank or because it contains only images or engraved text, it is not counted. The set is instead taken from the next recto, or the first recto to contain letterpress.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index</strong></td>
<td>The Index is treated as a table, with the symbols taken from the bottom right cells.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Damage</strong></td>
<td>Is there damage to the page at the lines needed to generate the Set, the entire affected pair is transcribed as ++, even if it seems that only one symbol is missing. Reconstruction of the symbols should not be attempted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not enough Symbols</strong></td>
<td>If the line or page does not contain enough symbols to complete the Set, the missing symbols of each pair are transcribed as +.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Can’t read/weird Symbols</strong></td>
<td>Illegible symbols and symbols that do not belong to those characters detailed on page 7 are transcribed as *.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to generate Set 2

01 Go to the fourth recto after the page used for Set 1
02 Note down the last two symbols of the last line, read from left to right
03 Note down the last two symbols of the penultimate line, read from left to right

XXX XXXX XXXX XXXX (C) 1500 (Q)

Index
The Index is treated as a table, with the symbols taken from the bottom right cells.

Damage
Is there damage to the page at the lines needed to generate the Set, the entire affected pair is transcribed as ++, even if it seems that only one symbol is missing. Reconstruction of the symbols should not be attempted.

Not enough Symbols
If the line or page does not contain enough symbols to complete the Set, the missing symbols of each pair are transcribed as +.

Can’t read/ weird Symbols
Illegible symbols and symbols that do not belong to those characters detailed on page 7 are transcribed as *.

Missing Pages
If it appears that the title page is missing but the following pages are obviously complete, the fingerprint is generated as above.

If multiple pages are, or may be, missing, Sets 1 and 2 are recorded as ++++ ++++. If there is no recto marked ‘13’, ‘17’, ‘XVII’, or ‘XVII’, Sets 3 and 4 are also recorded as ++++ ++++. In this case, the appropriate suffix is (C).

No Letterpress
If the fourth recto after the one used for set one contains no letterpress, either because it is blank or because it contains only images or engraved text, it is not counted. The set is instead taken from the next recto, or the first recto to contain letterpress.
How to generate Set 3

01 Go to the recto marked 13, 17, XIII, XVII, or count to the fourth recto after the one used for Set 2

02 Note down the last two symbols of the last line, read from left to right

03 Note down the last two symbols of the penultimate line, read from left to right

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Set 3

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No Letterpress

If the recto marked ‘13’ contains no letterpress, either because it is blank or because it contains only images or engraved text, the recto marked ‘17’ is used. If the same is the case here, the Set is generated from recto ‘XIII’, ‘XVII’, or the fourth recto after the one used for Set two. If the page still does not contain letterpress, the Set is generated from the next recto to contain letterpress.

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Damage

Is there damage to the page at the lines needed to generate the Set, the entire affected pair is transcribed as ++, even if it seems that only one symbol is missing. Reconstruction of the symbols should not be attempted.

---

Missing Pages

If pages are missing from the middle or end of the book, each remaining Set is recorded as ++++. This is the case for any and all Sets that would usually be generated from pages following the last correctly present page.

---

Faulty Pagination

If the pagination is faulty—if, for instance, recto ‘14’ follows recto ‘12’, recto ‘13’ occurs twice, or similar—the Set is generated from the recto marked ‘17’. If the same is the case here, the Set is generated from recto ‘XIII’, ‘XVII’ or the fourth recto following the one used for Set two.

---

Not enough Symbols

If the line or page does not contain enough symbols to complete the Set, the missing symbols of each pair are transcribed as +.

---

Can’t read/weird Symbols

Illegible symbols and symbols that do not belong to those characters detailed on page 7 are transcribed as *.

---

Not enough Pages

If there are not enough pages to complete Sets 3 and/or 4 in the usual manner, each remaining Set is generated from the last symbols of the two lines directly above the ones used for the preceding Set.
**How to generate Set 4**

01 Go to the verso of the page used for Set 3

02 Note down the first two symbols of the last line, read from left to right

03 Note down the first two symbols of the penultimate line, read from left to right

---

**Tables and Graphs**

The choice of lines is the same as for any other Set. If Set 4 is generated from a horizontal table or a graph, the symbols used are the leftmost symbols of the bottom right cells or nodes.

**Damage**

Is there damage to the page at the lines needed to generate the Set, the entire affected pair is transcribed as ++, even if it seems that only one symbol is missing. Reconstruction of the symbols should not be attempted.

**Missing Pages**

If pages are missing from the middle or end of the book, all Sets that remain are recorded as ++++. This is the case for any and all Sets that would usually be generated from pages following the last correctly present page.

**No Letterpress**

If the verso of the page used for Set 3 contains no letterpress, either because it is blank, or because it contains only images or engraved text, the symbols are taken from the two lines immediately above those used to generate Set 3.

**Not enough symbols**

If the line or page does not contain enough symbols to complete the Set, the missing symbols of each pair are transcribed as +.

**Can’t read/ weird symbols**

Illegible symbols and symbols that do not belong to those characters detailed on page 7 are transcribed as *.

**Not enough pages**

If there are not enough pages to complete Sets 3 and/or 4 in the usual manner, each remaining Set is generated from the last symbols of the two lines directly above the ones used for the preceding Set.
### Page Suffix

#### How to generate the Page Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If Set 3 was generated from a page numbered 13 or XIII</strong>, the suffix is (3).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If Set 3 was generated from a page numbered 17 or XVII</strong>, the suffix is (7).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If Set 3 was generated from a page counted from the one used for Set 2, the suffix is (C).</strong></td>
<td>XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX (C) 1500 (Q)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Missing Pages

If pages are missing from the middle or end of the book, and the last two sets have been recorded as ++++ ++++, the correct suffix is (C).

If Sets 1 and 2 were recorded as ++++ ++++ because pages were missing from the beginning of the book, and Sets 3 and 4 were recorded as ++++ ++++ because the book contains no recto marked ‘13’, ‘17’, ‘XIII’, or ‘XVII’, the appropriate suffix is also (C).

#### Not enough Pages

If Sets 3 and/or 4 were generated from the last symbols of the lines directly above those used for the preceding Set, the correct suffix is (C).

#### Pages used/No Letterpress

If neither page 13, 17, XII, nor XVII could be used for Set 3—because they contained no letterpress, or because they were already used for previous Sets—the pages are counted. The correct suffix in this case is (C).

#### Damaged pages

If page 13/17/XIII/XVII is so badly damaged that Set 3 is recorded as ++++, the suffix is nevertheless given as (3) for page 13/XIII and (7) for page 17/XVII.

This remains the case even if Set 4 is equally damaged and given as ++++.
## How to generate the Date and Date Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Find the date of publication in the book, usually on the title page or colophon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Record the date in Arabic numerals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Add the appropriate suffix, denoting the style in which the date was given.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Century Ranges

If information is so sparse that only a century range can be reconstructed for the publication date, the date transcribed is the last year of that century, followed by the suffix (Q). For the sixteenth century this would mean 1599 (Q).

### Composite Formats

If a date is given in a composite format, suffixes are combined to reflect this. A date given as MD45 would be transcribed as 1545 (RA), 15XLV as 1545 (AR), etc.

### Multiple Formats

If the date is given more than once in the book and appears in multiple formats, the suffix is chosen according to the hierarchy presented on page 2. If the date is given in Arabic numerals anywhere in the book, it is transcribed with the suffix (A). If there is no arabic numeral for the date but it appears in Roman numerals somewhere in the book, the suffix is (R). If there is neither, the date is taken from the textual spelling, suffix (T). A Chronogram (C) is only used if the date is given in no other way.

### No Date given

If no date is given in the work, the date is reconstructed and the case marked with the suffix (Q). If reconstruction only yields a date range, the latest date of the range is used.

### Partial Date

If the date is only partially given, for instance because a symbol was omitted in print, the date is reconstructed as above and marked with the suffix (Q). The same applies to dates which are only partially visible due to damage.

### Conflicting Dates

If the work gives two conflicting dates for publication, the later of the two is used for the fingerprint. Only if there is absolute certainty — through context or further sources—that the later of the dates is an error should the earlier date be used.
The fingerprint of this booklet* is:

1312 d.he e.s- toth (3) 2019 (A)

* In this digital edition, every page is treated as a recto.
Preprints since 2014 (a full list can be found at our website)

454 Klaus Geus and Mark Geller (eds.) *Esoteric Knowledge in Antiquity* (TOPOI - Dahlem Seminar for the History of Ancient Sciences Vol. II)

455 Carola Sachse *Grundlagenforschung. Zur Historisierung eines wissenschaftspolitischen Ordnungsprinzips am Beispiel der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (1945–1970)*

456 David E. Rowe and Robert Schulmann *General Relativity in the Context of Weimar Culture*

457 F. Jamil Ragep *From Tūn to Turun: The Twists and Turns of the Ṭūsī-Couple*

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498 Carla Rodrigues Almeida: Stellar equilibrium vs. gravitational collapse

499 Victoria Beyer: How to Generate a Fingerprint