

# Sicilian Numerals 1.5 Demo

## Figured Bass and Roman Numerals Font

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### Demo Version Note:

The demo documentation is exactly the same as the documentation that comes with the full version, except that characters included in the demo version have a yellow background in the key map charts.

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# Sicilian Numerals — Usage Notes

## I. Keyboard Layout

To understand the logic behind the character assignments, see the keyboard charts. Note that like characters are placed on the same rows and use the same modifier combinations. Generally speaking:

- Lower-case Roman numerals, lower-position figures, and inversions of triads and seventh chords use no modifier keys.
- Upper-case Roman numerals, upper-position figures, and upper-case letters use the shift key.
- On Macintosh
  - Lower-position slashed figures and lower-case letters use the option key.
  - Upper-position slashed figures and the symbols for most chromatic chords use option-shift.
- On Windows
  - Lower-position slashed figures use alt + 0218 - 0224.
  - Upper-position slashed figures use alt + 0162 - 0193 (not all combinations are used)
- Some characters are available in two places: The characters i, I, v, and V appear in two positions to accommodate those in the habit of using the i/I and v/V keys for Roman numerals. The upper-position 13 appears in two positions for backward compatibility with Sicilian Numerals 1.1. Users should now use < for upper-position 13, but need not change older documents.

## II. Upper-Position Figures

- In the keyboard charts, characters with black boxes are upper-position figures that have a width of zero\* (they do not advance the cursor). [**Windows users: this will only work on applications that kern, like Finale, and MS Word.**] This enables you to enter the upper-position figure and immediately type a lower-position figure. Therefore, to enter raised 6 over 4  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , type: shift-option-6  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  followed by 4  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \end{smallmatrix} 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ . To enter 5 over raised 4  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , type shift-5  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  followed by option-4 [Windows: alt + 0162]  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \end{smallmatrix} 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ .

**Note for Finale™ 3.X users:** shift 3 and shift 6 are special characters in Finale, and must be entered twice for the character to appear. For example, to enter 6 over raised 4  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , type shift-6  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , shift-6  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  again, and option-4  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \end{smallmatrix} 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ .

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\* In order to accommodate some applications which do not work well with zero-width characters, all so-called zero-width characters actually have a width of 1 em unit.


- If you wish to use a zero-width character by itself, type “<” (shift-.) after it. (This special character will not appear in your document.) Similarly, if you wish to use an accidental and number in the upper position and a number alone in the lower position  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \#4 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , enter “<” after the accidental, then enter the number. Upper-position symbols not enclosed in a black box  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \circ & \emptyset & - & + & ( & ) \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  advance the cursor in the normal manner. Note that the symbols  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \circ \\ \circ \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ ,  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \emptyset \\ \emptyset \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ ,  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} - \\ - \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , and  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} + \\ + \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  appear in two versions each, zero width and normal width.

### **III. Other Special Characters**

- The caret  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \wedge \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  and inverted caret  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \vee \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  are zero-width characters and follow the same rules as above. Enter the caret or inverted caret first, then the number. If used alone, enter “<” after it.
- The pivot chord symbol  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{ } \end{smallmatrix} \right]$  is also a zero-width character, so that numerals can be placed within it. For example, in order to show  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{ii} \end{smallmatrix} \right] \left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{iv} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , type m  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{ } \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , w  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{ii} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ , three spaces, then r  $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{iv} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ .

# Sicilian Numerals Keyboard Layout

[Normal and shift keys are for Windows and Macintosh]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13	=	del
tab	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	i	°	10	[	]	
lock	aka	$\frac{6}{4}$	$\frac{6}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$			7	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{4}{2}$		return	
shift	♭	#	♯	v				,	.	/	shift		
ctr	opt		space									opt	ctr

Do not use the “-” (hyphen character) to produce the upper-position 13 (it exists only for backward compatibility). Instead, use the “<” (less than) character.

	!	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(	)	-	+	del	
tab	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	I	°	12	{	}		
lock	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		:			return	
shift	b	#	h	V	9	11	13	13	lower pos. space	?			shift	
ctr	opt		space										opt	ctr

# Sicilian Numerals

[Windows users: see alt + characters on next page]

	9	2	3	4	5	6	7		(	)	-	+	del
tab									ø	+			
lock	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	¬	...			return
shift	b	#	h	v							-		shift
ctr	opt											opt	ctr

(opt m = large common chord symbol)

	9	2	3	4	5	6	7		(	)	-	±	del
tab		ii <sup>o</sup>	III <sup>+</sup>	G	t	vi <sup>o</sup>	vii <sup>o</sup>	It	ø				
lock				F	G		6 <sup>+</sup> <sub>3</sub>	6 <sup>+</sup> <sub>5</sub> <sub>3</sub>	6 <sup>+</sup> <sub>4</sub> <sub>3</sub>	6 <sup>+</sup> <sub>4</sub> <sub>3</sub>			return
shift				^		N					—		shift
ctr	opt											opt	ctr

# Sicilian Numerals Extended (Alt+) Characters for Windows

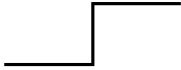
Hold the *alt* key while entering the 4 digits indicated

[Macintosh users: see the keyboard chart for option and shift-option keys.]

Upper position	
2	0219
3	0220
4	0221
5	0222
6	0223
7	0224
8	0218
(	0225
)	0226
-	0209
+	0173
±	0177
ø with lower character	0175
ø w/o lower character	0191
Pre-constructed chords	
ii <sup>o</sup>	0227
III <sup>+</sup>	0171
vi <sup>o</sup>	0231
vii <sup>o</sup>	0172

Lower position	
2	0170
3	0163
4	0162
5	0176
6	0164
7	0166
8	0193
(	0187
)	0188
-	0208
+	0185
Lower case keys	
a	0140
b	0167
c	0182
d	0196
e	0169
f	0250
g	0198
h	0251

More Pre-constructed chords	
It	0246
N	0247
$\begin{smallmatrix} 6^+ \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	0239
$\begin{smallmatrix} 6^+ \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	0240
$\begin{smallmatrix} 6^+ \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	0241
$\begin{smallmatrix} 6^+ \\ 4^+ \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	0242

Special Characters	
b	0189
#	0197
h	0141
— (medium dash)	0214
—— (long dash)	0192
^	0215
v	0195
...	0201
┐	0194
 (large common chord symbol)	0185

# Macintosh Key Caps

	CHAR	SHIFT	OPTION	SHF-OP
a	aka	A	a	
b		9		
c	ç	ç	ç	
d	ð	C	c	
e	iii	III		III <sup>+</sup>
f	5	D	d	F
g		E	e	G
h		F	f	
i	i	I		It
j	7	G	g	6 <sup>+</sup> 3
k	6	H	h	6 <sup>+</sup> 5 3
l	4		¬	6 <sup>+</sup> 4 3
m	┌	13	┌	
n		11		N
o	°	°	ø	ø
p	10	12	+	
q	i	I		
r	iv	IV		G
s	6	B	b	
t	v	V		t
u	vii	VII		vii <sup>o</sup>
v	v	V	v	^
w	ii	II		ii <sup>o</sup>

	CHAR	SHIFT	OPTION	SHF-OP
x	#	#	#	#
y	vi	VI		vi <sup>o</sup>
z	¸	¸	¸	¸
1			9	9
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8		
9	9	(	(	(
0	11	)	)	)
-	13	-	-	-
=	=	+	+	±
[	[	{		
]	]	}		
\				
;	4	:	...	6 <sup>+</sup> 4 <sup>+</sup> 3
,	,	13		
.	.	lower pos. spacespace		
/	/	?	—	—



# Sicilian Numerals Version History

## **Version 1.5 (November 2000)**

- New characters added:
  - lower position 10 (p)
  - lower position 12 (P)
  - lower position + (Macintosh: opt. +, Windows: alt. + 0 + 185)
  - additional common chord symbol large enough for Roman numerals with figures (Macintosh: opt. m, Windows: alt. + 0 + 181)
- Refined kerning in Windows.
- Both Windows and Macintosh packages include only TrueType fonts.

## **Version 1.3 (November 2000)**

- Windows version updated for Windows 2000 and Finale™ for Windows 2000 compatibility.
- The Macintosh package now shipped with both TrueType and PostScript™ fonts. (The Windows package ships only with the TrueType font).

## **Version 1.2.1 (April 1998)**

Fixed an error in the horizontal spacing of slash-seven (Macintosh only). Characters can now be correctly placed under that character.

## **Version 1.2 (August 1997)**

Upgrade of Macintosh font in coordination with re-release of Windows font. Complete cross-platform compatibility.

- TrueType is now the only format available for Sicilian Numerals. The PostScript™/Bitmap version has been discontinued. This change creates better on-screen representation and more refined printing when Sicilian Numerals is used at sizes smaller than 12 points.
- Added caret [SOv] and inverted caret [Ov] for use in analysis.
- Added lower-position 9 [B], 11 [N], 13 [M] characters
- Moved primary access to upper-position 13 to [<], while leaving the old position [-] in place to allow for backward compatibility. Users do not need to change any characters in previous documents. When creating new documents, use the new keyboard mapping [<] instead of the old mapping [-].
- Added invisible lower-position space character [>] to improve positioning of upper-position characters when used alone.
- Tweaked kerning for better on-screen appearance and printing at smaller point sizes.

## **Version 1.2 (June 1996)**

First public release