

Key to Reading the Eneström Index.

This is meant to be a key to the Eneström index, and to explain how the information is laid out in each entry, and what the notations and abbreviations mean.

The entries are ordered chronologically by year. I don't know if Eneström tried to order them further within the year, listing the things printed in early 1739 before the things printed in late 1739, for instance.

The first thing written for each entry is the Eneström number, which is written in bold (**E12**). It is the current convention to put an "E" in front of these numbers, to indicate they are the numbers from the Eneström index. I have used this notation, although Eneström did not do this in his original index. If there is a superscript in the number (**E12²**) that means it's a book, and the entire book was republished at some later date. If there is a lower case letter (**E12a**) that means it's a journal article and it was reprinted later in a different journal. If there is a capital letter (**E12A**) that means a translation of the piece, or part of the piece, was published. There are some unpublished translations, but they are not given index numbers. If there is a capital letter with a superscript (**E12A²**) then that means the translation was republished. Similarly, if it's a capital letter followed by a lowercase letter (**E12Aa**) then that means the translation was reprinted in a journal. E786 has a few reprints listed with subscripts (**E786₃²**) which indicates, for example, that the 3rd notebook of E786 was reprinted on its own.

The full title is listed next. This is the title as it originally appeared, with the original spelling and punctuation intact. The notation (!) means Eneström thinks there is a mistake. See E250, for instance, where a misspelling in the title was later corrected. There are some letter collections which don't have titles, and those have a description of the letters in square brackets.

If Eneström had notes about his sources, they come next, and are written in a smaller font. Most of Euler's work was published in the academic journals of Berlin and St. Petersburg, and so they were relatively easy for Eneström to find, read, date and index. Euler's books and pamphlets were harder for him to track down, particularly every edition of every translation. If he used a particular copy from a particular library, he cited the library. Often he used his own personal copy, in which case he cited himself. Often Eneström had not actually seen a copy of a particular version, and merely used the bibliographic information that someone else reported. If he had doubts about whether a certain edition was actually printed, he put a question mark after the index number (**E12^{6?}**).

If Eneström wrote a summary of the piece it is listed next, also in a small font. Most of the titles give a good description of their subject matter. Eneström only wrote summaries for the pieces with more enigmatic titles.

If the piece was a journal article, or treatise, the next thing listed is the name of the journal it was first published in, followed by the volume number. If it says 7₃, or 7: 3, that means volume 7, part 3. Most of these journals are meant to be the annual reports of a particular science academy, so the year that the journal is purportedly documenting is listed next in parenthesis, followed by the year it was actually published in. The publishers were often several years behind, so the discoveries of 1761, for example, were published in 1768. When the journals got very far behind, the publishers would sometimes put several years worth of discoveries into one volume (which is listed as 1761/3), or print several volumes in one year. When they got too far behind they would discontinue one journal and start another. If anything is given in square brackets, for example, [11], that means the volume number is not listed on the book itself, but it is the 11th one in the series. The last information in this section is the page numbers where the article can be found, and any figures that go with it.

If the piece was not a journal article, but was published on its own in a pamphlet or book of some sort, then the size of paper used will be listed (4⁰), followed by the breakdown of page numbers. For example, if there is a 12 page introduction, which was numbered with Roman numerals, followed by a 2 page dedication on unnumbered pages, and then a 50 page essay numbered with regular numbers, it will be listed as XII + (2) + 50 pages. Any extra items, like tables or engravings, will also be listed.

Eneström then puts in anything else he might have to say. Often there is further discussion of the dates of publication. If it's a translation, the translator is usually listed. If there are chapters, then the chapter titles are given.

Reviews and reprints are listed next. The author of the review is given in parentheses if it is known. Unpublished translations will be noted.

Finally, if it's part of a set of volumes, or there are other relevant places to look, there will be a note telling you where to find the other parts.

At the end of the list for each year there will also be a list of any books that were reprinted in that year, with directions to the original year and the full entry on the reprint.

The supplement contains a few more pieces that Eneström discovered too late to include in the main index. These are numbered chronologically and given asterisks (E12*, which would come after E12 and before E13, but does not in any way relate to the subject of E12. In a modern system, it would probably be numbered E12.5). The supplement also has some corrections of things that were misprinted in the body of the index.

Note: Comments written in the first person, and editorial remarks in brackets are all Eneström's. Footnotes are Eneström's unless they are initialed G.P.

Guide to Abbreviations.

Eneström used many abbreviations for book and journal titles. I have sometimes used the full title, and sometimes left the abbreviation. If I didn't know the abbreviation, I left it as it was.

A. a. O., Histoire

A. a. O., Summarium dissertationem

Arch. d. Math. = Archiv der Mathematik und Physik

Allg. deutsche Bibl.

Allg. Litteraturz.

Allg. Lit. Zeit.

Berl. Bibl. = Berlinischer Bibliothek

Beytr. z. Erlanger gel. Anmerk.

Bibl. math. = Bibliotheca mathematica

Bullet. de bibliogr., d'hist. et de biogr. mathèm. (see E342)

Bullet. di bibliogr. d. sc. matem. = Bulletino di bibliographia e di storia delle scienze matematiche e fisiche

Bullet. d. sc. mathem. = Bulletin des sciences mathématiques

Comment. acad. sc. Petrop. = Commentarii academiae scientiarum [imperialis] Petropolitanae

Commentat. arithm. = Commentationes arithmeticae collectae = E791

Deutsche Acta erud. = Deutsche Acta eruditorum

Goth. gel. Zeit.

Götting. gel. Anz. = Göttingische Zeitung von gelehrten Sachen
Hist. de l'acad. d. sc. de Berlin = Histoire de l'académie des sciences de Berlin
Jen. allg. lit. Zeitung
Jen. Zeit. v. gel. Sachen
Journ. des scav. = Journal des savans? (see E425)
Mém. de Trévoux.
Mem. de l'acad. d. sc. de Berlin = Mémoires de l'académie [royale] des sciences [et belles lettres]
de Berlin
Neue allg. duetsche Bibl.
N. Leipz. gel. Zeit.
Nouv. ann. de math. = Nouvelles annales de mathématiques
Nova acta erud. = Nova acta eruditorum
Opusc. math. Act. erud. Lips. = Opuscula mathematica Actorum eruditorum Lipsiae
Tübinger gel. Anz.

Also, Eneström will often abbreviate a title using it's first or most important word, such as "Algebra," *Éloge*, or "Opuscula."