

A Guide to Encoding Chesnutt's Proofreading Marks

Chesnutt's general proofing principles:

1. Chesnutt usually makes a mark on the text itself and a corresponding mark in the margin to explain or draw attention to the markup on the text. Both of these marks need to be encoded in the xml file.
2. Chesnutt generally tries to make his additions and deletions take up the same amount of space on the page so that the typesetters don't have to redo multiple pages for just one change. Keeping this in mind might help as you puzzle through what text he's adding to the document.
3. Chesnutt often marks his marginal additions and proofreading marks with a vertical line or slash known as a solidus to draw attention to the marks that could get lost in the margin.

General Encoding Principles:

1. Any mark in the margin that simply draws attention to an inline change should be encoded as a `<metamark>`.
2. Encode any in-text proofreading marks (such as a caret) as their own metamark.
3. Encode marginal metamarks immediately after the text to which they apply. If an addition is marked with a caret, encode the caret before the added text in the `<add>`.
4. Do not encode or transcribe archival notes. Only transcribe the printed text and Chesnutt's marks on them.

Common elements, attributes, and values, and how to use them:

The following are common TEI elements, attributes, and values that you'll likely need to use as you encode Chesnutt's page proofs.

Elements

In Oxygen, elements display in blue. For descriptions of any attributes described, see the "Attributes and values" section.

1. `<add>` wraps text that was later added to the original document. `place` is the only required attribute for `<add>`; optional attributes (depending on the situation) include: `rend`, `hand`, and `xml:id`.
2. `` wraps text from the original document that has been deleted. Use a `@rend` to show how the deletion was rendered. Usually the value for `@rend` is `overstrike`. `rend` is the only required attribute for ``; `xml:id` is an optional attribute, depending on the situation.
3. `<subst>` wraps a combined `<add>` and `` when the writer has directly substituted text from the original document with new text.
4. `<metamark>` is used to wrap text or symbols that aren't part of the document but rather add additional information about the text, such as proofreading marks. The metamark is an addition to the original text, so it needs to be wrapped in an `<add>` element. Required attributes for `<metamark>` are `function` and `target` (`target` points to a corresponding `xml:id`).
5. `<handNotes>` and `<handNote>` both appear in the TEI header and indicate all of the modes of writing that appear in the document, including the person responsible and the medium of the text (whether it is printed or handwritten, and, in the case of the latter, the color and type of writing utensil used). `<handNotes>` is the wrapping element, appearing within `<profileDesc>` in the TEI header. Within `<handNotes>` will be at least one `<handNote>`. The initial `<handNote>` should indicate the hand of the base text of your document (the initial text that is later altered). In the case of the galley proofs, that will be the printed type of the proof. The attribute `scope` with a value of `base` should be used to indicate that that hand is the base text. Only the base text will need `scope`. Every `<handNote>` will need an `xml:id`, `medium`, and `resp` attribute. If the party responsible for the hand is anybody other than Chesnutt, include a `<persName>` element within `<handNote>`, with an `xml:id` that you will reference in that `<handNote>`'s `@resp`. Otherwise, `<handNote>` is a self-closing tag. See the example below:

```
<handNotes>
  <handNote xml:id="h01" medium="printed type" resp="#unk" scope="major"><persName xml:id="unk">Unknown</persName></handNote>
  <handNote xml:id="h02" medium="blue pencil" resp="#cwc"/>
  <handNote xml:id="h03" medium="pencil" resp="#cwc"/>
  <handNote xml:id="h04" medium="black pen" resp="#cwc"/>
</handNotes>
```

Attributes and values

In Oxygen, attributes display in orange and values display in brown.

1. place

The attribute **place** shows where the edit to the document occurred. If the intervention happened in the body of the text, usually between the lines, the acceptable values for **place** (so far) include: **top**, **bottom**, **left**, **right**, **inline**, **above**, and **below**. If the intervention happened in the individual proof page's interior margin, start with the value **margin** and then add a hyphen and indicate which margin: **margin-right**, **margin-left**, **margin-top**, **margin-bottom**. Currently, **place** is used only in **<add>** tags.

2. hand

The attribute **hand** marks which person authored that specific part of the text—whether it be the typed print of a galley sheet or the handwritten proofreading marks Chesnutt left on the proof pages. However, before any element can take a **hand**, all the hands must be listed in the **<handNotes>** section in the TEI header (see instructions above). Once all the hands are established in the TEI header, then elements like **<add>**, ****, **<subst>**, and **<metamark>** can take the attribute **hand**. The value for that **hand** should be a pound sign, followed by **xml:id** established in the accompanying **<handNote>**. So, **hand="#h01"**. If there's an element that allows us to use **hand** fewer times, such as a **<subst>** that wraps an **<add>** and a ****, use that instead of including **hand** on every **<add>**, ****, or **<metamark>**.

3. function

The attribute **function** states what a **<metamark>** does or means. We use active verbs to describe what the **<metamark>** does. The acceptable values for **function** (so far) include: **add**, **delete**, **substitute**, **adjust**, **transpose**, **restore**, and **emphasize**.

4. xml:id and target

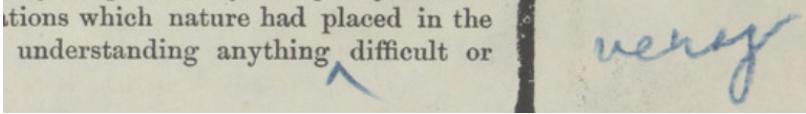
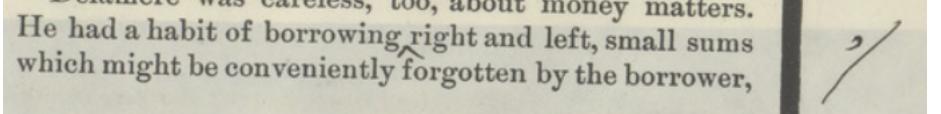
When you have a **<metamark>** that points to a specific in-text intervention, you need a way to show what the **<metamark>** is pointing to. To show the relationship, use a system of **xml:id** and **target**. The **xml:id** attribute is the name given to the in-text intervention, and the **target** goes on the **<metamark>** associated with that change and points to the accompanying **xml:id**. To choose the **xml:id** value, use the first letter of the **function** (**d** for "delete," **t** for "transpose," **a** for "add," **s** for "substitute," **j** for "adjust.") and number serially beginning with **001**. So, for example, the third addition in your file would be encoded as: **xml:id="a003"**.

Sometimes, the **xml:id** needs to point to an in-text change that has no real text or characters to mark. This might happen if the in-text intervention is adding a space, which has no character, for example. In that case, include an **<anchor>** element in the body of the text to point to the blank space. For example: **<anchor xml:id="a003"/>**.

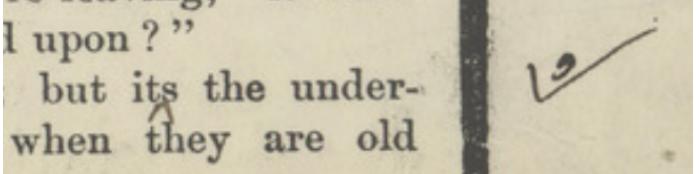
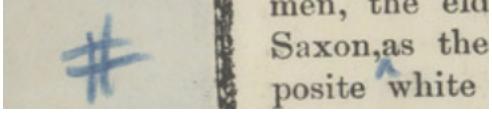
5. rend

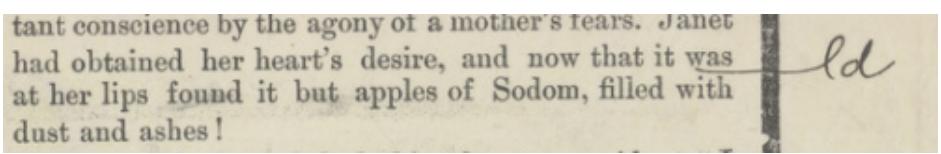
rend is short for "render" and is used to describe how a given change is rendered. This is used both for **<add>** and ****. If Chesnutt has made a marginal addition and drawn a line to the point in the text at which the addition should occur, we note that this addition has been "marked" by including **rend="marked"** within the **<add>**. If Chesnutt has deleted a word by crossing it out, include **rend** with a value of **overstrike**.

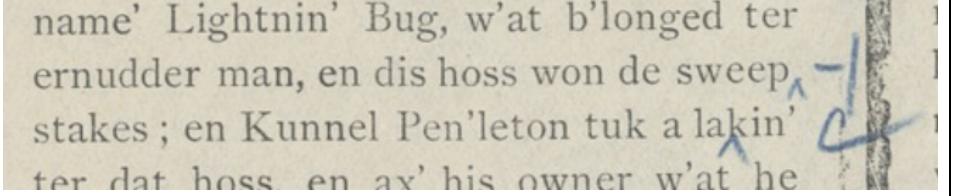
Chesnutt's Proofreading Marks and How to Encode Them

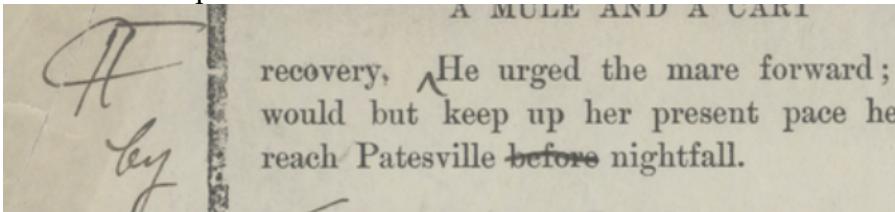
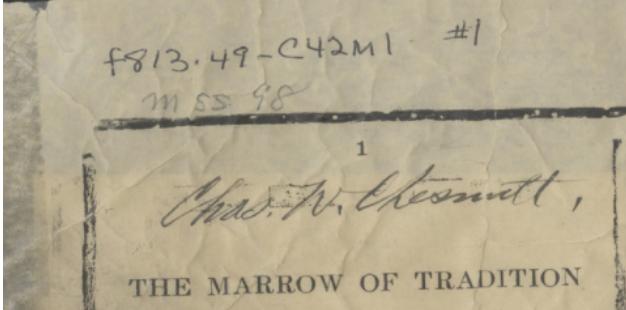
| Mark | Image | What Chesnutt (probably) means | How to Encode |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Additions | | | |
| caret | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Insert the word or character that is in the margin in the space indicated by the caret</p> | <p>To encode the text that Chesnutt added, use <code><add></code> with <code>place</code>, <code>hand</code>, and <code>xml:id</code>.</p> <pre><add place="right" hand="#h02" xml:id="a004">very</add></pre> <p>To encode the caret (Unicode character <code>&#8248;</code>) itself, use <code><metamark></code> with <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value for <code>function</code> will be <code>add</code>. The value for <code>target</code> will be the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the marginal text. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in an <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a004">&#8248;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>understanding anything <add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a004">&#8248;</metamark></add><add place="right" hand="#h02" xml:id="a004">very</add>difficult or</p></pre> |
| caret with marginal solidus | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Insert the word or character that is in the margin in the space indicated by the caret</p> | <p>If the text that Chesnutt has added in margin has a solidus, then that <code><add></code> also requires a <code><metamark></code> for the solidus with a <code>target</code> and the <code>function emphasize</code>. The solidus is encoded as a forward slash (/).</p> <pre><metamark target="#a001" function="emphasize"></metamark></pre> <p>Because the solidus metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in an <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code>, <code>hand</code>, and <code>xml:id</code>. That <code><add></code> also includes the text to which the solidus draws attention.</p> <p>To encode the caret (Unicode character <code>&#8248;</code>) itself, use <code><metamark></code> with <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value for <code>function</code> will be <code>add</code>. The value for <code>target</code> will be the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the marginal</p> |

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| | | | <p>text. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in an <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a004">[#8248;]</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>He had a habit of borrowing<add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a001">[#8248;]</metamark></add><add place="right" hand="#h02" xml:id="a001"><metamark target="#a001" function="emphasize"></metamark></add> right and left, small sums which might be conveniently forgotten</p></pre> |
| caret with attached line | <p>Encoded Example:</p> | <p>Insert the word or character that is in the margin in the space indicated by the caret</p> | <p>To encode the text that Chesnutt added, use <code><add></code> with <code>place</code>, <code>hand</code>, and <code>xml:id</code>. However, because there is a line connecting the added text to the caret, also include the attribute <code>rend</code> with the value <code>marked</code>.</p> <pre><add hand="#h02" place="top" rend="marked" xml:id="a005">few</add></pre> <p>To encode the caret (Unicode character <code>‸</code>) itself, use the <code><metamark></code> with the attributes <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value for <code>function</code> will be <code>add</code>. The value for <code>target</code> will be the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the marginal text. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in an <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a005">[#8248;]</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a005">[#8248;]</metamark></add><add hand="#h02" place="top" rend="marked" xml:id="a005">few</add></p></pre> |
| apostrophe inside an inverted caret | <p>Encoded Example:</p> | <p>Insert the apostrophe that is in the margin in the space indicated by the caret. He uses the inverted caret instead of a</p> | <p>Use <code><add></code> to show that an apostrophe has been added with the attributes <code>xml:id</code>, <code>hand</code> and <code>place</code>.</p> <p>Because the apostrophe is inside an inverted caret, there must also be a <code><metamark></code> for the caret (Unicode character <code>ˇ</code>). The</p> |

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| | <p>Additional Example:</p>  | <p>solidus (or nothing at all) to show that he is adding an apostrophe rather than a comma.</p> | <p><code><metamark></code> will include <code>function</code> with the value <code>add</code> and <code>target</code> with the value of the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the <code><add></code>. Together, the marginal addition looks like this:</p> <pre><add hand="#h02" xml:id="a003" place="left"><metamark function="add" target="#a003">#711;</metamark></add></pre> <p>To encode the caret (Unicode character <code>&#8248;</code>) in the body of the text, use <code><metamark></code> with the attributes <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value for <code>function</code> will be <code>add</code>. The value for <code>target</code> will be the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the marginal text. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in an <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a003">#8248;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>of St. Andrew<add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a003">#8248;</metamark></add><add hand="#h02" xml:id="a003" place="left"><metamark function="add" target="#a003">#711;</metamark></add>s;</p></pre> |
| Caret with marginal space (#) | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Add a space where the caret marks it in the text</p> | <p>To show that Chesnutt wanted to add a space, use <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code>, <code>hand</code>, and <code>xml:id</code>.</p> <pre><add place="left" hand="#h02" xml:id="a002"></pre> <p>Encoding the text of the <code><add></code> is a little tricky because the space essentially <i>is</i> the pound sign; after all, you can't write a blank space! Therefore, use a <code><choice></code>. The <code><orig></code> is the pound sign. Because the pound sign is functionally a metamark, wrap it in a <code><metamark></code>. Include the attributes <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value for <code>function</code> will be <code>add</code>. The value for <code>target</code> will be the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the marginal text. Following <code><orig></code>, the <code><reg></code> will be a space.</p> <pre><choice><orig><metamark function="add" target="#a002">#</metamark></orig><reg> </reg></choice></pre> <p>Together, the <code><add></code> looks like this</p> <pre><add place="left" xml:id="a002" hand="#h02"> <choice><orig><metamark function="add" target="#a002">#</metamark></orig><reg> </reg></choice></add></pre> <p>To encode the caret (Unicode character <code>&#8248;</code>) in the body of the text, use <code><metamark></code> with the attributes <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value</p> |

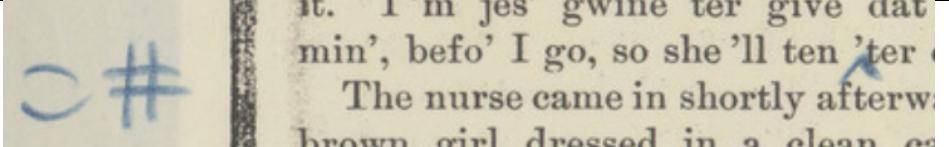
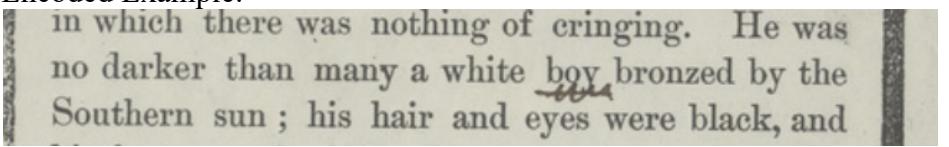
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| | | | <p>for function will be add. The value for target will be the xml:id assigned to the marginal text. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a002">#8248;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>Saxon,<add place="inline" hand="#h02"><metamark function="add" target="#a002">#8248;</metamark></add><add place="left" xml:id="a002" hand="#h02"> <choice><orig><metamark function="add" target="#a002"># </metamark></orig><reg> </reg></choice></add>as the</p></pre> |
| ld (aka add leading) | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Add more space between the lines of text. In typesetting jargon, the “ld” stands for “leading,” which is the term used to refer to the spacing between lines of print.</p> | <p>To show that Chesnutt wanted to add spacing between lines of text, we rely on his “ld” <metamark> with attribute function and the value add. It also has the attribute target to point to where he wants space added. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand. Because this particular example has a line connecting the “ld” with the extra space in the text, <add> also needs the attribute rend with the value marked.</p> <pre><add place="right" hand="#h03" rend="marked"><metamark target="#a275" function="add">ld</metamark></pre> <p>In this example, the target in the <metamark> is pointing to extra space rather than to text. Therefore, we use an <anchor> with an xml:id to represent the space to be deleted.</p> <pre><anchor xml:id="a275"/></pre> <p>Encode the <anchor> after the last word in the line of text that is above the space to be deleted. The anchor should come before the <add> for the marginal metamark.</p> <p>Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this: Janet and now that it was<anchor xml:id="a275"/><add place="right" hand="#h03" rend="marked"><metamark f target="#a275" function="add">ld </metamark></add> at her lips found it but apples of Sodom, filled with dust and ashes!</p> |

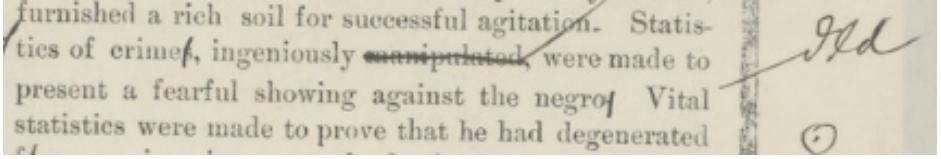
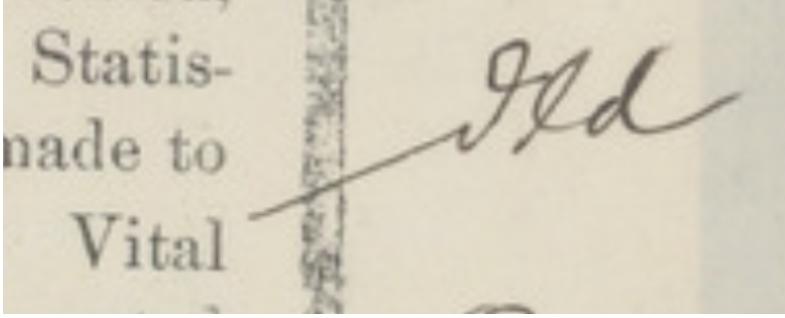
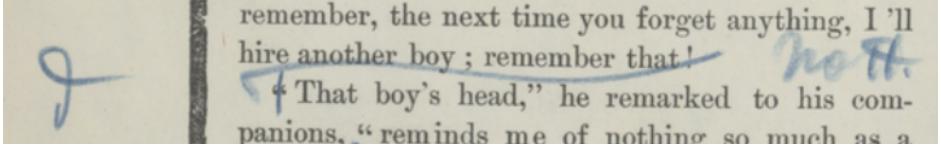
| | | |
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| hyphen | <p>Add a hyphen to a word only because it is at a line break</p> <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>To show that Chesnutt wanted to add a hyphen to connect a compound word at a line break, we first must encode the caret (Unicode character &#8248;) in the body of the text. Use <code><metamark></code> with the attributes <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value for <code>function</code> will be <code>add</code>. The value for <code>target</code> will be the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the marginal text. Because the metacomment is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h01"><metamark function="add" target="#a059">&#8248;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Next, we will encode the little marginal hyphen. Wrap it in an <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>xml:id</code>, <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="margin-right" hand="#h01" "xml:id="a059">-</add></pre> <p>This hyphen also has an additional metacomment in the form of a solidus. Include the solidus in a <code><metamark></code> tag using the attributes <code>target</code> (value of the <code>xml:id</code> number) and <code>function</code> (value <code>emphasize</code>).</p> <pre><add place="margin-right" hand="#h01" xml:id="a059">-<metamark target="#a059" function="emphasize">/</metamark></add></pre> <p>Now, because the added hyphen is really only there because of a linebreak, we want to make it a <code><choice></code> between having a linebreak and not. Wrap the entire encoding you've done between the two words, as well as the broken word itself, into an <code><orig></code> tag. Then, write the word reassembled as one compound word in a <code><reg></code> tag. Finally, wrap both the contents of the <code><orig></code> and <code><reg></code> into a <code><choice></code> tag.</p> <p>Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><choice><orig>sweep<add place="inline" hand="#h01"><metamark function="add" target="#a059">&#8248;</metamark></add><add place="margin-right" hand="#h01" "xml:id="a059">-<metamark target="#a059" function="emphasize">/</metamark></add>stakes</orig><reg>sweepstakes</reg></choice></pre> |
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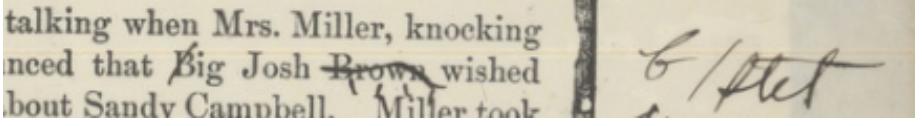
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| paragraph | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>A MULE AND A CART</p> <p>recovery, ^AHe urged the mare forward; would but keep up her present pace he reach Patesville before nightfall.</p> | <p>Add a new paragraph here</p> | <p>We unfortunately cannot add a <code><p></code> to the text to show what kind of structural adjustments Chuck meant with this mark. Instead, we can at least show what the characters he added were. First, to encode the marginal pilcrow (Unicode character <code>&#182;</code>), we put that character in a <code><metamark></code> with a <code>function</code> and <code>xml:id</code>.</p> <pre><metamark function="add" xml:id="a298">&#182;</metamark></pre> <p>Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h03"><metamark function="add" target="#a298">&#8248;</metamark></add></pre> <p>To encode the caret (Unicode character <code>&#8248;</code>) in the body of the text, use <code><metamark></code> with the attributes <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. The value for <code>function</code> will be <code>add</code>. The value for <code>target</code> will be the <code>xml:id</code> assigned to the marginal text. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h03"><metamark function="add" target="#a002">&#8248;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h03"><metamark function="add" target="#a298">&#8248;</metamark></add><add place="right" hand="#h03"><metamark function="add" xml:id="a298">&#182;</metamark></add></pre> |
| Chesnutt's signature | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>f813.49-C42M1 #1</p> <p>ms. 98</p> <p>1</p> <p>Chas. W. Chesnutt,</p> <p>THE MARROW OF TRADITION</p> | <p>Signed his manuscript to identify it as his own</p> | <p>To encode the signature Chesnutt left at the start of each galley proof, use a <code><note></code> tag to surround his name with the attribute <code>hand</code>.</p> <p>The example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><note hand="#h03">Chas. W. Chesnutt,</note></pre> <p>It is also worth noting that the archivists' notes on the document should not be encoded; only the printed text and the marks in Chesnutt's hand.</p> |

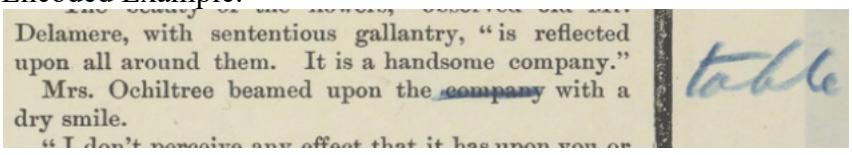
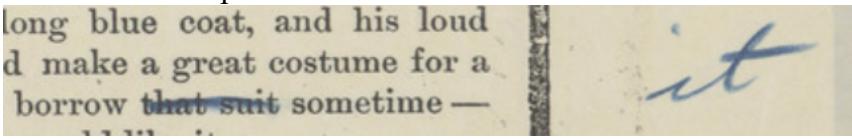
Deletions

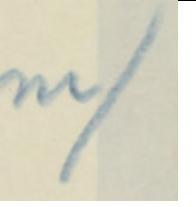
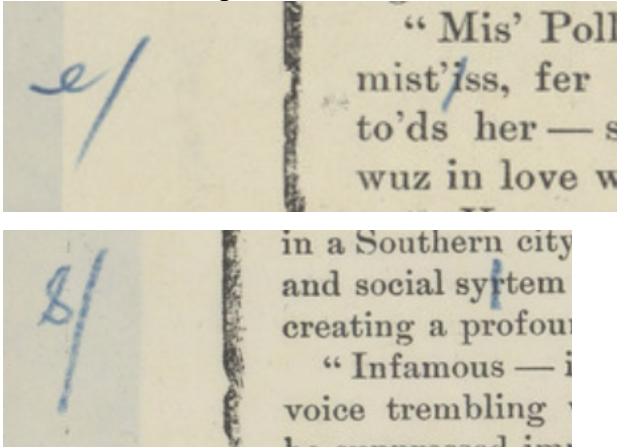
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| overstrike | <p>Encoded Example:</p> | delete the characters that are struck through in the text | <p>If there is an overstrike in the text and no corresponding mark in the margin, wrap the deleted text in a <code></code> with the attribute <code>rend</code> and its value <code>overstrike</code>. Also include the attribute <code>hand</code>.</p> <p>The first part of the example in the accompanying image looks like this: <code><del rend="overstrike" hand="#h03">Meantime</code></p> |
| dele or delete | <p>Encoded Example:</p> <p>Additional Examples:</p> | delete the characters that are struck through in the text | <p>Use <code></code> with <code>rend</code>, <code>hand</code>, and <code>xml:id</code> to show what has been struck through.</p> <p><code><del rend="overstrike" xml:id="d001" hand="#h02"></code></p> <p>Following <code></code>, use a <code><metamark></code> to show the proofreading mark in the margin (Unicode character <code>&#977;</code>) that draws attention to the in-text change. <code><metamark></code> requires the attributes <code>function</code> and <code>target</code>. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>. In this example, the marginal dele has a solidus. Therefore, that dele <code><metamark></code> also requires a <code><metamark></code> for the solidus with a <code>target</code> and the <code>function emphasize</code>. The solidus is encoded as a forward slash (/).</p> <p><code><add place="margin-right" hand="#h02"><metamark function="delete" target="#d001"> &#977;</metamark><metamark target="#d001" function="emphasize"></metamark></add></code></p> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this: <code><del rend="overstrike" xml:id="d001" hand="#h02"></code> <code><add place="margin-right" hand="#h02"><metamark function="delete" target="#d001"> &#977;</metamark><metamark target="#d001" function="emphasize"></metamark></add></code></p> |
| close up | <p>Encoded Example:</p> <p>Additional Example:</p> | Remove this space | <p>The space that's being deleted should be marked with a <code><seg></code> (short for "segment") and the attribute <code>xml:id</code>.</p> <p><code><seg xml:id="d008"></seg></code></p> <p>Because the space is ultimately deleted, that <code><seg></code> should then be wrapped in a <code></code> with the attribute <code>hand</code> and the attribute <code>rend</code> with the value "closeup."</p> |

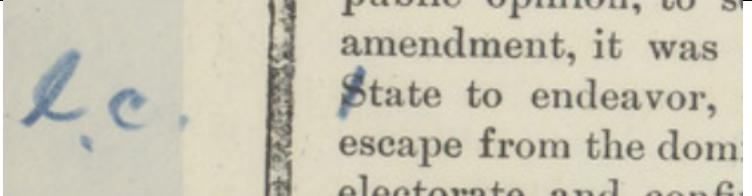
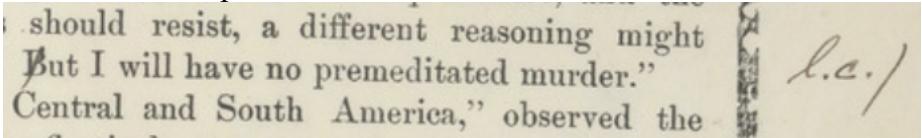
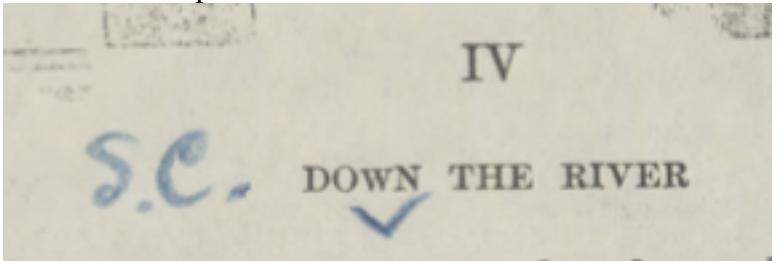
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| |  | <pre><del hand="#h03" rend="closeup"><seg xml:id="d008"> </seg></pre> <p>You will also have to encode the closeup proofreading mark that appears in the margin with the attributes function and target. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand.</p> <pre><add place="right" hand="#h03"><metamark function="delete" target="#d008">#8272;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>mean<del hand="#h03" rend="closeup"><seg xml:id="d008"> </seg><add place="right" hand="#h02"><metamark function="delete" target="#d008">#8272;</metamark></add>while the Wellington</p></pre> |
| Delete an underline | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Delete the underline he marked while proofreading</p> <p>In this case, Chesnutt has only deleted the underline under a word instead of the <i>word</i> with its underline. Therefore, we must make the underline an object we can delete. Encode the underline as comprised of as many underscores as there are characters underline. In this example, “boy” has three characters, so there are three underscores: _____</p> <p>We encode the underline made of underscores as a <metamark> with the attribute function and its value highlight, as well as the attribute place and its value below. We also include the attribute target with the matching xml:id value that we will assign the word being underlined.</p> <pre><metamark function="highlight" place="below" target="#d039"> _____</metamark></pre> <p>Then, delete the <metamark> by wrapping it in a with the attribute rend and its value overstrike.</p> <pre><del rend="overstrike"><metamark function="highlight" place="below" target="#d039">_____</metamark></pre> <p>Finally, wrap the word that is being underlined in a <seg> tag. Give that <seg> an xml:id so that the underline can accompany it.</p> <pre><seg xml:id="d039">boy</seg></pre> <p>the example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>darker than many a white <del rend="overstrike"><metamark function="highlight" place="below" target="#d039"></pre> |

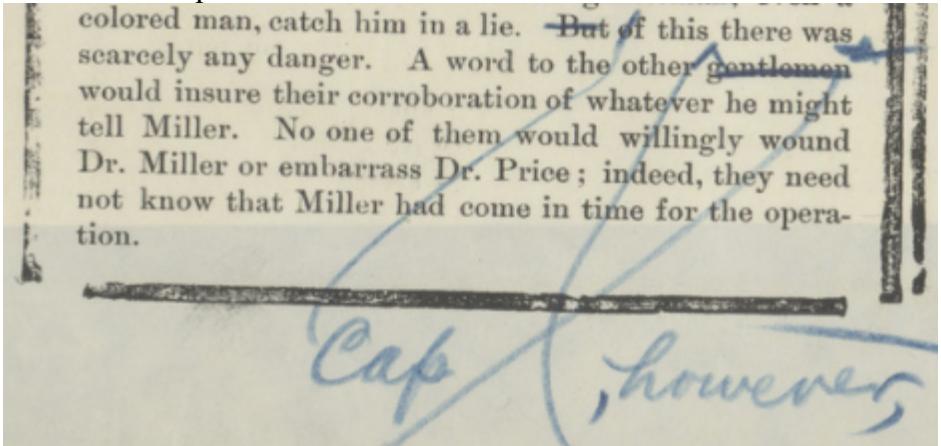
| | | | |
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| | | | <u>—</u> </metamark><seg xml:id="d039">boy</seg> bronzed |
| dele with ld (aka delete leading) | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>(Zoomed in of above image)</p>  | <p>Remove the excess space between the lines of text. In typesetting jargon, the “ld” stands for “leading,” which is the term used to refer to the spacing between lines of print.</p> | <p>To show that Chesnutt wanted to delete extra spacing between lines of text, we rely on a dele <metamark> (Unicode character &#977;) that has attribute function and the value delete. It also has the attribute target to point to the space he wants deleted. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand. Because this particular example has a line connecting the dele (&#977;) with the extra space in the text, <add> also needs the attribute rend with the value marked.</p> <pre><add place="right" rend="marked" hand="#h03"><metamark target="#d002" function="delete">&#977;ld</metamark></pre> <p>In this example, the target in the <metamark> is pointing to extra space rather than to text. Therefore, we use an <anchor> with an xml:id to represent the space to be deleted.</p> <pre><anchor xml:id="d002"/></pre> <p>Encode the <anchor> after the last word in the line of text that is above the space to be deleted. The anchor should come before the <add> for the marginal metamark.</p> <p>Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>were made to<anchor xml:id="d002"/><add place="right" rend="marked" hand="#h02"><metamark target="#d002" function="delete">&#977;ld</metamark></add> present a fearful showing against the negro. Vital statistics were made</p></pre> |
| Paragraph | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | Delete this paragraph | <p>We unfortunately cannot delete a <p> to show what kind of structural adjustments Chuck meant with this mark. Instead, we can show what the character he added was.</p> <p>Usually, we put a <metamark> instead of an <add>. In this case, though, <metamark> has to be the outside wrap because it is floating between two paragraphs. That means that we put the marginal “no+pilcrow (Unicode character &#182;),” in an <add> with the attributes place, hand, and in this case a rend because it is marked.</p> <pre><add place="inline" hand="#h01" rend="marked">No &#182;</add></pre> |

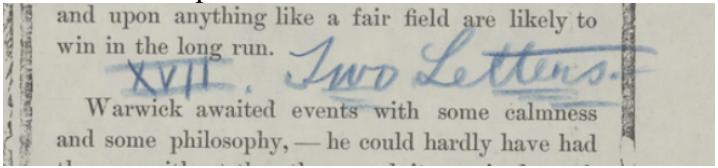
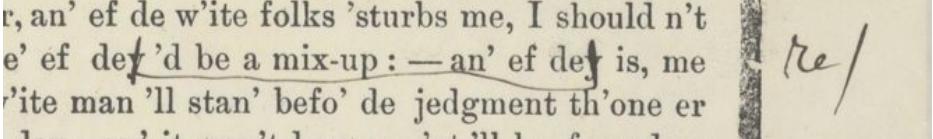
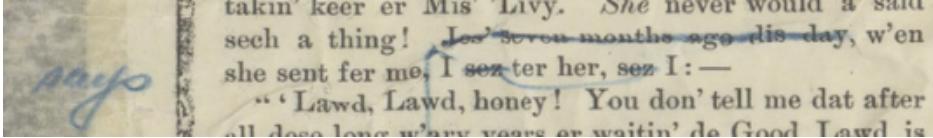
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| | | | <p>Finally, wrap the <code><add></code> in a <code><metamark></code> with the attribute <code>function</code> and the value <code>delete</code>.</p> <pre><metamark function="delete"><add place="inline" hand="#h01" rend="marked">No &#182;.</add></metamark></pre> |
| stet | | <p>Chesnutt deleted a word but then decided he wanted to keep it</p>  | <p>First, we have to address Chesnutt's original deletion. Wrap the deleted word with <code><hi></code> using <code>rend="dotted"</code> to show that the word has dots under it. We know those dots are used to cancel out the overstrike. Also include <code>corresp</code> with the <code>value</code> for the next available <code>r id</code> number, in this case <code>#r003</code>. That number will be the <code>xml:id</code> for the later metamark.</p> <pre><hi corresp="#r003" rend="dotted">Brown</hi></pre> <p>Now we must show that Chesnutt used a standard overstrike. Wrap the deleted text in a <code></code> with the attribute <code>rend</code> and its value <code>overstrike</code>. Also include the attribute <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><del rend="overstrike" hand="#h03"><hi corresp="#r003" rend="dotted">Brown</hi></pre> <p>Next, because the deletion is undone, Afterwards, wrap the entire <code></code> in a new tag: <code><restore></code>. We use <code><restore></code> to show that Chesnutt has restored the text to an earlier version, when he had not yet overstruck the text. The <code><restore></code> also needs an <code>xml:id</code> with the next available <code>r id</code> number to later tie the additional markings to it.</p> <pre><restore xml:id="r002"><del rend="overstrike" hand="#h03"><hi corresp="#r003" rend="dotted">Brown</hi></restore></pre> <p>Now we need to encode the metamark that accompanies this restore. Encode the "stet" proofreading mark that appears in the margin with the attributes <code>function</code> with the <code>value</code> "restore," <code>xml:id</code> with the same <code>r id</code> number as in the original <code>corresp</code> and <code>target</code> with the same <code>r id</code> number as the <code><restore></code>'s <code>xml:id</code>. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add hand="#h03" place="right"><metamark function="restore" xml:id="r003" target="#r002">stet</metamark></add></pre> <p>Altogether, encoding the Brown stet in the example looks like this:</p> |

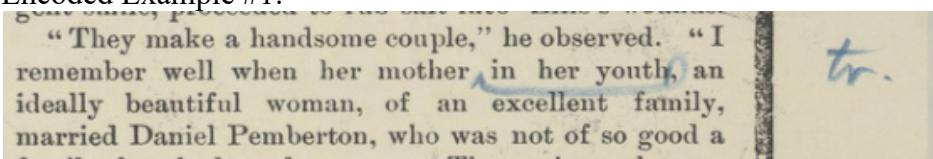
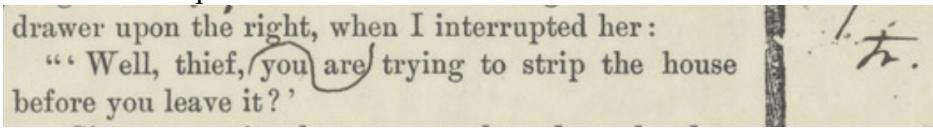
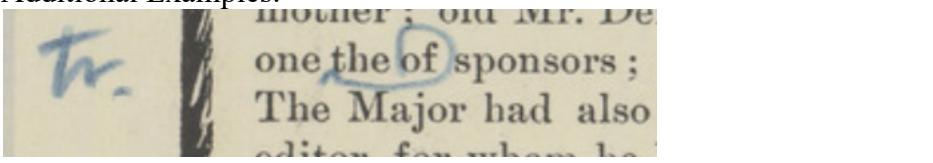
| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | | | <pre><restore xml:id="r002"><del rend="overstrike" hand="#h03"> <hi corresp="#r003" rend="dotted"> Brown</hi></restore> <add hand="#h03" place="right"><metamark function="restore" xml:id="r003" target="#r002">stet</metamark></add></pre> <p>* In the actual proofs, this stet becomes more complicated, but this encoding example serves as baseline model for how to handle stets.</p> |
| Substitutions | | | |
| overstrike | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>The word 'company' is crossed out with an overstrike. A handwritten note in the margin next to the crossed-out text says 'table'.</p> | <p>Chesnutt crosses out the word he doesn't want in the text and provides the one he wants instead in the margin.</p> | <p>Use a <code></code> with <code>rend</code> to wrap the text that was deleted, followed by an <code><add></code> with <code>place</code> to show what replaced it. Wrap both elements in <code><subst></code> to show that, together, the <code></code> and <code><add></code> create a substitution. Use the attribute <code>hand</code> in the <code><subst></code>. You do not need the attribute <code>hand</code> in the <code></code> or <code><add></code> because the hand in <code><subst></code> wraps and therefore includes both of them.</p> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>Mrs. Ochiltree beamed upon the <subst hand="#h01"> <del rend="overstrike">company <add place="right">table</add> </subst> with a dry smile.</p></pre> |
| overstrike with connecting line | <p>Additional Example:</p>  <p>The word 'borrow' is crossed out with an overstrike. A handwritten note in the margin next to the crossed-out text says 'it'.</p> | <p>Chesnutt crosses out the word he doesn't want in the text and provides the one he wants instead in the margin. Here, he connects them with a line.</p> | <p>If there's a line connecting the addition in the margin to the deletion in the text, then the <code><add></code> receives <code>rend</code> with the value <code>marked</code> to show that the <code><add></code> is connected to the <code></code> with a line.</p> <p>Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>left the room for a <subst hand="#h01"> <del rend="overstrike">moment <add place="right" rend="marked">little while</add> </subst>, "to mention,</p></pre> |
| Overstrike on one character accompanied by a marginal | <p>Encoded Example:</p> | <p>Delete one character and replace it with the character in the margin</p> | <p>Use a <code></code> with <code>rend</code> to wrap the text that was deleted, followed by an <code><add></code> with <code>place</code> to show what replaced it. Wrap both elements in <code><subst></code> to show that, together, the <code></code> and <code><add></code> create a substitution. Use the attribute <code>hand</code> in the <code><subst></code>.</p> <pre><subst hand="#h02"><del rend="overstrike">M<add place="right">m</add></subst></pre> |

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| character with solidus | <p>servants, that you keep money on, Major," observed old Mr. h of stiffness. "The only ser- conversation has been my own;</p>  <p>Additional Examples:</p>  | | <p>If the <code><add></code> has a solidus, then it requires two additional components. First, the <code><add></code> needs an <code>xml:id</code>. Next, within the <code><add></code>, there must be a <code><metamark></code> with the <code>function emphasize</code>. The solidus is encoded as a forward slash (/).</p> <pre><add place="right" xml:id="a010">m<metamark target="#a010" function="emphasize"/></metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p><subst hand="#h02"><del rend="overstrike">M<add place="right" xml:id="a010">m<metamark target="#a010" function="emphasize"/></metamark></add></subst></p></pre> |
| overwrite | <p>the sequel will show. He did not at all believe that Tom Delamere would make a fit husband for Clara Pemberton. But his opinion would have had no weight — he could hardly have expressed it without</p> | <p>Replace a character by writing the new one on top of it</p> | <p>Use a <code></code> without <code>rend</code> to wrap the text that was deleted, followed by an <code><add></code> to show what replaced it. Wrap both elements in <code><subst></code> to show that, together, the <code></code> and <code><add></code> create a substitution. Use the attribute <code>hand</code> and the attribute <code>rend</code> with the attribute <code>overwrite</code> in the <code><subst></code>. You do not need the attribute <code>hand</code> in the <code></code> or <code><add></code> because the hand in <code><subst></code> wraps and therefore includes both of them.</p> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>Tom Delamere would make a fit husband for Clara Pemberton <subst hand="#h01" rend="overwrite">. <add>B </add></subst>ut his opinion</p></pre> |
| l.c | <p>Encoded Example:</p> | <p>use lowercase instead of uppercase</p> | <p>In the case of this substitution, rather than writing out the actual character Chesnutt used an "l.c." to imply that he wants the lowercase character. Use a <code></code> with <code>rend</code> to wrap the text that was deleted, followed by an <code><add></code> with <code>place</code> to show what replaced it. In this case, he wrote "l.c." rather than the actual character, so our <code><add></code> uses a <code><supplied></code> text for the lowercase character. <code><supplied></code> requires the attribute <code>resp</code> with the value <code>cwca</code> to show that we at the CWCA supply the lowercase character rather than Chesnutt himself. Wrap both the</p> |

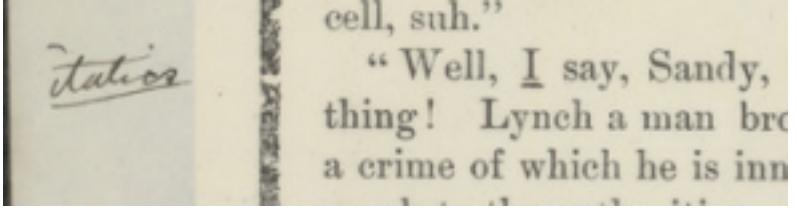
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| |  <p>Additional Example</p> <p>should resist, a different reasoning might But I will have no premeditated murder." Central and South America," observed the</p>  | <p><add> and in <subst> to show that, together, the and <add> create a substitution. In the <subst>, use hand and xml:id for the l.c. <metamark> to point to.</p> <pre><subst xml:id="s001" hand="#h02"><del rend="overstrike">S <add place="inline"><supplied resp="#cwca">s</supplied></add> </subst></pre> <p>To encode the l.c. metamark, use a <metamark> with function substitute and target. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand.</p> <pre><add place="left" hand="#h02"><metamark function="substitute" target="#s001">l.c.</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><subst xml:id="s001" hand="#h02"><del rend="overstrike">S<add place="inline"><supplied resp="#cwca">s</supplied></add></subst><add place="left" hand="#h02"><metamark function="substitute" target="#s001">l.c.</metamark></add></pre> |
| s.c. | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Use a normal capital instead of a small cap</p> <p>In the case of this substitution, rather than writing out the actual character Chesnutt used an "s.c." to imply that he wants the normal uppercase character instead of a small cap. Use a with rend to wrap the text that was deleted, followed by an <add> with place to show what replaced it. In this case, he wrote "s.c." rather than the actual character, so our <add> uses a <supplied> text for the lowercase character. <supplied> requires the attribute resp with the value cwca to show that we at the CWCA supply the lowercase character rather than Chesnutt himself. Wrap both the <add> and in <subst> to show that, together, the and <add> create a substitution. In the <subst>, use hand and xml:id for the l.c. <metamark> to point to.</p> <pre><subst xml:id="s001" hand="#h01">W <add place="inline"><supplied resp="#cwca">W</supplied></add> </subst></pre> <p>To encode the s.c. metamark, use a <metamark> with function substitute and target. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand.</p> |

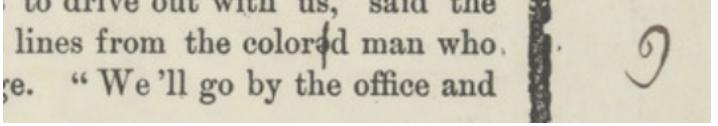
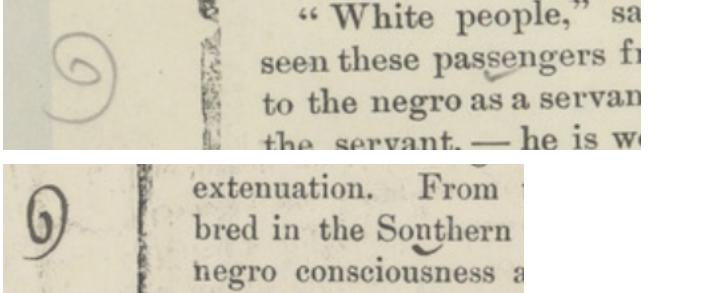
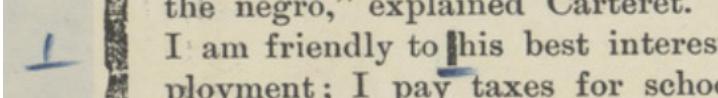
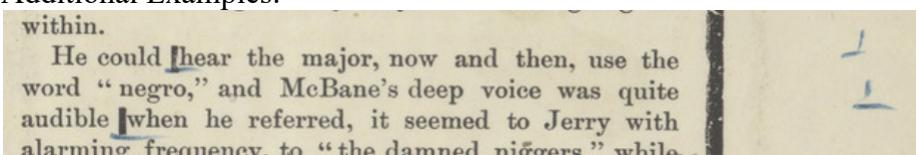
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| | | | <pre><add place="left" hand="#h01"><metamark function="substitute" target="#s001">s.c.</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>DO<add hand="#h01" place="below"><metamark function="substitute" target="#s001">&#711;</metamark></add> <subst xml:id="s001" hand="#h01">W <add place="inline"><supplied resp="#cwca">W</supplied></add> </subst> <add place="left" hand="#h01"><metamark function="substitute" target="#s001">s.c.</metamark></add>N THE</p></pre> |
| Cap | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | Use a capital instead of lowercase | <p>In the case of this substitution, rather than writing out the actual character Chesnutt used a “Cap” to imply that he wants the uppercase character instead of lowercase. Use a <code></code> with <code>rend</code> to wrap the text that was deleted, followed by an <code><add></code> with <code>place</code> to show what replaced it. In this case, he wrote “Cap” rather than the actual character, so our <code><add></code> uses a <code><supplied></code> text for the lowercase character.</p> <p><code><supplied></code> requires the attribute <code>resp</code> with the value <code>cwca</code> to show that we at the CWCA supply the lowercase character rather than Chesnutt himself. Wrap both the <code><add></code> and <code></code> in <code><subst></code> to show that, together, the <code></code> and <code><add></code> create a substitution. In the <code><subst></code>, use <code>hand</code> and <code>xml:id</code> for the Cap <code><metamark></code> to point to.</p> <pre><subst xml:id="s001" hand="#h01"> <del rend="overstrike">o <add place="inline"><supplied resp="#cwca">O</supplied></add> </subst></pre> <p>To encode the Cap metamark, use a <code><metamark></code> with <code>function</code> <code>substitute</code> and <code>target</code>. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="bottom" hand="#h01" rend="marked"><metamark function="substitute" target="#s001">Cap</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p><subst xml:id="s001" hand="#h01"> <del rend="overstrike">o<add place="inline"><supplied resp="#cwca">O</supplied></add></subst> <add place="bottom" hand="#h01" rend="marked"><metamark function="substitute" target="#s001">Cap</metamark></add>this there was scarcely any danger</p></pre> |

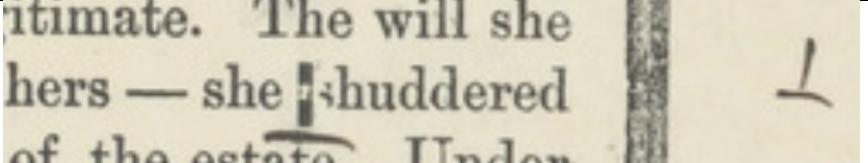
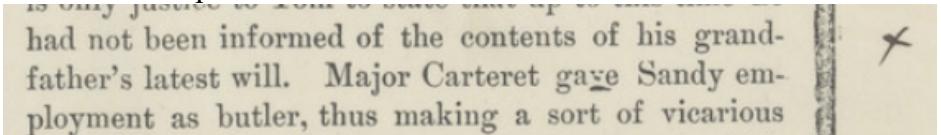
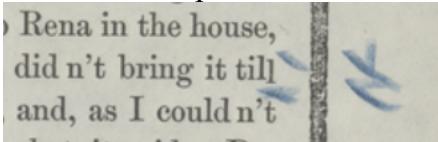
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| | | | |
| Triple underline | <p>Encoded Example</p>  | Even though he wrote them in lowercase, Chuck wants these uppercase | <p>As with other underlines, wrap the text in a <code><hi></code> with a <code>hand</code> and <code>rend</code>. For the <code>rend</code>, make the value a camelCase “<code>tripleUnderline</code>.”</p> <pre><hi hand="#h01" rend="tripleUnderline">Two Letters.</hi></pre> <p>* In the actual proofs, this becomes more complicated, but this example serves as baseline model for how to handle triple underlining.</p> |
| Single marginal addition for two in-text deletions | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>Additional Example:</p>  | <p>Use my one marginal mark to replace two nearby deletions</p> | <p>In this substitution, Chesnutt uses one marginal “<code>re</code>” to replace two in-text “<code>y</code>’s (rather than writing a “<code>re</code>” for each). Encoding the first <code><subst></code> is straightforward. Use a <code></code> with <code>rend</code> to wrap the text that was deleted, followed by an <code><add></code> with <code>place</code> and <code>xml:id</code> to show what replaced it (including the metamark here). Wrap both elements in <code><subst></code> to show that, together, the <code></code> and <code><add></code> create a substitution. Use the attribute <code>hand</code> in the <code><subst></code>.</p> <pre><subst hand="#h01"><del rend="overstrike">y<add place="right" xml:id="a016">re<metamark target="#a016" function="emphasize"/></metamark></add></add></subst></pre> <p>When you encode the second <code><subst></code>, encode the <code></code> the same way as the first time. However, when you encode the <code><add></code>, you won’t be able to say that he added another marginal mark. Instead, you will use an <code><add></code> with the attribute <code>sameAs</code> and the value of the <code>xml:id</code> from the first subst. Inside the <code><add></code>, you will include a <code><supplied></code> with the <code>resp</code> attribute and value of <code>#cwca</code>. Inside the <code><supplied></code>, repeat the initial <code><add></code>’s text without any additional encoding (including marking the solidus).</p> <pre><subst hand="#h01"><del rend="overstrike">y<add sameAs="#a016"><supplied resp="#cwca">re</supplied></add></subst></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre>de<subst hand="#h01"><del rend="overstrike">y<add place="right" xml:id="a016">re<metamark target="#a016" function="emphasize"/></metamark></add></subst>'d be a mix-up:&#8212;an' ef de<subst hand="#h01"><del rend="overstrike">y<add sameAs="#a016"><supplied resp="#cwca">re</supplied></add></subst></pre> |

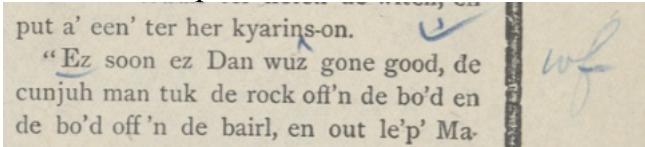
| | | Moves | |
|-----------------|---|--|---|
| t.r. with lasso | <p>Encoded Example #1:</p>  <p>Encoded Example #2:</p>  <p>Additional Examples:</p>  | <p>Move the circled character(s) to where the arrow drops it in the text or alternate the words in the up-down bend.</p> | <p>Both the word/phrase to be moved and the portion of the text in between where it is and where it should be moved need a <code><seg></code> with an <code>xml:id</code>.</p> <p><code><p>“I remember well when her mother<seg xml:id="t002"> in her youth</seg><seg xml:id="t001">, </seg> an ideally beautiful<p></code></p> <p>The in-line transposition marking (which we are calling a lasso) needs to be encoded as a <code><metamark></code> with <code>function transpose</code>, <code>targets</code> with the corresponding <code>id numbers</code>, and <code>rend lasso</code>. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <p><code><add hand="#h02" place="inline"><metamark function="transpose" target="#t001 #t002" rend="lasso"/></add></code></p> <p>Then, use <code><listTranspose></code>, listing the <code><seg></code>s in the order that Chesnutt indicates with two <code><ptr></code>s using <code>targets</code>.</p> <pre><listTranspose> <transpose> <ptr target="#t001"/> <ptr target="#t002"/> </transpose> </listTranspose></pre> <p>The marginal transposition (tr.) mark also needs to be encoded as a <code><metamark></code> with <code>target</code> and <code>function</code>. The value of <code>target</code> should include the <code>xml:ids</code> of both <code><seg></code>s involved in the transposition, and the value of <code>function</code> should be <code>transpose</code>. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <p><code><add hand="#h02" place="right"><metamark target="#t001 #t002" function="transpose">tr.</metamark></add></code></p> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <p><code><p>when her mother<seg xml:id="t002"> in her youth</seg><seg xml:id="t001">, </seg><add hand="#h02" place="inline"><metamark function="transpose" target="#t001 #t002" rend="lasso"/></add></code></p> |

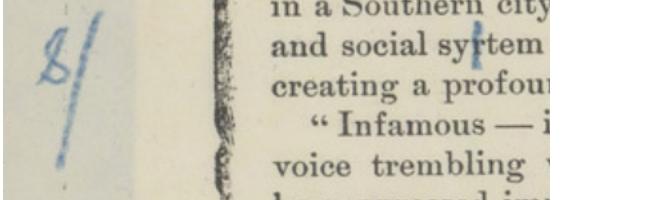
| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <pre> <listTranspose> <transpose> <ptr target="#t001"/> <ptr target="#t002"/> </transpose> </listTranspose><add hand="#h02" place="right"><metamark target="#t001 #t002" function="transpose">tr.</metamark></add> an ideally beautiful woman, of excellent family, married Daniel</p> </pre> <p>Together, the example in the second accompanying image looks like this (we include this because the lasso is rendered differently, as an up-down bend, but the encoding remains the same):</p> <pre> <p>"Well, thief, <seg xml:id="t004">you</seg> <seg xml:id="t003">are</seg><add hand="#h02" place="inline"><metamark function="transpose" target="#t003 #t004" rend="lasso"/></add> <listTranspose> <transpose> <ptr target="#t003"/> <ptr target="#t004"/> </transpose> </listTranspose><add hand="#h02" place="right"><metamark target="#t003 #t004" function="transpose">tr.</metamark></add> trying to strip the house before you leave it?"</p> </pre> |
|--|--|--|

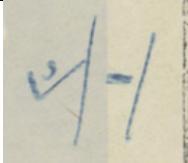
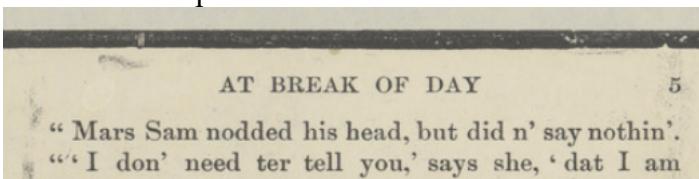
| Type adjustments | | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| italics |  | The word should be put in italics | <p>Chesnutt has decided he wants a word italicized by underlining it and writing “italics” in the margin. The first step is to encode the word in question, in this case “I” to reflect his underline. Wrap the word in the tag <code><hi></code> with a <code>hand</code> attribute, an <code>xml:id</code> attribute (make its <code>value</code> begin with a “j” for “adjust”), and a <code>rend</code> attribute with the value <code>underline</code>:</p> <pre> <hi rend="underline" xml:id="j034" hand="#h03">I</hi> </pre> <p>The marginal italics also needs to be encoded as a <code><metamark></code> with a <code>target</code> and <code>function</code>. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>. In this case, he also underlined the word “italics,” so the word needs to be wrapped in the tag <code><hi></code> a <code>rend</code> attribute with the value <code>underline</code>.</p> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | <pre><add place="left" hand="#h03"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j034"><hi rend="underline">italics</hi></metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><add place="left" hand="#h03"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j034"><hi rend="underline">italics</hi></metamark></add><hi rend="underline" xml:id="j034" hand="#h03">I</hi></pre> |
| swirl | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>to drive out with us, said the lines from the colored man who. e. "We'll go by the office and</p> | <p>the piece of type is upside down and should be turned upright</p> | <p>If the upside-down text is crossed out, it should be wrapped in <code><hi></code> including <code>hand</code>, <code>xml:id</code>, and <code>rend</code> with the value <code>overstrike</code>.</p> <pre><hi rend="overstrike" hand="#h02" xml:id="j003">e</hi></pre> <p>If the text is underlined rather than crossed out, use <code>rend</code> with the value <code>underline</code>.</p> |
| | <p>Additional Examples:</p>  <p>"White people," sa seen these passengers fi to the negro as a servan the servant. — he is w extenuation. From bred in the Southern negro consciousness a</p> | | <p>The marginal swirl (Unicode character <code>&#2537;</code>) also needs to be encoded as a <code><metamark></code> with a <code>target</code> and <code>function</code>. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="right" hand="#h02"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j003">&#2537;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>lines from the color<hi rend="overstrike" hand="#h02" xml:id="j003">e</hi><add place="right" hand="#h02"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j003">&#2537;</metamark></add>d </p></pre> |
| Underlined vertical bar | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>the negro," explained Carteret. " I am friendly to his best interests. ployment; I pay taxes for schools</p> <p>Additional Examples:</p>  <p>within. He could hear the major, now and then, use the word "negro," and McBane's deep voice was quite audible when he referred, it seemed to Jerry with alarming frequency, to "the damned negroes" while</p> | <p>A piece of type that has no character (a spacer) is showing. Depress the spacer so it's not inked next time.</p> | <p>The inked space can't be encoded as a character, so use an <code><anchor></code> with <code>xml:id</code> instead. That extra ink space is underlined, so the <code>anchor</code> needs to be wrapped in <code><hi></code> including <code>hand</code> and <code>rend</code> with the value <code>underline</code>.</p> <pre><hi rend="underline" hand="#h02"><anchor xml:id="j001"/></hi></pre> <p>The marginal uptack (Unicode character <code>&#8869;</code>) also needs to be encoded as a <code><metamark></code> with a <code>target</code> and <code>function</code>.</p> <pre><add hand="#h02" place="left"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j001">&#8869;</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> |

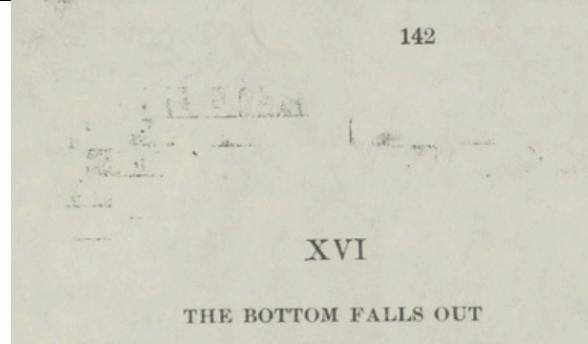
| | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|
| |  | | <p><p>I am friendly to <hi rend="underline" hand="#h02"><anchor xml:id="j001"/></hi><add hand="#h02" place="left"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j001">&#8869; </metamark></add>his best interests.</p></p> |
| cross | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Under-inked piece of type. Raise the type so it's inked next time.</p> | <p>The under-inked character is underlined, so it needs to be wrapped in <hi> including the attributes hand, xml:id, and rend with the value underline.</p> <p><hi rend="underline" hand="#h02" xml:id="j002">v</hi></p> <p>The marginal cross (Unicode character &#967;) also needs to be encoded as a <metamark> with a target and function and the value adjust. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand.</p> <p><add hand="#h02" place="right"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j002">&#967; </metamark></add></p> <p>Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this:</p> <p><p>Major Carteret ga<hi rend="underline" hand="#h02" xml:id="j002">v</hi><add hand="#h02" place="right"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j002">&#967; </metamark></add>e Sandy employment</p></p> |
| Alignment lines | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>The type has slipped and is crooked, fallen from its line, or slanted. Straighten out / align the line of type.</p> | <p>Wrap the text that Chesnutt has marked as slipped in a <hi> with an xml:id, a hand, and a rend. The value for rend will be “overline underline” with a space between the two words.</p> <p><hi rend="overline underline" hand="#h01" xml:id="j010">l</hi></p> <p>Next, encode the marginal horizontal alignment lines with an equal sign (=). The marginal mark is a <metamark> with a target of the previous xml:id and function and the value adjust. Because the metamark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <add> with the attributes place and hand.</p> <p><add hand="#h02" place="right"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j002">=</metamark></add></p> |

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| wf | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>Chesnutt sees that the wrong font is used here and wants the right one swapped in</p> | <p>First, take the word that uses the wrong font, highlighted with an underline, and wrap it in a <code><hi></code> with a <code>rend</code>, <code>hand</code>, and an <code>xml:id</code> using the next available <code>j</code> value.</p> <pre><hi rend="underline" hand="#h01" xml:id="j006">Ez</hi></pre> <p>Next, the “wf” metemark needs to be encoded as a <code><metamark></code> with a <code>target</code> and <code>function</code> and the value <code>adjust</code>. Because the metemark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add place="right" hand="#h01"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j006">wf</metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example looks like this</p> <pre><hi rend="underline" hand="#h01" xml:id="j006">Ez</hi> <add place="right" hand="#h01"><metamark function="adjust" target="#j006">wf</metamark></add></pre> |
|----|---|--|--|

| Other marks | | | |
|------------------|--|--|---|
| emphatic solidus | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  | <p>A solidus is commonly used for emphasis/to draw attention to the small marks that could get lost in the margin. They are also sometimes used to separate multiple marks (separatrix).</p> | <p>If there is a solidus accompanying a marginal notation, it needs to be encoded as its own <code><metamark></code>. <code><metamark></code> requires the attributes <code>target</code> and <code>function</code> with the value <code>emphasize</code>. Because the metemark is an addition to the original text, wrap it in <code><add></code> with the attributes <code>place</code> and <code>hand</code>.</p> <pre><add hand="#h02" place="left">s<metamark target="#a001" function="emphasize"></metamark></add></pre> <p>Together, the example in the first accompanying image looks like this:</p> <pre><p>and social sy<subst hand="#h02" xml:id="s003"> <del rend="overstrike">r <add place="left">s<metamark function="emphasize" target="#s003"/></add></subst>stem</p></pre> |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| |  <p>a dapper little gentleman with light-blue eyes and a Vandyke beard. He wore a frock coat, patent leather shoes, and a Panama hat. There were crowsfeet about his eyes, which twinkled with a hard and, at times, humorous shrewdness. He had sloping shoulders, small hands and feet, and walked with the lei-</p> | | |
| *A note about words split across pages | <p>THE COURTSHIP 69</p> <p>ss, Tryon would probably have lost excellent lady, worthy of all i, and he would have treated her ference and sedulous courtesy. l to be a young and handsome e that he admired most, he was gree of infatuation. His mother time wanted him to marry the of an old friend, a vivacious pped him. He had felt friendly her, but had shrunk from matriot want her badly enough to give. The war had interfered with hisough fairly well instructed, he had ollege. <u>He had felt, therefore,</u> see something of the world, and fling. Later on, when he got own, if Blanche were still in the ht marry, and sink to the humer old married people. The fact ary was visiting his mother during long absence had not operated at return to North Carolina. He g a very good time at Clarence, nce of several hundred miles, was being from any immediate dan- advent, however, he had seen life t glasses. His heart had thrilled this tall girl, with the ivory com- pling brown hair, and the inscruti-</p> <p>70 THE HOUSE BEHIND THE CEDARS</p> <p>table eyes. When he became bette with her, he liked to think that her tred mainly in himself; and in this far wrong. He discovered that she upper lip, and what seemed to him kissable mouth. After he had di Warwick's, subsequent to the tour lucky choice of Rena had put him at household footing with the family,— marriage changed entirely. <u>He fel</u> the duty, as well as the high an- lege of a young man <u>to marry</u> and pay his debt to society. When in sence he could not imagine how he templated the possibility of marriage Leary — she was utterly, entirely, a unsuited to him. For a fair man temperament, this stately dark girl mate. Even his mother would adm could only see Rena. To win girl for his wife would be a worthy crowned her Queen of Love and then she had ascended the throne. He would make her queen of his tress of his life.</p> <p>To Rena this brief month's court new education. <u>This fair young ma</u> crowned her queen, and honored he ladies in town; but since then assiduously upon her, had spoken so looked at her with shining eyes, and</p> | <p>A word split across a page break needs to recognize that break, unlike a normal line break.</p> | <p>When encoding a word split across two pages with a hyphen, you will need to use two <code><choice></code> elements: one around each part of the word on its respective page. The first <code><choice></code> will enclose an <code><orig></code> with the part of the word that is on that first page and its hyphen, followed by a <code><reg></code> with the entire word. and the <code><choice><orig>inscru-</orig><reg>inscrutable</reg></choice></code></p> <p>The second <code><choice></code> will enclose an <code><orig></code> with the part of the word on the second page, followed by an empty <code><reg></code>. You don't need anything in that second reg because you have already spelled out the entire word in the first one!</p> <p><code><choice><orig>table</orig><reg></reg></choice></code> eyes.</p> <p>Combined, the example with the formework break looks like this:</p> <p>and the <code><choice><orig>inscru-</orig><reg>inscrutable</reg></choice></code></p> <p><code><fw>70 THE HOUSE BEHIND THE CEDARS</fw></code></p> <p><code><choice><orig>table</orig><reg></reg></choice></code> eyes.</p> |
| *A note about forme works | <p>Encoded Example:</p>  <p>AT BREAK OF DAY 5</p> <p>" Mars Sam nodded his head, but did n' say nothin'. " "I don' need ter tell you," says she, 'dat I am</p> | | <p>When encoding forme works (the running head at the top of the page, which includes volume title or chapter title and the page number), wrap the text in a <code><fw></code> tag. Keep the text in all caps and on one line.</p> <p><code><fw>AT BREAK OF DAY 5</fw></code></p> |
| *A note about | <p>Encoded Example:</p> | | <p>When encoding chapter titles on the pages where chapters begin, wrap the chapter number in a <code><head></code> tag and the chapter title in all caps in a separate <code><head></code> tag.</p> |

chapter
titles



Together, the example in the accompanying image looks like this:
This example also includes a page number for the forme works.

<fw>142</fw>

<head>XVI</head>

<head>THE BOTTOM FALLS OUT</head>