Encoding Guidelines

# <text>

What is it?

The <text> tag contains all of the text on the manuscript. It is placed at the same level as the <teiHeader>.

Attributes

@*xml:id* The content of the @*xml:id* in the <text> tag is the document's idno number. These references are partly based on the original catalogue number used in the AMVC-Letterenhuis. The idno’s of the preliminary references are defined as follows:

Number of folder AMVC\_number of binder in folder\_type of document\_name of story

So the first typescript (A) of the frame story Sheherazade, located in binder 1 in folder B917 2bis is referred to as:

B917\_2bis\_B1\_tsA\_Sheherazade.

@*xml:lang* The content of the @*xml:lang* in the <text> is the document's main language. For instance, "nl" for Dutch (cf.: Nederlands).

@*xmlns* To indicate the namespace where a set of elements came from. [Not sure what this will be exactly for Brulez]

# <front>

What is it?

The <front> tag is an optional tag that contains the work's front matter (title pages, dedications, colophons, etc.; anything that comes before the [<body>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/encoding-text/147-2/) of the actual text).

# <body>

What is it?

The <body> tag contains the whole body of the text, except for its front matter (which is placed between [<front>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/?page_id=110) tags).

# <div>

What is it?

The <div> tag divides the [<front>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/encoding-text/front/) and [<text>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/encoding-text/text/) tags up in divisions of any kind (chapters, sections, pages, etc.).

Manuscripts, typescripts, print proofs and text editions contain one <div> for each page. Each <div> is accompanied by an @*type* with the value "page", an @*n* which refers to the number of the page (NOT the page number Brulez adds in the margins) and @*rend* with the value "recto". Because Brulez writes/types on the back of older documents, only one side of the paper contains 'relevant' text. Therefore, there are no verso sides. The <div>'s type is "page" might look like:

<div type="page" rend="recto" n="01r">...</div>

Notes contain one general <div> for each page. This page-<div> can in its turn contain a varying quantity of <div> tags according to the number of separate notes on the page. Brulez often writes different notes/loose jottings on one page dividing them by a horizontal line. By inserting a <div> for each note, we can separate these loose jottings from one another. These <div> tags are accompanied by a @*type* with the value "note" and an @*n* with the number of the note (eg.: "#01"). The <div>'s type is "note" might look like:

<div type="page" rend="recto" n="01r">

<div type="note" n="01">...</div>

</div>

Brulez sometimes pasted a note on a manuscript page. By doing so, the note became a part of the running manuscript text. These specific instances are transcribed with a @*type* is "patch":

<div type="page">

<div type="patch">[text]</div>

</div>

Attributes

@*type* It explains what kind of division the tag represents. Possible attribute values for the Digital Brulez are: type="page", type="note" and type="patch".

@*rend* If the <div>'s @*type* is "page", the @*rend* attribute indicates whether the page is recto (rend="recto") or verso (rend="verso"). Typically we only use this for the manuscript, not with patches or notes.

@*n* The @*n* attribute contains the number of the page or note, such as n="01".If the <div>'s type is "page", the @*n* attribute must be the same as the facsimile's name. This is usually the facsimile's page number followed by an r (for recto). For sheets that are unnumbered and later added by Brulez, we use the suffix - bis:

<div n=”03bis”>

# <head>

What is it?

The <head> tag contains a heading, such as the title of a section or division. If the <head> tag is used, it must come straight after a [<div>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/encoding-text/div/), as its first child. This tag can be accompanied by an @*type* and @*style*.

When the title is underlined, we will use the <hi> tag with an @*type* is "underlined", instead of adding a @*rend* to the <head>. <!--of toch beter een @rend toevoegen om de onderlijning aan te geven? Niet zeker? Is uniformiteit niet beter?-->

Attributes

@*type* The @*type* indicates whether the heading is a main title or a subtitle of the section or division. In other words, the value of the @*type* is either "main" or "sub".

@s*tyle* It contains an expression in some formal style definition language which defines the rendering or presentation used for this element in the source text. For the <head> this attribute is limited to the value "text-align: centre;", to indicate that the heading is centred in the source text.

# <fw>

What is it?

<fw> (forme work) contains a running head (e.g. a header, footer), catchword, or similar material appearing on the current page. The <[fw](http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-fw.html)> element is intended for cases where the running head changes from page to page. Therefore, we use it to transcribe the page numbers marked by Brulez (whether at the foot or at the top of the page). The <fw> is always accompanied by an @*type* and might also contain a @*rend*.

Some pages in the manuscript are clearly written at a different moment: they were numbered differently and later incorporated in the manuscript text. For instance, the pages 14r-18r of the frame story "Wat is liefde zonder verleiding": Brulez first numbered them 1-5 and later changed this to 12-16. This can be mentioned in a <note> to the <fw>.

Attributes

@*type* Classifies the material encoded. Within the Digital Brulez this material is limited to page numbers, hence the value: <fw type="pageNum"> .

@*rend* The @*rend* attribute within a <fw> can indicate the writing tool used to write/to type the page number. Yet, we only use this when the material differs from the dominant writing tool of the genetic document (cf.: blueblack ink for the manuscripts and notes, and black ink for the typescripts). At the moment we distinguish between 6 different writing tool renditions:

* + 1. **a normal pen**: < rend="blueblack ink">
    2. **a sharper pen**: < rend="deepblackink">
    3. **a** **grey pencil**: < rend="greypencil">
    4. **a** **blue pencil**: < rend="bluepencil">
    5. **a red pencil**: < rend ="redpencil">
    6. **a typewriter**: < rend="black ink>

However, the @*rend* can also refer to the specific marking of the page number. Brulez often adds a "└" before the actual number. If so, the @*rend* is attributed the "semi-boxed" value:

<fw type="pageNum" rend="semi-boxed">1</fw>

The @rend can take multiple values, so in cases where the writing tool differs from the dominant writing tool, the <fw> may look as follows: <fw type="pageNum" rend="semi-boxed" “redpencil”>1</fw>

# <p>

What is it?

The <p> tag is used to mark the paragraphs in the source text. Because Brulez always starts a new paragraph with an intended line, an @*style* is added with the value "textindent: 50px,". In conversations every sentence begins on a new, intended line, so we encode each new sentence of a conversation with a <p>.

There are, however, two exceptions to the dominant @*style* is "textindent: 50px;". The first, relates to Brulez' own divisions of the story: within one text Brulez marks different sections by using \*\*\*. Yet, if we transcribe these sections as <div>'s, it leads to problems due to overlapping hierarchies (eg.: if the section ends midway a page). Therefore, we transcribe Brulez' divisions of the stories with <p> with an @*style* is "text-align: centre; display blocks;", which looks like:

<p style="text-align: centre; display blocks;">\*\* <lb/> \* </p>

The second exception occurs in the transcriptions of the notes. Brulez separates different notes by inserting a horizontal line in the centre of the page. This line is transcribed by using <p> with an @*style* is "text-align: centre;", which will look like:

<p style="text-align: centre;">\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_</p>

Attributes

@*style* It contains an expression in some formal style definition language which defines the rendering or presentation used for this element in the source text. For <p> the value of this attribute is limited to "textindent: 50px;", "text- align: centre;" and "display blocks;", as abovementioned.

# <date>

What is it?

The <date> element indicates a date that was written onto the document. The <date> element must always be the direct child of a <p> tag.

# <s>

What is it?

The <s> tag contains a sentence in the manuscript. To make the edition's collation and Synoptic Sentence View tools work, we give each sentence a sentence number with an @*n.*

Attributes

@*n* The value of the @*n* starts with the IDNO (see the section above), followed by a sentence number:

<s n="B917\_2bis\_B5\_tsA\_Liefde,[0005]">

The sentence number is derived from base text. Usually this is the first edition, but because this edition does not contain all stories, we will use a later edition of *Sheherazade* as base text. This is the edition from 1946, the first complete edition of *Sheherazade*.

In the case of a sentence that eventually did not make it into the base text, take the number of the preceding sentence that did make it into the base text, add a vertical bar (**|**) and continue numbering. The first number should always consist of 4 digits: (**0001** and so on), the second number (after the vertical bar) should always consist of 3 digits: (**001** and so on).

@*rend* In manuscripts (not typescripts!), because we follow a more document-oriented hierarchy, we have to close all <s> tags before moving on to the next facsimile. Whenever a sentence continues on another facsimile (e.g. from "01r" to "02r"), we link these two parts of the sentence together by using the @*rend* attribute, adding the values "part1" and "part2" (and, in the case of extremely long sentences, "part3", "part4", etc.).These two <s>'s will later be turned into one for the Synoptic Sentence View.

Please remember to put an extra space after the last word of "part1" (here: 'sentence,'). If you don't, there will be no space between those words in the Synoptic Sentence View.

@*type* We distinguish three types of <s>'s:

* + 1. regular sentences (without a @*type* attribute),
    2. open variants (type="alternative"),

In case of an open variant or alternative reading, the inline variant is encoded as a <s> with a @*type* attribute "alternative". The other variant is encoded as an addition with a @*type* attribute. Both the <s type= "alternative"> and the <add type="alternative"> need an xml:id (eg.: "alt2") .

* + 1. transpositions (type="transposition").

A transposition takes place when the author indicates that the order of two scraps of text have to switch places. In this case, each 'scrap' will need a @*type* is "transposition" attribute, and a unique @*xml:id*. We define the value of the @*xml:id* at the moment as follows: the first transposition on page 3r of typescript A is

<xml:id=”trans1\_tsA\_03r”/>

We try to be consistent in using this structure: first the transposition number, followed by the manuscript or typescript, followed by the page number.

Don't be alarmed if the transposition is not immediately visualized: this visualization will only occur when we have declared the @*xml:ids* for transposition in the header.

# <lb/>

What is it?

The <lb/> element is an empty element that marks a line break, and so we put one at the end of every typographic line in the document. Normal linebreaks are encoded with <lb/>. Hyphenated words are encoded with <lb rend=”hyphen”/>.

Attributes

@rend To indicate that the author has split a word in two at the end of a sentence we use the value "hyphen". [will this later have an effect on the visualisation?]

# <unclear>

What is it?

The <unclear> tag indicates an uncertain reading. Especially when you've only just started encoding, <unclear> tags are your friends. It's always better to tag something as <unclear> that you're 'only' 90% certain of, than to commit to a possibly incorrect transcription. The document will be proof-read by yourself and your colleagues many times throughout the editing process, so there is plenty of time to minimize the number of <unclear> tags later on.

If you can hazard an educated guess regarding the content of the unclear passage, transcribe what you think it says between <unclear> tags.

For completely illegible words, we use a series of x's in between <unclear> tags:

1. x (= one illegible letter)
2. xx (= an illegible two-letter word)
3. xxx (= an illegible word of three letters or more)

This way, you will mainly have to count the number of words in an illegible passage, rather than their individual letters.

Finally, if you think you can read certain letters in an otherwise illegible word, you can combine letters with x's (again: maximum 3 x's in a row) in between <unclear> tags.

Attributes

@*reason* indicates why the material is hard to transcribe. This is an optional attribute and will only be used to mark instances where the <unclear> is caused by paper damage. Hence, the value "damage". [might be expanded later on, if we want to use the @reason on more occasions]

# <del>

What is it?

The <del> tag marks text that has been deleted in the by the author (scribe, proofreader, editor, etc.). For the <del> tag, the @*type*, @*hand*, @*rend*, and @*resp* attributes are obligatory.

Attributes

@*type* We distinguish 3 different types of deletions:

* + 1. **crossed out** text (type="crossedOut"),
    2. **overwritten** text (type="overwritten"),
    3. **instant** corrections (type="instant correction")

@*hand* The @*hand* attribute indicates the author of the addition. At the moment we distinguish between three different hands:

* + 1. handwritten deletions marked by Raymond Brulez (hand="#RB"),
    2. typewritten deletions marked by *anyone* – including Raymond Brulez (hand="#typist"),
    3. handwritten deletions *not* marked by Raymond Brulez (hand= "#unknown").

@*rend* The @*rend* attribute indicates the writing tool used to mark the deletion. At the moment we distinguish between 6 different writing tool renditions:

* + 1. Deletions made with **a normal pen**: <del rend="blueblack ink">
    2. Deletions made with **a sharper pen**: <del rend="deepblackink">
    3. Deletions made with **a** **grey pencil**: <del rend="greypencil">
    4. Deletions made with **a** **blue pencil**: <del rend="bluepencil">
    5. Deletions made with **a red pencil**: <del rend ="redpencil">
    6. Deletions made on **a typewriter**: <del rend="black ink>

@*resp* The @*resp* attribute indicates the person responsible for the deletion's transcription, and its value consists of a hashtag (**#**), followed by the transcriber's initials. Please use your own initials when transcribing a text, or correcting someone else's tags. (eg.: "#EB" for Elli Bleeker or "#SF" for Sarah Fierens).

# <delSpan>

What is it?

A so-called <delSpan/> denotes a larger passage that was cancelled in its entirety, or otherwise 'marked as used'. Because <delSpan/>s typically do not abide to the usual nesting rules, we cannot use normal start-and-end tags to mark these passages. Instead, we need to use two empty elements, and link them together to mark the extent of the deleted passage. The first of these two empty elements is the <delSpan/> element itself, which is further detailed below, and the second element is an <anchor/> element.

Attributes

@*spanTo* The value of the @*spanTo* attribute always starts with a hashtag, followed by the @*xml:id* of the corresponding <anchor/> element (see: [<anchor/>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/the-tags/encoding-text/anchor/)). The @*xml:id* is always formulated in the same way: first the manuscript or typescript, followed by the page number:

<delSpan spanTo="#ms\_03r">

If there are more than one <delSpan>'s on a page, the @*xml:id* is expanded with the chronological number of the <delSpan>. So, the second <delSpan> on page 03r of the manuscript is transcribed as:

<delSpan spanTo="#ms\_03r\_2">

@*type* We distinguish between four types of <delSpan> :

* + 1. passages crossed out by means of diagonal line (type="line")
    2. passages crossed out by means of a cross (type="cross")
    3. longer passages crossed out in the same manner as shorter passages: by means of a horizontal line (type="crossedOut")
    4. Brulez indicates that he used his notes by crossing them out with a diagonal line. Yet, because he does not really "deletes" these passages we gave this occurrence following value (type="used")

@*rend* Because Brulez uses different writing tools to cross out longer passages, we decided to add the @*rend*, which will indicate the writing material. To see which six writing tools are being used by Brulez, go to the section on <del>.

@*hand*

*[Are these two attributes really needed? Sometimes they were added in the transcriptions, sometimes not]*

@*resp*

# <anchor>

What is it?

An <anchor/> element is a reference point in the XML document, that can be used to point to by other elements. We use the <anchor/> almost exclusively as the second part of a <delSpan/>, which denotes a larger passage that was canceled in its entirety, or otherwise 'marked as used'. Because <delSpan/>s typically do not abide to the usual nesting rules, we cannot use normal start-and-end tags to mark these passages. Instead, we need to use two empty elements, and link them together to mark the extent of the deleted passage. The first of these two empty elements is the <delSpan/> element (see: [<delSpan>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/EncodingManual/the-tags/encoding-text/delspan/)), and the second element is an <anchor/> element, further detailed below.

Attributes

@*xml:*id For the possible values of the @*xml:id*. Apart from the usual rules for @*xml:id*s, it is of course important that the anchor's @*xml:id* has the same value (minus a hashtag) as the <delSpan>'s @*spanTo* value (see: [<delSpan/>](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/EncodingManual/the-tags/encoding-text/delspan/)).

The @*xml:id* is always formulated in the same way: first the manuscript or typescript, followed by the page number:

<anchor xml:id="ms\_03r">

If there are more than one <delSpan>'s on a page and hence more than one <anchor>, the @*xml:id* is expanded with the chronological number of the <delSpan>. So, the second <anchor> on page 03r of the manuscript is transcribed as:

<anchor xml:id="ms\_03r\_2">

# <add>

What is it?

The <add> tag marks additions that have been inserted in the by the author (scribe, proofreader, editor, etc.).

Attributes

@*place* We distinguish 8 different types of additions:

1. additions in **the left margin** of the text (place="marginleft"),
2. additions in **the right margin** of the text (place="marginright"),
3. additions in **the bottom margin** of the text (place="marginbottom"),
4. additions in **the top margin** of the text (place="margintop")
5. **supralinear** additions (place="supralinear")
6. **infralinear** additions (place="infralinear")
7. **inline** additions (place="inline")
8. **overwritten** additions (place="overwritten")

@*hand* The @*hand* attribute indicates the author of the addition. At the moment we distinguish between three different hands:

* + 1. handwritten deletions marked by Raymond Brulez (hand="#RB"),
    2. typewritten deletions marked by *anyone* – including Raymond Brulez (hand="#typist"),
    3. handwritten deletions *not* marked by Raymond Brulez (hand= "#unknown").

@*rend* The @*rend* attribute indicates the writing tool used to mark the deletion. At the moment we distinguish between 6 different writing tool renditions:

* + 1. Additions made with **a normal pen**: <add rend="blueblack ink">
    2. Additions made with **a sharper pen**: <add rend="deepblackink">
    3. Additions made with **a grey pencil**: <add rend="greypencil">
    4. Additions made with **a blue pencil**: <add rend="bluepencil">
    5. Additions made with **a red pencil**: <add rend ="redpencil">
    6. Additions made on **a typewriter**: <add rend="black ink>

@*resp* The @*resp* attribute indicates the person responsible for the deletion's transcription, and its value consists of a hashtag (**#**), followed by the transcriber's initials. Please use your own initials when transcribing a text, or correcting someone else's tags. (eg.: "#EB" for Elli Bleeker or "#SF" for Sarah Fierens).

@*type* The @*type* attribute  is only used in the case of open variants, in which case its value is "alternative". For more information, [see the @*type* is "alternative" section of the description of the <seg> tag](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/the-tags/encoding-text/seg/).

# <hi>

What is it?

The <hi> element marks a passage that was highlighted in the original document (in most cases by the author).

In some cases, Brulez crossed the highlight out. If so, we make following suggestion to transcribe it:

<hi rend="u" xml:id="a1"<undo target="#a1" rend="dotted"/></hi>

Attributes

@*rend* We distinguish 10 different types of highlights:

1. italics (rend="i")
2. bold (rend="b")
3. boxed (rend="boxed")

The value "boxed" is used whenever a (square) box is drawn around the text.

1. circled (rend="circled")

The value "circled" is used whenever a more rounded box is drawn around the text.

1. connected (rend="connect")

The value "connect" is used when an added hyphen is used to delete the space between two words. In this case, the <hi> tags should be placed around the deleted space.

1. doubly connected (rend="updownconnect")

The value "updownconnect" is used in the same way as the "connect" value, with the difference that the space is now deleted by means of two hyphens.

1. indented (rend="indented")

The value "indented" is used when a larger space is left between two words (or signs) than strictly necessary. You can use the values "indented", "indented2", "indented3", or "indented4", and see which indent approximates the relative length of the actual whitespace best. Using a series of 'spaces' instead of the <hi rend="indent"> tag does not work, because the XSLT will normalize all excessive spaces in the visualization.

1. superscript (rend="sup" – ONLY if distinct from a supralinear <add>)
2. underlined with a straight line (rend="u") [Is er een specifieke reden om toch "underlined" te nemen? Ik vind BDMP zijn korte "u" goed.]
3. underlined with a wavy line (rend="u2")

# <note>

What is it?

The <note> tag contains an editorial note, for instance for identifying intertextual references. When they are used, they are standardized as much as possible, following a specific textual pattern.

[maybe add this textual pattern later on]

# <space>

What is it?

Brulez sometimes left some open space in a sentences, for example because he was not sure about a word. The <space> indicates the location of a significant space in the text.

<space type="postponed"> </space>

Larger spaces without any marks get an additional @*quantity* and @*unit*.

<space type="postponed" unit="characters" quantity="5">

If the space is later overwritten with one or more words:

<del><space type="postponed"> </space></del> <add>[new words]</add><note>Brulez liet hier ruimte open om later in te vulen.</note>

Attributes

@*type* mostly Brulez leaves an open space, because he is unsure about a word. In a way, he is postponing the act of writing the word. Hence, the @*type* always has the value "postponed". [sometimes our transcriptions say "postponing", which are we going to choose? Once I also came a cross "hesitation", but to me that seems to be the same value as "postponed", not?]

@*unit* names the unit used for the measurement. In most cases, the value will be "characters" or "lines". [once the unit "chars" is used, is this a short form for "characters" or another value?]

@*quantity* specifies the length in the units specified.

# <gap>

What is it?

indicates a point where material has been omitted in a transcription, whether for editorial reasons described in the TEI header, as part of sampling practice, or because the material is illegible, invisible, or inaudible.

Attributes

@*unit* names the unit used for the measurement. In most cases, the value will be "characters" or "lines". [once the unit "chars" is used, is this a short form for "characters" or another value?]

@*quantity* specifies the length in the units specified.

@*reason* indicates why the material is hard to transcribe (eg.: illegible).

# < choice>

What is it?

The <choice> element groups one or more alternative encodings for the same piece of text together. We only use it to encode obvious spelling errors in the documents. Also if Brulez made alterations which outcome is eventually incorrect, we will treat the error as a spelling mistake. The original error will be encoded in its first direct child: the <sic> element, while the corrected version will be encoded in <choice>'s second direct child: the <corr> element. As such, the <choice> element links the error and correction together.

**Note**: Brulez does not always finish words in the manuscripts and notes, perhaps out of carelessness or haste. The result of his actions are incorrect words, but they are not encoded with <sic/><corr/>, because he did not make a "proper" spelling mistake. Therefore, the letters are given in a <supplied>: see later on.

# <sic>

What is it?

The <sic> element is used to identify spelling errors in the documents. It is the first direct child of the choice element, which groups the encoding for the error (in the <sic> element) together with that of the edited correction (in the <corr> element).

# <corr>

What is it?

The <corr> element is used to identify spelling errors in the documents. It is the second direct child of the choice element, which groups the encoding for the error (in the <sic> element) together with that of the edited correction (in the <corr> element). We base these corrections on the spelling conventions at the time, not modern Dutch spelling.

# <supplied>

What is it?

<supplied> signifies text supplied by the transcriber or editor for any reason; for example because the original cannot be read due to physical damage, or because of an obvious omission by the author or scribe. In most cases, this element will be used when Brulez forgot to finish a word due to hastiness or carelessness.

De sultan keek naar de flamin<supplied>gos</supplied>

# <retrace>

What is it?

contains a sequence of writing which has been retraced, for example by over-inking, to clarify or fix it. Brulez often over-inks words in his typescripts when the letters are printed very vaguely.

Attributes

[zou het niet goed zijn om een @rend toe te voegen aan het element, om zo aan te geven wanneer Brulez in het typoscript woorden met een pen overschrijft?]

# <metamark>

What is it?

The <metamark> element contains a graphic or written sign, that indicates how the text should be written (rather than forming part of the actual text). This includes letters or other signs that indicate where a piece of text should be inserted. These <metamark>'s are accompanied by @*function*.

In many cases, Brulez wrote the sign with another writing tool than the main text (cf.: blueblack ink for the manuscripts and notes, and black ink for the typescripts). Because in most cases, this is an indication that Brulez added the sign in a later writing phase, the <metamark> will be contained by an <add>. An example:

<add place="marginleft" hand="#RB" rend="redpencil" resp="#SF"><metamark>X</metamark></add>

We could have opted to add an @*rend* and an @*place* to the <metamark> to transcribe this textual phenomenon, but by containing the element with an <add>, we also convey the information that the sign was probably added later on.

However, there are three textual instances when the <metamark> is used differently. The first, is when Brulez writes an accolade which covers several lines of the text. in such cases, we will use a self-contained <metamark/> which accompanied by a @*rend* is "line" and an @*target* referring to the manuscript page. An example can be found on the MS page 05r of 'Wat is liefde zonder verleiding', this accolade is transcribed as:

<add place="marginleft" hand="#RB" rend="redpencil" resp="#EB"><metamark rend="line" target="#ms\_05r"/>

The second exception can be found in the transcriptions of the MS and notes. On some of these documents, Brulez adds a letter (A-F) in blue or red pencil. These letters refer to the schematic overview / structure of the story which Brulez often made to structure his notes and paralipomena. They are encoded as <metamark> with a reference to the xml:id of the sentence or page of the schematic overview. For instance:

<metamark ref="#B917\_2bis\_B5\_tsA\_Liefde, [0005]>A</metamark>

Finally, Brulez also had the tendency to add page numbers in the margins of some of his typescripts. Most stories have more than one typescript and each time, one of these typescripts contains page numbers in the left margin. These added page numbers are the same as the page numbers of the first publication in 1932 (Steendlandt-edition). Brulez added these to indicate to the printer where each new page should begin and end. He does this by adding the exact number in the margin (eg.:9) and by linking this number to this sign "**˩**" in the running text. We have opted to transcribe the sign within the running text as a self-contained <metamark/> that is anchored to the number in the margin, which is transcribed with a "normal" <metamark>. The first <metamark/> is therefore attributed with an @*ref* and the <metamark> in the margin with the appropriate @*xml:id*. This looks like:

[some text] <metamark ref="#ts-fol-02r-margin1"/> <metamark xml:id="ts-folio-02r-margin1>9</metamark> [some text]

Attributes

@*function* characterizes the function of the metamark. We distinguish 5 different types of function, namely:

1. **Disconnect**

where two words are written or typed to close together and separated with the marking "\" (usually in the typescripts).

De Sultan<metamark function="disconnect">\</metamark>zei

1. **Transposition**

**[**zijn deze twee values niet hetzelfde: beiden om een paragraaf te verplaatsen naar een andere plek: kan je dan zelfs niet beter een gewone transposition gebruiken?]

1. **Reorder**
2. **Insertion**

when Brulez adds an "X" inline or in the margins to indicate where an <add> should be inserted in the text.

<metamark function="insertion">X</metamark>

1. **Deletion**

when Brulez adds "₰" (HTML entity: &#8368;) in the margins to indicate that the marked passage should be deleted.

<metamark function="deletion">&#8368;</metamark>

@*rend* To indicate that Brulez used a normal accolade, we add the value "line".

@*target* [not sure what this does.]

@*ref* The value is made up from an hashtag and the xml:id of the the sentence or page of the schematic overview, or to the <metamark> containing the page number you are referring to. (see given examples)

@*xml:id* The @*xml:id* consists of: the type of document (cf.: ts) - the specific format of the document (cf.: fol or qua) - the page number - margin[number indicating whether this is the 1st, 2nd, ... added page number on the specific page]. When constructing the @*ref* you just add an hashtag to the xml:id.

# <figure>

What is it?

A <figure> is any kind of graphic illustration. We mostly use it to encode the [doodles](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/the-tags/what-to-do-with/doodles/) and [marks](http://uahost.uantwerpen.be/bdmp/index.php/diagram/) that can be found in the manuscripts.

Attributes

@*type* characterizes the type of <figure>. At the moment, we distinguish two different functions, namely "mark" and "doodle". We might extend this list later on.

@*xml:id* The @*xml:id* attribute holds a unique identifier for the figure. We like to encode the MS number, the page number and the fact that it's a doodle or a mark within this @*xml:id*. So, the marking on page 35r of the manuscript of 'Wat is liefde zonder verleiding', will be transcribed as:

B917\_2a\_35r\_mark

# <figDesc>

What is it?

(description of figure) contains a brief prose description of the appearance or content of a graphic figure, for use when documenting an image without displaying it. Each <figure> should be accompanied with the <figDesc>.

# <table>

What is it?

Brulez often makes little calculations in the margins of his notes and manuscripts. We have opted to transcribe these calculation by means of a <table>, which contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns. Hence each <table> is accompanied by an @*rows* and an @*cols*, indicating the quantity of columns and rows. Each <table> also contains a series of <row>'s in accordance to the number of rows indicated in the @*rows*. In its turn, each <row> contains a series of <cell>'s in agreement with the number of columns. So following sum:

10 + 11 21

will be transcribed as:

<table rend="pencil" rows="3" cols="3"> <row role="data"> <cell role="data"> </cell> <cell role="data">1</cell> <cell role="data">0</cell> </row> <row role="data"> <cell role="data">+</cell> <hi rend="u><cell role="data">1</cell> <cell role="data">1</cell></hi> </row> <row role="data"> <cell role="data"> </cell> <cell role="data">2</cell> <cell role="data">1</cell> </row> </table>

Attributes

@*rows* indicates the number of rows in the table.

@*cols* indicates the number of columns in the table.

@*rend* an optional attribute, which will be used when the writing tool used for the calculation differs from the dominant writing material (cf.: blueblack ink for the manuscripts and notes, and black ink for the typescripts).

# <row>

What is it?

contains one row of a table. The element is always accompanied by an @*role* with value "data".

Attributes

@*role* indicates the kind of information held in this row or in each cell of this row. Within the Digital Brulez, this will be limited to the value "data".

# <cell>

contains one cell of a table. The number of <cell>'s is determined by the number of columns. It is possible that some of the <cell>'s only contain a whitespace and no real data (see above mentioned example) .

@*role* indicates the kind of information held in this cell or in each cell of this row. Within the Digital Brulez, this will be limited to the value "data".

# <handshift/>

What is it?

A  <handshift/> element marks a place in the document where a change in the writing tool indicates that a previous writing session has ended, and a new session has begun.

Attributes

@*new* The value of the @*new* attribute refers to the new writing tool that is being used. It starts with a hashtag (**#**), which is followed by the writing tool.

# <signed>

What is it?

contains the closing, handwritten signature appended to the ending of a manuscript, typescripts and print proofs.

ISSUES

- 99% van alle gevallen hebben we voor <add>'s in de kantlijn gewoon dezelfde values gebruikt als de BDMP. Soms werd er toch ook nog een extra specificatie toegevoegd zoals: place="marginleftbelow". Gaan we die extra specificatie overal doorvoeren?

- Bij de <hi> kwam ik plots een @rend tegen met value "underline grey pencil". Ik begrijp waarom dit gedaan werd, maar is er geen betere oplossing zodat het type van lijn ("u") niet gecombineerd moet worden met het schrijfmateriaal? Bijvoorbeeld een "u3" introduceren waarbij dan bedoeld wordt een toegevoegde rechte lijn in potlood?