XML Encoding Guidelines

New Variorum Shakespeare Series

Version: 2.1.1
2011-11-07

Contents

About This Guide

This documentation describes the XML encoding of the MLA's New Variorum Shakespeare series. The encoding scheme described here follows the P5 version of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines, with a few TEI-conformant customizations. This documentation is intended for encoders of future NVS volumes, and assumes a basic understanding of XML markup (elements, attributes, entity references, validity, etc.) and of the TEI.

The section entitled "Organization of the XML Documents" describes how the various XML files that make up the edition are organized, named, and related to one another. The section entitled "General Encoding" describes the encoding of basic features that appear throughout the document. The remaining sections describe the encoding features which are particular to each section of the NVS volume.

Organization of the XML Documents

- *Driver File*
  The main driver file is named "xx_driver.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_driver.xml"). This file contains a structural skeleton for the entire NVS edition, including the XML and document type declarations, the root element (<TEI>), the <teiHeader> (and all of its content), and the top-level <text>, <body> and <back> elements. The various parts of the edition are contained in associated files which are referenced using XInclude as follows:

```
<text>
 <xi:include href="coe_front.xml" xpointer="front"/>
 <body>
  <xi:include href="coe_playtext.xml" xpointer="div_playtext"/>
  <xi:include href="coe_textualnotes.xml" xpointer="div_textualnotes"/>
  <xi:include href="coe_commentary.xml" xpointer="div_commentary"/>
 </body>
 <back>
  <xi:include href="coe_appendix.xml" xpointer="div_appendix"/>
  <xi:include href="coe_bibliography.xml" xpointer="div_biblio"/>
  <xi:include href="coe_index.xml" xpointer="div_index"/>
  <xi:include href="coe_endpapers.xml" xpointer="div_endpapers"/>
 </back>
</text>
```

  Each xpointer attribute points to the unique identifier of a specific element in the specified XML document; this targeted element will be inserted into the driver file when the XInclude instruction is processed. See the section on encoding the driver file for more information.

- *Front*
  This file is named "xx_front.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_front.xml"). It contains the copyright page, Table of Contents, Preface, Plan of the Work, and the various title pages. The endpapers are not included here (see below). The element in this file which contains the referenced content is <front xml:id="front">. See the section on encoding the Frontmatter for more information.

- *Play Text*
  The play text is contained within the file named "xx_playtext.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_playtext.xml"). The element in this file which contains the referenced content is . See the section on encoding the Play Text for more information.

- *Textual Notes*
  The textual notes are contained within the file named "xx_textualnotes.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_textualnotes.xml"). The element in this file which contains the referenced content is . See the section on encoding the Textual and Commentary Notes for more information.

- *Commentary Notes*
  The commentary notes are contained within the file named "xx_commentary.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_commentary.xml"). The element in this file which contains the referenced content is . See the section on encoding the Textual and Commentary Notes for more information.
- *Appendix*
  The Appendix is contained within the file named "xx_appendix.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_appendix.xml"). The element in this file which contains the referenced content is . See the section on encoding the Appendix for more information.
- *Bibliography*
  The Bibliography is contained within the file named "xx_bibliography.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_bibliography.xml").The element in this file which contains the referenced content is . See the section on encoding the Bibliography for more information.
- *Index*
  The Index is contained within the file named "xx_index.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_index.xml"). The element in this file which contains the referenced content is . See the section on encoding the Index for more information.
- *Endpapers*
  The Endpapers are contained within the file named "xx_endpapers.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_endpapers.xml"). The element in this file which contains the referenced content is . See the section on encoding the End Papers for more information.
- *Figures*
  The figures for this edition are contained within the folder named "xx_figures" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_figures"). Each figure is saved in SVG format to permit flexible scaling, and is referenced by a URI contained in the url attribute of the relevant <graphic> element.

General Encoding

Structural Components

Divisions of the Text

All major sections of the text (i.e. sections significant enough to have a section heading) are encoded with the element. All elements carry an xml:id attribute with a unique value (please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier). Additionally, all elements carry a type attribute, with the exception of those used to encode source texts in the appendix. The values for the type attribute are members of a controlled list, with the following values:

- "act": an act in the play text
- "appendix": the Appendix
- "bibliography": the Bibliography
- "castlist": the castlist in the play text
- "commentary": the Commentary Notes
- "copyright": the copyright page
- "endpapers": the endpapers as a whole
- "end_editions": the Editions Collated section of the endpapers
- "end_editions_main": the main subsection of the Editions Collated section
- "end_editions_other": the "other" subsection of the Editions Collated section
- "end_symbols": the "symbols used" section of the endpapers
- "end_sigla": the "Sigla and Symbols" section of the endpapers
- "index": the Index
- "level1": the top-level within the appendix
- "level2": the next nesting level of within the appendix
- "level3": the next nesting level of within the appendix
- "level4": the next nesting level of within the appendix
- "level5": the next nesting level of within the appendix
- "level6": the next nesting level of within the appendix
- "level7": the next nesting level of within the appendix
- "playtext": the play text
- "preface": the Preface
- "potw": the Plan of the Work
- "scene": a scene in the play text
- "textualnotes": the Textual Notes
- "toc": the Table of Contents

Headings

All headings for sections of any kind are encoded with <head>. The rend attribute is only used to preserve basic renditional information for <head> elements within a source text (e.g. alignment, italicization). Otherwise, renditional information for output is derived from the parent element (or from the value of the type attribute on , if is the parent element). In some cases, the rendition of a <head> in a source document or in the play text will be so specific that it should not be encoded, but is rather left for special attention by those preparing the formatting for the edition.

All headings are represented in normal title case, with the conversion to other cases handled at the time of rendition.

Quotations

Quotations are encoded with the <quote> element. Block quotations carry a rend="block" attribute. If a block quotation properly belongs to the previous paragraph, then it is nested within the <p> element:

```
<p>[First paragraph]:

    <quote rend="block">Text of quote here</quote></p>

<p>[Next paragraph]</p>
```

If, on the other hand, the paragraph continues after the block quote, then the text following the <quote> element is encoded as part of the same <p> element. For legibility in the XML source code, two returns are entered before and after the <quote rend="block"> element, even though the <p> element is one in which white space is significant (consistency with this whitespace will facilitate its removal at the time of rendition).

The <cit> element is used to group together a quotation and its accompanying citation, so that the connection between the two is made explicit. The <cit> element is only used in cases where the citation follows the quotation directly, without any intervening text. The citation is encoded with <bibl>:

```
<cit><quote>Text of quote here</quote> <bibl>Bibliographic reference here</bibl></cit>
```

Quoted material in a foreign language is typically accompanied by a translation. The original quotation and the translation are encoded in separate <quote> elements. The <quote> element surrounding the original quotation carries two attributes: xml:id and xml:lang (the latter identifies the language of the quotation and must match one of the <language> elements listed in the <langUsage> element of the TEI header). The translation is also encoded using <quote>, with a type="trans" attribute identifying it as a translation. It also carries a corresp attribute which points to the xml:id of the original quote, thereby linking the two and indicating that the second is a translation of the first. The format of the xml:id attribute follows the format specified for <quote> in the section on unique identifiers. For example:

```
<quote xml:id="quote_002" xml:lang="la">Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus</quote>—loosely,
<quote type="trans" corresp="#quote_002">the cuckold is the last to know</quote>
```

```
<quote xml:id="quote_235" xml:lang="la">Ne trahite, vestros ipsa praecedam gradus</quote>
(<quote type="trans" corresp="#quote_235">Drag me not, I will precede your going</quote>)
```

```
<quote>... the title-page bears the tag <quote xml:id="quote_003" xml:lang="la">temporis filia
veritas</quote> [<quote type="trans" corresp="#quote_003">truth is the daughter of
time</quote>]. Certainly ...</quote>
```

Occasionally a single quotation may be broken into several parts, usually because a quotation straddles paragraph elements. Each part of a multi-part quotation is encoded in a separate <quote> element, with each

carrying a part attribute. The value of part for the first part is "I" (for "initial"). The value of part for all of the middle parts (there may be zero or more of these) is "M" (for "medial"). The value of part for the final part is "F" (for "final").

```
<p>Some text. <quote part="I">Initial part of the quote</quote></p>
<p><quote part="M">A Medial part of the quote</quote></p>
<p><quote part="M">A Medial part of the quote</quote></p>
<p><quote part="F">Final part of the quote</quote></p>
```

If a given <quote> element is targeted by an internal reference, it needs to be given a unique identifier (please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier). The numbering of these unique identifiers does not need to be in any specific order: assign the numbers in sequence as needed to complete the encoding of an internal reference.

Lists

Lists are encoded with the <list> element, and each individual item is encoded with the <item> element.

The optional type attribute is used to specify a prefix for each item: "bulleted" means that each item is preceded by a bullet; "ordered" means that the items are ordered, with an ordering prefix of the type specified in the rend="listPrefix()" attribute. The possible values inside the parentheses are: "1" (arabic numerals); "a" (lowercase letters); "A" (uppercase letters); "i" (lowercase Roman numerals); "I" (uppercase Roman numerals).

Please note that the rend attribute, here as elsewere, may have multiple values separated by whitespace. See the section on the rend attribute for more information.

Lists with identical rendition may be associated (for formatting purposes) by the optional rendition attribute. The value of this attribute is an ad hoc keyword identifying the grouping (e.g. rendition="normal", or rendition="outdent"). These values are for convenience only and are not controlled by the schema. If a list is unique in its renditional treatment, then omit the rendition attribute. Rendition in these cases will need to key on the unique value of the xml:id attribute of the <list> element.

Each list has an xml:id attribute (please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier).

Some examples of the encoding of <list>:

- A simple list identified as belonging to the "normal" list class:

  ```
  <list xml:id="list_app_001" rendition="normal">[...]</list>
  ```

- An ordered list with lower-case letter prefixes:

  ```
  <list xml:id="list_app_006" type="ordered" rend="listPrefix(a)">[...]</list>
  ```

- An ordered list with upper-case roman numeral prefixes, identified as a member of the "outdent" list class (presumably to indicate that each line carries a hanging indent):

  ```
  <list xml:id="list_app_006" type="ordered" rend="listPrefix(I)" rendition="outdent">[...]</list>
  ```

Tables

Tables are encoded with the <table> element, within which the table is represented as a series of <row> elements (ordered from the top to the bottom of the table). Each <row> contains a series of <cell> elements (ordered from left to right within the row).

The <table> element carries rows and cols attributes to specify the number of rows and columns, respectively. If a <row> or <cell> functions as a label, then it is given a role="label" attribute/value pair. The following is an example of a three-column table with three rows: the top row contains the labels for the columns ("Title", "Author", and "Date") and the other two rows contain data:

```
<table xml:id="table_app_009" rows="3" cols="3">
  <row role="label"><cell>Title</cell><cell>Author</cell><cell>Date</cell></row>
  <row><cell>The Rover</cell><cell>Behn</cell><cell>1677</cell></row>
  <row><cell>The Changeling</cell><cell>Middleton</cell><cell>1622</cell></row>
</table>
```

Each table has a unique xml:id attribute (please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier).

As with <list>, <table> may carry a rendition attribute to identify multiple tables with identical rendition for convenience of formatting (the value of the rendition attribute would be an ad hoc keyword). If a table has a unique rendition, however, this attribute is omitted, and rendition should key on the unique value of the xml:id attribute of the table.

Figures

The <figure> element is used both for illustrations in the NVS edition and for representations of graphical content in the source materials (for instance, in the Appendix). Figures from a source text will not have any associated graphical content: they function merely to mark the location and carry a description of the graphical content. In this case, the encoding is very simple:

```
<figure><figDesc rend="print">[ornament]</figDesc></figure>
```

The enclosed <figDesc> element has a rend="print" attribute, which indicates that the content of <figDesc> should be printed.

Figures for which there is an associated graphic take the following form:

```
<figure xml:id="fig_002">
 <graphic url="coe_figures/fig2.svg"/>
 <head>An optional heading.</head>
 <p>An optional caption.</p>
 <figDesc>A description of the graphic.</figDesc>
</figure>
```

Each <figure> of this type (with an associated graphic) carries an xml:id attribute (please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier).

The first child element is <graphic>, with a url attribute containing a URI pointing to the graphic file; the <head> is optional; <p> is optional, and contains the caption; <figDesc> is required, and contains a description of the graphic.

Verse

As discussed in more detail below, no distinction is made between verse and prose within the play text, with the exception of embedded songs. However, quotations and excerpts of verse may appear in the commentary notes, the appendix, and potentially elsewhere in the volume.

Where verse appears in these contexts, it is encoded using the <lg> element to group together the set of verse lines, and each individual verse line is encoded with <l>:

```
<lg type="poem" xml:id="sonnet18">
  <l>Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?</l>
  <l>Thou art more lovely and more temperate.</l>
  [...]
</lg>
```

The type attribute has the following possible values: "poem", "stanza", "song". An <lg type="poem"> or <lg type="song"> may contain one or more <lg type="stanza"> elements. The "song" value is used for verse that is explicitly identified as a song; all other instances are encoded as "poem".

All <lg> elements in the play text (with the exception of those <lg> elements which are enclosed in another <lg>) carry an xml:id attribute. Line groups elsewhere in the edition only take an xml:id attribute as needed for linking. Please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier.

If the text on a given line is indented exceptionally (e.g. a partline in quoted verse), then use the rend="indent()" attribute/value pair with the amount of indentation specified within the parentheses (using ems):

```
<lg type="poem">
[...]
<l>At sixteen years of age she was</l>
<l rend="indent(2em)">The prettiest Nimph</l>
<l>That trod on grass;</l>
[...]
</lg>
```

Embedded Source Texts

If a source text is presented in its entirety, or in a form sufficiently complete to have internal structure, then it is enclosed in a <floatingText> element.

Each <floatingText> element is given a unique identifier (please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier).

Each <floatingText> element must have a <body> (which contains the main part of the source text), and may contain either or both <front> and <back> elements. The former contains any frontmatter (such as titles, bylines, epigraphs), and the latter contains any backmatter.

The <front> element may contain any of the following:

- <byline>: contains the primary statement of responsibility for the source text; may enclose one or more <docAuthor> elements.
- <castList>: contains a cast list.
- : encloses major parts of the front matter (e.g. an introduction or dedication); these elements always carry a unique identifier (please see the section below on unique identifiers for the form of the identifier).
- <docAuthor>: contains the name of an author of the source text.
- <docDate>: contains a date of publication for the source text.
- <docImprint>: contains imprint information for the source text.
- <docTitle>: contains the title of the source text; each part of the title is enclosed in a <titlePart> element (if the title has only one part, then there is only one child: <titlePart type="main">). For more detail on <titlePart> and possible values for the type attribute, see below.

```
<docTitle>
 <titlePart type="main" rend="allcaps">Pandosto.</titlePart>
 <titlePart type="sub">The Triumph <lb/>of Time.</titlePart>
</docTitle>
```

- <epigraph>: contains an epigraph; the content is encoded in <p> or <lg>. Any bibliographic citation is encoded with <bibl>.

```
<epigraph><p xml:lang="la">Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit vtile dulci.</p></epigraph>
```

```
<epigraph>
 <lg><l>Lord, what fools these mortals be!</l></lg>
 <bibl><author>Shakespeare</author>, <title level="m">A Midsummer Night's Dream</title></bibl>
</epigraph>
```

- <figure>: encloses a figure, or a textual place-holder for a figure. The following example is a textual place-holder (for the encoding of figures, please see the section on figures):

```
<figure><figDesc rend="print">[ornament]</figDesc></figure>
```

- <titlePage>: is used in cases where the boundaries of a title page are known. If <titlePage> is used, it enclosea any <docTitle>, <epigraph>, <figure>, or other elements that appear on the title page of the source document. It may contain any other element in this list except for <castList>, , and <titlePage>.
- <titlePart>: is used to encode parts of the title of the source text; must be enclosed in <docTitle>; takes a type attribute with the following possible values: "main", "sub", "desc", "series", "volume".

The <back> element may contain any of the following:

- <byline>: contains the primary statement of responsibility for the source text; may enclose one or more <docAuthor> elements.
- <closer>: groups together dateline, byline, and salutation.
- <epigraph>: contains an epigraph; the content is encoded in <p> or <lg>. Any bibliographic citation is encoded with <bibl> inside <epigraph>.
- <trailer>: contains a closing title or footer.
- <signed>: contains a closing salutation.

Trailers

"Finis" is encoded with a <trailer> element, typically as the last element in the or <body> which contains the textual structure whose conclusion it marks. Make sure to put it in the outermost chunk to which it applies:

```
<div type="playtext">
  <div type="act" n="1">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="2">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="3">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="4">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="5">[...]</div>
  <trailer>Finis.</trailer>
</div>
```

Also, <trailer> is used to enclose a small paragraph-level chunk of text which follows as a sibling of one or more elements, since the schema does not allow a sibling <p> to follow a :

```
<div type="level1">
  <p>[...]</p>
  <div type="level2">[...]</div>
  <div type="level2">[...]</div>
  <trailer>Further content</trailer>
</div>
```

Phrase-Level Components

Names, Ibid., Idem

For reasons of economy, the encoding of names in the NVS has been restricted to two categories. In the play text, names of people and places that have been italicized are encoded in a simple <name> element (see the section on encoding the play text). Elsewhere, the only names that are encoded with any particular markup are occurrences in the text of the names of authors and editors that have been marked in the manuscript for rendition with large and small capital letters (or, in the Textual Notes, with small capital letters). These names are those listed in one of the bibliographic lists of the NVS edition, and are encoded with <name type="app">. By NVS convention, in the Commentary Notes and the Appendix, only the first instance of a name within a given note or paragraph is marked in this way.

All instances of <name type="app"> are enclosed within a <ref> element which makes an explicit link to the appropriate bibliographic entry. The <ref> element only encloses the <name type="app"> element(s): any other material such as parenthetical date and page information is placed outside <name>:

```
<ref targType="bibl_pw" target="#pw_kitg1966"><name type="app">Kittredge</name> &amp;amp; <name
type="app">Ribner</name></ref> (ed. 1966, p. xi)
```

When parts of the name are present which should not be rendered in large and small caps (such as a first name or honorific), these parts are included in the <name> element, but are also enclosed in <hi rend="clear">:

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_taylm82"><name type="app"><hi rend="clear">Mark</hi>
Taylor</name></ref> (1982, p. 43)
```

All cases of "Idem" are encoded with both <name type="app"> and <ref> (these will all be rendered in large and small capital letters):

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_balt1931"><name type="app">Idem</name></ref> (1931, pp. 129 f.)
goes on to say...
```

All cases of "Ibid." are encoded with <ref> (these will all be rendered in normal case):

```
<ref targType="witness" target="#s_mal">Ibid.</ref> (1:61) cites...
```

For more detail on how the <ref> element works, see below in the section on linking and cross-references.

Titles of Works

Titles of works are encoded with <title>. This element carries a level attribute which specifies the kind of title. There are four levels identified:

- Monographic titles (rendered by default in italics), e.g. titles of independent works such as books, paintings, operas, etc. These are encoded as <title level="m">.

- Analytic or "article" titles (rendered by default in quotation marks), e.g. titles of subsidiary items such as articles, chapters, and similar works. These are encoded as <title level="a">.
- Series titles (rendered by default in roman type), e.g. titles of book series. These are encoded as <title level="s">.
- Journal titles (rendered by default in italics). These are encoded as <title level="j">.

The level attribute is used to generate the appropriate rendition, but it also serves to help with searching and processing; it is thus very important that the correct value for level be chosen. Encoding a journal title as a <title level="m">, while it will produce the correct rendition, will in the long run produce inconsistencies and flawed searching.

In some cases a quoted source may contain a title whose rendition runs contrary to the rendition listed above (for instance, a book title printed within quotation marks). Because the NVS reproduces the rendition of quoted material as it appears in the source, it is necessary in these cases to override the default rendition of the title. These titles are always encoded to represent their true nature (as article, book, journal, or series titles); the renditional override is encoded using the rend="clear" or rend="quotes" attribute/value pairs:

```
<title level="m" rend="clear">The Winter's Tale</title> [no italics or quotes]
```

```
<title level="m" rend="quotes">The Tempest</title> [quotes instead of the default italics]
```

```
<title level="m">The Comedy of Errors</title> [standard encoding which will be rendered in italics]
```

Foreign Words and Phrases

Foreign words and phrases are encoded to identify the language of the word or phrase (only those cases which have been rendered in italics by the editors). The language is specified by the xml:lang attribute, which is added to the element enclosing the word or phrase. If there is no existing element which encloses only the foreign text, then the <foreign> element is used, which carries the xml:lang attribute.

```
<foreign xml:lang="fr" rend="italic">agent de liaison</foreign>
```

```
<q xml: lang="la">[quoted text in Latin]</q>
```

```
<p xml: lang="la">[entire paragraph in Latin]</p>
```

For information on encoding translations of quoted material, see the section on quotations.

Foreign-language titles and titles that include foreign words are not encoded as foreign (i.e. do not give an xml:lang attribute to <title>, and do not embed <foreign> inside <title>). This is an economy based on the fact that no special searching or processing of foreign-language titles is envisioned.

The languages used in an eNVS edition are declared in the <teiHeader> (<teiHeader> / <profileDesc> / <langUsage>), which is located in the file named "xx_driver.xml" (where "xx" is a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title, e.g. "wt_driver.xml"). The standard declaration for the eNVS, which includes all of the languages typically appearing in an NVS edition, is as follows:

```
<langUsage>
  <language xml:id="en">English</language>
  <language xml:id="grc">Polytonic Greek</language>
  <language xml:id="el">Monotonic Greek</language>
  <language xml:id="el-x-tr">Monotonic Greek (Transliterated)</language>
  <language xml:id="la">Latin</language>
  <language xml:id="it">Italian</language>
  <language xml:id="es">Spanish</language>
  <language xml:id="fr">French</language>
  <language xml:id="de">German</language>
  <language xml:id="nl">Dutch</language>
</langUsage>
```

Note that there are three separate language codes used for Greek, the third of which ("el-x-tr") is for Greek words that have been both marked as foreign (the manuscript renders them in italics) and transliterated into Latin characters. Additional language declarations may be added if needed, using the two- or three-letter codes from BCP 47 (see http://tools.ietf.org/rfc/bcp/bcp47.txt).

Sigla

In general, references to editions of Shakespeare in the commentary notes, front matter, and Appendix are represented not by sigla but by a reference of the sort used to cite a source from the Bibliography. The textual notes (including the sections in the Appendix on Unadopted Conjectures and Irregular, Doubtful, and Emended Accidentals in F1) are the only place where sigla appear, and the only place where the <siglum> element is used.

The <siglum> element encloses the entire siglum, including the number. Since sigla potentially include a mix of small caps, full-size caps, and lower-case letters as well as numbers, capturing the rendition is slightly complex:

- For sigla whose letters are in full-size capitals or lower case, no renditional information is encoded:

```
<siglum>F1</siglum>
```

```
<siglum>v1773</siglum>
```

- If all the letters in the siglum are in small caps:

```
<siglum rend="smcaps">oxf1</siglum>
```

- If there is a mix of small caps and other letters, the letters in small caps are encoded with <hi rend="smcaps">:

```
<siglum>m<hi rend="smcaps">tby</hi>1</siglum>
```

Emphasis and Highlighting

Words which are highlighted in some way (italics, bold, small capitals, etc.) that does not express any particular semantics are encoded in <hi>, with a rend attribute to capture the necessary facts of rendition. This element is only used to represent renditional highlighting which does not reflect a textual structure. This element is not used for italicized titles or foreign words. Examples of proper use include:

- Font shifts which represent simple emphasis.

- Superscription.
- Font shifts within names.
- Font shifts that express the different components of quoted dictionary entries.
- Font shifts within quoted material that do not reflect a feature (such as a title or a nested quotation) that we encode as part of the NVS.

Provisional Copyediting Markup

During the encoding process, it is possible that the encoder will come across what appear to be typographic errors in the manuscript. There are two phrase-level elements which may be used to bring these errors to the attention of the copyeditor:

- <sic> is used to enclose the potential typographic error, with no actual change made to the text.
- <corr> would be used to enclose an obvious error which has been corrected during the encoding. In most cases, it would be much more advisable to not make the correction, and instead enclose the error in <sic>.

When the encoding is complete, PDF proofing output of the NVS edition will be generated to be used in the proofing process. The contents of <sic> and <corr> may be rendered in a color to bring them to the attention of the copyeditor. Once the proofing process is complete, these two elements are stripped from the encoding.

Linking (Cross-References and Pointers)

In this encoding specification, there are three mechanisms for encoding cross-references: <ref>, <ptr>, and <note>. This section covers the first two; for the encoding of <note>, please see the sections on notes (textual notes and commentary notes) and footnotes.

When pointing to another element in the text, <ref> and <ptr> carry a target attribute which points to the unique identifier (the xml:id attribute) of the element being targeted; the target attribute may take multiple values if pointing to multiple elements. In cases where the <ref> or <ptr> is pointing to a span of text whose endpoints are marked by <anchor> elements, the target attribute points to the starting point of the span and the targetEnd attribute is used to point to the ending point of the span. See below for examples.

If the target element is in the same document as the pointing element, then the URI in the target or targetEnd attribute consists simply of "#" followed by the value of the xml:id attribute of the target element. Please see the section on unique identifiers for more on the xml:id attribute.

Bibliographic Cross-References

References to Works Listed in the Apparatus

References to works listed in the apparatus (the main Bibliography and the bibliographic lists in the Plan of the Work) typically give only the name of the author or editor, followed by a date and page number(s) in parentheses. The first instance of each of these bibliographic references in a given paragraph is encoded with <ref> and <name type="app">. Subsequent instances within a paragraph are not encoded with any particular markup. See below for examples.

The target attribute of <ref> points to the xml:id of the appropriate <bibl> or <witness> element in the Bibliography or the Plan of the Work. The targType attribute indicates which list contains the targeted bibliographic entry (see examples below). The name(s) of the author(s) or editor(s) are encoded in <name type="app">. The <ref> element only encloses the name(s), not the accompanying parenthetical date or page information.

In some cases, an internal bibliographic reference may actually target more than one entry in one of the bibliographic lists (for instance, Robert Dent references that do not specify a publication date will target both

Proverbial Language… and *Shakespeare's Proverbial Language*). In these cases, the target attribute will have multiple values, separated by white space (see example below).

See the section on the Bibliography for the encoding of the bibliographic entries, and the section on the witness lists in the Plan of the Work for the encoding of the witness entries.

Examples of the various types of encoding an internal bibliographic reference:

- A bibliographic reference to an entry in the main Bibliography uses targType="bibl":

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_schm1874"><name type="app">Schmidt</name></ref>, 1875
```

- A bibliographic reference to an entry in the bibliographic list in the Plan of the Work uses targType="bibl_pw":

```
<ref targType="bibl_pw" target="#pw_dei1889"><nametype="app">Deighton</name></ref> (ed. 1889, p. 179)
```

- A bibliographic reference to a witness entry in the witness lists in the Plan of the Work uses targType="witness":

```
<ref targType="witness" target="#s_ard2"><name type="app">Pafford</name></ref> (ed. 1963)
```

- A bibliographic reference to an entry in the list of primary sources (other than Shakespeare) in the Plan of the Work uses targType="bibl_pw":

```
<ref targType="bibl_pw" target="#pw_bow79"><name type="app">Marlowe</name></ref>, <title level="m">Edward II</title> 2.2.19
```

- A bibliographic reference with multiple author or editor names:

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_farj1890"><name type="app">Farmer</name> &amp;amp; <name type="app">Henley</name></ref> (1890–1904; 1970)
```

- A bibliographic reference to multiple entries in either a bibliographic or a witness list:

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_denr81 #b_denr84"><name type="app">Dent</name></ref>
```

- A bibliographic reference which uses "idem" in place of the author's name (encode "idem" with <name type="app">):

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_trad55"><name type="app">Idem</name></ref> (1965, p. 105)
```

- A bibliographic reference which is not the first for a given work in a given paragraph is not encoded with <ref> or <name type="app">.

References to Works Not Listed in the Apparatus

Currently, references to works which are not listed in the apparatus are not encoded with any markup other than that necessary to achieve the desired rendition (such as enclosing a monographic title in <title level="m">).

Structured References to Other Works by Shakespeare

In the source text of the NVS edition, references to other works by Shakespeare use the italicized standard abbreviations for the works (which are listed in the Plan of the Work), followed by the ASL designation and,

in parentheses or square brackets, the Through Line Number (TLN): "*H8* 1.4.63 [753]". These references are encoded with <rs type="sh">; the key attribute is required, and has as its value the standard NVS abbreviation for the work.

```
<rs type="sh" key="H8"><title level="m">H8</title> 1.4.63 [753]</rs>
```

When the title of the work is separated from the ASL number and/or TLN, the <rs type="sh"> element encloses the ASL number and/or TLN:

```
... in <title level="m">Twelfth Night</title>, it means <quote>outswear</quote> (<rs type="sh"
key="TN">5.1.269 [2435]</rs>).
```

Structured References to Books of the Bible

References to specific passages of the Bible are encoded using <rs type="bibleref">:

```
...<rs type="bibleref">Matt. 27:12</rs>...
```

If the name of the book is separated from the chapter and verse numbers, then the numbers themselves are encoded with <rs type="bibleref">, and a key attribute is added to carry the standard abbreviation of the name of the book:

```
... <quote>A passage out of y<hi rend="superscript">e</hi> Psalms,</quote> specifically <rs
type="bibleref" key="Ps.">28.8</rs>.
```

Structured References to the Oxford English Dictionary

References to entries in the Oxford English Dictionary are encoded with <rs type="oed">, and *OED* is encoded with <title level="m">:

```
<rs type="oed"><title level="m">OED</title> (Separation 1, citing this line)</rs>
```

```
<rs type="oed"><title level="m">OED</title> (Distaff 1)</rs>
```

Non-Bibliographic Cross-References

The <ref> element is also used in the NVS for internal cross-references to commentary notes, textual notes, and Through Line Numbers (TLN) in the play text. The targType attribute in each case identifies the type of the target: "note_cn" (commentary note), "note_tn" (textual note), or "lb" (TLN). The <ref> element encloses the number of the targeted note or TLN, and excludes any preceding text such as "n. ". Although it is possible that it might make sense in some cases to encode multiple targets for a single <ref> element, in most cases it will be more appropriate in the NVS to encode each as a separate <ref> (for instance, within a list of references to line numbers). When pointing to a line number range, the targetEnd attribute points to the xml:id of the last number in the range. Some examples:

```
... see n. <ref targType="note_cn" target="#cn_0193">158</ref>.
```

```
... see nn. <ref targType="note_cn" target="#cn_0847">819</ref> and <ref targType="note_cn"
target="#cn_3060">3355–7</ref>.
```

```
... (<ref targType="lb" target="#tln_0164" targetEnd="#tln_0166">164–6</ref>).
```

For the relatively rare cross-references to textual notes, the text will not give the note number (since these cross-references occur within a commentary note that provides the relevant line number), instead reading something along the lines of "(see textual n.)". In these cases, the <ref> goes around the words "textual n." (or any variant thereof):

```
... (see <ref targType="note_tn" target="#tn_0138">textual n.</ref>).
```

Pointers

The <ptr> element is used for internal cross-references which, in a printed output, will reference one or more page numbers (e.g. "see p. 539"). In a digital rendition, these references would instead be expressed as a link to the target, or in some other form which does not use the book's pagination. For this reason, all references to actual page numbers must be generated rather than included verbatim in the NVS text. The <ptr> element is an empty element, and completely replaces the part of the reference following the word "see":

```
... see <ptr targType="div" target="#div_preface"/>.
```

As seen in this example, the <ptr> element targets the actual element(s) being referenced. The page numbers, if needed for a book rendition, are generated after the page milestones have been inserted in the XML; an electronic edition could replace the <ptr> with a graphic indicating a link, or with text which is appropriate to the type of the target (as indicated by the value of the targType attribute).

The targType attribute identifies the type of element being targeted. With most of the possible targeted elements (e.g. <p>, <table>, <quote> and so on), the value of targType will simply be the element name (i.e. "p", "table", "quote"); however, if a <note> is being targeted, then the specific type of note needs to be indicated ("note_cn" for commentary notes; "note_tn" for textual notes; "note_uc" for Unadopted Conjecture notes; "note_irr" for Irregular, Doubtful… notes).

The target attribute contains the URI(s) referencing the unique identifier(s) for the targeted element(s). Multiple URIs are separated by whitespace:

```
... see <ptr targType="note_uc" target="#uc_103 #uc_104 #uc_105"/>.
```

In some cases, the target of a pointer will not correspond well to one or more targetable elements (for example, when the target is either an arbitrary range of text or a passage which overlaps a paragraph or other element boundary). To encode these cases, a pair of <anchor> elements is used to define the beginning and ending points of the targeted range:

```
... <anchor type="xref" xml:id="anchor_0040-a"/>targeted range of text<anchor type="xref"
id="anchor_0040-b"/> ...
```

The <anchor> elements carry a type="xref" attribute to distinguish them from footnote anchors (see below, on footnotes). See the section on unique identifiers for information on the values for the xml:id attribute. A <ptr> element targeting the anchor pair shown above would be:

```
<ptr targType="anchor" target="#anchor_0040-a" targetEnd="#anchor_0040-b"/>
```

If a reference uses the "ff." construction (e.g. "see p. 487 ff."), then place a single anchor at the beginning of the targeted range:

```
<anchor type="xref" xml:id="anchor_0010"/>
```

The <ptr> element targeting this anchor will have a mode="ff" attribute, which identifies the element as needing to be replaced in a book rendition with the page number of the targeted anchor, followed by the text " ff.":

```
... see <ptr mode="ff" targType="anchor" target="#anchor_0010"/>
```

The pointers in the Table of Contents carry a mode="toc" attribute (see the section on encoding the Table of Contents).

If more than one reference is grouped in a list (for example: "… see pp. 54, 89–92, 455."), each reference is encoded as a separate <ptr> element. The first <ptr> has a mode="listFirst" attribute, which, in a book rendition, would be replaced with the page number(s) of the target, preceded by "pp. ". The subsequent <ptr> elements have a mode="list" attribute, which, in a book rendition, would be replaced by just the page number(s) of the target. Each of the <ptr> elements is separated by a comma and space. The example given above would be encoded as follows (assuming that the first and last targeted objects are paragraphs, and the middle one is a section which straddles several pages):

```
... see <ptr mode="listFirst" targType="p" target="#para_0041"/>, <ptr mode="list" targType="div"
target="#div_sabie"/>, <ptr mode="list" targType="p" target="#para_0068"/>.
```

References to Internet Addresses (Uniform Resource Identifiers)

In references to an Internet address, the entire URI is surrounded by a <ref> element with a targType="url" attribute/value pair. The URI is given again as the value for the target attribute. For example:

```
<ref targType="url" target="http://www.mla.org/index.html">http://www.mla.org/index.html</ref>
```

Notes

There are several types of note in an NVS edition which are all encoded using the <note> element. These notes are distinguished by two attributes: type (with the possible values "source", "textual", "commentary", "irregular", "unadopted") and place (with the possible values "inline", "foot").

Some <note> elements require a unique identifier for linking purposes: see the section on unique identifiers for information on how to form them.

Simple Inline Notes

These <note> elements are used to enclose note-like sections within a structured context such as a descriptive section within a textual note. This type of <note> does not carry a type attribute, but does require a place="inline" attribute/value pair. See the sections on encoding the Textual Notes and the Bibliography for specific information on common uses for this element.

Apparatus Notes

The notes which are part of the main NVS apparatus (Textual Notes, Commentary Notes, Irregular, Doubtful… notes, and Unadopted Conjectures notes) are encoded with <note type="textual">, <note type="commentary">, <note type="irregular">, and <note type="unadopted">, respectively. These notes do not carry the place attribute. See the section on encoding these notes for more information.

Footnotes

Footnotes are encoded inline at the location of the footnote reference marker, and are immediately preceded by an <anchor> element.

The <anchor> element in these cases carries three attributes:

- type: The value must be "fn".
- xml:id: A unique identifier for the anchor.
- corresp: A URI which references the unique identifier of the corresponding <note> element.

The <note> element for a footnote immediately follows the <anchor> element, and carries the following attributes:

- type: If the note belongs to a source text, then the value is "source"; otherwise, it is omitted.
- place: The value is "foot".
- xml:id: A unique identifier for the <note> element.
- target: A URI which references the unique identifier of the corresponding <anchor> element.

An example footnote:

```
It has been said that there are no plays greater than Hamlet<anchor type="fn" xml:id="fna_001"
corresp="#fnn_001"/><note type="source" place="foot" xml:id="fnn_001" target="#fna_001">Although
this has been disputed; see ...</note> in the English language.
```

Special Features

Unique Identifiers

In XML, unique identifiers are used to provide a way to identify a particular XML element, usually so that it can serve as the target for a link or some other kind of reference. Unique identifiers are used in the NVS to support a number of different functions:

- To identify both the anchor point for a footnote and the footnote itself.
- To identify each line of the play text, so that commentary and textual notes can point to it.
- To identify the entries in the Bibliography and the bibliographic lists in the Plan of Work so that bibliographic references in the text can point to them.
- To identify sections of the text (for instance, specific sections, paragraphs, passages, notes, or figures) so that cross-references can point to them.
- To identify the roles in the play (as listed in the cast list) so that the who attribute of <sp> can point to them, thereby identifying the speaker of each speech.

Except as indicated, identifiers are encoded on all instances of the elements listed below. In order to make it easier to check the accuracy of encoded links, the unique identifiers in the document are formed systematically so that their form indicates their function. However, there may be cases in which some variation is necessary. Since identifiers (technically speaking) are simply arbitrary, unique strings, this variation is not a huge problem, but it is advantageous in general to follow the system given. It is essential that each identifier be unique within the set of encoded files that make up each NVS volume; non-unique identifiers will give a validation error and will also produce broken links.

Identifiers of each type are formed as follows (information on the abbreviations used follows the list):

- <anchor type="fn"> (anchors for footnotes): each identifier begins with "fna_", followed by a three-digit number (e.g. "fna_001"). These identifiers are not necessarily numbered to match the order in which they appear.
- <anchor type="xref"> (anchors for cross-references): each identifier begins with "anchor_", followed by a three-digit number (e.g. "anchor_004"). If there is an anchor pair (marking the start and end of a targeted range), then the indentifiers end with "-a" for the start anchor and "-b" for the end anchor:

```
<anchor type="xref" xml:id="anchor_017-a"/>[targeted range of text]<anchor type="xref"
xml:id="anchor_017-b"/>
```

  These identifiers are not necessarily numbered to match the order in which they appear.
- <bibl> (entries in the Bibliography): each identifier begins with the prefix "b_", followed by the first three letters of the author's last name, the first letter of the author's first name, and the four-digit year of publication (e.g. "b_armj1969", from "John H. S. Armstrong"). If there are multiple entries that result in the same identifier, then disambiguate by appending to the first a lowercase letter "a", and increment thereafter (e.g. "b_bolj1891a", "b_bolj1891b", etc.). If there is no first name, or no name at all (e.g. with Anon. entries), then use four characters from the last name (or from the word "Anon."). If there are multiple authors, then use the name of the first author to construct the identifier.
- <bibl> (bibliographic entries in the Plan of Work): each identifier begins with the prefix "pw_", followed by the first three letters of the author's last name, the first letter of the author's first name, and the four-digit year of publication (e.g. "pw_calc1869", from "Charles Calvert"). If there are multiple entries that result in the same identifier, then disambiguate by appending to the first a lowercase letter "a", and increment thereafter (e.g. "pw_keac1856a", "pw_keac1856b", etc.). If there is no first name, or no name at all (e.g. with Anon. entries), then use four characters from the last name (or from the word "Anon."). If there are multiple authors, then use the name of the first author to construct the identifier.
- (divisions of the NVS edition): each identifier begins with the prefix "div_", followed by one or more keywords from the title of the div (e.g. "div_act1_scene2", "div_castlist").
- <figure> (figures): each identifier begins with "fig_", followed by a three-digit number (e.g. "fig_010").
- <item> (items in a list): each identifier begins with the identifier for the parent list, followed by a lower-case letter incremented starting with "a" (e.g. "list_app_006_a"). If a list requiring identifiers for its items has more than twenty-six items, then use a three-digit number instead of the lower-case letter. An item in a list is only given a unique identifier if it is the target of an internal reference.
- <lb> (lines of the play text): each identifier begins with the prefix "tln_" followed by the four-digit TLN of the line, using leading zeroes if necessary (e.g. "tln_0574").
- <lg> (line groups): each identifier begins with "lg", followed by an underscore, then a two- or three-letter abbreviation for the section that contains the line group (see above for standard abbreviations), then an underscore, and finally by a keyword (e.g. "lg_pan_epitaph"). This keyword may have a two- or three-digit number appended, if necessary (e.g. "lg_pt_song01", which would be the appropriate identifier for the first song in the play text). This element is encoded with a unique identifier only if it is the top-level <lg> for a poem or song (unless the child <lg> is specifically targeted by an internal cross-reference).
- <list> (lists): each identifier begins with the prefix "list", followed by an underscore, then a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the section that contains the list, then another underscore, and finally by a three-digit number (e.g. "list_app_001"). Please see above for standard abbreviations for sections of the NVS edition. In the rare case that an identifier is needed for a list that is embedded in an item of a parent list, the identifier will consist of the identifier of the parent item, followed by "_embed_" and a three-digit number (e.g. "list_app_006_f_embed_001").

- <listBibl> (lists of bibliographic entries): the identifier for the main bibliographic list in the Bibiliography will always be "bibl_main". The two bibliographic lists in the Plan of the Work will always have the following two identifiers: "bibl_pw_occasional" and "bibl_pw_primarysources". Any additional bibliographic lists will take the form used by the latter two: starting with "bibl_", followed by an abbreviation of the containing NVS section, then by an underscore, and finally by a keyword (which may include numbers, if necessary).
- <milestone> (milestones recording page or signature breaks in source materials): these identifiers will be highly variable in form. Use as a model the form used for the signature milestones in *Pandosto* (included in *The Winter's Tale*): "pan_sig_B3v_92". In this case, "pan" is derived from the title of the source material; "sig" is the unit of the milestone; "B3v" is the designation of the signature; "92" is the edition to which the signature pertains (in the case of *Pandosto*, the signature milestones of two editions were recorded).
- <milestone> (milestones recording page breaks in the NVS edition): each identifer starts with "p_", followed by a four-digit number (e.g. "p_0345").
- <note place="foot"> (footnotes): each identifier begins with "fnn_", followed by a three-digit number (e.g. "fnn_001").
- <note type="commentary"> (commentary notes): each identifier begins with "cn_", followed by the number of the targeted TLN, padded to four digits (with leading zeroes). If the target is a range of line numbers, the number is taken from the beginning of the range; if there are multiple targeted lines or line ranges, the number is taken from the first number listed in the <label> element. Multiple notes for the same TLN (and for ranges starting with the same TLN) are disambiguated by appending a lowercase letter "a" to the first one and incrementing for the rest. Examples: "cn_0004" (a single note); "cn_2345a", "cn_2345b" (a series of notes on the same TLN).
- <note type="irregular"> (textual notes listed in the Irregular, Doubtful, and Emended Accidentals in F1 list): the identifier is constructed as with commentary notes except that the prefix is "irr" (e.g. "irr_2145").
- <note type="textual"> (textual notes): the identifier is constructed as with commentary notes except that the prefix is "tn" (e.g. "tn_1487").
- <note type="unadopted"> (textual notes listed in the Unadopted Conjectures list): the identifier is constructed as with commentary notes except that the prefix is "uc" (e.g. "uc_1274b").
- <p> (paragraphs): each identifier begins with "para_", followed by a four-digit number (e.g. "para_0070"). Note that the prefix is not "p", due to the confusion with page numbers. This element is given an identifier only as needed for linking; the number is incremented in the order of creation, and bears no necessary relationship to the order of occurrence in the NVS edition.
- <quote> (quotes): each identifier begins with "quote_", followed by a three-digit number (e.g. "quote_002"). This element is given an identifier only as needed for linking; the number is incremented in the order of creation, and bears no necessary relationship to the order of occurrence in the NVS edition.
- <role> (roles in a cast list): each identifier consists of the name of the character, as given in the cast list (e.g. "Autolicus"). If the name contains more than one word, the identifier will contain both words, but with no space(s) (e.g. "OldShepheard").
- <table> (tables): each identifier begins with the prefix "table", followed by an underscore, then a two- or three-letter abbreviation of the section that contains the table, then another underscore, and finally a three-digit number (e.g. "table_app_001"). Please see above for standard abbreviations for sections of the NVS edition.
- <floatingText> (source texts in the Appendix): each identifier begins with the prefix "text_", followed by a keyword taken from the title of the source text (e.g. "text_pandosto", "text_jealousduke").
- <listWit> (lists of witnesses): the two witness lists in the Plan of the Work have the following identifiers: "listwit_editions" and "listwit_other". Any other witness lists would be given identifiers using the same form: "listwit_" followed by a keyword.

- <witness> (witnesses listed in the Plan of the Work): each identifier begins with the prefix "s" followed by an underscore and the siglum for the witness (converted to lowercase). For example: "s_mtby4". If the siglum contains a character entity reference (such as &) then simply omit the entity reference when creating the unique identifier (e.g. "s_cmc" instead of "s_c&mc").
- Miscellaneous ad hoc assignment of unique identifiers: occasionally, an element not listed above will need to be given an identifier for linking purposes. In these cases, create an unique identifier which indicates its context and purpose. For example, the identifier given to a <docTitle> in *Pandosto* (a source text included in the Appendix of *The Winter's Tale*) was "pan_doctitle".

For identifiers which contain an abbreviation of the containing section of the NVS edition, the standard abbreviations are: "app" (Appendix), "fm" (frontmatter exclusive of the Plan of the Work), "pw" (Plan of the Work), "pt" (play text), "tn" (Textual Notes), "cn" (Commentary Notes), "uc" (Unadopted Conjectures notes), "irr" (Irregular, Doubtful… notes), "bib" (Bibliography), "ep" (endpapers), "idx" (index). If the element being assigned an identifier is within a substantial source text (such as *Pandosto*, within the NVS edition of *The Winter's Tale*), then the identifier refers to that source text rather than to the enclosing section of the NVS edition itself. [Please note that the encoding of *The Winter's Tale* predates these guidelines, and as a result inclues unique identifiers which do not conform to the following.]

Page Breaks and Collational Information

Page Breaks for the Print Edition

It is likely that these page breaks will never be entered in the source XML, and that the printer will handle the pagination of the print edition separately. However, if it later becomes necessary (or desirable) to encode the page breaks in the source XML of an NVS edition, then the following guidelines will apply.

In the Appendix and Frontmatter, page breaks will be marked using an empty <milestone> element with three attributes: unit, with the value "page"; n, whose value is an unpadded number equal to the page number; xml:id, whose value is a unique identifier for the milestone (see the section on unique identifiers for the format of this identifier):

```
<milestone unit="page" n="448" xml:id="p_0448"/>
```

The play text, Commentary Notes, and Textual Notes represent three parallel textual streams, and as a result they share pagination systems. However, they cannot be assigned the same set of unique identifers since this would result in duplicate values for xml:id. Furthermore, the play text and Textual Notes are not targeted using page references; any references to these text streams would be via line numbers or note numbers. For this reason, only the <milestone> elements within the Commentary Notes carry an xml:id attribute (as in the Appendix and Frontmatter). Page milestones within the play text and Textual Notes carry only the unit and n attributes:

```
<milestone unit="page" n="448"/>
```

The <milestone> element is inserted in the text at the exact location where the given page begins. If the page break does not occur inside an element that preserves white space (such as a <p>), then place the <milestone> on its own line, immediately preceding the next line of encoded text:

```
<p>[…]</p>
<milestone unit="page" n="744" xml:id="p_0744"/>
<p>[…]</p>
```

If the page break occurs between words in a sentence, the <milestone> is placed between the two words, with no space on either side:

```
The main point, of course, is<milestone unit="page" n="532" xml:id="p_0532"/>that upon his ...
```

If the page break occurs at the hyphenation point of a compound word, the <milestone> is placed immediately after the hyphen, with no space on either side:

```
(Stratford-<milestone unit="page" n="814" xml:id="p_0814"/>upon-Avon, 1948)
```

If the page break occurs within a single word, the entity reference for a soft hyphen () is placed immediately before the <milestone>, with no space on either side:

```
... seem some evi&shy;<milestone unit="page" n="521" xml:id="p_0521"/>dence of an early visit ...
```

For a print edition, rendition of these milestones is straightforward: resolve the entity reference for the soft hyphen and insert page breaks. For an electronic edition, however, three changes must be made to the XML files:

- Remove or ignore any <milestone unit="page"> elements which are preceded by a hyphen character.
- Remove any instance of the sequence <milestone unit="page">.
- Replace any remaining <milestone unit="page"> elements with a space.

Milestones in the Play Text

See the subsection on milestones in the section on the encoding of the play text.

Milestones in a Source Text

If milestones (e.g. marking signatures or pages) are provided for a source text in the Appendix, then they are encoded using the <milestone> element. For example:

```
<milestone unit="sig_pan" n="A2" xml:id="pan_sig_A2_88" ed="1588">A2</milestone>
```

The <milestone> element encloses the collational information, including any square brackets or parentheses associated with that information. Any superscripted characters are encoded using the <hi> element.

The unit attribute contains a value which begins with a keyword identifying the unit being recorded (typically "sig", for "signature"), followed by an underscore, and a keyword identifying the source text (this matches the keyword used in the unique identifier).

The n attribute contains a value which matches the content of the <milestone> element, exclusive of any brackets or encoding which records rendition such as superscripting:

```
<milestone unit="sig_pan" n="A1v" xml:id="pan_sig_A1v_88" ed="1588">A1<hi
rend="superscript">v</hi></milestone>
```

The xml:id attribute contains a unique identifier for the milestone. See the section on unique identifiers for information on how it is constructed.

If milestones for more than one edition are recorded, then the optional ed attribute is added. The value is the four-digit year of publication for the edition to which the milestone pertains.

Renditional Encoding and the Representation of Textual Appearance

In general, the XML encoding of the NVS is aimed at representing the informational structures of the edition, not the specific appearance or layout on the page. To the extent that the layout and formatting of any particular output method (print, PDF, web, etc.) are consistently based on structure, they can be generated programmatically using a stylesheet. This approach promotes consistency within the NVS corpus, and allows for renditional

flexibility across various forms of output. There are, however, some presentational features of the NVS volumes that cannot be derived solely or consistently from the document structure, and for these the rend attribute is used. A full listing of all the possible values for rend, and their meaning, is included as Appendix B.

When possible, the rend attribute is placed on an appropriate enclosing element:

```
<item rend="italic">[...]</item>
```

If the rendition applies to a phrase which is not marked by some other element, then the <hi> element is used to carry the rend attribute:

```
... <hi rend="italic">elsewhere except</hi> ...
```

If it is necessary to give multiple values to a rend attribute, then separate each value with whitespace:

```
... <head rend="allcaps italic">[...]</head> ...
```

Some attribute values take the form of "keyword(value)", e.g. "align(left)" and "listPrefix(1)".

The rend attribute is sometimes necessary to override the default rendition for a given element. For instance, if a monographic title is not presented in italics (this is relatively common in quotations, where the rendition in the source is respected), then it is encoded properly as <title level="m"> but a rend attribute is added to record the divergent rendition:

```
... <title level="m" rend="quotes">[...]</title>
```

If the renditional information cannot be associated with a legal or existing element, then enclose the text in <nvsSeg>. The element <nvsSeg> is a custom element used to enclose portions of text which require exceptional treatment; see the entry in Appendix A for more information. In the following example, <nvsSeg> is used to handle a TLN reference that is to be printed on the right margin of a line in a source text:

```
<l>The first his Father lost a litle Lad,</l>
<l>The Grandsire namde the latter like his brother.<nvsSeg rend="align(right)">[<hi
rend="smcaps">tln</hi> <ref targType="lb" target="#tln_0031">31</ref>]</nvsSeg></l>
<l>This (growne a man) long trauell tooke to seeke,</l>
```

In some cases, it is necessary to account for the elision or special treatment of some elements or content in either the book or electronic rendition of an NVS text. When the behavior can be associated with an element, the display attribute is added to that element (for information on this attribute, please see the entry in Appendix B). The anticipated values are:

- display="book(ldash)": The element should be replaced in a book rendition by a long dash. It is used in the Bibliography to replace repeated listings of a given name.
- display="book(suppress)": The element should be suppressed in a book rendition. It is used when there is reason to include data that has for some reason been suppressed in the printed edition (e.g. an entry in the Plan of the Work for a grouping siglum).
- display="all(invisible)": The content of the element should be displayed or printed in the background color. This is used to achieve the NVS-specified alignment of the labels for the Textual and Commentary Notes.

If the display attribute cannot be associated with an exisiting element, then the <nvsSeg> element is used to enclose the range of text or elements:

```
<nvsSeg display="book(ldash)"><author>Cunnington, C[ecil] Willet</author> &amp; <author>Phillis Cunnington</author></nvsSeg>
```

The encoding of tables and lists is designed to identify the structural components without specifying an exact rendition. However, to facilitate the work of creating a rendition for these elements, the rendition attribute is used to group those tables or lists with identical renditional requirements. The value of this attribute is a keyword chosen for the specific purpose (in *The Winter's Tale*, for instance, the values "normal" and "outdent" were used). When preparing a rendition for an NVS text, each list and table will need to be addressed separately (targeting the xml:id attribute, or by inserting processing instructions), unless there is a rendition attribute available (in which case the lists or tables with identical values may be targeted as a group for rendition).

For a full listing of the rend attribute values used in the NVS, see Appendix B (Attributes for Rendition).

Special Characters

Most characters are entered using Unicode, and the XML files themselves use UTF-8 encoding. There are, however, a few characters which are encoded as entity references in order to enable a graceful handling or replacement of the glyphs used in various renditions:

- …: This is used for all ellipses. The current declaration maps this entity reference to the NVS-preferred string " . . . "(note the non-breaking spaces between the periods and the standard spaces at the beginning and ending of the string to allow for line breaks). If desired, this could be remapped in the declaration to the Unicode "horizontal ellipsis" character (#x2026: "…").
- &inked;: This is used to indicate an inked space in a textual note. It is currently mapped to the Unicode Medium Vertical Bar character (#x2759: "❙").
- ⁁: This is used in the Textual Notes to indicate an insertion point. It is mapped to the Unicode "caret" character (#x2038: "‸").
- −: This is used in the witness lists in the Textual Notes. It maps to the real Unicode "minus" character (#x2212: "−").
- +: This is used in the witness lists in the Textual Notes. It maps to the real Unicode "plus" character (#x002B: "+").
- : Soft hyphen (#x00AD). The entity reference is used here to help avoid possible confusion with hard hyphens.
- &sigrange;: This is used in the Textual Notes to indicate a range of sigla. It currently maps to the Unicode "hyphen-minus" character (#x002D: "-")
- &swdash;: This is used in the Textual Notes to indicate a part of the reading that matches the lemma. It currently maps to the sequence "en space - Tilde - en space" (#x2002 - #x007E - #x2002: " ~ "). When creating output, make sure to remove the resulting multiple adjacent spaces (or adjacent spaces and en spaces). If desired, the tilde could be remapped to a real swung dash (#x2053) or wave dash (#x301C) by changing the declaration. The spaces are included to match the composition specifications for the printed version of an NVS edition.
- |: This is used in the Irregular, Doubtful… notes to indicate a turnunder or turnover. It currently maps to the sequence "en space - Unicode Vertical Line - en space" (#x2002 - #x007C - #x2002: " | "). When creating output, make sure that there are no resulting multiple adjacent spaces (or adjacent spaces and en spaces). The spaces are included to match the composition specifications for the printed version of an NVS edition.

These entity references must be declared in a DTD subset in each XML file for an NVS edition. See the section on encoding the driver file for more information.

Further declarations may added to the DTD subset. This might be necessary, for example, in cases involving a character which requires a combination of Unicode glyphs (e.g. a latin letter c with macron).

Special Issues

Line Breaks

The <lb> element is used to record line breaks in source texts printed in the Appendix, and also line breaks in the play text. For line breaks in source material (not including the play text), the <lb> is always placed immediately before the first character in the new line with no returns:

```
<titlePart type="sub">¶The Triumph <lb/>of Time.</titlePart>
```

The space, if present, is placed immediately before the <lb>. This ensures that it is always clear when the line break corresponds with a word break and when it appears within a word. When creating a rendition that will use rather than suppress the line break, the space should be removed if it is present.

If the text on a given line is indented exceptionally (e.g. a part line in quoted verse), then the rend="indent()" attribute/value pair is used to indicate the amount of indentation (specified within the parentheses using ems):

```
<lb/>Here lyes entombde Bellaria faire,
<lb rend="indent(1em)"/>Falsly accused to be vnchaste:
<lb/>Cleared by Apollos sacred doome,
```

The <lb> elements in the play text differ from those elsewhere in that they carry two attributes (xml:id and n), and in that they are preceded by a carriage return in the encoded file, so that each line of the play text appears on a separate line beginning with an <lb> element (see the section below on the encoding of the play text).

Hyphenation

When recording a hyphenated line break in a source text, it is important to identify whether the hyphen is soft or hard (check with the editors, if necessary). If the hyphen is a hard hyphen, then it is represented by the standard Unicode character:

```
<lb/>... Come you promis'd me a tawdry-
<lb/>lace, and a paire of sweet Gloues.
```

If, however, it is definitely a soft hyphen, then it is represented by the named entity reference:

```
<lb/>... of sinister fortune Truth may be concea&shy;
<lb/>led, yet by Time in spight of fortune it ...
```

Similarly, if a <milestone> occurs at a hyphenation point, the Unicode character for a hard hyphen or the named entity reference for a soft hyphen is used, as appropriate:

```
... Stratford-<milestone unit="page" n="814" xml:id="p_0814"/>upon-Avon, 1948 ...
```

```
... did not speculate about why char&shy;<milestone unit="page" n="140" id="p_0140"/>actors
sometimes appear in entrances ...
```

Use of White Space

It is important to keep in mind that whitespace is significant in some contexts, and not in others. In the contexts where whitespace is not significant, the encoder should introduce carriage returns and indentation to increase legibility of the code (it is imperative, however, that this be done in a highly regular fashion so as to not foil

pattern-based editing of the code). In the contexts where whitespace is significant, however, no extra spaces or returns should be introduced, with one notable exception: for reasons of legibility, a <quote rend="block"> should be preceded and succeeded by two returns (and these must be accounted for at the time of rendition).

```
<p>.... The villain is tortured to death:

  <quote rend="block"><p>[...]</p></quote></p>

<p>[...]</p>
```

The comprehensive list of elements in Appendix A indicates which ones preserve whitespace and which ones do not.

Apostrophes and Quotation Marks

Apostrophes are entered using the appropriate Unicode character. Perversely, the appropriate character is the "Right Single Quotation Mark" (#x2019), and *not* the "Apostrophe" (#x0027).

Quotations are encoded with <quote>, rather than entered with explicit quote mark characters. The only quote marks appearing in the source XML of an NVS edition are those for apostrophes and attribute values.

Defined Horizontal Whitespace

When at all possible, exceptional horizontal whitespace within a line should be derived systematically from the structural encoding, using a stylesheet (for instance, to generate space after a label for an item in a list). When there is no structural encoding available to provide a "hook" for the creators of a renditional output, then the <space> element is used. The amount of space is specified in ems as the value of the extent attribute. For instance, to indent a partial line in a quoted fragment of verse:

```
<quote rend="block"><space extent="4em"/>a wench of excellent discourse,
<lb/>Pretty and witty; wild, and yet, too, gentle.</quote>
```

Use of <nvsSeg> to Handle Exceptional Segments of Text

The element <nvsSeg> is used to enclose segments of text that need to be separated from the enclosing context. For instance, a marginal notation which does not constitute a milestone:

```
<lg type="poem">
[...]
<l>The Grandsire namde the latter like his brother.<nvsSeg rend="align(right)">[<hi
rend="smcaps">tln</hi> 31]</nvsSeg></l>
[...]
</lg>
```

In the following case, <nvsSeg> was required because PCDATA is not allowed in <sp>, and the star and space do not belong within the content of <speaker>:

```
<sp><nvsSeg>* </nvsSeg><speaker>Mon.</speaker><p>[...]</p></sp>
```

XML Driver File

The file named "xx_driver.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the work) contains the top-level structural encoding for the entire NVS edition, with XInclude references which point to the rest of the XML documents for the edition.

The driver file (as with all of the XML files in an NVS edition) begins with the XML declaration, followed by a DTD subset:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>

<!DOCTYPE TEI [
 <!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
 <!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
 <!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
 <!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
 <!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
 <!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
 <!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
 <!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
 <!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>
```

The DTD subset contains declarations for each named entity reference which is used in the NVS edition (for more information, see the section on special characters). If additional named entity references are required for a given NVS edition, then they should be added to this DTD subset as well as to those found at the top of each of the other XML files for the edition.

The root element for the NVS edition (<TEI>) immediately follows the DTD subset, with the following contents:

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns"
 xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude">

 <teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>[...]</fileDesc>
  <encodingDesc>[...]</encodingDesc>
  <profileDesc>[...]</profileDesc>
  <revisionDesc>[...]</revisionDesc>
 </teiHeader>

 <text/>

</TEI>
```

The <TEI> carries two namespace declarations: one for the default NVS namespace, and one for XInclude.

The <teiHeader> contains the metadata for the edition, and is encoded as completely as possible. The following encoding from *The Comedy of Errors* is provided as a sample.

- <fileDesc> contains bibliographic information about the encoded NVS edition.

```
<fileDesc>
 <titleStmt>
  <title>The Comedy of Errors</title>
  <author>William Shakespeare</author>
  <editor role="primary">Standish Henning</editor>
  <editor role="secondary">Thomas Whitfield Baldwin (1890–1984)</editor>
  <editor role="secondary">John Hazel Smith (1928–1986)</editor>
 </titleStmt>
 <editionStmt>
  <edition>First edition</edition>
 </editionStmt>
 <publicationStmt>
  <publisher>The Modern Language Association of America</publisher>
   <address>
     <addrLine>26 Broadway</addrLine>
     <addrLine>New York, NY 10004-1789</addrLine>
     <addrLine>permissions@mla.org</addrLine>
     <addrLine>fax: 646-458-0030</addrLine>
   </address>
  <availability>
   <p>© 2007 by The Modern Language Association of America</p>
   <p>All rights reserved</p>
   <p>For information about obtaining permission to reprint material from MLA book
publications, send your request by mail, email or fax to the address given.</p>
  </availability>
  <idno type="ISBN">978-0-87352-296-0</idno>
  <idno type="LC">PR2804.A2H45 2009</idno>
  <idno type="D">822.3'3--dc22</idno>
 </publicationStmt>
 <seriesStmt>
  <title>A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare</title>
  <respStmt>
   <resp>General Editors</resp>
   <name>Richard Knowles</name>
   <name>Paul Werstine</name>
  </respStmt>
 </seriesStmt>
 <sourceDesc>
  <p>This is the source.</p>
 </sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
```

- <encodingDesc> contains a project description and a declaration of the classification system used for the subject keywords given in the profile description.

```
<encodingDesc>
  <projectDesc>
    <p>Founded by Horace Howard Furness (<date>1833–1912</date>), continued by Horace
Howard Furness, Jr. (<date>1865–1930</date>), and now issued under the sponsorship
of The Modern Language Association of America</p>
  </projectDesc>
  <classDecl>
    <taxonomy xml:id="LCSH">
      <bibl>Library of Congress Subject Headings</bibl>
    </taxonomy>
  </classDecl>
</encodingDesc>
```

- <profileDesc> contains language declarations and keywords from the Library of Congress. If needed, additional languages may be declared here (using BCP 47 language codes).

```
<profileDesc>
 <langUsage>
  <language ident="en">English</language>
  <language ident="grc">Polytonic Greek</language>
  <language ident="el">Monotonic Greek</language>
  <language ident="el-x-tr">Monotonic Greek (Transliterated)</language>
  <language ident="la">Latin</language>
  <language ident="it">Italian</language>
  <language ident="es">Spanish</language>
  <language ident="fr">French</language>
  <language ident="de">German</language>
  <language ident="nl">Dutch</language>
 </langUsage>
 <textClass>
  <keywords scheme="LCSH">
   <list>
    <item>1. Shipwreck victims—Drama</item>
    <item>2. Mistaken identity—Drama</item>
    <item>[...]</item>
    <item>I. Henning, Standish</item>
    <item>II. Baldwin, Thomas Whitfield, b. 1890</item>
    <item>[...]</item>
   </list>
  </keywords>
 </textClass>
</profileDesc>
```

- <revisionDesc> contains a log of significant revisions to the encoding of the NVS edition (in reverse chronological order).

```
<revisionDesc>
 <change when="2008-05-24">RB: Minor encoding fixes</change>
 <change when="2007-05-10">RB: Initial encoding completed</change>
</revisionDesc>
```

The <text> element contains XInclude references to the XML files which contain the various encoded sections of the NVS edition (the “xx” prefix in each URI is a placeholder for the appropriate two- or three-letter abbreviation for the current NVS edition).

```
<text>
 <xi:include href="xx_front.xml" xpointer="front"/>
 <body>
  <xi:include href="xx_playtext.xml" xpointer="div_playtext"/>
  <xi:include href="xx_textualnotes.xml" xpointer="div_textualnotes"/>
  <xi:include href="xx_commentary.xml" xpointer="div_commentary"/>
 </body>
 <back>
  <xi:include href="xx_appendix.xml" xpointer="div_appendix"/>
  <xi:include href="xx_bibliography.xml" xpointer="div_biblio"/>
  <xi:include href="xx_index.xml" xpointer="div_index"/>
  <xi:include href="xx_endpapers.xml" xpointer="div_endpapers"/>
 </back>
</text>
```

Encoding the Frontmatter

The frontmatter of an NVS edition includes all title and copyright pages, the Table of Contents, Preface, and the Plan of the Work, and is stored in a text file named "xx_front.xml" ("xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the work). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file ("xx_driver.xml"), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the <front> element. The top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
 <!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
 <!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
 <!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
 <!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
 <!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
 <!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
 <!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
 <!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
 <!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <front xml:id="front">
   <titlePage type="series">[...]</titlePage>
   <titlePage type="main">[...]</titlePage>
   <div type="copyright" xml:id="div_copyright">[...]</div>
   <div type="toc" xml:id="div_toc">[...]</div>
   <div type="preface" xml:id="div_preface">[...]</div>
   <div type="potw" xml:id="div_potw">[...]</div>
   <titlePage type="halfTitle">[...]</titlePage>
 </front>
</container>
```

Title Pages

Each of the three title pages in an NVS edition is encoded with the <titlePage> element and a type attribute. The values for the type attribute are "series", "main" and "halfTitle".

The content of the series title page is enclosed in <titlePage type="series">:

```
<titlePage type="series">
  <docTitle>
    <titlePart type="series">A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare</titlePart>
    <titlePart type="desc">Founded by <name>Horace Howard Furness</name>
(<date>1833-1912</date>), <lb/>continued by <name>Horace Howard Furness, Jr.</name>
(<date>1865-1930</date>), <lb/>and now issued under the sponsorship of <lb/>The
Modern Language Association of America</titlePart>
  </docTitle>
    <byline><editor role="series">Richard Knowles</editor> and <editor role="series">Paul
Werstine</editor> <lb/>General Editors</byline>
</titlePage>
```

The content of the main title page is enclosed in <titlePage type="main">:

```
<titlePage type="main">
  <docTitle>
    <titlePart type="series">A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare</titlePart>
    <titlePart type="volume">The Winter's Tale</titlePart>
  </docTitle>
  <byline><hi rend="italic">Edited by</hi> <lb/><editor role="primary">Robert Kean Turner</editor>
<lb/><editor role="primary">Virginia Westling Haas</editor> <lb/><hi rend="italic">with</hi>
<lb/><editor role="secondary">Robert A. Jones</editor> <lb/><editor role="secondary">Andrew
J. Sabol</editor> <lb/><editor role="secondary">Patricia E. Tatspaugh</editor></byline>
  <docImprint>
    <publisher>The Modern Language Association of America</publisher>
  </docImprint>
</titlePage>
```

The content of the half-title page is enclosed in <titlePage type="halfTitle">:

```
<titlePage type="halfTitle">
  <docTitle>
    <titlePart type="main">The Winter's Tale</titlePart>
  </docTitle>
</titlePage>
```

Copyright Page

The contents of the copyright page will likely only be used in a book rendition, and since rendition is left to the printer, the encoding of this section is minimal. The entire section is enclosed in , and each paragraph in <p>.

Table of Contents

The Table of Contents is enclosed in , the heading ("Contents") is enclosed in <head>, and the list of contents is enclosed in <list>. Each section heading is enclosed in <item>, and is followed by a single space and a <ptr> element which targets the element for the referenced section. The <ptr> elements in the Table of Contents carry a mode="toc" attribute to facilitate rendition.

```
<item>Plan of the Work <ptr targType="div" target="#div_potw" mode="toc"/></item>
```

Subsections within the TOC are enclosed in a <list> which is nested inside the <item> element which encloses the parent section listing:

```
<item>The Date of Composition
  <list>
    <item>External Evidence <ptr targType="div" target="#div_external" mode="toc"/></item>
    <item>Internal Evidence <ptr targType="div" target="#div_internal" mode="toc"/></item>
    <item>Summary <ptr targType="div" target="#div_summary" mode="toc"/></item>
  </list>
</item>
```

The nesting of lists will go to a depth of several levels. The editors may choose to not list a page number for some entries (in *The Winter's Tale*, this was done for any of the top-level items, and some of the 2nd-level items which have subordinate entries): in this case, simply omit the <ptr> element.

Rendition of the list items is not specified by the encoding, other than that any work title is encoded with <title> and the correct level attribute value. All entries are in normal title case, with the conversion to other cases handled at the time of rendition.

Preface

The Preface is enclosed in , the heading ("Preface") in <head>, and the paragraphs in <p>. The closing name and date or place (if included) is enclosed in <closer>, with the name in <signed>, and the date or place in <dateline> (include <lb/> if there is a line break).

```
<div type="preface" xml:id="div_preface">

<head>Preface</head>

<p>[...]</p>
<p>[...]</p>

<closer>
 <signed>R. K.</signed>
 <dateline>Madison <lb/>December 2007</dateline>
</closer>
</div>
```

Plan of the Work

The Plan of the Work is enclosed in , and the heading ("Plan of the Work") is enclosed in <head>. Examples are fully encoded and placed inside <quote rend="block">:

```
<p>The basic form of the textual note may be illustrated by

<quote rend="block"><note type="textual"><label>647</label> <app><lem>ha's</lem>] <appPart><rdg
type="replace">hath</rdg> <wit><siglum rend="smcaps">rowe1</siglum>-<siglum
rend="smcaps">john2</siglum>, <siglum>v1773</siglum>–<siglum
rend="smcaps">mal</siglum></wit></appPart></app></note></quote>

which records the fact that ...</p>
```

Witness Lists

There are two lists of witnesses: the first contains editions of Shakespeare's works, and the second contains manuscript notes and other "secondary" materials. Each list is encoded separately in <listWit> with an xml:id attribute ("listwit_editions" and "listwit_other", respectively).

Each entry in these lists is encoded with a <witness> element which carries an xml:id attribute. The value of xml:id is a unique identifier which is formed by prefixing the siglum with "s_" and converting all letters to lower-case:

```
<witness xml:id="s_kit1">[...]</witness>
```

The first child of <witness> is <siglum>, which is encoded as it would be in the textual notes: if there are no small caps in the siglum, it requires no further encoding; if all letters are in small caps, then the <siglum> element itself takes a rend="smcaps" attribute; if there is a mix of lower-case letters and small caps, then enclose the latter in <hi rend="smcaps">. Examples of each case:

```
<siglum>v1813</siglum>
```

```
<siglum>F3</siglum>
```

```
<siglum rend="smcaps">rowe1</siglum>
```

```
<siglum>m<hi rend="smcaps">fl</hi>V.a.80</siglum>
```

The second child of <witness> is <bibl>, which encloses the rest of the witness data, exclusive of the date. The names of the persons responsible for the work are encoded separately in <name type="app">. Any titles are encoded in <title>, with the appropriate level attribute value (see the section on encoding titles). Any sigla are encoded in <siglum> with the appropriate renditional encoding for the small caps. Any other content of the <bibl> element is left unencoded:

```
<bibl><name type="app">Samuel Johnson</name>. <title level="m">Plays</title>. 8 vols.
Printed for J. and R. Tonson, C. Corbet&hellip;, 1765. Vol. 3.</bibl>
```

```
<bibl>MS notes in <siglum>F2</siglum>. Folger Library, Copy 21.</bibl>
```

The third and final child of <witness> is <date>, which encloses the date.

A complete example on an entry in the witness lists:

```
<witness xml:id="s_mal">
 <siglum rend="smcaps">mal</siglum>
 <bibl><name type="app">Edmond Malone</name>. <title level="m">Plays &amp; Poems</title>. 10
vols. 1790. Vol. 2.</bibl>
 <date>1790</date>
</witness>
```

It is important that the witness lists in the source XML include all the witnesses referenced in the text, so that each <siglum> is properly associated with a <witness>. The encoded witness list should match the list of witnesses given in the *Shakespeare Variorum Handbook*. Witnesses which should not appear in the printed book rendition for any reason (for instance, those not used in a given volume, or those that represent "grouping" sigla) are included in the list, but carry a display="all(suppress)" on the <witness> element:

```
<witness xml:id="s_f1" display="all(suppress)">
  <siglum>F1</siglum>
  <bibl><title level="m">Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, &amp; Tragedies</title></bibl>
  <date>1623</date>
</witness>
```

Individual witness listings are ordered by date. In addition to individual sigla representing specific editions, there will be several "grouping" sigla which represent several editions by the same editor (e.g. "ard", which includes "ard1" and "ard2"). These are listed at the end of the witness list, in alphabetical order. For these sigla, the <witness> element carries two additional attributes: display="all(suppress)" and corresp. The latter attribute identifies the sigla that are included in the group, via a whitespace-separated list of URIs referencing the unique identifiers all of the relevant <witness> elements:

```
<witness xml:id="s_ard" corresp="#s_ard1 #s_ard2" display="all(suppress)">
  <siglum rend="smcaps">ard</siglum>
</witness>
```

Bibliographic List

The bibliographic list in the Plan of the Work is enclosed in <listBibl xml:id="bibl_pw_occasional">. Each listing is enclosed in a <bibl> element with an xml:id attribute that contains a unique identifier (see the section on unique identifiers for the format). Each name of a person responsible for the work is enclosed separately in <name type="app">. Any titles are enclosed in <title> with the appropriate level attribute (for information on level attribute values, see the section on encoding titles). The date is enclosed in <date>. All other data is left unencoded:

```
<bibl xml:id="pw_heij1829"><name type="app">Johann Heinrich</name> &amp;amp; <name
type="app">Abraham Voss</name>. <title level="m">Schauspiele</title>. 9 vols. Leipzig &amp;
Stuttgart, 1818–29. Vol. 9. <date>1829</date></bibl>
```

If there are multiple authors in a listing who share a last name, and are given in a contracted form (e.g. "Charles & Mary Cowden Clarke"), then enclose both names in a single <name type="app"> element.

List of Primary Sources

The list of primary sources is enclosed in <listBibl xml:id="bibl_pw_primarysources">. Each listing is enclosed in a <bibl> element with an xml:id attribute which contains a unique identifier (see the section on unique identifiers for the format). Inside the <bibl> element, only the title of the work is encoded (in <title>, with the appropriate level attribute):

```
<bibl xml:id="pw_boaf1901"><title level="m">The Works of Thomas Kyd</title>. Ed. Frederick S.
Boas. Oxford, 1901.</bibl>
```

Note that the unique identifier here is based on the name of the editor rather than the author.

List of Abbreviations

The list of abbreviations is enclosed in <list xml:id="pw_abbrev">. Each listing is enclosed in <item>. The first child of <item> is <abbr>, which contains the abbreviation. The second child of <item> is <expan>, which contains the expansion. Any title, abbreviated or not, is enclosed in <title> with the appropriate level attribute. Other italicized words or phrases are enclosed in <hi rend="italic"> (do not put the rend attribute on <abbr> or <expan>):

```
<item>
  <abbr><title level="m">Ado</title></abbr>
  <expan><title level="m">Much Ado about Nothing</title></expan>
</item>
```

List of Symbols

The list of symbols is enclosed in <list xml:id="pw_symbols">. Each listing is enclosed in <item>. The first child of <item> is <abbr>, which contains the symbol. The second child of <item> is <expan>, which contains a gloss on the symbol.

```
<item>
  <abbr>&swdash;</abbr>
  <expan>corresponding word of the lemma is repeated</expan>
</item>
```

Encoding the Play Text

The play text is stored in a separate XML file with the name "xx_playtext.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the play's title). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file ("xx_driver.xml"), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the element. If the manuscript gives the cast list before the title of the play, then the top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
<!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
<!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
<!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
<!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
<!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
<!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
<!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
<!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
<!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="playtext" xml:id="div_playtext">
  <div type="castlist" xml:id="div_castlist"><castList>[...]</castList></div>
  <div type="playtext_source" xml:id="div_playtext_source">
   <head>[The Title of the Play]</head>
   <div type="act" n="1" xml:id="div_act1">[...]</div>
   <div type="act" n="2" xml:id="div_act2">[...]</div>
   <div type="act" n="3" xml:id="div_act3">[...]</div>
   <div type="act" n="4" xml:id="div_act4">[...]</div>
   <div type="act" n="5" xml:id="div_act5">[...]</div>
   <trailer>[...]</trailer>
  </div>
 </div>
</container>
```

However, if the cast list is given after the title of the play, then the encoding inside <container> is as follows:

```
<div type="playtext" xml:id="div_playtext">
 <div type="playtext_source" xml:id="div_playtext_source">
  <head>[The Title of the Play]</head>
  <div type="castlist" xml:id="div_castlist"><castList>[...]</castList></div>
  <div type="act" n="1" xml:id="div_act1">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="2" xml:id="div_act2">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="3" xml:id="div_act3">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="4" xml:id="div_act4">[...]</div>
  <div type="act" n="5" xml:id="div_act5">[...]</div>
  <trailer>[...]</trailer>
 </div>
</div>
```

Cast List

The encoding of the cast list serves both both to represent the text of the cast list, and to provide a unique identifier for each role in the play. Each speech in the play text is linked to the unique identifier of a role in the cast list; this encoding permits the identification of all speakers despite any variability in the printed speaker labels.

The cast list as a whole is enclosed in <castList>, which is itself enclosed in . The heading for the cast list, if it exists, is placed within the <castList> element and encoded with <head>.

Each role in the cast list is encoded with a <castItem> element, which contains a <role> and an optional <roleDesc>. The <role> element has an xml:id attribute with a value which takes the form of the name of the role with capitalization preserved, but spaces removed. Some examples:

```
<castItem><role xml:id="Camillo">Camillo</role>.</castItem>
```

```
<castItem><role xml:id="OldShepheard">Old Shepheard</role>, <roleDesc>reputed
Father of Perdita</roleDesc>.</castItem>
```

Note that punctuation is excluded from the content of the <role> and <roleDesc> elements, and that whitespace is significant inside <castItem>.

The <castGroup> element is used to group several <castItem> elements. This element is used if several roles are grouped under a heading or with some kind of label:

```
<castGroup>
  <head>The Capulets</head>
  <castItem>[...]</castItem>
  <castItem>[...]</castItem>
</castGroup>
```

```
<castGroup>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Camillo">Camillo</role>.</castItem>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Antigonus">Antigonus</role>.</castItem>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Cleomines">Cleomines</role>.</castItem>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Dion">Dion</role>.</castItem>
  <roleDesc rend="braced">Foure <lb/>Lords of Sicillia.</roleDesc>
</castGroup>
```

In the latter example, the four roles are grouped by a curly brace which points to the role description. The brace is specified by the rend="braced" attribute on the <roleDesc> element.

If a series of roles is listed in a group separated by commas, then enclose the whole group in a <castItem> element:

```
<castItem rend="italic align(center)"><role xml:id="Jailor">Jailor</role>, <role
id="Officer">Officer</role>, [<role xml:id="Headsman">Headsman</role>] and other <role
id="Attendant">Attendants</role>.</castItem>
```

All speeches carry a who attribute which points to the xml:id of a <role> in the <castList>. Occasionally there may be cases where a role is added in a later edition, or where a small speaking part is not listed in the cast list. In either case, an empty <role> element is included in the cast list to carry the necessary xml:id attribute. These additional <role> elements are enclosed in a single <castItem> which carries a display="all(suppress)" attribute.

```
<castItem display="all(suppress)"><role xml:id="Messenger"/></castItem>
```

Act and Scene Divisions

Each act is enclosed in a element with an n attribute whose value is the act number in arabic numerals, and an xml:id attribute whose value is a unique identifier of the form "div_act1" (the arabic numeral is the number of the act which is enclosed):

```
<div type="act" n="1" xml:id="div_act1">
```

Each scene is similarly enclosed in a element with an n attribute whose value is the scene number in arabic numerals, and an xml:id attribute whose value is a unique identifier of the form "div_act1_scene1" (the arabic numerals are the numbers of the enclosing act and of the enclosed scene):

```
<div type="scene" n="1" xml:id="div_act1_scene1">
```

The heading for a scene is enclosed in <head>, and is included inside the element for that scene. The act-scene numbers which are printed in the book next to the heading are not present in the source XML: these numbers will be generated at the time of rendition from the value of the xml:id attribute of the enclosing .

Line Breaks

Each line of the play text (as defined by the copytext) is marked with an <lb> element which precedes all text or markup on that line. This is an empty element, with two required attributes: xml:id, whose value is "tln_" followed by a four-digit TLN number (padded with leading zeroes if necessary); and n, whose value is the TLN number without padding:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_0007" n="7"/>
```

```
<lb xml:id="tln_1594" n="1594"/>
```

Every fifth line carries a rend="print_tln" attribute:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_1815" n="1815" rend="print_tln"/>
```

This attribute facilitates the standard printing in the margin of every fifth line of the playtext. Some forms of output will require additional marginal line numbers to be printed, and this will have to be handled on an ad hoc basis.

If the line is indented for some reason, the <lb> element carries the attribute rend="indent()", with the amount of indentation (in ems) specified inside the parentheses as follows:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_0727" n="727"/>It would make a man mad as a Bucke to be so bought
<lb xml:id="tln_0728" n="728" rend="indent(6em)"/>and sold.
```

Note that if a line is indented and also has a TLN printed at the right margin, then the rend attribute will contain two values which are separated by a space:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_0645" n="645" rend="print_tln indent(6em)"/>
```

For information on how to handle soft and hard hyphens, see the subsection on hyphenation in the section on general encoding.

If there are lines with numbering that is not part of the through-line numbering (TLN) of the play text, then the xml:id attribute value uses a prefix other than "tln". For example, if the added material consists of a cast list (which did not exist in the First Folio), then the xml:id is of the form "cast_line_xx":

```
<lb xml:id="cast_line_01" n="1"/><head>Dramatis Personæ.</head>
```

Milestones

Marginal notations of Folio and/or Quarto signatures in the play text are encoded with <milestone>. The unit attribute value is "sig_F" if the <milestone> element is recording Folio signatures (identifiable by the fact that they are enclosed in parentheses). If the <milestone> element is recording Quarto signatures, the value of unit is "sig_Q" (Quarto signatures are enclosed in square brackets). The n attribute has as its value the signature notation in simplified form. Unlike page milestones (see the main section on the encoding of milestones), signature milestones are not empty elements: their content is the full notation, including parentheses or square brackets, and with superscripts encoded with the <hi> element. This encoding is intended to allow the full necessary rendition of the signature. Some examples:

```
<milestone unit="sig_F" n="2C2a">(2C2<hi rend="superscript">a</hi>)</milestone>
```

```
<milestone unit="sig_Q" n="B4v">[B4<hi rend="superscript">v</hi>]</milestone>
```

```
<milestone unit="sig_F" n="2C1">(2C1)</milestone>
```

These <milestone> elements are placed on a separate line immediately preceding the <lb> for the line at the end of which the signature notation will be printed:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_0166" n="166"/>With Spur we heat an Acre. But to th'Goale:
<milestone unit="sig_F" n="2A1vb">(2A1<hi rend="superscript">vb</hi>)</milestone>
<lb xml:id="tln_0167" n="167"/>My last good deed, was to entreat his stay.
```

In this example, the notation will be printed in the margin at the end of line number 167. The <milestone> is positioned before the line because the line 167 is actually the first line on the signature marked by the milestone.

In addition to the signature notations, there are several other numbers which are printed in the play text (Through-Line Numbers, Act & Scene numbers, Riverside Act-Scene-Line numbers). These numbers are all generated from data stored in the encoding of the play text, and not by the explicit insertion of milestones.

Speeches

Speeches are encoded with <sp>. This element surrounds the speaker label for the speech and the entire text of the speech, including any embedded stage directions. The who attribute on <sp> records the identity of the speaker; it is a URI which points to the xml:id of the appropriate <role> element in the cast list. This encoding makes it possible to identify the speaker even in cases where the speaker label is missing or inconsistently spelled or abbreviated.

Within each speech, the speaker label is enclosed in <speaker>, and the entire text of the speech is encoded using the <p> element, unless the speech explicitly consists of a song (in this case see the section below on songs). Speech that is not explicitly a song is treated as prose by the editors of the NVS as a matter of policy because the distinction between prose and verse cannot always be made with certainty. An example:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_2056" n="2056"/><sp who="#Clowne"><speaker>Clo.</speaker><p>If I were not in loue
with <name>Mopsa</name>, thou shouldst
<lb xml:id="tln_2057" n="2057"/>take no money of me, but being enthrall'd as I am, it will
<lb xml:id="tln_2058" n="2058"/>also be the bondage of certaine Ribbons and Gloues.</p></sp>
```

In some cases, a new speech does not start on a new typographical line, but instead continues on the same line as the end of the previous speech:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_2134" n="2134"/><sp who="#Clowne"><speaker>Clo.</speaker><p>
[...]
<lb xml:id="tln_2137" n="2137"/>buy for you both: Pedler let's haue the first choice; folow
<lb xml:id="tln_2138" n="2138"/>me girles.</p></sp><sp who="#Autolicus"><speaker>Aut.</speaker>
<p>And you shall pay well for 'em.</p></sp>
```

There is no space inserted in this case between the end of one speech and the beginning of the next (the desired amount of whitespace should be generated at the time of rendition).

Stage Directions

Stage directions are encoded using the <stage> element. This element may go within or between speeches as necessary. It carries a type attribute, which is used to provide a simple classification of the varieties of stage direction, using the following values:

- "enter": for entrances
- "exit": for exits
- "location": for stage directions that identify the location of the action
- "description": for stage directions that describe an action.

A single <stage> element may have more than one value for the type attribute; multiple values are separated by a space. For instance:

```
<stage type="enter description">Enter Autolycus singing.</stage>
```

The <stage> element may carry a rend attribute to indicate the alignment of the stage direction, since this information is not derivable from structural information. The permissible values are "align(left)", "align(right)", and "align(center)".

Songs, Poems, Spells, and Other Line Groups

Verse line groups such as songs, poems and spells in the play text are encoded with <lg>. If a speech consists entirely of a line group, then the text of the speech itself will be entirely enclosed in the <lg> element and there will be no <p> at all inside <sp>. It is also possible that a single speech will contain both prose and a line group, in which case each section of the speech will be enclosed in either <p> or <lg> as appropriate. Note that in some cases, a speech, especially if it consists of a song, might be missing a label: in this case omit the <speaker> element (the speaker is identified by the who attribute on the <sp> element).

If the line group definitely constitutes a song, then the <lg> element carries a type="song" attribute. Otherwise, the type attribute is omitted.

Each line group is enclosed in <lg> and must have an id attribute containing a unique identifier (see the section on unique identifiers). An <lg> element may contain a <head>. Each line is enclosed in <l> (in addition to the <lb> which identifies the line of the play text), and if there are multiple stanzas, the lines of each stanza are enclosed in <lg type="stanza">. Some examples:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_1786" n="1786"/><sp who="#Autolicus"><speaker>Aut.</speaker><p>Prosper you sweet
sir. Your purse is not hot e&shy;
<lb xml:id="tln_1787" n="1787"/>nough to purchase your Spice: Ile be with you at your
<lb xml:id="tln_1788" n="1788"/>sheepe-shearing too: If I make not this Cheat bring out
<lb xml:id="tln_1789" n="1789"/>another, and the sheerers proue sheepe, let me be vnrold,
<lb xml:id="tln_1790" n="1790" rend="print_tln"/>and my name put in the booke of Vertue.</p>
<lb xml:id="tln_1791" n="1791"/><lg type="song" xml:id="lg_pt_song03" rend="italic"><head
rend="clear">Song.</head><l>Iog-on, Iog-on, the foot-path way,</l>
<lb xml:id="tln_1792" n="1792"/><l>And merrily hent the Stile-a:</l>
<lb xml:id="tln_1793" n="1793"/><l>A merry heart goes all the day,</l>
<lb xml:id="tln_1794" n="1794"/><l>Your sad tyres in a Mile-a.</l></lg></sp>
```

```
<sp who="#Autolicus">
<lg type="song" xml:id="lg_pt_song01" rend="italic">
  <lg type="stanza">
    <lb xml:id="tln_1669" n="1669"/><l>When Daffadils begin to peere,</l>
    <lb xml:id="tln_1670" n="1670" rend="print_tln"/><l>With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale,</l>
    <lb xml:id="tln_1671" n="1671"/><l>Why then comes in the sweet o'the yeere,</l>
    <lb xml:id="tln_1672" n="1672"/><l>For the red blood raigns in ye winters pale.</l>
  </lg>
  <lg type="stanza">
    <lb xml:id="tln_1673" n="1673"/><l>The white sheete bleaching on the hedge,</l>
    <lb xml:id="tln_1674" n="1674"/><l>With hey the sweet birds, O how they sing:</l>
    <lb xml:id="tln_1675" n="1675" rend="print_tln"/><l>Doth set my pugging tooth an edge,</l>
    <lb xml:id="tln_1676" n="1676"/><l>For a quart of Ale is a dish for a King.</l>
  </lg>
    […]
</lg>
</sp>
```

If a line group is split across the speech of more than one speaker, then use the part attribute on <lg> to indicate the connection between the various parts of the line group. The values of part are "I" (the initial part), "M" (the media part or parts), and "F" (the final part). Only the first <lg> in such a series is given the xml:id attribute which uniquely identifies the line group. A simplified example:

```
<sp who="#x">
  <lg type="song" xml:id="lg_pt_song01" part="I">
    <l>the first line of the song</l>
  </lg>
</sp>
<sp who="#y">
  <lg type="song" part="M">
    <l>a medial line of the song</l>
  </lg>
</sp>
<sp who="#z">
  <lg type="song" part="F">
    <l>the last line of the song</l>
  </lg>
</sp>
```

Names

Any names of people or places which are italicized in the play text are encoded with a simple <name> element:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_0507" n="507"/>I am not <name>Adriana</name>, nor thy wife.
```

Quoted Speech

Within the play text, any quoted speech which is renditionally distinct is encoded with <said>. In most cases, the renditional distinction of the quoted speech will be italics (rather than quote marks), and the <said> element carries a rend="italic" attribute/value pair:

```
<lb xml:id="tln_2023" n="2023"/>makes the maid to answere, <said rend="italic">Whoop, doe me
no harme good
<lb xml:id="tln_2024" n="2024"/>man</said>: put's him off, slights him, with ...
```

Encoding the Textual and Commentary Notes

This section covers the four main types of note in an NVS edition: textual notes, commentary notes, Irregular, Doubtful… notes, and Unadopted Conjectures notes. For information on other types of note, see the subsection in the section on general encoding.

Encoding Common to All Four Types of Note

Each note is enclosed in a <note> with a type attribute whose value specifies the type of the note: "textual" (a textual note); "commentary" (a commentary note); "irregular" (an Irregular, Doubtful… note); "unadopted" (an Unadopted Conjectures note). The place attribute is omitted. Each note has an xml:id attribute which contains a unique identifier for the note (see the section on unique identifiers).

Each note has a target attribute whose value is a URI that references the unique identifier of one or more <lb> elements in the play text:

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_1588" target="#tln_1588"><label>1588</label>
```

If the note references a range of lines in the play text, the target attribute value references the unique identifier for the first line in the range, and the value of the optional targetEnd attribute references the unique identifier for the last line in the range:

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0415" target="#tln_0415" targetEnd="#tln_0418"><label>415–18</label>
```

If the note references more than one discontiguous line, the target attribute value references the unique identifier for each referenced line, separated by white space:

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_1890" target="#tln_1890 #tln_1910"><label>1890, 1910</label>
```

Care must be taken to ensure that the pairs of identifiers in the target and targetEnd attributes match. If the note references more than one line range, both the target and targetEnd attributes will have multiple values separated by white space. The first values for each attribute form the first line range, the second values form the second line range, and so on:

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0634" target="#tln_634 #tln_642"
targetEnd="#tln_635 #tln_643"><label>634–5, 642–3</label>
```

If the note references more than one line range in addition to one or more individual lines, then add the value(s) for the individual line(s) to the target attribute after the last value belonging to a line range:

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_3172" target="#tln_3173 #tln_3175 #tln_3172"
targetEnd="#tln_3174 #tln_3176"><label>3172, 3173–4, 3175–6</label>
```

In all cases, the value of the xml:id attribute of the <note> element is based on the first line number listed in the <label> element, whether or not this line number is part of a range.

The content of the <note> element preserves whitespace.

As already seen in the examples above, the first child of the <note> element is a <label> element which contains the line number(s) referenced by the note.

If there are multiple notes referencing the same line or line range in the play text, then each note is encoded in a separate <note> element. See the section on unique identifiers for information on how to disambiguate the values of the xml:id attributes of these notes (disambiguation is necessary because the identifier is based on the referenced line number, but must also be unique). All notes after the first in a group of notes which reference the same line or line range have a special display="all(invisible)" attribute on the enclosed <label> element. At the time of rendition, printing these labels with no ink (or in the background color) will allow for the suppression of these labels and the correct alignment of the first line of the note (as specified for the printed book rendition of the NVS edition). For example:

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0250a" target="#tln_0250"
targetEnd="#tln_0254"><label>250–4</label>[...]</note>

<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0250b" target="#tln_0250"><label>250</label>[...]</note>

<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0250c" target="#tln_0250"><label
display="all(invisible)">250</label>[...]</note>
```

Textual Notes

The textual notes are stored separately in a file named “xx_textualnotes.xml” (where “xx” is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file (“xx_driver.xml”), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the element. The first child of this element is a <head> element which contains the text “Textual Notes”. The top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
<!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
<!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
<!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
<!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
<!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
<!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
<!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
<!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
<!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="textualnotes" xml:id="div_textualnotes">
  <head>Textual Notes</head>
  <note type="textual"/>
  [...]
 </div>
</container>
```

Each note is encoded within a separate <note type="textual">. See above for information on the xml:id, target, and targetEnd attributes, and on the first child element, <label>. To improve the legibility of the XML source, place a return after the <label> element.

The content of the note is enclosed in an <app> element, within which whitespace is significant.

Most textual notes begin with a lemma followed by a right square bracket, and there is never more than one lemma in a single note. The lemma is enclosed with a <lem> element as the first child of the <app> element, and is immediately followed by the right square bracket, and a single space.

The element <appPart> is used to group together a reading and its witness formula (the formula indicating which witnesses agree and disagree with the reading in question). The most usual pattern is that of a reading immediately followed by its witness formula, but in some cases the witness is mingled in a descriptive reading. Within <appPart>, all of the characters which form part of a given reading are enclosed within the appropriate <rdg> element, but the semicolon which marks the boundary between reading-witness pairs in the textual note is encoded outside of <appPart>. See below for examples.

The reading is enclosed in one of several possible elements, depending on its nature:

- <rdg type="lem"> if the reading is omitted in the NVS manuscript, which is a space-saving NVS convention for a reading which matches the lemma. The content of this element is a swung dash (&swdash;), since this is what would be displayed in rendition which does not use the space-saving convention. For the printed book rendition, this element and the single space which follows should be suppressed.
- <rdg type="replace"> if the reading involves a complete replacement of the lemma.
- <rdg type="insert"> if the reading involves an insertion into the lemma.
- <rdgDesc> if the reading is descriptive (e.g. “Om.”, which means that the lemma is omitted in the reading).

Examples of different types of <rdg>:

```
<app><lem><hi rend="italic">Camillo</hi></lem>] <appPart><rdg type="lem">&swdash;</rdg>
[...]</appPart></app>
```

```
<app><lem>Vast</lem>] <appPart><rdg type="replace">Vast Sea</rdg> [...]</appPart></app>
```

```
<app><lem>Goe&hellip;Horses,</lem>] <appPart><rdg type="insert"><stage><hi rend="italic">To
Attendant</hi></stage></rdg> [...]</appPart></app>
```

```
<app><lem>Sir, no going</lem>] <appPart><rdgDesc><hi rend="italic">As quotation</hi></rdgDesc>
[...]</appPart></app>
```

In some cases, a note does not have a lemma at all, but instead begins with a reading in <rdg> or <rdgDesc>:

```
<app><appPart><rdgDesc><hi rend="italic">Verse lines ending</hi> there&hellip;although</rdgDesc>
 [...]</appPart></app>
```

If a reading involves the insertion of a stage direction where there is not one already in the copytext, then the <stage> element is included in the <rdg>:

```
<app><appPart><rdg type="insert"><stage type="description"><hi rend="italic">He walks
apart</hi>.</stage></rdg> [...]</appPart></app>
```

It is possible for a reading to be separated into two or more parts by a bracketed editorial insertion: in this case, the entire string is enclosed in <rdgDesc>, and each part of the reading is encoded in a separate <rdg>

element. Each <rdg> carries a part attribute with the values "I" ("initial", for the first part), "M" ("medial", for zero or more medial parts), and "F" ("final", for the last part):

```
<rdgDesc><rdg type="replace" part="I">Queen's;</rdg> [<hi rend="italic">a line lost</hi>] <rdg
type="replace" part="F">part</rdg></rdgDesc>
```

When a reading is commingled with descriptive text, the entire string is enclosed in <rdgDesc>, and any specific reading is encoded with <rdg>:

```
<app><lem>thee (pretty)</lem>] <appPart><rdgDesc><rdg type="replace">thee (Pretty)</rdg> [<hi
rend="italic">with</hi> (Pretty) <hi rend="italic">hung near right margin as if part of</hi> <ref
targType="lb" target="#tln_1491">1491</ref> <hi rend="italic">turned up</hi>]</rdgDesc>
<wit><siglum>F4</siglum></wit></appPart></app>
```

Within textual notes, references to line numbers in the play text are not encoded with <ref> unless the referenced line number(s) is/are outside the range specified in the note's label (in the example given immediately above, the reference to line number 1491 is encoded with <ref> because the target of the enclosing note is line 1490).

Each reading (<rdg> or <rdgDesc>) is followed by a single space, and then a <wit> element. This <wit> element contains a highly structured string which lists the witnesses for the reading. Each individual siglum is enclosed in <siglum> (see the section on the encoding of <siglum>). Interstitial text, spaces, punctuation and plus and minus symbols are left as PCDATA in the enclosing <wit> element. Full names are encoded in <name type="app"> and are in all lower-case letters (since these are rendered in small caps). Non-siglum references to works in the NVS apparatus are encoded with <ref> to link them to the bibliographic entry of the work. The three special characters used in the witness formulas are entered as named character entity references: + (the plus sign); − (the minus sign); &sigrange; (the hyphen used to indicate a range of sigla). Some examples of witness formulas:

```
<wit><name type="app">theobald</name> (1729) <hi rend="italic">conj. in</hi> <ref targType="bibl"
target="#b_nich1817"><name type="app">nichols</name> (1817, 2:362)</ref>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">theo</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">han</siglum>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">hud2</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">bul</siglum></wit>
```

```
<wit><name type="app">keightley</name> <hi rend="italic">conj. in</hi> <siglum
rend="smcaps">cam1</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">ktly</siglum></wit>
```

```
<wit><siglum>F1</siglum>&sigrange;<siglum rend="smcaps">theo2</siglum>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">theo4</siglum>&sigrange;<siglum rend="smcaps">john2</siglum>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">sing2</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">ktly</siglum>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">cam3</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">alex</siglum>&plus;</wit>
```

In some cases, the list of witnesses will contain descriptive material. Enclose this material in a <note place="inline"> element:

```
<wit><siglum rend="smcaps">pen2</siglum> <note place="inline">(?<hi rend="italic">after</hi> <siglum
rend="smcaps">cap</siglum> <hi rend="italic">who uses raised points [...]</hi>)</note></wit>
```

Here is an example of a completely encoded textual note:

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0065" target="#tln_0065"><label>65</label>
<app><lem>truly</lem>] <appPart><rdg type="replace">early</rdg> <wit><siglum>m<hi
rend="smcaps">tby</hi>3</siglum> <hi rend="italic">conj</hi>., <siglum rend="smcaps">han</siglum>,
<siglum rend="smcaps">col2</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">col4</siglum></wit></appPart>;
<appPart><rdg type="replace">tardily</rdg> <wit><siglum
rend="smcaps">cap</siglum></wit></appPart></app></note>
```

Commentary Notes

The commentary notes are stored separately in a file named "xx_commentary.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file ("xx_driver.xml"), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the element. The top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
<!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
<!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
<!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
<!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
<!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
<!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
<!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
<!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
<!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="commentary" xml:id="div_commentary">
  <head>Commentary Notes</head>
  <note type="commentary"/>
  <note type="commentary"/>
  [...]
 </div>
</container>
```

Each note is encoded within a separate <note type="commentary">. See above for information on the xml:id, target, and targetEnd attributes, and on the first child element, <label>. To improve the legibility of the XML source, place a return after the <label> element.

The second child of the <note> element is <lem>, which contains the lemma from the source text. This element should not directly contain any text which does not exist in the play text (the one allowable exception is an ellipsis); if there is text present before the right square bracket which did not come from the play text, then it is enclosed (including any extraneous surrounding spaces) in the special <lemNote> element:

```
<lem><name rend="italic">Camillo</name><lemNote> (301 lines)</lemNote></lem>]
```

```
<lem><name rend="italic">Cleomines</name><lemNote> (23 lines)</lemNote>&hellip;<name
rend="italic">Dion</name><lemNote> (27 lines)</lemNote></lem>] <p>[...]</p>
```

The default rendition of <lem> inside <note type="commentary"> (but excluding the contents of any nested <lemNote> elements) is bold; any other rendition (such as italics) is encoded within <lem> using <hi> or <name>. There is a single space between the right square bracket and the following element.

Following the lemma, right square bracket and space is the content of the commentary note, which is enclosed in one or more <p> elements, and encoded with the standard phrase-level encoding described in the section on general encoding.

An example showing the basic structure of a commentary note:

```
<note type="commentary" xml:id="cn_0045b" target="#tln_0045"><label>45</label>
 <lem>I&hellip;this</lem>] <p>[...]</p>
 <p>[...]</p>
</note>
```

Irregular, Doubtful, and Emended Accidentals in F1

The list of Irregular, Doubtful, and Emended Accidentals in F1 is located in the Appendix. It is stored in the file "xx_appendix.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play), and is enclosed in . The first child of this is the heading, which is enclosed in <head>, followed by one or more paragraphs of explanatory text, which are encoded in <p>.

Each note is encoded within a separate <note type="irregular">. See above for information on the xml:id, target, and targetEnd attributes, and on the first child element, <label>. To improve the legibility of the XML source, place a return after the <label> element.

Within <note type="irregular">, the content is enclosed in an <app> element. The notes in this list fall into three categories, with the content of the notes structured very differently in each case. The categories are identified by the value of the type attribute of the <app> element:

- <app type="irreg"> is used for notes which mark the irregular usage of a specific word or phrase within F1. Inside <app>, the note begins with the lemma (encoded in <lem>), followed by a right square bracket and a single space. A <wit> element follows, which encloses the witness formula. Inside <wit>, "F1" is enclosed in <siglum>. Following a semicolon and space, the description of the irregularity is enclosed in <rdgDesc>, within which the reading is enclosed in <rdg>, any italics are encoded with <hi>, and any reference to another line in the play text is encoded with <ref>. An example note of this type:

  ```
  <note type="irregular" xml:id="irr_0107a" target="#tln_0107"><label>107</label>
  <app type="irreg"><lem>seek</lem>] <wit><siglum>F1</siglum> (&verbar;)</wit>;
  <rdgDesc><rdg>seeke</rdg> <hi rend="italic">elsewhere</hi></rdgDesc></app></note>
  ```

- <app type="sourced"> is used for notes marking an accidental in F1 which was emended in a later edition. Inside <app>, the note begins with the lemma (encoded in <lem>), followed by a right square bracket and a single space. A <wit> element encloses the witness for the emendation. Inside <wit>, any sigla are enclosed within <siglum>. Following a semicolon and space, the information on the F1 accidental is enclosed in <appPart>; the F1 reading is enclosed in <rdg>; the witness formula for the reading is enclosed in <wit>, within which any sigla are enclosed in <siglum>. An example note:

  ```
  <note type="irregular" xml:id="irr_0042" target="#tln_0042"><label>42</label>
  <app type="sourced"><lem>life,</lem>] <wit><siglum>F2</siglum></wit>;
  <appPart><rdg>&swdash;.</rdg> <wit><siglum>F1</siglum></wit></appPart></app></note>
  ```

- <app type="silent"> is used for notes which mark an accidental in F1 for which there is no emendation in the later Folios. The structure for this type of note is identical to that of the "sourced emendation" (see directly above), with the exception that there is no witness given for the emendation. For example:

```
<note type="irregular" xml:id="irr_0100" target="#tln_0100"><label>100</label>
<app type="silent"><lem>o'th' Clock</lem>] <appPart><rdg>o'th'Clock</rdg>
<wit><siglum>F1</siglum></wit></appPart></app></note>
```

Unadopted Conjectures

The list of Unadopted Conjectures is located in the Appendix. It is stored in the file "xx_appendix.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play), and is enclosed in . The first child of this is the heading, which is enclosed in <head>.

Each note is encoded within a separate <note type="unadopted">. See above for information on the xml:id, target, and targetEnd attributes, and on the first child element, <label>. To improve the legibility of the XML source, place a return after the <label> element.

The content of the note is enclosed in an <app> element. The lemma is enclosed in <lem>, and is followed by a right square bracket and a single space. The reading is enclosed in <rdg type="insert"> or <rdg type="replace"> (see above, on the Textual Notes, for information). If there is descriptive or explanatory content given as part of the reading, then enclose the whole in <rdgDesc>, and only enclose the reading itself in <rdg>. The witness formula is enclosed in <wit>, within which each siglum is enclosed in <siglum>, and any internal bibliographic references are encoded with <ref> and <name type="app">.

Some example notes:

```
<note type="unadopted" xml:id="uc_0063" target="#tln_0063"><label>63</label>
<app><lem>blow&nvscaret;</lem>] <rdgDesc><rdg type="replace">&swdash;,</rdg>
[blow = blossom]</rdgDesc> <wit><ref targType="bibl" target="#b_lamg65"><name
type="app">Lambrechts</name> (1965, p. 956)</ref></wit></app></note>
```

```
<note type="unadopted" xml:id="uc_0064" target="#tln_0064"><label>64</label>
<app><lem>No sneaping</lem>] <rdg type="replace">Nose-nipping</rdg> <wit><siglum>m<hi
rend="smcaps">col</hi>3</siglum> <note place="inline">(<hi rend="italic">attrib. to</hi>
Col. Curwin?)</note></wit></app></note>
```

Encoding the Appendix

The Appendix is stored separately in a file named "xx_appendix.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file ("xx_driver.xml"), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the element. The first child of this element is a <head> element which contains the text "Appendix". The top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
<!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
<!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
<!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
<!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
<!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
<!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
<!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
<!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
<!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="appendix" xml:id="div_appendix">
  <head>Appendix</head>
  <div type="level1"/>
  <div type="level1"/>
  [...]
 </div>
</container>
```

The internal structure of the Appendix and its division into topical sections is represented using nested elements. The type attribute for these internal elements simply expresses their level in the hierarchy ("level1", "level2", "level3", etc.) with the highest-level elements marked as "level1". The xml:id values of these elements indicate the topic and provide targets for internal cross-references. For example, the section on Unadopted Conjectures is encoded as . These xml:id values are arbitrary, but uniformity from volume to volume (at least for the sections which are included in every NVS volume) would be desirable. The xml:id values used in *The Winter's Tale* are as follows:

- "div_irregular": Irregular, Doubtful, and Emended Accidentals in F1
- "div_unadopted": Unadopted Conjectures
- "div_thetext": The Text
- "div_text_authenticity": The Text -> Authenticity
- "div_text_1623version": The Text -> The 1623 Version of *The Winter's Tale*

- "div_text_f1copy": The Text -> The F1 Copy
- "div_text_cranescopy": The Text -> Crane's Copy
- "div_text_cranesreliability": The Text -> Crane's Reliability
- "div_text_printersreliability": The Text -> The Printer's Reliability
- "div_subsequent": Text -> Subsequent Early Editions
- "div_date": The Date of Composition
- "div_date_external": The Date -> External Evidence
- "div_date_internal": The Date -> Internal Evidence
- "div_date_summary": The Date -> Summary
- "div_sources": Sources
- "div_primarysource": Primary Source
- "div_pandosto": *Pandosto*
- "div_pandosto_use": Shakespeare's Use of *Pandosto*
- "div_pandosto_indebtedness": Shakespeare's Use -> General Indebtedness
- "div_pandosto_genre": Shakespeare's Use -> Genre
- "div_pandosto_characters": Shakespeare's Use -> Characters
- "div_othersources": Other Sources
- "div_greene": Robert Greene's Cony-Catching Pamphlets
- "div_sabie": Francis Sabie's Poems
- "div_possiblesources": Possible Sources, Analogues, and Imitations
- "div_criticism": Criticism
- "div_assessments": General Assessments
- "div_genre": Genre
- "div_themes": Themes and Significance
- "div_theme_mutability": Themes -> Time's Mutability
- "div_theme_nature": Themes -> Nature (and Art)
- "div_theme_repentance": Themes -> Repentance and Renewal
- "div_drameaclef": Drame à Clef
- "div_technique": Technique
- "div_structure": Structure
- "div_language": Language and Style
- "div_characters": Characters
- "div_char_antigonus": Characters -> Antigonus
- "div_char_autolycus": Characters -> Autolycus
- "div_char_camillo": Characters -> Camillo
- "div_char_florizel": Characters -> Florizel
- "div_char_hermione": Characters -> Hermione
- "div_char_leontes": Characters -> Leontes
- "div_char_mamillius": Characters -> Mamillius
- "div_char_paulina": Characters -> Paulina
- "div_char_perdita": Characters -> Perdita
- "div_char_polixenes": Characters -> Polixenes
- "div_char_shepherd": Characters -> Shepherd and Clown
- "div_wtonstage": *The Winter's Tale* on the Stage
- "div_performances": Performances
- "div_perf_bearandtime": Performances -> Staging the Bear and Time

- "div_perf_recordings": Performances -> Screen and Sound Recordings
- "div_textonstage": The Text on the Stage
- "div_textonstage_versions": Text on the Stage -> The Versions
- "div_textonstage_reshaping": Text on the Stage -> Reshaping the Text
- "div_textonstage_cuts": Text on the Stage -> Cuts
- "div_textonstage_substitutions": Text on the Stage -> Substitutions, Transpositions, and Additions
- "div_music": Music in *The Winter's Tale*

Encoding the Bibliography

The Bibliography is stored separately in a file named "xx_bibliography.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file ("xx_driver.xml"), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the element. The first child of this element is a <head> element which contains the text "Bibliography". The top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
<!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
<!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
<!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
<!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
<!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
<!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
<!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
<!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
<!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="bibliography" xml:id="div_bibliography">
  <head>Appendix</head>
  <listBibl xml:id="bibl_main">
   <bibl></bibl>
   <bibl></bibl>
   [...]
  </listBibl>
 </div>
</container>
```

The entire list of bibliographic entries is enclosed in <listBibl xml:id="bibl_main">. The value of the xml:id attribute distinguishes this bibliographic list from the two located in the Plan of the Work. If the edition includes an explanatory statement before the bibliographic entries (e.g. "The place of publication is London unless otherwise indicated."), then this is enclosed in a <p> element between the <head> and <listBibl> elements.

Each entry in the Bibliography is enclosed within a separate <bibl> element. The xml:id attribute has as its value a unique identifier which allows bibliographic references in the text to be linked to the bibliographic entries in this list. See the section on unique identifiers for information on how to construct these identifiers. Whitespace is significant within each <bibl> element: special care is taken to make sure that the whitespace and punctuation of the entry are exact.

Within the <bibl> element, the informational components of the bibliographic entry are encoded with elements which mark their function. The punctuation and spacing is included as PCDATA. Punctuation is placed outside of component elements unless it is clearly part of an element's content; for instance, brackets around a date

(which express the fact that it is not attested by the bibliographic item) are part of the date information and are encoded within the <date> element, but parentheses around a date (which simply separate it from the rest of the entry) are not part of the date information and are placed outside the <date> element. Similarly, the period following an author's middle initial is included inside the <author> element, but the period separating the author from the title is not. Compare the two following examples:

```
<bibl xml:id="b_clah1885"><author>Clapp, Henry A.</author> <title level="a">Time in Shakespeare's Comedies</title>. <title level="j">Atlantic Monthly</title> <biblScope type="vol">55</biblScope> (<date>1885</date>), <biblScope type="pages">386–403</biblScope>.</bibl>
```

```
<bibl xml:id="b_clac1930"><author>Clark, Cumberland</author>. <title level="m">The Eternal Shakespeare</title>. <date>1930</date>.</bibl>
```

Within <bibl> the following elements are available:

- <author>: encloses the name of the author. If there are multiple authors, each one is encoded in a separate <author> element. The <author> element assumes a name as its content; do not nest a <name> element inside it. The period or comma at the end of the name goes outside the <author> element, unless it is a period which belongs to an initial. For additional items by the same author, where the author's name is represented by a long dash, the author's name is still explicitly encoded within <author>, but with a display="book(ldash)" attribute. This indicates that the author's name should be replaced by a long dash in print output, but allows the name to appear in other contexts (for instance, in an electronic interface where a pop-up window might contain the single item without any context). For example:

  ```
  <bibl xml:id="b_brij1899"><author display="book(ldash)">Bridge, [J.] Frederick</author>. <title level="m">Songs from Shakespeare</title>. <date>[1899?]</date>.</bibl>
  ```

  Note that in cases of this sort where an author's name ends with an initial, a period will need to be added after the long dash, since the existing period will fall within the <name> element and will be suppressed along with the rest of its contents. If the additional items share more than one author with the first item, then each author's name is encoded normally, and all are enclosed in <nvsSeg display="book(ldash)">, which indicates that the entire contents of <nvsSeg> should be replaced with a long dash:

  ```
  <bibl xml:id="b_cunc1970"><nvsSeg display="book(ldash)"><author>Cunnington, C[ecil] Willet</author> &amp;amp; <author>Phillis Cunnington</author></nvsSeg>. <title level="m">Handbook of English Costume in the Sixteenth Century</title>. <date>1970</date>.
  ```

  If the phrase "et al." occurs as part of a listing of authors (or editors), then the phrase is enclosed in a separate <author> (or <editor>) element:

  ```
  <bibl xml:id="b_goob1991"><author>Gooch, Bryan N. S.</author>, <author>David Thatcher</author>, <author>et al.</author> <title level="m">A Shakespeare Music Catalogue</title>. <extent>5 vols.</extent> <publisher>OUP</publisher>, <date>1991</date>.</bibl>
  ```

  If an author, editor or translator is given without a last name because the name is shared with another person in the entry, then both names are enclosed within a single <author>, <editor> or <translator> element:

```
<bibl xml:id="b_cowc0001"><author>Cowden Clarke, Charles &amp;amp; Mary</author>. <note
place="inline">See <ref targType="bibl" target="#b_clac1873 #b_clac1879">Clarke, Charles
Cowden, &amp;amp; Mary Cowden</ref></note>.</bibl>
```

- <editor>: encloses the name of the editor. The encoding is identical to that of <author>, with the exception that <editor> is always followed by a comma, which means that there are no issues with periods and the replacement of the data by a long dash. An example:

```
<bibl xml:id="b_linw1816"><editor>Linley, William</editor>, ed. <title level="m">Shakespeare's
Dramatic Songs</title>. <extent>2 vols.</extent> <date>1816</date>.</bibl>
```

- <translator>: encloses the name of a translator. The encoding is identical to that of <editor>.

```
<bibl xml:id="b_hugf1864"><translator>Hugo, François-Victor</translator>, tr. <title
level="m">Oeuvres complètes de W. Shakespeare</title>. <extent>18 vols.</extent>
<pubPlace>Paris</pubPlace>, <date>1864</date>. <biblScope type="vol">Vol.
14</biblScope>.</bibl>
```

```
<bibl xml:id="b_brau1979"><author>Bräker, Ulrich</author>. <title level="m">A Few Words
about William Shakespeare's Plays</title>. Tr. <translator>Derek Bowman</translator>.
<date>1979</date>. (<note place="inline"><bibl><edition>Orig. in Ger.</edition> <date>ca.
1780</date>.</bibl></note>)</bibl>
```

- <respStmt>: encloses any significant descriptions of responsibility besides "ed." or "tr.". Within <respStmt>, the <resp> element encloses the portion which describes the responsibility (e.g. "Ed. and rev."). Each name of a person is enclosed in <editor>, <translator>, or <name>, as is appropriate (<editor> is used if the responsibility involves both editing and translating; <name> is used if the responsibility involves neither). The terminal punctuation is placed outside the <respStmt> element:

```
<bibl xml:id="b_llog82"><author>Lloyd Evans, Gareth</author>. <title level="m">The Upstart
Crow. An Introduction to Shakespeare's Plays</title>. <respStmt><resp>Ed. and rev.</resp>
<editor>Barbara Lloyd Evans</editor></respStmt>. <date>1982</date>.</bibl>
```

```
<bibl xml:id="b_cols1856"><author>Coleridge, Samuel Taylor</author>. <title level="m">Seven
Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton</title>. <respStmt><resp>Introd.</resp> <name>J. Payne
Collier</name></respStmt>. <date>1856</date>.</bibl>
```

- <title>: encloses any titles. Punctuation following the title is placed outside the <title> element, to produce maximum flexibility of display in a variety of output formats. For analytic titles (rendered with quotation marks), this means that terminal punctuation will need to be moved within the quotation marks at the time of rendition for some output formats. The level attribute indicates the type of bibliographic item, with values as follows:
  - "a": titles of analytic or article-level items. These include articles in journals or books, chapters in books, or any other bibliographic item whose title is commonly represented within quotation marks.
  - "m": titles of monographic items. These include any independently published items, including books, works of art, long poems, or any other bibliographic item whose title is commonly represented in italics.
  - "j": journal titles.
  - "s": series titles.

Designations of sections which are not titles (for instance, “Preface”, “Introduction”, “Letter to…”) and which are rendered in roman type without quotation marks are encoded with <rs>. As with titles, terminal punctuation is placed outside the <rs> element.

```
<bibl xml:id="b_liv69"><author>Livingston, Mary L.</author> <title level="a">The Natural Art of
<title level="m">The Winter's Tale</title></title>. <title level="j">MLQ</title> <biblScope
type="vol">30</biblScope> (<date>1969</date>),
<biblScope type="pages">340–55</biblScope>.</bibl>
```

```
<bibl xml:id="b_morh1887"><author>Morley, Henry</author>. <rs>Introduction</rs>.
<title level="m">The Winter's Tale</title>. <title level="s">Cassell's National Library</title>.
<date>[1887.]</date> <biblScope type="pages">Pp. 5–14</biblScope>.</bibl>
```

- <date>: encloses the date of publication. Any question marks or square brackets, which are used to inflect the meaning of the date by expressing uncertainty or interpolation, are encoded within the <date> element. Enclosing parentheses are placed outside the <date> element. The <date> element is also used within <author> and <editor> to encode birth and death dates, but it is not used within <title>.
- <pubPlace>: encloses the place of publication.
- <publisher>: encloses the name of the publisher.
- <edition>: encloses any information about the edition. Any terminal punctuation is placed outside the <edition> element except when a period terminates the last word (e.g. “ed.”).

```
<bibl xml:id="b_mou1893"><author display="book(ldash)">Moulton, Richard G.</author> <title
level="m">Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist</title>. <edition>3rd, rev. &amp;amp; enl. ed.</edition>
<publisher>OUP</publisher>, <date>1893</date>. (<note place="inline"> <bibl><edition>1st
ed.</edition> <date>1885</date>.</bibl></note>)</bibl>
```

- <extent>: encloses any designation of the extent or size of the entire item, typically in volumes. Any terminal punctuation is placed outside the <extent> element except when a period terminates the last word (e.g. “vols.”).

```
<bibl xml:id="b_org73"><author display="book(ldash)">Orgel, Stephen</author>, &amp;amp;
<author>Roy Strong</author>. <title level="m">Inigo Jones: The Theatre of the Stuart
Court</title>. <extent>2 vols.</extent> <date>1973</date>.</bibl>
```

- <biblScope>: encloses any specification of the location of the item within a larger published work, such as a page range, or a specific volume or issue. The <biblScope> element carries a type attribute with the following possible values:
  - "vol": for a designation of the volume
  - "pages": for a designation of the page range
  - "series": for a designation of the item's position in a series
  - "issue": for a designation of the issue
  - "part": for a designation of the item as a part of another work
  - "act": for a designation of a specific act
  - "scene": for a designation of a specific scene
  - "line": for a designation of a specific line
  - "misc": for a designation of a scope not covered by the other values

  Note that <biblScope> is not used for a description of the total number of volumes in a work; that information is encoded with <extent>.

```
<bibl xml:id="b_paf59a"><author display="book(ldash)">Pafford, J. H. P.</author> <title
level="a">Music, and the Songs in <title level="m">The Winter's Tale</title></title>.
<title level="j">SQ</title> <biblScope type="vol">10</biblScope> (<date>1959</date>), <biblScope
type="pages">161–75</biblScope>.</bibl>
```

- <note place="inline">: encloses any part of the bibliographic entry that constitutes a note.

```
<bibl xml:id="b_amy1775"><author>Amyot, Thomas (<date>1775–1850</date>)</author>.
<note place="inline">Contributor to <siglum rend="smcaps">col1</siglum>.</note></bibl>
```

A common use for this element is to enclose information on other editions. Each additional referenced edition is enclosed in a separate <bibl> element; any additional <bibl> elements nested within the main <bibl> element must be enclosed in <note place="inline">:

```
<bibl xml:id="b_blue1928b"><author>Blunden, Edmund</author>. <title level="m">Shakespeare's
Significances</title>. <rs>Sh. Assn. Lecture 1928</rs>. <date>1929</date>. (<note
place="inline"><bibl><edition>Rpt. in</edition> <title level="m">The Mind's Eye</title>.
<date>1934</date>. <biblScope type="pages">Pp. 195–215</biblScope>.</bibl> <bibl>
<edition>Rpt. in</edition> <editor>Anne Ridler</editor>, ed. <title level="m">Shakespeare
Criticism 1919–35</title>. <date>1936</date>.</bibl></note>)</bibl>
```

It is sometimes necessary to nest a <note> inside another <note>:

```
<bibl xml:id="b_farj1890"><author>Farmer, John S.</author>, &amp;amp; <author>W. E.
Henley</author>. <title level="m">Slang and Its Analogues</title>. <extent>7 vols.</extent>
<date>1890–1904</date>. (<note place="inline"><bibl><note place="inline">Rpt. in 1 vol.</note>,
<pubPlace>New York</pubPlace>: <publisher>Arno</publisher>,
<date>1970</date>.</bibl></note>)</bibl>
```

Encoding the Index

In its current form, the Index is only of relevance to paginated renditions of the NVS (i.e. the printed book and a PDF document which is derived from the printed book). An index depends upon pagination which will be performed after the source XML has been sent to a printer for production of the printed book, and it is most likely that the index will be created during that final process. If it is decided that the index should be encoded as part of the source XML, then the following model would apply.

The Index is stored separately in a file named "xx_index.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file ("xx_driver.xml"), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the element. The first child of this element is a <head> element which contains the text "Index". The top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
<!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
<!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
<!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
<!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
<!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
<!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
<!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
<!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
<!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="index" xml:id="div_index">
  <head>Appendix</head>
  <list type="index">
   <item>[...]</item>
   <item>[...]</item>
  </list>
 </div>
</container>
```

Each entry in the Index is enclosed in an <item> element. Each page reference is enclosed in a <ref targType="pb"> element; the target attribute on <ref> points to the xml:id attribute of the relevant page <milestone>; if the reference is to a page range, then the target attribute points to the first page <milestone> and the optional targetEnd attribute points to the last page <milestone> in the range.

```
<item>hope, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0420" targetEnd="#p_0421">420–1</ref>, <ref
targType="pb" target="#p_0582">582</ref></item>
```

If an entry contains subordinate entries, then each subordinate entry is enclosed with its page reference(s) in an embedded <list type="indexSub">:

```
<item>our, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0159">159</ref>, <ref targType="pb"
target="#p_0177">177</ref>, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0257">257</ref>, <ref targType="pb"
target="#p_0570">570</ref>, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0580">580</ref>
<list type="indexSub">
 <item>our, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0444">444</ref></item>
 <item>our ages, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0350">350</ref></item>
 <item>our contract celebrated, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0503">503</ref></item>
 <item>ours, <ref targType="pb" target="#p_0169">169</ref></item>
</list></item>
```

For the standard NVS printed rendition, each <item> in <list type="indexSub"> should be printed in line with the content of the parent <item>, preceded by a semicolon and a space.

Encoding the End Papers

The Endpapers section is really only relevant to the print edition, since it duplicates data that is fully extractable from the encoded lists in the Plan of the Work. The content of the Endpapers is stored separately in a file named "xx_endpapers.xml" (where "xx" is the two- or three-letter abbreviation of the name of the play). This file is referenced by an XInclude link in the main driver file ("xx_driver.xml"), and must be a well-formed XML document with an XML declaration and a DTD subset with declarations for all of the named entity references used in the XML encoding. The root element is <container>, with a namespace declaration for the default NVS namespace. The XInclude reference from the driver file actually points directly to the element. The top-level encoding for this file is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE container [
<!ENTITY hellip      " &#x2E; &#x2E; &#x2E; ">
<!ENTITY inked      "&#x2759;">
<!ENTITY caret      "&#x2038;">
<!ENTITY minus      "&#x2212;">
<!ENTITY plus      "&#x002B;">
<!ENTITY shy      "&#x00AD;">
<!ENTITY sigrange      "&#x002D;">
<!ENTITY swdash      " &#x007E; ">
<!ENTITY verbar      " &#x007C; ">
]>

<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="endpapers" xml:id="div_endpapers">
  <div type="end_editions" xml:id="div_end_editions"/>
  <div type="end_sigla" xml:id="div_end_sigla"/>
  <div type="end_symbols" xml:id="div_end_symbols"/>
 </div>
</container>
```

The two lists of "Editions Collated" are enclosed in . The first child of this element is <head>, which encloses the text "Editions Collated". Any explanatory paragraphs are enclosed in <p>, and each list of entries is enclosed in <list> (the first is <list xml:id="list_end_001">, and the second is <list xml:id="list_end_002">. Each item in the two lists is enclosed in <item>. Inside <item>, the siglum is encoded with <siglum> (see the subsection on sigla in the section on General Encoding), and the date is enclosed in <date>:

```
<item><siglum>m1773<hi rend="smallcaps">fl</hi>3</siglum><date>1778?–</date></item>
```

The list of symbols is enclosed in . The preceding text ("Symbols used in the textual notes") is enclosed in <p>, and the list itself is enclosed in <list xml:id="list_end_003">. Each entry is enclosed in <item>. Inside each item, the symbol is enclosed in <abbr> and the explanation is enclosed in <expan>. For example:

```
<item><abbr>&swdash;</abbr><expan>verbal form of lemma unchanged (while punctuation
varies)</expan></item>
```

The list of "Sigla and Symbols" is enclosed in . The first child is <head>, which contains the text "Sigla and Symbols". The explanatory paragraph is enclosed in <p>. The list is enclosed in <list xml:id="list_end_004">, and each entry is enclosed in <item>. Inside <item>, the part of the entry before the colon is enclosed in <abbr>, and the part after the colon is enclosed in <expan> (do not include the colon and space in either <abbr> or <expan>). The sigla in this list are not encoded with <siglum>, since they do not function as sigla within the structure of the encoding: instead, any instances of small caps are encoded with <hi rend="smcaps">.

```
<item><abbr><hi rend="smcaps">bev</hi>3, 4</abbr>: <expan>Bevington, 1980, 1988</expan></item>
```

Notes on Rendition

The encoding of an NVS edition is designed primarily to identify structure, and to avoid describing the specifics of rendition that should be derivable from the structural encoding. See the section on Renditional Encoding for the exceptions to this rule, and see Appendix B for a list of attributes that particularly affect rendition.

The following notes are provided to aid in the process of preparing a rendition for an encoded edition of the NVS.

- The rend attribute may have more than one value. Multiple values are separated by a single space.
- The encoding uses several named character entity references that entail some important renditional considerations involving the choice of glyph to be used and the spacing around the glyph. These entities are declared in the DTD subset at the top of each file. See the section on Special Characters for more information. Specific attention should be paid to &swdash; and | which both include surrounding en-spaces: it is necessary to check for and fix any resulting adjacent en-spaces and spaces.
- Block quotes (<quote rend="block">) are surrounded in the source XML by two carriage returns: these need to be removed or suppressed at the time of rendition since the enclosing element will typically be one which preserves white space.
- Tables and lists require special attention at the time of rendition since they do not carry much renditional encoding; however, each of these may have a rendition attribute which identifies a grouping with identical renditional requirements (the value would be an arbitrary keyword).
- <lb> is sometimes preceded by a space, which should be removed when the <lb> is converted to a return. Do not remove this space in the source XML, since it may represent a word boundary and its removal will affect searching functions.
- See the section on hyphenation for some issues involving soft hyphens (the named character entity reference).
- The source XML will not typically contain page milestones. However, if they are present, then there are some processing requirements. For a book rendition, simply resolve the entity reference for the soft hyphen and insert page breaks. For an electronic edition, however, three changes must be made to the XML files:
  - Remove or ignore any <milestone unit="page"> elements which are preceded by a hyphen character.
  - Remove any instance of the sequence <milestone unit="page">.
  - Replace any remaining <milestone unit="page"> elements with a space.
- <name type="app"> in the Textual Notes is rendered in small caps (the name in the source XML is in all lower-case letters). In the Commentary Notes and Appendix, the content of this element is rendered in large and small caps (the name in the source XML is in standard mixed case).
- When doing case conversions at the time of rendition (e.g. with <name type="app">, see immediately above), make sure that your processor can convert special Unicode characters.
- If the renditional style places trailing periods and commas inside quotation marks, then a period or comma immediately following a <title level="a"> needs to be moved inside the close quote mark.

- The specific amount of spacing specified in the initial encoding by the <space> element and the rend="indent()" attribute is provisional, and hence open to adjustment as needed.
- (Play Text and Source Texts) the signature designations that are printed in the right margin need to be generated from the <milestone> element that *immediately precedes* the line in question.
- (Play Text) the Act-Scene numbers which are printed to the right of Act and Scene headings need to be generated from the enclosing (either from the value of xml:id or from the values of the n attributes of the enclosing and elements).
- (Play Text) in most cases, any instance of <rdg type="lem"> should simply be suppressed. An electronic edition might choose to display the enclosed swung dash, if consistency with the print edition is not a concern.
- (Play Text) the Through Line Numbers that are printed on the right margin are printed on each line that begins with an <lb rend="print_tln">. The encoding accounts for printing the TLN on every fifth line; for a book rendition, additional markup should be added as necessary to fulfill the requirement that there be at least one printed TLN on a given page.
- (Play Text) the specific sequence "</sp><sp" indicates that a speech (<sp>) is beginning on the same line as the ending of the previous speech. The amount of horizontal whitespace between the two speeches must be generated at the time of rendition.
- (Play Text) The element <name> should be rendered in italics unless it is within <stage> (in which case it is rendered in the underlying style).
- (Notes) when <label> has display="all(invisible)", print the content of <label> with no ink or in the background color. This allows subsequent notes with the same label to line up correctly without displaying the repeated label.
- (Notes) replace the return after </label> with the amount of horizontal space specified by the NVS Composition Specification.
- (Notes) for a book rendition, suppress <rdg type="lem">; for other renditions, it might be desirable to replace this element with a swung dash.
- (Notes) when processing the targeting of <note> elements, be aware that there may be multiple values for target and targetEnd which are listed in a very specific order. See the section on the encoding of Notes.
- (Bibliography) when explicitly displaying the names inside elements that carry the attribute display="book(ldash)", be aware of the possibility of this resulting in two periods in a row. Elements containing names which end with an initial already have a terminal period which will conflict with the period placed after the element in the encoded XML.
- (Index) each <item> in <list type="indexSub"> should be printed in line with the content of the parent <item>, preceded by a semicolon and a space.

About the TEI Customization

The schema for the NVS is an extension of the TEI P5 encoding standard. The RelaxNG schema is included with the XML files for each NVS edition.

Each XML file includes a DTD subset with declarations for a number of named character entities.

A custom default namespace (http://www.mla.org/NVSns) has been declared in order to avoid both a mis-attribution of the added elements and the undesirable use of namespace prefixes.

The following elements were added for the NVS:

- <appPart>
- <lemNote>
- <nvsSeg>
- <rdgDesc>
- <siglum>
- <translator>

The following elements were modified for the NVS:

- <app>: Modifield to allow PCDATA and <appPart> as content.
- <bibl>: Modified to define the attribute part.
- <biblScope>: Modified to define values for the attribute type.
- <byline>: Modified to allow <author> and <editor> as content.
- <corr>: Modified to make the content model as flexible as possible.
- : Modified to define values for the attribute part.
- <lem>: Modified to allow <lemNote> as content.
- <milestone>: Modified to allow PCDATA and <hi> as content.
- <note>: Modified to define values for the attributes type and place; and to allow <lem> as content.
- <ptr>: Modified to define the attributes targetEnd, targType and mode.
- <quote>: Modified to define the attribute part and to constrain a value for the attribute type.
- <rdg>: Modified to allow <head> as content, and to define the attribute part.
- <ref>: Modified to define the attributes targetEnd and targType.
- <respStmt>: Modified to allow <author>, <editor>, <translator>, <date>, and PCDATA as content.
- <rs>: Modified to allow <quote> as content.
- <sic>: Modified to make the content model as flexible as possible.
- <stage>: Modified to constrain values for the attribute type.
- <wit>: Modified to allow <quote> as content.
- <witness>: Modified to allow <siglum> as content.

In addition, two attributes were modified (rend and rendition), and one global attribute was added (display).

Appendix A: List of Elements

This section provides a comprehensive list of the elements used to encode an NVS edition. For each element, the following information is provided:

- Element name.
- Treatment of white space: indicates whether or not the whitespace within the element is preserved.
- Limiting context: where given, indicates the context in which the element is usually found (for elements with very specific functions), or context that affects the meaning or behavior of the element.
- Usage: a brief description of how the element is used in the NVS encoding.
- Type: indicates the basic structural function of the element. A "block" element is a block of text starting on a new line. An "inline" element is printed inline (does not trigger a line break). A "structure" element simply contains other elements. An "empty" element has no content.
- Attribute(s): attributes used on this element, with their permissible values in square brackets. Attribute names in bold are always present on this element (although they may not be required by the schema); other attributes are present only when needed.
- Rendition: indicates the formatting for this element, whether based on a default, on the encoding, or on context. "Content suppressed in print" indicates that the content of this element does not appear in the print output. "None" means that the rendition of the element does not differ from the surrounding context.
- Comments: additional comments on how the element is used, or how its presentational function is determined.
- Examples.

Element: `<abbr>`
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: An abbreviation (element is typically followed by `<expan>`). Typically used only in the List of Abbreviations.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: Will typically be in a two-column list.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<item>
  <abbr><title level="j">Rev.</title></abbr>
  <expan><title level="j">Review</title></expan>
</item>
```

Element: <address>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups address information.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <addrLine>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: A line of address information.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <anchor type="fn">
White Space Preserved: Not applicable (empty element)
Limiting Context:
Usage: Anchor for a footnote.
Type: Empty
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["fn"]
xml:id [unique identifier]
corresp [a URI referencing the xml:id of the corresponding footnote]

Rendition: Per NVS Composition Specification (generates a superscripted number).
Comments: Immediately precedes the corresponding <note>.
Example(s):

```
<anchor type="fn" xml:id="fna_001" corresp="#fnn_001"/><note type="source" place="foot"
id="fnn_001" target="#fna_001">[...]</note>
```

Element: <anchor type="xref">
White Space Preserved: Not applicable (empty element)
Limiting Context:
Usage: These anchors are used in pairs to define the beginning and ending of a range of text targeted by <ref> or <ptr>.
Type: Empty
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["xref"]
xml:id [unique identifier]
Rendition: None.
Comments: These are used in pairs. The values of the xml:id attribute are structured to maintain the pairing relationship (see example).
Example(s):

```
<anchor type="xref" xml:id="anchor_0017-a"/> [targeted range of text] <anchor
type="xref" xml:id="anchor_0017-b"/>
```

Element: <app>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A grouping element which represents a piece of critical apparatus; it groups together the lemma and one or more <appPart> elements.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: None.
Comments: Each <note type="textual"> will have only one <app>; it is the second child after <label>.
Example(s):

```
<app><lem>Instructions</lem>] <appPart><rdg type="replace">instruction</rdg> <wit><siglum
rend="smcaps">wh1</siglum></wit></appPart></app>
```

Element: <appPart>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <app> inside <note type="textual">
Usage: Groups a combination of a reading and a witness formula.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition:
Comments: Allowed content is <rdg>, <rdgDesc>, <wit>.
Example(s):

```
<app><lem>heat</lem>] <appPart><rdg type="replace">clear</rdg> <wit><siglum
rend="smcaps">col2</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">col3</siglum>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">col4</siglum></wit></appPart>; <appPart><rdg type="replace">heat
us</rdg> <wit><siglum rend="smcaps">ktly</siglum></wit></appPart></app>
```

Element: <author>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: The name of an author of a bibliographic item.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: display ["book(ldash)"]

Rendition: For book rendition, if display="book(ldash)", then replace the entire element with a long dash.
Comments: There is one name per <author>. The element may also contain additional information, such as a date (in <date>). The period or comma after the name is outside <author>, except for names that end with an initial. See also the documentation on renditional encoding and on the Bibliography for the attribute display="book(ldash)" and the element <nvsSeg>.
Example(s):

```
<author>Nichols, Mary P.</author>
```

```
<author>Nicholson, Brinsley (<date>1824–92</date>)</author>.
```

```
<author display="book(ldash)">Adams, F.</author>
```

Element: <author>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: The name of an author of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <availability>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups availability information for the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <back>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <text>
Usage: The backmatter of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments: Contains the Appendix, Bibliography, Index and Endpapers.
Example(s):

Element: <back>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <floatingText>
Usage: The backmatter of an embedded source text.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <bibl>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <epigraph> or <cit>
Usage: A bibliographic citation which has been paired with a quotation.
Type: Block or inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: Some guidance might be given by the rend attribute.
Comments: Inside <epigraph>, the quotation will be inside <p> (not <quote>).
Example(s):

```
<cit><quote>[...]</quote><bibl>(<title level="a">Pan.</title> sig. E3)</bibl></cit>
```

```
<epigraph><p>Aliquando et insanire iucundum est.</p><bibl>Seneca.</bibl></epigraph>
```

Element: <bibl>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <listBibl>
Usage: A bibliographic citation.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifier]

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<bibl xml:id="b_jone77"><author>Jones, Emrys</author>. <title level="m">The Origins of
Shakespeare</title>. <publisher>OUP</publisher>, <date>1977</date>.</bibl>
```

Element: <bibl>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Within the <taxonomy> element of a TEI header, gives a reference to the source of a given taxonomical reference.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <biblScope>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: An indication of the scope of a bibliographic reference (e.g. the specific volume number).
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["pages", "vol", "series", "issue", "part", "act", "scene", "line", "misc"]

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<biblScope type="vol">6</biblScope>
```

Element: <body>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <text>
Usage: The main body of the text, excluding the front- and backmatter.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <byline>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <titlePage>
Usage: Primary statement of responsibility for the enclosing <text> or .
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<byline>By <docAuthor>R[obert] G[reene].</docAuthor></byline>
```

Element: <castGroup>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A group of items (<castItem>) in a cast list (<castList>).
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <castItem>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: An item in a cast list (<castList>), containing one or more roles (<role>) and an optional role description (<roleDesc>).
Type: Block or inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend
display ["all(suppress)"]

Rendition: See the entry for the display attribute in Appendix B.
Comments: If the <castItem> encloses one or more <role> elements which are not to be printed (but are included to allow for the linking from the <sp> elements in the play text), then add the display="all(suppress)" attribute.
Example(s):

```
<castItem><role xml:id="Mamillus">Mamillus</role>, <roleDesc>yong Prince of
Sicillia</roleDesc>.</castItem>
```

```
<castItem rend="italic align(center)"><role xml:id="Jailor">Jailor</role>,
<role xml:id="Officer">Officer</role>, [<role xml:id="Headsman">Headsman</role>]
and other <role xml:id="Attendant">Attendants</role>.</castItem>
```

```
<castItem display="all(suppress)"><role xml:id="Messenger"/></castItem>
```

Element: <castList>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A cast list.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition:
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <cell>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <row>
Usage: A cell in a table row.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: cols [gives number of columns spanned by the cell]
rend
Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<cell rend="center" cols="2">
```

Element: <change>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <revisionDesc> in <teiHeader>
Usage: Contains information concerning one revision-instance.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **when** [value gives the date in the form year-month-day]
Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments: Contains the date and a description of a revision made to the source XML of the NVS edition.
Example(s):

```
<revisionDesc>
  <change when="2008-05-24">RB: Minor encoding fixes</change>
  <change when="2007-05-10">RB: Initial encoding completed</change>
</revisionDesc>
```

Element: <cit>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: Pairs a <quote> with a bibliographic reference (<bibl>).
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<cit><quote>[...]</quote><bibl>(<title level="a">Pan.</title> sig. E3)</bibl></cit>
```

Element: <classDecl>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage:
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <closer>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Groups salutation, date, etc. at the end of a letter, dedication etc.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<closer><salute rend="italic">Your Lordships most duetifully to com&shy;<lb/>maunde</salute>:
<signed>Robert Greene.</signed></closer>
```

Element: <container>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: Encloses the referenced section of the NVS edition within each subsidiary XML document.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xmlns ["http://www.mla.org/NVSns"]

Rendition:
Comments: The XInclude link from the driver file points directly to the first child of <container>, so this element should be invisible to any processing of the source XML. The <container> element is not declared in the NVS schema; it exists only because XInclude requires that targeted documents be well-formed, and to provide a convenient place for the default namespace declaration.
Example(s):

```
<container xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns">
 <div type="playtext" xml:id="div_playtext">
  [encoded playtext]
 </div>
</container>
```

Element: <corr>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Encloses a corrected typographic error from the manuscript.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Contents may be rendered in a color for provisional proofing output. Otherwise, this element should be ignored.
Comments: In most cases, it would be better to not make the correction, but rather simply enclose the potential manuscript error with <sic> (the potential issue would then be rendered with a color in the proofing output). Both <corr> and <sic> should be stripped from the encoding when the source XML is finalized.
Example(s):

```
...with more <corr>than</corr> one such...
```

Element: <date>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: A date.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition:
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<date>1870</date>
```

Element: <date>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: A date.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <dateline>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Contains the place and/or date in the closer of an introduction, letter, etc.
Type:
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend
Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<closer>
 <signed>R. K.</signed>
 <dateline>Madison <lb/>December 2007</dateline>
</closer>
```

Element:
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: Except inside
Usage: A division of the text.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** [identifies the section of this text (e.g. "commentary") or the hierarchical level (e.g. "level2"; mostly used in the Appendix)]
xml:id [a unique identifier]
Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<div type="appendix" xml:id="div_appendix">
```

```
<div type="level1" xml:id="div_irregular">
```

Element:
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: Act and scene divisions of the play text.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["act"; "scene"]
n [number of the act or scene]
xml:id [unique identifier]
Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<div type="act" n="1" xml:id="div_act1">
```

```
<div type="scene" n="1" xml:id="div_act1_scene1">
```

Element: <docAuthor>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <byline>
Usage: Name of an author appearing on a title page.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments: Should not be used for author names in <bibl>.
Example(s):

Element: <docImprint>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <titlePage> or <front>.
Usage: Imprint information for a text, appearing on a title page.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments: Should not be used for imprint information in <bibl>.
Example(s):

Element: <docTitle>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <titlePage> or <front>.
Usage: The title of a text, appearing on a title page.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id [occasional unique identifier]
rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments: Should not be used for titles in <bibl>.
Example(s):

```
See example for <titlePart>
```

Element: <edition>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: Edition information.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition:
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<edition>1st ed.</edition>
```

Element: <edition>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Describes the particularities of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <editionStmt>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups information relating to this specific edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <editor>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: The name of an editor of a bibliographic item.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: display ["book(ldash)"]

Rendition: For book rendition, if display="book(ldash)", then replace the entire element with a long dash.
Comments: There is one name per <editor>. The element may also contain additional information, such as a date (in <date>). See also Appendix B for display="book(ldash)".
Example(s):

```
<bibl xml:id="b_rosb1969"><editor>Rosen, Barbara</editor>, ed. <title level="m">Witchcraft</title>.
<pubPlace>New York</pubPlace>, <date>1969</date>.</bibl>
```

Element: <editor>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: The name of an editor of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: role ["primary"; "secondary"]

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <encodingDesc>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Documents the relationship between an electronic text and the source or sources from which it was derived.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <epigraph>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: An epigraph. Contains a paragraph or line group (which for the sake of simplicity is assumed to be a quotation but is not encoded as such), and an optional bibliographic citation.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<epigraph><p xml:lang="la">Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit vtile dulci.</p></epigraph>
```

```
<epigraph><p>Aliquando et insanire iucundum est.</p><bibl>Seneca.</bibl></epigraph>
```

Element: <expan>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: The expansion of an abbreviation (will typically follow <abbr>). Typically used only in the List of Abbreviations.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Will typically be in a two-column list.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<item>
  <abbr><title level="j">Rev.</title></abbr>
  <expan><title level="j">Review</title></expan>
</item>
```

Element: <extent>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: An indication of the total extent of a bibliographic item.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<extent>4 vols.</extent>
```

Element: <figDesc>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <figure>
Usage: A description of a figure.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend ["print"]

Rendition: If rend="print" is present, then the content should be printed. Otherwise, the content would only be used to provide accessibility in an electronic output.
Comments:
Example(s): See <figure> for examples.

Element: <figure>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: Groups together a pointer to a graphic file, a description of the graphic, and an optional heading and/or caption.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [a unique identifier]
rend

Rendition: If rend is present, it most likely will have an alignment value. If there is a child <head>, this contains a heading for the figure. If there is a child <p>, this contains a caption for the figure.
Comments: The graphic file is referenced by the url attribute on the child <graphic> element. All <figure> elements should have a child <figDesc>. Additionally, a <figure> may have either or both a <head> or a <p> (the latter contains a caption for the figure).
Example(s):

```
<figure>
  <figDesc rend="print">[ornament]</figDesc>
</figure>
```

```
<figure xml:id="fig_005" rend="align(center)">
  <graphic url="coe_figures/fig5.svg"/>
  <head>A heading for the figure</head>
  <p>A caption for the figure.</p>
  <figDesc>A description of the figure</figDesc>
</figure>
```

Element: <fileDesc>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Contains bibliographic data for the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <floatingText>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: An embedded source text.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifer]

Rendition: None.
Comments: This element is used to enclose any secondary source text contained within an NVS edition (e.g. *Pandosto* and the Robert Greene Cony-Catching Pamphlets in the Appendix of *The Winter's Tale*). An embedded text, for these purposes, is any unit of text which contains internal structure (e.g. subdivisions, front matter such as a title page, etc.) and which is included, rather than quoted, in the NVS edition.
Example(s):

Element: <foreign>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A word or phrase in a language other than English.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:lang** [BCP47 language codes]
rend

Rendition: According to occasional rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<foreign xml:lang="la" rend="italic">per accidens</foreign>
```

Element: <front>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <text>
Usage: The frontmatter of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<front rend="align(center)">
```

Element: <front>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <floatingText>
Usage: The frontmatter of an embedded source text.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend
Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<front rend="align(center)">
```

Element: <graphic>
White Space Preserved: Not applicable (empty element)
Limiting Context: <figure>
Usage: Contains a URI which points to a graphic file.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **url** [a URI pointing to the graphic file]
Rendition: Display the referenced graphic file.
Comments:
Example(s): See <figure> for examples.

Element: <head>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A heading at any level.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend
Rendition: Follows the rend attribute when it exists; otherwise heads need to be targeted by their context for rendition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <hi>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A highlighted word or phrase.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: Given by the rend attribute.
Comments: See Appendix B for allowed values.
Example(s):

```
<hi rend="italic">elsewhere except</hi>
```

Element: <idno>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: An identifying number for the bibliographic item.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<title level="j">RSTC</title> <idno>993</idno>
```

Element: <idno>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <publicationStmt> in <teiHeader>
Usage: An id number for the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: type [e.g. "ISBN", "LC", "D"]

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <item>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <list>
Usage: An item within a list.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id [unique identifier]
n [number representing the item's position in the list]

Rendition: If the <item> is within a <list type="ordered">, then the n attribute carries the number for that item. Rendition is specified by the rend attribute of the enclosing <list>.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <keywords>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <textClass> in <teiHeader>
Usage: Lists cataloging keywords for the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: scheme [e.g. "LCSH"]

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <l>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <lg>
Usage: A single line of verse.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: If rend="indent() is present, then indent the line by the amount specified within the parentheses (in ems).
Comments: In the play text, this element is used only for songs, spells and other explicitly poetic structures, but not for verse segments of the drama. Elsewhere (e.g. in the Appendix), it is used for all verse portions.
Example(s):

```
<lg type="poem">
[...]
<l>At sixteen years of age she was</l>
<l rend="indent(2em)">The prettiest Nimph</l>
<l>That trod on grass;</l>
[...]
</lg>
```

Element: <label>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Within a <note>
Usage: The line number or range as it should be printed.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: display ["all(invisible)"]

Rendition: When display="all(invisible)" is present, the label should be printed with no ink (this allows the text of multiple notes for a given target to line up correctly). The encoding has a return after the <label>: this needs to be replaced with a single space.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<label>2464</label>
```

```
<label display="all(invisible)">2464</label>
```

Element: <label>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Except within <note>
Usage: A prefix label (e.g. before an item in a list).
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: Alignment as needed, specified by the rend attribute.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<item><label>(f,i)</label>[...]</item>
```

Element: <language>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <langUsage> in <teiHeader>
Usage: Identifies a human language used in the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id [BCP47 language code]

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <langUsage>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <profileDesc> in <teiHeader>
Usage: Contains a list of languages used in the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <lb>
White Space Preserved: Not applicable (empty element)
Limiting Context:
Usage: A line break (empty element). Used predominantly to encode the authoritative line breaks in the play text; also used where necessary to represent line breaks in other contexts, such as in the source materials in the Appendix.
Type: Empty
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id [unique identifier]
n [TLN number]
rend ["print_tln"; "indent()"]
Rendition: If <lb> has a rend="print_tln" then the TLN is printed in the right margin (typically every 5th <lb>). The attribute rend="indent(8em)" indicates an indent of 8 ems.
Comments: Within , <lb> will always have the xml:id and n attributes, and rend="print_tln" will be occasional. Elsewhere, these attributes will be rare.
Example(s):

```
<lb xml:id="tln_3373" n="3373"/>
```

```
<lb xml:id="tln_0120" n="120" rend="print_tln"/>
```

```
<lb rend="indent(8em)"/>
```

Element: <lem>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <app>
Usage: The lemma, i.e. the reading represented in the NVS play text.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition:
Comments: There should be nothing in the content of <lem> that is not in the source text except for that which is enclosed in <lemNote>.
Example(s):

```
<app><lem>What</lem>] <appPart><rdg type="replace">What Trayne</rdg> <wit><siglum>m<hi
rend="smcaps">theo</hi>1</siglum></wit></appPart></app>
```

Element: <lemNote>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <lem>
Usage: Encloses any text (including spaces) which is inside a <lem>, but does not exist in the source text.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition:
Comments: Do not enclose in <lemNote> the right square bracket that follows the lemma in textual and commentary notes.
Example(s):

```
<note type="commentary" xml:id="cn_17" target="#tln_3386"><label>3386</label>
<lem><name rend="italic">Archidamus</name><lemNote> (21 lines)</lemNote></lem>]  ...</note>
```

Element: <lg>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A group of verse lines.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["song"; "poem"; "stanza"]
xml:id [unique identifier]
rend
part ["I"; "M"; "F"]

Rendition: Some <lg> elements will require special attention to rendition (these will always be targetable via the xml:id or type attributes). Otherwise, the rend attribute might apply.
Comments: The occasional attribute part is used to join discontinuous parts of the element ("I"=initial; "M"=medial; "F"=final). <lg type="stanza"> should always be nested within an <lg type="poem"> or <lg type="song">. Each top-level <lg> element should carry an xml:id attribute.
Example(s):

```
<lg type="poem" xml:id="lg_pan_epitaph">
  <head rend="align(center)">¶The Epitaph.</head>
  <lg type="stanza" rend="italic">
    <l>Here lyes entombde Bellaria faire,</l>
    <l rend="indent(2em)">Falsly accused to be vnchaste:</l>
    [...]
  </lg>
  <lg type="stanza" rend="italic">
    [...]
  </lg>
</lg>
```

```
<lb xml:id="tln_1786" n="1786"/><sp who="#Autolicus"><speaker>Aut.</speaker><p>Prosper you
sweet sir. Your purse is not hot e&shy;
<lb xml:id="tln_1787" n="1787"/>nough to purchase your Spice: Ile be with you at your
<lb xml:id="tln_1788" n="1788"/>sheepe-shearing too: If I make not this Cheat bring out
<lb xml:id="tln_1789" n="1789"/>another, and the sheerers proue sheepe, let me be vnrold,
<lb xml:id="tln_1790" n="1790" rend="print_tln"/>and my name put in the booke of Vertue.</p>
<lb xml:id="tln_1791" n="1791"/><lg type="song" xml:id="lg_pt_song03" rend="italic"><head
rend="clear">Song.</head><l>Iog-on, Iog-on, the foot-path way,</l>
<lb xml:id="tln_1792" n="1792"/><l>And merrily hent the Stile-a:</l>
<lb xml:id="tln_1793" n="1793"/><l>A merry heart goes all the day,</l>
<lb xml:id="tln_1794" n="1794"/><l>Your sad tyres in a Mile-a.</l></lg></sp>
```

Element: <list>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A list; groups together multiple <item> elements.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: type ["ordered"; "bulleted"]
xml:id [unique identifier]
rend ["listPrefix(1)"; "listPrefix(a)"; "listPrefix(I)"; "listPrefix(i)"]
rendition [a keyword identifying tables with identical rendition]

Rendition: The optional type attribute specifies whether the enclosed items are prefixed by an ordering character ("ordered") or bullets ("bulleted"). The attribute rend="listPrefix()" is used to specify the ordering characters to be used for a list type="ordered": "listPrefix(1)"=arabic numerals; "listPrefix(a)"=lowercase letters; "listPrefix(I)"=uppercase Roman numerals; "listPrefix(i)"=lowercase Roman numerals). The optional rendition attribute is used to group lists with identical renditional requirements (the attribute value should be an ad hoc keyword).
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<list xml:id="list_app_008" type="ordered" rend="listPrefix(1)">
```

```
<list xml:id="list_app_009" type="ordered" rend="listPrefix(i)" rendition="outdent">
```

```
<list xml:id="list_app_007" rendition="normal">
```

Element: <listBibl>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A bibliographic list which groups several <bibl> elements.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifer]

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <listWit>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A list of <witness> elements, documenting the witnesses used in the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifer]

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<listWit xml:id="listwit_editions">
```

Element: <milestone>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: There are two uses in the NVS: marking milestones (pages, signatures etc) in a primary source; marking page breaks in the NVS edition itself.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifier]
n [number]
unit [unit of the number]
ed [edition to which the milestone pertains]
Rendition: The content of the pagination milestones is only used in the print edition (for page numbers). If pagination milestones are present in XML that is being used for an electronic edition, then please see the section on milestones in the Encoding Guidelines for information on processing. Collational milestones in the play text are on a separate line immediately preceding the line on which they will be printed. Milestones in primary sources are printed inline (see NVS Composition Specification).
Comments: Milestones for the pages of the NVS edition itself will be added to the source XML after the rest of the encoding is complete, and the edition has been paginated. Milestones recording signatures in the play text will have one of two values for the unit attribute: "sig_F" (if from the Folio) or "sig_Q" (if from a Quarto).
Example(s):

```
NVS milestone:
<milestone unit="page" n="570" xml:id="p570">570</milestone>
```

```
Milestone in a primary source:
<milestone unit="sig_pan" n="B3" xml:id="pan_sig_B3_92" ed="1592">
```

```
Milestone recording Folio signatures in the playtext:
<milestone unit="sig_F" n="2A1a">(2A1<hi rend="superscript">a</hi>)</milestone>
```

Element: <name type="app">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: In running prose, or notes, the name of an author or editor who is listed in the Bibliography or Plan of the Work (i.e. a name that belongs to the apparatus). By NVS convention, only the first instance of such a name in a given note or paragraph is rendered in large and small capital letters (and thus encoded with <name type="app">.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["app"]
rend
Rendition: If this element occurs within the Textual Notes: default is small caps. If it occurs within <listBibl> or <listWit>: no special rendition. Elsewhere (mostly the Commentary Notes and the Appendix): default is large and small caps. The rend attribute, if present, overrides any of the above.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_parc79"><name type="app">Parry</name></ref> (1979, p. 57)
```

Element: <name>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: The name of a person.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: Only that defined by rend.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<bibl>[...] <respStmt><resp>Enl. and Rev. throughout</resp> by <name>Robert B.
Eagleson</name></respStmt>. [...]</bibl>.
```

Element: <name>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Play text or <lem>
Usage: The name of a place, person, or deity within the play text.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: Default: italics (may overridden by a rend attribute).
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <name>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <respStmt> (within <teiHeader>)
Usage: The name of a person with the designated responsibility.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <note type="commentary">, <note type="textual">, <note type="irregular">, <note type="unadopted">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Commentary Notes, Textual Notes, Appendix
Usage: A Commentary Note (type="commentary"), a Textual Note (type="textual"), an Irregular, Doubtfuls… note (type="irregular"), or an Unadopted Conjectures note (type="unadopted").
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["commentary"; "textual"; "irregular"; "unadopted"]
place ["list" (default value, may be omitted)]
xml:id [unique identifier]
target [a URI referencing the xml:id for the targeted <lb>]
targetEnd [a URI referencing the xml:id for the last <lb> in a targeted range]
Rendition: None.
Comments: The Irregular, Doubtfuls… and Unadopted Conjectures lists occur in the Appendix.
Example(s):

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0068" target="#tln_0068">
```

```
<note type="textual" xml:id="tn_0072" target="#tln_0072" targetEnd="#tln_0073">
```

```
<note type="irregular" xml:id="irr_0042" target="#tln_0042">
```

```
<note type="unadopted" xml:id="uc_2134" target="#tln_2134">
```

Element: <note>, <note type="source">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Appendix
Usage: A note that does not belong to one of the four standard NVS types of note (Commentary, Textual, Irregular, Doubtfuls…, or Unadopted Conjectures).
Type: Block (if place="foot") or Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: type ["source"]
place ["inline"; "foot"]
xml:id [unique identifer]
target [a URI referencing the xml:id of the corresponding <anchor>]
Rendition: If place="foot", then per NVS Composition Specification (at bottom of the page).
Comments: This element is encoded inline with the text. If the note is a footnote (place="foot"), then there must be a corresponding <anchor> element, which immediately precedes the <note> element. If the note is part of a quoted source text, then use type="source"; otherwise, omit the type attribute.
Example(s):

```
<anchor type="fn" xml:id="fna_001" corresp="#fnn_001"/><note type="source" place="foot"
id="fnn_001" target="#fna_001">[...]</note>
```

Element: <note>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>, <appPart>
Usage: Additional information about the bibliographic entry (e.g. references to other editions), or descriptive information given within a textual note.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **place** ["inline"]

Rendition: None.
Comments: Bibliographic information about another edition is enclosed in <bibl> within the <note>.
Example(s):

```
<bibl xml:id="b_alep38"><author display="book(ldash)">Alexander, Peter</author>. <title
level="m">Shakespeare's Life and Art</title>. <date>1938</date>. (<note
place="inline"><bibl>Rpt. <pubPlace>London</pubPlace>: <publisher>James
Nisbet</publisher>, <date>1946</date>.</bibl></note>)</bibl>
```

Element: <nvsSeg>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Encloses a range of PCDATA or elements that does not correspond to the structural encoding, but which needs to be marked for some special treatment. It is used to enclose text that does not properly belong to the local structural context (see first example below), or that needs to be marked for special treatment such as alignment (second example), suppression or replacement (third example).
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: display [common values: "book(ldash)"; "book(suppress)"; "all(invisible)"]
rend

Rendition: The rend attribute functions normally. The display attribute may (among other things) control renditional differences between book and electronic output. See Appendix B for discussion of the display attribute.
Comments: If at all possible, apply the display attribute to an existing element; only use <nvsSeg> when the chunk being marked either includes more than one element or is limited to a subset of the text node of an element.
Example(s):

```
<sp><nvsSeg>* </nvsSeg><speaker>Men.</speaker><p> Nay yet farther.</p></sp>
```

```
<l>The first his Father lost a litle Lad,</l>
<l>The Grandsire namde the latter like his brother.<nvsSeg rend="align(right)">[<hi
rend="smcaps">tln</hi> <ref targType="lb" target="#tln_0031">31</ref>]</nvsSeg></l>
<l>This (growne a man) long trauell tooke to seeke,</l>
```

```
<bibl xml:id="b_cunc70"><nvsSeg display="book(ldash)"><author>Cunnington, C[ecil] Willet</author>
&amp;amp; <author>Phillis Cunnington</author></nvsSeg>. <title level="m">Handbook of English
Costume in the Sixteenth Century</title>. <edition>Rev. ed.</edition> <date>1970</date>.
(<note place="inline"><bibl><edition>1st ed.</edition> <date>1954</date>.</bibl></note>)</bibl>
```

Element: <p>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A prose paragraph (including groups of lines in the play text which are not specifically designated as a song or poem).
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id [unique identifier]
xml:lang [ISO language codes]
rend
Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments: The xml:id attribute is only given as needed to provide targets for internal references.
Example(s):

```
<p xml:id="para_0051">[...]</p>
```

```
<lb xml:id="tln_2082" n="2082"/><sp who="#Mopsa"><speaker>Mop.</speaker><p>Pray now buy
some: I loue a ballet in print, a
<lb xml:id="tln_2083" n="2083"/>life, for then we are sure they are true.</p></sp>
```

Element: <profileDesc>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups non-bibliographic information concerning the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <projectDesc>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Describes the aim or purpose for which an electronic file was encoded.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <ptr>
White Space Preserved: Not applicable (empty element)
Limiting Context:
Usage: A pointer (a reference internal to the NVS edition which, in a book rendition, would take the form "see p. xx").
Type: Empty
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: mode ["listFirst"; "list"; "ff"; "toc"]

targType [identifies the targeted element: "p"; "div"; "list"; "table"; "anchor"; "figure"; "lb"; "text"; "listWit"; "lg"; "docTitle"; "quote"; "item"; "note_uc"; "note_irr"; "note_cn"]

target [a URI referencing the xml:id of the target or the first target in a range]

targetEnd [a URI referencing the xml:id of the last target in a range]

Rendition: In an electronic edition, these can be replaced by either a graphic or text. In a book rendition: if there is no mode attribute present, then replace with "p. xx" or "pp. xx–yy" (depending on whether there is a targetEnd attribute present). If mode="listFirst", replace with "pp. xx–yy" or "pp. xx" (depending on whether there is a targetEnd attribute present). If mode="list", replace with the page number or range preceded by a comma and a space. If mode="ff": replace with "pp. xx ff.".
Comments: In an electronic edition, these will result in pointers to the targeted objects (with either a graphic or text which varies according to the value of targType). For a book edition, page numbers need to be generated after the milestones have been inserted. If the targetEnd attribute is present, then the pointer is targeting a range, and should be treated accordingly. A series of pointers ("see pp. xx, yy–zz, aa") is encoded as separate <ptr> elements: the first has mode="listFirst" (generates "pp. xx"), and the rest have mode="list" (generates ", yy–zz" or ", aa", depending upon the presence of a targetEnd attribute).
Example(s):

```
... see <ptr targType="p" target="#para_0004"/>
```

```
... see <ptr mode="listFirst" targType="p" target="#para_0024"/>, <ptr mode="list"
targType="anchor" target="#anchor_0027-a" targetEnd="#anchor_0027-b"/>, <ptr mode="list"
targType="p" target="#para_0035"/>.
```

```
... see <ptr targType="anchor" target="#anchor_0001-a" targetEnd="#anchor_0001-b"/>
```

Element: <publicationStmt>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups information concerning the publication of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <publisher>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: The publisher of a bibliographic item.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <publisher>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: The publisher of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <pubPlace>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: The place of publication of a bibliographic item.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <quote rend="block">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A block quotation.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id [unique identifier]
rend [block]
xml:lang [ISO language code]
type [trans]
corresp [URI]

Rendition: Block quote per NVS Composition Specification. For legibility, the encoding has two carriage returns before and after this element, even within whitespace-sensitive contexts such as <p>.
Comments: The xml:lang attribute is used to identify the language, if it is other than English. The type attribute is used to indicate that a quotation is a translation of another; in this case, the corresp attribute points to the original foreign-language <quote> element.
Example(s):

```
<p>[...]:

  <quote rend="block"><p>[...]</p></quote></p>

<p>[...]</p>
```

```
<quote rend="block" xml:lang="fr" xml:id="quote_005">O Dieu souverain, ou auoise-ie l'esprit,
quand ie permis que telle cruauté fût executee en mon propre enfant.&hellip;</quote>
<quote rend="block" type="trans" corresp="#quote_005">[O sovereign Lord, where was my mind
when I permitted such cruelty to be visited upon my own child.&hellip;]</quote>
```

Element: <quote>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Without rend="block"
Usage: An inline quotation.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id [unique identifier]
xml:lang [ISO language code]
rend
part ["I"; "M"; "F"]
type [trans]
corresp [URI]

Rendition: Enclosed in quotation marks (double or single depending on nesting level). If the part attribute is used, then parts "I" and "M" are rendered with no close quote marks. The encoding rend="clear" indicates that the quotation carries no rendition at all (for instance, for quotations within quoted sources that suppress normal quoting conventions).
Comments: The occasional attribute part is used to join discontinuous parts of the element ("I"=initial; "M"=medial; "F"=final). The type attribute is used to indicate that a quotation is a translation of another; in this case, the corresp attribute points to the original foreign-language <quote> element.
Example(s):

```
<quote xml:id="quote_235" xml:lang="la">Ne trahite, vestros ipsa praecedam gradus</quote>
(<quote type="trans" corresp="#quote_235">Drag me not, I will precede your going</quote>)
```

```
<quote>... the title-page bears the tag <quote xml:id="quote_003" xml:lang="la">temporis filia
veritas</quote> [<quote type="trans" corresp="#quote_003">truth is the daughter of
time</quote>]. Certainly ...</quote>
```

Element: <rdg type="insert">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Within a textual note; a reading that involves an insertion.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: type ["insert"]
part ["I"; "M"; "F"]

Rendition: None.
Comments: The occasional attribute part is used to join discontinuous parts of the element ("I"=initial; "M"=medial; "F"=final): see the <rdg type="replace"> entry for an example of this. If the reading involves the insertion of an entire stage direction, then that stage direction should be enclosed in a <stage> element.
Example(s):

```
<rdg type="insert"><stage><hi rend="italic">strikes his leg</hi></stage></rdg>
```

Element: <rdg type="lem">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Within a textual note; a reading that matches the lemma.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: type ["lem"]

Rendition: For book rendition, this entire element (and content) should be suppressed.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<rdg type="lem">&swdash;</rdg>
```

Element: <rdg type="replace">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Within a textual note; a reading that involves the replacement of the lemma.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: type ["replace"]
part ["I"; "M"; "F"]

Rendition: None.
Comments: The occasional attribute part is used to join discontinuous parts of the element ("I"=initial; "M"=medial; "F"=final).
Example(s):

```
<rdg type="replace">doth</rdg>
```

```
<rdgDesc><rdg type="replace" part="I">Queen's;</rdg> [<hi rend="italic">a line lost</hi>]
<rdg type="replace" part="F">part</rdg></rdgDesc>
```

Element: <rdgDesc>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Within a textual note; a phrase describing a particular reading.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments: May contain PCDATA, <rdg> and <wit>, in any combination.
Example(s):

```
<app><lem>But&hellip;forth</lem>] <appPart><rdgDesc><hi rend="italic">Om.</hi></rdgDesc>
<wit><siglum>m<hi rend="smcaps">col</hi>2</siglum></wit></appPart></app>
```

```
<app><lem><hi rend="italic">Siracusians</hi></lem>] <appPart><rdgDesc><rdg type="replace">
<hi rend="italic">Syracusans</hi></rdg> (throughout)</rdgDesc> <wit><siglum
rend="smcaps">pope1</siglum>&sigrange;<siglum>v1813</siglum>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">sing1</siglum>, <siglum rend="smcaps">knt</siglum>, <siglum
rend="smcaps">c&amp;mc</siglum></wit></appPart></app>
```

Element: <ref>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A URI reference to a local or remote location. This differs from <ptr> in that <ref> surrounds existing text.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **targType** [identifies the targeted element: "anchor"; "bibl"; "bibl_pw"; "div"; "docTitle"; "figure"; "item"; "lb"; "lg"; "list"; "note_cn"; "note_irr"; "note_uc"; "p"; "quote"; "url"; "table"; "text"; "witness"]

target [a URI which, for local references, points to the xml:id of the target or the first target in a range]

targetEnd [a URI referencing the xml:id of the last target in a range]

Rendition: None.
Comments: If the reference is to a URL on the World Wide Web, then the value of the targType attribute should be "url" (see the last example, below). For bibliographic references, do not enclose the parenthetical bibliographic information in the <ref> element (see the first two examples below).
Example(s):

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_laww68"><name type="app">Lawrence</name></ref> (1937, p. 46)
```

```
<ref targType="bibl_pw" target="#pw.rol1879"><name type="app">Rolfe</name></ref> (ed. 1879, p. 181)
```

```
<ref targType="lb" target="#tln_3361" targetEnd="#tln_3363">3361–3</ref>
```

```
<ref targType="div" target="#div_pandosto"><title level="m">Pandosto</title></ref>
```

```
see <ref targType="table" target="#table003">table</ref>
```

```
<ref targType="url" target="http://www.mla.org/index.html">http://www.mla.org/index.html</ref>
```

Element: <resp>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Except in <teiHeader>
Usage: The identification of a role in a bibliographic item other than author, editor or translator.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments: Always enclosed in <respStmt>.
Example(s):

```
<respStmt><resp>Rev. &amp;amp; enl. by</resp> <name>Oscar James Campbell</name></respStmt>.
```

Element: <resp>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Description of the type of responsibility.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <respStmt>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Except in <teiHeader>
Usage: The identification of a responsibility in a bibliographic item other than author, editor or translator.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<respStmt><resp>Rev. &amp;amp; enl. by</resp> <name>Oscar James Campbell</name></respStmt>.
```

Element: <respStmt>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: A statement of responsibility for the intellectual content of the series as a whole.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <revisionDesc>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Contains information concerning revisions to the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments: Contains one or more <change> elements.
Example(s):

```
<revisionDesc>
  <change when="2008-05-24">RB: Minor encoding fixes</change>
  <change when="2007-05-10">RB: Initial encoding completed</change>
</revisionDesc>
```

Element: <role>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <castItem>
Usage: The name of a role in a cast list.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifer]

Rendition: As specified by NVS Composition Specification.
Comments: All speeches must carry a who attribute which points to the xml:id of a <role> element. Occasionally there may be cases where a role is added in a later edition, or where a small speaking part is not listed in the cast list. In either case, an empty <role> element should be included in the cast list to carry the necessary xml:id value. These additional <role> elements should be enclosed in a <castItem> which carries a display="all(suppress)" attribute.
Example(s):

```
<castItem><role xml:id="Autolicus">Autolicus</role>, <roleDesc>a Rogue</roleDesc>.</castItem>
```

```
<castItem display="all(suppress)"><role xml:id="Messenger"/></castItem>
```

Element: <roleDesc>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <castItem>
Usage: The description of a role in a cast list.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend ["braced"]

Rendition: If the rend="braced" attribute/value pair is present, then the contents of the sibling <castItem> elements are grouped by a curly brace pointing to the content of the <roleDesc> element.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<castItem><role xml:id="Autolicus">Autolicus</role>, <roleDesc>a Rogue</roleDesc>.</castItem>
```

```
<castGroup>
<lb xml:id="tln_3373" n="3373"/><castItem><role xml:id="Camillo">Camillo</role>.</castItem>
<lb xml:id="tln_3374" n="3374"/><castItem><role xml:id="Antigonus">Antigonus</role>.</castItem>
<lb xml:id="tln_3375" n="3375" rend="print_tln"/><castItem><role
id="Cleomines">Cleomines</role>.</castItem>
<lb xml:id="tln_3376" n="3376"/><castItem><role xml:id="Dion">Dion</role>.</castItem>
<roleDesc rend="braced">Foure <lb/>Lords of Sicillia.</roleDesc>
</castGroup>
```

Element: <row>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <table>
Usage: A row within a table; each <row> groups together multiple <cell> elements.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: role ["label"]
rend
Rendition: If the role="label" attribute is present, then render as necessary for a row of column headings.
Comments: The attribute role="label" specifies that the row functions as a label or head.
Example(s):

```
<row role="label" rend="bold">
```

Element: <rs type="bibleref">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A structured reference to a book of the Bible.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["bibleref"]
Rendition: None.
Comments: This is intended to mark biblical references to enable the possiblity of linking to an external resource.
Example(s):

```
<rs type="bibleref">Matt. 3:1</rs>
```

Element: <rs type="oed">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A (semi-)structured reference to a word entry in the Oxford English Dictionary.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["oed"]
Rendition: None.
Comments: This element is transitional: if linking functionality to the online OED is eventually desired, some additional encoding will be required.
Example(s):

```
<rs type="oed"><title level="m">OED</title> (Sense, <hi rend="italic">sb.</hi> 6. <hi
rend="italic">pl.</hi>)</rs>
```

```
<rs type="oed"><title level="m">OED</title> (Separation 1, citing this line)</rs>
```

Element: <rs type="sh">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A structured reference to another Shakespeare work, using ASL and TLN.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["sh"]
key [standard NVS abbreviation for the work]
Rendition: None (except for the proper rendering of the embedded <title level="m">).
Comments: Intended to aid in processing and/or the creation of links between plays in an NVS textbase. The title is encoded with <title> and the appropriate level attribute value. The key attribute has as its value the standard NVS abbreviation for the referenced work (including the terminal period). If the title of the referenced work is separated from the ASL/TLN references, then enclose only the latter with the <rs type="sh"> element.
Example(s):

```
<rs type="sh" key="LLL"><title level="m">LLL</title> 5.1.407 (2339)</rs>
```

```
<rs type="sh" key="Tit.">4.3.88 ff. (1955 ff.)</rs>
```

Element: <rs>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <bibl>
Usage: Within a bibliographic citation, a non-title reference to a part of the work being cited.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend
Rendition: None.
Comments: This is used for the first part of the <bibl> entry after the <author> or <editor>, if it is not a proper <title>.
Example(s):

```
<rs>[Thirty-fourth letter to his son.]</rs>
```

```
<rs>Introduction.</rs>
```

Element: <said>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Quoted speech in the play text.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: According to the rend attribute.
Comments: Quoted speech in the play text will usually (if not always) be rendered in italics. Do not encode cases of quoted speech which are not renditionally distinct (i.e. are not marked with italics or quote marks).
Example(s):

```
<lb xml:id="tln_2023" n="2023"/>makes the maid to answere, <said rend="italic">Whoop, doe me no harme good
<lb xml:id="tln_2024" n="2024"/>man</said>: put's him off, slights him, with ...
```

Element: <salute>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <closer>
Usage: A salutation.
Type: Block or inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<closer><salute rend="italic">Your Lordships most duetifully to com&shy;<lb/>maunde</salute>:
<signed>Robert Greene.</signed></closer>
```

Element: <seriesStmt>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups information concerning the series to which the NVS edition belongs.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <sic>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: Encloses a potential typographic error from the manuscript.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Contents may be rendered in a color for provisional proofing output. Otherwise, this element should be ignored.
Comments: Both <sic> and <corr> should be stripped from the encoding when the source XML is finalized.
Example(s):

```
...with more <sic>that</sic> one such...
```

Element: <siglum>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A siglum (i.e. the string used to designate a particular edition listed in the Plan of Work).
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments: If all of the letters within the <siglum> element are in small caps, then <siglum> should carry the rend="smcaps" attribute/value pair. If any of the letters within the <siglum> element are in lower case, then there should be no rend value on the element itself and <hi rend="smcaps"> should surround those letters which are in small caps. Numbers should be enclosed within the <siglum rend="smcaps"> element.
Example(s):

```
<siglum rend="smcaps">hud2</siglum>
```

```
<siglum>m<hi rend="smcaps">let</hi></siglum>
```

Element: <signed>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: The writer's signature in an introduction or a closer.
Type:
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<signed rend="align(center)"><name>Robert Greene</name>.</signed>
```

Element: <sourceDesc>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Bibliographic description of the copy text(s) from which the NVS edition was derived or generated.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments: If the NVS edition is being encoded as part of its original production, then this element should contain this statement: "This is the source". If the NVS edition is an encoding of a previously-published edition, then this element should contain a statement identifying the original publication.
Example(s):

Element: <sp>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A dramatic speech.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **who** [a URI which references the value of the xml:id attribute of the appropriate <role> in <castList>]

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<sp who="#Camillo"><speaker>Cam.</speaker><p>'Beseech you—</p></sp>
```

Element: <space>
White Space Preserved: Not applicable (empty element)
Limiting Context:
Usage: Defines an amount of horizontal whitespace (amount specified in ems by the extent attribute)
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: extent [a number followed by "em"]

Rendition: Insert horizontal whitespace of the length specified (in ems)
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<quote rend="block"><space extent="4em"/>a wench of excellent discourse,
<lb/>Pretty and witty; wild, and yet, too, gentle.</quote>
```

Element: <speaker>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: The speaker of a dramatic speech, as printed in the text.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: Text style and trailing space as specified by NVS Composition Specification.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<sp who="#Camillo"><speaker>Cam.</speaker><p>'Beseech you—</p></sp>
```

Element: <stage>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A stage direction.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["enter"; "exit"; "location"; "description"]
rend

Rendition: The alignment of the stage direction is given in the rend attribute ["align(center)", "align(right)", "align(left)"]. Default typeface rendition is specified by NVS Composition Specification (e.g. italics in *The Winter's Tale*). There is a possibility of multiple values for rend (separated by whitespace).
Comments: The type attribute may have multiple values, separated by whitespace (see example).
Example(s):

```
<stage type="exit" rend="align(right)">Exeunt.</stage>
```

```
<stage type="enter description" rend="align(center)">Enter <name>Autolicus</name>
singing.</stage>
```

Element: <table>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A table; groups together multiple <row> elements.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifier]
rows [number of rows]
cols [number of columns]
rendition [a keyword identifying tables with identical rendition]
Rendition: Each <table> or class of <table> elements will need special attention; the optional rendition attribute is used to group tables with identical renditional requirements (the attribute value should be an ad hoc keyword).
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<table xml:id="table_app_003" rows="3" cols="6">[...]</table>
```

```
<table xml:id="table_app_001" rows="4" cols="3" rendition="tables1">[...]</table>
```

Element: <taxonomy>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Declares the Library of Congress as the source of the keywords given in the <textClass> element.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: xml:id ["LCSH"]
Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <TEI>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: Root element for the XML document.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: None.
Comments: This element should include declarations for the default and XInclude namespaces.
Example(s):

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.mla.org/NVSns"
xmlns:xi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XInclude">
...
</TEI>
```

Element: <teiHeader>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: Contains metadata for the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <text>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: Encloses the textual contents of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments: This element encloses the entire textual contents of the NVS edition. It is a child of the root <TEI> element.
Example(s):

Element: <textClass>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups information concerning the classification of the text of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <title level="a">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: An article-level title.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **level** ["a"]
rend

Rendition: Quotation marks (single or double, as determined by nesting level). The rend attribute, if present, overrides the default rendition.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<title level="a">The Calumny Pattern in Shakespeare</title>
```

Element: <title level="j">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A journal title.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **level** ["j"]
rend
Rendition: Italics. The rend attribute, if present, overrides the default rendition.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<title level="j">REAL: The Yearbook of Research in English and American Literature</title>
```

Element: <title level="m">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A monographic title.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **level** ["m"]
rend
Rendition: Italics. The rend attribute, if present, overrides the default rendition.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<title level="m">Dramatic Publication in England, 1580–1640</title>
```

Element: <title level="s">
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A series title.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **level** ["s"]
rend
Rendition: None. The rend attribute, if present, overrides the default rendition.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<title level="s">Stratford-upon-Avon Stud.</title>
```

Element: <title>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: No level attribute and not in <teiHeader>
Usage: A general title.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <title>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Title of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <titlePage>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context:
Usage: A title page.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: type ["main"; "series"; "halfTitle"]
rend

Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <titlePart>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <docTitle>
Usage: A distinct part of the title of a text.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **type** ["main"; "sub"; "desc"; "series"; "volume"]
rend
Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<front rend="align(center)">
<docTitle>
<titlePart type="main" rend="italic">The jealous Duke, and the injur'd Dutchess: A story.</titlePart>
<titlePart type="sub">Tune, <title level="m">The Dream</title>.</titlePart>
</docTitle>
</front>
```

Element: <titleStmt>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <teiHeader>
Usage: Groups information about the title of the NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -
Rendition: Content suppressed in print edition.
Comments:
Example(s):

Element: <trailer>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context:
Usage: A short concluding section (usually a single phrase) at the very end of a series of divisions or a text.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: rend
Rendition: None except for possible rend value.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<trailer rend="allcaps">Finis</trailer>
```

Element: <translator>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: Within <bibl>
Usage: The name of a translator of a bibliographic item.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: display ["book(ldash)"]

Rendition: For book rendition, if display="book(ldash)" is present, then replace the entire element with a long dash.
Comments: Each <translator> element should contain only one name. The element may also contain additional information, such as a date (in <date>). See also Appendix B for display="book(ldash)".
Example(s):

```
<bibl xml:id="b_hugf1864"><translator>Hugo, François-Victor</translator>, tr. <title
level="m">Oeuvres complètes de W. Shakespeare</title>. <extent>18 vols.</extent>
<pubPlace>Paris</pubPlace>, <date>1864</date>. <biblScope type="vol">Vol.
14</biblScope>.</bibl>
```

```
<bibl xml:id="b_brau1979"><author>Bräker, Ulrich</author>. <title level="m">A Few Words about
William Shakespeare's Plays</title>. Tr. <translator>Derek Bowman</translator>.
<date>1979</date>. (<note place="inline"><bibl><edition>Orig. in Ger.</edition> <date>ca.
1780</date>.</bibl></note>)</bibl>
```

Element: <wit>
White Space Preserved: Yes
Limiting Context: <app>
Usage: An element which groups together the sigla of the various witnesses for a given reading.
Type: Inline
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: -

Rendition: None.
Comments:
Example(s):

```
<wit><siglum rend="smcaps">rowe1</siglum>&plus; (&minus;<siglum rend="smcaps">pen2</siglum>,
<siglum rend="smcaps">oxf2</siglum>) (<hi rend="italic">subst</hi>.)</wit>
```

Element: <witness>
White Space Preserved: No
Limiting Context: <listWit>
Usage: There should one <witness> element for each siglum used in the NVS.
Type: Block
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **xml:id** [unique identifier]
corresp [the included sigla (for a grouping siglum)]
display ["all(suppress)"]
Rendition: If display="all(suppress)", then do not print for book rendition.
Comments: To make these lists complete for electronic editions, there are two kinds of witnesses that have been added, and marked for suppression in a book rendition with display="all(suppress)": F1 and grouping sigla (e.g. "bev").
Example(s):

```
<witness xml:id="s_bev" corresp="#s_bev3 #s_bev4" display="all(suppress)>
 <siglum rend="smcaps">bev</siglum>
</witness>
```

```
<witness xml:id="s_rowe1">
 <siglum rend="smcaps">rowe1</siglum>
 <bibl><name type="app">Nicholas Rowe</name>. <title level="m">Works</title>. 6 vols.</bibl>
 <date>1709</date>
</witness>
```

Element: <xi:include>
White Space Preserved: Not applicable (empty element)
Limiting Context: Driver File
Usage: An XInclude link used in the driver file to reference the various parts of the encoded NVS edition.
Type: Structure
Attribute(s) [value(s)]: **href** [the URI for the referenced file]
xpointer [an XPointer referencing the unique identifier of the target element]
Rendition: None.
Comments: The attribute xpointer must be given with an XPointer pointing to the unique identifier for the targeted element in the referenced file.
Example(s):

```
<xi:include href="coe_front.xml" xpointer="front"/>
```

Appendix B: Attributes Affecting Rendition

This section lists those attributes which particularly affect rendition, and their possible values. Note that there is a possibility of multiple values for many of these attributes (multiple values are separated by white space).

Attribute: display
Attribute Value(s): Anticipated values: "book(ldash)"; "book(suppress)"; "all(suppress)"; "all(invisible)"; "electronic(suppress)"]
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: The value of the display attribute takes the form *x*(*y*), where *x* specifies the scope of the display specification ("all", "book", "electronic") and *y* specifies the display action to be taken ("suppress", "ldash", "invisible"). The keyword "ldash" indicates that the element should be replaced with a long dash (in the Bibliography, replacing repeated listings of a given name); the keyword "invisible" indicates that the content of the element should be displayed in the background color (used to achieve the NVS-specified alignment of the labels for Textual and Commentary Notes); the keyword "suppress" indicates that the content of the element should not be printed (used, for example, to suppress the printing of items which are required in a list for linking purposes, but which are not printed in the book edition). In some cases, it may be desirable to ignore the specifications of the display attribute: for instance, when displaying one or more notes as the result of a search it would make sense to ignore any instances of display="all(invisible)", which would allow the labels containing the TLN reference to be displayed in all cases.
Example(s):

```
<author display="book(ldash)">Alexander, Peter</author>
```

```
<nvsSeg display="book(ldash)"><author>Cunnington, C[ecil] Willet</author> &amp;amp; <author>Phillis Cunnington</author></nvsSeg>
```

```
<label display="all(invisible)">31</label>
```

```
<witness xml:id="s_bev" corresp="#bev3 #bev4" display="book(suppress)"><siglum rend="smcaps">bev</siglum></witness>
```

```
<castItem display="all(suppress)"><role xml:id="Messenger">Messenger</role></castItem>
```

Attribute: extent
Attribute Value(s): [a number followed by "em"]
Applicable Elements: <space>
Rendition: Insert horizontal whitespace of the length specified (in ems)
Example(s):

```
<quote rend="block"><space extent="4em"/>a wench of excellent discourse,
<lb/>Pretty and witty; wild, and yet, too, gentle.</quote>
```

Attribute: level
Attribute Value(s): "a"
Applicable Elements: <title>
Rendition: Enclose in quotes (single or double depending on nesting level). Periods and commas that immediately follow need to be moved inside the close quote mark.
Example(s):

Attribute: level
Attribute Value(s): "m"; "j"
Applicable Elements: <title>
Rendition: Italics (or roman if nested in an italic context).
Example(s):

Attribute: mode
Attribute Value(s): "list"; "listFirst"; "ff"; "toc"
Applicable Elements: <ptr>
Rendition: See the section in the Encoding Guidelines on the element <ptr>. The value "toc" is provided as an additional hook for rendition of the pointers in the Table of Contents.
Example(s):

Attribute: part
Attribute Value(s): "I"; "M"; "F"
Applicable Elements: <quote>
Rendition: <quote part="I"> and <quote part="M"> are rendered with no close quote marks. <quote part="F"> is rendered normally. This is a situation where a quote straddles several paragraph boundaries; there may be other situations in the future where quotes straddle other element boundaries, which may need to be treated differently.
Example(s):

Attribute: place
Attribute Value(s): "foot", "inline"
Applicable Elements: <note>
Rendition: If place="foot", then place the note at the bottom of the page.
Example(s):

```
<note type="source" place="foot" xml:id="fnn_001" target="#fna_001"> [...] </note>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "align(center)"; "align(right)"; "align(left)"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Designates alignment of the text.
Example(s):

```
<signed rend="align(center)"><name>Robert Greene</name>.</signed>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "allcaps"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Render in all caps.
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "block"
Applicable Elements: <quote>
Rendition: Identifies a quote as a block quote: should be rendered per NVS Composition Specification.
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "bold"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Render in bold text.
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "braced"
Applicable Elements: <roleDesc> (within <castGroup>)
Rendition: The content of the <castItem> elements within <castGroup> are grouped by a curly brace, which points to the content of the <roleDesc> element.
Example(s):

```
<castGroup>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Camillo">Camillo</role>.</castItem>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Antigonus">Antigonus</role>.</castItem>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Cleomines">Cleomines</role>.</castItem>
  <castItem><role xml:id="Dion">Dion</role>.</castItem>
  <roleDesc rend="braced">Foure<lb/>Lords of Sicillia.</roleDesc>
</castGroup>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "clear"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Render in the plain paragraph style. Used to locally override a text style that is applied by an enclosing element. For example, a <name type="app"> is generally rendered in large and small caps; if a first name is present, this rendition needs to be overridden with <hi rend="clear">. This encoding may also be used to override the default rendition for a given element: for instance, <title> elements which are within quoted material and which use a non-standard rendition. This encoding may also be used to permit a more economical (and more structural) style of encoding (see the second example below).
Example(s):

```
<ref targType="bibl" target="#b_taylm82"><name type="app"><hi rend="clear">Mark</hi>
Taylor</name></ref> (1982, p. 51)
```

```
<lg type="stanza" rend="italic"><head rend="clear">I</head>
  <l>[...]</l>
  <l>[...]</l>
  <l>[...]</l>
  <l>[...]</l>
</lg>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "indent()"
Applicable Elements: Typically <p>, <l>, <lb>
Rendition: Designates an indentation value. The amount is given inside the parentheses, with the unit used (generally in ems). The indentation is measured from the margin of the text block.
Example(s):

```
<p rend="indent(2em)">[...]</p>
```

```
<lb rend="indent(8em)"/>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "inline"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Overrides the new line which would normally follow the previous element. Whitespace between the end of the previous element and the beginning of the element carrying this rend value is to be set at the time of rendition.
Example(s):

```
<sp><speaker>Merc.</speaker><p>Do you persist?</p></sp><sp rend="inline">
<speaker>Amph.</speaker><p>I do persist.</p></sp>
```

```
<head rend="align(center)"><hi rend="lscaps">Scene</hi> IV.</head><stage type="enter"
rend="inline">—<hi rend="italic">Enter</hi> Blepharo ...</stage>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "italic"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Render in italics.
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "listPrefix()"
Applicable Elements: <list type="ordered">
Rendition: Used to specify prefixes for the items in an ordered list. The value inside the parentheses indicates the type of prefix ("1"=arabic numerals; "a"=lowercase letters; "I"=uppercase Roman numerals; "i"=lowercase Roman numerals).
Example(s):

```
<list xml:id="list_app_008" type="ordered" rend="listPrefix(1)">
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "lscaps"
Applicable Elements: <title>
Rendition: Used to override the default rendition for <title> (e.g. italics, quotation marks): render in large and small caps (capital letters stay capital, lower case letters become small caps). The resulting rendition will not be italicized or enclosed in quotation marks.
Example(s):

```
Calvert: A <title level="m" rend="lscaps">Winter's Tale</title>...
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "lscaps"
Applicable Elements: Any element other than <title>.
Rendition: Render in large and small caps (capital letters stay capital, lower case letters become small caps).
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "open_quotes"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Double quote marks should appear at the beginning of each enclosed line of text. (This is exceedingly rare).
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "outdent"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Outdent (amount determined by the NVS Composition Specification).
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "print_tln"
Applicable Elements: <lb>
Rendition: Used to designate the lines in the play text that have their TLN printed in the right margin (for the most part, every 5th line).
Example(s):

```
<lb xml:id="tln_2120" n="2120" rend="print_tln"/>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "print"
Applicable Elements: <figDesc>
Rendition: For most renditions, the <figDesc> elements marked as rend="print" should be printed; by default, the content of this element is not printed. This rendition is used when a figure in a source text is not shown, but is instead marked by a textual notation.
Example(s):

```
<figDesc rend="print">[ornament]</figDesc>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "quotes"
Applicable Elements: <title>
Rendition: Used to override standard rendition for a <title level="m">. Single or double quotes are dependent on nesting level. The resulting rendition will not be italicized.
Example(s):

```
<quote><title level="m" rend="quotes">The Tempest</title> ...</quote>
```

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "smcaps"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Render in small caps.
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "sq_brackets"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Enclose the content of the element with square brackets.
Example(s):

Attribute: rend
Attribute Value(s): "superscript"
Applicable Elements:
Rendition: Render in superscript.
Example(s):

Attribute: rendition
Attribute Value(s): [an ad hoc keyword]
Applicable Elements: <list>, <table>
Rendition: Used to group lists or tables with identical rendition.
Example(s):

```
<list xml:id="list_app_007" rendition="normal">
```

```
<list xml:id="list_app_003" rendition="outdent">
```

Attribute: type
Attribute Value(s): "fn"
Applicable Elements: <anchor>
Rendition: Generate a superscripted number for this footnote reference (take the number from the value of the xml:id attribute).
Example(s):

```
<anchor type="fn" xml:id="fna_001" corresp="#fnn_001"/>
```

Attribute: type
Attribute Value(s): "indexSub"
Applicable Elements: <list>
Rendition: This designates a nested list in the Index: the contents of this list are rendered inline with the content of the parent <item>; each <item> in the nested list is preceded by a semicolon and a space.
Example(s):

Attribute: type
Attribute Value(s): "lem"
Applicable Elements: <rdg>
Rendition: Suppress this element for the book rendition.
Example(s):

```
<rdg type="lem">&swdash;</rdg>
```