

5. Summary of tags (listed alphabetically)

<code><ACT> </ACT></code> <code>n=[number]></code>	Act division as in the modern edition. The number of the act. If the original includes an act division which has been retained, the notation would be thus: <code></ACT><ACT n=2> <LD>Actus Secundus</LD></code> .
<code><ABBR></ABBR></code> <code>expn=[full text]</code>	Abbreviation (replaces the vertical bar around the abbreviated text). The abbreviation can be expanded thus: e.g. <code><ABBR expn="thou">y^u</ABBR></code> .
<code><ADD> </ADD></code>	Material added by the editor.
<code><L/></code>	Blank line. (Previously tagged <code><BL/></code> .)
<code><BLL> </BLL></code>	*Black Letter (not to be confused with BL, blank line).
<code><CENTER> </CENTER></code>	Centered text (may be shortened to <code><C> </C></code>). As in HTML this tag applies to a whole line.
<code><CL> </CL></code>	Closing (e.g. Finis).
<code><COL n="0"> </COL></code>	Defines pages with no columns in a document that elsewhere has columns.
<code><COL n="1"> </COL></code>	Column 1 (Folio).
<code><COL n="2"> </COL></code>	Column 2 (Folio).
<code><COLL> </COLL></code>	Surrounds the text for which there is a collation.
<code><CORR orig="text" source=[Edition] [copy text]="text"> </CORR></code>	When the "source" is the current edition, the abbreviation will be "Ed".
<code><CW> </CW></code>	Catchword.
<code><DD> </DD></code>	Definition Data: surrounds the definition.
<code><DL> </DL></code>	Surrounds the whole Glossary or Definition List.
<code><DT n=[number]> </DT></code>	Definition Term: surrounds the word to be glossed.
<code><DUMBSHOW></DUMBSHOW></code>	Surrounds the text of a dumbshow.
<code> </code>	Surrounds words to be emphasized.
<code><EPILOGUE> </EPILOGUE></code>	
<code><FOREIGN lang=[language]> </FOREIGN></code>	Surrounds a word or phrase in a language other than English.
<code><H1> </H1></code>	Surrounds the text of a level 1 heading.
<code><H2> </H2></code>	Surrounds the text of a level 2 heading.
<code><H3> </H3></code>	Surrounds the text of a level 3 heading.
<code><H4> </H4></code>	Surrounds the text of a level 4 heading.
<code><HW> </HW></code> <code>t=prev next</code>	Hung Word(s). The type of hung word indicates whether it appears on the previous or next line from the line it continues.
<code><I> </I></code>	Italic text. Italics may also be generated in the normal word processor way to assist you in working with a readable text; they will later be converted automatically.
<code><INDENT n=[number]/></code>	Indicates the number of m spaces a block of text (verse or prose) is to be indented.
<code><J> </J></code>	Justified line(s).

<KEYWORDS> </KEYWORDS>	Surrounds list of comma-separated words that will be useful in identifying or searching the file.
<L=n part= i m f>	See 4.4.8 on division into lines. <i>Part may optionally be indicated by tabs: one tab = medial, two tabs = final.</i>
<LD> </LD>	Literary Division (e.g. Act, Scene.).
<LEVEL=[number]></LEVEL>	The level of the note. Indicates whether the level of annotation is basic (1) or advanced (2). The basic annotation should always be first if both levels are included in a single note. The default is level 1, so the tag may be omitted in passages that are level 1 only. See Appendix 2.6.
<LN>[act.scene.line]</LN>	The act, scene, and line numbers from the modern edition to which a collation or note is linked.
<LS> </LS>	Letter-Spaced (e.g., "G O D").
<MARG></MARG>	Marginalia.
t= left right	Indicator of left or right margin.
<MODE> </MODE>	Indicator of verse or prose.
t=[mode]	prose verse uncertain
<NOTE> </NOTE>	Surrounds the note. Cross-referencing will be by act.scene.line anchor rather than number.
<OL n=[number]> 	Surrounds a numbered list. The number continues the numbering from the previous list or paragraph.
	Surrounds each item on the list.
<ORNAMENT/>	Ornament (will be shown by a graphic in the HTML version).
letter=[letter]	The letter of the alphabet if it is one.
drop=[number]	The number of lines used by a drop or ornamental capital.
<P n=[number]> </P>	Each paragraph is contained in the <P> tag. The number of the paragraph is used to generate an anchor for cross references.
<PN> </PN>	Page number as printed.
n=[number]	Actual page number where it differs from the printed number.
<PROLOGUE> </PROLOGUE>	
<PROSEQUOTE> </PROSEQUOTE>	Prose quotation (e.g. quoted letter).
source=	When the passage is a quotation from another source, the source should be recorded.
<Q> </Q>	Replaces normal quotation marks.
<RA> </RA>	Right Aligned text. This tag can be applied to a separate part of a line, so is the equivalent of a tab rather than right alignment for the whole line.
<RT> </RT>	Running title.
<RULE>	Rule.
<S> </S>	Speech. Required in Renaissance texts; in the modern text automatically created by speech prefix, stage direction, or closing scene tag.
<SCENE> </SCENE>	Scene division as in the modern edition.
n=[number]>	The number of the scene.
<SC></SC>	Small-caps (e.g. T<SC>HOMAS</SC> = THOMAS).

<SD> </SD>	Stage Direction. Each line of a split direction in the right hand margin should be tagged separately; directions different in kind should also be tagged separately.
*t=[type] <SIG> </SIG>	entrance exit setting sound delivery whoto action other Page Signature (appears at the end of the page, where it will be displayed).
<SP> </SP>	Speaker Prefix. Required in Renaissance texts; in the modern text is created by caps, separate line, and the closing colon.
norm=Name	Renaissance texts: normalized form of the name; must be included in every instance of a speech prefix, but not in the course of a speech.
<SPACE n=[number]/>	Indicates significant space to be left in the text. The most common instance of this will be in formatting the lines of verse in a song or sonnet, where some lines will be indented further than others. There is no closing tag.
n=[number] <STANZA> </STANZA>	The number of m-spaces should be indicated.
n=[number] 	The number of the stanza. Subscript characters.
	Superscript characters.
<TITLE> </TITLE>	Surrounds the title of a book or other work that will appear in italics.
<TITLEHEAD> </TITLEHEAD>	Title page material in quartos; initial heading in Folio.
<TLN n=[number]>	Through Line Number. The basic method of internal reference for the editions will be the TLN number. Where a quarto or modern edition omits material the numbers will be omitted; where they add material the numbers will be added decimally (<TLN n=1033.1> etc.); where the line division varies from the Folio the TLN number will be that of the first word of the line.
<UL n=[number]> 	Surrounds a bulleted list. The number continues the numbering from the previous list or paragraph.
	Surrounds each item on the list.
<VAR [source edition]="text"> </VAR>	Surrounds the word, phrase, or passage which has a variant reading. The source edition (e.g. Q1) will be identified in the list of abbreviations; more than one source may be quoted.
<VERSEQUOTE> </VERSEQUOTE>	Verse quotation (e.g. song).
source=	When the verse is a quotation from another source, the source should be recorded (as in Pistol's quotations from earlier plays).
<XR [space] source [space] location>visible reference</XR>	General format for cross-references to passages in the play, notes, separate files (Textual Introduction etc.) or material in other locations. The source is generally a file name, and the location the subsection of the file referred to. See examples in 3.7 above.
Line breaks	Line breaks will be indicated in the normal way by a carriage return

5.1. Characters and ligatures

y	Abbreviation.
{-}	Hyphen at end of line (soft hyphen).
{---}	Extended hyphen (each hyphen indicates size in m-space)
{db}	Ornamental dingbat (e.g. ☚)
{d}	Dagger or obelus (†).
{dd}	Double-dagger or diesis (§).
{s}	Long s.
{*X}	Swash character.
{P}	Paragraphus or pilcrow (¶).
{sm}	Section mark (§).
{^o}	letter with circumflex (ô).
{"o}	letter with dieresis (ü).
{'e}	letter with acute accent (é).
{`e}	letter with grave accent (è).
{_m} or {_n}	letter with macron accent (e.g. Friēd = Frie{_n}d).
{~n}	letter with tilde accent (ñ).
{ae}	digraph.
{oe}	
{ae} {as} {ct} {ffi} {ffl} {ff} {fi} {fl} {fr} {ij} {is} {oe} {pp} {us} {us}	ligatures.
{s} {{s}h} {{s}i} {{s}l} {{s}p} {{s}t} {{s}{s}i} {{s}{s}l} {{s}{s}}	ligatures with long s.
{vv} vv	used for w (upper or lower case)
{#}	indicator of a missing space where words are run on.
#	indicator of a space where there should be none.

Where an accent is also an abbreviation, the abbreviation should be indicated thus: |m{_a}|.

Turned letters should be left uncorrected, and recorded with a note:

for mnd, record mnd<!--turned "u"-->