

## Encoding guidelines: ‘La entretenida’ digital edition

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## Introduction/scope of this document

These encoding guidelines relate to the digital edition of *La entretenida* (<http://entretendida.outofthewings.org/index.html>), a research collaboration between John O'Neill, of the Department of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American Studies, King's College London, and a team from the Department of Digital Humanities, King's College London, led by Paul Spence. The digital edition was part of John O'Neill's PhD research, entitled *Cervantes's La entretenida: Translation, Performance and a Digital Edition*, passed by the examiners in June 2012, which was nested within an AHRC-funded project on Spanish and Spanish American Theatre in translation, entitled *Out of the Wings* (<http://www.outofthewings.org/>).

- Tech research, principles of overall system from DDH too
- note on gdoc styles - we are temporarily using coloured headings for easy of access, which we'll change later

## Overall architecture

There are two main xml files: **entretendida.xml**, which contains the encoding of *La entretenida* and of the front matter of the volume of plays, *Ocho comedias y ocho entremeses nuevos, nunca representados*, in which *La entretenida* was first published; and **diversion.xml**, which contains the encoding of John O'Neill's English translation, *The Diversion*. The two files are linked by means of an intermediate file, `Link_English_Spanish.xml`

- some info about xmod (ddh)
- link to files in download space

- mention that this forms integrated set of encoding notes for both spanish and english versions

## Main TEI structure

### <teiHeader>

Includes:

- A description of the file, incorporating
  - The file name
  - Information about the edition and who was responsible for it
  - Information about the publisher
  - Information about the source
- An encoding description, incorporating
  - A description of the project
  - An editorial declaration
- Information about when the edition was created and edited

Basic encoding structure:

```
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt></titleStmt>
    <editionStmt></editionStmt>
    <publicationStmt></publicationStmt>
    <sourceDesc></sourceDesc>
  </fileDesc>
  <encodingDesc>
    <projectDesc></projectDesc>
    <editorialDecl></editorialDecl>
  </encodingDesc>
  <revisionDesc>
  </revisionDesc>
</teiHeader>
```

### <text>

<text> contains:

- <front>
  - title page information
  - information re: the granting of rights and licenses
  - prologue
  - dedication

- volume contents
- play title & cast list
- <body>
  - *La entretenida* Acts I-III
- <back> *in Spanish text only*
  - Bibliography

## Front matter: <front>

### Divisions

#### Title page information

Includes:

- Title of volume
- Name of author
- Dedication
- Printing Format (in this case quarto)
- Date of Publication
- Declaration of copyright
- Information about the printer and bookseller

Basic encoding structure:

```
<div type="Volume_Title">
  <div type="title"></div>
  <div type="author"></div>
  <div type="dedication"></div>
  <div type="format"></div>
  <div type="date"></div>
  <div type="rights"></div>
  <div type="imprint"></div>
</div>
```

**nb.** The divisions that make up the title page should have been nested within a <titlePage> element.

#### Information re: the granting of rights and licenses

Includes:

- Information about the granting of the permission to print the book (*Privilegio*)

- Information about the calculation of selling price of the book (*Tasa*)
- Information re: *Errata*
- Approval from the censor (*Aprobación*)

Basic encoding structure:

```
<div type="Rights_etc.">  
  <div type="rights"></div>  
  <div type="costs"></div>  
  <div type="errata"></div>  
  <div type="approval"></div>  
</div>
```

### Prologue

Basic encoding structure:

```
<div type="Prologue">  
</div>
```

### Dedication

Basic encoding structure:

```
<div type="Dedication">  
</div>
```

### Volume contents

Includes:

- Eight Plays
- Eight Interludes (*Entremeses*)

Basic encoding structure:

```
<div type="Volume_Contents">  
  <div type="plays"></div>  
  <div type="interludes"></div>  
</div>
```

## Play title & cast list

Example of basic encoding structure:

```
<div type="Title_and_Cast">
  <cast_list>
    <castItem>
      <role>
        <persName>
          <forename></forename>
          <surname>Ocaña</surname>
        </persName>
      </role>
      <roleDesc>lacayo</roleDesc>
    </castItem>
  </castlist>
</div>
```

- Sometimes the character is referred to only by the function they perform, in which case <roleDesc> is used by itself e.g.:

```
<castItem xml:id="bar"> un <roleDesc>barbero</roleDesc>
</castItem>
```

- Where a group of performers is called for <castGroup> is used, e.g.

```
<castGroup xml:id="mus">
  <roleDesc>Músicos</roleDesc>
</castGroup>
```

- <addName> is used for nicknames, aliases and epithets as follows:

```
<role>
  <persName>Don
    <forename>Gil</forename>
    <surname></surname>
    <addName>bastardo</addName>
  </persName>
</role>
```

- Emendations of 'errors' in the cast list are encoded as follows:

```
<choice>
```

```
<sic></sic>
  <corr></corr>
</choice>
```

Example:

```
<choice>
  <sic>
    <persName>
      <forename>Ambrosio</forename>
    </persName>
  </sic>
  <corr>
    <persName>Don <forename>Pedro</forename></persName>
  </corr>
</choice>
```

- Characters in the original cast list who do not appear in the play are encoded thus:

```
<castItem xml:id="ana">
  <choice><sic><name>Anastasio</name></sic><corr/></choice>
</castItem>
```

### Prose markup within front matter

- Chunks of text in prose are encoded using <p>
- Names of signatories to text are encoded using <signed>
- Headings, including displayed text (e.g. on the title page) are encoded using <head>. Formatting is indicated using <hi> qualified by @type=rendition, and line-breaks using <lb>, e.g.:

```
<head><hi rendition="text-align:center;font-weight:bold;font-style:italic;font-size:14pt">Ocho comedias y ocho entremeses nuevos<lb/>nunca representados</hi>
```

- Re: editorial intervention in matters of punctuation and capitalization, see below, under 'In-line markup'

## Body

### Divisions

- Basic structure:

```
<div type="act">
  <div type="scene">
    </div type="scene">
  </div type="act">
```

- The scene divisions are mine, not Cervantes's.
- Numbers for acts are indicated using @n="I/II/III"
- Numbers for scenes are indicated using @n="1/2/3/4/5/6/7"
- <trailer> for text that closes an act or the play e.g.

```
<trailer>Fin de la primera jornada<orig>.</orig></trailer>
```

**Commented [1]:** Following consultation with EP it was agreed that a declaration to this effect should be added to teiHeader.

**Commented [2]:** yes indeed: this goes in the encodingDesc/editorialDecl/segmentation <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-editorialDecl.html>

### Information about sheets, gatherings and formes

- The page breaks of the 1st edition are encoded using <pb> qualified by the following attributes:
  - @type= "X/Y/Z/Aa/Bb" to indicate the gathering,
  - @subtype to indicate forme/sheet/ and position on each quarter of the forme, e.g. subtype="ofos\_bl" means 'outer forme of the outer sheet, bottom left hand page of the four that are visible'.
  - @n to indicate the folio number, e.g n="181r"
  - @facs to indicate the copy of the 1st edition on which the text is based and from which the images have been taken (nn.7.3) and the name of the image (which also incorporates the folio number), e.g. facs="nn\_7\_3\_f181r.JPG"

nb. The information re: gatherings, sheets and formes was encoded with a view to generating images of the way the gatherings were composed and the sheets were folded (see e.g the image under 'Quiring' at [The Printer's Devil Project](#). However, this feature is not available at the moment.

### Back

### Bibliography

- Basic encoding structure:

```
<div>
  <listBibl>
  </listBibl>
</div>
```



## General play structures

### Stage direction

- General: using <stage> element with @type="business" (for describing activity e.g. 'dale el harnero/'he gives her the sieve') or @type="delivery" when a line is delivered as an aside or to a particular character. In some cases a <stage> element is nested within another <stage> element, e.g. where the first direction indicates an entrance and the second stage direction refers to a piece of 'business' e.g. 'eating quince'.
- Entrances and exits: <move type="entrance/exit"> nested within <stage>
- Asides: using <stage type="delivery"> within <supplied> element when not found in original (which is always the case!)
- Characters who appear within stage directions carry @ref within <name>. e.g.

```
Aquí han de entrar <persName ref="#ant">don Antonio</persName>
```

- <supplied> is used to add more information to a stage direction, which will help to track characters' exits and entrances e.g.

```
Éntrase<supplied><persName ref="#muñ">Muñoz</persName></supplied>
```

- missing entrances/exits are encoded as follows:

```
<choice>
  <sic></sic>
  <corr></corr>
</choice>
```

Example:

```
<move type="exit"/>Éntrase
<persName ref="#tor">Torrente</persName><choice>
  <orig>,</orig>
  <reg/>
</choice> y
<persName ref="#muñ">Muñoz</persName>
  <choice><sic></corr> y
<persName ref="#sil">Don Silvestre</persName> y
<persName ref="#cla">Clavijo</persName></corr></choice>
```

nb. <supplied> would have been more appropriate than <sic> and <corr> here.

## Verse

- Speeches and speakers: <speaker> nested within <sp> with @xml:id and @who to enable linking of Spanish to English translation and identification of each character e.g.<sp xml:id="A1" who="#ant">
  - <sp> xml:id's for the Spanish use a different letter for each scene. There are 20 scenes in the play, so <sp> xml:id's for the first scene of the play take the form a1, a2, a3 etc. For the final scene the <sp> xml:id's are u1, u2, u3 etc. 'n' is not used, as it is reserved for notes. Acts are not taken into account.
  - <sp> xml:id's for the English as above but using capital letters, e.g A1, A2, A3 etc
  - when the speaker is missing or incorrect this is indicated with <sic> and <corr>, within <choice> (in order to allow the end-user to select the 1st edition or edited view) e.g.

```
<speaker>
  <choice>
    <sic/>
    <corr>Pad.</corr>
  </choice>
</speaker>
```

or

```
<speaker>
  <choice>
    <sic>Tor.</sic>
    <corr>Sil.</corr>
  </choice>
</speaker>
```

**nb.** There is a case for using <supplied> rather than <sic> and <corr> here, particularly where the speaker name is missing, as in the first example above.

- **Stanzas:** using <lg> categorized by @type and @rhyme and, when shared by different speakers by @part="I/M/F" e.g <lg type="redondilla" rhyme="abba" part="I" >
  - @subtype used to indicate rhyme in assonance pattern for the *romance*, e.g. <lg type="romance" subtype="a\_e"> a rhyme in assonance involving words such as *traen* and *saben*.
  - special forms of the *soneto* are indicated using @subtype="seventeen\_line" (for seventeen-line sonnets) and @subtype="cabo\_roto" (for the 'broken-foot' sonnet)
  - Song forms are indicated using @subtype="romance/seguidilla"
  - The final quatrain of a *terceto* is indicated using @subtype="closing\_4"
  - In the case of the *seguidilla* in Act III, <lg type="strophe"> and <lg type="refrain">

are nested within `<lg type="song" subtype="seguidilla">` in order to make provision for the different output requirements of the various sections of the poem.

- **Lines:** using `<l>` and, when shared by different speakers, `@part="I/M/F"`
  - missing lines are encoded as `<l/>`

## In-line markup

### Editorial intervention

#### Punctuation

- `<orig>` when the editor agrees with the original reading, e.g.:

```
<l>que algún gusto no interese<orig>.</orig></l>
```

- `<reg>` when the editor adds punctuation, e.g.:

```
<l><reg>;</reg>oh qué diría de cosas<reg>!</reg></l>
```

- `<choice><orig></orig><reg></reg></choice>` when the editor wishes to emend the original reading, e.g.:

```
<l>con tan dañados intentos<choice>  
    <orig>,</orig><reg>.</reg>  
</choice></l>
```

#### Capitalization

- The different encoding scenarios all involve the use of `<orig>` and `<reg>`, modified in different ways by `@type`, within `<choice>`
  - `@type="lower"` when the editor wishes to convert upper case in the original to lower case, e.g.
    - where the upper case letter in the original is governed by an Early Modern printing convention that requires upper case in the first line of every stanza, e.g.:

```
<choice>
```

```

    <orig>D</orig>
    <reg type="lower">d</reg>
  </choice>e Muñoz

```

- where the upper case letter in the original occurs because it follows a punctuation marking that has been deleted in the editorial view.
  - where the upper case letter in the original occurs for no apparent reason.
- @type="punct" when the editorial view of the punctuation means that an lower case letter needs to be converted to upper case, e.g.:

```

<reg>¿</reg><choice>
  <orig>p</orig>
  <reg type="punct">P</reg>
</choice>ues por qué

```

- @type="unpunct" in order to generate the 'unpunctuated' view of the text, where the only capitals are those which are governed by conventions surrounding the spelling of names and places, e.g.:

```

<choice>
  <orig>A</orig><sup>[1]</sup>
  <reg type="unpunct">a</reg><sup>[1]</sup>
</choice> mi angustia

```

- @type="name" when the use of upper case is dictated by modern conventions governing the spelling of names or places, e.g.:

```

sobre el <choice>
  <orig>s</orig>
  <reg type="name">S</reg>
</choice>ol

```

### Errors in the copy text

- Errors are encoded using <sic> and <corr>, nested within <choice> in order to allow output of original and editorial views, e.g.:

```

<choice>
  <sic>liberalidad</sic>
  <corr>liberalidad</corr>
</choice>

```

## Notes

- Encoded within <note>, positioned immediately after the word or passage to which the note refers, outside punctuation (where applicable). Each note is categorised by @type as follows:
  - "textual"
  - "contextual"
  - "lexical"
  - "translational"
  - "performative"
  - "general"

**nb.** The original intention was to allow the end-user to select different categories of note according to their needs, e.g. performance practitioners would select notes categorized by @type="performative". However, the categorization of notes in this way proved difficult, because of the overlap between different categories, and it was therefore decided not to differentiate notes in the output.

- Each note has xml:id e.g. "n1" to enable it to be pointed at
- Citations are encoded using <quote>, followed by <ref >, qualified by @target to indicate the bibliographical source, within <cit>, e.g.;

```
<cit>
  <quote><hi>Desmenuzar</hi>. Hacer la cosa menuzos o menuzos
  y pedaços pequeños.</quote>
  <ref target="#cov">p. 460b, l. 51</ref>
</cit>
```

- Formatting within notes

- Foreign words within <foreign> e.g.:

There is clearly a play on words here, involving different meanings of the word <foreign>dar</foreign>

- <q> for text to be marked with single quotation marks, for the following reasons:

- Quoted text, e.g.:

Sevilla/Rey suggest that they might be <q>los adornos propios de los chapines</q>.

- 'So-called', e.g.:

It is possible that Cervantes is suggesting both these shades of meaning here, especially in view of Muñoz's role as `<q>scriptwriter</q>` within the play

**nb.** Here it might have been more appropriate to use `<soCalled>` instead of `<q>`.

- Translations of foreign words/unusual words, e.g.:

`<foreign>Corotute</foreign>` might therefore be a slang term equivalent to `<q>whatchamacallit</q>` or `<q>thingamabob</q>`

- Quotes within cited references, e.g. as in this citation from Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable:

`<quote>Gordius, a peasant, being chosen king of Phrygia, dedicated his wagon to Jupiter, and fastened the yoke to a beam with a rope of bark so ingeniously that no one could untie the knot. Alexander the Great was told that whoever undid it <q>would reign over the whole East</q>. <q>Well then,</q> said the conqueror, <q>it is thus I perform the task,</q> and, so saying, he cut the knot in two with his sword.</quote>`

**nb.** Here it might have been more appropriate to use `<said>` instead of `<q>`.

- Titles within `<title>`, e.g.:

`<title>Ocho comedias, y ocho entremeses nuevos, nunca representados</title>`

## Links

### External

- Hyperlinks: using `<ptr>`, qualified by `@type="bibliographical"` to indicate links to online editions of works cited in the footnotes or bibliography, and `@target` for url

### Internal

- Short form bibliographical references are linked to bibliography using <ref target="xml:id"> e.g <ref target="#sev">p.77 n.43</ref>.
- Notes in the Spanish can be pointed at from the English using the filename and the xml:id, e.g

```
<note xml:id="d1">
  <ptr target="La_entretenida.xml#n359"/>
</note>
```

### Links to images of the 1st edition

- Links to images are facilitated by the use @facs within <pb> (see above, under **Body >Information about sheets, gatherings and formes**) to indicate the copy of the 1st edition on which the text is based and from which the images have been taken (nn.7.3) and the name of the image (which also incorporates the folio number), e.g. facs="nn\_7\_3\_f181r.JPG"

## Bibliographical references

### Within the bibliography that forms part of the back matter

- all items are contained within <listBibl>
- each item is encoded using <bibl> categorized by @type="primary/secondary/reference"
- Each <bibl> carries an xml:id, e.g "cov" for Covarrubias, which forms the target for short form references within notes
- the following child-elements may be used to describe each item within a <bibl> element:
  - <seg type="label">, to generate short-form bibliographical references within notes. This may itself contain a <title> element, to allow output of parts of the reference in a different format, such as italics, e.g.

```
<seg type="label"><title>Novelas</title> ed. Marín</seg>
```

**nb. The current best practice is to use <bibl type='label'> instead**

- <author>, containing <surname>, for index purposes, e.g.:

```
<author>Miguel de <surname>Cervantes</surname></author>
```

- <title>
- <edition>, to describe characteristics of the edition, e.g.:

```
<edition>Ist edn, 6 vols.</edition>
```

- <editor>
- <respStmt>, to describe a task other than an editorial one that person may have carried out, e.g.

```
<respStmt>  
  <resp>dir.</resp>  
  <name>Carlos Alvar</name>  
</respStmt>
```

- <pubPlace>
- <publisher>
- <date>

- when different editions are described within a single bibliographical item the information is encoded in chronological order e.g.

```
<bibl type="reference" xml:id="cov">  
  <seg type="label">Covarrubias</seg>  
  <author>Sebastian de  
  <surname>Covarrubias</surname></author>  
  <title level="m">Tesoro de la lengua castellana o  
  española</title>  
  <pubPlace>Madrid</pubPlace>  
  <publisher>Luis Sanchez</publisher>  
  <date>1611</date>  
  <editor>Martín de <surname>Riquer</surname></editor>  
  <pubPlace>Barcelona</pubPlace>  
  <publisher>Joaquin Horta</publisher>  
  <date>1943</date><edition>facs. edn.</edition>  
  <pubPlace>Barcelona</pubPlace>  
  <publisher>Alta Fulla</publisher>  
  <date>2003</date>  
</bibl>
```

- when the edition is a digital one the edition on which it is based is encoded as a separate item within a note e.g

```
<bibl type="primary" xml:id="schev">  
  <seg type="label">Schevill/Bonilla</seg>  
  <author>Miguel de <surname>Cervantes</surname></author>  
  <title level="m">La entretenida</title>  
  <pubPlace>Alicante</pubPlace>
```



```

<publisher>Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de
Cervantes</publisher>
<date>2003</date>
<ptr type="bibliographical"
target="http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/FichaObra.html?Ref=
8691&portal=40"/><note type="bibliographical"
xml:id="n378">Digital edition based on <title>Obras
completas de Miguel Cervantes Saavedra: Comedias y
entremeses, tomo III</title>, ed. Rodolfo Schevill and
Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín (Madrid: Imprenta de Bernardo
Rodriguez, 1918), pp. 5-116</note>
</bibl>

```

### Within notes:

- Using <ref> with @target, and the xml:id of each item in the bibliography, e.g.:

```
<ref target="#cov">259a 1.52</ref>
```

## Semantic markup

### Personal names

- encoded using <persName> and @type as follows:
  - @type="historical" for historical figures
  - @type="literary" for figures from literature
  - @type="mythological" for mythological figures
  - @type="political" for figures involved with the mechanism of government
  - @type="religious" for religious figures
  - @type="non\_app\_char" for those mentioned in the play but not in the cast list
- When a name is spread over more than one line it is given an xml:id and encoded using @next and @prev, e.g.

```

<l><reg>¿</reg><choice>
  <orig>N</orig>
  <reg type="unpunct">n</reg>
</choice>o soy yo de <persName type="non_app_char"
xml:id="persName1" {next="#persName2"}>los
  <surname>Capoches</surname></persName></l>
<l><persName xml:id="persName2" prev="#persName1">de

```

**Commented [3]:** careful: this is a reference to an id and should therefore be preceded by #

**Commented [4]:** DONE - CHANGE XML?

```

<bloc type="Europe">
  <country type="Spain">
    <settlement>
      <placeName>Oviedo</placeName>
    </settlement>
  </country>
</bloc></persName><orig?</orig>

```

- when references is of the string type, and it is not appropriate to use <persName> the name is encoded using <rs> e.g.  

```
<rs type="mythological">la diosa de las mieses</rs>
```

**Commented [5]:** In this case, the output does not reflect the encoding, since no provision was made in the output specification.

## Place names

- In order to generate indices that allow one to search according to different criteria (e.g. bloc, country, region, settlement) place names have been encoded using <placeName> as a bottom-level, rather than top-level, element, nested within the following elements:
  - <bloc> for geographical areas comprising two or more countries, qualified by @type="new\_world/europe/africa"
  - <country> for countries, qualified by @type="spain/italy/peru/bolivia/france"
  - <region> for regions
  - <settlement> for a city, town or village, qualified by @type="madrid/rome"
  - <geogName> qualified by @type="land/sea" for geographical areas. These may contain lower level elements, according to the geographical information that they contain e.g.:

```

<geogName type="sea">la <geogFeat>canal</geogFeat> de
<country>Bahama</country></geogName>

```

**nb.** <bloc>, <country> and <settlement> should be qualified by @ref or @key rather than @type. If using @ref the attribute should contain a pointer (e.g. #spain) that points to a <placeList> stored somewhere in the <back>. If using @key the attribute should contain a country code taken from ISO 3166 as suggested by [TEI](#).

- For monuments and buildings <placeName> is qualified by @type="building" and @subtype (to specify the type of building) e.g., for the church of San Sebastian in Madrid:

```

<bloc type="europe"><country type="spain"><settlement
type="madrid"><placeName type="building" subtype="church">San
Sebastián</placeName></settlement></country></bloc>

```

- In the case of implied references additional information may be encoded within notes, as in the following example, where 'Guadalupe' refers to a shrine:

```
<l><choice>
  <orig>l</orig>
  <reg type="punct">L</reg>
</choice>a primera estación fue a <bloc type="Europe">
  <country type="Spain">
    <settlement>

      <placeName>Guadalupe</placeName>
    </settlement>
  </country></bloc><orig>,</orig><note
type="contextual" xml:id="n111">
<cit>
  <quote>el <bloc type="Europe">
    <country type="Spain">
      <placeName type="building" subtype="religious"
>santuario de Nuestra Señora de
      Guadalupe</placeName>
    </country>
    </bloc> (Cáceres), al que también se dirigian
    Persiles y Sigismunda.</quote>
  <ref target="#sev">p. 54, n. 110</ref>
</cit>
```

- adjectives that refer to places are encoded using <rs type="geographical">, e.g.:

```
<rs type="geographical">perulero</rs>
```

- <rs type="geog"> is also used for references to multiple places e.g.:

```
<rs type="geographical">Siete Iglesias</rs>
```

## Occupations

- encoded using <seg>, qualified by @type="occupation" e.g.:

```
<seg type="occupation">escudero</seg>
```

## Languages

### Specialist Terminology

- encoded using <distinct> qualified by @type="choreographic/culinary/equestrian/medical/military/monetary/musical/nautical/scientific" e.g.:

```
<distinct type="nautical">se alijó el navío</distinct>
```

### Sub-languages

- encoded using <distinct> qualified by @type="italian/slang", e.g.:

```
<distinct type="slang">dinguindujes</distinct>
```

### Proverbs

- encoded using <rs type="refrán"> e.g.:

```
<rs type="refrán">Mi gozo está en el pozo</rs>
```

### New World references (non-geographical)

- encoded using <rs type="new\_world"> e.g.:

```
<rs type="new_world">piedras bezares</rs>
```

**nb.** The index of New World references (non-geographical) is not included at the moment but could be generated in the future.

## Performance Information

### Costume

- Specific items are encoded using <seg> and @type="costume", e.g.:

```
<seg type="costume">hábito de peregrino</seg>
```

- Text strings that imply costume items are encoded using <rs> and @type="costume", e.g.:

```
<rs type="costume">como lacayos embozados</rs>
```

## Props

- Specific items are encoded using `<seg>` and `@type="prop"`, e.g.:
- Text strings that imply prop items are encoded using `<rs>` and `@type="prop"`, e.g.:

```
<seg type="prop">una almohada de terciopelo</seg>
```

```
<rs type="prop">cada uno con un garrote</rs>
```

## Décor

- Items are encoded using `<seg>` and `@type="décor"` e.g.:

```
<seg type="décor">tapiz</seg>
```

## Non-appearing characters

- encoded using `<persName>` and `@type="non_app_char"`, e.g.:

```
<persName type="non_app_char">Aguedilla</persName>
```

## Titles of works

- Literary works referred to in the notes are encoded using `<title>` and `@type="collection/entremés/novela/miscellaneous/paso/play/poem/romance/song/novel/travel"`

**nb.** An index of titles of works referred to has not been included in the edition, but encoding the text in this way allows for the provision of one in the future. Such an index would be particularly useful if the research were expanded to include other works by Cervantes or works by other authors.

## Linking document

- In order to link between the Spanish and the English translation an intermediate file, `Link_English_Spanish.xml`, which links the `xml:ids` assigned to each `<sp>` element of both the Spanish text and the translation, e.g.:

```
<text>
```

```
<body>
  <ab><linkGrp type="act" n="1">
    <link targets="La.entretenida.xml#a1
    The_Diversion.xml#A1"/>
    <link targets="La.entretenida.xml#a2
    The_Diversion.xml#A2"/>
  </linkGrp></ab>
</body>
</text>
```

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