

Tagger 4.0 User Manual

A numbering tool for MS Word

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-- SHAREWARE --

With special thanks to:

Ulrich Faehse, Tom Dibble, Rob Gitzendanner, Arnt Kern,
and dozens of others who contributed suggestions!

And a tip 'o the hat to: Woody Leonhard, Vincent Chen, and Scott
Krueger (authors of *Hacker's Guide to Word for Windows*¹)

INSTALLING TAGGER 4.0: The Tagger distribution package includes a template named **INSTALL.DOT** that includes full installation instructions and a macro to install Tagger automatically. Simply open **INSTALL.DOT** and follow the instructions.

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¹ Leonhard, W., Chen, V., and Krueger, S., 1995, *Hacker's Guide to Word for Windows*, 2nd Edition, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Reading, Massachusetts. Includes 910 pages jam-packed with useful and well-written tips, tricks, and examples. A must read for the WORDBASIC programmer.

1 What is Tagger?

Tagger is a special utility that makes it FAST and EASY to use automatic numbering for equations, figures, and tables in your Microsoft Word documents. Tagger works with Microsoft Word for Windows and Microsoft Word for Macintosh.

Tagger includes two special tools. First, the Tagger dialog box lets you create equation numbers or figure captions more easily than ever before. Second, the Tag Browser is a powerful, feature-packed utility for inserting cross-references to equations, tables, even headings and bookmarks. Tagger and the Tag Browser provide a comprehensive solution for numbering and cross-referencing -- like Word's Insert/Caption and Insert/Cross-reference commands, but more powerful! If you use numbering or cross-referencing in your documents, Tagger will save you time by automating these chores.

For example: When you insert an equation number, Tagger automatically formats the number to appear at the right margin -- not in the following paragraph as with Word's Insert/Caption command -- and even runs the Equation Editor for you. And when you cross-reference a figure number, the Tag Browser can automatically display the figure so you can be certain to pick the correct figure. You can also cross-reference headings by choosing from a list that, unlike Word's list, is hierarchical and includes the heading numbers. Finally, cross-references are inserted using a "GoTo" button that provides an automatic hyperlink (double-clicking the cross-reference automatically moves the cursor to the text being referred to.)

Nearly all of Tagger's features can be customized, so you can use Tagger for references, chapters, even multi-part equations ... just about anything that needs to be numbered.

Tagger 4.0 also features: automatic tables of Equations, Figures, Tables, or Items; custom caption paragraph styles; support for different languages (Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Polish, and Swedish); and a special Tagger toolbar.

1.1 *What's new*

Over a year in the making, Tagger 4.0 represents a complete overhaul, with literally dozens of major and minor improvements. Thanks to helpful feedback from users all over the world, Tagger 4.0 introduces the following exciting new features:

- You can now define and save multiple custom tag styles, similar in concept to paragraph styles or font styles.
- The Tag Browser is MUCH faster than ever before -- the list displays almost immediately, even in very long documents.
- The Tag Browser can also cross-reference headings and bookmarks.
- A new macro, TaggerUpdate, lets you find and replace tags in an existing document, so you can update old files to the new tag format of Tagger 4.0.

Tagger runs under Word 6.0 and Word 7.0 (Word 95), and includes context-sensitive online help. Cross-reference annotations are embedded within the cross-reference, so that a trailing annotation cannot wrap to the next line. The Tag Browser can now cross-reference bookmarks as well as tags. Other new features: French, Polish, and Swedish language support, better Table of

Figures support, multi-part equation numbers, position memory for dialog boxes, and much more.

1.2 Why do I need Tagger?

Microsoft Word includes all the raw materials for inserting “tags” -- numbers or letters used number or cross-reference your items such as equations, figures, and tables. What Word *does not* provide is a convenient way to integrate all of its powerful numbering features. The InsertCaption feature is a good start, but it falls short of complete success for several reasons.

Firstly, InsertCaption just does not work for numbering equations. Not only does Insert/Caption put the caption in a separate paragraph above or below the equation, but it does so in a way that makes cross-referencing almost impossible. What you really need is numbers at the right margin, and more flexibility in creating and cross-referencing them.

Secondly, although Insert/Caption can insert a caption under a figure or over a table, you may prefer to have two different captions. You need a descriptive caption to appear, say, below a figure. But if you include a Table of Figures, you may need an abbreviated caption that will fit on a single line. InsertCaption cannot handle this; Tagger can, and it also lets you control the paragraph style used for the caption.

A third convenience involves cross-references like: see Figure . Word's Insert/Cross-reference command lets you choose from a list of equation numbers, but what if you can't remember which is which? Also, what if you need to cross-reference something other than an Equation, Figure, or Table? Tagger now includes the *Tag Browser*. When you click on an equation number from the Tag Browser's list of tags, the Tag Browser displays the equation on-screen so you can be assured of picking the right one. Furthermore, each cross-reference is inserted with a "Goto" button -- when you double-click on the cross-reference, the cursor automatically jumps to the "target" of the cross-reference. You can also annotate cross-references with text such as "Fig. 3" or "Figures 4-12".

Finally, Tagger gives you more flexibility for including chapter numbers in your tags. If you choose to include chapter numbers, you can get them from either automatic heading numbering or from a Seq field such as {Seq Chapter} or {Seq Appendix}. You can also automatically reset the equation numbers to start from "1" at the beginning of each chapter.

In short, Tagger is what Insert/Caption and Insert/Cross-reference *should* have been.

1.3 How do I pay for my copy of Tagger?

Tagger 4.0 is Shareware. You may use Tagger for 30 days with no charge. After 30 days you must purchase a license (“register” the program). If you choose not to register your copy of Tagger, you must stop using Tagger. For prices, invoice forms, and complete information on how to register your copy of Tagger, click the “About...” button in the main Tagger dialog box, or run the program REGISTER.EXE that was included with the other Tagger files.

For corporate users purchasing world or site licenses, a special commercial version of Tagger is available. Because of concerns about computer viruses, some businesses do not permit the use of shareware programs on company-owned computers. The commercial version of Tagger is completely encrypted so that the macros cannot be modified in any way, and the

software is only available by direct postal mail. The commercial version does not include a “nag screen”, but otherwise is identical to the shareware version. For details, contact tagger@kagi.com.

Tagger 4.0, and all previous versions of Tagger, are copyrighted software. Tagger has never been public-domain software. Some early versions of Tagger were distributed free of charge, and may still be used at no cost. However, the source code for all versions of Tagger is, and has always been, protected by copyright law.

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2 How do I use Tagger?

Tagger is mostly self-explanatory, although you may find Tagger easier to understand if you are familiar with the Insert/Field, Insert/Caption, and Insert/Cross-reference commands. The best way to learn how Tagger works is to simply experiment.

2.1 Main dialog box

When you run Tagger, you'll see the main dialog box. First, choose a tag style from the “Style” list. If desired, enter a caption in the space marked “Full-length Caption”. Then, press the “Insert Tag” button. That’s all there is to it!

The "Position" manages how the tag is inserted in the document. If you choose "At Insertion Point", Tagger places the tag at the insertion point without creating a new paragraph. If you choose "Above" or "Below", Tagger creates a new paragraph above or below the paragraph that contains the insertion point (just as InsertCaption would.) You can choose the paragraph style to be used when Tagger creates a new paragraph; press the "Setup" button.

You can display on-line help information by pressing the “Show Help” button. Pressing the “Insert Cross-Ref” button will display the Tag Browser, which is used to insert cross-references. And by pressing the “Show Advanced ...” button, you can display controls for some of Tagger’s advanced features.



For example, you may want to specify the bookmark name used to define the tag. Normally, Tagger generates bookmark names automatically. But if you wish, you can override the automatic name and use something easier to remember. Of course, the Tag Browser can list all your tags automatically, so there is usually no need to remember bookmark names.

You can add other bells and whistles. You can configure each tag style separately. For example, your Equation tags can include the equation number, and can be surrounded by your choice of brackets. Your Figure tags can include TC fields with short captions for the Table of Figures, and they can use roman numerals instead of Arabic numerals. You can customize the text that appears before and after the numbers. Experiment.

2.1.1 Example: Figure tags

The examples below show some ways to use Tagger for formatting figures. Figure uses a tag that has both a long caption and a short caption; to see how the tag works, be sure to view the caption with Field Codes and Hidden Text turned on.



Figure 2.1: AKC Rheba Mae Razzbutin, the author's dog. A pure-bred Boxer; Rheba weighs 60 pounds and has a vertical leap of over six feet. (This full-length, descriptive caption appears below the figure. To see the shortened caption that will appear in the Table of Figures, press the  and  buttons on the Tagger toolbar to display the "Hidden Text" TC field.)

Below is yet another fine figure, which we can refer to as Figure .

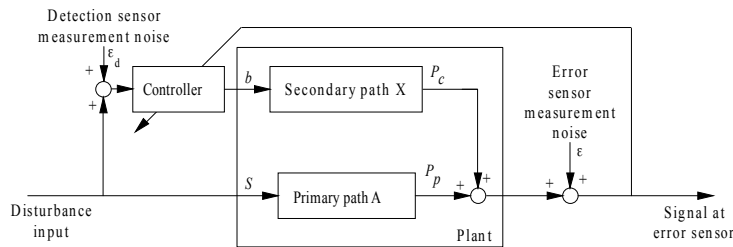


Figure 2.2: This is a figure with a long caption. It is a really, really, really, really, really, really, really, really, really, really, really, really, Really, Really, REALLY long caption.

2.1.2 Equation tags

Equation tags are created differently from other types of tags. When you insert an equation using "Above" or "Below" for the position, Tagger creates a new paragraph using the paragraph style "Equation". The paragraph style has two tab stops: one for the equation itself and one for the equation number. (If the "Equation" paragraph style does not exist, Tagger creates one.) Tagger inserts the string "PutEquationHere" at the first tab stop, and then inserts the equation tag at the second tab stop. You can then manually replace the "PutEquationHere" string with your equation. Some examples are given in Equations - below.

$$M\ddot{q} + Kq = 0 \tag{1}$$



Here we refer to Eq. above, which is a **really** neat equation. Another option available is to give an equation number a name of your own; an example is shown in Eq. below.

$$M\ddot{q} + Kq \neq 0 \quad (2)$$

Note: Unlike previous releases, Tagger allows the use of TC fields for *all* tag styles, including Equations. If you need a Table of Equations, Tagger can do it!


2.1.3 The "Clone" button

You can use the "Clone" feature to insert a tag of the same type as the tag previously inserted. The "Clone" feature is perfect for when you want to number a series of equations or other items that you have already inserted. Here's how it works:

1. Run Tagger by pressing the "Tagger" button () on the Tagger toolbar; insert a tag.
2. Move the cursor to the location where you want your next tag to appear, and press the "Clone" button () on the Tagger toolbar.

2.2 Cross-referencing

A cross-reference is a pointer that appears in the body of your document; a cross-reference refers the reader to a specific equation, figure, or table. Here is an example: See Figure . You can cross-reference any tag using the Tag Browser. You can also insert cross-references to bookmarks, headings, footnotes, and endnotes. Here's how to use the Tag Browser:

1. Press the  button on the Tagger toolbar, or run Tagger and press the "Insert Cross-Ref" button in the Tagger dialog box.
2. Choose the type of cross-reference you wish to insert by selecting from the "Reference Type" list.
3. For tags, choose a tag style from the "Tag Style" list.
4. Choose the format of the cross-reference from the "Insert Reference To" list.
5. If necessary, use the "Up" and "Down" buttons to see nearby sections of your document.
6. To use an annotation such as "Equation " or a pair of parentheses, select "Tag with annotation" from the "Insert Reference To" list. The text you enter in the "Before" and "After" boxes will be inserted to the left and right of the cross-reference.
7. Press "OK", or double-click the appropriate tag in the list.

Tagger will insert the cross-reference as a {GotoButton} field. If you double-click on it, the cursor will automatically move to the target of the cross-reference, like a hyperlink. You can return to your original location by pressing Shift-F5. Try it with this cross-reference -- just double-click where it says "3.2" here: Figure .

2.3 Inserting a Table Of Equations, Figures, Tables, or Items

There are two ways to insert a Table of Equations, Figures, Tables, or Items: one way uses the sequence identifier and the other uses TC fields. Either one can be accomplished simply by pressing the "Insert table" button.

2.3.1 The "Insert table" button

This doesn't need much explanation -- just press the "Insert table field" button from the main Tagger dialog box, specify what sort of table you want, and bingo: Tagger will insert a TOC

field to produce a Table of Equations, Figures, Tables, or Items. You can also insert the fields by hand as outlined below.

2.3.2 TOC using sequence identifier

With any type of tag (or any SEQ field, for that matter) you can use a TOC field to list the captions and page numbers. All you have to do is insert a TOC field using the "\c" option to refer to the sequence ID that you want to list. For instance, the TOC field below lists the figures in this document:



FIGURE 2.1: AKC RHEBA MAE RAZZBUTIN, THE AUTHOR'S DOG. A PURE-BRED BOXER; RHEBA WEIGHS 60 POUNDS AND HAS A VERTICAL LEAP OF OVER SIX FEET. (THIS FULL-LENGTH, DESCRIPTIVE CAPTION APPEARS BELOW THE FIGURE. TO SEE THE SHORTENED CAPTION THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE TABLE OF FIGURES, PRESS THE  AND  BUTTONS ON THE TAGGER TOOLBAR TO DISPLAY THE "HIDDEN TEXT" TC FIELD.).....

FIGURE 2.2: THIS IS A FIGURE WITH A LONG CAPTION. IT IS A REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY, REALLY LONG CAPTION.....

FIGURE 3.3: LONG CAPTION GOES HERE.....

Of course, the obvious disadvantage is that the *entire* caption shows up in the table. To specify shorter captions that appear only in the table, you must use TC fields in each of the tags; see below.

2.3.3 TOC using TC fields

If you want to specify a long caption that appears next to the tag, but have a shorter caption appear in the Table of Figures (or whatever), you must instruct Tagger to put a TC field in each tag as you create it. Under "Setup", turn on the "Include Table of Contents field". Then, each time you create a tag, enter both long and short captions. Finally, create the table using a TOC field with the \f option, like this:

Figure 2.1: AKC Rheba Mae Razzbutin.....

Figure 2.2: This is an unnamed figure with a long caption.....

Figure 3.3: Short Caption.....



For each type of tag, you can specify a "Table identifier" in the Setup dialog box. The Table ID is a single-character code that defines different types of TC fields. Then, you can use a TOC field to create a table that references only TC fields containing the specified Table ID.

For example, suppose the Table identifier for Figures is "c". All the figure numbers will include a TC field that looks like {TC "Figure 2: Blah blah blah" \f c}. Inserting a TOC field like {TOC \f c} produces the result shown above.

2.4 Inserting "Reset fields"


If your document is long enough that you need to include the chapter number in your tags, then you probably need to reset the SEQ fields so that they start from "1" at the beginning of each chapter. Unfortunately, there is no automatic way to do this. The only solution is to insert a `{SEQ Equation \h\r}` field at the start of each chapter to reset the SEQ counter. Tagger includes a macro to insert such fields automatically throughout the entire document.


Pressing the "Insert reset fields ..." button at the bottom of the Tagger main dialog box will display a second dialog box in which you specify all the details. You can also use this dialog box to remove reset fields from the document without adding new ones.

If you choose to use reset fields, you should insert different reset fields for each type of tag used in your document. For example, this document includes fields to reset both "Equation" and "Figure" tags. To see the reset fields, press the  and  buttons on the Tagger toolbar.

2.5 Updating an old document to work with Tagger 4.0

You can use the macro `TaggerUpdate` to find and replace tags in existing documents, regardless of how those tags were created. If you have an existing document with tags created either manually or by a previous version of Tagger, follow this procedure:

1. Make sure that Tagger is properly installed; create any custom tag styles that your document will need.
2. Make a backup copy of the document.
3. Open the document, put the cursor at the start of the document, run Tagger, and press the  "Update" button in the Tagger dialog box.
4. For each type of tag in your document (equation numbers, figure numbers, table numbers, or whatever)
5. Following the instructions in the dialog box, replace all equation tags with new Tagger 4.0 tags. Run `TaggerUpdate` three more times to replace figure tags, table tags, and item tags.
6. If there are any cross-references that were created using Word's Insert/Cross-reference command, replace them manually using the Tag Browser (macro `TaggerCrossRef`).

You can no longer use Edit/Cut and Edit/Paste to create new tags. Unlike some previous versions, Tagger 4.0 does not allow unnamed tags. All tags are now given unique bookmark names, so tags created by cutting and pasting an existing tag would have duplicate bookmark names. Instead, use the Clone function (the  button; see Section 2.1.3) to insert a new tag with its own bookmark name.

3 Product support

If there is something you like or dislike about Tagger, *we encourage you to e-mail us* (tagger@kagi.com) with comments, criticisms, and suggestions so that we can continue to

improve Tagger. Many of the features in the present version of Tagger came directly from user feedback. The macro source code is not “encrypted” is that users often modify the code and send us their improvements, which we frequently include in later releases of Tagger.

If you are having problems installing or using Tagger, the first thing you should do is make sure you have the latest version of the software. New versions may be issued periodically to add new features or fix problems reported by users. Any problems you experience may have already been addressed, so it’s important to have the latest version. You can use a Web browser to obtain the latest version of Tagger from the following site:

<http://www.kagi.com/tagger/>

If you are already using the latest version of the software, you have two options for obtaining product support. You can

- 1) send e-mail to tagger@kagi.com, or
- 2) post a message in the USENET newsgroup comp.os.ms-windows.apps.word-proc.


When suggesting improvements or reporting problems, please include the following information:

Your Name:
Your email:
Version of Tagger (click the “About” button):
Operating System (Windows 95, Mac, etc.):
Version of MS Word (6.0a, 7.0, etc.):
Language of MS Word (English, French, etc.):
Have you registered your copy of Tagger registered?: (Yes/No)

Occasionally we will be able to reply within a few hours, but in most cases it may take up to a week. If you have not yet registered (purchased a license), we cannot *promise* a reply, but we will make every effort to respond. We will reply to all queries from registered users.

Appendix A: What's in a tag?

This Appendix is for those who are curious about how Tagger tags really work.

Each tag is a complex brew of text and field codes embedded within field codes. If you press the  button, or activate the "View" menu and choose "Field Codes", you will see some of the structure of your tags. It looks nasty and confusing, doesn't it? Luckily, you can use Tagger without knowing anything about how it creates tags and cross-references. But for those curious few who need or want to know exactly how it's done, this Appendix contains a brief overview.

Here is a typical tag:

Figure 3.3: Long caption goes here.




You can display the guts of the tag by pressing the  and  buttons on the Tagger toolbar. At the topmost level, the tag contains three parts: the preceding text “Figure “, a REF field with some extra stuff hidden inside it, and the following text “: ”. If you press the  button on the Tagger toolbar, you’ll see something like this:

Figure {REF _Tagger2296 <Stuff>}: Long caption goes here.

The REF field in the middle is nothing more than a reference to the bookmark named _Tagger2296. But, what is _Tagger2296, why is it called that, and where does it get defined?

To find out, you have to look one level deeper at the <Stuff> that hides inside the REF field:

<Stuff> = {Set _Tagger2296 <Tag>} {Set “TaggerStyle1N<n>“ _Tagger2296}


The first Set field creates _Tagger2296, the bookmark mentioned above. The second Set field creates another bookmark “_TaggerStyle1N<n>” that contains only the text “_Tagger2296”. This non-visible bookmark helps the Tag Browser generate a list of tags for this tag style. The bookmark names both begin with the underscore character (“_”) because it prevents them from appearing in the list of bookmark names that appears when you run, for example, Word’s Insert/CrossReference command.

Are you confused yet? No? Okay, let’s go one level deeper, down to the third level of field nesting:

<Tag> = {Seq Figure *arabic}

<n> = {Seq TaggerStyle1}

At last we see that <Tag> is the actual meat of the tag. It includes the SEQ field that defines the tag number, and it would also include a chapter number and separator if they were used by this tag style. In <n> we see a SEQ field that defines the tag’s position in the Tag Browser’s scrolling list of tags.

Last but not least, immediately following the tag there is a TC field containing the short caption. It doesn’t appear unless you press the  button on the Tagger toolbar.

Appendix B: About the author

The Tagger programming crew has two parts – one is Dr. Chris Ruckman, and the other is the dozens of users who have suggested improvements to Tagger. Dr. Ruckman is not a professional programmer; actually he is a research engineer working in the areas of acoustics and active control of sound and vibration. As a practicing engineer, he writes documents with dozens of equations, figures, and tables. While writing his doctoral thesis in 1992, he developed a simple macro to insert equation numbers. In 1994 he posted the macro on the Internet, hoping that readers would suggest improvements. They did, and Dr. Ruckman made a hobby out of tinkering with the program. The program matured as he added new features, improved the interface, and continued learning the intricacies of WordBASIC. His most important tools became the Internet and “The Hacker’s Guide to Word for Windows” by Leonhard, Chen, and Krueger.

Dr. Ruckman has also authored the Active Noise Control FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions), winner of the Acoustical Society of America 1994 Science Writing Award. You may read the Active Noise Control FAQ by browsing the following Web site:

<http://www.xis.com/~ruckman/ancfaq.html>

Appendix C: License Agreement

Tagger 4.0 Copyright and License Agreements:

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Appendix D: Revision history

New or improved in 4.0.0

IMPROVED: Modified install to warn about closing Microsoft Exchange.

IMPROVED: Improved undo feature in for inserting tags and cross-references.

IMPROVED: InsertCrossReference no longer forgets annotation settings.

IMPROVED: Improved reliability of TaggerUpdate macro.

NEW: Select whether Equation Editor runs when inserting equation paragraph (Click Setup, click Equation Setup).

New or improved in 4.0 beta 19, released 1997/3/6

IMPROVED: Repaired IniGet problem in TaggerUpdate [M.Deicher].

IMPROVED: Inserting an equation paragraph now automatically starts the Equation Editor.

IMPROVED: Repaired problem with tag undo and tag insert location [B.-T. Tien].

New or improved in 4.0 beta 18, released 1997/2/18

IMPROVED: Installer installs tagger.dot properly [O.Sullivan].

IMPROVED: Tagger detects Word97 and issues warning message.

IMPROVED: Easier to undo tags.

IMPROVED: Inserts cross-references properly in Page View [W.Jones].

IMPROVED: More reliable inter-file bookmark references.

NEW: Added support for Danish language [S.Nordlyng].

IMPROVED: Completed support for French language [L.Belmon].

New or improved in 4.0 beta 17a, released 1997/1/4

IMPROVED: Fixed “DlgVisible” error in Word6 [R.Lord].

New or improved in 4.0 beta 17, released 1997/1/4

NEW: Added universal bookmarking (adds a bookmark for general cross-referencing).

IMPROVED: Eliminated excess pagination when inserting reset fields [I.Jureidini].

NEW: Added inter-file cross-referencing to Heading numbers, not just text [R.Lord].

IMPROVED: Rearranged subroutines for more compact code.

IMPROVED: Empty bookmarks display properly in Tag Browser.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 16, released 1996/12/15

IMPROVED: Fixed problem with x-referencing page numbers (introduced in beta 15).

IMPROVED: More reliable inserting and deleting of reset fields.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 15, released 1996/12/14

NEW: Added control over heading levels visible in Tag Browser.

NEW: Added “Heading number and text” cross-reference (same-file only).

IMPROVED: More logical file saves when x-referencing remote files.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 14, released 1996/11/9

IMPROVED: Removed REDIM statements in GetTagStyleList for more reliable operation.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 13, released 1996/10/25

IMPROVED: Setup dialog allows user to specify a blank “before” text.

IMPROVED: Update replaced tags more reliably.

IMPROVED: Better documentation.

IMPROVED: Upgraded to Register 1.53.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 12, released 1996/10/10

NEW: Cross-references to caption text and bookmark paragraph references [J.Posada].

IMPROVED: Separated install macro to avoid confusion. (Old TAGGER.DOC was a template.)

IMPROVED: Tag Browser resets “Reference To” when first used in new document.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 11, released 1996/10/2

IMPROVED: X-ref’s to footnotes and endnotes handle carriage returns properly.

IMPROVED: Footnotes and endnotes cross-referenced properly.

IMPROVED: More language keywords translated.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 10, released 1996/9/14

NEW: Added “Scroll” checkbox in Tag Browser [D.Guyard].

IMPROVED: More reliable tag searching and heading searching in Tag Browser.

IMPROVED: Better reliability of “Replace All” in Update routine.

NEW: Added “Ignore style” and “Longest match” features to Update routine.

IMPROVED: Tag Browser initializes properly in document that contains no footnotes.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 9, released 1996/9/7

IMPROVED: Fixed syntax errors in the on-line help.

IMPROVED: Cross-references properly with “Use same tag number as previous tag” [M.Jarski]

IMPROVED: Fixed problems in using and removing the “Reset” feature [M.Jarski]

NEW: Support for Word/Polish language [M.Jarski].

NEW: Internal tag names based on date/time to prevent duplication in different files [D.Guyard].

IMPROVED: Fixed install program & moved to Tagger.doc.

NEW: Upgraded to Register 1.5.

New or improved in 4.0 beta 8, released 1996/7/21

NEW: Added "Use same tag number as previous tag" feature.

IMPROVED: Fixed problem with deleting last tag style.

IMPROVED: "About" box shows full version number.

Previous versions:

Version	Date	
4.0 b1	1996/02/03	First shareware release; major rewrite of entire program. First use of INI file; multiple saved tag styles; hidden bookmark names; online help; dialog box position memory; MAJOR speed improvements in Tag Browser; About macro; separate language macro; changed "Repeat" to "Clone"; Update macro; embedded annotations; better TOC dialogs; way too many other improvements to list. Added Polish and Swedish language support. Added heading x-referencing. Added "Use same number as previous tag" feature.
3.0e	1995/09/12	Added support for Dutch and French languages
3.0d	1995/09/12	Fixed "invalid paragraph style" bug
3.0b	1995/09/11	Fixed "DefineTagParaStyle" bug
3.0	1995/09/07	Multi-language support (English, German, Finnish); Insert table field feature; eliminated unnamed tags; separated code into 3 macros; TaggerRepeat macro; major rewrite of cross-reference & Tag Browser; restructured method of tag insertion; added cross-reference Up and Down buttons; added cross-reference annotations; major speed enhancements
2.0b	1995/05/09	Implemented custom paragraph styles; added Installer macro
2.0a	1995/05/04	Fixed the "ntags=0" problem in cross-ref
2.0	1995/05/01	Added "Insert Cross-Ref" button with Tag Browser
1.1a	1995/04/20	Fixed GPF when inserting equation paragraph below/above an equation
1.1	1995/04/12	Added reset fields; fixed problem with cross-referencing unnamed tags
1.0b	1995/03/22	Fixed problem with not inserting caption
1.0a	1995/03/16	Fixed sequence formatting switches; added Define Style dialog box
1.0	1995/03/13	Completely rewrote interface, added captions and TC fields; added figures, tables, items; added Above & Below features
0.9	1994/08/24	Beta release (originally called InsEqnNum) distributed periodically between 8/94 and 3/95

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