An Introduction to TEI simplePrint

Lou Burnard  Martin Mueller  Sebastian Rahtz  James Cummings  Magdalena Turska
January 2017
Preface

This document is the formal specification for TEI simplePrint, an entry-level customization of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines, intended to be generally useful to a large variety of encoders attempting to cope with the standardized representation of a variety of documents in digital form.

Like every other TEI customization, TEI simplePrint was designed for use with a particular type of material. If the material you are planning to encode matches the following criteria, then TEI simplePrint is for you. If it does not, it may not be.

- You are encoding print material, rather than manuscript: simplePrint provides no way of encoding manuscript features such as correction, deletion, or scribal variation.

- You are encoding material from the Early Modern period (i.e., up to the end of the nineteenth century): some of the features for which simplePrint provides encodings are rarely found in modern materials.

- You are encoding material written, broadly speaking, within the Western European tradition, using largely Western European characters. simplePrint does provide facilities for encoding short passages in non-Western European languages, but many features needed to cope with Asian or ancient scripts are missing.

- Your intention is to provide a relatively simple encoding for a large amount of material, rather than a rich encoding of a small amount of material: simplePrint is intended to help libraries and archives wishing to go beyond basic digital facsimiles, rather than to support specialist research. It does not, for example, include features for detailed linguistic tagging beyond simple word-level tagging, nor for specialised text types such as dictionaries, historical or biographical databases, etc.

If your needs go beyond those summarized here, simplePrint may still be a good point of departure, and may be very useful as a basis for the creation of your own TEI customisation. We don’t however discuss the creation of a TEI customization in this document: the TEI website provides a number of links to tutorial material and tools which may assist in this process.

The present document is intended to be generally comprehensible and accessible, but does assume some knowledge of XML (the encoding language used by the TEI), and of the way it is used by the TEI. Further information on both these topics are available from many places, not least the TEI’s own web site at http://www.tei-c.org.

The TEI simplePrint schema was first elaborated as a part of the TEI Simple project funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (2012-2014). The project sought to define a new highly-constrained and prescriptive subset of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines suited to the representation of early modern print materials, a formally-defined set of processing rules which permit modern web applications to easily present and analyze the encoded texts, mapping to other ontologies, and processes to describe the encoding status and richness of a TEI digital text. Its choice of elements reflected the practices followed in the encoding of large-scale literary archives, notably those produced by the Text Creation Partnership. Practice of other comparable archives such as the German Text Archive was also taken into account.

The most distinctive feature of TEI simplePrint is its use of the TEI Processing Model, which provides explicit and recommended options for the display or processing of every textual element. Programmers developing systems to handle texts encoded with TEI simplePrint do not have to look beyond this when building stylesheets or other components. This greatly reduces the complexity of developing applications that will work reliably and consistently for many users and across large corpora of documents.

The TEI simplePrint schema and the TEI Processing Model were first defined by a working group led by Martin Mueller (Northwestern University) and Sebastian Rahtz (Oxford
University). Major contributions to the project were made by Magdalena Turska (Oxford University), James Cummings (Oxford University), and Brian Pytlik Zillig. The changes to the TEI scheme needed to support the TEI Processing Model were reviewed and approved by the TEI Technical Council for inclusion in release 3.0.0 of TEI P5 in February 2016. The present document was extensively revised and extended by Lou Burnard in July 2016 for submission to the TEI Technical Council.
1 A Short Example

We begin with a short example. How should we go about transferring into a computer a passage of prose, such as the start of the last chapter of Charlotte Brontë’s novel *Jane Eyre*? We might start by simply copying what we see on the printed page, typing it in such a way that what appears on the screen looks as similar as possible, for example, by retaining the original line breaks, by introducing blanks to represent the layout of the original headings, page breaks, and paragraphs, and so forth. Of course, the possibilities are limited by the nature of the computer program we use to capture the text: it may not be possible for example to reflect accurately the typographic characteristics of our source with all such software. Some characters in the printed text (such as the accented letter \( a \) in *faàl* or the long dash) may not be available on the keyboard; some typographic distinctions (such as that between small capitals and full capitals) may not be readily accessible. Our first attempt tries to mimic the appearance of the former, and simply ignores the latter.

CHAPTER 38

READER, I married him. A quiet wedding we had: he and I, the parson and clerk, were alone present. When we got back from church, I went into the kitchen of the manor-house, where Mary was cooking the dinner, and John cleaning the knives, and I said -- 'Mary, I have been married to Mr Rochester this morning.' The housekeeper and her husband were of that decent, phlegmatic order of people, to whom one may at any time safely communicate a remarkable piece of news without incurring the danger of having one's ears pierced by some shrill ejaculation and subsequently stunned by a torrent of wordy wonderment. Mary did look up, and she did stare at me; the ladle with which she was basting a pair of chickens roasting at the fire, did for some three minutes hang suspended in air, and for the same space of time John's knives also had rest from the polishing process; but Mary, bending again over the roast, said only -- 'Have you, miss? Well, for sure!' A short time after she pursued, 'I seed you go out with the master, but I didn't know you were gone to church to be wed'; and she basted away. John, when I turned to him, was grinning from ear to ear.

'I telled Mary how it would be,' he said: 'I knew what Mr Edward' (John was an old servant, and had known his master when he was the cadet of the house, therefore he often gave him his Christian name) -- 'I knew what Mr Edward would do; and I was certain he would not wait long either: and he's done right, for aught I know. I wish you joy, miss!' and he politely pulled his forelock.

'Thank you, John. Mr Rochester told me to give you and Mary this.' I put into his hand a five-pound note. Without waiting to hear more, I left the kitchen. In passing the door of that sanctum some time after, I caught the words -- 'She'll happen do better for him nor ony o' t' grand ladies.' And again, 'If she ben't one o' th' handsomest, she's noan faa\l, and varry good-natured; and i' his een she's fair beautiful, onybody may see that.'

I wrote to Moor House and to Cambridge immediately, to say what I had done: fully explaining also why I had thus acted. Diana and Mary approved the step unreservedly. Diana announced that she
would just give me time to get over the honeymoon, and then she
would come and see me.

'She had better not wait till then, Jane,' said Mr Rochester, when I
read her letter to him; 'if she does, she will be too late, for our honey-
moon will shine our life long; its beams will only fade over your
grave or mine.'

How St John received the news I don't know: he never answered
the letter in which I communicated it: yet six months after he wrote
to me, without, however, mentioning Mr Rochester's name or allud-
ing to my marriage. His letter was then calm, and though very serious,
kind. He has maintained a regular, though not very frequent correspond-
ance ever since: he hopes I am happy, and trusts I am not of those who
live without God in the world, and only mind earthly things.

This transcription suffers from a number of shortcomings:

- the page numbers and running titles are intermingled with the text in a way which makes
  it difficult for software to distinguish them;

- no distinction is made between single quotation marks and apostrophe, so it is difficult to
  be certain exactly which passages are in direct speech;

- the preservation of the copy text's hyphenation means that simple-minded search programs
  will not find words broken across a line;

- the accented letter in $faàl$ and the long dash have been rendered by ad hoc keying
  conventions ($faa|l$) which follow no standard pattern and will be processed correctly only
  if the transcriber remembers to mention them in the documentation;

- paragraph divisions are marked only by the use of white space, and hard carriage returns
  have been introduced at the end of each line. Consequently, if the size of type used to
  display the text changes, reformatting will be problematic.

We now present the same passage, as it might be encoded in TEI simplePrint. As we shall
see, there are many ways in which this encoding could be extended, but as a minimum, the TEI
approach allows us to represent the following distinctions in a standardized way:

- Paragraph and chapter divisions are now marked explicitly by means of tags rather than
  implicitly by white space.

- Apostrophes are retained, but the quotation marks indicating direct speech have been
  removed, and direct speech is now marked explicitly by means of a tag.

- The accented letter and the long dash are accurately represented, using the appropriate
  Unicode character.

- Page divisions have been marked with an empty <pb> tag; the page heading and running
  text have been suppressed.

- The lineation of the original has also been suppressed and words broken by typographic
  accident at the end of a line have been re-assembled without comment.

- For convenience of proof reading, a new line has been introduced at the start of each
  paragraph, but the indentation is removed.
Reader, I married him. A quiet wedding we had: he and I, the parson and clerk, were alone present. When we got back from church, I went into the kitchen of the manor-house, where Mary was cooking the dinner, and John cleaning the knives, and I said —

Mary, I have been married to Mr Rochester this morning. The housekeeper and her husband were of that decent, phlegmatic order of people, to whom one may at any time safely communicate a remarkable piece of news without incurring the danger of having one's ears pierced by some shrill ejaculation and subsequently stunned by a torrent of wordy wonderment. Mary did look up, and she did stare at me; the ladle with which she was basting a pair of chickens roasting at the fire, did for some three minutes hang suspended in air, and for the same space of time John's knives also had rest from the polishing process; but Mary, bending again over the roast, said only —

Have you, miss? Well, for sure!

A short time after she pursued, I seed you go out with the master, but I didn't know you were gone to church to be wed; and she basted away. John, when I turned to him, was grinning from ear to ear. I telled Mary how it would be, —

he said: I knew what Mr Edward (John was an old servant, and had known his master when he was the cadet of the house, therefore he often gave him his Christian name) — I knew what Mr Edward would do; and I was certain he would not wait long either: and he's done right, for aught I know. I wish you joy, miss! and he politely pulled his forelock.

Thank you, John. Mr Rochester told me to give you and Mary this.

I put into his hand a five-pound note. Without waiting to hear more, I left the kitchen. In passing the door of that sanctum some time after, I caught the words —

She'll happen do better for him nor ony o' t' grand ladies. And again, if she ben't one o' th' handomest, she's noan faàl, and varry good-natured; and i' his een she's fair beautiful, onybody may see that.

I wrote to Moor House and to Cambridge immediately, to say what I had done: fully explaining also why I had thus acted. Diana and Mary approved the step unreservedly. Diana announced that she would just give me time to get over the honeymoon, and then she would come and see me.
She had better not wait till then, Jane,” said Mr Rochester, when I read her letter to him; "if she does, she will be too late, for our honeymoon will shine our life long: its beams will only fade over your grave or mine.”

How St John received the news I don’t know: he never answered the letter in which I communicated it: yet six months after he wrote to me, without, however, mentioning Mr Rochester’s name or alluding to my marriage. His letter was then calm, and though very serious, kind. He has maintained a regular, though not very frequent correspondence ever since: he hopes I am happy, and trusts I am not of those who live without God in the world, and only mind earthly things.

This encoding is expressed in TEI XML, a very widely used and standardized method of representing information about a document within the document itself. The transcribed words are complemented by special flags within angle brackets, called tags, which both characterise and mark the beginning and end of a string of characters. For example, each paragraph is marked by a tag <p> at its start, and a corresponding </p> at its end. We don’t elaborate further on the syntax of TEI XML here.

Aside from its syntax, it is important to note that this particular encoding represents a set of choices or priorities. We have chosen to prioritize and simplify the representation of the words of the text over the representation of the typographic layout associated with them in this source document. This makes it easier for a computer to answer questions about the words in the document than about its typesetting, reflecting our research priorities. This priority also leads us to suppress end-of-line hyphenation. Conceivably Brontë (or her printer) intended the word honeymoon to appear as honey-moon on its second appearance, though this seems unlikely: our decision to focus on Brontë’s text, rather than on the printing of it in this particular edition, makes it impossible to be certain. Similarly, our decision makes it impossible to use this transcription as a means of statistically analysing hyphenation practice. An encoding makes explicit all and only those textual features of importance to the encoder.

It is not difficult to think of ways in which the encoding of even this short passage might readily be extended to address other research priorities. For example:

- a regularized form of the passages in dialect could be provided;
- footnotes glossing or commenting on any passage could be added;
- pointers linking parts of this text to others could be added;
- proper names of various kinds could be distinguished from the surrounding text;
- names could be classified as personal, geographical, or institutional;
- detailed bibliographic information about the text’s provenance and context could be prefixed to it;
- a linguistic analysis of the passage into sentences, clauses, words, etc., could be provided, each unit being associated with appropriate category codes;

1Many introductory tutorials on XML are available on the web, for example at http://www.w3schools.com/xml/. The way the TEI uses XML is fully documented in section V of the TEI Guidelines; a very basic introduction to TEI XML is also available at http://www.ultraslavonic.info/intro-to-xml. The formal specification of the XML language is at http://www.w3.org/TR/xml.
• the text could be segmented into narrative or discourse units;
• systematic analysis or interpretation of the text could be included in the encoding, with potentially complex alignment or linkage between the text and the analysis, or between the text and one or more translations of it;
• passages in the text could be linked to images or sound held on other media.

In the remainder of this document, we present a number of TEI-recommended ways of supporting these and other encoding requirements. These ways generally involve the application of specific TEI XML elements, selected from the full range of possibilities documented in the TEI Guidelines. Like every other TEI project, TEI Simple proposes a view of the TEI Guidelines. This document defines and documents that view.

2 The Structure of a TEI simplePrint Document
A TEI-conformant text contains (a) a TEI header (marked up as a <teiHeader> element) and (b) one or more representations of a text. These representations may be of three kinds: a transcribed text, marked up as a <text> element; a collection of digital images representing the text, marked up using a <facsimile> element; or a literal transcription of one or more documents instantiating the text, marked up using the <sourceDoc> element.

These elements are combined together to form a single <TEI> element, which must be declared within the TEI namespace, and therefore usually takes the form <TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"> 2. Some aspects of the TEI header are described in more detail in section 15. The Electronic Title Page. In what follows, we will focus chiefly on the use of the <text> element, though we describe one way of using the <facsimile> element in combination with it or alone in section 14. Encoding a Digital Facsimile. We do not consider the <sourceDoc> element further, since it is mainly used in very specialised applications for which TEI simplePrint would not be appropriate.

A text may be unitary (a single work) or composite (a collection of single works, such as an anthology). In either case, the text may have optional front or back matter such as title pages, prefaces, appendixes etc. We use the term body for whatever comes between these in the source document. We discuss various kinds of composite text in section 12. Composite and Floating Texts below.

A unitary text will be encoded using an overall structure like this:

```xml
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
  </teiHeader>
  <text>
    <front>
    </front>
    <body>
    </body>
    <back>
    </back>
  </text>
</TEI>
```

2A namespace is an XML concept. Its function is to identify the vocabulary from which a group of element names are drawn, using a standard identifier resembling a web address. The namespace for TEI elements is http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0
3 Encoding the Body

As indicated above, a unitary text is encoded by means of a `<text>` element, which may contain the following elements:

- `<front>` (front matter) contains any prefatory matter (headers, abstracts, title page, prefaces, dedications, etc.) found at the start of a document, before the main body.
- `<group>` (group) contains the body of a composite text, grouping together a sequence of distinct texts (or groups of such texts) which are regarded as a unit for some purpose, for example the collected works of an author, a sequence of prose essays, etc.
- `<body>` (text body) contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter.
- `<back>` (back matter) contains any appendixes, etc. following the main part of a text.

Elements specific to front and back matter are described below in section 13. Front and Back Matter. In this section we discuss the elements making up the body of a text. A text must always have a body.

3.1 Text Division Elements and Global Attributes

The body of a prose text may be just a series of paragraphs or similar blocks of text, or these may be grouped together into chapters, sections, subsections, etc. The `<div>` element is used to represent any such grouping of blocks.

- `<div>` (text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.

  `@type [att.typed]` characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology.

  The `type` attribute on the `<div>` element may be used to supply a conventional name for this category of text division in order to distinguish them. Typical values might be book, chapter, section, part, poem, song, etc. TEI simplePrint does not constrain the range of values that may be used here.

  A `<div>` element may itself contain further, nested, `<div>`s, thus mimicking the traditional structure of a book, which can be decomposed hierarchically into units such as parts, containing chapters, containing sections, and so on. TEI texts in general conform to this simple hierarchic model.

  Here as elsewhere the `xml:id` attribute may be used to supply a unique identifier for the division, which may be used for cross references or other links to it, such as a commentary, as further discussed in section 3.7. Cross References and Links. It is good practice to provide
3.1 Text Division Elements and Global Attributes

an xml:id attribute for every major structural unit in a text, and to derive its values in some systematic way, for example by appending a section number to a short code for the title of the work in question, as in the examples below.

The n attribute may be used to supply (additionally or alternatively) a short mnemonic name or number for a division, or any other element. If a conventional form of reference or abbreviation for the parts of a work already exists (such as the book/chapter/verse pattern of Biblical citations), the n attribute is the place to record it; unlike the identifier supplied by the xml:id attribute, it does not need to be unique.

The xml:lang attribute may be used to specify the language of the division. Languages are identified by an internationally defined code, as further discussed in section 3.5.3. Foreign Words or Expressions below.

The rendition attribute may be used to supply information about the rendition (appearance) of a division, or any other element, as further discussed in section 3.5. Marking Highlighted Phrases below. Note that this attribute is used to describe the appearance of the source text, rather than the appearance of any intended output when the encoded text is displayed. The two may of course be similar, or identical, but the TEI does not assume or require this.

These four attributes, xml:id, n, xml:lang, and rendition are so widely useful that they are allowed on any element in any TEI schema: they are called global attributes. Other attributes defined in the TEI simplePrint schema are discussed in section 3.7.3. Special Kinds of Linking.

As noted above, the value of every xml:id attribute must be unique within a document. One simple way of ensuring this is to make it reflect the hierarchic structure of the document. For example, Smith’s Wealth of Nations as first published consists of five books, each of which is divided into chapters, while some chapters are further subdivided into parts. We might define xml:id values for this structure as follows:

```
<body>
  <div xml:id="WN1" n="I" type="book">
    <!-- ... -->
    </div>
    <div xml:id="WN101" n="I.1" type="chapter">
      <!-- ... -->
      </div>
      <div xml:id="WN102" n="I.2" type="chapter">
        <!-- ... -->
        </div>
        <div xml:id="WN1010" n="I.10" type="chapter">
          <div xml:id="WN10101" n="I.10.1" type="part">
            <!-- ... -->
            </div>
            <div xml:id="WN10102" n="I.10.2" type="part">
              <!-- ... -->
              </div>
              </div>
              </div>
              <div xml:id="WN2" n="II" type="book">
                <!-- ... -->
                </div>
                </body>
```

A different numbering scheme may be used for xml:id and n attributes: this is often useful where a canonical reference scheme is used which does not tally with the structure of the work. For example, in a novel divided into books each containing chapters, where the chapters are
numbered sequentially through the whole work, rather than within each book, one might use a scheme such as the following:

```xml
<body>
  <div xml:id="TS01" n="1" type="volume">
    <div xml:id="TS011" n="1" type="chapter">
      <!-- ... -->
    </div>
    <div xml:id="TS012" n="2" type="chapter">
      <!-- ... -->
    </div>
  </div>
  <div xml:id="TS02" n="2" type="volume">
    <div xml:id="TS021" n="3" type="chapter">
      <!-- ... -->
    </div>
    <div xml:id="TS022" n="4" type="chapter">
      <!-- ... -->
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

Here the work has two volumes, each containing two chapters. The chapters are numbered conventionally 1 to 4, but the xml:id values specified allow them to be regarded additionally as if they were numbered 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2.

### 3.2 Headings and Closings

Every `<div>` may have a title or heading at its start, and (less commonly) a trailer such as End of Chapter 1 at its end. The following elements may be used to transcribe them:

- `<head>` (heading) contains any type of heading, for example the title of a section, or the heading of a list, glossary, manuscript description, etc.
- `<trailer>` contains a closing title or footer appearing at the end of a division of a text.

Some other elements which may be found at the beginning or ending of text divisions are discussed below in section 13.1.2. Prefatory Matter.

Whether or not headings and trailers are included in a transcription is a matter for the individual transcriber to decide. Where a heading is completely regular (for example Chapter 1) or may be automatically constructed from attribute values (e.g. `<div type="chapter" n="1">`), it may be omitted; where it contains otherwise unrecoverable text it should always be included.

For example, the start of Hardy’s *Under the Greenwood Tree* might be encoded as follows:

```xml
<div xml:id="UGT1" n="Winter" type="part">
  <div xml:id="UGT101" n="1" type="chapter">
    <head>Mellstock-Lane</head>
    <p>To dwellers in a wood almost every species of tree ... </p>
  </div>
</div>
```

### 3.3 Textual Components

In prose texts such as the Brontë example above, the divisions are generally composed of paragraphs, represented as `<p>` elements, though in some circumstances it may be preferred to use the anonymous block element `<ab>`. In poetic or dramatic texts different elements are used, representing stanzas and verse lines in the first case, and individual speeches or stage directions in the second:

- `<p>` (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose.
3.3 Textual Components

<ab> (anonymous block) contains any component-level unit of text, acting as a container for phrase or inter level elements analogous to, but without the same constraints as, a paragraph.

<l> (verse line) contains a single, possibly incomplete, line of verse.

<lg> (line group) contains one or more verse lines functioning as a formal unit, e.g. a stanza, refrain, verse paragraph, etc.

<sp> (speech) contains an individual speech in a performance text, or a passage presented as such in a prose or verse text.

<speaker> contains a specialized form of heading or label, giving the name of one or more speakers in a dramatic text or fragment.

<stage> (stage direction) contains any kind of stage direction within a dramatic text or fragment.

We discuss each of these kinds of component separately below.

3.3.1 Verse

Here, for example, is the start of a poetic text in which verse lines and stanzas are tagged:

```xml
<lg n="I">
<l>I Sing the progresse of a deathlesse soule,</l>
<l>Whom Fate, with God made, but doth not controule,</l>
<l>... ... ...</l>
<l>A worke t'out weare Seths pillars, bricke and stone,</l>
<l>And (holy writs excepted) made to yeeld to none,</l>
</lg>
```

Note that the `<l>` element marks verse lines, not typographic lines: as elsewhere the original lineation of the source text is not therefore preserved by this encoding. The `<lb>` element described in section 3.4, Page and Line Numbers might additionally be used to mark typographic lines if so desired.

In a poetic text it may also be considered useful to identify the rhymes, for which the following element may be used:

```xml
<rhyme> marks the rhyming part of a metrical line.

@label provides a label (usually a single letter) to identify which part of a rhyme scheme this rhyming string instantiates.
```

The following example shows how this element might be used both to identify rhyming words or word parts and to assign each rhyme to a part of a rhyming pattern by means of its label attribute. The rhyming pattern here is specified by the `rhyme` attribute supplied on the `<lg>` representing the stanza within which the pattern operates:

```xml
<lg rhyme="AABCCBBA">
<l>The sunlight on the <rhyme label="A">garden</rhyme></l>
<l>Harden</rhyme>s and grows <rhyme label="B">cold</rhyme>,</l>
<l>We cannot cage the <rhyme label="C">minute</rhyme></l>
<l>thin it</rhyme>s nets of <rhyme label="B">gold</rhyme>,</l>
<l>When all is <rhyme label="B">told</rhyme></l>
<l>We cannot beg for <rhyme label="A">pardon</rhyme>.</l>
</lg>
```
3 ENCODING THE BODY

The *rhyme* attribute may be used independently of the `<rhyme>` element, or in combination with it, as above.

### 3.3.2 Drama

A dramatic text contains speeches, which may be in prose or verse, and will also contain stage directions. The `<sp>` element is used to represent each identified speech. It contains an optional speaker indication, marked with the `<speaker>` element, which can be followed by one or more `<l>` or `<p>` elements, depending on whether the speech is considered to be in prose or in verse. Stage directions, whether within or between speeches, are marked using the `<stage>` element.

For example:

```xml
<sp>
  <speaker>Vladimir</speaker>
  <p>Pull on your trousers.</p>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Estragon</speaker>
  <p>You want me to pull off my trousers?</p>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Vladimir</speaker>
  <p>Pull <hi>on</hi> your trousers.</p>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Vladimir</speaker>
  <p>(realizing his trousers are down)<stage>. True</stage></p>
</sp>
<sp>
  He pulls up his trousers<stage>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Estragon</speaker>
  <p>Well? Shall we go?</p>
</sp>
<sp>
  <speaker>Vladimir</speaker>
  <p>Yes, let's go.</p>
</sp>
<sp>
  They do not move.<stage>
</sp>
```

In a verse drama, it is quite common to find that verse lines are split between speakers. The easiest way of encoding this is to use the `part` attribute to indicate that the lines so fragmented are incomplete:

```xml
<div type="Act" n="I">
  <head>ACT I</head>
  <div type="Scene" n="1">
    <head>SCENE I</head>
    <stage rendition="#italic">Enter Barnardo and Francisco, two Sentinels, at several doors</stage>
    <sp>
      <speaker>Barn</speaker>
      <l part="Y">Who's there?</l>
    </sp>
    <sp>
      <speaker>Fran</speaker>
      <l>Nay, answer me. Stand and unfold yourself.</l>
    </sp>
    <sp>
```
<div>
  <sp who="#OPI">
    <speaker>The reverend Doctor Opimian</speaker>
    <p>I do not think I have named a single unpresentable fish.</p>
  </sp>
  <sp who="#GRM">
    <speaker>Mr Gryll</speaker>
    <p>Bream, Doctor: there is not much to be said for bream.</p>
  </sp>
</div>

The value of the part attribute may indicate just that the element bearing is fragmented in some (unspecified) respect rather than a complete verse line (part="Y"); alternatively it may indicate whether this is an initial (I), medial (M) or F (final) fragment.

The same mechanism may be applied to stanzas which are divided between two speakers:

```xml
<div>
  <sp>
    <lg type="stanza" part="I">
      <l>But why drives on that ship so fast?</l>
      <l>Withouten wave or wind?</l>
    </lg>
  </sp>
  <sp>
    <lg type="stanza" part="F">
      <l>The air is cut away before.</l>
      <l>And closes from behind.</l>
    </lg>
  </sp>
</div>
```

The $<sp>$ element can also be used for dialogue presented in a prose work as if it were drama, as in the next example, which also demonstrates the use of the who attribute to bear a code identifying the speaker of the piece of dialogue concerned:
3 ENCODING THE BODY

Here the *who* attribute values (#OPI etc.) are links, pointing to items in a list of the characters in the novel. In the case of a play, this list of characters might appear in the original source as a cast list or dramatic personae, which might be marked up using the `<castList>` element described in section 13.2.2. *Specialized Front and Back Matter* below. Such a list would not, of course, be appropriate to provide descriptive information about each character, much of which does not appear in the original source. Instead a `<particDesc>` (participant description) element should be provided in the TEI header, as further discussed in section 15.3. *The Profile Description* below.

3.3.3 Other Kinds of Text Block

As mentioned above, the `<ab>` element may also be used in preference to the `<p>` element. It should be used for blocks of text which are not clearly paragraphs, verse lines, or dramatic speeches. Typical examples include the canonical verses of the Bible, and the textual blocks of other ancient documents which predate the invention of the paragraph, such as Greek inscriptions or Egyptian hieroglyphs. The element is also useful as a means of encoding more specialized kinds of textual block, such as the question and answer structure of a catechism, or the highly formalized substructure of a legal document (if `<div>` is not considered appropriate for these). In more modern documents, it can be used to encode semi-organized or fragmentary materials such as an artist’s notebook or work in progress; or to faithfully capture the substructure of a file produced by an OCR system.

3.4 Page and Line Numbers

Page and line breaks etc. may be marked with the following elements:

- `<pb>` (page beginning) marks the beginning of a new page in a paginated document.
- `<lb>` (line beginning) marks the beginning of a new (typographic) line in some edition or version of a text.
- `<cb>` (column beginning) marks the beginning of a new column of a text on a multi-column page.
- `<milestone>` (milestone) marks a boundary point separating any kind of section of a text, typically but not necessarily indicating a point at which some part of a standard reference system changes, where the change is not represented by a structural element.
- `<fw>` (forme work) contains a running head (e.g. a header, footer), catchword, or similar material appearing on the current page.

The `<pb>`, `<lb>`, and `<cb>` elements are special cases of a general class of elements known as *milestones* because they mark reference points within a text. The generic `<milestone>` element can mark any kind of reference point: for example, a column break, the start of a new kind of section not otherwise tagged, a change of author or style, or in general any significant change in the text not enclosed by an XML element. Unlike other elements, milestone elements do not enclose a piece of text and make an assertion about it; instead they indicate a point in the text where something changes, as indicated by a change in the values of the milestone’s attributes *unit*, which indicates the something concerned, and *n* which indicates the new value.

The `<pb>`, `<lb>`, and `<cb>` elements are shortcuts or *syntactic sugar* for `<milestone unit="page"/>` `<milestone unit="line"/>` and `<milestone unit="column"/>` respectively.
When working from a paginated original, it is often useful to record its pagination, whether to simplify later proof-reading, or to align the transcribed text with a set of page images, as further discussed below.

Because `<pb>` and other milestone elements are empty, they may be placed freely within or between other elements. However, it is recommended practice always to put them at the beginning of whatever unit it is that their presence implies, and not to nest them within elements contained by that unit. For example, in the following example a page break occurs between two lines of a poem:

```
<l>Mary had a little lamb</l>
<pb n="13"/>
<l>Its fleece was white as snow</l>
```

The `<pb>` element should be placed ahead of all the text encoded on the 13th page. Contrast this with the following less accurate encoding:

```
<l>Mary had a little lamb</l>
<l>
<pb n="13"/>Its fleece was white as snow
</l>
```

This is less accurate because it implies that the second verse line actually begins before the page break.

Similar considerations apply to line breaks `<lb>`, though these are less frequently considered useful when encoding modern printed textual sources. When transcribing manuscripts or early printed books, however, it is often helpful to retain them in an encoding, if only to facilitate alignment of transcription and original. Like `<pb>`, the `<lb>` element should appear before the text of the line whose start it signals.

If features such as pagination or lineation are marked for more than one edition, the edition in question may be specified by the `ed` attribute. For example, in the following passage we indicate where the page breaks occur in two different editions (ED1 and ED2):

```
<p>I wrote to Moor House and to Cambridge immediately, to say what I had done: fully explaining also why I had thus acted. Diana and <pb ed="ED1" n="475"/> Mary approved the step unreservedly. Diana announced that she would <pb ed="ED2" n="485"/> just give me time to get over the honeymoon, and then she would come and see me.</p>
```

When transcribing from a paginated source, the encoder must decide whether to suppress such features as running titles, page signatures, catch words etc., to replace them by a simplified representation using the `<pb>` element, perhaps using the `n` attribute to preserve some of the information, or to preserve them entirely using the `<fw>` element. The latter strategy is appropriate in encodings which aim to retain as much information as possible about the original typography; it will however make more complex the processing of the source for other purposes, as in the following example:

```
<l>He also fix'd the wandering QUEEN OF NIGHT,</l>
<fw type="sig">Ii 2</fw>
<fw type="catch">Whether</fw>
<pb n="244"/>
<l>Whether she wanes into a scanty orb</l>...
<!-- Thomson, Seasons, 1730-->
```
The `<pb>` element is also used to align parts of a transcription with a digital image of the page concerned. This may be done in a very simple but inflexible way by using the `<facs>` attribute to point to each page image concerned:

```html
<p>I wrote to Moor House and to Cambridge immediately, to say what I had done: fully explaining also why I had thus acted. Diana and <pb ed="ED1" n="475" facs="edip475.png"/> Mary approved the step unreservedly... </p>
```

The `<facs>` attribute can supply (as here) a filename, or any other form of URI, if for example the page image is stored remotely. One drawback of this simplistic approach is that there must be exactly one image file per page of text. It is not therefore suitable in the case where the available page images represent double page spreads, or where there are multiple images of the same page (for example at different resolutions).

A more powerful approach, discussed in section 14. *Encoding a Digital Facsimile* below, is to use the `<facsimile>` element to define the organisation of the set of images representing the text, and then use the `<facs>` attribute to point to individual components of that representation.

### 3.5 Marking Highlighted Phrases

#### 3.5.1 Changes of Typeface, etc.

Highlighted words or phrases are those made visibly different from the rest of the text, typically by a change of type font, handwriting style, ink colour etc., which is intended to draw the reader’s attention to some associated change.

The global `<rendition>` attribute can be attached to any element, and used wherever necessary to specify details of the highlighting used for it in the source. For example, a heading rendered in bold might be tagged `<head rendition="simple:bold"/>`, and one in italic `<head rendition="simple:italic"/>`.

The values used for the `<rendition>` attribute point to definitions provided for the formatting concerned. These definitions are typically provided by a `<rendition>` element in the document’s header, as further discussed in section 15.2.3. *Tagging Declaration*.

It is not always possible or desirable to interpret the reasons for such changes of rendering in a text. In such cases, the element `<hi>` may be used to mark a sequence of highlighted text without making any claim as to its status.

`<hi>` (highlighted) marks a word or phrase as graphically distinct from the surrounding text, for reasons concerning which no claim is made.

In the following example, the use of a distinct typeface for the subheading and for the included name are recorded but not interpreted:

```html
<p><hi rendition="simple:blackletter">And this Indenture further witnesseth</hi> that the said <hi rendition="simple:italic">Walter Shandy</hi>, merchant, in consideration of the said intended marriage ...</p>
```

Alternatively, where the cause for the highlighting can be identified with confidence, a number of other, more specific, elements are available.

`<foreign>` (foreign) identifies a word or phrase as belonging to some language other than that of the surrounding text.

`<label>` (label) contains any label or heading used to identify part of a text, typically but not exclusively in a list or glossary.

`<title>` (title) contains a title for any kind of work.
3.5 Marking Highlighted Phrases

Some features (notably quotations, titles, and foreign words) may be found in a text either marked by highlighting, or with quotation marks. In either case, the element `<q>` (as discussed in the following section) should be used. Again, the global rendition attribute can be used to record details of the highlighting used in the source if this is thought useful.

As an example of the elements defined here, consider the following sentence: On the one hand the *Nibelungenlied* is associated with the new rise of romance of twelfth-century France, the *romans d’antiquité*, the romances of Chrétien de Troyes, and the German adaptations of these works by Heinrich van Veldeke, Hartmann von Aue, and Wolfram von Eschenbach. Interpreting the role of the highlighting, the sentence might be encoded as follows:

```xml
<p>On the one hand the
<title>Nibelungenlied</title> is associated with the new rise of romance of
twelfth-century France, the <foreign>romans d’antiquité</foreign>, the romances of Chrétien de Troyes, ...</p>
```

Describing only the appearance of the original, it might be encoded like this:

```xml
<p>On the one hand the <hi rendition="simple:italic">Nibelungenlied</hi> is associated with the new rise of
romance of twelfth-century France, the <hi rendition="simple:italic">romans d’antiquité</hi>, the romances of Chrétien de Troyes, ...</p>
```

3.5.2 Quotations and Related Features

Like changes of typeface, quotation marks are conventionally used to denote several different features within a text, of which the most frequent is quotation, though many other features are possible. The full TEI Guidelines provide additional elements such as `<mentioned>` or `<said>` to distinguish some of these features, but these more specialised elements are not included in TEI simplePrint. In TEI Simple however, we use the `<quote>` element for quotation only, and the `<q>` element for all other material found within quotation marks in the text.

`<q>` (quoted) contains material which is distinguished from the surrounding text using quotation marks or a similar method, for any one of a variety of reasons including, but not limited to: direct speech or thought, technical terms or jargon, authorial distance, quotations from elsewhere, and passages that are mentioned but not used. `<quote>` (quotation) contains a phrase or passage attributed by the narrator or author to some agency external to the text.

Here is a simple example of a quotation:

```xml
<p>Few dictionary makers are likely to
forget Dr. Johnson’s description of the lexicographer as <quote>a harmless
drudge.</quote></p>
```

As elsewhere, the way that a citation or quotation was printed (for example, in-line or set off as a display or block quotation), may be represented using the rendition attribute. This may also be used to indicate the kind of quotation marks used.

Direct speech interrupted by a narrator can be represented simply by ending the `<q>` element and beginning it again after the interruption, as in the following example:
<p>Who-e debel you?</p> — he at last said — <q>you no speak-e, damme, I kill-e.</q> And so saying, the lighted tomahawk began flourishing about me in the dark.

If it is important to convey the idea that the two <q> elements together make up a single speech, the linking attributes next and prev may be used, as described in section 3.7.3, Special Kinds of Linking.

Direct speech may be accompanied by a reference to the source or speaker, using the who attribute, whether or not this is explicit in the text, as in the following example:

<q who="#Wilson">Spaulding, he came down into the office just this day eight weeks with this very paper in his hand, and he says:—<q who="#Spaulding">I wish to the Lord, Mr. Wilson, that I was a red-headed man.</q>
</q>

This example also demonstrates how quotations may be embedded within other quotations: one speaker (Wilson) quotes another speaker (Spaulding).

The creator of the electronic text must decide whether quotation marks are replaced by the tags or whether the tags are added and the quotation marks kept. If the quotation marks are removed from the text, the rendition attribute may be used to record the way in which they were rendered in the copy text.

3.5.3 Foreign Words or Expressions

Words, phrases, or longer stretches of text that are not in the main language of the texts may be tagged as such in one of two ways. The global xml:lang attribute may be attached to any element to show that it uses some other language than that of the surrounding text. Where there is no applicable element, the element <foreign> may be used, again using the xml:lang attribute. For example:

<foreign xml:lang="fr">savoir-faire</foreign>.

Have you read <title xml:lang="de">Die Dreigroschenoper</title>?

As these examples show, the <foreign> element should not be used to tag foreign words if some other more specific element such as <title> or <div> applies.

The value of the xml:lang attribute on an element applies hierarchically to everything contained by that element, unless overridden:

<foreign xml:lang="la">Pars haec Latine composita est.</foreign>

<foreign xml:lang="en">Except that this sentence is in English.</foreign>

Vita brevis, ars longa.

Here we specify that the whole <div> element uses the language with the coded identifier la i.e., Latin. Since it is contained by that <div>, there is no need to supply this information again for the first <s> element. The second <s> element however overrides this value, and indicates that its content is in English (the language with identifier en). The third <s> element is again in Latin.
The codes used to identify languages, supplied on the xml:lang attribute, are defined by an international standard\(^3\), as further explained in the relevant section of the TEI Guidelines. Some simple example codes for a few languages are given here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zh</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enm</td>
<td>Middle English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fr</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grc</td>
<td>Ancient Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Notes

A note is any additional comment found in a text, marked in some way as being out of the main textual stream. A note is always attached to some part of the text, implicitly or explicitly: we call this its target, or its point of attachment. The element `<note>` should be used to mark any kind of note whether it appears as a separate block of text in the main text area, at the foot of the page, at the end of the chapter or volume, in the margin, or in some other place.

```xml
<note> (note) contains a note or annotation.
```

Notes may be in a different hand or typeface, may be authorial or editorial, and may have been added later. The attributes type and resp can be used to distinguish between different kinds of notes or identify their authors.

In a printed or written text, the point of attachment for a note is typically represented by a siglum such as an alphanumerical or other character, often in superscripted form. When encoding such a text, it is conventional to replace this siglum by a note element containing the annotation itself, as in the following example:

```xml
<p>...some text <note xml:id="n6">a note about some text</note> ....</p>
```

An alternative approach is to encode the point of attachment wherever it appears in the text, using for example the `<ref>` element discussed in the next section, and to place the `<note>` element anywhere convenient. The two can then be associated by using the target attribute on the `<ref>` element to point to the `<note>` element, as in the following example, in which the superscripted 7 indicating the point of attachment has been retained as part of the encoding:

```xml
<p>...some text <ref target="#n7" rendition="simple:superscript">7</ref> .... <note xml:id="n7">a note about some text</note></p>
```

It may however be problematic to determine the precise position of the point of attachment, particularly in the case of marginal notes. A marginal note may also be hard to distinguish from a label or subheading which introduces the text with which it is associated. Where the purpose of the note is clearly to label the associated text, rather than to comment on it, the element `<label>` may be preferable. Where it is clearly a subheading attached to a distinct subdivision, it may be preferable to start a new element `<div>` and encode the subheading as a `<head>`.


The authoritative list of registered subtags is maintained by IANA and is available at http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry. For a general overview of the construction of language tags, see http://www.w3.org/International/articles/language-tags/, and for a practical step-by-step guide, see http://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-choosing-language-tags.
3 ENCODING THE BODY

Note however that a `<head>` cannot be inserted anywhere except at the beginning of a `<div>`. And where (as in some Early Modern English plays) marginal annotation is systematically used to identify speakers, it may be better to represent these using the `<speaker>` element introduced above. In cases of doubt, the encoder should decide on a clear policy and preferably document it for the use of others.

3.7 Cross References and Links

Any kind of cross reference or link found at one point in a text which points to another part of the same or another document may be encoded using the `<ref>` element discussed in this section. Implicit links (such as the association between two parallel texts, or that between a text and its interpretation) may be encoded using the linking attributes discussed in section 3.7.3. Special Kinds of Linking.

3.7.1 Simple Cross References

`<ref>` (reference) defines a reference to another location, possibly modified by additional text or comment.

Usually, the presence of a cross-reference or link will be indicated by some text or symbol in the source being encoded, which will then become the content of the `<ref>` element. Occasionally, however, and frequently in the case of a born digital document, the exact form and appearance of the cross reference text will be determined dynamically by the software processing the document. In such cases, the `<ref>` element will have no content, and serve simply to mark a point from which a link is to be made, along with the target of the link.

The following two forms, for example, are logically equivalent:

See especially `<ref target="#SEC12">section 12 on page 34</ref>`.

In both cases, there is a cross reference from the position in the source document immediately following the word *especially* to whatever element in the encoded document has the identifier SEC12. In the first case, the encoder has supplied the original form of the cross reference section 12 on page 34; in the second, the task of generating an appropriate form of cross reference has been left to the formatting software. Perhaps the pagination and section numbers of the document in question are not yet determined; perhaps the cross reference should be replaced by a big red button. In either case, however, the value of the `target` attribute must be the identifier of some other element within the current document. Since the passage or phrase being pointed at must bear an identifier, it must be an element of some kind. In the following example, the cross reference is to a `<div>` element:

```
... see especially `<ref target="#SEC12"/>.
...
<div xml:id="SEC12">
  <head>Concerning Identifiers</head>
</... ... -->
</div>
```

Because the `xml:id` attribute is global, any element in a TEI document may be pointed to in this way. In the following example, a paragraph has been given an identifier so that it may be pointed at:
Sometimes the target of a cross reference does not correspond with any particular feature of a text, and so may not be tagged as an element of some kind. If the desired target is simply a point in the current document, the easiest way to mark it is by introducing an `<anchor>` element at the appropriate spot. If the target is some sequence of words not otherwise tagged, the `<seg>` element may be used to mark them. These two elements are described as follows:

- `<anchor>` (anchor point) attaches an identifier to a point within a text, whether or not it corresponds with a textual element.
- `<seg>` (arbitrary segment) represents any segmentation of text below the chunk level.

In the following example, `<ref>` elements have been used to represent points in this text which are to be linked in some way to other parts of it; in the first case to a point, and in the second, to a sequence of words:

```
Returning to <ref target="#ABCD">the point where I dozed off</ref>, I noticed that <ref target="#EFGH">three words</ref> had been circled in red by a previous reader
```

This encoding requires that elements with the specified identifiers (ABCD and EFGH in this example) are to be found somewhere else in the current document. Assuming that no element already exists to carry these identifiers, the `<anchor>` and `<seg>` elements may be used:

```
.... <anchor type="bookmark" xml:id="ABCD"/> ..... ....<seg type="target" xml:id="EFGH"> ...
```

The `type` attribute should be used (as above) to distinguish amongst different purposes for which these general purpose elements might be used in a text. Some other uses are discussed in section 3.7.3. Special Kinds of Linking below.

### 3.7.2 Pointing to other documents

So far, we have shown how the `<ref>` element may be used for cross-references or links whose targets occur within the same document as their source. The element may also be used to refer to elements in any other XML document or resource, such as a document on the web, or a database component. This is possible because the value of the `target` attribute may be any valid Uniform Resource Identifier (URI).

A URI may reference a web page or just a part of one, for example `http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml#SEC2`. The hash sign indicates that what follows it is the identifier of an element to be located within the XML document identified by what precedes it: this example will therefore locate an element which has an `xml:id` attribute value of SEC2 within the document retrieved from `http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml`. In the examples we have discussed so far, the part to the left of the sharp sign has been omitted: this is understood to mean that the referenced element is to be located within the current document.

It is also possible to define an abbreviated form of the URI, using a predefined prefix separated from the rest of the code by a colon, as for example cesr:SEC2. This is known as a private URI,

---

4A full definition of this term, defined by the W3C (the consortium which manages the development and maintenance of the World Wide Web), is beyond the scope of this tutorial: however, the most frequently encountered version of a URI is the familiar URL used to indicate a web page, such as `http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml`.
since the prefix is not standardized (except that the prefix xml: is reserved for use by XML itself). A \(<\text{prefixDef}>\) element should be supplied within the TEI header specifying how the prefix (here cesr) should be translated to give a full URL for the link. This is particularly useful if a document contains many references to an external document such as an authority file.

Parts of an XML document can be specified by means of other more sophisticated mechanisms using a language called Xpointer, also defined by the W3C. This is useful when, for example, the elements to be linked to do not bear identifiers. Further information about this and other forms of link addressing is provided in chapter 16 of the TEI Guidelines but is beyond the scope of the present document.

3.7.3 Special Kinds of Linking

The following special purpose linking attributes are defined for every element in the TEI simplePrint schema:

\(\text{ana}\) links an element with its interpretation.

\(\text{corresp}\) links an element with one or more other corresponding elements.

\(\text{next}\) links an element to the next element in an aggregate.

\(\text{prev}\) links an element to the previous element in an aggregate.

The \(\text{ana}\) (analysis) attribute is intended for use where a set of abstract analyses or interpretations have been defined somewhere within a document, as further discussed in section 10. Analysis. For example, a linguistic analysis of the sentence John loves Nancy might be encoded as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{<seg type="sentence" ana="#SVO">}
\text{<seg type="lex" ana="#NP1">John</seg>}
\text{<seg type="lex" ana="#VVI">loves</seg>}
\text{<seg type="lex" ana="#NP1">Nancy</seg>}
\text{</seg>}
\end{align*}
\]

This encoding implies the existence elsewhere in the document of elements with identifiers SVO, NP1, and VV1 where the significance of these particular codes is explained. Note the use of the \(<\text{seg}>\) element to mark particular components of the analysis, distinguished by the \text{type} attribute.

The \text{corresp} (corresponding) attribute provides a simple way of representing some form of correspondence between two elements in a text. For example, in a multilingual text, it may be used to link translation equivalents, as in the following example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{<seg xml:lang="fr" xml:id="FR1"}
\text{corresp="#EN1">Jean aime Nancy</seg>}
\text{<seg xml:lang="en" xml:id="EN1"}
\text{corresp="#FR1">John loves Nancy</seg>}
\end{align*}
\]

The same mechanism may be used for a variety of purposes. In the following example, it has been used to represent the correspondences between the show and Shirley, and between NBC and the network:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{<p>}
\text{<title xml:id="shirley">Shirley</title>},
\text{which made its Friday night debut only a month ago, was not listed on}
\end{align*}
\]
The next and prev attributes provide a simple way of linking together the components of a discontinuous element, as in the following example:

```
<q xml:id="Q1a" next="#Q1b">Who-e
debel you?</q> – he at last said – <q xml:id="Q1b" prev="#Q1a">you no speak-e,
damme, I kill-e.</q> And so saying, the lighted tomahawk began flourishing about me in the dark.
```

## 4 Editorial Interventions

The process of encoding an electronic text has much in common with the process of editing a manuscript or other text for printed publication. In either case a conscientious editor may wish to record both the original state of the source and any editorial correction or other change made in it. The elements discussed in this and the next section provide some facilities for meeting these needs.

### 4.1 Correction and Normalization

The following elements may be used to mark *corrections*, that is editorial changes introduced where the editor believes the original to be erroneous:

- `<corr>` (correction) contains the correct form of a passage apparently erroneous in the copy text.
- `<sic>` (Latin for thus or so) contains text reproduced although apparently incorrect or inaccurate.

The following elements may be used to mark *normalization*, that is editorial changes introduced for the sake of consistency or modernization of a text:

- `<orig>` (original form) contains a reading which is marked as following the original, rather than being normalized or corrected.
- `<reg>` (regularization) contains a reading which has been regularized or normalized in some sense.

Consider, for example, the following famous passage as it appears in the first quarto printing of Shakespeare’s *Henry V*: in particular the phrase we might transcribe directly as

![Figure 1: Detail from Henry V, first quarto (1600)](image)

```
... for his Nose was as sharpe as a Pen, and a Table of greene fields
```
A modern editor might wish to make a number of interventions here, specifically to modernize (or normalize) the Elizabethan spellings of *a’* and *sharpe* for *he* and *sharp* respectively. They might also want to emend *table* to *babbl’d*, following an editorial tradition that goes back to the 18th century Shakespearian scholar Lewis Theobald. The following encoding would then be appropriate:

```
... for his Nose was as <reg>sharp</reg> as a Pen and
<reg>he</reg>
<corr resp="#Theobald">babbl'd</corr> of green fields
```

A more conservative or source-oriented editor, however, might want to retain the original, but at the same time signal that some of the readings it contains are in some sense anomalous:

```
... for his Nose was as
<orig>sharpe</orig> as a Pen, and
<orig>a</orig>
<sic>Table</sic> of green fields
```

Finally, a modern digital editor may decide to combine both possibilities in a single composite text, using the `<choice>` element. `<choice>` (choice) groups a number of alternative encodings for the same point in a text. This allows an editor to indicate where alternative encodings are possible:

```
... for his Nose was as <choice>
<orig>sharpe</orig>
<reg>sharp</reg>
</choice> as a Pen, and
<choice>
<orig>a</orig>
<reg>he</reg>
</choice>
<choice>
<corr resp="#Theobald">babbl'd</corr>
<sic>Table</sic>
</choice> of green fields
```

## 4.2 Omissions, Deletions, and Additions

In addition to correcting or normalizing words and phrases, editors and transcribers may also supply missing material, omit material, or transcribe material deleted or crossed out in the source. In addition, some material may be particularly hard to transcribe because it is hard to make out on the page. The following elements may be used to record such phenomena:

- **<add>** (addition) contains letters, words, or phrases inserted in the source text by an author, scribe, or a previous annotator or corrector.
- **<gap>** (gap) indicates a point where material has been omitted in a transcription, whether for editorial reasons described in the TEI header, as part of sampling practice, or because the material is illegible, invisible, or inaudible.
- **<del>** (deletion) contains a letter, word, or passage deleted, marked as deleted, or otherwise indicated as superfluous or spurious in the copy text by an author, scribe, or a previous annotator or corrector.
- **<unclear>** (unclear) contains a word, phrase, or passage which cannot be transcribed with certainty because it is illegible or inaudible in the source.
4.2 Omissions, Deletions, and Additions

(supplied) signifies text supplied by the transcriber or editor for any reason; for example because the original cannot be read due to physical damage, or because of an obvious omission by the author or scribe.

(substitution) groups one or more deletions (or surplus text) with one or more additions when the combination is to be regarded as a single intervention in the text.

These elements may be used to record changes made by an editor, by the transcriber, or (in manuscript material) by the author or scribe. For example, if the source for an electronic text read The following elements are provided for for simple editorial interventions. then it might be felt desirable to correct the obvious error, but at the same time to record the deletion of the superfluous second for, thus:

The following elements are provided for <del resp="#LB">for</del> simple editorial interventions.

The attribute value #LB on the resp attribute is used to point to a fuller definition (typically in a <respStmt> element) of the person or other agency responsible for correcting the duplication of for.

If the source read The following elements provided for simple editorial interventions. (i.e. if the word are had been inadvertently dropped) then the scholar identified as LB might choose to encode the corrected text as follows:

The following elements <add resp="#LB">are</add> provided for simple editorial interventions.

These elements may also be used to record the actual writing process, for example to record passages which have been deleted, added, corrected etc., whether by the author of a literary text or by a scribe copying out a manuscript. An analysis of such documentary modifications may be essential before a reading text can be presented, and is clearly of importance in the editorial process.

The example is taken from the surviving authorial manuscript of a poem by the English writer Wilfred Owen, a part of which is shown here:

Figure 2: Detail from *Dulce et decorum est* autograph manuscript in the English Faculty Library, Oxford University.

Owen first wrote Helping the worst amongst us, but then deleted it, adding Dragging the worst amongst us over the top. In the same way, he revised the phrase half-blind by deleting the half- and adding all above it. In the last line, he started a word beginning fif before deleting it and writing the word five-nines. We can encode all of this as follows:
And towards our distant rest began to trudge,

Helping the worst amongst us Dragging the worst amongst us who’d no boots

But limped on, blood–shod. All went lame; blind;

Drunk with fatigue; deaf even to the hoots

Of tired, outstripped five–nines that dropped behind.

The tags `<add>` and `<del>` elements are used to enclose passages added or deleted respectively. Additional attributes are available such as `resp` to indicate responsibility for the modification, or `place` to indicate where in the text (for example, above or below the line) the modification has been made. Where the encoder wishes to assert that the addition and deletion make up a single editorial act of substitution, these elements can be combined within a `<subst>` element as shown above.

A very careful examination of Owen’s second modification shows that he really did write amongst rather than amongt, presumably in error. An equally careful editor wishing to restore the missing s might use the `<supplied>` element to indicate that they have done so:

Dragging the worst among <supplied> s</supplied> us

Here the `resp` attribute has been used to indicate that the s was not supplied by Owen but by someone else, specifically the person documented elsewhere by an element with the identifier ED.

The `<unclear>` element is useful where material in the source is so hard to read that the transcriber is uncertain as to whether they have done so correctly. The `<gap>` element by contrast should be used where the material is so illegible that the transcriber does not wish even to attempt it. The two may however be used together as in the following example:

One hundred & twenty good regulars joined <unclear> to me <gap extent="2 words" reason="indecipherable"/> and <unclear> instantly, would aid me signally in an enterprise against Wilmington.

The `<del>` element marks material which is deleted in a source, but has been transcribed as part of the electronic text all the same, while `<gap>` marks the location of source material which is omitted from the electronic text, whether it is legible or not. A language corpus, for example, might omit long quotations in foreign languages. An `extent` attribute is available on the `<gap>` element to indicate how much material has been omitted. The `<desc>` element can be used inside the `<gap>` element to provide a brief characterisation of the omitted material, as in the following examples:

... An example of a list appearing in a fief ledger of <name type="place">Koldinghus</name> is given below. It shows cash income from a sale of honey.

<gap extent="50 lines"/>
<desc>quotation from ledger (in Danish)</desc>
</gap>
A description of the overall structure of the account is once again ...

(The `<name>` and `<date>` elements used in this example are discussed further below)

Language corpora (particular those constructed before the widespread use of scanners) often systematically omit figures and mathematics:

At the bottom of your screen below the mode line is the `<hi>`minibuffer</hi>. This is the area where Emacs echoes the commands you enter and where you specify filenames for Emacs to find, values for search and replace, and so on. `<gap reason="graphic">
  `<desc>`diagram of Emacs screen</desc>
</gap>

4.3 Abbreviation and their Expansion

Like names, dates, and numbers, abbreviations may be transcribed as they stand or expanded; they may be left unmarked, or encoded using the following elements:

- `<abbr>` (abbreviation) contains an abbreviation of any sort.
- `<expan>` (expansion) contains the expansion of an abbreviation.

The `<abbr>` element is useful as a means of distinguishing semi-lexical items such as acronyms or jargon:

Every manufacturer of `<abbr>`3GL</abbr> or `<abbr>`4GL</abbr> languages is currently nailing on `<abbr>`OOP</abbr> extensions

The `type` attribute may be used to distinguish types of abbreviation by their function. The `<expan>` element is used to mark an expansion supplied by an encoder. This element is particularly useful in the transcription of manuscript materials. For example, the character p with a bar through its descender as a conventional representation for the word per is commonly encountered in Medieval European manuscripts. An encoder may choose to expand this as follows:

`<expan>`per</expan>`

To record both an abbreviation and its expansion, the `<choice>` element mentioned above may be used to group the abbreviated form with its proposed expansion:

`<choice>`
  `<abbr>`wt</abbr>`
  `<expan>`with</expan>`
`</choice>`

The elements `<expan>` and `<abbr>` should contain a full word, or the abbreviated form of a full word respectively. For a fuller discussion of abbreviations and the intricacies of representing them consult the section on Abbreviation and Expansion in the TEI Guidelines.
5 Names, Codes, and Numbers

The TEI scheme defines elements for a large number of data-like features which may appear almost anywhere within almost any kind of text. These features may be of particular interest in a range of disciplines; they all relate to objects external to the text itself, such as the names of persons and places, strings of code, formulae, or numbers and dates. These items may also pose particular problems for natural language processing (NLP) applications. The elements described here, by making such features explicit, reduce the complexity of processing texts containing them.

5.1 Names and Referring Strings

A referring string is any phrase which refers to some person, place, object, etc. A name is a referring string which contains proper nouns and honorifics only. Two elements are provided to mark such strings:

- `<rs>` (referencing string) contains a general purpose name or referring string.
- `<name>` (name, proper noun) contains a proper noun or noun phrase.

The `type` attribute is used to distinguish amongst (for example) names of persons, places and organizations, where this is possible:

```xml
<My dear <name type="person">Mr. Bennet</name>, </q> said his lady to him one day,
have you heard that <name type="place">Netherfield Park</name> is let at last?</q>
```

It being one of the principles of the
Circumlocution Office never, on any account whatsoever, to give a straightforward answer, <name type="person">Mr Barnacle</name> said,
Possibly.</q>

As the following example shows, the `<rs>` element may be used for a reference to a person, place, etc., which does not contain a proper noun or noun phrase:

```xml
<My dear <name type="person">Mr. Bennet</name>, </q> said <rs type="person">his lady</rs> to him one day...
```

Simply tagging something as a name is rarely enough to enable automatic processing of personal names into the canonical forms usually required for reference purposes. The name as it appears in the text may be inconsistently spelled, partial, or vague. Moreover, name prefixes such as van or de la, may or may not be included as part of the reference form of a name, depending on the language and country of origin of the bearer.

The `ref` attribute provides a way of linking a name with a description of the object being named, and may thus act as a normalized identifier for it. It is also very useful as a means of gathering together all references to the same individual or location scattered throughout a document:

```xml
<My dear <name type="person" ref="#BENM1">Mr. Bennet</name>, </q> said <rs type="person" ref="#BENM2">his lady</rs> to him one day,
have you heard that <name type="place" ref="#NETP1">Netherfield Park</name> is let at last?</q>
```
The values used for the `ref` attribute here (#BENM1 etc.) are pointers; in this case indicating an element with the identifier BENM1 etc. somewhere in the current document, though any form of URI could be used. The element indicated will typically (for a person) be a `<person>` element, listed within a `<particDesc>` element, or (for a place) a `<place>` element, listed within a `<settingDesc>` element in the TEI header, as further discussed in 15.3. The Profile Description below.

This use should be distinguished from the case of the `<reg>` (regularization) element, which provides a means of marking the standard form of a referencing string as demonstrated below:

```xml
<name type="person" ref="#WADLM1">
  <choice>
    <orig>Walter de la Mare</orig>
    <reg>de la Mare, Walter</reg>
  </choice>
</name> was born at <name ref="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlton,_London" type="place">Charlton</name>, in <name type="place">Kent</name>, in 1873.
```

### 5.2 Formulae, Codes, and Special Characters

The following elements may be useful when marking up sequences of text that represent mathematical expressions, chemical formulae, and the like:

- `<formula>` (formula) contains a mathematical or other formula.
- `<g>` (character or glyph) represents a glyph, or a non-standard character.

In many cases, a simple Unicode character suffices to represent the superscript or subscript digits and other symbols which may appear inside a mathematical formula:

```xml
<formula>E=mc²</formula>
```

In other more complex cases, the encoder may choose to use a different XML scheme (such as MathML) to encode the content of a formula, or a non-XML notation. These possibilities are not discussed further here.

The `<g>` element is useful in the case that no Unicode character exists to represent the character or glyph required. Its `ref` attribute can be used to point to a definition of the symbol intended, while its content (if any) represents a Unicode approximation to it:

```xml
...Thereto
<g ref="#air">[air]</g> and ...
```

The TEI header provides a number of additional elements for the definition of such non-Unicode characters, as further discussed in section 15.2.5. The character declaration below.

The following elements are useful for stretches of code or similar formal language appearing within a text:

- `<code>` contains literal code from some formal language such as a programming language.
- `<email>` (electronic mail address) contains an email address identifying a location to which email messages can be delivered.

This can be expressed in XML as follows:

```xml
<code>&lt;date notBefore="2016-06-23"/></code> Contact the author at
<email>lou.burnard@gmail.com</email>
```
Note in this example that characters which have a syntactic function in XML (such as the ampersand or the angle bracket) must be represented within a TEI simplePrint document by means of an entity reference such as &lt; or &amp;.

The element <ref> discussed in section 3.7. Cross References and Links should be used to represent a coded reference such as a link given as a URL within a text, either as content or as an attribute value:

```xml
<p>Further discussion of <ref target="http://www.tei-c.org/">the Text Encoding Initiative website</ref> may be found at <ref>http://www.tei-c.org/</ref>
</p>
```

5.3 Dates and Times

The following elements are provided for the detailed encoding of times and dates:

- `<date>` (date) contains a date in any format.
- `<time>` (time) contains a phrase defining a time of day in any format.

These elements have a number of attributes which can be used to provide normalized versions of their values in various ways.

- `att.datable` provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain dates, times, or datable events.
  - @period supplies pointers to one or more definitions of named periods of time (typically `<category>`s, `<date>`s or `<event>`s) within which the datable item is understood to have occurred.
  - @when [att.datable.w3c] supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
  - @notBefore [att.datable.w3c] specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
  - @notAfter [att.datable.w3c] specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.

The when attribute specifies a normalized form for the date or time, using one of the standard formats defined by ISO 8601. Partial dates or times (e.g. 1990, September 1990, twelvish) can be expressed by omitting a part of the value supplied, as in the following examples:

```xml
<date when="1980-02-21">21 Feb 1980</date>
<date when="1990">1990</date>
<date when="1990-09">September 1990</date>
<date when="--09">September</date>
<date when="2001-09-11T12:48:00">Sept 11th, 12 minutes before 9 am</date>
```

These attributes are typically used to make a date or time more easily processable, as in the following examples:

```xml
Given on the<date when="1977-06-12">Twelfth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-seven of the Republic the Two Hundredth and first and of the University the Eighty-Sixth.</date>
```
They are also useful in cases where the date concerned is uncertain or only vaguely specified:

They are also useful in cases where the date concerned is uncertain or only vaguely specified:

5.4 Numbers and Measurements

Like dates, both numbers and quantities can be written with either letters or digits and may therefore need to be normalized for ease of processing. Their presentation is also highly language-dependent (e.g. English 5th becomes Greek 5.; English 123,456.78 equals French 123 456,78).

The following elements are provided for the detailed encoding of numbers and quantities:

- `<num>` (number) contains a number, written in any form.
  - `@type` indicates the type of numeric value.
  - `@value` supplies the value of the number in standard form.

- `<measure>` (measure) contains a word or phrase referring to some quantity of an object or commodity, usually comprising a number, a unit, and a commodity name.
  - `@quantity [att.measurement]` (quantity) specifies the number of the specified units that comprise the measurement
  - `@unit [att.measurement]` (unit) indicates the units used for the measurement, usually using the standard symbol for the desired units.
  - `@commodity [att.measurement]` (commodity) indicates the substance that is being measured

For example:

```
<measure quantity="40" unit="hogshead"
   commodity="rum">2 score hh rum</measure>
<measure quantity="1" unit="dozen"
   commodity="blooms">1 doz. roses</measure>
<measure quantity="1" unit="count"
   commodity="blooms">a yellow tulip</measure>
```
6  Lists

The element <list> is used to mark any kind of list. A list is a sequence of text items, which may be numbered, bulleted, or arranged as a glossary list. Each item may be preceded by an item label (in a glossary list, this label is the term being defined):

- <list> (list) contains any sequence of items organized as a list.
- <item> (item) contains one component of a list.
- <label> (label) contains any label or heading used to identify part of a text, typically but not exclusively in a list or glossary.

Individual list items are tagged with <item>. The first <item> may optionally be preceded by a <head>, which gives a heading for the list. The numbering of items within the list may be omitted, indicated using the n attribute on each item, or (rarely) tagged as content using the <label> element. The following are all thus equivalent:

```xml
<list>
  <head>A short list</head>
  <item>First item in list.</item>
  <item>Second item in list.</item>
  <item>Third item in list.</item>
</list>
```

```xml
<list>
  <head>A short list</head>
  <item n="1">First item in list.</item>
  <item n="2">Second item in list.</item>
  <item n="3">Third item in list.</item>
</list>
```

```xml
<list>
  <head>A short list</head>
  <label>1</label>
  <item>First item in list.</item>
  <label>2</label>
  <item>Second item in list.</item>
  <label>3</label>
  <item>Third item in list.</item>
</list>
```

The styles should not be mixed in the same list.

A simple two-column table may be treated as a glossary list, tagged <list type="gloss">. Here, each item comprises a term and a gloss, marked with <label> and <item> respectively.

```xml
<list type="gloss">
  <head>Vocabulary</head>
  <label xml:lang="enm">nu</label>
  <item>now</item>
  <label xml:lang="enm">lhude</label>
  <item>loudly</item>
  <label xml:lang="enm">bloweth</label>
  <item>blooms</item>
  <label xml:lang="enm">med</label>
  <item>medow</item>
  <label xml:lang="enm">wude</label>
  <item>wood</item>
  <label xml:lang="enm">awe</label>
  <item>ewe</item>
</list>
```

<!-- <label xml:lang="enm">lhouth</label>
  <item>lows</item>
  <label xml:lang="enm">sterteth</label>
  <item>bounds, frisks</item> -->
Where the internal structure of a list item is more complex, it may be preferable to regard the list as a *table*, for which special-purpose tagging is defined in section 8. **Tables**.

Lists of whatever kind can, of course, nest within list items to any depth required. Here, for example, a glossary list contains two items, each of which is itself a simple list:

```
<list type="gloss">
  <label>EVIL</label>
  <item type="simple">
    <item>I am cast upon a horrible desolate island, void of all hope of recovery.</item>
    <item>I am singled out and separated as it were from all the world to be miserable.</item>
    <item>I am divided from mankind — a solitaire; one banished from human society.</item>
  </item>
  <item type="simple">
    <item>But I am alive; and not drowned, as all my ship’s company were.</item>
    <item>But I am singled out, too, from all the ship’s crew, to be spared from death...</item>
    <item>But I am not starved, and perishing on a barren place, affording no sustenances....</item>
  </item>
</list>
```

Lists of bibliographic items should be tagged using the `<listBibl>` element, described in the next section.

## 7 Bibliographic Citations

It is often useful to distinguish bibliographic citations where they occur within texts being transcribed for research, if only so that they will be properly formatted when the text is printed out. The element `<bibl>` is provided for this purpose. Where the components of a bibliographic reference are to be distinguished, the following elements may be used as appropriate. It is generally useful to distinguish at least those parts (such as the titles of articles, books, and journals) which will need special formatting. The other elements are provided for cases where particular interest attaches to such details:

- `<bibl>` (bibliographic citation) contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged.
- `<author>` (author) in a bibliographic reference, contains the name(s) of an author, personal or corporate, of a work; for example in the same form as that provided by a recognized bibliographic name authority.
7 BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS

<biblScope> (scope of bibliographic reference) defines the scope of a bibliographic reference, for example as a list of page numbers, or a named subdivision of a larger work.

<date> (date) contains a date in any format.

<editor> contains a secondary statement of responsibility for a bibliographic item, for example the name of an individual, institution or organization, (or of several such) acting as editor, compiler, translator, etc.

<publisher> (publisher) provides the name of the organization responsible for the publication or distribution of a bibliographic item.

<pubPlace> (publication place) contains the name of the place where a bibliographic item was published.

<relatedItem> contains or references some other bibliographic item which is related to the present one in some specified manner, for example as a constituent or alternative version of it.

<title> (title) contains a title for any kind of work.

Consider, for example the following editorial note:

He was a member of Parliament for Warwickshire in 1445, and died March 14, 1470 (according to Kittredge, *Harvard Studies* 5. 88ff).

This might be encoded as follows:

He was a member of Parliament for Warwickshire in 1445, and died March 14, 1470 (according to <bibl>
<author>Kittredge</author>,
<title>Harvard Studies</title> 5. 88ff
</bibl>).

The bibliographic elements listed above are particularly useful in a born digital document which contains a bibliography encoded using the <listBibl> element. Entries in the bibliography should be given an identifier, which can then be used as the target of cross references from elsewhere in the document:

<p>Perec citing, amongst others <ref target="#MK_73">Sturm und Drang, 1973</ref>, concludes ...</p>

A <bibl> element may contain simply text, with possibly a few of its components distinguished by tagging, and much use of conventionalized punctuation, as in this example:


Alternatively, each of the components of the bibliographic reference may be clearly distinguished by tagging; in this case there is no requirement for conventionalized punctuation, since the processor will be able to generate this appropriately:

<bibl xml:id="MK73">
<author>Sturm, U.</author>
<author>Drang, F.</author>
<title xml:lang="de" level="m">Musikalische Katastrophe</title>
<pubPlace>Berlin</pubPlace>
</bibl>
The element `<biblFull>` is also provided for convenience in cases where bibliographic citations following a more sophisticated model have been used; it is permitted only in the TEI header. `<biblFull>` (fully-structured bibliographic citation) contains a fully-structured bibliographic citation, in which all components of the TEI file description are present.

`<listBibl>` (citation list) contains a list of bibliographic citations of any kind.

The `<listBibl>` element is used to group lists of bibliographic citations. It may contain a series of `<bibl>` or `<biblFull>` elements.

8 Tables
The following elements are provided for the description of tabular matter, commonly found in many kinds of narrative text. Note that TEI simplePrint provides no sophisticated ways of describing the detailed layout of a table beyond its organization into rows and columns.

`<table>` (table) contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns.

`<row>` (row) contains one row of a table.

`<cell>` (cell) contains one cell of a table.

The `role` attribute may be used on either `<cell>` or `<row>` to indicate the function of a cell, or of a row of cells. Its values should be taken from the following list:

- **data** data cell
- **label** label cell
- **sum** row or column sum data
- **total** table total data

For example, Defoe uses mortality tables like the following in the *Journal of the Plague Year* to show the rise and ebb of the epidemic:

```xml
<p>It was indeed coming on amain, for the burials that same week were in the next adjoining parishes thus:—

<table rows="5" cols="4">
  <row role="data">
    <cell role="label">St. Leonard's, Shoreditch</cell>
    <cell>64</cell>
    <cell>84</cell>
    <cell>119</cell>
  </row>
  <row role="data">
    <cell role="label">St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate</cell>
    <cell>65</cell>
    <cell>105</cell>
    <cell>116</cell>
  </row>
  <row role="data">
    <cell role="label">St. Giles's, Cripplegate</cell>
    <cell>213</cell>
    <cell>421</cell>
    <cell>554</cell>
  </row>
</table>
```

33
This shutting up of houses was at first counted a very cruel and unchristian method, and the poor people so confined made bitter lamentations. . . .

9 Figures and Graphics

Not all the components of a document are necessarily textual. The most straightforward text will often contain diagrams or illustrations, to say nothing of documents in which image and text are inextricably intertwined, or electronic resources in which the two are complementary.

The encoder may simply record the presence of a graphic within the text, possibly with a brief description of its content, and may also provide a link to a digitized version of the graphic, using the following elements:

- `<graphic>` (graphic) indicates the location of a graphic or illustration, either forming part of a text, or providing an image of it.
- `<figure>` (figure) groups elements representing or containing graphic information such as an illustration, formula, or figure.
- `<figDesc>` (description of figure) contains a brief prose description of the appearance or content of a graphic figure, for use when documenting an image without displaying it.

Any textual information accompanying the graphic, such as a heading and/or caption, may be included within the `<figure>` element itself, in a `<head>` and one or more `<p>` elements, as may any text appearing within the graphic itself. It is strongly recommended that a prose description of the image be supplied, as the content of a `<figDesc>` element, for the use of applications which are not able to render the graphic, and to render the document accessible to vision-impaired readers. (Such text is not normally considered part of the document proper.)

The simplest use for these elements is to mark the position of a graphic and provide a link to it, as in this example:

```xml
<pb n="412"/>
<figure>
  <graphic url="images/p412fig.png" width="40%"/>
</figure>
<pb n="413"/>
```

This indicates that the graphic contained by the file `p412fig.png` appears between pages 412 and 413.

The `<graphic>` element can appear anywhere that textual content is permitted, within but not between paragraphs or headings. In the following example, the encoder has decided to treat a specific printer’s ornament as a heading:

```xml
<head>
  <graphic url="http://www.iath.virginia.edu/gants/Ornaments/Heads/hp-ral02.gif"/>
</head>
```

More usually, a graphic will have at least an identifying title, which may be encoded using the `<head>` element, or a number of figures may be grouped together in a particular structure, as in the following example: The `<figure>` element provides a means of wrapping one or more such elements together as a kind of graphic block. It may also include a brief description of the image:
Figure 3: Mr Fezziwig’s Ball: illustration by George Cruikshank from Dickens’ *A Christmas Carol* (1843)
These cases should be carefully distinguished from the case where an encoded text is complemented by a collection of digital images, maintained as a distinct resource. The `facs` attribute may be used to associate any element in an encoded text with a digital facsimile of it. In the simplest case, the `facs` attribute on the `<pb>` element may be used to supply a location for an image file corresponding with that point in the text:

```xml
<figDesc>A Cruikshank engraving showing Mr Fezziwig leading a group of revellers.</figDesc>
<figure>
  <graphic url="images/fezzipic.png"/>
  <head>Mr Fezziwig’s Ball</head>
</figure>
```

This method is only appropriate in the simple case where each digital image file `page1.png` etc. corresponds with a single transcribed and encoded page. If multiple images are provided for each page, or more detailed alignment of image and transcription is required, for example because the image files actually represent double page spreads, more sophisticated mechanisms are needed, as further discussed in §14. **Encoding a Digital Facsimile** below.

10 Analysis

10.1 Orthographic Sentences

Interpretation typically ranges across the whole of a text, with no particular respect to other structural units. A useful preliminary to intensive interpretation is therefore to segment the text into discrete and identifiable units, each of which can then bear a label for use as a sort of canonical reference. To facilitate such uses, these units may not cross each other, nor nest within each other. They may conveniently be represented using the following element:

```xml
<s> (s-unit) contains a sentence-like division of a text.
```

As the name suggests, the `<s>` element is most commonly used (in linguistic applications at least) for marking orthographic sentences, that is, units defined by orthographic features such as punctuation. For example, the passage from *Jane Eyre* discussed earlier might be divided into s-units as follows:

```xml
<div type="chapter" n="38">
  <pb n="474"/>
  <p>
    <s n="001">Reader, I married him.</s>
    <s n="002">A quiet wedding we had: </s>
    <s n="003">he and I, the parson and clerk, were alone present.</s>
    <s n="004">When we got back from church, I went into the kitchen of the manor-house, where Mary was cooking the dinner, and John cleaning the knives, and I said —</s>
  </p>
  <q>
    <s n="005">Mary, I have been married to Mr Rochester this morning.</s>
  </q>
</div>
```
Note that `<s>` elements cannot nest: the beginning of one `<s>` element implies that the previous one has finished. When s-units are tagged as shown above, it is advisable to tag the entire text end-to-end, so that every word in the text being analyzed will be contained by exactly one `<s>` element, whose identifier can then be used to specify a unique reference for it. If the identifiers used are unique within the document, then the `xml:id` attribute might be used in preference to the `n` attribute used in the above example.

10.2 Words and Punctuation

Tokenization, that is, the identification of lexical or non-lexical tokens within a text, is a very common requirement for all kinds of textual analysis, and not an entirely trivial one. The decision as to whether, for example, can't in English or du in French should be treated as one word or two is not simple. Consequently it is often useful to make explicit the preferred tokenization in a marked up text. The following elements are available for this purpose:

- `<w>` (word) represents a grammatical (not necessarily orthographic) word.
- `<c>` (character) represents a character.
- `<pc>` (punctuation character) contains a character or string of characters regarded as constituting a single punctuation mark.

For example, the output from a part of speech tagger might be recorded in TEI simplePrint as follows:

```xml
<s n="1">
  <w ana="#NP0">Marley</w>
  <w ana="#VBD">was</w>
  <w ana="#AJ0">dead</w>
  <pc>:</pc>
  <w ana="#TO0">to</w>
  <w ana="#VBB">begin</w>
  <w ana="#PRP">with</w>
  <pc ana="#SENT">.</pc>
</s>
```

In this example, each token in the input has been decorated with an automatically generated part of speech code, using the `ana` attribute discussed in section 3.7.3. Special Kinds of Linking above. The system has also distinguished between tokens to be treated as words (tagged `<w>`) and tokens considered to be punctuation (tagged `<pc>`). It may also sometimes be useful to distinguish tokens which consist of a single letter or character: the `<c>` element is provided for this purpose.

The `<w>` also provides for each word to be associated with a root form or lemma, either explicitly using the `lemma` attribute, or by reference, using the `lemmaRef` attribute, as in this example:

```xml
...<w ana="#VBD" lemma="be" lemmaRef="http://www.myLexicon.com/be">was</w> ...
```

10.3 General-Purpose Interpretation Elements

The `<w>` element is a specialisation of the `<seg>` element which has already been introduced for use in identifying otherwise unmarked targets of cross references and hypertext links (see
section 3.7. Cross References and Links); it can be used to distinguish any portion of text to which the encoder wishes to assign a user-specified *type* or a unique identifier; it may thus be used to tag textual features for which there is no other provision in the published TEI Guidelines.

For example, the TEI Guidelines provide no apostrophe element to mark parts of a literary text in which the narrator addresses the reader (or hearer) directly. One approach might be to regard these as instances of the `<q>` element, distinguished from others by an appropriate value for the `who` attribute. A possibly simpler, and certainly more general, solution would however be to use the `<seg>` element as follows:

```xml
<seg type="apostrophe">Reader, I married him.</seg> A quiet wedding we had: ...
</seg>
```

The `type` attribute on the `<seg>` element can take any value, and so can be used to distinguish phrase-level phenomena of any kind; it is good practice to record the values used and their significance in the TEI header or in the documentation of the encoding system.

11 Common Attributes

Some attributes are available on many elements, though not on all. These attributes are defined using a TEI attribute class, a concept which is discussed further in the TEI Guidelines. We list here some attribute classes which have been adapted or customized for use in TEI simplePrint.

The elements `<add>`, `<figure>`, `<fw>`, `<label>`, `<note>` and `<stage>` all take the attribute `place` to indicate whereabouts on the page they appear. In TEI simplePrint the possible values for this attribute are limited as indicated below:

- `att.placement` provides attributes for describing where on the source page or object a textual element appears.
- `@place` specifies where this item is placed.

- **above** above the line
- **below** below the line
- **top** at the top of the page
- **top-right** at the top right of the page
- **top-left** at the top left of the page
- **top-centre** at the top center of the page
- **bottom-right** at the bottom right of the page
- **bottom-left** at the bottom left of the page
- **bottom-centre** at the bottom centre of the page
- **bottom** at the foot of the page
- **tablebottom** underneath a table
- **margin-right** in the right-hand margin
- **margin** in the outer margin
margin-inner in the inner margin
margin-left in the left-hand margin
opposite on the opposite, i.e. facing, page
overleaf on the other side of the leaf
overstrike superimposed on top of the current context
end at the end of the volume
divend at the end of the current division
parend at the end of the current paragraph
inline within the body of the text
inspace in a predefined space, for example left by an earlier scribe
block formatted as an indented paragraph

The elements `<add>`, `<am>`, `<corr>`, `<date>`, `<del>`, `<ex>`, `<expan>`, `<gap>`, `<name>`, `<reg>`, `<space>`, `<subst>`, `<supplied>`, `<time>` and `<unclear>` all use the attribute `unit` to indicate the units in which the size of the feature concerned is expressed. In TEI simplePrint the possible values for this attribute are limited as indicated below:

```xml
<att.dimensions>
  @unit names the unit used for the measurement
</att.dimensions>
```

chars characters
lines lines
pages pages
words words
\text{cm} centimetres
\text{mm} millimetres
\text{in} inches

Very many TEI elements take the value `type` (see the specification for `att.typed` for a full list). In most cases, no constraint is placed on the possible values for this attribute. In the case of the element `<name>` however, the possible values for this attribute are limited as indicated below:

```xml
<name>
  @type characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient
classification scheme or typology.
</name>
```

person person
forename forename
surname surname
\text{personGenName} generational name component
12 Composite and Floating Texts

A composite text, like a simple text, has an optional front and back matter. In between however, instead of a single body, it contains one or more discrete texts, each with its own optional front and back matter. The following elements are provided to handle composite texts of various kinds.

<group> (group) contains the body of a composite text, grouping together a sequence of distinct texts (or groups of such texts) which are regarded as a unit for some purpose, for example the collected works of an author, a sequence of prose essays, etc.

-floatingText> (floating text) contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, which interrupts the text containing it at any point and after which the surrounding text resumes.

<teiCorpus> (TEI corpus) contains the whole of a TEI encoded corpus, comprising a single corpus header and one or more <TEI> elements, each containing a single text header and a text.

A typical example might be an anthology containing several distinct works, or any other kind of collection, encoded using an overall structure like this:

```xml
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <!--[ header information for the composite ]-->
  </teiHeader>
  <text>
    <front>
      <!--[ front matter for the composite ]-->
    </front>
    <group>
      <text>
        <front>
          <!--[ front matter of first text ]-->
        </front>
        <body>
          <!--[ body of first text ]-->
        </body>
        <back>
          <!--[ back matter of first text ]-->
        </back>
      </text>
      <text>
        <front>
          <!--[ front matter of second text]-->
        </front>
        <body>
          <!--[ body of second text ]-->
        </body>
      </text>
    </group>
  </text>
</TEI>
```
A different kind of composite text occurs when one text is embedded within another, as for
example in the Arabian Nights or similar collections of stories, or in other cases where one
narrative is interrupted by another. The element <floatingText> may be preferred to encode
such materials as the following:

The Gentleman having finish'd his Story, Galecia waited on him to the
Stairs-head; 
and at her return, casting her Eyes on the Table, she saw lying there an old dirty
rumpled Book, and found in it the following story:

The King graciously pardoned the Knight; Richard was kindly receiv'd into his
Convent, and all things went on in good order: But from hence came the
Proverb, We
must not strike <hi>Robert</hi> for <hi>Richard</hi>

By this time Galecia's Maid brought up her Supper; after which she cast her Eyes
again on the foresaid little Book, where she found the following Story ....

Note that there is only a single TEI header for composite texts of either kind, since the
assumption is that the composite is at some level describable as a single work. However, it is
also possible to define a composite of complete TEI texts, each with its own TEI header. Such
a collection is known as a TEI corpus, and must itself have a TEI header:

<teiCorpus xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
<teiHeader>
</teiHeader>
<TEI>
<teiHeader>
</teiHeader>
</text>
</TEI>
</TEI>
It is also possible to create a composite of corpora – that is, one <teiCorpus> element may contain many nested <teiCorpus> elements rather than many nested <TEI> elements, to any depth considered necessary.

13 Front and Back Matter

13.1 Front Matter

For many purposes, particularly in older texts, the preliminary material such as title pages, prefatory epistles, etc., may provide very useful additional linguistic or social information. The TEI Guidelines provide a set of recommendations for distinguishing the textual elements most commonly encountered in front matter, which are summarized here.

13.1.1 Title Page

The start of a title page should be marked with the element <titlePage>. All text contained on the page should be transcribed and tagged with the appropriate element from the following list:

- <docTitle> (document title) contains the title of a document, including all its constituents, as given on a title page.
- <titlePart> (title part) contains a subsection or division of the title of a work, as indicated on a title page.
- <byline> (byline) contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or end of the work.
- <docAuthor> (document author) contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page (often but not always contained in a byline).
- <docDate> (document date) contains the date of a document, as given on a title page or in a dateline.
- <docImprint> (document imprint) contains the imprint statement (place and date of publication, publisher name), as given (usually) at the foot of a title page.
- <epigraph> (epigraph) contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, appearing at the start or end of a section or on a title page.

Typeface distinctions should be marked with the rendition attribute when necessary, as described above though a very detailed description of the letter spacing and sizing used in ornamental titles is not easily done. Changes of language should be marked by appropriate use of the xml:lang attribute or the <foreign> element, as necessary. Names of people, places, or organizations, may be tagged using the <name> element wherever they appear if no other more specific element is available.

Two example title pages follow:
13.1 Front Matter

13.1.1 Title Page

```
<titlePage>
<docTitle>
  <titlePart type="main">PARADISE REGAIN'D. A POEM in IV BOOKS</titlePart>
  To which is added <title>SAMSON AGONISTES</title>.
</docTitle>
<byline>The Author <docAuthor>JOHN MILTON</docAuthor>
</byline>
<docImprint>
  <name>LONDON</name>, Printed by <name>J.M.</name> for <name>John Starkey</name> at the <name>Mitre</name> in <name>Fleetstreet</name>, near <name>Temple-Bar</name>.
</docImprint>
<docDate>MDCLXXI</docDate>
</titlePage>
```

As elsewhere, the ref attribute may be used to link a name with a canonical definition of the entity being named. For example:

```
<byline>By <docAuthor>
  <name ref="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agnes_Strickland">Agnes Strickland</name>
</docAuthor>
</byline>
```

13.1.2 Prefatory Matter

Major blocks of text within the front matter should be marked using `<div>` elements; the following suggested values for the `type` attribute may be used to distinguish various common types of prefatory matter:

- **preface** A foreword or preface addressed to the reader in which the author or publisher explains the content, purpose, or origin of the text.
- **dedication** A formal offering or dedication of a text to one or more persons or institutions by the author.
- **abstract** A summary of the content of a text as continuous prose.
ack A formal declaration of acknowledgment by the author in which persons and institutions are thanked for their part in the creation of a text.

contents A table of contents, specifying the structure of a work and listing its constituents. The  element should be used to mark its structure.

frontispiece A pictorial frontispiece, possibly including some text.

Where other kinds of prefatory matter are encountered, the encoder is at liberty to invent other values for the type attribute.

13.1.3 Liminal Elements
All text divisions, whether in front matter or elsewhere, may begin and end with one or more components which we term liminal elements, because they begin or end the division. A typical example is a heading or title of some kind which should be tagged using the  element; but there are many other possibilities:

<solute> (salutation) contains a salutation or greeting prefixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text, or the salutation in the closing of a letter, preface, etc.

<signed> (signature) contains the closing salutation, etc., appended to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text.

<byline> (byline) contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or end of the work.

<dateline> (dateline) contains a brief description of the place, date, time, etc. of production of a letter, newspaper story, or other work, prefixed or suffixed to it as a kind of heading or trailer.

<argument> (argument) contains a formal list or prose description of the topics addressed by a subdivision of a text.

<cit> (cited quotation) contains a quotation from some other document, together with a bibliographic reference to its source. In a dictionary it may contain an example text with at least one occurrence of the word form, used in the sense being described, or a translation of the headword, or an example.

<imprimatur> (imprimatur) contains a formal statement authorizing the publication of a work, sometimes required to appear on a title page or its verso.

<opener> (opener) groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a preliminary group at the start of a division, especially of a letter.

<closer> (closer) groups together salutations, datelines, and similar phrases appearing as a final group at the end of a division, especially of a letter.

<postscript> contains a postscript, e.g. to a letter.

As an example, the beginning and end of the dedication to Milton’s *Comus* might be marked up as follows:

```xml
<div type="dedication">
  <head>To the Right Honourable <name>JOHN Lord Viscount BRACLY</name>, Son and Heir apparent to the Earl of Bridgewater, &c.</head>
  <salute>MY LORD,</salute>
  <p>This <hi>Poem</hi>, which receiv’d its first occasion of Birth from your Self, and others of your Noble Family .... and as in this representation your attendant <name>Thyrsis</name>, so now in all reall expression</p>
  <signed>
    <name>H. LAWES.</name>
  </signed>
</div>
```
13.2 Back Matter

13.2.1 Structural Divisions of Back Matter

Because of variations in publishing practice, back matter can contain virtually any of the elements listed above for front matter, and the same elements should be used where this is so. Additionally, back matter may contain the following types of matter within the `<back>` element. Like the structural divisions of the body, these should be marked as `<div>` elements, and distinguished by the following suggested values of the `type` attribute:

- **appendix** An ancillary self-contained section of a work, often providing additional but in some sense extra-canonical text.

- **glossary** A list of terms associated with definition texts (glosses): this should be encoded as a `<list type="gloss">` element.

- **notes** A section in which textual or other kinds of notes are gathered together.

- **bibliogr** A list of bibliographic citations: this should be encoded as a `<listBibl>`.

- **index** Any form of pre-existing index to the work

- **colophon** A statement appearing at the end of a book describing the conditions of its physical production.

13.2.2 Specialized Front and Back Matter

TEI simplePrint also provides elements for some additional components of front or back matter which are characteristic of particular kinds of text, in particular old play texts. These often include lists of dramatis personae and notes about the setting of a play, for which the following elements are provided:

- `<castList>` (cast list) contains a single cast list or dramatis personae.
- `<castItem>` (cast list item) contains a single entry within a cast list, describing either a single role or a list of non-speaking roles.
- `<castGroup>` (cast list grouping) groups one or more individual `<castItem>` elements within a cast list.
- `<role>` (role) contains the name of a dramatic role, as given in a cast list.
- `<roleDesc>` (role description) describes a character’s role in a drama.
- `<actor>` contains the name of an actor appearing within a cast list.
- `<set>` (setting) contains a description of the setting, time, locale, appearance, etc., of the action of a play, typically found in the front matter of a printed performance text (not a stage direction).

Note that these elements are intended for use in marking up cast lists and setting notes as they appear in a source document. They are not intended for use when marking up definitive lists of the different roles identified in a play, except in so far as that may have been their original purpose.

The following example shows one way of encoding the last part of Shakespeare’s *Tempest*, as printed in the first folio:
Epilogue, spoken by Prospero.

Now my Charmes are all ore-throwne,
And what strength I have’s mine owne
As you from crimes would pardon’d be,
Let your Indulgence set me free.

Exit

The Scene, an un-inhabited Island.

Names of the Actors.

Alonso, K. of Naples
Sebastian, his Brother.
Prospero, the right Duke of Millaine.

etc etc etc

FINIS

14 Encoding a Digital Facsimile

The following elements may be used to encode a text represented by a collection of digital images, either alone or in conjunction with a textual transcription.

<facsimile> contains a representation of some written source in the form of a set of images rather than as transcribed or encoded text.

<surface> defines a written surface as a two-dimensional coordinate space, optionally grouping one or more graphic representations of that space, zones of interest within that space, and transcriptions of the writing within them.

<zone> defines any two-dimensional area within a <surface> element.

As mentioned in section 9. Figures and Graphics above, a TEI simplePrint document may reference a set of page images, alone, or in combination with a transcription. For ease of management, it is strongly recommended that the <graphic> elements representing those page images be grouped together within a <facsimile> element, as in the following example:

<facsimile>
<graphic url="page1.png" xml:id="pg1"/>
<graphic url="page2.png" xml:id="pg2"/>
</facsimile>

If a transcription is supplied in addition, the xml:id values can be used to align the page breaks within it with the relevant image, rather than using the URL given on the <graphic> element.

<text>
<!-- ... -->
<pb facs="#page1"/>
<!-- text contained on page 1 -->
<pb facs="#page2"/>
<!-- text contained on page 2 -->
<!-- ... -->
</text>
The `<surface>` element is useful in two situations: when it is desired to group different images of the same page, for example of different resolutions; and when it is desired to align parts of a page image with parts of a transcription. The `<zone>` element is used to define (and hence provide an identifier for) the location of a part of an image with reference to the surface on which it appears.

In this example, a thumbnail and a high resolution image are associated with the same surface:

```xml
<facsimile>
  <surface>
    <graphic xml:id="page1T" url="thumbs/page1.png"/>
    <graphic xml:id="page1" url="page1.png"/>
  </surface>
</facsimile>
```

In this example, the `<head>` element in the transcription is aligned with the top half of a square image:

```xml
<facsimile>
  <surface ulx="1" uly="1" lrx="4" lry="4">
    <graphic url="page1.png" xml:id="page1"/>
    <zone xml:id="topHalfP1" ulx="1" uly="1" lrx="2" lry="4"/>
  </surface>
</facsimile>
```

A more detailed explanation of the use of these attributes and other associated elements is given in the full TEI Guidelines.

## 15 The Electronic Title Page

Every TEI text has a header which provides information analogous to that provided by the title page of printed text. The header is introduced by the element `<teiHeader>` and has four major parts:

- `<fileDesc>` (file description) contains a full bibliographic description of an electronic file.
- `<encodingDesc>` (encoding description) documents the relationship between an electronic text and the source or sources from which it was derived.
- `<profileDesc>` (text-profile description) provides a detailed description of non-bibliographic aspects of a text, specifically the languages and sublanguages used, the situation in which it was produced, the participants and their setting.
- `<revisionDesc>` (revision description) summarizes the revision history for a file.

A corpus or collection of texts with many shared characteristics may have one header for the corpus and individual headers for each component of the corpus. In this case the `type` attribute indicates the type of header. `<teiHeader type="corpus">` introduces the header for corpus-level information.

Some of the header elements contain running prose which consists of one or more `<p>`s. Others are grouped:
• Elements whose names end in *Stmt* (for statement) usually enclose a group of elements recording some structured information.

• Elements whose names end in *Decl* (for declaration) enclose information about specific encoding practices.

• Elements whose names end in *Desc* (for description) contain a prose description.

### 15.1 The File Description

The `<fileDesc>` element is mandatory. It contains a full bibliographic description of the file with the following elements:

- `<titleStmt>` (title statement) groups information about the title of a work and those responsible for its content.
- `<editionStmt>` (edition statement) groups information relating to one edition of a text.
- `<extent>` (extent) describes the approximate size of a text stored on some carrier medium or of some other object, digital or non-digital, specified in any convenient units.
- `<publicationStmt>` (publication statement) groups information concerning the publication or distribution of an electronic or other text.
- `<seriesStmt>` (series statement) groups information about the series, if any, to which a publication belongs.
- `<notesStmt>` (notes statement) collects together any notes providing information about a text additional to that recorded in other parts of the bibliographic description.
- `<sourceDesc>` (source description) describes the source(s) from which an electronic text was derived or generated, typically a bibliographic description in the case of a digitized text, or a phrase such as “born digital” for a text which has no previous existence.

A minimal TEI header has the following structure:

```xml
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>
      <!-- [ bibliographic description of the digital resource ] -->
    </titleStmt>
    <publicationStmt>
      <!-- [ information about how the resource is distributed ] -->
    </publicationStmt>
    <sourceDesc>
      <!-- [ information about the sources from which the digital resource is derived ] -->
    </sourceDesc>
  </fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
```

#### 15.1.1 The Title Statement

The following elements can be used in the `<titleStmt>` to provide information about the title of a work and those responsible for its content:

- `<title>` (title) contains a title for any kind of work.
- `<author>` (author) in a bibliographic reference, contains the name(s) of an author, personal or corporate, of a work; for example in the same form as that provided by a recognized bibliographic name authority.
- `<respStmt>` (statement of responsibility) supplies a statement of responsibility for the intellectual content of a text, edition, recording, or series, where the specialized elements for authors, editors, etc. do not suffice or do not apply. May also be used to
encode information about individuals or organizations which have played a role in
the production or distribution of a bibliographic work.

The title of a digital resource derived from a non-digital original may be similar to that
of its source but should be distinct from it, for example: [title of source]: TEI XML
edition or A machine readable version of: [title of source]

The generic <respStmt> element may be used to indicate any kind of responsibility, ranging
from a funder or sponsor to an illustrator or editor. It contains the following subcomponents:

- <resp> (responsibility) contains a phrase describing the nature of a person’s intellectual
  responsibility, or an organization’s role in the production or distribution of a work.
- <name> (name, proper noun) contains a proper noun or noun phrase.

Example:

```
<titleStmt>
  <title>Two stories by Edgar Allen Poe</title>
  <author>Poe, Edgar Allen (1809-1849)</author>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>TEI encoding</resp>
    <name>James D. Benson</name>
  </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>Funding</resp>
    <name>Getty Foundation</name>
  </respStmt>
</titleStmt>
```

15.1.2 The Edition Statement

The <editionStmt> groups information relating to one edition of the digital resource (where
dition is used as elsewhere in bibliography), and may include the following elements:

- <edition> (edition) describes the particularities of one edition of a text.
- <respStmt> (statement of responsibility) supplies a statement of responsibility for the
  intellectual content of a text, edition, recording, or series, where the specialized
  elements for authors, editors, etc. do not suffice or do not apply. May also be used to
  encode information about individuals or organizations which have played a role in
  the production or distribution of a bibliographic work.

Example:

```
<editionStmt>
  <edition n="U2">Third draft, substantially revised <date>1987</date>
</edition>
</editionStmt>
```

Determining exactly what constitutes a new edition of an electronic text is left to the encoder.

15.1.3 The Extent Statement

The <extent> statement describes the approximate size of the digital resource.

Example:

```
<extent>15 Mb
</extent>
```

15.1.4 The Publication Statement

The <publicationStmt> is mandatory. It may contain a simple prose description or groups of
the elements described below:
(publisher) provides the name of the organization responsible for the publication or distribution of a bibliographic item.

(distributor) supplies the name of a person or other agency responsible for the distribution of a text.

At least one of these elements must be present, unless the entire publication statement is in prose. The following elements may occur within them:

(publication place) contains the name of the place where a bibliographic item was published.

(address) contains a postal address, for example of a publisher, an organization, or an individual.

(address line) contains one line of a postal address.

(identifier) supplies any form of identifier used to identify some object, such as a bibliographic item, a person, a title, an organization, etc. in a standardized way.

(availability) supplies information about the availability of a text, for example any restrictions on its use or distribution, its copyright status, any licence applying to it, etc.

contains information about a licence or other legal agreement applicable to the text.

(date) contains a date in any format.

Example:

```xml
<publicationStmt>
  <publisher>University of Victoria Humanities Computing and Media Centre</publisher>
  <pubPlace>Victoria, BC</pubPlace>
  <date>2011</date>
  <availability status="restricted">
    <licence target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/">
      Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License
    </licence>
  </availability>
</publicationStmt>
```

15.1.5 Series and Notes Statements

The (seriesStmt) element groups information about the series, if any, to which a publication belongs. It may contain (title), (idno), or (respStmt) elements.

The (notesStmt), if used, contains one or more (note) elements which contain a note or annotation. Some information found in the notes area in conventional bibliography has been assigned specific elements in the TEI scheme.

15.1.6 The Source Description

The (sourceDesc) is a mandatory element which records details of the source or sources from which the computer file is derived. It may contain simple prose or a bibliographic citation, using one or more of the following elements:

(bibliographic citation) contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged.

(citation list) contains a list of bibliographic citations of any kind.

Examples:

```xml
<sourceDesc>
  <bibl>The first folio of Shakespeare, prepared by Charlton Hinman (The Norton
```
15.2 The Encoding Description

The `<encodingDesc>` element specifies the methods and editorial principles which governed the transcription of the text. Its use is highly recommended. It may be prose description or may contain more specialized elements chosen from the following list:

- `<projectDesc>` (project description) describes in detail the aim or purpose for which an electronic file was encoded, together with any other relevant information concerning the process by which it was assembled or collected.
- `<samplingDecl>` (sampling declaration) contains a prose description of the rationale and methods used in selecting texts, or parts of a text, for inclusion in the resource.
- `<editorialDecl>` (editorial practice declaration) provides details of editorial principles and practices applied during the encoding of a text.
- `<tagsDecl>` (tagging declaration) provides detailed information about the tagging applied to a document.
- `<refsDecl>` (references declaration) specifies how canonical references are constructed for this text.
- `<listPrefixDef>` (list of prefix definitions) contains a list of definitions of prefixing schemes used in `teidata.pointer` values, showing how abbreviated URIs using each scheme may be expanded into full URIs.
- `<prefixDef>` (prefix definition) defines a prefixing scheme used in `teidata.pointer` values, showing how abbreviated URIs using the scheme may be expanded into full URIs.
- `<classDecl>` (classification declarations) contains one or more taxonomies defining any classificatory codes used elsewhere in the text.
- `<charDecl>` (character declarations) provides information about nonstandard characters and glyphs.

15.2.1 Project Description and Sampling Declaration

Examples of `<projectDesc>` and `<samplingDecl>`:

```xml
<encodingDesc>
  <projectDesc>
    <p>Texts collected for use in the Claremont Shakespeare Clinic, June 1990. </p>
  </projectDesc>
</encodingDesc>
```
15.2.2 Editorial Declarations

The `<editorialDecl>` contains a prose description of the practices used when encoding the text. Typically this description should cover such topics as the following, each of which may conveniently be given as a separate paragraph:

- **correction** how and under what circumstances corrections have been made in the text.
- **normalization** the extent to which the original source has been regularized or normalized.
- **quotation** what has been done with quotation marks in the original – have they been retained or replaced by entity references, are opening and closing quotes distinguished, etc.
- **hyphenation** what has been done with hyphens (especially end-of-line hyphens) in the original – have they been retained, replaced by entity references, etc.
- **segmentation** how has the text been segmented, for example into sentences, tone-units, graphemic strata, etc.
- **interpretation** what analytic or interpretive information has been added to the text.

Example:

```xml
<editorialDecl>
  <p>The part of speech analysis applied throughout section 4 was added by hand and has not been checked.</p>
  <p>Errors in transcription controlled by using the WordPerfect spelling checker.</p>
  <p>All words converted to Modern American spelling using Webster's 9th Collegiate dictionary.</p>
</editorialDecl>
```

The full TEI Guidelines provide specialized elements for each of the topics above; these are not however included in TEI simplePrint.

15.2.3 Tagging Declaration

When it does not consist simply of a prose description, the `<tagsDecl>` element may contain a number of more specialized elements providing additional information about how the document concerned has been marked up. The following elements may be used:

- `<rendition>` (rendition) supplies information about the rendition or appearance of one or more elements in the source text.
- `<namespace>` (namespace) supplies the formal name of the namespace to which the elements documented by its children belong.
- `<tagUsage>` (element usage) documents the usage of a specific element within a specified document.

Here is a simple example, showing how these elements may be used. It indicates the number of times the elements `<hi>` and `<title>` from the TEI namespace have been used in the document. It also documents how the way that the source document was originally printed has been represented using TEI tagging:
The `<rendition>` elements here contain fragments expressed in the W3C standard Cascading Stylesheets language (CSS). Their function here is to associate the particular styles concerned with an identifier (for example `rend-bo`) which can then be pointed to from elsewhere within the document by means of the `rendition` attribute mentioned in section 3.5.1, *Changes of Typeface*, etc. above. To indicate, for example, that a particular name in the document was rendered in a bold font it might be tagged `<name rendition="#rend-bo">`. The `selector` attribute used in the preceding example is used to indicate once for all a default rendition value to be associated with several elements: in this example, unless otherwise indicated, it is assumed that the content of each `<hi>` and each `<title>` element was originally rendered using an italic font.

For TEI simplePrint, a large set of such rendition definitions has been predefined. The encoder is not therefore required to supply any detailed declarations, but can refer to the predefined list using the following list:

- **simple:allcaps** all capitals
- **simple:blackletter** black letter or gothic typeface
- **simple:bold** bold typeface
- **simple:bottombraced** marked with a brace under the bottom of the text
- **simple:boxed** border around the text
- **simple:centre** centred text
- **simple:cursive** cursive typeface
- **simple:display** block display
- **simple:doublestrikethrough** strikethrough with double line
- **simple:doubleunderline** underlined with double line
- **simple:dropcap** initial letter larger or decorated
- **simple:float** floated out of main flow
- **simple:hyphen** with a hyphen here (e.g. in line break)
- **simple:justify** justified text
- **simple:italic** italic typeface
- **simple:larger** larger type
- **simple:left** aligned to the left or left-justified
simple:leftbraced  marked with a brace on the left side of the text
simple:letterspace  larger-than-normal spacing between letters, usually for emphasis
simple:literal  fixed-width typeface, spacing preserved
simple:normalizedstyle  upright shape and default weight of typeface
simple:normalizedweight  normal typeface weight
simple:right  aligned to the right or right-justified
simple:rightbraced  marked with a brace to the right of the text
simple:rotateleft  rotated to the left
simple:rotateright  rotated to the right
simple:smallcaps  small caps
simple:smaller  smaller type
simple:strikethrough  strikethrough
simple:subscript  subscript
simple:superscript  superscript
simple:topbraced  marked with a brace above the text
simple:typewriter  fixed-width typeface, like typewriter
simple:underline  underlined with single line
simple:wavyunderline  underlined with wavy line

The simple: prefix used here must be mapped to a location at which the full rendition declaration can be found, by default the XML source of the present document. Full details of the way these elements may be used are provided in the relevant section of the TEI Guidelines (http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/HD.html#HD57).

15.2.4 Reference, Prefix, and Classification Declarations
The <refsDecl> element is used to document the way in which any standard referencing scheme built into the encoding works. In its simplest form, it consists of prose description.
Example:

```
<refsDecl>
  <p>The @n attribute on each <div> element contains the canonical reference for each division in the form XX.yyy where XX is the book number in roman numeral and yyy is the section number in arabic.</p>
  <p>Milestone tags refer to the edition of 1830 as E30 and that of 1850 as E50.</p>
</refsDecl>
```

The <listPrefixDef> element contains one or more <prefixDef> elements, each defining a prefix which has been used to abbreviate references to other documents, for example as the value of a target or other pointing attribute. The definition provides information about how the prefix can be translated automatically into a full URL, as in the following example:
In this case, a pointer value in the form `psn:MDH` would be translated to \texttt{http://www.example.com/personography.xml#MDH}.

The `<classDecl>` element groups together definitions or sources for any descriptive classification schemes or *taxonomies* used by other parts of the header. These schemes may be defined in a number of different ways, using one or more of the following elements:

- `<taxonomy>` (taxonomy) defines a typology either implicitly, by means of a bibliographic citation, or explicitly by a structured taxonomy.
- `<bibl>` (bibliographic citation) contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged.
- `<category>` (category) contains an individual descriptive category, possibly nested within a superordinate category, within a user-defined taxonomy.
- `<catDesc>` (category description) describes some category within a taxonomy or text typology, either in the form of a brief prose description or in terms of the situational parameters used by the TEI formal `<textDesc>`.

In the simplest case, the taxonomy may be defined by a bibliographic reference, as in the following example:

```
<taxonony xml:id="LC-SH">
  <bibl>Library of Congress Subject Headings</bibl>
</taxonomy>
```

Alternatively, or in addition, the encoder may define a special purpose classification scheme, as in the following example:

```
<taxonomy xml:id="B">
  <bibl>Brown Corpus</bibl>
  <category xml:id="B.A">
    <catDesc>Press Reportage</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="B.A1">
    <catDesc>Daily</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="B.A2">
    <catDesc>Sunday</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="B.A3">
    <catDesc>National</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="B.A4">
    <catDesc>Provincial</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="B.A5">
    <catDesc>Political</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="B.A6">
    <catDesc>Sports</catDesc>
  </category>
```

55
Linkage between a particular text and a category within such a taxonomy is made by means of the \texttt{catRef} element within the \texttt{textClass} element, as described in the next section.

15.2.5 The character declaration

As mentioned in section 5.2, \textit{Formulae, Codes, and Special Characters} above, the element \texttt{g} is used to indicate the presence of a nonstandard character or glyph in a transcription, and to reference a definition or description of it in the Header. These definitions are provided by means of the following specialised elements given within the \texttt{charDecl} component of the \texttt{encodingDesc}:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{char} (character) provides descriptive information about a character.
  \item \texttt{glyph} (character glyph) provides descriptive information about a character glyph.
  \item \texttt{desc} (description) contains a short description of the purpose, function, or use of its parent element, or when the parent is a documentation element, describes or defines the object being documented.
  \item \texttt{mapping} (character mapping) contains one or more characters which are related to the parent character or glyph in some respect, as specified by the \texttt{type} attribute.
\end{itemize}

For example, the alchemical symbol for air might be encoded where it appears in a text using a \texttt{g} element, whose ref attribute might have a value \#air to link to the following simple definition for the symbol concerned:

\begin{verbatim}
<char xml:id="air">
  <unicodeProp name="Name" value="ALCHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR AIR"/>
  <mapping type="standard"/>
</char>
\end{verbatim}

Further details of these and related elements are provided in section \url{http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/WD.html#D25-20} of the TEI Guidelines.

15.3 The Profile Description

The \texttt{profileDesc} element gathers together information about various descriptive aspects of a text. It has the following optional components:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{creation} (creation) contains information about the creation of a text.
  \item \texttt{abstract} contains a summary or formal abstract prefixed to an existing source document by the encoder.
  \item \texttt{particDesc} (participation description) describes the identifiable speakers, voices, or other participants in any kind of text or other persons named or otherwise referred to in a text, edition, or metadata.
  \item \texttt{settingDesc} (setting description) describes the setting or settings within which a language interaction takes place, or other places otherwise referred to in a text, edition, or metadata.
\end{itemize}
(language usage) describes the languages, sublanguages, registers, dialects, etc. represented within a text.

(text classification) groups information which describes the nature or topic of a text in terms of a standard classification scheme, thesaurus, etc.

The <creation> element documents where a work was created, even though it may not have been published or recorded there:

Example:

```xml
<creation>
  <date when="1992-08">August 1992</date>
  <name type="place">Taos, New Mexico</name>
</creation>
```

The <abstract> element may be used to provide a brief summary or abstract of the document concerned. It is most usually applied to texts born digital:

```xml
<profileDesc>
  <abstract>
    <p>This paper is a draft studying various aspects of using the TEI as a reference serialization framework for LMF. Comments are welcome to bring this to a useful document for the community.</p>
  </abstract>
</profileDesc>
```

The <particDesc> element is used to list descriptive information about the real or fictional participants in a text, for example the characters in a novel or a play. It contains at least one <listPerson> element, which contains individual <person> elements.

(list of persons) contains a list of descriptions, each of which provides information about an identifiable person or a group of people, for example the participants in a language interaction, or the people referred to in a historical source.

(person) provides information about an identifiable individual, for example a participant in a language interaction, or a person referred to in a historical source.

For example:

```xml
<profileDesc>
  <particDesc>
    <listPerson>
      <person xml:id="OPI">
        <p><name>Dr Opimian</name>: named for the famous Roman fine wine.</p>
      </person>
      <person xml:id="GRM">
        <p><name>Mr Gryll</name>: named for the mythical Gryllus, one of Ulysses' sailors transformed by Circe into a pig, who argues that he was happier in that state than as a man.</p>
      </person>
    </listPerson>
  </particDesc>
</profileDesc>
```

In the same way, the <settingDesc> element can be used to list descriptive information about the real or fictional places mentioned in a text. It contains at least one <listPlace> element, which contains individual <place> elements.
(list of places) contains a list of places, optionally followed by a list of relationships (other than containment) defined amongst them.

(place) contains data about a geographic location

For example:

```xml
<profileDesc>
  <settingDesc>
    <ListPlace>
      <head>Houses mentioned in <title>Pride and Prejudice</title></head>
      <place xml:id="NETF1">
        <p><name>Netherfield Park</name>: home of the Bingleys</p>
      </place>
      <place xml:id="PEMB1">
        <p><name>Pemberley</name>: home of Mr Darcy</p>
      </place>
    </ListPlace>
  </settingDesc>
</profileDesc>
```

The full TEI Guidelines provide a rich range of additional elements to define more structured information about persons and places; these are not however available in TEI Simple.

The `<langUsage>` element is useful where a text contains many different languages. It may contain `<language>` elements to document each particular language used:

```
  <language ident="fr-CA" usage="60">Québecois</language>
  <language ident="en-CA" usage="20">Canadian Business English</language>
  <language ident="en-GB" usage="20">British English</language>
```

The `<textClass>` element classifies a text. This may be done with reference to a classification system locally defined by means of the `<classDecl>` element, or by reference to some externally defined established scheme such as the Universal Decimal Classification. Texts may also be classified using lists of keywords, which may themselves be drawn from locally or externally defined control lists. The following elements are used to supply such classifications:

```
  <classCode> (classification code) contains the classification code used for this text in some standard classification system.
  <catRef> (category reference) specifies one or more defined categories within some taxonomy or text typology.
  <keywords> (keywords) contains a list of keywords or phrases identifying the topic or nature of a text.
```

The simplest way of classifying a text is by means of the `<classCode>` element. For example, a text with classification 410 in the Universal Decimal Classification might be documented as follows:

```
  <classCode scheme="http://www.udc.org">410</classCode>
```
When a classification scheme has been locally defined using the `<taxonomy>` element discussed in the preceding subsection, the `<catRef>` element should be used to reference it. To continue the earlier example, a work classified in the Brown Corpus as Press reportage - Sunday and also as Religion might be documented as follows:

```xml
<catRef target="#B.A3 #B.D"/>
```

The element `<keywords>` contains one or more keywords or phrases identifying the topic or nature of a text, each tagged as a `<term>`. As usual, the attribute `scheme` identifies the source from which these terms are taken. For example, if the LC Subject Headings are used, following declaration of that classification system in a `<taxonomy>` element as above:

```xml
<textClass>
  <keywords scheme="#LCSH">
    <term>English literature</term>
    <term>History and criticism</term>
    <term>Data processing.</term>
  </keywords>
</textClass>
```

Multiple classifications may be supplied using any of the mechanisms described in this section.

### 15.4 Other forms of metadata

The TEI header was one of the first attempts to provide a full range of metadata elements, but it is by no means the only standard now used for this purpose. To facilitate the management of large digital collections and to simplify interoperability of TEI and non-TEI resources, the following element may be found useful:

`<xenoData>` (non-TEI metadata) provides a container element into which metadata in non-TEI formats may be placed.


### 15.5 The Revision Description

The `<revisionDesc>` element provides a change log in which each significant change made to a text may be recorded. It is always the last element in a `<teiHeader>` and contains the following elements:

- `<change>` (change) documents a change or set of changes made during the production of a source document, or during the revision of an electronic file.
- `<listChange>` groups a number of change descriptions associated with either the creation of a source text or the revision of an encoded text.

Each `<change>` element contains a brief description of a significant change. The attributes `when` and `who` may be used to identify when the change was carried out and the person responsible for it.

It is good practice (but not required) to group changes together within a `<listChange>` element.

Example:
16 The Simple Processing Model

Unlike most other TEI customizations, TEI simplePrint includes documentation of the intended processing associated with the majority of elements. As noted above, the TEI provides components such as the rendition attribute to indicate the appearance of particular parts of a document in the non-digital source from which it is derived. With TEI simplePrint, it is also possible to indicate how in general an element should be processed, in particular its intended appearance when processed for display on a screen or on paper. This ability derives from a number of capabilities recently added to the TEI architecture for the specification of processing, which were developed as part of the project that defined the TEI simplePrint schema.

The key feature of this Processing Model is a notation that allows the encoder to associate each element with one or more categories, which we call its behaviours. In addition, the Processing Model indicates how the element should be rendered, possibly differently in differing circumstances, using the W3C Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) mentioned above. It is consequently much easier to develop processors for documents conforming to TEI simplePrint, since the complexity of the task is much reduced.

Twenty-five different behaviours are currently defined by the TEI Processing Model. Their names indicate informally the categorization concerned, and should be readily comprehensible for most programmers. The following table indicates the TEI simplePrint elements associated with each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour</th>
<th>Used by</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alternate-choice date</td>
<td></td>
<td>support display of alternative visualizations, for example by displaying the preferred content, by displaying both in parallel, or by toggling between the two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anchor</td>
<td></td>
<td>create an identifiable anchor point in the output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>addrLine argument back body byline closer dateline div docTitle epigraph figure floatingText formula front fw group head imprimatur l lg listBibl note opener postscript q quote role roleDesc salute signed sp speaker spGrp stage titlePage titlePart trailer</td>
<td>create a block structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>create the body of a document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>cb lb pb</td>
<td>create a line, column, or page break according to the value of type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cell</td>
<td>cell</td>
<td>create a table cell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
show the content, with an indication of the source
start a new output document
show a character by looking up reference to a chardesc at the given URI
if URL is present, use it to display graphic, else display a placeholder image
creates a heading
generate list according to type
creates inline element out of content if there’s something in <outputRendition>, use that formatting; otherwise just show text of selected content


### 17 The TEI simplePrint schema

Like other TEI customizations, TEI simplePrint is defined by reference to the TEI Guidelines. The following reference documentation provides formal specifications for each element, model class, attribute class, macro and datatype it uses. These concepts are further explained in the TEI Guidelines.

Specifications are provided here for each component which has been modified for inclusion in TEI simplePrint. Almost every textual element has been modified, if only to include a processing model component. Note that the cross references included in these specifications are to the section of the full TEI Guidelines where the subject is treated, and not to sections of the present document.

61
17. Elements

<TEI> (TEI document) contains a single TEI-conformant document, combining a single
TEI header with one or more members of the model.resource class. Multiple <TEI>
elements may be combined within a <TEI> (or <teiCorpus>) element. [4. Default
Text Structure 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]

Module textstructure
Attributes • att.global
   – @xml:id
   – @n
   – @xml:lang
   – @xml:base
   – @xml:space
   – att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
   – att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
   – att.global.analytic
      * @ana
   – att.global.facs
      * @facs
   – att.global.responsibility
      * @cert
      * @resp
   – att.global.source
      * @source
• att.typed
   – @type
   – @subtype

Member of model.describedResource
Contained by
core: teiCorpus
textstructure: TEI
May contain
header: teiHeader
textstructure: TEI text
transcr: facsimile

Note This element is required. It is customary to specify the TEI namespace
http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0 on it, for example: <TEI version="4.4.0" xml:lang="it"
xmns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">.
Example
The shortest TEI Document Imaginable

First published as part of TEI P2, this is the P5 version using a namespace.

No source: this is an original work.

This is about the shortest TEI document imaginable.

Example

A TEI Document containing four page images

Unpublished demonstration file.

No source: this is an original work.

Content model

Schematron <sch:ns prefix="tei" uri="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"/>

Schematron <sch:ns prefix="xs" uri="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"/>

Schematron <sch:ns prefix="rng" uri="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"/>

Schematron <sch:ns prefix="rna" uri="http://relaxng.org/ns/compatibility/annotations/1.0"/>

Schematron <sch:ns prefix="sch" uri="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"/>

Schematron <sch:ns prefix="sch1x" uri="http://www.ascc.net/xml/schematron"/>
Schema Declaration

```xml
<element TEI
  {       
    att.global.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    ( teiHeader, ( ( model.resource+, TEI* ) | TEI+ ) )
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="document"/>
```

<ab> (anonymous block) contains any component-level unit of text, acting as a container for phrase or inter level elements analogous to, but without the same constraints as, a paragraph. [16.3. Blocks, Segments, and Anchors]

Module linking

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.typed
The `<ab>` element may be used at the encoder’s discretion to mark any component-level elements in a text for which no other more specific appropriate markup is defined. Unlike paragraphs, `<ab>` may nest and may use the `type` and `subtype` attributes.

Example

```xml
<div type="book" n="Genesis">
  <div type="chapter" n="1">
    <ab>In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.</ab>
    <ab>And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.</ab>
    <ab>And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.</ab>
  </div>
</div>
```
Schematron  <sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:l or ancestor::tei:lg) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText | parent::tei:figure | parent::tei:note )"> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level divisions such as p or ab, unless ab is a child of figure or note, or is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.abContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element ab{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  att.fragmentable.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  macro.abContent}
```

Processing Model  <model behaviour="paragraph"/>

<abbr> (abbreviation) contains an abbreviation of any sort. 3.6.5. Abbreviations and Their Expansions]

Module core

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
@type (type) allows the encoder to classify the abbreviation according to some convenient typology.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include: suspension (suspension) the abbreviation provides the first letter(s) of the word or phrase, omitting the remainder.

contraction (contraction) the abbreviation omits some letter(s) in the middle.

brevigraph the abbreviation comprises a special symbol or mark.

superscription (superscription) the abbreviation includes writing above the line.

acronym (acronym) the abbreviation comprises the initial letters of the words of a phrase.

title (title) the abbreviation is for a title of address (Dr, Ms, Mr, ...)

organization (organization) the abbreviation is for the name of an organization.

geographic (geographic) the abbreviation is for a geographic name.
header: idno
linking: anchor seg
tagdocs: code
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme

character data

Example

```
<choice>
  <expan>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</expan>
  <abbr cert="low">NorATO</abbr>
  <abbr cert="high">NATO</abbr>
  <abbr cert="high" xml:lang="fr">OTAN</abbr>
</choice>
```

Example

```
<choice>
  <abbr>SPQR</abbr>
  <expan>senatus populusque romanorum</expan>
</choice>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element abbr
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type { text }?,
  macro.phraseSeq
}
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

**abstract** contains a summary or formal abstract prefixed to an existing source document by the encoder. [2.4.4. Abstracts]

Module header

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
<abstract>

Member of model.profileDescPart

Contained by header: profileDesc

May contain core: list listBibl p

ingures: table

linking: ab

amesdates: listPerson listPlace

Note This element is intended only for cases where no abstract is available in the original source. Any abstract already present in the source document should be encoded as a <div> within the <front>, as it should for a born-digital document.

Example

<profileDesc>
  <abstract resp="#LB">
    <p>Good database design involves the acquisition and deployment of skills which have a wider relevance to the educational process. From a set of more or less instinctive rules of thumb a formal discipline or “methodology” of database design has evolved. Applying that methodology can be of great benefit to a very wide range of academic subjects: it requires fundamental skills of abstraction and generalisation and it provides a simple mechanism whereby complex ideas and information structures can be represented and manipulated, even without the use of a computer. </p>
  </abstract>
</profileDesc>

Content model

<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.pLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.listLike"/>
    <elementRef key="listBibl"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element abstract {
```

69
\texttt{att.global.attributes,}
\texttt{( model.pLike | model.listLike | listBibl )+}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.global}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{xml:id}
      \item \texttt{@n}
      \item \texttt{xml:lang}
      \item \texttt{xml:base}
      \item \texttt{xml:space}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.global.rendition}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{rendition}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.global.linking}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{corresp}
      \item \texttt{next}
      \item \texttt{prev}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.global.analytic}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{ana}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.global.facs}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{facs}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.global.responsibility}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{cert}
      \item \texttt{resp}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.global.source}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{source}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \texttt{att.canonical}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \texttt{ref}
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{@sex} specifies the sex of the actor.
\textit{Status} Optional
\textit{Datatype} 1–∞ occurrences of \texttt{teidata.sex} separated by whitespace
\textit{Note} Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, or may refer to an external standard.

\texttt{@gender} specifies the gender of the actor.
\textit{Status} Optional
\textit{Datatype} 1–∞ occurrences of \texttt{teidata.gender} separated by whitespace
\textit{Note} Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.
This element should be used only to mark the name of the actor as given in the source. Chapter 13. Names, Dates, People, and Places discusses ways of marking the components of names, and also of associating names with biographical information about a person.

Example

```xml
<castItem>
  <role>Mathias</role>
  <roleDesc>the Burgomaster</roleDesc>
  <actor ref="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Irving">Mr. Henry Irving</actor>
</castItem>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element actor
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.canonical.attributes,
  attribute sex { list { + } }?,
  attribute gender { list { + } }?,
  macro.phraseSeq
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

(addition) contains letters, words, or phrases inserted in the source text by an author, scribe, or a previous annotator or corrector. [3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions]
17 THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

- @xml:base
- @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.transcriptional
  - @status
  - @cause
  - @seq
- att.editLike
- att.written
  * @hand

- att.placement
  - @place

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

- att.dimensions
  - @unit
  - @quantity
  - @extent
  - @scope

Member of model.linePart model.pPart.transcriptional

Contained by

analysis: pc sw

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item l label lg measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear
drama: actor castItem role roleDesc
defigures: cell
header: change distributor edition extent licence
linking: ab seg
May contain

In a diplomatic edition attempting to represent an original source, the `<add>` element should not be used for additions to the current TEI electronic edition made by editors or encoders. In these cases, either the `<corr>` or `<supplied>` element are recommended.

In a TEI edition of a historical text with previous editorial emendations in which such additions or reconstructions are considered part of the source text, the use of `<add>` may be appropriate, dependent on the editorial philosophy of the project.

Example

The story I am going to relate is true as to its main facts, and as to the consequences <add place="above">of these facts</add> from which this tale takes its title.

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element add
{
  att.global.attributes, 
  att.transcriptional.attributes, 
  att.placement.attributes, 
  att.typed.attributes, 
  att.dimensions.attributes, 
  macro.paraContent}
```
<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition>color: green; text-decoration: underline;</outputRendition>
</model>

<addrLine> (address line) contains one line of a postal address.  

Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.  

3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and 

Reprint Information

**Module** core

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
    - `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    - `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    - `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    - `@cert`
    - `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    - `@source`

**Member of** model.addrPart

**Contained by**

core: address

**May contain**

analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address cb choice cit core date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb
measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic term time title

unclear

figures: figure formula

gaiji: g

header: idno

linking: anchor seg
tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText
Addresses may be encoded either as a sequence of lines, or using any sequence of component elements from the `model.addrPart` class. Other non-postal forms of address, such as telephone numbers or email, should not be included within an `<address>` element directly but may be wrapped within an `<addrLine>` if they form part of the printed address in some source text.

Example

```xml
<address>
  <addrLine>Computing Center, MC 135</addrLine>
  <addrLine>P.O. Box 6998</addrLine>
  <addrLine>Chicago, IL</addrLine>
  <addrLine>60680 USA</addrLine>
</address>
```

Example

```xml
<addrLine>
  <ref target="tel:+1-201-555-0123">(201) 555 0123</ref>
</addrLine>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element addrLine { att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block">
  <outputRendition>white-space: nowrap;</outputRendition>
</model>
```

`<address>` (address) contains a postal address, for example of a publisher, an organization, or an individual. [3.6.2. Addresses 2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc. 3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information]
May contain

Example When a schema includes the names and dates module more specific elements such as country or settlement would be preferable over generic <name>:
<address>
  <street>via Marsala 24</street>
  <postCode>40126</postCode>
  <settlement>Bologna</settlement>
  <country>Italy</country>
</address>

Example

<address>
  <addrLine>Computing Center, MC 135</addrLine>
  <addrLine>P.O. Box 6998</addrLine>
  <addrLine>USA</addrLine>
</address>

Example

<address>
  <country key="FR"/>
  <settlement type="city">Lyon</settlement>
  <postCode>69002</postCode>
  <district type="arrondissement">IIème</district>
  <district type="quartier">Perrache</district>
  <street>
    <num>30</num>, Cours de Verdun
  </street>
</address>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.addrPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element address
{
  att.global.attributes,
  ( model.global*, ( model.addrPart, model.global* )+ )
}
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="block">
  <outputRendition>margin-top: 2em; margin-left: 2em; margin-right: 2em; margin-bottom: 2em;</outputRendition>
</model>
```
<anchor> (anchor point) attaches an identifier to a point within a text, whether or not it corresponds with a textual element. [8.4.2. Synchronization and Overlap] [16.5. Correspondence and Alignment]

Module linking

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

Member of model.milestone

Contained by

analysis: abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope cit corr date del editor email
expan foreign head hi item l label lg listBibl measure name note num orig p
pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castGroup castItem castList role roleDesc set

figures: cell figure table

header: change classCode distributor edition extent language licence

linking: ab seg

docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group imprimatur
opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart trailer

transcr: fw subst supplied surface zone

verse: rhyme

May contain Empty element
<argument>

Note On this element, the global xml:id attribute must be supplied to specify an identifier for the point at which this element occurs within a document. The value used may be chosen freely provided that it is unique within the document and is a syntactically valid name. There is no requirement for values containing numbers to be in sequence.

Example

```xml
<s>The anchor is here<anchor xml:id="A234"/>re somewhere.</s>
<s>Help me find it.<ptr target="#A234"/>
</s>
```

Content model

```xml
<content> <empty/></content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element anchor { att.global.attributes, att.typed.attributes, empty }
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="anchor">
<param name="id" value="@xml:id"/>
</model>
```

<argument> (argument) contains a formal list or prose description of the topics addressed by a subdivision of a text. 

4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions

4.6. Title Pages

Module textstructure

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

Member of model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Example

<argument>
  <l>With sighs and tears her love he doth desire,</l>
  <l>Since Cupid hath his senses set on fire;</l>
  <l>His torment and his pain to her he shews,</l>
  <l>With all his protestations and his vows:</l>
  <l>At last she yields to grant him some relief,</l>
  <l>And make him joyful after all his grief.</l>
</argument>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <classRef key="model.headLike"/>
    </alternate>
    <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.common"/>
      <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element argument {
  att.global.attributes,
  ( ( model.global | model.headLike )* , ( model.common, model.global* )+ )
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block">
  <outputRendition>margin-bottom: 0.5em;</outputRendition>
```
(author) in a bibliographic reference, contains the name(s) of an author, personal or corporate, of a work; for example in the same form as that provided by a recognized bibliographic name authority. [3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors 2.2.1. The Title Statement]

Module core

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- **att.naming**
  - @role
  - @nymRef

- **att.canonical**
  * @ref

- **att.datable**
  - @period
  - att.datable.w3c
    * @when
    * @notBefore
    * @notAfter
    * @from
    * @to
@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.  

Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron  <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">
  <sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0">  
  @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>

Member of model.respLike

Contained by

core: bibl

header: editionStmt titleStmt

May contain

analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expand foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic term time title unclear

figures: figure formula

gaiji: g

header: idno

linking: anchor seg

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Note Particularly where cataloguing is likely to be based on the content of the header, it is advisable to use a generally recognized name authority file to supply the content for this element. The attributes key or ref may also be used to reference canonical information about the author(s) intended from any appropriate authority, such as a library catalogue or online resource.

In the case of a broadcast, use this element for the name of the company or network responsible for making the broadcast.

Where an author is unknown or unspecified, this element may contain text such as Unknown or Anonymous. When the appropriate TEI modules are in use, it may also contain detailed tagging of the names used for people, organizations or places, in particular where multiple names are given.

Example

<author>British Broadcasting Corporation</author>
<author>La Fayette, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, comtesse de (1634–1693)</author>
<author>Anonymous</author>
<author>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</author>
<author>
<persName>Beaumont, Francis</persName>

and
Schematron  <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">  <sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0">  @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>  </sch:rule>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element author
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.naming.attributes,
  att.datable.attributes,
  attribute calendar { list { + } }?,
  macro.phraseSeq
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model predicate="ancestor::teiHeader" behaviour="omit"/>
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

<availability> (availability) supplies information about the availability of a text, for example any restrictions on its use or distribution, its copyright status, any licence applying to it, etc. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]

Module header

 Attributes
 - att.global
   - @xml:id
   - @n
   - @xml:lang
   - @xml:base
   - @xml:space
   - att.global.rendition
     * @rendition
   - att.global.linking
     * @corresp
     * @next
     * @prev
@status (status) supplies a code identifying the current availability of the text.

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** teidata.enumerated

**Legal values are:**

- **free** (free) the text is freely available.
- **unknown** (unknown) the status of the text is unknown.
- **restricted** (restricted) the text is not freely available.

**Member of** model.biblPart model.publicationStmtPart.detail

**Contained by**

- **core:** bibl
- **header:** publicationStmt

**May contain**

- **core:** p
- **header:** licence
- **linking:** ab

**Note** A consistent format should be adopted

**Example**

```xml
<availability status="restricted">
  <p>Available for academic research purposes only.</p>
</availability>

<availability status="free">
  <p>In the public domain</p>
</availability>

<availability status="restricted">
  <p>Available under licence from the publishers.</p>
</availability>
```

**Example**

```xml
<availability>
  <licence target="http://opensource.org/licenses/MIT">
  <p>The MIT License applies to this document.</p>
  <p>Copyright (C) 2011 by The University of Victoria</p>
  <p>Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the "Software"), to deal in the Software without restriction, including without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish, distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to permit persons to whom the Software is furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:</p>
</licence>
```
The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all copies or substantial portions of the Software.

THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS", WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NONINFRINGEMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="1"
    maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.availabilityPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.pLike"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element availability
{
  att.global.attributes,
  attribute status { "free" | "unknown" | "restricted" }?,
  ( model.availabilityPart | model.pLike )+
}
```

(back matter) contains any appendixes, etc. following the main part of a text.

Because cultural conventions differ as to which elements are grouped as back matter and which as front matter, the content models for the `<back>` and `<front>` elements are identical.

Example

```xml
<back>
  <div type="appendix">
    <head>The Golden Dream or, the Ingenuous Confession</head>
    <p>TO shew the Depravity of human Nature, and how apt the Mind is to be misled by Trinkets and false Appearances, Mrs. Two-Shoes does acknowledge, that after she became rich, she had like to have been, too fond of Money</p>
  </div>
  <div type="epistle">
    <head>A letter from the Printer, which he desires may be inserted</head>
    <salute>Sir.</salute>
    <p>I have done with your Copy, so you may return it to the Vatican, if you please;</p>
  </div>
  <div type="advert">
    <head>The Books usually read by the Scholars of Mrs Two-Shoes are these and are sold at Mr Newbery's at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Church-yard.</head>
    <list>...<list>
```
<item n="1">The Christmas Box, Price 1d.</item>
<item n="2">The History of Giles Gingerbread, 1d.</item>
<!-- ... -->
<item n="42">A Curious Collection of Travels, selected from the Writers of all Nations, 10 Vol, Pr. bound 1l.</item>
</list>
</div>
<div type="advert">
<head>
By the KING's Royal Patent, Are sold by J. NEWBERY, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard.</head>
<list>
<!-- ... -->
<item n="1">Dr. James's Powders for Fevers, the Small-Pox, Measles, Colds, &c. 2s. 6d</item>
<item n="2">Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 1s.</item>
<!-- ... -->
</list>
</div>
</back>

Content model

<content>
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.frontPart"/>
<classRef key="model.pLike.front"/>
<classRef key="model.pLike"/>
<classRef key="model.listLike"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.frontPart"/>
<classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</sequence>
</alternate>
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<classRef key="model.divLike"/>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.frontPart"/>
<classRef key="model.divLike"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</sequence>
</alternate>
<sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
<classRef key="model.divBottomPart"/>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.divBottomPart"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</sequence>
</content>
<sequence>
</content>

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element back
{
  att.global.attributes,
  (
    model.frontPart | model.pLike.front | model.pLike | model.listLike | model.global )*,
    ( model.div1Like,
      ( model.frontPart | model.divLike | model.global )* ) |
      ( model.divLike, ( model.frontPart | model.divLike | model.global )* )
  ),
  ( model.divBottomPart, ( model.divBottomPart | model.global )* )?
}
```

Processing Model `<model behaviour="block"/>

<bibl> (bibliographic citation) contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged. [3.12.1. Methods of Encoding Bibliographic References and Lists of References 2.2.7. The Source Description 15.3.2. Declarable Elements]

Module core

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - **att.global.rendition**
    * @rendition
  - **att.global.linking**
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - **att.global.analytic**
    * @ana
  - **att.global.facs**
    * @facs
  - **att.global.responsibility**
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - **att.global.source**
Content model

### bibl

* @source

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

- att.sortable
  - @sortKey

- att.docStatus
  - @status

**Member of** model.biblLike model.biblPart

**Contained by**
- core:
  - add bibl cit corr del desc head hi item listBibl note orig p q quote ref reg relatedItem sic stage title unclear
- drama:
  - castList set
- figures:
  - cell figDesc figure
- header:
  - change licence rendition sourceDesc tagUsage taxonomy
- linking:
  - ab seg
- namesdates:
  - person place
- textstructure:
  - argument body div docEdition epigraph imprimatur postscript salute signed titlePart trailer
d
- transcr:
  - supplied
- verse:
  - rhyme

**May contain**
- analysis:
  - c pc s w
- core:
  - abbr add address author bibl biblScope cb choice corr date del editor email expan foreign gap hi lb measure milestone name num orig pb pubPlace publisher q ref reg relatedItem respStmt rs sic term time title unclear
- figures:
  - figure
gaiji:
  - g
- header:
  - availability distributor edition extent idno
- linking:
  - anchor seg
tagdocs:
  - code
- transcr:
  - fw subst supplied
c

**Note** Contains phrase-level elements, together with any combination of elements from the model.biblPart class

**Example**

```xml
<epigraph>
  <bibl>Deut. Chap. 5.</bibl>
  <q>11 Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vaine, for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſſe which shall take his name in vaine.</q>
</epigraph>
```

*Schematron* `<sch:assert test="child::* or child::text()[normalize-space()]" role="ERROR"> Element "<sch:name/>" may not be empty. </sch:assert>`
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <TextNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.highlighted"/>
    <classRef key="model.pPart.data"/>
    <classRef key="model.pPart.edit"/>
    <classRef key="model.segLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.ptrLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.biblPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element bibl {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  att.docStatus.attributes,
  (text | model.gLike | model.highlighted | model.pPart.data | model.pPart.edit | model.segLike | model.ptrLike | model.biblPart | model.global)*
}
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model predicate="parent::listBibl"
  behaviour="listItem"/>
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

**<biblFull>** (fully-structured bibliographic citation) contains a fully-structured bibliographic citation, in which all components of the TEI file description are present.

[3.12.1. Methods of Encoding Bibliographic References and Lists of References 2.2. The File Description 2.2.7. The Source Description 15.3.2. Declarable Elements]

**Module header**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`  
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`  
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
Example

<br> <sourceDesc>
  <biblFull>
    <titleStmt>
      <title>Buxom Joan of Lymas's love to a jolly sailor: or, The maiden's choice: being love for love again. To an excellent new play-house tune.</title>
      <author>Congreve, William, 1670-1729.</author>
    </titleStmt>
    <extent>1 sheet ([1] p.) : music.</extent>
    <publicationStmt>
      <publisher>printed for P[hilip]. Brooksby, at the Golden-ball, in Pye-corner..</publisher>
      <pubPlace>London: :</pubPlace>
      <date>[between 1693-1695]</date>
    </publicationStmt>
    <notesStmt>
      <note>Attributed to William Congreve by Wing.</note>
      <note>Date of publication and publisher's name from Wing.</note>
    </notesStmt>
  </biblFull>
</sourceDesc>
Verse: "A soldier and a sailer ..."</note>
Printed in two columns.</note>
Reproduction of original in the British Library.</note>

\begin{verbatim}
<notesStmt>
</biblFull>
</sourceDesc>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Content model}

\begin{verbatim}
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<elementRef key="titleStmt"/>
<elementRef key="editionStmt" minOccurs="0"/>
<elementRef key="extent" minOccurs="0"/>
<elementRef key="publicationStmt"/>
<elementRef key="seriesStmt" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<elementRef key="notesStmt" minOccurs="0"/>
</sequence>
<elementRef key="sourceDesc" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<elementRef key="fileDesc"/>
<elementRef key="profileDesc"/>
</sequence>
</alternate>
</content>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Schema Declaration}

\begin{verbatim}
element biblFull
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  att.docStatus.attributes,
  
  ( 
    titleStmt,
    editionStmt?,
    extent?,
    publicationStmt,
    seriesStmt*,
    notesStmt?
  ),
  sourceDesc*
  
} | ( fileDesc, profileDesc )
\end{verbatim}
(scope of bibliographic reference) defines the scope of a bibliographic reference, for example as a list of page numbers, or a named subdivision of a larger work. [3.12.2.5. Scopes and Ranges in Bibliographic Citations]

Module core
Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.citing
  - @unit
  - @from
  - @to

Member of model.imprintPart

Contained by

core: bibl
header: seriesStmt

May contain

analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic term time title unclear

figures: figure formula

figures: figure formula

header: idno
linking: anchor seg
tagdocs: code
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme
c

character data

Note When a single page is being cited, use the from and to attributes with an identical value. When no clear endpoint is provided, the from attribute may be used without to; for example a citation such as p. 3ff might be encoded <biblScope from="3">p. 3ff</biblScope>.

It is now considered good practice to supply this element as a sibling (rather than a child) of <imprint>, since it supplies information which does not constitute part of the imprint.

Example

```
<biblScope>pp 12–34</biblScope>
<biblScope unit="page" from="12" to="34"/>
<biblScope unit="volume">II</biblScope>
<biblScope unit="page">12</biblScope>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element biblScope
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.citing.attributes,
  macro.phraseSeq
}
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

<body> (text body) contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter. [4. Default Text Structure]
Example

Nu scylun hergan hefaenricaes uard

metudæs maecti end his modgidanc

uerc uuldurfadur sue he uundra gihuaes

etci dryctin or astelidæ

he aerist scop aelda barnum

heben til hrofe haleg scepen.

tha middungeard moncynnæs uard

etci dryctin æfter tiadæ

firum foldu frea allmectig

primo cantauit Cædmon istud carmen.
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
    <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
  </alternate>
</sequence>

<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
    <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
  </alternate>
</sequence>

<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <elementRef key="schemaSpec"/>
      <classRef key="model.common"/>
    </alternate>
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</sequence>

<sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</sequence>

<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</sequence>

<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.divBottom"/>
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</sequence>
</alternate>
</sequence>
</content>

Schema Declaration
element body
{
  att.global.attributes,
  ( model.global*,
    ( model.divTop, ( model.global | model.divTop )* )?,
    ( model.divGenLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )?,
    ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+ |
    ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+ |
    ( ( schemaSpec | model.common ), model.global* )+,
    ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+ |
    ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+ |
    ( ( schemaSpec | model.common ), model.global* )+,
    ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+ |
    ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+ |
  )?,
  ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
}

Processing Model

```
<modelSequence>
  <model behaviour="index">
    <param name="type" value="'toc'"/>
  </model>
  <model behaviour="block"/>
</modelSequence>
```

(byline) contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or end of the work. [4.2.2. Openers and Closers 4.5. Front Matter]

Module textstructure

Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs

97
Note The byline on a title page may include either the name or a description for the document’s author. Where the name is included, it may optionally be tagged using the <docAuthor> element.

Example

```xml
<byline>Written by a CITIZEN who continued all the while in London. Never made publick before.</byline>
```

Example

```xml
<byline>Written from her own MEMORANDUMS</byline>
```

Example

```xml
<byline>By George Jones, Political Editor, in Washington</byline>
```
Schema Declaration

```
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <textNode/>
  <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
  <elementRef key="docAuthor"/>
  <classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

`<model behaviour="block"/>`

Processing Model

<character> represents a character. [17.1. Linguistic Segment Categories]

**Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    - @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    - @corresp
    - @next
    - @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    - @ana
  - att.global.facs
    - @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    - @cert
    - @resp
  - att.global.source
    - @source

- **att.segLike**
  - @function
  - att.metrical
* @rhyme
  - att.fragmentable
* @part

  • att.typed
    - @type
    - @subtype
  • att.notated
    - @notation

Member of model.linePart model.segLike

Contained by

  analysis: p cs w
  core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del editor email expan foreign
    head hi item l label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref
    reg rs sic speaker stage term time unclear
  drama: actor castItem role roleDesc
  figures: cell
  header: change distributor edition extent licence
  linking: ab seg
  textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint
    imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer
  transcr: fw supplied zone
  verse: rhyme

May contain

gaiji: g
  character data

Note Contains a single character, a <g> element, or a sequence of graphemes to be
treated as a single character. The type attribute is used to indicate the function of
this segmentation, taking values such as letter, punctuation, or digit etc.

Example

<phr>
  <c>M</c>
  <c>O</c>
  <c>A</c>
  <w>doth</w>
  <w>sway</w>
  <w>my</w>
  <w>life</w>
</phr>

Content model

<content> <macroRef key="macro.xtext"/></content>

Schema Declaration

  element c
  {
    att.global.attributes, 
    att.segLike.attributes, 
    att.typed.attributes, 
    att.notated.attributes, 
    macro.xtext}
<castGroup> (cast list grouping) groups one or more individual <castItem> elements within a cast list. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]

Module drama

Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

Contained by: castGroup, castList
May contain: cb, gap, head, lb, milestone, note, pb, roleDesc
figures: figure
linking: anchor
textstructure: trailer
transcr: fw

Note The rend attribute may be used, as here, to indicate whether the grouping is indicated by a brace, whitespace, font change, etc. Note that in this example the role description friends of Mathias is understood to apply to both roles equally.

Example

```xml
<castGroup rend="braced">
  <castItem>
    <role>Walter</role>
    <actor>Mr Frank Hall</actor>
  </castItem>
</castGroup>
```
<castItem>
  <role>Hans</role>
  <actor>Mr F.W. Irish</actor>
</castItem>

<roleDesc>friends of Mathias</roleDesc>
</castGroup>

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <classRef key="model.headLike"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <elementRef key="castItem"/>
    <elementRef key="castGroup"/>
    <elementRef key="roleDesc"/>
  </sequence>
  <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```java
element castGroup
{
  att.global.attributes,
  ( model.global | model.headLike )*,
  ( ( castItem | castGroup | roleDesc ), model.global* )+,
  ( trailer, model.global* )?
}
```

**Processing Model**

```
<model predicate="child::*" behaviour="list">
  <desc>Insert list. </desc>
</model>
```

**<castItem>** (cast list item) contains a single entry within a cast list, describing either a single role or a list of non-speaking roles. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]

*Module* drama
Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.typed
  - @subtype

@type characterizes the cast item.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Legal values are: role the item describes a single role.[Default]

list the item describes a list of non-speaking roles.

Contained by: castGroup, castList

May contain

analysis: abbr add address cb choice cornd date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q ref reg rs sic term time title unclear

drama: actor role roleDesc

figures: figure formula

gaiji: g

header: idno

linking: anchor seg

tagdocs: code

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data
Example

```xml
<castItem>
  <role>Player</role>
  <actor>Mr Milward</actor>
</castItem>
```

Example

```xml
<castItem type="list">Constables, Drawer, Turnkey, etc.</castItem>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <textNode/>
  <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.castItemPart"/>
  <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
  <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element castItem
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type { "role" | "list" }?,
  ( text | model.gLike | model.castItemPart | model.phrase | model.global )*
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="listItem">
  <desc>Insert item, rendered as described in parent list rendition. </desc>
</model>
```

```
castList  (cast list) contains a single cast list or dramatis personae. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]
```

Module drama

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - `@rendition`*
  - `att.global.linking`

```

<castList>
  <castGroup>
    <head rend="braced">Mendicants</head>
    <castItem>
      <role>Aafaa</role>
      <actor>Femi Johnson</actor>
    </castItem>
    <castItem>
      <role>Blindman</role>
      <actor>Femi Osofisan</actor>
    </castItem>
    <castItem>
      <role>Goyi</role>
    </castItem>
  </castGroup>
</castList>
<actor>Wale Ogunyemi</actor>
</castItem>
<castItem>
  <role>Cripple</role>
  <actor>Tunji Oyelana</actor>
</castItem>
</castGroup>
<castItem>
  <role>Si Bero</role>
  <roleDesc>Sister to Dr Bero</roleDesc>
  <actor>Deolo Adedoyin</actor>
</castItem>
<castGroup>
  <castItem>
    <role>Iya Agba</role>
    <actor>Nguba Agolia</actor>
  </castItem>
  <castItem>
    <role>Iya Mate</role>
    <actor>Bopo George</actor>
  </castItem>
</castGroup>
<castItem>
  <role>Dr Bero</role>
  <roleDesc>Specialist</roleDesc>
  <actor>Nat Okoro</actor>
</castItem>
<castItem>
  <role>Priest</role>
  <actor>Gbenga Sonuga</actor>
</castItem>
<castItem>
  <role>The old man</role>
  <roleDesc>Bero's father</roleDesc>
  <actor>Dapo Adelugba</actor>
</castItem>
</castList>

<stage type="mix">The action takes place in and around the home surgery of Dr Bero, lately returned from the wars.</stage>

Content model

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
    </alternate>
    <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.common"/>
      <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
  </sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <elementRef key="castItem"/>
    <elementRef key="castGroup"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
<catDesc>

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element castList
  {att.global.attributes,
   (model.divTop | model.global)*,
   (model.common, model.global*)*,
   ((castItem | castGroup), model.global*)+,
   (model.common, model.global*)*}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model predicate="child::*" behaviour="list" useSourceRendition="true">
  <outputRendition>list-style: ordered;</outputRendition>
</model>
```

<catDesc> (category description) describes some category within a taxonomy or text typology, either in the form of a brief prose description or in terms of the situational parameters used by the TEI formal <textDesc>. [2.3.7. The Classification Declaration]

Module header

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic

107
THE TEI SIMPLERPRINT SCHEMA

* @ana
  – att.global.facs
* @facs
  – att.global.responsibility
* @cert
* @resp
  – att.global.source
* @source

• att.canonical
  – @ref

Contained by: category

May contain:
  core: abbr address choice date email expan foreign hi measure name num q ref rs term
  time title
  header: idno
  tagdocs: code
  transcr: subst

character data

Example

<catDesc>Prose reportage</catDesc>

Example

<catDesc>
  <textDesc n="novel">
    <channel mode="w">print; part issues</channel>
    <constitution type="single"/>
    <derivation type="original"/>
    <domain type="art"/>
    <factuality type="fiction"/>
    <interaction type="none"/>
    <preparedness type="prepared"/>
    <purpose type="entertain" degree="high"/>
    <purpose type="inform" degree="medium"/>
  </textDesc>
</catDesc>

Content model

<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <TextNode/>
    <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.catDescPart"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

Schema Declaration

    element catDesc
    {

<catRef> (category reference) specifies one or more defined categories within some taxonomy or text typology. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]

Module header

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.pointing
  - @targetLang
  - @target
  - @evaluate

@scheme identifies the classification scheme within which the set of categories concerned is defined, for example by a <taxonomy> element, or by some other resource.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

May contain Empty element

Note The scheme attribute needs to be supplied only if more than one taxonomy has been declared.
Example

```xml
<catRef scheme="#myTopics"
    target="#news #prov #sales2"/>
<!-- elsewhere -->
<taxonomy xml:id="myTopics">
    <category xml:id="news">
        <catDesc>Newspapers</catDesc>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="prov">
        <catDesc>Provincial</catDesc>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="sales2">
        <catDesc>Low to average annual sales</catDesc>
    </category>
</taxonomy>
```

Content model

```
<content> <empty/></content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
xml:base
  @xml:id
  @n
  @xml:lang
  @xml:base
  @xml:space
  @rendition
  @corresp
  @next
  @prev
  @ana
  @facs
  @cert
  @resp
```

**<category>** (category) contains an individual descriptive category, possibly nested within a superordinate category, within a user-defined taxonomy. [2.3.7. The Classification Declaration]
Example

```xml
<category xml:id="b1">
  <catDesc>Prose reportage</catDesc>
</category>

Example

```xml
<category xml:id="b2">
  <catDesc>Prose</catDesc>
  <category xml:id="b11">
    <catDesc>journalism</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="b12">
    <catDesc>fiction</catDesc>
    <category xml:id="b11">
      <catDesc>journalism</catDesc>
    </category>
  </category>
</category>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <alternate>
      <elementRef key="catDesc" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <classRef key="model.descLike"/>
        <elementRef key="equiv"/>
        <elementRef key="gloss"/>
      </alternate>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
<cb> (column beginning) marks the beginning of a new column of a text on a multi-column page. [3.11.3. Milestone Elements]

Module core
Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.edition
  - @ed
  - @edRef

- att.spanning
  - @spanTo

- att.breaking
  - @break
Member of model.milestoneLike

Contained by

analysis: w

core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope cit corrm date del editor email
   expand foreign head hi item lg label lg list listBibl measure name note num orig p
   pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castGroup castItem castList role roleDesc set

figures: cell figure table

header: change classCode distributor edition extent language licence

linking: ab seg

namesdates: person

textstructure: argument back body byline closer dateline div docAuthor docDate
   docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group imprimatur
   opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart trailer

transcr: fw subst supplied surface zone

verse: rhyme

May contain Empty element

Note On this element, the global n attribute indicates the number or other value
associated with the column which follows the point of insertion of this <cb>
element. Encoders should adopt a clear and consistent policy as to whether the
numbers associated with column breaks relate to the physical sequence number of
the column in the whole text, or whether columns are numbered within the page.
The <cb> element is placed at the head of the column to which it refers.

Example Markup of an early English dictionary printed in two columns:

<entryFree>
   <form>Well</form>, <sense>a Pit to hold Spring-Water</sense>: <sense>In the Art of <hi rend="italic">War</hi>, a Depth the Miner
sinks into the Ground, to find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines,
or to prepare one</sense>.
</entryFree>

<entryFree>
   <form>Welter</form>, <sense>to wallow</sense>, or <sense>lie groveling</sense>. </entryFree>
   <!-- remainder of column -->
<cb n="2"/>

<entryFree>
   <form>Wey</form>, <sense>the greatest Measure for dry Things,
containing five Chaldron</sense>.
</entryFree>

<entryFree>
   <form>Whale</form>, <sense>the greatest of Sea-Fishes</sense>.
</entryFree>

Content model <content> <empty/></content>

Schema Declaration

```
<cb>
<cb n="n"/>
<entryFree>
   <form>Well</form>, <sense>a Pit to hold Spring-Water</sense>: <sense>In the Art of <hi rend="italic">War</hi>, a Depth the Miner
sinks into the Ground, to find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines,
or to prepare one</sense>.
</entryFree>

<entryFree>
   <form>Welter</form>, <sense>to wallow</sense>, or <sense>lie groveling</sense>. </entryFree>
   <!-- remainder of column -->
<cb n="2"/>

<entryFree>
   <form>Wey</form>, <sense>the greatest Measure for dry Things,
containing five Chaldron</sense>.
</entryFree>

<entryFree>
   <form>Whale</form>, <sense>the greatest of Sea-Fishes</sense>.
</entryFree>
```
Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="break">
  <param name="type" value="column"/>
  <param name="label" value="@n"/>
</model>
```

**<cell>** (cell) contains one cell of a table.  

### Module figures

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`
- `att.tableDecoration`
  - `role`
  - `@rows`
  - `@cols`

*role* (role) indicates the kind of information held in this cell or in each cell of this row.

*Derived from* `att.tableDecoration`

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** `teidata.enumerated`

**Legal values are:**

- `data` data cell [Default]
- `label` label cell
### Contained figures:
- row

### May contain analysis:
- abbr
- add
- address
- bibl
- cb
- choice
- cit
- corr
- date
- del
- desc
- email
- expan
- foreign
- gap
- graphic
- hi
- label
- lb
- lg
- list
- listBibl
- measure
- milestone
- name
- note
- num
- orig
- p
- pb
- q
- quote
- ref
- reg
- rs
- sic
- sp
- stage
- term
- title
- unclear

### Drama:
- castList

### Figures:
- figure
- formula
- table

### Gaiji:
- g

### Header:
- biblFull
- idno

### Linking:
- ab
- anchor
- seg

### Names Dates:
- listPerson
- listPlace

### Tag Docs:
- code

### Text Structure:
- floatingText

### Transcription:
- fw
- subst
- supplied

### Verse:
- rhyme

**Example**

```xml
<row>
  <cell role="label">General conduct</cell>
  <cell role="data">Not satisfactory, on account of his great unpunctuality and inattention to duties</cell>
</row>
```

### Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>
</content>
```

### Schema Declaration

```xml
element cell {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.tableDecoration.attribute.rows,
  att.tableDecoration.attribute.cols,
  attribute role { "data" | "label" | "sum" | "total" }?,
  macro.specialPara}
```

### Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="cell">
  <desc>Insert table cell. </desc>
</model>
```
change> (change) documents a change or set of changes made during the production of a source document, or during the revision of an electronic file. [2.6. The Revision Description 2.4.1. Creation 11.7. Identifying Changes and Revisions]

Module header
Attributes

- att.ascribed
  - @who
- att.datable
  - @period
  - att.datable.w3c
    * @when
    * @notBefore
    * @notAfter
    * @from
    * @to
- att.docStatus
  - @status
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source
- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

Status Optional
Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">
  <sch:assert test="string-length( normalize-space(. ) ) gt 0"/>
  @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the
date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this
<sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>
</sch:rule>

@target (target) points to one or more elements that belong to this change.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Example

<titleStmt>
  <title>... </title>
  <editor xml:id="LDB">Lou Burnard</editor>
  <respStmt xml:id="BZ">
    <resp>copy editing</resp>
    <name>Brett Zamir</name>
  </respStmt>
</titleStmt>

<revisionDesc status="published">
  <change who="#BZ" when="2008-02-02" status="public">Finished chapter 23</change>
  <change who="#BZ" when="2008-01-02" status="draft">Finished chapter 2</change>
</revisionDesc>
Example

```
<profileDesc>
  <creation>
    <listChange>
      <change xml:id="DRAFT1">First draft in pencil</change>
      <change xml:id="DRAFT2" notBefore="1880-12-09">First revision, mostly using green ink</change>
      <change xml:id="DRAFT3" notBefore="1881-02-13">Final corrections as supplied to printer.</change>
    </listChange>
  </creation>
</profileDesc>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
<element change
  att.ascribed.attributes,
  att.datable.attributes,
  att.docStatus.attributes,
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  attribute calendar { list { + } }?,
  attribute target { list { + } }?,
  macro.specialPara}
```

<char> (character) provides descriptive information about a character. [5.2. Markup Constructs for Representation of Characters and Glyphs]

Module gaiji

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`

- `att.global.rendition`
  - `@rendition`

- `att.global.linking`
  - `@corresp`
* @next
* @prev
– att.global.analytic
* @ana
– att.global.facs
* @facs
– att.global.responsibility
* @cert
* @resp
– att.global.source
* @source

Contained by: charDecl
May contain: desc, graphic, note
figures: figure, formula

Example:

```xml
<char xml:id="circledU4EBA">
  <localProp name="Name" value="CIRCLED IDEOGRAPH 4EBA"/>
  <localProp name="daikanwa" value="36"/>
  <unicodeProp name="Decomposition_Mapping" value="circle"/>
  <mapping type="standard"></mapping>
</char>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <elementRef key="unicodeProp"/>
  <elementRef key="unihanProp"/>
  <elementRef key="localProp"/>
  <elementRef key="mapping"/>
  <elementRef key="figure"/>
  <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.descLike"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element char {
  att.global.attributes,
  ( unicodeProp | unihanProp | localProp | mapping | figure | model.graphicLike | model.noteLike | model.descLike )*
}
```
<charDecl> (character declarations) provides information about nonstandard characters and glyphs. [5.2. Markup Constructs for Representation of Characters and Glyphs]

Module gaiji

Attributes

- \textbf{att.global}
  - \texttt{@xml:id}
  - \texttt{@n}
  - \texttt{@xml:lang}
  - \texttt{@xml:base}
  - \texttt{@xml:space}
  - \texttt{att.global.rendition}
    - \texttt{@rendition}
  - \texttt{att.global.linking}
    - \texttt{@corresp}
    - \texttt{@next}
    - \texttt{@prev}
  - \texttt{att.global.analytic}
    - \texttt{@ana}
  - \texttt{att.global.facs}
    - \texttt{@facs}
  - \texttt{att.global.responsibility}
    - \texttt{@cert}
    - \texttt{@resp}
  - \texttt{att.global.source}
    - \texttt{@source}

Member of \texttt{model.encodingDescPart}

Contained by

header: \texttt{encodingDesc}

May contain

core: \texttt{desc}
gaiji: \texttt{char} \texttt{glyph}

Example

```xml
<charDecl>
  <char xml:id="aENL">
    <unicodeProp name="Name" value="LATIN LETTER ENLARGED SMALL A"/>
    <mapping type="standard">a</mapping>
  </char>
</charDecl>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <elementRef key="char"/>
      <elementRef key="glyph"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

\[
\text{element charDecl} \{ \text{att.global.attributes}, (\text{desc?}, (\text{char} | \text{glyph}))+ \}
\]

(\text{choice}) \text{groups} a number of alternative encodings for the same point in a text.

3.5. Simple Editorial Changes

\text{Module core}

\text{Attributes}

- \@xml:id
- \@n
- \@xml:lang
- \@xml:base
- \@xml:space
- \text{att.global.rendition} *\@rendition
- \text{att.global.linking} *\@corresp *\@next *\@prev
- \text{att.global.analytic} *\@ana
- \text{att.global.facst} *\@facs
- \text{att.global.responsibility} *\@cert *\@resp
- \text{att.global.source} *\@source

\text{Member of} \text{model.linePart model.pPart.editorial}

\text{Contained by}

\text{analysis:} pc s w
\text{core:} abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope choice corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear
\text{drama:} actor castItem role roleDesc
\text{figures:} cell figDesc
\text{header:} catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence rendition tagUsage
\text{linking:} ab seg
\text{textstructure:} byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer
Because the children of a `<choice>` element all represent alternative ways of encoding the same sequence, it is natural to think of them as mutually exclusive. However, there may be cases where a full representation of a text requires the alternative encodings to be considered as parallel.

Note also that `<choice>` elements may self-nest.

Where the purpose of an encoding is to record multiple witnesses of a single work, rather than to identify multiple possible encoding decisions at a given point, the `<app>` element and associated elements discussed in section 12.1. The Apparatus Entry, Readings, and Witnesses should be preferred.

**Example** An American encoding of Gulliver’s Travels which retains the British spelling but also provides a version regularized to American spelling might be encoded as follows.

```
<p>Lastly, That, upon his solemn oath to observe all the above articles, the said man-mountain shall have a daily allowance of meat and drink sufficient for the support of <choice>
  <sic>1724</sic>
  <corr>1728</corr>
</choice> of our subjects,
with free access to our royal person, and other marks of our <choice>
  <orig>favour</orig>
  <reg>favor</reg>
</choice>.</p>
```

*Schematron* `<sch:assert test="count(*) > 1" role="ERROR"> Element "<sch:name/>" must have at least two child elements.</sch:assert>`

*Schematron* `<sch:assert test="(tei:corr or tei:sic or tei:expan or tei:abbr or tei:reg or tei:orig) and ((tei:corr and tei:sic) or (tei:expan and tei:abbr) or (tei:reg and tei:orig))" role="ERROR"> Element "<sch:name/>" must have corresponding corr/sic, expand/abbr, reg/orig </sch:assert>`

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="2" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.choicePart"/>
    <elementRef key="choice"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```
element choice { att.global.attributes, ( model.choicePart | choice )+ }
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model output="plain" predicate="sic and corr" behaviour="inline">
  <param name="content" value="corr[1]"/>
</model>
```
(cited quotation) contains a quotation from some other document, together with a bibliographic reference to its source. In a dictionary it may contain an example text with at least one occurrence of the word form, used in the sense being described, or a translation of the headword, or an example.  [3.3.3. Quotation 4.3.1. Grouped Texts 9.3.5.1. Examples]

Module core

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
and the breath of the whale is frequently attended with such an insupportable smell, as to bring on disorder of the brain.</quote>
</cit>
</bibl>
</entry>
Example

<Ka' an yu tsa'a Pedro.</K> <I'm speaking on behalf of Pedro.</I> <Estoy hablando de parte de Pedro.</>

Content model

```
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
<classRef key="model.egLike"/>
<classRef key="model.entryPart"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
<classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>
<classRef key="model.ptrLike"/>
<classRef key="model.attributable"/>
<elementRef key="pc"/>
<elementRef key="q"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element cit
{  
  att.global.attributes,  
  att.typed.attributes,  
  
  model.biblLike | model.egLike | model.entryPart | model.global | model.graphicLike | model.ptrLike | model.attributable | pc | q
}
```

Processing Model

```
<model predicate="child::quote and child::bibl"
behaviour="cit">
<desc>Insert citation </desc>
</model>
```

<classCode> (classification code) contains the classification code used for this text in some standard classification system. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]
-- @xml:base
-- @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

@scheme identifies the classification system in use, as defined by, e.g. a
<taxonomy> element, or some other resource.

Status Required
Datatype teidata.pointer

Content model

<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq.limited"/>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element classCode
{  
  att.global.attributes,  
  attribute scheme { text },  
  macro.phraseSeq.limited}

Example

<classCode scheme="http://www.udc.org">410</classCode>
<classDecl> (classification declarations) contains one or more taxonomies defining any
classificatory codes used elsewhere in the text. [2.3.7. The Classification Declaration
2.3. The Encoding Description]

Module header

Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

Member of model.encodingDescPart

Contained by
header: encodingDesc

May contain
header: taxonomy

Example

```xml
<classDecl>
  <taxonomy xml:id="LCSH">
    <bibl>Library of Congress Subject Headings</bibl>
  </taxonomy>
</classDecl>

<textClass>
  <keywords scheme="#LCSH">
    <term>Political science</term>
    <term>United States -- Politics and government — Revolution, 1775-1783</term>
  </keywords>
</textClass>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <elementRef key="taxonomy" minOccurs="1"/>
</content>
```
<closer> (closer) groups together salutations, datelines, and similar phrases appearing as a final group at the end of a division, especially of a letter. [4.2.2. Openers and Closers 4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]

Module textstructure
Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source
- att.written
  - @hand

Member of model.divBottomPart

Contained by
  core: \[lg\] list
  figures: figure \[table\]

May contain
  analysis: c pc w
  core: abbr add address cb choice corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q ref reg rs sic term time unclear
  figures: figure \[formula\]
Example

```xml
<div type="letter">
  <p>perhaps you will favour me with a sight of it when convenient.</p>
  <closer>
    <salute>I remain, &c. &c.</salute>
    <signed>H. Colburn</signed>
  </closer>
</div>
```

Example

```xml
<div type="chapter">
  <p>&lt;div&gt;...&lt;/div&gt; and his heart was going like mad and yes I said yes I will Yes.&lt;/p&gt;
  <closer>
    <dateline>
      <name type="place">Trieste-Zürich-Paris</name>
      <date>1914–1921</date>
    </dateline>
  </closer>
</div>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <TextNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <elementRef key="signed"/>
    <elementRef key="dateline"/>
    <elementRef key="salute"/>
    <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
<element closer {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  (text
    | model.gLike | signed | dateline | salute | model.phrase | model.global
  )*)
```

Processing Model
<code> contains literal code from some formal language such as a programming language.

### 22.1.1 Phrase Level Terms

**Module tagdocs**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - @rendition
  - `att.global.linking`
    - @corresp
    - @next
    - @prev
  - `att.global.analytic`
    - @ana
  - `att.global.facs`
    - @facs
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    - @cert
    - @resp
  - `att.global.source`
    - @source

**@lang** (formal language) a name identifying the formal language in which the code is expressed

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** `teidata.word`

**Member of** `model.emphLike`

**Contained by**

- analysis:
  - `abbr`
  - `add`
  - `addrLine`
  - `author`
  - `bibl`
  - `biblScope`
  - `corr`
  - `date`
  - `del`
  - `desc`
  - `editor`
  - `email`
  - `expan`
  - `foreign`
  - `head`
  - `item`
  - `label`
  - `measure`
  - `name`
  - `note`
  - `num`
  - `orig`
  - `p`
  - `pubPlace`
  - `publisher`
  - `q`
  - `quote`
  - `ref`
  - `reg`
  - `resp`
  - `rs`
  - `sic`
  - `speaker`
  - `stage`
  - `term`
  - `time`
  - `title`
  - `unclear`

- drama:
  - `actor`
  - `castItem`
  - `role`
  - `roleDesc`

- figures:
  - `cell`
  - `figDesc`

- header:
  - `catDesc`
  - `change`
  - `classCode`
  - `creation`
  - `distributor`
  - `edition`
  - `extent`
  - `language`
  - `licence`
  - `rendition`
  - `tagUsage`
May contain Character data only

Example

```java
<code lang="JAVA"> Size fCheckbox1Size = new Size();
fCheckbox1Size.Height = 500;
fCheckbox1Size.Width = 500;
xCheckbox1.setSize(fCheckbox1Size);
</code>
```

### Content model

```xml
<content> <textNode/></content>
```

### Schema Declaration

```xml
element code { att.global.attributes, attribute lang { text }?, text }
```

### Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition>font-family:monospace</outputRendition>
</model>
```
THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.editLike
- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

Member of model.choicePart model.pPart.transcriptional

Contained by

analysis: pc w

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope choice corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item lg label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

figures: cell

header: change distributor edition extent licence

linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer

transcr: fw supplied

verse: rhyme

May contain

analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap graphic hi ll label lg list listBibl measure milestone name note num orig pb p q quote ref reg rs sic stage term time title unclear

drama: castList

figures: figure formula table

gaiji: g

header: biblFull idno

linking: anchor seg

namesdates: listPerson listPlace

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Example If all that is desired is to call attention to the fact that the copy text has been corrected, <corr> may be used alone:

```
I don't know, Juan. It's so far in the past now — how <corr>can we</corr> prove or disprove anyone's theories?
```

Example It is also possible, using the <choice> and <sic> elements, to provide an uncorrected reading:

```
I don't know, Juan. It's so far in the past now — how <choice>
```
we can prove or disprove anyone's theories?

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element corr
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.editLike.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  macro.paraContent}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model predicate="parent::choice and count(parent::*/*) gt 1"
  behaviour="inline">
  <desc>simple inline, if in parent choice. </desc>
</model>
```

Module header

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
    - `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    - `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`

<creation> (creation) contains information about the creation of a text. 2.4.1. Creation 2.4. The Profile Description
THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

* @fac
  - att.global.responsibility

* @cert
* @resp

- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.datable
  - @period

- att.datable.w3c
  * @when
  * @notBefore
  * @notAfter
  * @from
  * @to

@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron <sch:rule context=”tei:*[@calendar]”>
  <sch:assert test="string-length( normalize-space(.) ) gt 0”>
    @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>

Member of model.profileDescPart

Contained by

header: profileDesc

May contain

core: abbr address choice date email expan foreign hi measure name num q ref rs term time title

header: idno listChange

tagdocs: code

transcr: subst

character data

Note The <creation> element may be used to record details of a text’s creation, e.g. the date and place it was composed, if these are of interest.

It may also contain a more structured account of the various stages or revisions associated with the evolution of a text; this should be encoded using the <listChange> element. It should not be confused with the <publicationStmt> element, which records date and place of publication.

Example

<creation>
  <date>Before 1987</date>
</creation>
Example

<creation>
<date when="1988-07-10">10 July 1988</date>
</creation>

Content model

```xml
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<textNode/>
<classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/>
<elementRef key="listChange"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element creation
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.datable.attributes,
  attribute calendar { list { + } }?,
  ( text | model.limitedPhrase | listChange )*`

<date> (date) contains a date in any format. 3.6.4. Dates and Times 2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc. 2.6. The Revision Description 3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information 15.2.3. The Setting Description 13.4. Dates

Module core

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
```
- `att.global.source`  
  * `@source`

- `att.canonical`  
  - `@ref`

- `att.datable`  
  - `@period`

- `att.datable.w3c`  
  * `@when`
  * `@notBefore`
  * `@notAfter`
  * `@from`
  * `@to`

- `att.calendarSystem`  
  - `@calendar`

- `att.editLike`

- `att.dimensions`  
  - `@unit`
  - `@quantity`
  - `@extent`
  - `@scope`

- `att.typed`  
  - `@type`
  - `@subtype`

Member of `model.dateLike` `model.publicationStmtPart.detail`

Contained by

- `analysis: s`
- `core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote reg ref resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear`
- `drama: actor castItem role roleDesc`
- `figures: cell figDesc`
- `header: catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence publicationStmt rendition tagUsage`
- `linking: ab seg`
- `textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer`
- `transcr: fw supplied`
- `verse: rhyme`

May contain

- `analysis: c pc s w`
- `core: abbr add address cb choice corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q ref reg resp rs sic term time title unclear figure formula`
- `gaiji: g`
Example

Given on the <date when="1977-06-12">Twelfth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-seven of the Republic the Two Hundredth and first and of the University the Eighty-Sixth.</date>

Example

<date when="1990-09">September 1990</date>

Content model

```xml
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <textNode/>
  <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
  <classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element date {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.canonical.attributes,
  att.datable.attributes,
  att.calendarSystem.attributes,
  att.editLike.attributes,
  att.dimensions.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.global )*
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model output="print" predicate="text()"
  behaviour="inline"/>
<model output="print"
  predicate="@when and not(text())" behaviour="inline">
  <param name="content" value="@when"/>
</model>
<model output="web" predicate="@when"
  behaviour="alternate">
  <param name="default" value="."/>
  <param name="alternate" value="@when"/>
```
<dateline> (dateline) contains a brief description of the place, date, time, etc. of production of a letter, newspaper story, or other work, prefixed or suffixed to it as a kind of heading or trailer. [4.2.2. Openers and Closers]

Module textstructure
Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

Member of model.divWrapper model.pLike.front

Contained by
core: lg list
drama: castList
textstructure: back body closer div front group opener

May contain
analysis: c pc s w
core: abbr add address cb choice corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q ref reg rs sic term time title unclear
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
header: idno
linking: anchor seg
tagdocs: code
Example

```xml
<dateline>Walden, this 29. of August 1592</dateline>
```

Example

```xml
<div type="chapter">
  <p>!-.-. ... --.> and his heart was going like mad and yes I said yes I will Yes.</p>
  <dateline>
    <name type="place">Trieste-Zürich-Paris,</name>
    <date>1914–1921</date>
  </dateline>
</closer>
</div>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
    <elementRef key="docDate"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element dateline {
  att.global.attributes, 
  ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.global | docDate )*
}
```

Processing Model ```xml
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

<del> (deletion) contains a letter, word, or passage deleted, marked as deleted, or otherwise indicated as superfluous or spurious in the copy text by an author, scribe, or a previous annotator or corrector. [3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions]
– @xml:space
– att.global.rendition  
  * @rendition
– att.global.linking   
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
– att.global.analytic 
  * @ana
– att.global.facs     
  * @facs
– att.global.responsibility  
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global.source    
  * @source

• att.transcriptional
  – @status
  – @cause
  – @seq
  – att.editLike
    – att.written
      * @hand

• att.typed
  – @type
  – @subtype

• att.dimensions
  – @unit
  – @quantity
  – @extent
  – @scope

Member of  model.linePart  model.pPart.transcriptional

Contained by

analysis:  pcs w

core:  abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item lg label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

drama:  actor castItem role roleDesc

figures:  cell

header:  change distributor edition extent licence

linking:  ab seg

textstructure:  byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer

transcr:  fw subst supplied zone
May contain

The text deleted must be at least partially legible in order for the encoder to be able to transcribe it (unless it is restored in a &lt;supplied&gt; tag). Illegible or lost text within a deletion may be marked using the &lt;gap&gt; tag to signal that text is present but has not been transcribed, or is no longer visible. Attributes on the &lt;gap&gt; element may be used to indicate how much text is omitted, the reason for omitting it, etc. If text is not fully legible, the &lt;unclear&gt; element (available when using the additional tagset for transcription of primary sources) should be used to signal the areas of text which cannot be read with confidence in a similar way.

Degrees of uncertainty over what can still be read, or whether a deletion was intended may be indicated by use of the &lt;certainty&gt; element (see 21. Certainty, Precision, and Responsibility).

There is a clear distinction in the TEI between &lt;del&gt; and &lt;surplus&gt; on the one hand and &lt;gap&gt; or &lt;unclear&gt; on the other. &lt;del&gt; indicates a deletion present in the source being transcribed, which states the author’s or a later scribe’s intent to cancel or remove text. &lt;surplus&gt; indicates material present in the source being transcribed which should have been so deleted, but which is not in fact. &lt;gap&gt; or &lt;unclear&gt;, by contrast, signal an editor’s or encoder’s decision to omit something or their inability to read the source text. See sections 11.3.1.7. Text Omitted from or Supplied in the Transcription and 11.3.3.2. Use of the gap, del, damage, unclear, and supplied Elements in Combination for the relationship between these and other related elements used in detailed transcription.

Example

&lt;l&gt;
  &lt;del rend=&quot;overtyped&quot;&gt;Mein&lt;/del&gt; Frisch
  &lt;del rend=&quot;overstrike" type=&quot;primary&quot;&gt;schwebt&lt;/del&gt;
  weht der Wind
&lt;/l&gt;
Example

```
<del rend="overstrike">
  <gap reason="illegible" quantity="5"
       unit="character"/>
</del>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
<model behaviour="inline">
  <outputRendition> text-decoration: line-through;</outputRendition>
</model>
```

**<desc>** (description) contains a short description of the purpose, function, or use of its parent element, or when the parent is a documentation element, describes or defines the object being documented. [22.4.1. Description of Components]

**Module core**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
– att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global.source
  * @source

• att.typed
  – _____
  – @subtype

@type characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology.

Derived from att.typed

StatusOptional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Suggested values include: deprecationInfo (deprecation information)

This element describes why or how its parent element is being deprecated, typically including recommendations for alternate encoding.

<dataSpec module="tei"
  ident="teidata.point"
  validUntil="2050-02-25">
  <desc type="deprecationInfo"
    versionDate="2018-09-14"
    xml:lang="en">Several standards bodies, including NIST in the USA,
    strongly recommend against ending the representation of a number
    with a decimal point. So instead of <q>3.</q> use either
    <q>3</q> or <q>3.0</q>.</desc>
</dataSpec>

Member of model.descLike model.labelLike

Contained by core: add corr del desc gap graphic head hi item lg list listBibl note orig p q quote ref reg sic stage title unclear
drama: castList set
figures: cell figDesc figure
gaiji: char charDecl glyph
header: category change licence listChange listPrefixDef rendition tagUsage taxonomy
linking: ab seg
namesdates: listPerson listPlace place
textstructure: argument body div docEdition epigraph imprimatur postscript salute signed titlePart trailer
transcr: supplied surface
verse: rhyme

May contain core: abbr address bibl choice cit date desc email expan foreign hi label list listBibl
  measure name num q quote ref rs stage term time title
drama: castList
figures: table
Note When used in a specification element such as `<elementSpec>`, TEI convention requires that this be expressed as a finite clause, beginning with an active verb.

**Example** Example of a `<desc>` element inside a documentation element.

```xml
<dataSpec module="tei"
  ident="teidata.point">
  <desc versionDate="2010-10-17"
    xml:lang="en">defines the data type used to express a point in cartesian space.</desc>
  
  <content>
    <dataRef name="token"
  </content>
</dataSpec>
```

**Example** Example of a `<desc>` element in a non-documentation element.

```xml
<place xml:id="KERG2">
  <placeName>Kerguelen Islands</placeName>
  <!-- ... -->
  <terrain>
    <desc>antarctic tundra</desc>
  </terrain>
  <!-- ... -->
</place>
```

**Schematron** A `<desc>` with a type of deprecationInfo should only occur when its parent element is being deprecated. Furthermore, it should always occur in an element that is being deprecated when `<desc>` is a valid child of that element.

```xml
<sch:rule context="tei:desc[ @type eq 'deprecationInfo']">
  <sch:assert test="../@validUntil">Information about a deprecation should only be present in a specification element that is being deprecated: that is, only an element that has a @validUntil attribute should have a child `<desc type="deprecationInfo"`>.</sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element desc
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type { "deprecationInfo" }?,
  macro.limitedContent
}
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```
<distributor> (distributor) supplies the name of a person or other agency responsible for the distribution of a text. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]

Module header
Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source
- att.canonical
  - @ref

Member of model.imprintPart model.publicationStmtPart.agency
contained by core: bibi
header: publicationStmt
May contain analysis: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic term time title unclear figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
header: idno
linking: anchor seg
tagdocs: code
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme
character data
Example

<content>
  <distributor>Oxford Text Archive</distributor>
  <distributor>Redwood and Burn Ltd</distributor>
</content>

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element distributor
  { att.global.attributes, 
    att.canonical.attributes, 
    macro.phraseSeq }
```

<textstructure>

(text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1.
Divisions of the Body]

Module textstructure

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.divLike
  - @org
  - @sample
  - att.metrical
Fallacies of Authority</head>
<p>The subject of which is Authority in various shapes, and the object, to repress all exercise of the reasoning faculty.</p>

Analysis of Authority</head>
<p>What on any given occasion is the legitimate weight or influence to be attached to authority [...] </p>

Appeal to Authority, in What Cases Fallacious.</head>
<p>Reference to authority is open to the charge of fallacy when [...]</p>

Schematron <sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:l or ancestor::tei:lg) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText)"">Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div, unless div is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>
Schematron <sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:p or ancestor::tei:ab) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText)"> Abstract model violation: p and ab may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div, unless div is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>

Content model

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
    </alternate>
    <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
      <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
        <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
        <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
      </alternate>
      <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
    <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <elementRef key="schemaSpec"/>
      <classRef key="model.common"/>
    </alternate>
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element div
{
```
att.global.attributes,
att.divLike.attributes,
att.typed.attributes,
att.written.attributes,
{
    ( model.divTop | model.global )*,
    {
        ( ( model.divLike | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )+ |
        ( ( schemaSpec | model.common ), model.global* )+, |
        ( ( model.divLike | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )* |
    }
    ( model.divBottom, model.global* )* |
)?
}

Processing Model

```xml
<model predicate="@type='title_page'"
    behaviour="block">
    <outputRendition>border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;</outputRendition>
</model>
<model behaviour="section"
    predicate="parent::body or parent::front or parent::back"/>
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

(docAuthor) contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page (often but not always contained in a byline). [4.6. Title Pages]

**Module textstructure**

**Attributes**

- `@xml:id`
- `@n`
- `@xml:lang`
- `@xml:base`
- `@xml:space`
- `@xml:id`
- `@n`
- `@xml:lang`
- `@xml:base`
- `@xml:space`
- `att.global.rendition`
  - `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
  - `@ana`
- `att.global.facs`
  - `@facs`
- `att.global.responsibility`
  - `@cert`
The document author's name often occurs within a byline, but the `<docAuthor>` element may be used whether the `<byline>` element is used or not. It should be used only for the author(s) of the entire document, not for author(s) of any subset or part of it. (Attributions of authorship of a subset or part of the document, for example of a chapter in a textbook or an article in a newspaper, may be encoded with `<byline>` without `<docAuthor>`.)

Example

```xml
<titlePage>
  <docTitle>
    Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts.</docTitle>
  <byline> By <docAuthor>Lemuel Gulliver</docAuthor>, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships</byline>
</titlePage>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration
<docDate> (document date) contains the date of a document, as given on a title page or in a dateline. [4.6. Title Pages]

Module textstructure
Attributes
• att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source
• att.datable
  - @period
  - att.datable.w3c
    * @when
    * @notBefore
    * @notAfter
    * @from
    * @to
• att.calendarSystem
  - @calendar

Member of model.divWrapper | model.pLike.front | model.titlepagePart
Contained by
May contain

Note  Cf. the general  element in the core tag set. This specialized element is
provided for convenience in marking and processing the date of the documents, since
it is likely to require specialized handling for many applications. It should be used
only for the date of the entire document, not for any subset or part of it.

Example

```xml
<docImprint>Oxford, Clarendon Press, <docDate>1987</docDate>
</docImprint>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element docDate
  {  
    att.global.attributes,  
    att.datable.attributes,  
    att.calendarSystem.attributes,  
    macro.phraseSeq
  }
```

Processing Model  

```
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

<docEdition>  (document edition) contains an edition statement as presented on a
title page of a document.  [4.6. Title Pages]  
Module textstructure
Attributes  •  att.global  
  –  @xml:id
Member of model.pLike.front model.titlePagePart

Contained by
textstructure:  back front titlePage

May contain
analysis:   c   p   s   w
core:     abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap
graphic hi   label lb lg listBibl measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote
reg res sic stage term time title unclear
drama:    castList
figures:   figure formula table

gaiji:     g

header:    biblFull idno

linking:   anchor seg

namesdates: listPerson listPlace

tagdocs:   code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr:    fw subst supplied

verse:      rhyme

correl data

Note Cf. the <edition> element of bibliographic citation. As usual, the shorter name has been given to the more frequent element.

Example


Content model

<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
<docImprint> (document imprint) contains the imprint statement (place and date of publication, publisher name), as given (usually) at the foot of a title page. [4.6. Title Pages]

Module textstructure
Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

Member of model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart

Contained by textstructure: back front titlePage

May contain analysis: c pc w
core: abbr add address cb choice corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi
    lb measure milestone name note num orig pb pubPlace publisher q ref reg rs sic term
    time title unclear
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
header: idno
Cf. the `<imprint>` element of bibliographic citations. As with title, author, and editions, the shorter name is reserved for the element likely to be used more often.

**Example**

```
```

Imprints may be somewhat more complex:

```
<docImprint>
  <pubPlace>London</pubPlace>
  Printed for <name>E. Nutt</name>, at
  <pubPlace>Royal Exchange</pubPlace>;
  <name>J. Roberts</name> in
  <pubPlace>wick-Lane</pubPlace>;
  <name>A. Dodd</name> without
  <pubPlace>Temple-Bar</pubPlace>;
  and <name>J. Graves</name> in
  <pubPlace>St. James's-street.</pubPlace>
  <date>1722</date>
</docImprint>
```

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
    <elementRef key="pubPlace"/>
    <elementRef key="docDate"/>
    <elementRef key="publisher"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

```
element docImprint
{
  att.global.attributes,
  {
    text
    | model.gLike | model.phrase | pubPlace | docDate | publisher | model.
  }
}
<docTitle> (document title) contains the title of a document, including all its constituents, as given on a title page. [4.6. Title Pages]

Module textstructure

Attributes

• att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space
  – att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  – att.global/linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  – att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  – att.global.facs
    * @facs
  – att.global/responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  – att.global/source
    * @source
  – att.canonical
    – @ref

Member of model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart

Contained by textstructure: back front titlePage

May contain core: cb gap lb milestone note pb
figures: figure
linking: anchor
textstructure: titlePart
transcr: fw

Example

<docTitle>
  <titlePart type="main">The DUNCIAD, VARIOURVM.</titlePart>
  <titlePart type="sub">WITH THE PROLEGOMENA of SCRIBLERUS.</titlePart>
</docTitle>

Content model

<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.global"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
<edition>

Schema Declaration

\[
\text{element docTitle} \\
\{ \\
\hspace{1em} \text{att.global.attributes,} \\
\hspace{1em} \text{att.canonical.attributes,} \\
\hspace{1em} \text{( model.global*, ( titlePart, model.global* )+ )} \\
\}
\]

Processing Model

\[
\text{<model behaviour="block" useSourceRendition="true">} \\
\hspace{1em} \text{<outputRendition>font-size: larger;</outputRendition>} \\
\hspace{1em} \text{</model>}
\]

<edition> (edition) describes the particularities of one edition of a text. 2.2.2. The Edition Statement

Module header

Attributes • att.global

- @xml:id
- @n
- @xml:lang
- @xml:base
- @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source

157
* @source

Member of model.biblPart

Contained by

core: bibl

header: editionStmt

May contain

analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic term time unclear

figures: figure formula

gaiji: g

header: idno

linking: anchor seg

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Example

<edition>First edition <date>Oct 1990</date>
</edition>


Content model

<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element edition { att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }

<editionStmt> (edition statement) groups information relating to one edition of a
text. [2.2.2. The Edition Statement 2.2. The File Description]

Module header

Attributes

• attr.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space
  – attr.global.rendition
    * @rendition
    – attr.global.linking

158
<editionStmt>

* @corresp
* @next
* @prev

att.global.analytic
* @ana

att.global.facs
* @facs

att.global.responsibility
* @cert
* @resp

att.global.source
* @source

Example

<editionStmt>
<respStmt>
<resp>Adapted by</resp>
<name>Elizabeth Kirk</name>
</respStmt>
</editionStmt>

Example

<editionStmt>
<p>First edition, <date>Michaelmas Term, 1991.</date></p>
</editionStmt>

Content model

<content>
<alternate>
<classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
<elementRef key="edition"/>
<classRef key="model.respLike"
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
<alternate>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element editionStmt
{
  att.global.attributes,
<editor> contains a secondary statement of responsibility for a bibliographic item, for example the name of an individual, institution or organization, (or of several such) acting as editor, compiler, translator, etc. [3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors]
Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** 1–∞ occurrences of `teidata.pointer` separated by whitespace

**Schematron** `<sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">`

```xml
<sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0"> @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
```

Member of `model.respLike`

**Contained by**

- `bibl`
- `editionStmt`
- `seriesStmt`
- `titleStmt`

**May contain**

- `core`:
  - `c`
  - `pc`
  - `w`
  - `measure`
  - `milestone`
  - `name`
  - `num`
  - `orig`
  - `pb`
  - `q`
  - `quote`
  - `ref`
  - `rs`
  - `sic`
  - `term`
  - `time`
  - `unclear`

- `figure`
- `formula`

**gaiji**

- `g`

**header**

- `idno`
- `anchor`
- `seg`

**tagdocs**

- `code`

**textstructure**

- `floatingText`

**transcr**

- `fw`
- `subst`
- `supplied`

**verse**

- `rhyme`
- `character data`

**Note** A consistent format should be adopted.

Particularly where cataloguing is likely to be based on the content of the header, it is advisable to use generally recognized authority lists for the exact form of personal names.

**Example**

```xml
<editor role="Technical_Editor">Ron Van den Branden</editor>
<editor role="Editor-in-Chief">John Walsh</editor>
<editor role="Managing_Editor">Anne Baillot</editor>
```

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

161
element editor
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.naming.attributes,
  att.datable.attributes,
  attribute calendar { list { + } }?,
  macro.phraseSeq
}

Processing Model

<model predicate="ancestor::teiHeader"
  behaviour="omit"/>
<model behaviour="inline"/>

<editorialDecl> (editorial practice declaration) provides details of editorial
principles and practices applied during the encoding of a text. [2.3.3. The Editorial
Practices Declaration 2.3. The Encoding Description 15.3.2. Declarable Elements]

Module header
Attributes
  • att.global
    – @xml:id
    – @n
    – @xml:lang
    – @xml:base
    – @xml:space
    – att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    – att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
    – att.global.analytic
      * @ana
    – att.global.facs
      * @facs
    – att.global.responsibility
      * @cert
      * @resp
    – att.global.source
      * @source

Member of model.encodingDescPart
Contained by
  encodingDesc
May contain
core: p
linking: ab
<editorialDecl>

Example

<encodingDesc>
<editorialDecl>

EEBO-TCP is a partnership between the Universities of Michigan and Oxford and the publisher ProQuest to create accurately transcribed and encoded texts based on the image sets published by ProQuest via their Early English Books Online (EEBO) database (http://eebo.chadwyck.com). The general aim of EEBO-TCP is to encode one copy (usually the first edition) of every monographic English-language title published between 1473 and 1700 available in EEBO.

EEBO-TCP aimed to produce large quantities of textual data within the usual project restraints of time and funding, and therefore chose to create diplomatic transcriptions (as opposed to critical editions) with light-touch, mainly structural encoding based on the Text Encoding Initiative (http://www.tei-c.org).

The EEBO-TCP project was divided into two phases. The 25,363 texts created during Phase 1 of the project have been released into the public domain as of 1 January 2015. Anyone can now take and use these texts for their own purposes, but we respectfully request that due credit and attribution is given to their original source.

Users should be aware of the process of creating the TCP texts, and therefore of any assumptions that can be made about the data.

Text selection was based on the New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature (NCBEL). If an author (or for an anonymous work, the title) appears in NCBEL, then their works are eligible for inclusion. Selection was intended to range over a wide variety of subject areas, to reflect the true nature of the print record of the period. In general, first editions of a works in English were prioritized, although there are a number of works in other languages, notably Latin and Welsh, included and sometimes a second or later edition of a work was chosen if there was a compelling reason to do so.

Image sets were sent to external keying companies for transcription and basic encoding. Quality assurance was then carried out by editorial teams in Oxford and Michigan. 5% (or 5 pages, whichever is the greater) of each text was proofread for accuracy and those which did not meet QA standards were returned to the keyers to be redone. After proofreading, the encoding was enhanced and/or corrected and characters marked as illegible were corrected where possible up to a limit of 100 instances per text. Any remaining
illegibles were encoded as <gap>s. Understanding these processes should make clear that, while the overall quality of TCP data is very good, some errors will remain and some readable characters will be marked as illegible. Users should bear in mind that in all likelihood such instances will never have been looked at by a TCP editor.

The texts were encoded and linked to page images in accordance with level 4 of the TEI in Libraries guidelines.

Copies of the texts have been issued variously as SGML (TCP schema; ASCII text with mnemonic sdata character entities); displayable XML (TCP schema; characters represented either as UTF-8 Unicode or text strings within braces); or lossless XML (TEI P5, characters represented either as UTF-8 Unicode or TEI g elements).

Keying and markup guidelines are available at the Text Creation Partnership web site.

Content model

```
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.pLike"/>
<classRef key="model.editorialDeclPart"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element editorialDecl
{
  att.global.attributes,
  ( model.pLike | model.editorialDeclPart )+
}
```

<email> (electronic mail address) contains an email address identifying a location to which email messages can be delivered. [3.6.2. Addresses]
Member of model.addressLike

Contained by

analysis: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

figures: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer

transcr: fw supplied

verse: rhyme

May contain

analysis: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

gaiji: g

header: idno

linking: anchor seg

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Note The format of a modern Internet email address is defined in RFC 2822

Example

<email>membership@tei-c.org</email>
Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element email { att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="inline">
  <outputRendition>font-family:monospace</outputRendition>
</model>
```

<encodingDesc> (encoding description) documents the relationship between an electronic text and the source or sources from which it was derived.

2.3. The Encoding Description

Module header

Attributes
- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`

Member of `model.teiHeaderPart`

Contained by `teiHeader`

May contain...
Example

```
<encodingDesc>
  <p>Basic encoding, capturing lexical information only. All
  hyphenation, punctuation, and variant spellings normalized. No
  formatting or layout information preserved.</p>
</encodingDesc>
```

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="1"
       maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.encodingDescPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.pLike"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```
element encodingDesc
{
  att.global.attributes,
  ( model.encodingDescPart | model.pLike )+
}
```

**Processing Model**

```
<model behaviour="omit"/>
```

**Module textstructure**

- **Attributes**
  - att.global
    - @xml:id
    - @n
    - @xml:lang
    - @xml:base
    - @xml:space
    - att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    - att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
    - att.global.analytic
      * @ana

- **Section 4.2.3. Arguments, Epigraphs, and Postscripts**
  - **4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions**
  - **4.6. Title Pages**
– att.global.facs
  * @facs
– att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global.source
  * @source

Member of [model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart

Contained by
core:  lg list
drama:  castList
figures:  figure table
textstructure:  back body div front group opener titlePage

May contain
core:  bibl cb cit desc gap lb lg list listBibl milestone note p pb q quote sp stage
drama:  castList
figures:  figure table
header:  biblFull
linking:  ab anchor
namesdates:  listPerson listPlace
textstructure:  floatingText
transcr:  fw

Example

```xml
<epigraph>
  <bibl>Deut. Chap. 5.</bibl>
  <q>11 Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vaine, for the Lord will not hold him guiltleffe which shall take his name in vaine.</q>
</epigraph>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <classRef key="model.common"/>
  <classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
  element epigraph { att.global.attributes, ( model.common | model.global )* }
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

<expan> (expansion) contains the expansion of an abbreviation. [3.6.5. Abbreviations and Their Expansions]
Module core

Attributes
• att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space
  – att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  – att.global.rendition
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  – att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  – att.global.facs
    * @facs
  – att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  – att.global.source
    * @source

• att.editLike

Member of model.choicePart model.pPart.editorial

Contained by
analysis: pc sw

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope choice corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig pb pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

figures: cell figDesc

header: catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence rendition tagUsage

linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer

transcr: fw supplied

verse: rhyme

May contain
analysis: pc sw

core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

gaiji: g

figures: figure formula

header: idno
The content of this element should be the expanded abbreviation, usually (but not always) a complete word or phrase. The `<ex>` element provided by the `transcr` module may be used to mark up sequences of letters supplied within such an expansion.

If abbreviations are expanded silently, this practice should be documented in the `<editorialDecl>`, either with a `<normalization>` element or a `<p>`.

**Example**

```xml
<choice>
  <expan>Road</expan>
  <abbr>Rd</abbr>
</choice>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```
element expan
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.editLike.attributes,
  macro.phraseSeq}
```

**Processing Model**

```
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

`<extent>` (extent) describes the approximate size of a text stored on some carrier medium or of some other object, digital or non-digital, specified in any convenient units. [2.2.3. Type and Extent of File 2.2. The File Description 3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information 10.7.1. Object Description]
Example

<extent>3200 sentences</extent>
<extent>between 10 and 20 Mb</extent>
<extent>ten 3.5 inch high density diskettes</extent>

Example The <measure> element may be used to supply normalized or machine tractable versions of the size or sizes concerned.

<extent>
<measure unit="MiB" quantity="4.2">About four megabytes</measure>
<measure unit="pages" quantity="245">245 pages of source

171
<content model="material">
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<extent>
  <att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq />
</extent>
```

**<facsimile>** contains a representation of some written source in the form of a set of images rather than as transcribed or encoded text. [11.1. Digital Facsimiles]

**Module** transcr

**Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - @xml:rendition
    - * @rendition
  - @xml:linking
    - * @corresp
    - * @next
    - * @prev
  - @xml:analytic
    - * @ana
  - @xml:facs
    - * @facs
  - @xml:responsibility
    - * @cert
    - * @resp
  - @xml:source
    - * @source

**Member of** model.resource

**Contained by**

core: teiCorpus
textstructure: TEI

**May contain**

core: graphic
figures: formula
textstructure: back front
transcr: surface

Example

```xml
<facsimile>
  <graphic url="pagel.png"/>
  <surface>
    <graphic url="page2-highRes.png"/>
    <graphic url="page2-lowRes.png"/>
  </surface>
  <graphic url="page3.png"/>
  <graphic url="page4.png"/>
</facsimile>
```

Schematron `<sch:rule context="tei:facsimile//tei:line | tei:facsimile//tei:zone">
  <sch:report test="child::text()[ normalize-space(.) ne " ]"> A facsimile element represents a text with images, thus transcribed text should not be present within it.
</sch:report> </sch:rule>`

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <elementRef key="front" minOccurs="0"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>
      <elementRef key="surface"/>
      <elementRef key="surfaceGrp"/>
    </alternate>
    <elementRef key="back" minOccurs="0"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element facsimile
{
  att.global.attributes,
  ( front?, ( model.graphicLike | surface | surfaceGrp )+, back? )
}
```

<figDesc> (description of figure) contains a brief prose description of the appearance or content of a graphic figure, for use when documenting an image without displaying it. [14.4. Specific Elements for Graphic Images]

Module figures
Attributes • att.global
– @xml:id
– @n
- `@xml:lang`
- `@xml:base`
- `@xml:space`
- `att.global.rendition`
  - `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
  - `@ana`
- `att.global.facs`
  - `@facs`
- `att.global.responsibility`
  - `@cert`
  - `@resp`
- `att.global.source`
  - `@source`

**Contained by:** figure

**May contain:**
- `core: abbr address bibl choice cit date desc email expan foreign hi label list listBibl measure name num q quote ref rs stage term time title`
- `drama: castList`
- `figures: table`
- `namesdates: listPerson listPlace`
- `tagdocs: code`
- `textstructure: floatingText`
- `transcr: subst`

**Character data**

**Note** This element is intended for use as an alternative to the content of its parent `<figure>` element; for example, to display when the image is required but the equipment in use cannot display graphic images. It may also be used for indexing or documentary purposes.

**Example**

```xml
<figure>
  <graphic url="embleml.png"/>
  <head>Emblemi d'Amore</head>
  <figDesc>A pair of naked winged cupids, each holding a flaming torch, in a rural setting.</figDesc>
</figure>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.limitedContent"/>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

```
<element figDesc { att.global.attributes, macro.limitedContent }
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="before">content: '[..';</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content: '..]';</outputRendition>
<outputRendition>color: grey;font-style:italic;</outputRendition>
</model>
```

<figure> (figure) groups elements representing or containing graphic information such as an illustration, formula, or figure. [14.4. Specific Elements for Graphic Images]

**Module** figures

**Attributes**
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source
- att.placement
  - @place
- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype
- att_written
  - @hand

**Member of** model.global

175
May contain
core:

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

May contain

Example

Content model

<figure>
  <head>The View from the Bridge</head>
  <figDesc>A Whistleresque view showing four or five sailing boats in the foreground, and a series of buoys strung out between them.</figDesc>
  <graphic url="http://www.example.org/fig1.png" scale="0.5"/>
</figure>
<fileDesc>

Schema Declaration

```
<figure>

att.global.attributes,
att.placement.attributes,
att.typed.attributes,
att.written.attributes,

(model.headLike | model.common | figDesc | model.graphicLike | model.global | model.divBottom) *

</figure>
```

Processing Model

```
<model predicate="head or @rendition='simple:display'"
behaviour="block"/>
<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition> display: block; border-top: solid 1pt blue; border-bottom: solid 1pt blue; </outputRendition>
</model>
```

(file description) contains a full bibliographic description of an electronic file. [2.2. The File Description 2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components]

Module header

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - **att.global.rendition**
    * `@rendition`
  - **att.global.linking**
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - **att.global.analytic**
    * `@ana`
  - **att.global.facs**
    * `@facs`
  - **att.global.responsibility**
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - **att.global.source**
    * `@source`

Contained by: biblFull teiHeader

May contain
header: editionStmt extent notesStmt publicationStmt seriesStmt sourceDesc titleStmt

Note The major source of information for those seeking to create a catalogue entry or bibliographic citation for an electronic file. As such, it provides a title and statements of responsibility together with details of the publication or distribution of the file, of any series to which it belongs, and detailed bibliographic notes for matters not addressed elsewhere in the header. It also contains a full bibliographic description for the source or sources from which the electronic text was derived.

Example

```
<fileDesc>
  <titleStmt>
    <title>The shortest possible TEI document</title>
  </titleStmt>
  <publicationStmt>
    <p>Distributed as part of TEI P5</p>
  </publicationStmt>
  <sourceDesc>
    <p>No print source exists: this is an original digital text</p>
  </sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <elementRef key="titleStmt"/>
      <elementRef key="editionStmt"
        minOccurs="0"/>
      <elementRef key="extent" minOccurs="0"/>
      <elementRef key="publicationStmt"/>
      <elementRef key="seriesStmt"
        minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <elementRef key="notesStmt"
        minOccurs="0"/>
    </sequence>
    <elementRef key="sourceDesc"
      minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
    element fileDesc
    {
      att.global.attributes,
      {
        titleStmt,
        editionStmt?,
        extent?,
        publicationStmt,
        seriesStmt*,
        notesStmt?
      },
      sourceDesc+
    }
```

Processing Model
(floating text) contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, which interrupts the text containing it at any point and after which the surrounding text resumes. [4.3.2. Floating Texts]

**Module** textstructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>· att.global</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· att.global.rendition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· att.global.linking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· att.global.analytic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· att.global.facs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· att.global.responsibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· att.global.source</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· att.typed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Member of** model.attributable

**Contained by**

- analysis:
  - abbr add addrLine author biblScope cit corr del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref regs sic sp speaker stage term title unclear
drama:
  - actor castList role roleDesc set
figures:
  - cell figDesc figure
header:
  - change distributor edition extent licence rendition tagUsage
linking:
  - ab seg
May contain

Note A floating text has the same content as any other <text> and may thus be interrupted by another floating text, or contain a <group> of tesselated texts.

Example

```xml
<body>
  <sp>Hush, the players begin…</p>
  <sp></sp>
  <floatingText type="pwp">
    <body>
      <sp>
        <l>In Athens our tale takes place […]</l>
      </sp>
      <!-- ... rest of nested act here -->
    </body>
  </floatingText>
  <sp>
    <p>Now that the play is finished …</p>
  </sp>
</body>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.global"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
    <elementRef key="front"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <elementRef key="body"/>
    <elementRef key="group"/>
  </alternate>
  <classRef key="model.global"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

```xml
element floatingText
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  (
    model.global*,
    ( front, model.global* )?,
    ( body | group ),
    model.global*,
    ( back, model.global* )?
  )
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block">
<outputRendition> margin: 6pt; border: solid black 1pt; </outputRendition>
</model>
```

<foreign> (foreign) identifies a word or phrase as belonging to some language other than that of the surrounding text. [3.3.2.1. Foreign Words or Expressions]

Module core

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`
Member of `model.emphLike`

Contained by `analysis: s`

- `core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear`
- `drama: actor castItem role roleDesc`
- `figures: cell figDesc`
- `header: catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence rendition tagUsage imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer`
- `textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer`
- `transcr: fw supplied`
- `verse: rhyme`

May contain `analysis: c pc s w`

- `core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg resp rs sic term time title unclear`
- `figures: figure formula gaiji`
- `header: idno`
- `linking: anchor seg`
- `tagdocs: code`
- `textstructure: floatingText`
- `transcr: fw subst supplied`
- `verse: rhyme`

Note: The global `xml:lang` attribute should be supplied for this element to identify the language of the word or phrase marked. As elsewhere, its value should be a language tag as defined in §6.1. Language Identification.

This element is intended for use only where no other element is available to mark the phrase or words concerned. The global `xml:lang` attribute should be used in preference to this element where it is intended to mark the language of the whole of some text element.

The `<distinct>` element may be used to identify phrases belonging to sublanguages or registers not generally regarded as true languages.

Example

```
This is heathen Greek to you still? Your <foreign xml:lang="la">lapis philosophicus</foreign>?
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
```
<formula>
(formula) contains a mathematical or other formula. [14.2. Formulæ and Mathematical Expressions]

Module figures
Attributes
  • att.global
    - @xml:id
    - @n
    - @xml:lang
    - @xml:base
    - @xml:space
    - att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    - att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
    - att.global.analytic
      * @ana
    - att.global.facs
      * @facs
    - att.global.responsibility
      * @cert
      * @resp
    - att.global.source
      * @source

@notation names the notation used for the content of the element.

Derived from: att.notated

Status: Optional

Datatype: teidata.enumerated

Suggested values include: TeX Using TeX or LaTeX notation

Member of: model.graphicLike

Contained by: s
17  THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

core:  abbr  add  addrLine  author  biblScope  cit  corr  date  del  editor  email  expan  foreign  head  hi  item  label  measure  name  note  num  orig  p  pubPlace  publisher  q  quote  ref  reg  rs  sic  speaker  stage  term  time  title  unclear
drama:  actor  castItem  role  roleDesc
figures:  cell  figure  formula  table
gaiji:  char  glyph
header:  change  distributor  edition  extent  licence
linking:  ab  seg
textstructure:  byline  closer  dateline  docAuthor  docDate  docEdition  docImprint  imprimatur  opener  salute  signed  titlePart  trailer
transcr:  facsimile  fw  supplied  surface  zone
verse:  rhyme
May contain
core:  graphic  hi  q
figures:  formula
    character data
Example

<formula notation="tex">$E=mc^2$</formula>

Example

<formula notation="none">E=mc<hi rend="sup">2</hi></formula>

Example

<formula notation="mathml">
  <m:math>
    <m:mi>E</m:mi>
    <m:mo>=</m:mo>
    <m:mi>m</m:mi>
    <m:msup>
      <m:mrow>
        <m:mi>c</m:mi>
      </m:mrow>
      <m:mrow>
        <m:mn>2</m:mn>
      </m:mrow>
    </m:msup>
  </m:math>
</formula>

Content model

<content>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <TextNode/>
  <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.hiLike"/>
</alternate>
</content>

Schema Declaration
<front>

Processing Model

\[
\text{element formula}
\{
\quad \text{att.global.attributes,}
\quad \text{attribute notation \{ "TeX" \},}
\quad \text{( text | model.graphicLike | model.hiLike )}*
\}
\]

(front matter) contains any prefatory matter (headers, abstracts, title page, prefaces, dedications, etc.) found at the start of a document, before the main body.  

[4.6. Title Pages  4. Default Text Structure]

Module textstructure

Attributes

• att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space
  – att.global rendition
    * @rendition
  – att.global linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  – att.global analytic
    * @ana
  – att.global facs
    * @facs
  – att.global responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  – att.global source
    * @source

Contained by: floatingText  text
transcr: facsimile
May contain
core: cb gap head lb listBibl milestone note pb
drama: castList set
figures: figure

185
Because cultural conventions differ as to which elements are grouped as front matter and which as back matter, the content models for the `<front>` and `<back>` elements are identical.

**Example**

```xml
<front>
  <epigraph>
    <quote>Nam Sibyllam quidem Cumis ego oculos meis vidi in ampulla pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent: <q xml:lang="grc">Σίβυλλα τί θέλεις</q>; respondebat illa: <q xml:lang="grc">ἀποθανεῖν θέλω.</q>
  </quote>
  <div type="dedication">
    <p>For Ezra Pound <q xml:lang="it">il miglior fabbro.</q></p>
  </div>
</front>
```

**Example**

```xml
<front>
  <div type="dedication">
    <p>To our three selves</p>
  </div>
  <div type="preface">
    <head>Author's Note</head>
    <p>All the characters in this book are purely imaginary, and if the author has used names that may suggest a reference to living persons she has done so inadvertently. ...</p>
  </div>
</front>
```

**Example**

```xml
<front>
  <div type="abstract">
    <div>
      <head>BACKGROUND:</head>
      <p>Food insecurity can put children at greater risk of obesity because of altered food choices and nonuniform consumption patterns.</p>
    </div>
    <div>
      <head>OBJECTIVE:</head>
      <p>We examined the association between obesity and both child-level food insecurity and personal food insecurity in US children.</p>
    </div>
    <div>
      <head>DESIGN:</head>
      <p>Data from 9,701 participants in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2001-2010, aged 2 to 11 years were analyzed. Child-level food insecurity was assessed with the US Department of Agriculture's Food Security Survey Module based on eight child-specific questions. Personal food insecurity was assessed with five additional questions. Obesity was defined, using physical measurements, as body mass index (calculated as kg/m2) greater than ...
```
or equal to the age- and sex-specific 95th percentile of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts. Logistic regressions adjusted for sex, race/ethnic group, poverty level, and survey year were conducted to describe associations between obesity and food insecurity.

RESULTS:

Obesity was significantly associated with personal food insecurity for children aged 6 to 11 years (odds ratio=1.81; 95% CI 1.33 to 2.48), but not in children aged 2 to 5 years (odds ratio=0.88; 95% CI 0.51 to 1.51). Child-level food insecurity was not associated with obesity among 2- to 5-year-olds or 6- to 11-year-olds.

CONCLUSIONS:

Personal food insecurity is associated with an increased risk of obesity only in children aged 6 to 11 years. Personal food-insecurity measures may give different results than aggregate food-insecurity measures in children.
<fw> (forme work) contains a running head (e.g. a header, footer), catchword, or similar material appearing on the current page. [11.6. Headers, Footers, and Similar Matter]
type classifies the material encoded according to some useful typology.

Derived from att.typed

Status Recommended

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include: header a running title at the top of the page

footer a running title at the bottom of the page

pageNum (page number) a page number or foliation symbol

lineNum (line number) a line number, either of prose or poetry

sig (signature) a signature or gathering symbol

catch (catchword) a catch-word

Member of model.milestoneLike

Contained by

analysis: s w

core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope cit corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item label lg list listBibl measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term title unclear

drama: actor castGroup castItem castList role roleDesc set

figures: cell figure table

header: change classCode distributor edition extent language licence

linking: ab seg

namesdates: person

textstructure: argument back body byline closer dateline div docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph footnotetext front group imprimatur opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart trailer

transcr: fw subst supplied surface zone

verse: rhyme

May contain

analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term title unclear

figures: figure formula

gaiji: g
Where running heads are consistent throughout a chapter or section, it is usually more convenient to relate them to the chapter or section, e.g. by use of the `rend` attribute. The `<fw>` element is intended for cases where the running head changes from page to page, or where details of page layout and the internal structure of the running heads are of paramount importance.

**Example**

```xml
<w type="sig" place="bottom">C3</w>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element fw {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  att.placement.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  attribute type { text }?,
  macro.phraseSeq}
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model predicate="ancestor::p or ancestor::ab"
  behaviour="inline"/>
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

### <g>
(character or glyph) represents a glyph, or a non-standard character. [5. Characters, Glyphs, and Writing Modes]

**Module gaiji**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
* @rendition
* @corresp
* @next
* @prev
* @ana
* @facs
* @cert
* @resp
* @source

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

@ref points to a description of the character or glyph intended.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.pointer

Member of model.gLike

Contained by
analysis: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term title unclear

Drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

Figures: cell

Gaiji: mapping

Header: change distributor edition extent idno licence

Linking: ab seg

Textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer

Transcriber: fw supplied zone

Verse: rhyme

May contain Character data only

Note The name g is short for gaiji, which is the Japanese term for a non-standardized character or glyph.

Example

```xml
<g ref="#ctlig">ct</g>
```
This example points to a `<glyph>` element with the identifier `ctlig` like the following:

```xml
<glyph xml:id="ctlig">
<!-- here we describe the particular ct-ligature intended -->
</glyph>
```
Example

```xml
<g ref="#per-glyph">per</g>
```

The medieval brevigraph per could similarly be considered as an individual glyph, defined in a `<glyph>` element with the identifier `per-glyph` as follows:

```xml
<glyph xml:id="per-glyph">
</glyph>
```

**Content model**

```
<content> <textNode/></content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element g {
    att.global.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    attribute ref { text }?,
    text
}
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model predicate="not(text())"
    behaviour="glyph">
    <param name="uri" value="@ref"/>
</model>
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

**<gap>** (gap) indicates a point where material has been omitted in a transcription, whether for editorial reasons described in the TEI header, as part of sampling practice, or because the material is illegible, invisible, or inaudible. [3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions]
* @facs
  – att.global.responsibility
* @cert
* @resp
  – att.global.source
* @source

• att.timed
  – @start
  – @end

• att.editLike
• att.dimensions
  – @unit
  – @quantity
  – @extent
  – @scope

@reason (reason) gives the reason for omission
Status Optional
Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

Suggested values include: cancelled (cancelled)
deleted (deleted)
editorial (editorial) for features omitted from transcription due to
editorial policy
illegible (illegible)
inaudible (inaudible)
irrelevant (irrelevant)
sampling (sampling)

@agent (agent) in the case of text omitted because of damage, categorizes the
cause of the damage, if it can be identified.
Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated
Sample values include: rubbing (rubbing) damage results from
rubbing of the leaf edges
mildew (mildew) damage results from mildew on the leaf surface
smoke (smoke) damage results from smoke

Member of model.global.edit

Contained by: analysis: sw
core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope cit corr date del editor email
  expan foreign head hi item l label lg list measure name note num orig p pubPlace
  publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term time title unclear
drama: actor castGroup castItem castList role roleDesc set
figures: cell figure table
header: change classCode distributor edition extent language licence
linking: ab seg
May contain core: desc

Note The `<gap>`, `<unclear>`, and `<del>` core tag elements may be closely allied in use with the `<damage>` and `<supplied>` elements, available when using the additional tagset for transcription of primary sources. See section 11.3.3.2. Use of the gap, del, damage, unclear, and supplied Elements in Combination for discussion of which element is appropriate for which circumstance.

The `<gap>` tag simply signals the editors decision to omit or inability to transcribe a span of text. Other information, such as the interpretation that text was deliberately erased or covered, should be indicated using the relevant tags, such as `<del>` in the case of deliberate deletion.

Example

```xml
<gap quantity="4" unit="chars"
    reason="illegible"/>
```

Example

```xml
<gap quantity="1" unit="essay"
    reason="sampling"/>
```

Example

```xml
<del>
    <gap atLeast="4" atMost="8" unit="chars"
        reason="illegible"/>
</del>
```

Example

```xml
<gap extent="several lines" reason="lost"/>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
    <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0"
        maxOccurs="1"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element gap
{
    att.global.attributes,
    att.timed.attributes,
    att.editLike.attributes,
    att.dimensions.attributes,
    attribute reason
    {
        list
    }
```
Processing Model

<model predicate="desc" behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition>color: grey;</outputRendition>
</model>

<model predicate="@extent" behaviour="inline">
<param name="content" value="@extent"/>
<outputRendition scope="before">content: '[...';</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content: '..]';</outputRendition>
<outputRendition>color: grey;</outputRendition>
</model>

<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="before">content: '[...';</outputRendition>
</model>

(glyph) provides descriptive information about a character glyph.

[5.2. Markup Constructs for Representation of Characters and Glyphs]

Module gaiji

Attributes

- \texttt{att.global}
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - \texttt{att.global.rendition}
    - @rendition
  - \texttt{att.global.linking}
    - @corresp
    - @next
    - @prev
  - \texttt{att.global.analytic}
    - @ana
  - \texttt{att.global.facs}
    - @facs
  - \texttt{att.global.responsibility
The TEI SIMPLEPRINT Schema

**contained by** charDecl

May contain:

core: desc, graphic, note

figures: figure, formula

gaiji: localProp, mapping, unicodeProp, unihanProp

**Example**

```xml
<glyph xml:id="rstroke">
  <localProp name="Name" value="LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH A FUNNY STROKE"/>
  <localProp name="entity" value="rstroke"/>
  <figure>
    <graphic url="glyph-rstroke.png"/>
  </figure>
</glyph>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <elementRef key="unicodeProp"/>
  <elementRef key="unihanProp"/>
  <elementRef key="localProp"/>
  <elementRef key="mapping"/>
  <elementRef key="figure"/>
  <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.descLike"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<element glyph {
  att.global.attributes,
  (unicodeProp | unihanProp | localProp | mapping | figure | model.graphicLike | model.noteLike | model.descLike)*
}
```

**<graphic>** (graphic) indicates the location of a graphic or illustration, either forming part of a text, or providing an image of it. [3.10. Graphics and Other Non-textual Components 11.1. Digital Facsimiles]

**Module core Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
May contain core: desc

Note The mimeType attribute should be used to supply the MIME media type of the image specified by the url attribute.

Within the body of a text, a $<graphic>$ element indicates the presence of a graphic component in the source itself. Within the context of a $<facsimile>$ or $<sourceDoc>$ element, however, a $<graphic>$ element provides an additional digital representation of some part of the source being encoded.

Example

```xml
<figure>
  <graphic url="fig1.png"/>
  <head>Figure One: The View from the Bridge</head>
  <figDesc>A Whistleresque view showing four or five sailing boats in the foreground, and a series of buoys strung out between them.</figDesc>
</figure>
```

Example

```xml
<facsimile>
  <surfaceGrp n="leaf1">
    <surface xml:id="spi001r">
      <graphic type="normal" subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001r.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="normal" subtype="low-res" url="spi/normal/lowRes/001r.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="normal" subtype="high-res" url="spi/normal/highRes/001r.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="low-res" url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001r.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="high-res" url="spi/contrast/highRes/001r.jpg"/>
    </surface>
    <surface xml:id="spi001v">
      <graphic type="normal" subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001v.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="normal" subtype="low-res" url="spi/normal/lowRes/001v.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="normal" subtype="high-res" url="spi/normal/highRes/001v.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="low-res" url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001v.jpg"/>
      <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="high-res" url="spi/contrast/highRes/001v.jpg"/>
      <zone xml:id="spi001v_detail01">
```

198
<group>
  (group) contains the body of a composite text, grouping together a sequence of
  distinct texts (or groups of such texts) which are regarded as a unit for some purpose,
  for example the collected works of an author, a sequence of prose essays, etc. [4,
  Default Text Structure 4.3.1. Grouped Texts 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]
</group>

Module textstructure
Attributes
  • att.global
       – @xml:id
- @n
- @xml:lang
- @xml:base
- @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

• att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

Contained by: floatingText group text
May contain: cb gap head lb milestone note pb
figures: figure
linking: anchor

textstructure: argument byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate epigraph group opener postscript salute signed text trailer

transcr: fw

Example

```xml
<text>
  <!-- Section on Alexander Pope starts -->
  <front>
  <!-- biographical notice by editor -->
  </front>
  <group>
    <text>
      <!-- first poem -->
    </text>
    <text>
      <!-- second poem -->
    </text>
  </group>
  </text>
  <!-- end of Pope section-->
</text>
```

Content model
<content>
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.divTop"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</sequence>
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<elementRef key="text"/>
<elementRef key="group"/>
</alternate>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<elementRef key="text"/>
<elementRef key="group"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</sequence>
<classRef key="model.divBottom" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
</content>

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<element group
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  ( model.divTop | model.global )*,
  ( text | group ), ( text | group | model.global )* ),
model.divBottom* )
}
```

**Processing Model**

```
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

**<head>** (heading) contains any type of heading, for example the title of a section, or the heading of a list, glossary, manuscript description, etc. [4.2.1. Headings and Trailers]

**Module**

**Attributes**

- att.global
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - att.global.rendition
    - `@rendition`
  - att.global.linking
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
* @prev
  - att.global.analytic
* @ana
  - att.global.facs
* @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
* @cert
* @resp
  - att.global.source
* @source

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype
- att.placement
  - @place
- att.written
  - @hand

Member of model.headLike model.pLike.front

Contained by

core:  lg list listBibl
drama:  castGroup castList set
figures:  figure table
namesdates:  listPerson listPlace place
textstructure:  argument back body div front group postscript

May contain

analysis:  c p c s w

core:  abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap
graphic hi l label lb lg list listBibl measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote
ref reg rs sic stage term time title unclear
drama:  castList
figures:  figure formula table
gaiji:  g
header:  biblFull idno
linking:  anchor seg
namesdates:  listPerson listPlace

tagdocs:  code
textstructure:  floatingText
transcr:  fw subst supplied
verse:  rhyme

character data

Note: The `<head>` element is used for headings at all levels; software which treats (e.g.) chapter headings, section headings, and list titles differently must determine the proper processing of a `<head>` element based on its structural position. A `<head>` occurring as the first element of a list is the title of that list; one occurring as the first element of a `<div>` is the title of that chapter or section.
**Example** The most common use for the `<head>` element is to mark the headings of sections. In older writings, the headings or *incipits* may be rather longer than usual in modern works. If a section has an explicit ending as well as a heading, it should be marked as a `<trailer>`, as in this example:

```
<div n="I" type="book">
  <head>In the name of Christ here begins the first book of the ecclesiastical history of Georgius Florentinus, known as Gregory, Bishop of Tours.</head>
<div2 type="section">
  <head>In the name of Christ here begins Book I of the history.</head>
  <p>Proposing as I do ...</p>
  <p>From the Passion of our Lord until the death of Saint Martin four hundred and twelve years passed.</p>
  <trailer>Here ends the first Book, which covers five thousand, five hundred and ninety-six years from the beginning of the world down to the death of Saint Martin.</trailer>
</div2>
</div>
```

**Example** When headings are not inline with the running text (see e.g. the heading "Secunda conclusio") they might however be encoded as if. The actual placement in the source document can be captured with the `place` attribute.

```
<div type="subsection">
  <head place="margin">Secunda conclusio</head>
  <p>
    <hi rend="large">Potencia: habitus: et actus: recipiunt speciem ab objectis</hi>
    .....
  </p>
</div>
```

**Example** The `<head>` element is also used to mark headings of other units, such as lists:

```
With a few exceptions, connectives are equally useful in all kinds of discourse: description, narration, exposition, argument.  
<list rend="bulleted">
  <item>above</item>
  <item>accordingly</item>
  <item>across from</item>
  <item>adjacent to</item>
  <item>again</item>
</list>
```

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <elementRef key="lg"/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```
<hi> (highlighted) marks a word or phrase as graphically distinct from the surrounding text, for reasons concerning which no claim is made. [3.3.2.2. Emphatic Words and Phrases] 3.3.2. Emphasis, Foreign Words, and Unusual Language

**Module core Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
Member of model.hiLike

Contained by

analysis: abbr addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear
drama: actor castItem role roleDesc
textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer
transcr: fw supplied zone
derg: rhyme

drama: castList
gaiji: g

May contain

analysis: abbr addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear
drama: castList
gaiji: g

header: biblFull idno

linking: anchor seg

May contain

analysis: abbr addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear
drama: castList
gaiji: g

header: biblFull idno

linking: anchor seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme
character data

Example

<hi rend="gothic">And this Indenture further witnesseth</hi>
that the said <hi rend="italic">Walter Shandy</hi>, merchant,
in consideration of the said intended marriage ...

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
<model predicate="@rendition"
  behaviour="inline" useSourceRendition="true">
  <outputRendition>font-style: italic;</outputRendition>
</model>
<model predicate="not(@rendition)"
  behaviour="inline">
  <outputRendition>font-style: italic;</outputRendition>
</model>
```

<idno> (identifier) supplies any form of identifier used to identify some object, such as a bibliographic item, a person, a title, an organization, etc. in a standardized way.

13.3.1. Basic Principles 2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc. 2.2.5. The Series Statement 3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information

Module header

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    - @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    - @corresp
    - @next
    - @prev
  - att.global.analytic

206
@type categorizes the identifier, for example as an ISBN, Social Security number, etc.

**Derived from** att.typed

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** teidata.enumerated

Suggested values include:

- **ISBN** International Standard Book Number: a 13- or (if assigned prior to 2007) 10-digit identifying number assigned by the publishing industry to a published book or similar item, registered with the International ISBN Agency.

- **ISSN** International Standard Serial Number: an eight-digit number to uniquely identify a serial publication.

- **DOI** Digital Object Identifier: a unique string of letters and numbers assigned to an electronic document.

- **URI** Uniform Resource Identifier: a string of characters to uniquely identify a resource, following the syntax of RFC 3986.

- **VIAF** A data number in the Virtual Internet Authority File assigned to link different names in catalogs around the world for the same entity.

- **ESTC** English Short-Title Catalogue number: an identifying number assigned to a document in English printed in the British Isles or North America before 1801.

- **OCLC** OCLC control number (record number) for the union catalog record in WorldCat, a union catalog for member libraries in the Online Computer Library Center global cooperative.
@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.  

Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

Status Optional

Datatype $1\rightarrow\infty$ occurrences of `teidata.pointer` separated by whitespace

Schematron `<sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">
  `<sch:assert test="string-length( normalize-space( . ) ) gt 0"/>
  @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this `<sch:name/>` element has no textual content.`</sch:rule>

Member of `model.nameLike`, `model.personPart`, `model.publicationStmtPart.detail`

Contained by

analysis: `s`

core: `abbr`, `add`, `addrLine`, `address`, `author`, `bibl`, `biblScope`, `corr`, `date`, `del`, `desc`, `editor`, `email`, `expan`, `foreign`, `head`, `hi`, `item`, `l`, `label`, `measure`, `name`, `note`, `num`, `orig`, `p`, `pubPlace`, `publisher`, `q`, `quote`, `reg`, `resp`, `rs`, `sic`, `speaker`, `stage`, `term`, `title`, `unclear`

drama: `actor`, `castItem`, `role`, `roleDesc`

figures: `cell`, `figDesc`

header: `catDesc`, `change`, `classCode`, `creation`, `distributor`, `edition`, `extent`, `idno`, `language`, `licence`, `publicationStmt`, `rendition`, `seriesStmt`, `tagUsage`

linking: `ab`, `seg`

namesdates: `person`, `place`

textstructure: `byline`, `closer`, `dateline`, `docAuthor`, `docDate`, `docEdition`, `docImprint`, `imprint`, `opener`, `salute`, `signed`, `titlePart`, `trailer`

transcr: `fw`, `supplied`

verse: `rhyme`

May contain `gaiji`, `g`

header: `<idno>` character data

Note `<idno>` should be used for labels which identify an object or concept in a formal cataloguing system such as a database or an RDF store, or in a distributed system such as the World Wide Web. Some suggested values for `type` on `<idno>` are ISBN, ISSN, DOI, and URI.

Example

```
<idno type="ISBN">978-1-906964-22-1</idno>
<idno type="ISSN">0143-3385</idno>
<idno type="DOI">10.1000/123</idno>
<idno type="URI">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/185922478</idno>
<idno type="URI">http://authority.nzetc.org/463</idno>
<idno type="LT">Thomason Tract E.537(17)</idno>
<idno type="Wing">C695</idno>
<idno type="oldCat">
  `<g ref="#sym">345</idno>
```

In the last case, the identifier includes a non-Unicode character which is defined elsewhere by means of a `<glyph>` or `<char>` element referenced here as `#sym`.  

208
Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <elementRef key="idno"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element idno
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  att.datable.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type
  {
    "ISBN" | "ISSN" | "DOI" | "URI" | "VIAF" | "ESTC" | "OCLC"
  }?,
  attribute calendar { list { + } }?,
  ( text | model.gLike | idno )*
}
```

**<imprimatur>** (imprimatur) contains a formal statement authorizing the publication of a work, sometimes required to appear on a title page or its verso. [4.6. Title Pages]

**Module** textstructure

**Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `@rendition`
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
  - `@ana`
  - `@facs`
  - `@cert`
  - `@resp`
  - `@source`
17  THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

* @source

Member of `model.titlepagePart`

Contained by: `titlePage`

May contain: `c`, `pc`, `w`

`core`: `abbr`, `add`, `address`, `bibl`, `cb`, `choice`, `cit`, `corr`, `date`, `del`, `desc`, `email`, `expans`, `foreign`, `gap`, `graphic`, `hi`, `lb`, `lg`, `list`, `listBibl`, `measure`, `milestone`, `name`, `note`, `num`, `orig`, `pb`, `quote`, `ref`, `reg`, `rs`, `sic`, `stage`, `term`, `time`, `title`, `unclear`

`drama`: `castList`

`figures`: `figure`, `formula`, `table`

`gaiji`: `g`

`header`: `biblFull`, `idno`

`linking`: `anchor`, `seg`

`namesdates`: `listPerson`, `listPlace`

`tagdocs`: `code`

`textstructure`: `floatingText`

`transcr`: `fw`, `subst`, `supplied`

`verse`: `rhyme`

character data

Example

```xml
<imprimatur>Licensed and entered according to Order.</imprimatur>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element imprimatur { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

=item> (item) contains one component of a list.  [3.8. Lists][2.6. The Revision Description]
Note  May contain simple prose or a sequence of chunks.
Whatever string of characters is used to label a list item in the copy text may be used as the value of the global n attribute, but it is not required that numbering be recorded explicitly. In ordered lists, the n attribute on the <item> element is by definition synonymous with the use of the <label> element to record the enumerator of the list item. In glossary lists, however, the term being defined should be given with the <label> element, not n.

Example

<list rend="numbered">
  <head>Here begin the chapter headings of Book IV</head>
  <item n="4.1">The death of Queen Clotild.</item>
  <item n="4.2">How King Lothar wanted to appropriate one third of the Church revenues.</item>
  <item n="4.3">The wives and children of Lothar.</item>
</list>
<item n="4.4">The Counts of the Bretons.</item>
<item n="4.5">Saint Gall the Bishop.</item>
<item n="4.6">The priest Cato.</item>
</list>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element item
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  macro.specialPara
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="listItem"/>
```

<keywords> (keywords) contains a list of keywords or phrases identifying the topic or nature of a text. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]
@scheme identifies the controlled vocabulary within which the set of keywords concerned is defined, for example by a <taxonomy> element, or by some other resource.

Status: Optional

Datatype: teidata.pointer

Notes:
- Each individual keyword (including compound subject headings) should be supplied as a <term> element directly within the <keywords> element. An alternative usage, in which each <term> appears within an <item> inside a <list> is permitted for backwards compatibility, but is deprecated.
- If no control list exists for the keywords used, then no value should be supplied for the scheme attribute.

Example

```xml
<keywords scheme="http://classificationweb.net">
  <term>Babbage, Charles</term>
  <term>Mathematicians - Great Britain - Biography</term>
</keywords>
```

Example

```xml
<keywords>
  <term>Fermented beverages</term>
  <term>Central Andes</term>
  <term>Schinus molle</term>
  <term>Molle beer</term>
  <term>Indigenous peoples</term>
  <term>Ethnography</term>
  <term>Archaeology</term>
</keywords>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate>
    <elementRef key="term" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="list"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element keywords
{
  att.global.attributes,
  attribute scheme { text }?,
  ( term+ | list )
}
```
<l> (verse line) contains a single, possibly incomplete, line of verse. [3.13.1. Core Tags for Verse 3.13. Passages of Verse or Drama 7.2.5. Speech Contents]

**Module core**

**Attributes**
- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`  
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`  
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`  
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`  
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`  
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`  
    * `@source`
- `att.metrical`
  - `@rhyme`
- `att.fragmentable`
  - `@part`

**Member of** model.ILike

**Contained by**
- `core`: `add`, `corr`, `del`, `head`, `hi`, `item`, `lg`, `note`, `orig`, `p`, `q`, `quote`, `ref`, `reg`, `sic`, `sp`, `stage`, `title`, `unclear`
- `drama`: `castList`, `set`
- `figures`: `cell`, `figure`
- `header`: `change`, `licence`
- `linking`: `ab`, `seg`
- `textstructure`: `argument`, `body`, `div`, `docEdition`, `epigraph`, `imprimatur`, `postscript`, `salute`, `signed`, `titlePart`, `trailer`
- `transcr`: `supplied`
- `verse`: `rhyme`

**May contain**
- `analysis`: `c`, `pc`, `s`, `w`
- `core`: `abbr`, `add`, `address`, `bibl`, `cb`, `choice`, `cit`, `corr`, `date`, `del`, `desc`, `email`, `expan`, `foreign`, `gap`, `graphic`, `hi`, `label`, `lb`, `list`, `listBibl`, `measure`, `milestone`, `name`, `note`, `num`, `orig`, `pb`, `q`, `quote`, `ref`, `reg`, `rs`, `sic`, `stage`, `term`, `time`, `title`, `unclear`
- `drama`: `castList`
Example

<argument>
	With ſighs and tears her love he doth deſire,
<textNode/>
	Since Cupid hath his ſenſes ſet on fire;
<textNode/>
	His torment and his pain to her he ſhews,
<textNode/>
	With all his proteſtations and his vows:
<textNode/>
	At laſt ſhe yields to grant him ſome relief,
<textNode/>
	And make him joyful after all his grief.
</argument>

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element l {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.metrical.attributes,
  att.fragmentable.attributes,
  ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.inter | model.global )* }
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block" useSourceRendition="true">
  <outputRendition> margin-left: 1em; </outputRendition>
</model>
```
<label> (label) contains any label or heading used to identify part of a text, typically but not exclusively in a list or glossary. [3.8. Lists]

Module core

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - @att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - @att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - @att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - @att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - @att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - @att.global.source
    * @source

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

- att.placement
  - @place

- att.written
  - @hand

Member of model.labelLike

Contained by

core: add corr del desc head hi item l lg list note orig p q quote ref reg sic stage title unclear
drama: castList set
figures: cell figDesc figure
header: change licence rendition tagUsage
likening: ab seg
namesdates: place
textstructure: argument body div docEdition epigraph imprimatur postscript salute signed titlePart trailer
transcr: supplied surface
verse: rhyme
May contain
analysis: c pc w
core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expand foreign gap graphic hi lb
measure milestone name note num orig pb quote ref reg rs sic term time title unclear
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
header: idno
linking: anchor seg
tagdocs: code
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme
character data

Example  Labels are commonly used for the headwords in glossary lists; note the use of the
global xml:lang attribute to set the default language of the glossary list to Middle
English, and identify the glosses and headings as modern English or Latin:

```xml
<list type="gloss" xml:lang="enm">
  <head xml:lang="en">Vocabulary</head>
  <headLabel xml:lang="en">Middle English</headLabel>
  <headItem xml:lang="en">New English</headItem>
  <label nu>
    <item xml:lang="en">now</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">loudly</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">blooms</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">meadow</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">wood</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">merrily</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">cease</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">never</item>
  </label>
  <label med>
    <item xml:lang="en">awe</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">sterting</item>
  </label>
  <label wude>
    <item xml:lang="en">lows</item>
  </label>
  <label sterteth>
    <item xml:lang="en">bounds, frisks (cf. <cit>
      <ref>Chaucer, K.T.644</ref>
      <quote>a courser, <term>sterting</term>as the fyr</quote>
    </cit>
  </item>
  <label verteth>
    <item xml:lang="la">pedit</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">merrily</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">cease</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">never</item>
  </label>
</list>
```

Example  Labels may also be used to record explicitly the numbers or letters which mark
list items in ordered lists, as in this extract from Gibbon’s Autobiography. In this
usage the <label> element is synonymous with the n attribute on the <item> element:

```
<list type="gloss" xml:lang="enm">
  <head xml:lang="en">Vocabulary</head>
  <headLabel xml:lang="en">Middle English</headLabel>
  <headItem xml:lang="en">New English</headItem>
  <label nu n="217">
    <item xml:lang="en">now</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">loudly</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">blooms</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">meadow</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">wood</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">merrily</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">cease</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">never</item>
  </label>
  <label med>
    <item xml:lang="en">awe</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">sterting</item>
  </label>
  <label wude>
    <item xml:lang="en">lows</item>
  </label>
  <label sterteth>
    <item xml:lang="en">bounds, frisks (cf. <cit>
      <ref>Chaucer, K.T.644</ref>
      <quote>a courser, <term>sterting</term>as the fyr</quote>
    </cit>
  </item>
  <label verteth>
    <item xml:lang="la">pedit</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">merrily</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">cease</item>
    <item xml:lang="en">never</item>
  </label>
</list>
```
I will add two facts, which have seldom occurred in the composition of six, or at least of five quartos.

Example Labels may also be used for other structured list items, as in this extract from the journal of Edward Gibbon:

```
Example Labels may also be used for other structured list items, as in this extract from the journal of Edward Gibbon:

```
Schema Declaration

```
<langUsage>

element label
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  att.placement.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  macro.phraseSeq
}
</langUsage>
```

**Processing Model**

```
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

**<langUsage>** (language usage) describes the languages, sublanguages, registers, dialects, etc. represented within a text.  

---

**2.4.2. Language Usage**

**2.4. The Profile Description**

---

**15.3.2. Declarable Elements**

---

**Module header**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`  
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`  
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`  
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`  
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`  
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`  
    * `@source`

**Member of** `model.profileDescPart`

**Contained by**  

**header:** `profileDesc`

**May contain**  

**core:** `p`

**header:** `language`

**linking:** `ab`

---

**Example**

---

219
THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate>
    <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="language" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
<language>()
```

**Module header**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
    - `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    - `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    - `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    - `@cert`
    - `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    - `@source`

**@ident** (identifier) Supplies a language code constructed as defined in [BCP 47](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4646) which is used to identify the language documented by this element, and which may be referenced by the global `xml:lang` attribute.

---

220
Status Required  
Datatype teidata.language

@usage specifies the approximate percentage of the text which uses this language.  
Status Optional  
Datatype nonNegativeInteger

Contained by: langUsage

May contain: abbr address cb choice date email expan foreign gap hi lb measure milestone name num pb q ref rs term time title

figures: figure

header: idno

linking: anchor

tagdocs: code

transcr: fw subst

character data

Note Particularly for sublanguages, an informal prose characterization should be supplied as content for the element.

Example

```
<langUsage>
  <language ident="en-US" usage="75">modern American English</language>
  <language ident="az-Arab" usage="20">Azerbaijani in Arabic script</language>
  <language ident="x-lap" usage="05">Pig Latin</language>
</langUsage>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq.limited"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element language  
  
  { att.global.attributes,  
    attribute ident { text },  
    attribute usage { text }?,  
    macro.phraseSeq.limited  
  }
```

<lb> (line beginning) marks the beginning of a new (typographic) line in some edition or version of a text. [3.11.3. Milestone Elements 7.2.5. Speech Contents]
– @xml:base
– @xml:space
– att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
– att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
– att.global.analytic
  * @ana
– att.global.facs
  * @facs
– att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global.source
  * @source

• att.typed
  – @type
  – @subtype

• att.edition
  – @ed
  – @edRef

• att.spanning
  – @spanTo

• att.breaking
  – @break

Member of model.milestoneLike

Contained by

analysis:  sw

core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope cit corr date del editor email
  expan foreign head hi item l label lg list listBibl measure name num orig p
  pubPlace publisher q quote ref ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term time unclear
drama: actor castGroup castItem castList role roleDesc set
figures: cell figure table
header: change classCode distributor edition extent language licence
linking: ab seg

namespaces: person
textstructure: argument back body byline closer dateline div docAuthor docDate
docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group imprimatur
opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart trailer
transcr: fw subst supplied surface zone
verse: rhyme

May contain Empty element
Note  By convention, <lb> elements should appear at the point in the text where a new line starts. The \( n \) attribute, if used, indicates the number or other value associated with the text between this point and the next <lb> element, typically the sequence number of the line within the page, or other appropriate unit. This element is intended to be used for marking actual line breaks on a manuscript or printed page, at the point where they occur; it should not be used to tag structural units such as lines of verse (for which the <l> element is available) except in circumstances where structural units cannot otherwise be marked.

The \textit{type} attribute may be used to characterize the line break in any respect. The more specialized attributes \textit{break}, \textit{ed}, or \textit{edRef} should be preferred when the intent is to indicate whether or not the line break is word-breaking, or to note the source from which it derives.

\textit{Example} This example shows typographical line breaks within metrical lines, where they occur at different places in different editions:

\begin{verbatim}
<lb ed="1674"/> and<lb ed="1667"/> the Fruit/<lb/>
<lb ed="1667 1674"/> mortal tast<lb/>
<lb ed="1667"/> our woe,<lb/>
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Example} This example encodes typographical line breaks as a means of preserving the visual appearance of a title page. The \textit{break} attribute is used to show that the line break does not (as elsewhere) mark the start of a new word.

\begin{verbatim}
<titlePart>
<lb>With Additions, ne-<lb break="no"/>ver before Printed.
</titlePart>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Content model}

\begin{verbatim}
<content> <empty/></content>
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Schema Declaration}

\begin{verbatim}
element lb
{
att.global.attributes,
att.typed.attributes,
att.edition.attributes,
att.spanning.attributes,
att.breaking.attributes,
empty
}
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Processing Model}

\begin{verbatim}
<model behaviour="break"
useSourceRendition="true">
<param name="type" value="'line'"/>
<param name="label" value="@n"/>
</model>
\end{verbatim}

\textit{<lg>} (line group) contains one or more verse lines functioning as a formal unit, e.g. a stanza, refrain, verse paragraph, etc. \textit{[3.13.1. Core Tags for Verse [3.13. Passages of Verse or Drama 7.2.5. Speech Contents]}}
Attributes

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `@xml:id`
- `att.global.rendition`
  * `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  * `@corresp`
  * `@next`
  * `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
  * `@ana`
- `att.global.facs`
  * `@facs`
- `att.global.reponsibility`
  * `@cert`
  * `@resp`
- `att.global.source`
  * `@source`
- `att.divLike`
  - `@org`
  - `@sample`
- `att.metrical`
  * `@rhyme`
- `att.fragmentable`
  * `@part`
- `att.typed`
  - `@type`
  - `@subtype`

Member of

- `model.divPart`
- `model.paraPart`

Contained by

core: `add` `corr` `del` `head` `hi` `item` `lg` `note` `orig` `p` `q` `quote` `ref` `reg` `sic` `sp` `stage` `title` `unclear`
drama: `castList` `set`
figures: `cell` `figure`
header: `change` `licence`
linking: `ab` `seg`
textstructure: `argument` `body` `div` `docEdition` `epigraph` `imprimatur` `postscript` `salute`
                  `signed` `titlePart` `trailer`
transcr: `supplied`
verse: `rhyme`

May contain

core: `add` `cb` `corr` `desc` `gap` `head` `l` `label` `lb` `lg` `milestone` `note` `orig` `pb` `reg` `sic` `sp` `stage`
                  `unclear`
Let me be my own fool of my own making, the sum of it.

is equivocal.

One says of the drunken farmer: leave him lay off it. And this is the explanation.

Schematron

An lg element must contain at least one child l, lg, or gap element.

Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain line groups.

Content model

```xml
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.lLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.stageLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.labelLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.pPart.transcriptional"/>
    <elementRef key="lg"/>
  </alternate>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.lLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.stageLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.labelLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.pPart.transcriptional"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
    <elementRef key="lg"/>
  </alternate>
</sequence>
```
Schema Declaration

```xml
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

<licence> contains information about a licence or other legal agreement applicable to the text. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]

Module header

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - **att.global.rendition**
    - `@rendition`
  - **att.global.linking**
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
    - `@prev`
  - **att.global.analytic**
    - `@ana`
  - **att.global.facs**
    - `@facs`
  - **att.global.responsibility**
    - `@cert`
    - `@resp`
  - **att.global.source**
    - `@source`
- **att.pointing**
  - `@targetLang`
  - `@target`

```xml
< licence >
```
<licence>

- @evaluate

- @period

- att.dateable.w3c
  * @when
  * @notBefore
  * @notAfter
  * @from
  * @to

@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">
  <sch:assert test="string-length( normalize-space(.) ) gt 0">
    @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>

Member of model.availabilityPart

Contained by

header: availability

May contain

analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap graphic hi l label lb lg list listBibl measure milestone name note num orig p pb q quote ref reg rs sic sp stage term time unclear
drama: castList
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: g
header: biblFull idno
linking: ab anchor seg
namesdates: listPerson listPlace
tagdocs: code
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme

character data

Note A <licensure> element should be supplied for each licence agreement applicable to the text in question. The target attribute may be used to reference a full version of the licence. The when, notBefore, notAfter, from or to attributes may be used in combination to indicate the date or dates of applicability of the licence.

Example

227
Example

```xml
<availability
<licence target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/
notBefore="2013-01-01">
<p>The Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0) Licence
applies to this document.</p>
<p>The licence was added on January 1, 2013.</p>
</licence>
</availability>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
<macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element licence {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.pointing.attributes,
  att.datatable.attributes,
  attribute calendar { list { + } }?,
  macro.specialPara
}
```

<list> (list) contains any sequence of items organized as a list. 3.8. Lists

Module core

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility

228
* @cert
* @resp
  – att.global.source
* @source

• att.sortable
  – @sortKey
• att.typed
  – @subtype

@type (type) describes the nature of the items in the list.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Suggested values include: gloss (gloss) each list item glosses some term or concept, which is given by a <label> element preceding the list item.

index (index) each list item is an entry in an index such as the alphabetical topical index at the back of a print volume.

instructions (instructions) each list item is a step in a sequence of instructions, as in a recipe.

litany (litany) each list item is one of a sequence of petitions, supplications or invocations, typically in a religious ritual.

syllogism (syllogism) each list item is part of an argument consisting of two or more propositions and a final conclusion derived from them.

Note Previous versions of these Guidelines recommended the use of type on <list> to encode the rendering or appearance of a list (whether it was bulleted, numbered, etc.). The current recommendation is to use the rend or style attributes for these aspects of a list, while using type for the more appropriate task of characterizing the nature of the content of a list.

The formal syntax of the element declarations allows <label> tags to be omitted from lists tagged <list type="gloss">; this is however a semantic error.
Example

```xml
<list rend="numbered">
  <item>a butcher</item>
  <item>a baker</item>
  <item>a candlestick maker, with
      <list rend="bulleted">
        <item>rings on his fingers</item>
        <item>bells on his toes</item>
      </list>
  </item>
</list>
```

Example

```xml
<list type="syllogism" rend="bulleted">
  <item>All Cretans are liars.</item>
  <item>Epimenides is a Cretan.</item>
  <item>ERGO Epimenides is a liar.</item>
</list>
```

Example

```xml
<list type="litany" rend="simple">
  <item>God save us from drought.</item>
  <item>God save us from pestilence.</item>
  <item>God save us from wickedness in high places.</item>
  <item>Praise be to God.</item>
</list>
```

Example The following example treats the short numbered clauses of Anglo-Saxon legal codes as lists of items. The text is from an ordinance of King Athelstan (924–939):

```
<div1 type="section">
  <head>Athelstan's Ordinance</head>
  <list rend="numbered">
    <item n="1">Concerning thieves. First, that no thief is to be spared who is caught with the stolen goods, [if he is] over twelve years and [if the value of the goods is] over eightpence.
    <list rend="numbered">
      <item n="1.1">And if anyone does spare one, he is to pay for the thief with his wergild — and the thief is to be no nearer a settlement on that account — or to clear himself by an oath of that amount.</item>
      <item n="1.2">If, however, he [the thief] wishes to defend himself or to escape, he is not to be spared [whether younger or older than twelve].</item>
      <item n="1.3">If a thief is put into prison, he is to be in prison 40 days, and he may
```
then be redeemed with 120 shillings; and the kindred are to stand
surety for him that he will desist for ever.

<item n="1.4">And if he steals after that, they are to pay for him with his wergild,
or to bring him back there.</item>

<item n="1.5">And if he steals after that, they are to pay for him with his wergild,
whether to the king or to him to whom it rightly belongs; and
everyone of those who supported him is to pay 120 shillings to the king as a
fine.</item>

</list>

<item n="2">Concerning lordless men. And we pronounced about these
lordless men, from whom no justice can be obtained, that one should order their kindred to
fetch back such a person to justice and to find him a lord in public meeting.

<list rend="numbered">
  <item n="2.1">And if they then will not, or cannot, produce him on
  that appointed day,
  he is then to be a fugitive afterwards, and he who encounters him
  is to strike him
down as a thief.</item>

  <item n="2.2">And he who harbours him after that, is to pay for him
  with his wergild
  or to clear himself by an oath of that amount.</item>
</list>

</item>

Concerning the refusal of justice. The lord who refuses justice and upholds
his guilty man, so that the king is appealed to, is to repay the
value of the goods and
120 shillings to the king; and he who appeals to the king before he
demands justice as	often as he ought, is to pay the same fine as the other would have
done, if he had refused him justice.

<list rend="numbered">
  <item n="3.1">And the lord who is an accessory to a theft by his
slave, and it becomes
  known about him, is to forfeit the slave and be liable to his
wergild on the first
  occasionp if he does it more often, he is to be liable to pay all
that he owns.</item>

  <item n="3.2">And likewise any of the king's treasurers or of our
reeves, who has been
  an accessory of thieves who have committed theft, is to liable to
the same.</item>
</list>

Concerning treachery to a lord. And we have pronounced concerning treachery to
a lord, that he [who is accused] is to forfeit his life if he cannot
deny it or is
afterwards convicted at the three-fold ordeal.

</list>
</div1>
by the two-level numbering of the clauses. The clauses could have been treated as a one-level list with irregular numbering, if desired.

Example

<p>These decrees, most blessed Pope Hadrian, we propounded in the public council ... and they confirmed them in our hand in your stead with the sign of the Holy Cross, and afterwards inscribed with a careful pen on the paper of this page, affixing thus the sign of the Holy Cross.</p>

<list rend="simple">
  <item>I, Eanbald, by the grace of God archbishop of the holy church of York, have subscribed to the pious and catholic validity of this document with the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ælfwold, king of the people across the Humber, consenting have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Tilberht, prelate of the church of Hexham, rejoicing have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Higbald, bishop of the church of Lindisfarne, obeying have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ethelbert, bishop of Candida Casa, suppliant, have subscribed with devout will.</item>
  <item>I, Ælfwold, bishop of the church of Lindisfarne, obeying have subscribed through delegates.</item>
  <item>I, Tilberht, prelate of the church of Hexham, rejoicing have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Higbald, bishop of the church of Lindisfarne, obeying have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ethelbert, bishop of Candida Casa, suppliant, have subscribed with devout will.</item>
</list>

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:list[@type='gloss']">
  <sch:assert test="tei:label">The content of a "gloss" list should include a sequence of one or more pairs of a label element followed by an item element</sch:assert>
</sch:rule>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </alternate>
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <elementRef key="item"/>
        <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
      <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
        <elementRef key="headLabel"/>
      </sequence>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
<list>

  minOccurs="0" />
  <elementRef key="headItem"
    minOccurs="0" />
  <sequence minOccurs="1"
    maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <elementRef key="label"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="item"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</sequence>
</alternate>
<sequence minOccurs="0"
  maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <classRef key="model.divBottom"/>
  <classRef key="model.global"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
</sequence>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element list {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type {
    "gloss" | "index" | "instructions" | "litany" | "syllogism"
  }?,
  ( model.divTop | model.global | desc* )*,
  ( item, model.global* )+
  | ( headLabel?,
    headItem?,
    ( label, model.global*, item, model.global* )+ )
  ),
  ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
}

Processing Model

<model predicate="@rendition"
  behaviour="list" useSourceRendition="true"/>
<model predicate="not(@rendition)"
  behaviour="list"/>
<listBibl> (citation list) contains a list of bibliographic citations of any kind. 3.12.1.
Methods of Encoding Bibliographic References and Lists of References 2.2.7. The Source Description 15.3.2. Declarable Elements

Module core

Attributes
- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- **att.global.rendition**
  - @rendition
- **att.global.linking**
  - @corresp
  - @next
  - @prev
- **att.global.analytic**
  - @ana
- **att.global.facs**
  - @facs
- **att.global.responsibility**
  - @cert
  - @resp
- **att.global.source**
  - @source
- **att.sortable**
  - @sortKey
- **att.typed**
  - @type
  - @subtype

Member of model.biblLike model.frontPart

Contained by
- core: add cit corr del desc head hi item l listBibl note orig p q quote ref reg relatedItem
- sic stage unclear
drama: castList set
figures: cell figDesc figure
header: abstract change licence rendition sourceDesc tagUsage taxonomy
linking: ab seg
namesdates: person place
textstructure: argument back body div docEdition epigraph front imprimatur postscript
- salute signed titlePart trailer
transcr: supplied
verse: rhyme

May contain
- core: bib l cb desc head lb listBibl milestone pb
Example

<listBibl>
  <head>Works consulted</head>
  <bibl>Blain, Clements and Grundy: Feminist Companion to Literature in English (Yale, 1990)</bibl>
</listBibl>

<listBibl>
  <head>The Penny Histories</head>
  <analytic>
    <title>The Interesting story of the Children in the Wood</title>
  </analytic>
  <monogr>
    <title>The Penny Histories</title>
    <author>Victor E Neuberg</author>
    <imprint>
      <publisher>OUP</publisher>
      <date>1968</date>
    </imprint>
  </monogr>
</listBibl>

Schema Declaration
element listBibl
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  ( model.headLike*,
    desc*,
    ( model.milestoneLike | relation | listRelation )*,
    ( model.biblLike+, ( model.milestoneLike | relation | listRelation )* )+)
}

Processing Model

<model predicate="bibl" behaviour="list"/>
<model behaviour="block"/>

〈listChange〉 groups a number of change descriptions associated with either the creation of a source text or the revision of an encoded text. [2.6. The Revision Description] [11.7. Identifying Changes and Revisions]

Module header
Attributes
  • att.global
    – @xml:id
    – @n
    – @xml:lang
    – @xml:base
    – @xml:space
    – att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    – att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
    – att.global.analytic
      * @ana
    – att.global.facs
      * @facs
    – att.global.responsibility
      * @cert
      * @resp
    – att.global.source
      * @source
  • att.sortable
    – @sortKey
  • att.typed
<listChange>

- `@type`
- `@subtype`

`@ordered` indicates whether the ordering of its child `<change>` elements is to be considered significant or not

**Status**: Optional

**Datatype**: teidata.truthValue

**Default**: true

**Contained by**: creation, listChange, revisionDesc

**May contain**: desc

**core**: change, listChange

**Note**

When this element appears within the `<creation>` element it documents the set of revision campaigns or stages identified during the evolution of the original text. When it appears within the `<revisionDesc>` element, it documents only changes made during the evolution of the encoded representation of that text.

**Example**

```xml
<revisionDesc>
  <listChange>
    <change when="1991-11-11" who="#LB"> deleted chapter 10 </change>
    <change when="1991-11-02" who="#MSM"> completed first draft </change>
  </listChange>
</revisionDesc>
```

**Example**

```xml
<profileDesc>
  <creation>
    <listChange ordered="true">
      <change xml:id="CHG-1">First stage, written in ink by a writer</change>
      <change xml:id="CHG-2">Second stage, written in Goethe's hand using pencil</change>
      <change xml:id="CHG-3">Fixation of the revised passages and further revisions by Goethe using ink</change>
      <change xml:id="CHG-4">Addition of another stanza in a different hand, probably at a later stage</change>
    </listChange>
  </creation>
</profileDesc>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <elementRef key="listChange"/>
      <elementRef key="change"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

```xml
element listChange
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  attribute ordered { text }?,
  ( desc*, ( listChange | change )+ )
}
```

`<listPerson>` (list of persons) contains a list of descriptions, each of which provides information about an identifiable person or a group of people, for example the participants in a language interaction, or the people referred to in a historical source.

13.3.2. The Person Element 15.2. Contextual Information 2.4. The Profile Description 15.3.2. Declarable Elements

Module namesdates

**Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `@xml:rendition`
    - `@rendition`
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
  - `@ana`
  - `@facs`
  - `@cert`
  - `@resp`
  - `@source`

- **att.typed**
  - `@type`
  - `@subtype`

- **att.sortable**
  - `@sortKey`

**Member of** `model.listLike`

**Contained by** `core: add corr del desc head hi item l note orig p q quote ref reg sic sp stage title unclear`

238
May contain

Example

```xml
<listPerson type="respondents">
  <personGrp xml:id="PXXX"/>
  <person xml:id="P1234" sex="2" age="mid"/>
  <person xml:id="P4332" sex="1" age="mid"/>
  <ListRelation>
    <relation type="personal" name="spouse"
              mutual="#P1234 #P4332"/>
  </ListRelation>
</listPerson>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <classRef key="model.headLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <elementRef key="relation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
      <elementRef key="listRelation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
    </alternate>
    <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <classRef key="model.personLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <elementRef key="listPerson" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
      </alternate>
      <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <elementRef key="relation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
        <elementRef key="listRelation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
      </alternate>
    </sequence>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
### Element listPerson

```xml
element listPerson
{
    att.global.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    att.sortable.attributes,
    {
        model.headLike*,
        desc*,
        ( relation | listRelation )*,
        ( ( model.personLike | listPerson )+, ( relation | listRelation )* )+
    }
}
```

---

**<listPlace>** (list of places) contains a list of places, optionally followed by a list of relationships (other than containment) defined amongst them. [2.2.7. The Source Description](#)

#### Module names
dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| att.global | - @xml:id
|            | - @n
|            | - @xml:lang
|            | - @xml:base
|            | - @xml:space
|            | - att.global.rendition
|            |     * @rendition
|            | - att.global.linking
|            |     * @corresp
|            |     * @next
|            |     * @prev
|            | - att.global.analytic
|            |     * @ana
|            | - att.global.facs
|            |     * @facs
|            | - att.global.responsibility
|            |     * @cert
|            |     * @resp
|            | - att.global.source
|            |     * @source
| att.typed  | - @type
|            | - @subtype

---

240
- `att.sortable`
  - `@sortKey`

Member of `model.listLike`

Contained by

- `core: add corr del desc head hi item l note orig p q quote ref reg sic sp stage title unclear`
- `corpus: settingDesc`
- `drama: castList set`
- `figures: cell figDesc figure`
- `header: abstract change licence rendition sourceDesc tagUsage`
- `linking: ab seg`
- `namesdates: listPlace place`
- `textstructure: argument back body div docEdition epigraph imprimatur postscript salute signed titlePart trailer`
- `transcr: supplied`
- `verse: rhyme`

May contain

- `core: desc head`
- `namesdates: listPlace place`

Example

```xml
<listPlace type="offshoreIslands">
  <place>
    <placeName>La roche qui pleure</placeName>
  </place>
  <place>
    <placeName>Ile aux cerfs</placeName>
  </place>
</listPlace>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <classRef key="model.headLike" minOccurr="0" maxOccurr="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="desc" minOccurr="0" maxOccurr="unbounded"/>
    <alternate minOccurr="0" maxOccurr="unbounded">
      <elementRef key="relation" minOccurr="1" maxOccurr="1"/>
      <elementRef key="listRelation" minOccurr="1" maxOccurr="1"/>
    </alternate>
    <sequence minOccurr="1" maxOccurr="unbounded">
      <alternate minOccurr="0" maxOccurr="unbounded">
        <classRef key="model.placeLike" minOccurr="1" maxOccurr="1"/>
        <elementRef key="listPlace" minOccurr="1" maxOccurr="1"/>
      </alternate>
      <alternate minOccurr="0" maxOccurr="unbounded">
        <elementRef key="relation"/>
      </alternate>
    </sequence>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
element listPlace
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  {
    model.headLike*,
    desc*,
    ( relation | listRelation )*,
    ( ( model.placeLike | listPlace )+, ( relation | listRelation )* )+
  }
}
Example In this example, two private URI scheme prefixes are defined and patterns are
provided for dereferencing them. Each prefix is also supplied with a human-readable
explanation in a \(<p>\) element.

<listPrefixDef>
  <prefixDef ident="psn"
    matchPattern="([A-Z]+)"
    replacementPattern="personography.xml#$1">
    \(<p>\) Private URIs using the \(<code>psn</code>\) prefix are pointers to \(<gi>person</gi>\)
    elements in the personography.xml file. For example, \(<code>psn:MDH</code>\) dereferences to
    \(<code>personography.xml#MDH</code>\).
  </prefixDef>
  <prefixDef ident="bibl"
    matchPattern="([a-z]+[a-z0-9]*)"
    replacementPattern="http://www.example.com/getBibl.xql?id=$1">
    \(<p>\) Private URIs using the \(<code>bibl</code>\) prefix can be expanded to form URIs which retrieve the relevant
  </prefixDef>
</listPrefixDef>

Content model
<content>
  <sequence>
    <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <elementRef key="prefixDef"/>
      <elementRef key="listPrefixDef"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element listPrefixDef
  { att.global.attributes,
    ( desc*, ( prefixDef | listPrefixDef )+ )
}
THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

- `@xml:id`
- `@n`
- `@xml:lang`
- `@xml:base`
- `@xml:space`

- `@attribute att.global.rendition` * `@rendition`

- `@attribute att.global.linking` *
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`

- `@attribute att.global.analytic`
  - `@ana`

- `@attribute att.global.facs` *
  - `@facs`

- `@attribute att.global.responsibility`
  - `@cert`
  - `@resp`

- `@attribute att.global.source` *
  - `@source`

- `@attribute att.gaijiProp`
  - `@name`
  - `@value`
  - `@version`

**Content containing**

**Char glyph**

**May contain** Empty element

**Note** No definitive list of local names is proposed. However, the name entity is recommended as a means of naming the property identifying the recommended character entity name for this character or glyph.

**Example**

```xml
<char xml:id="daikanwaU4EBA">
  <localProp name="name" value="CIRCLED IDEOGRAPH 4EBA"/>
  <localProp name="entity" value="daikanwa"/>
  <unicodeProp name="Decomposition_Mapping" value="circle"/>
  <mapping type="standard">[]</mapping>
</char>
```

**Content model** `<content> <empty/> </content>`

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element localProp { att.global.attributes, att.gaijiProp.attributes, empty }
```

**<mapping>** (character mapping) contains one or more characters which are related to the parent character or glyph in some respect, as specified by the `type` attribute.

[5.2. Markup Constructs for Representation of Characters and Glyphs]
Module gaiji

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
- `att.global.rendition`
  * `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  * `@corresp`
  * `@next`
  * `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
  * `@ana`
- `att.global.facs`
  * `@facs`
- `att.global.responsibility`
  * `@cert`
  * `@resp`
- `att.global.source`
  * `@source`

- `att.typed`
  - `@type`
  - `@subtype`

Contained by `gaiji`:

- `char`
- `glyph`

May contain `g` character data

Note

Suggested values for the `type` attribute include exact for exact equivalences, uppercase for uppercase equivalences, lowercase for lowercase equivalences, and simplified for simplified characters. The `<g>` elements contained by this element can point to either another `<char>` or `<glyph>` element or contain a character that is intended to be the target of this mapping.

Example

```xml
<mapping type="modern">r</mapping>
<mapping type="standard"></mapping>
```

Content model

```xml
<content> <macroRef key="macro.xtext"/></content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element mapping { att.global.attributes, att.typed.attributes, macro.xtext }
```
<measure> (measure) contains a word or phrase referring to some quantity of an object or commodity, usually comprising a number, a unit, and a commodity name. [3.6.3. Numbers and Measures]

Module core
Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.measurement
  - @unit
  - @unitRef
  - @quantity
  - @commodity

- att.typed
  - type
  - @subtype

@type specifies the type of measurement in any convenient typology.

Derived from att.typed
Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Member of model.measureLike

Contained by
analysis: abbr addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term title unclear
drama: actor castItem role roleDesc
figures: cell figDesc

246
This example references a definition of a measurement unit declared in the TEI header:

```xml
<measure type="weight">
  <num>2</num> pounds of flesh
</measure>

<measure type="currency">£10-11-6d</measure>
<measure type="area" unitRef="#merk">2 <unit>merks</unit> of old extent</measure>

<!-- In the TEI Header: -->
<encodingDesc>
  <unitDecl xml:id="merk" type="area">
    <label>merk</label>
    <placeName ref="#Scotland"/>
    <desc>A merk was an area of land determined variably by its agricultural productivity.</desc>
  </unitDecl>
</encodingDesc>

Example

```xml
<measure quantity="40" unit="hogshead" commodity="rum">2 score hh rum</measure>
<measure quantity="12" unit="count" commodity="roses">1 doz. roses</measure>
<measure quantity="1" unit="count" commodity="tulips">a yellow tulip</measure>
```
Speakers will be given 30 minutes each: 20 minutes for presentation, 10 minutes for discussion. Proposals should not exceed \texttt{\textless measure max="500" unit="count" commodity="words"\textgreater 500 words}}. This presentation type is suitable for substantial research, theoretical or critical discussions.

\texttt{\textless content}\texttt{\textgreater} \texttt{\textless macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>}\texttt{\textless /content\textgreater}

\texttt{\textless milestone\textgreater} (milestone) marks a boundary point separating any kind of section of a text, typically but not necessarily indicating a point at which some part of a standard reference system changes, where the change is not represented by a structural element. \cite{3.11.3. Milestone Elements}
Member of model.milestoneLike

Contained by

analysis: core:
  abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope cit corr date del editor email exp
  foreign head hi item l label li list listBibl measure name note num orig p
  pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term time unclear
drama:
  actor castGroup castItem castList role roleDesc set
defigures:
  cell figure table
header:
  change classCode distributor edition extent language licence
linking:
  ab seg
dates:
  person
textstructure:
  argument back body byline closer dateline div docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint
docTitle epigraph floatingText front group imprimatur opener postscript salute signed
text
  textPage titlePart trailer
verse:
  rhyme

May contain Empty element

Note
For this element, the global \texttt{n} attribute indicates the new number or other value for
the unit which changes at this milestone. The special value \texttt{unnumbered} should be
used in passages which fall outside the normal numbering scheme, such as chapter or
other headings, poem numbers or titles, etc.
The order in which \texttt{<milestone>} elements are given at a given point is not normally
significant.

Example

\begin{verbatim}
<milestone n="23" ed="La" unit="Dreissiger"/>
... <milestone n="24" ed="AV" unit="verse"/> ...
\end{verbatim}

Content model

\begin{verbatim}
<element milestone {

\end{verbatim}
The TEI SimplePrint Schema

```xml
att.global.attributes,
att.milestoneUnit.attributes,
att.typed.attributes,
att.edition.attributes,
att.spanning.attributes,
att.breaking.attributes,
empty
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

### Module core Attributes
- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - **att.global.rendition**
    - @rendition
  - **att.global.linking**
    - @corresp
    - @next
    - @prev
  - **att.global.analytic**
    - @ana
  - **att.global.facs**
    - @facs
  - **att.global.responsibility**
    - @cert
    - @resp
  - **att.global.source**
    - @source
- **att.personal**
  - @full
  - @sort
- **att.naming**
  - @role
  - @nymRef
  - **att.canonical**
    - @ref
- **att.datable**
  - @period

(name, proper noun) contains a proper noun or noun phrase. [3.6.1. Referring Strings]
• att.editLike
• att.typed
  – subtype

Type characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Legal values are: person
  forename
  surname
  personGenName
  personRoleName
  personAddName
  nameLink
  org
  country
  placeGeog
  place

Calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron `<sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">`
  `<sch:assert test="string-length( normalize-space(.) ) gt 0">`
  `@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>`
  `</sch:rule>`

Member of model.nameLike.agent model.personPart

Contained by

analysis: 8

core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg respStmt rs sic speaker stage term title unclear

drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

figures: cell figDesc
May contain

Proper nouns referring to people, places, and organizations may be tagged instead with <name type="person"/> , <name type="place"/> , or <name type="org"/> , when the TEI module for names and dates is included.

Note

Example

```xml
<name type="person">Thomas Hoccleve</name>
<name type="place">Villingaholt</name>
<name type="org">Vetus Latina Institut</name>
<name type="person" ref="#HOC001">Occleve</name>
```

Schematron

```
<sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]=true"> 
  <sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0"> @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>
</sch:rule>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element name
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.personal.attributes,
  att.datable.attributes,
  att.editLike.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type
}
```
Processing Model

<namespace>

(namespace) supplies the formal name of the namespace to which the elements documented by its children belong. [2.3.4. The Tagging Declaration]

Module header

Attributes

• @xml:id
• @n
• @xml:lang
• @xml:base
• @xml:space
• @rendition
• @corresp
• @next
• @prev
• @ana
• @facs
• @cert
• @resp
• @source

@name specifies the full formal name of the namespace concerned.

Status: Required

Datatype: 0–1 occurrences of teidata.namespace separated by whitespace

Contains: tagsDecl

May contain
header:  Example

<namespace name="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <tagUsage gi="hi" occurs="28" withId="2"> Used only to mark English words italicized in the copy text </tagUsage>
</namespace>

Content model

```
<content>
  <elementRef key="tagUsage" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element namespace { att.global.attributes, attribute name { ? }, tagUsage+ }
```

<note> (note) contains a note or annotation. 3.9.1. Notes and Simple Annotation 2.2.6. The Notes Statement 3.12.2.8. Notes and Statement of Language 9.3.5.4. Notes within Entries

Module core
Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - @rendition
  - @corresp
  - @next
  - @prev
- att.global.analytic
  - @ana
- att.global.facs
  - @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  - @cert
  - @resp
- att.global.source
  - @source
- att.placement
  - @place
- att.pointing
Example: In the following example, the translator has supplied a footnote containing an explanation of the term translated as "painterly":

255
And yet it is not only in the great line of Italian renaissance art, but even in the painterly <note place="bottom" type="gloss" resp="#MDMH">Malereisch</note>. This word has, in the German, two distinct meanings, one objective, a quality residing in the object, the other subjective, a mode of apprehension and creation. To avoid confusion, they have been distinguished in English as <mentioned>picturesque</mentioned> and <mentioned>painterly</mentioned> respectively.

Dutch genre painters of the seventeenth century that drapery has this psychological significance.

For this example to be valid, the code MDMH must be defined elsewhere, for example by means of a responsibility statement in the associated TEI header.

Example The global n attribute may be used to supply the symbol or number used to mark the note’s point of attachment in the source text, as in the following example:

Mevorakh b. Saadya's mother, the matriarch of the family during the second half of the eleventh century, <note n="126" anchored="true">The alleged mention of Judah Nagid's mother in a letter from 1071 is, in fact, a reference to Judah's children; cf. above, nn. 111 and 54. </note> is well known from Geniza documents published by Jacob Mann.

However, if notes are numbered in sequence and their numbering can be reconstructed automatically by processing software, it may well be considered unnecessary to record the note numbers.

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element note
  { att.global.attributes,
    att.placement.attributes,
    att.pointing.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    att.written.attributes,
    att.anchoring.attributes,
    macro.specialPara}
```

Processing Model

```
<model predicate="@place" behaviour="note">
  <param name="place" value="@place"/>
```
<notesStmt> (notes statement) collects together any notes providing information about a text additional to that recorded in other parts of the bibliographic description. [2.2.6. The Notes Statement | 2.2. The File Description]

Module header

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

Contained by: biblFull fileDesc

May contain: note relatedItem

Note: Information of different kinds should not be grouped together into the same note.

Example
<notesStmt>
  <note>Historical commentary provided by Mark Cohen</note>
  <note>OCR scanning done at University of Toronto</note>
</notesStmt>

Content model

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>
    <elementRef key="relatedItem"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element notesStmt { att.global.attributes, ( model.noteLike | relatedItem )+ }
```

<num> (number) contains a number, written in any form. [3.6.3. Numbers and Measures]

Module core

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`

- `att.typed`
  - `@type`
  - `@subtype`

@type indicates the type of numeric value.
Derived from \texttt{att.typed}

\textit{Status} \textit{Optional}

\textit{Datatype} \texttt{teidata.enumerated}

\textit{Suggested values include:} \texttt{cardinal} absolute number, e.g. 21, 21.5

\texttt{ordinal} ordinal number, e.g. 21st

\texttt{fraction} fraction, e.g. one half or three-quarters

\texttt{percentage} a percentage

\textit{Note} If a different typology is desired, other values can be used for this attribute.

\@value \texttt{supplies the value of the number in standard form.}

\textit{Status} \textit{Optional}

\textit{Datatype} \texttt{teidata.numeric}

\textit{Values} a numeric value.

\textit{Note} The standard form used is defined by the TEI datatype \texttt{teidata.numeric}.

\textbf{Member of} \texttt{model.measureLike}

\textbf{Contained by}

\texttt{analysis: s}

\texttt{drama: actor castItem role roleDesc}

\texttt{figures: cell figDesc}

\texttt{header: catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence rendition tagUsage}

\texttt{linking: ab seg}

\texttt{textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer}

\texttt{transcr: fw supplied}

\texttt{verse: rhymeme}

\textbf{May contain}

\texttt{analysis: c pc s w}

\texttt{core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig pb p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear}

\texttt{figure: figure formula}

\texttt{gaiji: g}

\texttt{header: idno}

\texttt{linking: anchor seg}

\texttt{tagdocs: code}

\texttt{textstructure: floatingText}

\texttt{transcr: fw subst supplied}

\texttt{verse: rhyme}

\textbf{character data}

\textit{Note} Detailed analyses of quantities and units of measure in historical documents may
also use the feature structure mechanism described in chapter 18. Feature Structures. The `<num>` element is intended for use in simple applications.

**Example**

```
<p>1 reached <num type="cardinal" value="21">twenty-one</num> on my <num type="ordinal" value="21">twenty-first</num> birthday</p>
<p>Light travels at <num value="3E10">3×10<hi rend="sup">10</hi> cm per second.</num></p>
```

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```
<opener>
(opener) groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a preliminary group at the start of a division, especially of a letter.

[4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]

Module textstructure
Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
```
Example

(Walden, this 29. of August 1592)

Example

(Great Marlborough Street, November 11, 1848)

I am sorry to say that absence from town and other circumstances have prevented me from earlier enquiring...
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
</content>

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element opener
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  (text
   | model.gLike | model.phrase | argument | byline | dateline | epigraph |
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

<orig> (original form) contains a reading which is marked as following the original, rather than being normalized or corrected. [3.5.2. Regularization and Normalization Critical Apparatus]

Module core

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`* `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`* `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`* `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`* `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`* `@cert`
  - `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`* `@source`

Member of `model.choicePart` `model.pPart.transcriptional`

Contained by:

- `pc s w`
- `core:
  abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope choice corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item l label lg measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear`
Example If all that is desired is to call attention to the original version in the copy text, 
<orig> may be used alone:

<l>But this will be a <orig>meere</orig> confusion</l>
<l>And hardly shall we all be <orig>vnderstoode</orig></l>

Example More usually, an <orig> will be combined with a regularized form within a
<choice> element:

<l>But this will be a <choice>
<orig>meere</orig>
<reg>mere</reg>
</choice> confusion</l>
<l>And hardly shall we all be <choice>
<orig>vnderstoode</orig>
<reg>understood</reg>
</choice>
</l>

Character data

Example

<content>
<macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>

Schema Declaration
<p> (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose. [3.1. Paragraphs 7.2.5. Speech Contents]

Module core

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facis
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.fragmentable
  - @part

- att.written
  - @hand

Member of model.pLike

Contained by

core: item note q quote sp stage

Drama: particDesc settingDesc
corpus: castList set

Figures: cell figure

Header:

abstract availability change editionStmt editorialDecl encodingDesc langUsage licence prefixDef projectDesc publicationStmt refsDecl samplingDecl seriesStmt sourceDesc

Namesdates: person place

Textstructure: argument back body div epigraph front postscript

May contain
Hallgerd was outside. "There is blood on your axe," she said. "What have you done?"

I have now arranged that you can be married a second time," replied Thjostolf.

Then you must mean that Thorvald is dead," she said.

"Yes," said Thjostolf. "And now you must think up some plan for me."

Example

Schematron <sch:report test=""(ancestor::tei:ab or ancestor::tei:p) and not( ancestor::tei:floatingText |parent::tei:exemplum |parent::tei:item |parent::tei:note |parent::tei:q |parent::tei:quote |parent::tei:remarks |parent::tei:said |parent::tei:sp |parent::tei:stage |parent::tei:cell |parent::tei:figure )""> Abstract model violation: Paragraphs may not occur inside other paragraphs or ab elements. </sch:report>

Schematron <sch:report test=""(ancestor::tei:l or ancestor::tei:lg) and not( ancestor::tei:floatingText |parent::tei:figure |parent::tei:note )""> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div, p, or ab, unless p is a child of figure or note, or is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>

Schema Declaration

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

```
core: abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap graphic hi [ label ] lb lg list listBibl measure milestone name note num orig pb quot ref reg rs sic stage term time title unclear
drama: castList
date: date
drama: castList
drama: dramatic
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: g
header: biblFull idno
linking: anchor seg
namesdates: listPerson listPlace
tagdocs: code
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme
character data
```

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```
att.fragmentable.attributes,
att.written.attributes,
macro.paraContent

Processing Model

<model behaviour="paragraph"
useSourceRendition="true">
<outputRendition>text-align: justify;</outputRendition>
</model>

<particDesc> (participation description) describes the identifiable speakers, voices, or
other participants in any kind of text or other persons named or otherwise referred
to in a text, edition, or metadata. [15.2. Contextual Information]

Module corpus
 Attributes
  • att.global
    - @xml:id
    - @n
    - @xml:lang
    - @xml:base
    - @xml:space
    - att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    - att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
    - att.global.analytic
      * @ana
    - att.global.facs
      * @facs
    - att.global.responsibility
      * @cert
      * @resp
    - att.global.source
      * @source

Member of <model.profileDescPart
Contained by header:  profileDesc
May contain core:  p
linking:  ab
namesdates:  listPerson person

Example
<particDesc>
  <listPerson>
    <person xml:id="Trinder" sex="m">
      <p>
        <name type="surname">Trinder</name>
        <name type="forename">William</name>
        <name type="forename">Martin</name>
      </p>
    </person>
    <person xml:id="Leland" sex="m">
      <p>
        <name type="surname">Leland</name>
        <name type="forename">Thomas</name>
      </p>
    </person>
  </listPerson>
</particDesc>

Content model

<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </alternate>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.personLike"/>
    <elementRef key="listPerson"/>
    <elementRef key="listOrg"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element particDesc {
  att.global.attributes,
  ( model.pLike+ | ( model.personLike | listPerson | listOrg )+ )
}

<pb> (page beginning) marks the beginning of a new page in a paginated document.

3.11.3. Milestone Elements

Module core

Attributes
  - att.global
    - @xml:id
    - @n
    - @xml:lang
    - @xml:base
    - @xml:space
    - att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    - att.global.linking
* @corresp
* @next
* @prev
  – att.global.analytic
* @ana
– att.global.facs
  * @facs
– att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global.source
  * @source

• att.typed
  – @type
  – @subtype

• att.edition
  – @ed
  – @edRef

• att.spanning
  – @spanTo

• att.breaking
  – @break

Member of model.milestoneLike

Contained by

analysis: s w

core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl biblScope cit cori date del editor email
expan foreign head hi item l label lg list bibl measure name note num orig p
pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic sp speaker stage term time title unclear
drama: actor castGroup castItem castList role roleDesc set
figures: cell figure table
header: change classCode distributor edition extent language licence
linking: ab seg
namesdates: person
textstructure: argument back body byline closer dateline div docAuthor docDate
docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group imprimatur
opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart trailer
transcr: fw subst supplied surface zone
verse: rhyme

May contain Empty element

Note A $<\text{pb}>$ element should appear at the start of the page which it identifies. The
global $n$ attribute indicates the number or other value associated with this page.
This will normally be the page number or signature printed on it, since the physical
sequence number is implicit in the presence of the $<\text{pb}>$ element itself.
The $\text{type}$ attribute may be used to characterize the page break in any respect. The
more specialized attributes $\text{break}$, $\text{ed}$, or $\text{edRef}$ should be preferred when the intent is
to indicate whether or not the page break is word-breaking, or to note the source from which it derives.

**Example** Page numbers may vary in different editions of a text.

```xml
<p> ... <pb n="145" ed="ed2"/>  
</p> <!-- Page 145 in edition "ed2" starts here --> ... <pb n="283" ed="ed1"/>  
</p> <!-- Page 283 in edition "ed1" starts here --> ... </p>
```

**Example** A page break may be associated with a facsimile image of the page it introduces by means of the `facs` attribute

```xml
<body>
  <pb n="1" facs="page1.png"/>
  <!-- page1.png contains an image of the page; the text it contains is encoded here -->
  <p>  
</p> <!-- page 1 -->
  <pb n="2" facs="page2.png"/>
  <!-- similarly, for page 2 -->
  <p>  
</p> <!-- page 2 -->
</body>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content> <empty/> </content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<content> <empty/> </content>
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model behaviour="break" useSourceRendition="true">
  <param name="type" value="'page'"/>
  <param name="label" value="(concat(if(@n) then concat(@n,' ') else ''),if(@facs) then concat('@',@facs) else '').")/>
  <outputRendition> display: block; margin-left: 4pt; color: grey; float: right; </outputRendition>
  <outputRendition scope="before">content: '[Page ';</outputRendition>
  content: ']';</outputRendition>
  <outputRendition scope="after">content: ';</outputRendition>
</model>
```

---

**Module** analysis

**Attributes**

- att.global
– @xml:id
– @n
– @xml:lang
– @xml:base
– @xml:space
– att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
– att.global/linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
– att.global.analytic
  * @ana
– att.global/facs
  * @facs
– att.global/responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global/source
  * @source

*att.segLke*

  – @function

*att.metrical*

  – @rhyme

*att.fragmentable*

  – @part

*att.linguistic*

  – @lemma
  – @lemmaRef

@force indicates the extent to which this punctuation mark conventionally separates words or phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Datatype</th>
<th>Legal values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>teidata.enumerated</td>
<td>strong the punctuation mark is a word separator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>weak the punctuation mark is not a word separator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>inter the punctuation mark may or may not be a word separator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@unit provides a name for the kind of unit delimited by this punctuation mark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Datatype</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>teidata.enumerated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@pre indicates whether this punctuation mark precedes or follows the unit it delimits.
Example encoding of the German sentence Wir fahren in den Urlaub., encoded with attributes from att.linguistic discussed in section AILALW.

```xml
<s>
  <w pos="PPER" msd="1.Pl.*.Nom">Wir</w>
  <w pos="VVFIN" msd="1.Pl.Pres.Ind">fahren</w>
  <w pos="APP" msd="--">in</w>
  <w pos="ART" msd="Def.Masc.Akk.Sg.">den</w>
  <w pos="NN" msd="Masc.Akk.Sg.">Urlaub</w>
</s>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <elementRef key="c"/>
    <classRef key="model.pPart.edit"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```
 element pc
{
    att.global.attributes,
    att.segLike.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    att.linguistic.attributes,
    attribute force { "strong" | "weak" | "inter" }?,
    attribute unit { text }?,
    attribute pre { text }?,
    ( text | model.gLike | c | model.pPart.edit )*  
}

Processing Model <model behaviour="inline"/>

<person> (person) provides information about an identifiable individual, for example a participant in a language interaction, or a person referred to in a historical source.

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  * @rendition

- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev

- att.global.analytic
  * @ana

- att.global.facs
  * @facs

- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp

- att.global.source
  * @source

• att.editLike
• att.sortable
  - @sortKey

@role specifies a primary role or classification for the person.
Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

Note Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as artist, employer, author, relative, or servant, each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically be provided by a <valList> element in the project schema specification.

@sex specifies the sex of the person.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.sex separated by whitespace

Note Values for this attribute may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

@gender specifies the gender of the person.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.gender separated by whitespace

Note Values for this attribute may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

@age specifies an age group for the person.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Note Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as infant, child, teen, adult, or senior, each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically be provided by a <valList> element in the project schema specification.

Member of model.personLike

Contained by particDesc

namesdates: listPerson

May contain bibl cb gap lb listBibl milestone name note p pb

figures: figure

header: biblFull idno

linking: ab anchor

transcr: fw

Example

```
<person sex="1">
</person>
```

Example

```
<person xml:id="Stevenson" sex="m" role="writer">
  <p><name type="surname">Stevenson</name></p>
```
<name type="forename">Robert</name>
<name type="forename">Louis</name>
</p>
</person>

Content model

```xml
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<alternate minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.personPart"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
<elementRef key="ptr"/>
</alternate>
</alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element person
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.editLike.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  attribute role { list { + } }?,
  attribute sex { list { + } }?,
  attribute gender { list { + } }?,
  attribute age { text }?,
  ( model.pLike+ | ( model.personPart | model.global | ptr ) )* 
}
```

<place> (place) contains data about a geographic location [13.3.4. Places]

Module namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs

274
Member of `model.placeLike`

Contained by

corpus: `settingDesc`

namesdates: `listPlace` `place`

May contain

core: `bibl` `desc` `head` `label` `listBibl` `name` `note` `p`

header: `biblFull` `idno`

linking: `ab`

namesdates: `listPlace` `place`

Example

```xml
<place xml:id="Hereford">
  <p>
    <name type="place">Hereford</name>
    <name type="country">England</name>
  </p>
</place>
```

Example

```xml
<place xml:id="Lithuania">
  <p>
    <name type="country">Lithuania</name>
    <name type="country" xml:lang="lt">Lietuva</name>
  </p>
</place>
<place xml:id="Vilnius">
  <p>
    <name>Vilnius</name>
  </p>
</place>
<place xml:id="Kaunas">
  <p>
    <name>Kaunas</name>
  </p>
</place>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.headLike">
```

```xml
minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>  
<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">  
  <classRef key="model.pLike"  
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>  
<alternate minOccurs="0"  
  maxOccurs="unbounded">  
  <classRef key="model.labelLike"/>  
  <classRef key="model.placeStateLike"/>  
  <classRef key="model.eventLike"/>  
  <elementRef key="name"/>  
</alternate>  
</alternate>  
<alternate minOccurs="0"  
  maxOccurs="unbounded">  
  <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>  
  <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>  
  <elementRef key="idno"/>  
  <elementRef key="ptr"/>  
  <elementRef key="linkGrp"/>  
  <elementRef key="link"/>  
</alternate>  
<alternate minOccurs="0"  
  maxOccurs="unbounded">  
  <classRef key="model.placeLike"/>  
  <elementRef key="listPlace"/>  
</alternate>  
</sequence>  
</content>

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<element place
  {  
    att.global.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    att.editLike.attributes,
    att.sortable.attributes,
    (  
      model.headLike*,
      (  
        model.pLike*  
        | ( model.labelLike | model.placeStateLike | model.eventLike | name )*  
      ),
      ( model.noteLike | model.biblLike | idno | ptr | linkGrp | link )*,
      ( model.placeLike | listPlace )*  
    )
  }
```

---

**Module** textstructure

**Attributes**

- `@xml:id`
- `@n`
- `@xml:lang`
- `@xml:base`

---

contains a postscript, e.g. to a letter. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]
Dear Susan,

Thank you very much for the assistance splitting those logs. I'm sorry about the misunderstanding as to the size of the task. I really was not asking for help, only to borrow the axe. Hope you had fun in any case.

Sincerely yours,
<signed>Seymour</signed>
</closer>
<label>P.S.</label>
<p>The collision occurred on <date when="2001-07-06">06 Jul 01</date>.</p>
</postscript>
</div>

Content model

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <classRef key="model.divTopPart"/>
    </alternate>
    <classRef key="model.common"/>
  </sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.divBottomPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element postscript {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  ( (model.global | model.divTopPart)*,
  model.common,
  (model.global | model.common)*,
  (model.divBottomPart, model.global*)* 
}
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

(prefix definition) defines a prefixing scheme used in teidata:pointer values, showing how abbreviated URIs using the scheme may be expanded into full URIs.

[16.2.3. Using Abbreviated Pointers]

Module header

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
@ident supplies a name which functions as the prefix for an abbreviated pointing scheme such as a private URI scheme. The prefix constitutes the text preceding the first colon.

**Status** Required

**Datatype** teidata.prefix

**Note** The value is limited to teidata.prefix so that it may be mapped directly to a URI prefix.

**Example**

```xml
<prefixDef ident="ref"
    matchPattern="([a-z]+)"
    replacementPattern="../../references/references.xml#$1">
    <p> In the context of this project, private URIs with the prefix "ref" point to <gi>div</gi> elements in the project's global references.xml file. </p>
</prefixDef>
```
Content model

```xml
<content>
  <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element prefixDef
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.patternReplacement.attributes,
  attribute ident { text },
  model.pLike*
}
```

### profileDesc

(text-profile description) provides a detailed description of non-bibliographic aspects of a text, specifically the languages and sublanguages used, the situation in which it was produced, the participants and their setting. [2.4. The Profile Description][2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components]

**Module** header

**Attributes**
- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`

**Member of** model.teiHeaderPart

**Contained by**
- `biblFull`
- `teiHeader`

**May contain**

---

[2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components]: #2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components
Although the content model permits it, it is rarely meaningful to supply multiple occurrences for any of the child elements of `<profileDesc>` unless these are documenting multiple texts.

**Example**

```xml
<profileDesc>
  <creation>
    <date notAfter="1623"/>
  </creation>
  <langUsage>
    <language id="eng">English</language>
  </langUsage>
  <textClass>
    <keywords scheme="#LCSH">
      <term type="genre">Plays -- England -- 16th century</term>
      <term type="genre">Plays -- England -- 17th century</term>
      <term type="genre">Comedies -- England -- 16th century</term>
      <term type="genre">Comedies -- England -- 17th century</term>
      <term type="genre">Tragedies -- England -- 16th century</term>
      <term type="genre">Tragedies -- England -- 17th century</term>
    </keywords>
  </textClass>
</profileDesc>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <classRef key="model.profileDescPart"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element profileDesc { att.global.attributes, model.profileDescPart* }
```

**Processing Model**

```
<model behaviour="omit"/>
```

**Project Description**

(project description) describes in detail the aim or purpose for which an electronic file was encoded, together with any other relevant information concerning the process by which it was assembled or collected. [2.3.1. The Project Description 2.3. The Encoding Description 15.3.2. Declarable Elements]
Member of model.encodingDescPart

Contained by

header: encodingDesc

May contain

core: p

linking: ab

Example

```
<projectDesc>
  <p>Texts collected for use in the Claremont Shakespeare Clinic, June 1990</p>
</projectDesc>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element projectDesc { att.global.attributes, model.pLike+ }
```

---

<projectDesc> (publication place) contains the name of the place where a bibliographic item was published. [3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information]
Member of model.imprintPart model.publicationStmtPart.detail

Contained by
core: bibl
header: publicationStmt
textstructure: docImprint

May contain
analysis: c pc s w
core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expand foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic time title unclear
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
header: idno
linking: anchor seg
tagdocs: code
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme

character data

Example

```xml
<publicationStmt>
  <publisher>Oxford University Press</publisher>
  <pubPlace>Oxford</pubPlace>
  <date>1989</date>
</publicationStmt>
```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element pubPlace
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.naming.attributes,
  macro.phraseSeq
}

Processing Model

<model predicate="ancestor::teiHeader"
  behaviour="omit">
<desc>Omit if located in teiHeader. </desc>
</model>

<pubStmt> (publication statement) groups information concerning the
publication or distribution of an electronic or other text. [2.2.4. Publication,
Distribution, Licensing, etc. 2.2. The File Description]

Module header

Attributes
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source
Note
Where a publication statement contains several members of the
model.publicationStmtPart.agency or model.publicationStmtPart.detail classes rather
than one or more paragraphs or anonymous blocks, care should be taken to ensure
that the repeated elements are presented in a meaningful order. It is a conformance
requirement that elements supplying information about publication place, address,
identifier, availability, and date be given following the name of the publisher,
distributor, or authority concerned, and preferably in that order.

Example

```xml
<publicationStmt>
  <publisher>C. Muquardt</publisher>
  <pubPlace>Bruxelles & Leipzig</pubPlace>
  <date when="1846"/>
</publicationStmt>
```

Example

```xml
<publicationStmt>
  <publisher>Chadwyck Healey</publisher>
  <pubPlace>Cambridge</pubPlace>
  <availability>
    <p>Available under licence only</p>
  </availability>
  <date when="1992">1992</date>
</publicationStmt>
```

Example

```xml
<publicationStmt>
  <publisher>Zea Books</publisher>
  <pubPlace>Lincoln, NE</pubPlace>
  <date>2017</date>
  <availability>
    <p>This is an open access work licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.</p>
  </availability>
  <ptr target="http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/zeabook/55"/>
</publicationStmt>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate>
    <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.publicationStmtPart.agency"/>
      <classRef key="model.publicationStmtPart.detail" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
    <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

```
<element publicationStmt
{
    att.global.attributes,
    ( model.publicationStmtPart.agency, model.publicationStmtPart.detail* )+
    | model.pLike+
}
```

<publisher> (publisher) provides the name of the organization responsible for the publication or distribution of a bibliographic item. [3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information 2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]
Use the full form of the name by which a company is usually referred to, rather than any abbreviation of it which may appear on a title page.

Example

```xml
<imprint>
  <pubPlace>Oxford</pubPlace>
  <publisher>Clarendon Press</publisher>
  <date>1987</date>
</imprint>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<element publisher
  { att.global.attributes,
    att.canonical.attributes,
    macro.phraseSeq}>
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model predicate="ancestor::teiHeader" behaviour="omit">
  <desc>Omit if located in teiHeader. </desc>
</model>
```

(q) (quoted) contains material which is distinguished from the surrounding text using quotation marks or a similar method, for any one of a variety of reasons including, but not limited to: direct speech or thought, technical terms or jargon, authorial distance, quotations from elsewhere, and passages that are mentioned but not used.

[3.3.3. Quotation]
@type (type) may be used to indicate whether the offset passage is spoken or thought, or to characterize it more finely.

* Suggested values include: 
  - **spoken** (spoken) representation of speech
  - **thought** (thought) representation of thought, e.g. internal monologue
  - **written** (written) quotation from a written source
  - **soCalled** (so called) authorial distance
  - **foreign** (foreign) foreign words
  - **distinct** (distinct) linguistically distinct
  - **term** technical term
  - **emph** (emph) rhetorically emphasized
  - **mentioned** (mentioned) referring to itself, not its normal referent
May contain

Note May be used to indicate that a passage is distinguished from the surrounding text for reasons concerning which no claim is made. When used in this manner, &lt;q&gt; may be thought of as syntactic sugar for &lt;hi&gt; with a value of rend that indicates the use of such mechanisms as quotation marks.

Example

It is spelled &lt;q&gt;Tübingen&lt;/q&gt; — to enter the letter &lt;q&gt;u&lt;/q&gt; with an umlaut hold down the &lt;q&gt;option&lt;/q&gt; key and press &lt;q&gt;0 0 f c&lt;/q&gt;

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element q {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.ascribed.directed.attributes,
  attribute type
  {
    "spoken"
    | "thought"
    | "written"
    | "soCalled"
  }
```
Processing Model

<model predicate="l" behaviour="block" useSourceRendition="true">
<outputRendition>margin-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px; </outputRendition>
</model>
<model predicate="ancestor::p or ancestor::cell" behaviour="inline" useSourceRendition="true">
<outputRendition scope="before">content: '':'';</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content: '':'';</outputRendition>
</model>
<model behaviour="block" useSourceRendition="true">
<outputRendition>margin-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px; </outputRendition>
</model>

<quote> (quotation) contains a phrase or passage attributed by the narrator or author to some agency external to the text. [3.3.3. Quotation 4.3.1. Grouped Texts]

Module core

Attributes

| att.global
| - @xml:id
| - @n
| - @xml:lang
| - @xml:base
| - @xml:space
| - att.global.rendition
|  * @rendition
| - att.global.linking
|  * @corresp
|  * @prev
| - att.global.analytic
|  * @ana
| - att.global.facs
|  * @facs
| - att.global.responsibility
|  * @cert
|  * @resp
| - att.global.source
|  * @source
| - att.typed

290
Note: If a bibliographic citation is supplied for the source of a quotation, the two may be grouped using the `<cit>` element.

Example

```
Lexicography has shown little sign of being affected by the work of followers of J.R. Firth, probably best summarized in his slogan, <quote>You shall know a word by the company it keeps</quote> <ref>(Firth, 1957)</ref>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>
</content>
```
<ref> (reference) defines a reference to another location, possibly modified by additional text or comment. [3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References|16.1. Links]

Module core
Attributes
- **att.cReferencing**
  - @cRef
- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facss
    * @facs
Note The target and cRef attributes are mutually exclusive.

Example

See especially
<ref target="http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/Texts/A02.xml#s2">the second sentence</ref>

Example

See also <ref target="#locution">s.v. <term>locution</term></ref>.

Schematron <sch:report test="@target and @cRef">Only one of the attributes @target and @cRef may be supplied on <sch:name/> </sch:report>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="inline">
  <predicates>not(@target)</predicates>
</model>
<model behaviour="link">
  <predicates>not(text())</predicates>
  <params name="content" value="@target"/>
  <params name="uri" value="@target"/>
</model>
```

<refsDecl> (references declaration) specifies how canonical references are constructed for this text. [2.3.6.3. Milestone Method 2.3. The Encoding Description 2.3.6. The Reference System Declaration]

Module header Attributes
- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
This example is a formal representation for the referencing scheme described informally in the following example.

Example

References are made up by concatenating the value for the `<att>n</att>` attribute on the highest level `<gi>div</gi>` element, followed by a space, followed by the sequential number of the next level `<gi>div</gi>` followed by a colon followed by the sequential number of the next (and lowest) level `<gi>div</gi>`.
\textless reg\rangle \quad \text{(regularization) contains a reading which has been regularized or normalized in some sense. [3.5.2. Regularization and Normalization 12. Critical Apparatus]}

\textbf{Module core}

\textbf{Attributes}

- \texttt{att.global}
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - \texttt{att.global.rendition}  
    * @rendition
  - \texttt{att.global.linking}  
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - \texttt{att.global.analytic}  
    * @ana
  - \texttt{att.global.facs}  
    * @facs
  - \texttt{att.global.responsibility}  
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - \texttt{att.global.source}  
    * @source

- \texttt{att.editLike}

- \texttt{att.typed}
  - @type
  - @subtype

\textbf{Member of} \texttt{model.choicePart model.pPart.transcriptional}

\textbf{Contained by}\texttt{ analysis: p s w}

\texttt{foreign head hi item l label lg measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear}
May contain

Character data

Example If all that is desired is to call attention to the fact that the copy text has been regularized, `<reg>` may be used alone:

```
<q>Please <reg>knock</reg> if an <reg>answer</reg> is <reg>required</reg>
</q>
```

Example It is also possible to identify the individual responsible for the regularization, and, using the `<choice>` and `<orig>` elements, to provide both the original and regularized readings:

```
<q>Please <choice>
  <reg resp="#LB">knock</reg>
  <orig>cnk</orig>
</choice> if an <choice>
  <reg>answer</reg>
  <orig>nsr</orig>
</choice> is <choice>
  <reg>required</reg>
  <orig>reqd</orig>
</choice>
</q>
```
Schema Declaration

```
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.editLike.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  macro.paraContent}
```

Processing Model

```html
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

**<relatedItem>** contains or references some other bibliographic item which is related to the present one in some specified manner, for example as a constituent or alternative version of it. [3.12.2.7. Related Items]

Module core

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`

- `att.typed`
  - `@type`
  - `@subtype`

**<relatedItem>**

- `@target` points to the related bibliographic element by means of an absolute or relative URI reference

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** `teidata.pointer`

**Member of** `model.biblPart`

**Contained by**

`bibl`

298
May contain bibl listBibl ref

header: biblFull

Note If the target attribute is used to reference the related bibliographic item, the element must be empty.

Example

```xml
<bibl xml:id="Shirley1953">
  <author>Shirley, James</author>
  <title type="main">The gentlemen of Venice</title>
  <pubPlace>New York</pubPlace>
  <publisher>Readex Microprint</publisher>
  <date>1953</date>
  <extent>1 microprint card, 23 x 15 cm.</extent>
  <relatedItem type="otherForm">
    <bibl>
      <author>Shirley, James</author>
      <title type="main">The gentlemen of Venicd</title>
      <title type="sub">a tragi-comedie presented at the private house in Salisbury Court by Her Majesties servants</title>
      <pubPlace>London</pubPlace>
      <publisher>H. Moseley</publisher>
      <date>1655</date>
      <extent>78 p.</extent>
    </bibl>
  </relatedItem>
</bibl>
```

Schematron

```xml
<sch:report test="@target and count( child::* ) > 0">If the @target attribute on <sch:name/> is used, the relatedItem element must be empty</sch:report> <sch:assert test="@target or child::*">A relatedItem element should have either a target attribute or a child element to indicate the related bibliographic item</sch:assert>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.ptrLike"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element relatedItem {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  attribute target { text },
  ( model.biblLike | model.ptrLike )?
}
```
<rendition> supplies information about the rendition or appearance of one or more elements in the source text. [2.3.4. The Tagging Declaration]

Module header

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.styleDef
  - @scheme
  - @schemeVersion

@scope where CSS is used, provides a way of defining pseudo-elements, that is, styling rules applicable to specific sub-portions of an element.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include:

- first-line styling applies to the first line of the target element
- first-letter styling applies to the first letter of the target element
- before styling should be applied immediately before the content of the target element
- after styling should be applied immediately after the content of the target element

@selector contains a selector or series of selectors specifying the elements to which the contained style description applies, expressed in the language specified in the scheme attribute.

Status Optional
Datatype: teidata.text

Note Since the default value of the scheme attribute is assumed to be CSS, the default expectation for this attribute, in the absence of scheme, is that CSS selector syntax will be used.

While rendition is used to point from an element in the transcribed source to a <rendition> element in the header which describes how it appears, the selector attribute allows the encoder to point in the other direction: from a <rendition> in the header to a collection of elements which all share the same renditional features. In both cases, the intention is to record the appearance of the source text, not to prescribe any particular output rendering.
<resp> (responsibility) contains a phrase describing the nature of a person’s intellectual responsibility, or an organization’s role in the production or distribution of a work.

3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors

2.2.1. The Title Statement

2.2.2. The Edition Statement

2.2.5. The Series Statement

Module core

Attributes

• att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space

• att.global.rendition
  * @rendition

• att.global/linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev

• att.global.analytic
  * @ana

• att.global/facs
  * @facs

• att.global/responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp

• att.global/source
  * @source

• att.canonical
  – @ref

• att.datable
  – @period

• att.datable/w3c
  * @when
  * @notBefore
  * @notAfter
  * @from
  * @to

@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

Deprecated will be removed on 2024-11-11

Status Optional
Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of `teidata.pointer` separated by whitespace

Schematron

```xml
<sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">  
  <sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0">  
    @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the  
    date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this  
    <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert>  
</sch:rule>
```

Contains by `respStmt`

May contain:
- `abbr`
- `address`
- `cb`
- `choice`
- `date`
- `email`
- `expan`
- `foreign`
- `gap`
- `hi`
- `lb`
- `measure`
- `milestone`
- `name`
- `num`
- `pb`
- `q`
- `ref`
- `rs`
- `term`
- `time`
- `title`

```
figures: figure
header: idno
linking: anchor
tagdocs: code
transcr: fw
```

Character data

Note The attribute `ref`, inherited from the class `att.canonical` may be used to indicate the kind of responsibility in a normalized form by referring directly to a standardized list of responsibility types, such as that maintained by a naming authority, for example the list maintained at [http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/relacode.html](http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/relacode.html) for bibliographic usage.

Example

```xml
<respStmt>
  <resp ref="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/com.html">compiler</resp>
  <name>Edward Child</name>
</respStmt>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq.limited"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element resp

  {  
    att.global.attributes,  
    att.canonical.attributes,  
    att.datable.attributes,  
    attribute calendar { list { + } }?,  
    macro.phraseSeq.limited}
```

`<respStmt>` (statement of responsibility) supplies a statement of responsibility for the intellectual content of a text, edition, recording, or series, where the specialized elements for authors, editors, etc. do not suffice or do not apply. May also be used to
encode information about individuals or organizations which have played a role in
the production or distribution of a bibliographic work. [3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors,
and Editors 2.2.1. The Title Statement 2.2.2. The Edition Statement 2.2.5. The
Series Statement]

Module core

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- att.canonical
  - @ref

Member of model.respLike

Contained by
core: bibl
header: editionStmt seriesStmt titleStmt

May contain
core: name note resp

Example

```
<respStmt>
  <resp>transcribed from original ms</resp>
  <persName>Claus Huitfeldt</persName>
</respStmt>
```

Example

```
<respStmt>
  <resp>converted to XML encoding</resp>
  <name>Alan Morrison</name>
</respStmt>
```

Content model
<revisionDesc> (revision description) summarizes the revision history for a file. [2.6. The Revision Description 2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components]</revisionDesc>

**Module header**

**Attributes**
- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    - * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs

---

```
<content>
  <sequence>
    <alternate>
      <sequence>
        <elementRef key="resp" minOccurs="1"
                     maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <classRef key="model.nameLike.agent"
                   minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
      <sequence>
        <classRef key="model.nameLike.agent"
                   minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        <elementRef key="resp" minOccurs="1"
                     maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      </sequence>
    </alternate>
    <elementRef key="note" minOccurs="0"
                 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element respStmt
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.canonical.attributes,
  (  
    ( resp+, model.nameLike.agent+ ) | ( model.nameLike.agent+, resp+ )
    ),
  note*
}
```
*  @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
*  @cert
*  @resp
- att.global.source
  *  @source

- att.docStatus
  - @status

Contains:  teiHeader
May contain
core:  list
header:  change listChange

Note  If present on this element, the status attribute should indicate the current status of the document. The same attribute may appear on any <change> to record the status at the time of that change. Conventionally <change> elements should be given in reverse date order, with the most recent change at the start of the list.

Example

```xml
<revisionDesc status="embargoed">
  <change when="1991-11-11" who="#LB"> deleted chapter 10 </change>
</revisionDesc>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <elementRef key="list" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="listChange" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="change" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element revisionDesc
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.docStatus.attributes,
  ( list+ | listChange+ | change+ )
}
```

Processing Model  <model behaviour="omit"/>

`<rhyme>` marks the rhyming part of a metrical line.  [6.5. Rhyme]

Module verse
Attributes  •  att.global
  - @xml:id
@label provides a label (usually a single letter) to identify which part of a rhyme scheme this rhyming string instantiates.

**Status** Recommended

**Datatype** teidata.word

**Note** Within a particular scope, all `<rhyme>` elements with the same value for their `label` attribute are assumed to rhyme with each other. The scope is defined by the nearest ancestor element for which the `rhyme` attribute has been supplied.

Member of model.lPart

Contained by:

- analysis
- core
- drama
- figures
- header
- linking
- transcr
- verse

May contain:

- `@n`
- `@xml:lang`
- `@xml:base`
- `@xml:space`
- `att.global.rendition`
  * `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  * `@corresp`
  * `@next`
  * `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
  * `@ana`
- `att.global.facs`
  * `@facs`
- `att.global.responsibility`
  * `@cert`
  * `@resp`
- `att.global.source`
  * `@source`

`@label` provides a label (usually a single letter) to identify which part of a rhyme scheme this rhyming string instantiates.

**Status** Recommended

**Datatype** teidata.word

**Note** Within a particular scope, all `<rhyme>` elements with the same value for their `label` attribute are assumed to rhyme with each other. The scope is defined by the nearest ancestor element for which the `rhyme` attribute has been supplied.
Example

<lg rhyme="abababcc">
  <l>'Tis pity learned virgins ever <rhyme label="a">wed</rhyme>
  <l/>Or gentlemen, who, though well born and <br/>
  <rhyme label="a">bred</rhyme>,<l/>
  <l>Grow tired of scientific conver<rhyme label="b">sation</rhyme>;<l/>
  <l>I don't choose to say much on this <rhyme label="a">head</rhyme>,<l/>
  <l>I'm a plain man, and in a single <rhyme label="b">station</rhyme>,<l/>
  <l>But — Oh! ye lords of ladies <br/>
  int<rhyme label="c">llectual</rhyme>,<l/>
  <l>Inform us truly, have they not hen-<rhyme label="c">peck'd</rhyme> you <br/>
  all<rhyme label="c">?</rhyme>?</l>
</lg>

Example

<lg>
  <l>"Hark! Lakshman! Hark, again that <rhyme label="a">cry</rhyme>!"</l>
  <l>It is, — it is my husband's <rhyme label="b">voice</rhyme>!"</l>
  <l>hasten, to his succour <rhyme label="a">fly</rhyme>.,"</l>
  <l>No more hast thou, dear friend, a <br/>
    <rhyme label="b">choice</rhyme>.,"</l>
  <l>He calls on thee, perhaps his <rhyme label="c">foes</rhyme>.
</l>
  <l>Environ him on all sides <rhyme label="d">round</rhyme>,,"</l>
  <l>That wail, — it means death's <br/>
    <rhyme label="c">throes</rhyme>!"</l>
</lg>
<l>Why standest thou, as magic-bound?</l>

---

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<role>
  (role) contains the name of a dramatic role, as given in a cast list.
</role>
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

**Module drama**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`

**@gender** specifies the gender of the role.

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** 1–∞ occurrences of `teidata.gender` separated by whitespace
Note: Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

Member of: model.castItemPart

Contained by:
drama: castItem

May contain:
analysis: cp cs w

core:
abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic term title unclear

figures: figure formula
gaiji: g

header: idno

linking: anchor seg

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Note: It is important to assign a meaningful ID attribute to the <role> element, since this ID is referred to by who attributes on many other elements.

Example

```xml
<role xml:id="jt">Joan Trash</role>
<roleDesc>A Ginger-bread-woman</roleDesc>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
 <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element role {
    att.global.attributes,
    attribute gender { list { + } }?,
    macro.phraseSeq
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block"/>
```

<roleDesc> (role description) describes a character’s role in a drama. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]
Member of model.castItemPart

Contained by
drama: castGroup castItem

May contain
analysis: c pc s w

core: abbr add address cb choice cit corr date del email expan foreign gap graphic hi lb
measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic term title

unclear

figures: figure formula

header: idno

linking: anchor seg

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Example

<roleDesc>gentlemen of leisure</roleDesc>

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
  element roleDesc { att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }
```
Processing Model

\[<\text{model behaviour="block"/>}\]

\(<\text{row}>\) (row) contains one row of a table. [14.1.1. TEI Tables]

Module figures

Attributes

- \(\text{att.global}\)
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

- \(\text{att.tableDecoration}\)
  - @role
  - @rows
  - @cols

@role (role) indicates the kind of information held in this cell or in each cell of this row.

Derived from att.tableDecoration

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Legal values are: data data cell[Default]

- label label cell
- sum row or column sum data
- total table total data

Contained figures: table

May contain figures: cell

Example 312
<row role="data">
  <cell role="label">Classics</cell>
  <cell>Idle listless and unimproving</cell>
</row>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <elementRef key="cell" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element row {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.tableDecoration.attribute.rows,
  att.tableDecoration.attribute.cols,
  attribute role { "data" | "label" | "sum" | "total" }?,
  cell+
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model predicate="@role='label'" behaviour="row">
  <outputRendition>font-weight: bold;</outputRendition>
</model>
<model behaviour="row">
  <desc>Insert table row. </desc>
</model>
```

<rs> (referencing string) contains a general purpose name or referring string. [13.2.1. Personal Names 3.6.1. Referring Strings]

Module core Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
- `att.global.rendition`
  - `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
  - `@ana`
- `att.global.facs`
  * @facs

- `att.global.responsibility`
  * @cert
  * @resp

- `att.global.source`
  * @source

- `att.naming`
  - @role
  - @nmyRef

- `att.canonical`
  * @ref

- `att.typed`
  - @type
  - @subtype

**Member of** `model.nameLike`

**Contained by**

- `analysis`:
  - abbr
  - add
  - addrLine
  - address
  - author
  - bibl
  - biblScope
  - corr
  - date
  - desc
  - editor
  - email
  - expan
  - foreign
  - head
  - hi
  - item
  - label
  - measure
  - name
  - note
  - num
  - orig
  - p
  - pubPlace
  - publisher
  - q
  - quote
  - ref
  - reg
  - rs
  - sic
  - speaker
  - stage
  - term
  - title
  - unclear

- `drama`:
  - actor
  - castItem
  - role
  - roleDesc

- `figures`:
  - cell
  - figDesc

- `header`:
  - ratDesc
  - change
  - classCode
  - creation
  - distributor
  - edition
  - extent
  - language
  - licence
  - rendition
  - tagUsage
  - ab
  - seg

- `textstructure`:
  - byline
  - closer
  - dateline
  - docAuthor
  - docDate
  - docEdition
  - docImprint
  - imprimatur
  - opener
  - salute
  - signed
  - titlePart
  - trailer

- `transcr`:
  - fw
  - supplied

- `verse`:
  - rhyme

**May contain**

- `analysis`:
  - c
  - pc
  - s
  - w

- `core`:
  - abbr
  - add
  - addrLine
  - address
  - author
  - bibl
  - biblScope
  - corr
  - date
  - desc
  - editor
  - email
  - expan
  - foreign
  - head
  - hi
  - item
  - label
  - measure
  - name
  - note
  - num
  - orig
  - p
  - pubPlace
  - publisher
  - q
  - quote
  - ref
  - reg
  - rs
  - sic
  - speaker
  - stage
  - term
  - title
  - unclear

- `figures`:
  - figure
  - formula

- `gaiji`:
  - g

- `header`:
  - idno

- `linking`:
  - anchor
  - seg

- `tagdocs`:
  - code

- `textstructure`:
  - floatingText

- `transcr`:
  - fw
  - subst
  - supplied

- `verse`:
  - rhyme
  - character data

**Example**
My dear Mr. Bennet, said his lady to him one day, have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element rs
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.naming.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  macro.phraseSeq
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

<s> (s-unit) contains a sentence-like division of a text. [17.1. Linguistic Segment Categories 8.4.1. Segmentation]

Module analysis

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`  
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`  
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`  
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`  
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`  
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`  
    * `@source`
- `att.segLike`
• **@function**
  - att.metrical
    * @rhyme
  - att.fragmentable
    * @part
• att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype
• att.notated
  - @notation

**Member of** model.segLike

**Contained by**

**analysis:**

- abbr
- add
- addrLine
- author
- bibl
- biblScope
- corr
- date
- del
- editor
- email
- expan
- foreign
- head
- hi
- item
- label
- measure
- name
- note
- num
- orig
- p
- pubPlace
- publisher
- q
- quote
- ref
- reg
- rs
- sic
- speaker
- stage
- term
- time
- title
- unclear

**drama:**

- actor
- castItem
- role
- roleDesc

**figures:**

- cell

**header:**

- change
- distributor
- edition
- extent
- licence

**linking:**

- ab
- seg

**textstructure:**

- byline
- closer
- dateline
- docAuthor
- docDate
- docEdition
- docImprint
- imprimatur
- opener
- salute
- signed
- titlePart
- trailer

**transcr:**

- fw
- supplied

**verse:**

- rhyme

**May contain**

**analysis:**

- c
- pc
- w

**core:**

- abbr
- address
- cb
- choice
- cit
- corr
- date
- del
- email
- expan
- foreign
- gap
- graphic
- hi
- lb
- measure
- milestone
- name
- note
- num
- orig
- pb
- q
- quote
- ref
- reg
- rs
- sic
- term
- time
- title
- unclear

**figures:**

- figure
- formula

**gaiji:**

- g

**header:**

- idno

**linking:**

- anchor
- seg

**tagdocs:**

- code

**textstructure:**

- floatingText

**transcr:**

- fw
- subst
- supplied

**verse:**

- rhyme

**character data**

**Note** The `<s>` element may be used to mark orthographic sentences, or any other segmentation of a text, provided that the segmentation is end-to-end, complete, and non-nesting. For segmentation which is partial or recursive, the `<seg>` should be used instead.

The **type** attribute may be used to indicate the type of segmentation intended, according to any convenient typology.

**Example**
<head>
    <s>A short affair</s>
</head>
<s>When are you leaving?</s>
<s>Tomorrow.</s>

_Schematron_ &lt;sch:report test="tei:s">You may not nest one s element within another: 
use seg instead&lt;/sch:report&gt;

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
    <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element s
    {
        att.global.attributes,
        att.segLike.attributes,
        att.typed.attributes,
        att.notated.attributes,
        macro.phraseSeq
    }
```

**Processing Model**

```xml
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```

<salute> (salutation) contains a salutation or greeting prefixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text, or the salutation in the closing of a letter, preface, etc. [4.2.2. Openers and Closers]

**Module textstructure**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition` *
    - `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking` *
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
    - `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic` *
    - `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs` *
    - `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility` *
    - `@cert`
* @resp
  - att.global.source
* @source

- att.written
  - @hand

Member of model.divWrapper

Contained by

core: lg list
drama: castList
figures: figure table
textstructure: body closer div front group opener

May contain

analysis: c pc s w
core: abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap
graphic hi label lb lg listBibl measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote
ref reg rs sic stage term time title unclear
drama: castList
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: g
header: biblFull idno
linking: anchor seg
namesdates: listPerson listPlace
tagdocs: code
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme

character data

Example

<salute> To all courteous mindes, that will vouchsafe the readinge. </salute>

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
<model predicate="parent::closer"
  behaviour="inline"/>
```

Processing Model
<samplingDecl> (sampling declaration) contains a prose description of the rationale and methods used in selecting texts, or parts of a text, for inclusion in the resource.  

### 2.3.2. The Sampling Declaration

#### 2.3. The Encoding Description

#### 15.3.2. Declarable Elements

**Module header**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - `* @rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    - `* @corresp`
    - `* @next`
    - `* @prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    - `* @ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    - `* @facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    - `* @cert`
    - `* @resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    - `* @source`

**Member of** `model.encodingDescPart`

**Contained by** `header: encodingDesc`

**May contain** `core: p`

**linking: ab**

**Note** This element records all information about systematic inclusion or omission of portions of the text, whether a reflection of sampling procedures in the pure sense or of systematic omission of material deemed either too difficult to transcribe or not of sufficient interest.

**Example**

```xml
<samplingDecl>
  <p>Samples of up to 2000 words taken at random from the beginning, middle, or end of each text identified as relevant by respondents.</p>
</samplingDecl>
```
17 THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

Content model

```
<content>
  <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element samplingDecl { att.global.attributes, model.pLike+ }
```

<seg> (arbitrary segment) represents any segmentation of text below the chunk level.

6.2. Components of the Verse Line

7.2.5. Speech Contents

Module linking

Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`  
    - `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`  
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
    - `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`  
    - `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`  
    - `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`  
    - `@cert`
    - `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`  
    - `@source`

- `att.segLike`
  - `@function`
- `att.metrical`
  - `@rhyme`
- `att.fragmentable`
  - `@part`

- `att.typed`
  - `@type`
  - `@subtype`
May contain character data

Note The `<seg>` element may be used at the encoder’s discretion to mark any segments of the text of interest for processing. One use of the element is to mark text features for which no appropriate markup is otherwise defined. Another use is to provide an identifier for some segment which is to be pointed at by some other element—i.e. to provide a target, or a part of a target, for a `<ptr>` or other similar element.

Example

```xml
<seg>When are you leaving?</seg>
<seg>Tomorrow.</seg>
```

Example

```xml
<s>
  <seg rend="caps" type="initial-cap">So father's only</seg> glory was the
```
ballfield.
</s>

Example

```xml
<seg type="preamble">
  <seg type="patronym">Sigmund, <seg type="patronym">the son of Volsung</seg>, was a king in Frankish country.</seg>
  <seg>Sinfiotli was the eldest of his sons ...</seg>
  <seg>Borghild, Sigmund's wife, had a brother ...</seg>
</seg>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
<content>
  
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>

</content>
```

Processing Model

```
<meta behaviour="inline" useSourceRendition="true"/>
```

〈seriesStmt〉 (series statement) groups information about the series, if any, to which a publication belongs. [2.2.5. The Series Statement 2.2. The File Description]

Module header

Attributes
- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    - @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    - @corresp
    - @next
    - @prev
  - att.global.analytic
Contents by: biblFull fileDesc

May contain core: biblScope editor p respStmt title

header: idno

linking: ab

Example

```
<seriesStmt>
  <title>Machine-Readable Texts for the Study of Indian Literature</title>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>ed. by</resp>
    <name>Jan Gonda</name>
  </respStmt>
  <biblScope unit="volume">1.2</biblScope>
  <idno type="ISSN">0 345 6789</idno>
</seriesStmt>
```

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <alternate>
    <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1"
      maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <sequence>
      <elementRef key="title" minOccurs="1"
        maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <alternate minOccurs="0"
        maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <elementRef key="editor"/>
        <elementRef key="respStmt"/>
      </alternate>
      <alternate minOccurs="0"
        maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <elementRef key="idno"/>
        <elementRef key="biblScope"/>
      </alternate>
    </sequence>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```
element seriesStmt
{
  att.global.attributes,
  ( model.pLike+ | ( title+, ( editor | respStmt )* , ( idno | biblScope )* ) )
}
```
<setting> contains a description of the setting, time, locale, appearance, etc., of the action of a play, typically found in the front matter of a printed performance text (not a stage direction). [7.1. Front and Back Matter]

**Module drama**

**Attributes**
- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`

**Member of** `model.frontPart.drama`

**Contained by**
- `textstructure:` `back` `front`

**May contain**
- `core:` `bibl` `cb` `cit` `desc` `gap` `head` `l` `label` `lb` `lg` `list` `listBibl` `milestone` `note` `p` `pb` `q` `quote` `sp` `stage`
- `drama:` `castList`
- `figures:` `figure` `table`
- `header:` `biblFull`
- `linking:` `ab` `anchor`
- `namesdates:` `listPerson` `listPlace`
- `textstructure:` `floatingText`
- `transcr:` `fw`

**Note** Contains paragraphs or phrase level tags.

This element should not be used outside the front or back matter; for similar contextual descriptions within the body of the text, use the `<stage>` element.

**Example**
The action takes place on February 7th between the hours of noon and six in the afternoon, close to the Trenartha Tin Plate Works, on the borders of England and Wales, where a strike has been in progress throughout the winter.

Example

The action takes place on February 7th between the hours of noon and six in the afternoon, close to the Trenartha Tin Plate Works, on the borders of England and Wales, where a strike has been in progress throughout the winter.

Example

A Sub-Post Office on a late autumn evening

Example

A Sub-Post Office on a late autumn evening

Content model

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.headLike"/>
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
    </alternate>
    <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.common"/>
      <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
{ att.global.attributes,
  ( ( model.headLike | model.global )* , ( model.common, model.global* )* ) }
```
Module corpus
Attributes

\- att.global
  \- \@xml:id
  \- \@n
  \- \@xml:lang
  \- \@xml:base
  \- \@xml:space
  \- att.global.rendition
    \* \@rendition
  \- att.global.linking
    \* \@corresp
    \* \@next
    \* \@prev
  \- att.global.analytic
    \* \@ana
  \- att.global.facs
    \* \@facs
  \- att.global.responsibility
    \* \@cert
    \* \@resp
  \- att.global.source
    \* \@source

Member of model.profileDescPart
Contained by header: profileDesc
May contain core: p
linking: ab
namesdates: listPlace place

Note May contain a prose description organized as paragraphs, or a series of <setting> elements. If used to record not settings of language interactions, but other places mentioned in the text, then <place> optionally grouped by <listPlace> inside <standOff> should be preferred.

Example

```
<settingDesc>
  <p>Texts recorded in the Canadian Parliament building in Ottawa, between April and November 1988</p>
</settingDesc>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <alternate>
    <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </alternate>
  <elementRef key="setting"/>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

```xml
<element settingDesc>
  { att.global.attributes,
    ( model.pLike+ | ( setting | model.placeLike | listPlace )+ )
}</element>
```

<sic> (Latin for thus or so) contains text reproduced although apparently incorrect or inaccurate. [3.5.1. Apparent Errors]

Module core

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  - att.global.facs
    * @facs
  - att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  - att.global.source
    * @source

Member of model.choicePart model.pPart.transcriptional

Contained by

- analysis: pc s w
- core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope choice corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item lg measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time unclear
- drama: actor castItem role roleDesc
- figures: cell
for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and <sic>a Table</sic> of green fields.

Example If all that is desired is to call attention to the apparent problem in the copy text, <sic> may be used alone:

I don't know, Juan. It's so far in the past now – how <sic>we can</sic> prove or disprove anyone's theories?

Example It is also possible, using the <choice> and <corr> elements, to provide a corrected reading:

I don't know, Juan. It's so far in the past now – how <choice>
  <sic>we can</sic>
  <corr>can we</corr>
</choice> prove or disprove anyone's theories?

Example for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and <choice>
  <sic>a Table</sic>
  <corr>a’ babbld</corr>
</choice> of green fields.

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

```xml
<element sic { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }>
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model predicate="parent::choice and count(parent::*/*) gt 1"
behaviour="inline"/>
<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="before">content: '{';</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content: '}';</outputRendition>
</model>
```

Module textstructure

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    - `@corresp`
    - `@next`
    - `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    - `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    - `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    - `@cert`
    - `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    - `@source`
- **att.written**
  - `@hand`

Member of `model.divBottomPart`, `model.divTopPart`

Contained by

- **core**: `lg list`
- **drama**: `castList`
17   THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

figures: figure  table

textstructure: back  body  closer  div  front  group  opener  postscript

May contain

analysis: c  pc  s

core: abbr  add  address  bibl  cb  choice  cit  corr  date  del  desc  email  expa  foreign  gap
graphic  hi  label  lb  lg  list  listBibl  measure  milestone  name  note  num  orig  pb  q  quote
ref  reg  rs  sic  stage  term  time  title  unclear

drama: castList

figures: figure  formula  table

gaiji: g

header: biblFull  idno

linking: anchor  seg

namesdates: listPerson  listPlace

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw  subst  supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Example

<signed>Thine to command <name>Humph. Moseley</name>
</signed>

Example

<closer>
<signed>Sign'd and Seal'd,
<list>
  <item>John Bull,</item>
  <item>Nic. Frog.</item>
</list>
</signed>
</closer>

Content model

<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>

Schema Declaration

element signed
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  macro.paraContent
}

Processing Model

<model behaviour="block" predicate="parent::closer">
  <outputRendition> text-align: right; </outputRendition>
</model>
<model behaviour="inline"
<sourceDesc> (source description) describes the source(s) from which an electronic text was derived or generated, typically a bibliographic description in the case of a digitized text, or a phrase such as "born digital" for a text which has no previous existence. [2.2.7. The Source Description]

Module header
Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

Contained by: biblFull fileDesc
May contain: bibl list listBibl p
figures: table
header: biblFull
linking: ab
namesdates: listPerson listPlace

Example

<sourceDesc>
  <bibl>
    <title level="a">The Interesting story of the Children in the Wood</title>. In
    <author>Victor E Neuberg</author>, <title>The Penny Histories</title>.
    <publisher>OUP</publisher>
</sourceDesc>
Example

```xml
  <sourceDesc>
    <p>Born digital: no previous source exists.</p>
  </sourceDesc>
```

**Content model**

```xml
  <content>
    <alternate>
      <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1"
                 maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </alternate>
    <alternate minOccurs="1"
               maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
      <classRef key="model.sourceDescPart"/>
      <classRef key="model.listLike"/>
    </alternate>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
  element sourceDesc
  {
    att.global.attributes,
    
    model.pLike+ |
    ( model.biblLike | model.sourceDescPart | model.listLike )+
  }
```

**<sp>** (speech) contains an individual speech in a performance text, or a passage presented as such in a prose or verse text. [3.13.2. Core Tags for Drama] 3.13. Passages of Verse or Drama [7.2.2. Speeches and Speakers]

**Module core**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
- `att.global.rendition`
  - `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
The who attribute on this element may be used either in addition to the <speaker> element or as an alternative.

Example

```
<sp>
  <speaker>The reverend Doctor Opimian</speaker>
  <p>I do not think I have named a single unpresentable fish.</p>
</sp>

<sp>
  <speaker>Mr Gryll</speaker>
  <p>Bream, Doctor: there is not much to be said for bream.</p>
</sp>

<sp>
  <speaker>The Reverend Doctor Opimian</speaker>
  <p>On the contrary, sir, I think there is much to be said for him. In the first place [...]</p>
  <p>Fish, Miss Gryll — I could discourse to you on fish by the hour: but for the present I will forbear [...]</p>
</sp>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.global">
```

333
17 THE TEI SIMPLEXPRINT SCHEMA

```
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <elementRef key="speaker" />
  <classRef key="model.global"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="1"
    maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <elementRef key="lg"/>
      <classRef key="model.lLike"/>
      <classRef key="model.pLike"/>
      <classRef key="model.stageLike"/>
      <classRef key="model.attributable"/>
    </alternate>
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <classRef key="model.global"
        minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
      <elementRef key="q"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```plaintext
element sp
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.ascribed.directed.attributes,
  (model.global*,
    ( speaker, model.global* )?,
    ( (lg | model.lLike | model.pLike | model.listLike | model.stageLike | model.attributable),
      ( model.global* | q )
    )+)
}
```

**Processing Model** `<model behaviour="block"/>

**<speaker>** contains a specialized form of heading or label, giving the name of one or more speakers in a dramatic text or fragment. [3.13.2. Core Tags for Drama]

**Module** core

**Attributes**
- `att.global` – @xml:id
- @n
- @xml:lang
- @xml:base
- @xml:space
- `att.global.rendition` *
  @rendition

334
Note This element may be used to transcribe which character is speaking in a dramatic text as indicated by the source text; the who attribute of an \texttt{<sp>} element may be used to point to another element (typically a \texttt{<role>}) which provides information about the character speaking. Either or both may be used.

Example

\begin{verbatim}
<sp>Enter Barnardo and Francisco, two Sentinels, at several doors</sp>

<Barn><l part="Y">Who's there?</l></Barn>

<Fran><l>Nay, answer me. Stand and unfold yourself.</l></Fran>
\end{verbatim}
<sp>
  <speaker>Barn</speaker>
  <l part="I">Long live the King!</l>
</sp>

<sp>
  <speaker>Fran</speaker>
  <l part="M">Barnardo?</l>
</sp>

<sp>
  <speaker>Barn</speaker>
  <l part="F">He.</l>
</sp>

<sp>
  <speaker>Fran</speaker>
  <l>>You come most carefully upon your hour.</l>
</sp>

<!-- ... -->
</div>
</div>

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element speaker { att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="block">
  <outputRendition> font-style:italic; </outputRendition>
</model>
```

<stage> (stage direction) contains any kind of stage direction within a dramatic text or fragment. [3.13.2. Core Tags for Drama 3.13. Passages of Verse or Drama 7.2.4. Stage Directions]

Module core Attributes
- `att.ascribed.directed`
  - `@toWhom`
- `att.ascribed`
  - `@who`
- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
@type indicates the kind of stage direction.

**Status** Recommended

**Datatype** 0–∞ occurrences of `teidata.enumerated` separated by whitespace

**Suggested values include:**
- **setting** describes a setting.
- **entrance** describes an entrance.
- **business** describes stage business.
- **novelistic** is a narrative, motivating stage direction.
- **delivery** describes how a character speaks.
- **modifier** gives some detail about a character.
- **location** describes a location.
- **mixed** more than one of the above

**Note** If the value mixed is used, it must be the only value. Multiple values may however be supplied if a single stage direction performs multiple functions, for example is both an entrance and a modifier.
May contain

Note The *who* attribute may be used to indicate more precisely the person or persons participating in the action described by the stage direction.

Example

```xml
<stage type="setting">A curtain being drawn.</stage>
<stage type="setting">Music</stage>
<stage type="entrance">Enter Husband as being thrown off his horse and falls.</stage>
<!-- Middleton : Yorkshire Tragedy -->
<stage type="exit">Exit pursued by a bear.</stage>
<stage type="business">He quickly takes the stone out.</stage>
<stage type="delivery">To Lussurioso.</stage>
<stage type="novelistic">Having had enough, and embarrassed for the family.</stage>
<!-- Lorraine Hansbury : a raisin in the sun -->
<stage type="modifier">Disguised as Ansaldo.</stage>
<stage type="entrance modifier">Enter Latrocinio disguised as an empiric</stage>
<!-- Middleton: The Widow -->
<stage type="location">At a window.</stage>
<stage rend="inline" type="delivery">Aside.</stage>
```

Example

```
<l>Behold. <stage n="*" place="margin">Here the vp<lb/>per part of the
<hi>Scene</hi> open'd; when
straight appear'd a Heauen, and all the <hi>Pure Artes</hi> sitting on
two semi<lb/>circular ben<lb/>ches, one a<lb/>boue another: who sate
thus till the rest of the
<hi>Prologue</hi> was spoken, which being ended, they descended in
order within the <hi>Scene</hi>, whiles the Musicke plaid</stage> Our
Poet knowing our free hearts</l>
```
<subst>
(substitution) groups one or more deletions (or surplus text) with one or more additions when the combination is to be regarded as a single intervention in the text.

[11.3.1.5. Substitutions]

Module transcr

Attributes

• att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space
  – att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  – att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev

<model behaviour="block">
<outputRendition>font-style: italic;</outputRendition>
</model>

Schema Declaration

```
element stage
{
  att.ascribed.directed.attributes,
  att.global.attributes,
  att.placement.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  attribute type
  {
    list
    {
      "setting"
      | "entrance"
      | "exit"
      | "business"
      | "novelistic"
      | "delivery"
      | "modifier"
      | "location"
      | "mixed"
    }*
  }?,
  macro.specialPara
}
```
– att.global.analytic
  * @ana
– att.global.facs
  * @facs
– att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global.source
  * @source

• att.transcriptional
  – @status
  – @cause
  – @seq
  – att.editLike
  – att.written
    * @hand

• att.dimensions
  – @unit
  – @quantity
  – @extent
  – @scope

Member of model.pPart.editorial

Contains by

analysis: pc sw

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

figures: cell figDesc

header: catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence rendition tagUsage

linking: ab seg

transcr: fw supplied

verse: rhyme

May contain

core: add cb del lb milestone pb

linking: anchor

transcr: fw

Example

... are all included. <del hand="#RG">It is</del>

<subst>
  <add>T</add>
  <del>t</del>
he expressed

Example

that he and his Sister Miss D — who always lived with him, wd. be

very principally remembered in her Will.

Example

Example

Example

Schematron

<sch:assert test="child::tei:add and (child::tei:del or child::tei:surplus)">
  <sch:name/> must have at least one child add and at least one child del or surplus</sch:assert>

Content model

```
<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <elementRef key="add"/>
  <elementRef key="surplus"/>
  <elementRef key="del"/>
  <classRef key="model.milestoneLike"/>
</alternate>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element subst
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.transcriptional.attributes,
  att.dimensions.attributes,
}
Processing Model

\[
<\text{model behaviour="inline"} />
\]

\(<\text{supplied}>\) (supplied) signifies text supplied by the transcriber or editor for any reason; for example because the original cannot be read due to physical damage, or because of an obvious omission by the author or scribe. [11.3.3.1. Damage, Illegibility, and Supplied Text]

Module transcr

Attributes

- \text{att.global}
  - \@xml:id
  - \@n
  - \@xml:lang
  - \@xml:base
  - \@xml:space
  - \text{att.global.rendition}
    * \@rendition
  - \text{att.global.linking}
    * \@corresp
    * \@next
    * \@prev
  - \text{att.global.analytic}
    * \@ana
  - \text{att.global.facs}
    * \@facs
  - \text{att.global.responsibility}
    * \@cert
    * \@resp
  - \text{att.global.source}
    * \@source

- \text{att.editLike}
- \text{att.dimensions}
  - \@unit
  - \@quantity
  - \@extent
  - \@scope

\@reason one or more words indicating why the text has had to be supplied, e.g. overbinding, faded-ink, lost-folio, omitted-in-original.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of \text{teidata.word} separated by whitespace

Member of \text{model.choicePart, model.pPart.transcriptional}

Contained by analysis:
The `<damage>`, `<gap>`, `<del>`, `<unclear>`, and `<supplied>` elements may be closely allied in use. See section 11.3.3.2. Use of the gap, del, damage, unclear, and supplied Elements in Combination for discussion of which element is appropriate for which circumstance.

Example

```
I am dr Sr yr
<supplied reason="illegible"
    source="#amanuensis_copy">very humble Servt</supplied>
Sydney Smith
```

Example

```
<supplied reason="omitted-in-original">Dedication</supplied> to the duke of Bejar
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```
element supplied
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.editLike.attributes,
   att.dimensions.attributes,
   attribute reason { list { + } }?,
   macro.paraContent
}

Processing Model

```xml
<model predicate="parent::choice" 
    behaviour="inline"/>
<model predicate="@reason='damage'" 
    behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="before">content:"<";</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content:"">;</outputRendition>
</model>
<model predicate="@reason='illegible' or not(@reason)" 
    behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="before">content:"[";</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content:"]";</outputRendition>
</model>
<model predicate="@reason='omitted'" 
    behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="before">content:"(";</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content:")";</outputRendition>
</model>
<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="before">content:"{";</outputRendition>
<outputRendition scope="after">content:"}";</outputRendition>
</model>
```

<surface> defines a written surface as a two-dimensional coordinate space, optionally grouping one or more graphic representations of that space, zones of interest within that space, and transcriptions of the writing within them. [11.1. Digital Facsimiles
11.2.2. Embedded Transcription]

**Module** transcr

**Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
- **att.global.rendition**
  - `@rendition`
- **att.global.linking**
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
- **att.global.analytic**
  - `@ana`
The <surface> element represents any two-dimensional space on some physical surface forming part of the source material, such as a piece of paper, a face of a monument, a billboard, a scroll, a leaf etc.

The coordinate space defined by this element may be thought of as a grid \( lrx - ulx \) units wide and \( uly - lry \) units high.

The <surface> element may contain graphic representations or transcriptions of written zones, or both. The coordinate values used by every <zone> element contained by this element are to be understood with reference to the same grid.

Where it is useful or meaningful to do so, any grouping of multiple <surface> elements may be indicated using the <surfaceGrp> element.
<table>
  (table) contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns. [14.1.1, TEI Tables]
</table>

Module figures

Attributes • att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
### @rows (rows) indicates the number of rows in the table.

- **Status**: Optional
- **Datatype**: teidata.count
- **Note**: If no number is supplied, an application must calculate the number of rows.
  
  Rows should be presented from top to bottom.

### @cols (columns) indicates the number of columns in each row of the table.

- **Status**: Optional
- **Datatype**: teidata.count
- **Note**: If no number is supplied, an application must calculate the number of columns.

  Within each row, columns should be presented left to right.
Note: Contains an optional heading and a series of rows.

Any rendition information should be supplied using the global `rend` attribute, at the table, row, or cell level as appropriate.

**Example**

```
<content>
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<classRef key="model.headLike"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
</alternate>
<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<elementRef key="row"/>
<classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
</alternate>
</content>
```
Schema Declaration

```xml
<element table
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  attribute rows { text }?,
  attribute cols { text }?,
  ( (model.headLike | model.global)*,
  ( (row, model.global* )+ | (model.graphicLike, model.global* )+ ),
  (model.divBottom, model.global* )*
}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="table">
<outputRendition>
 font-size: smaller; background-color: #F0F0F0;
</outputRendition>
</model>
```

(tagUsage) documents the usage of a specific element within a specified document. [2.3.4. The Tagging Declaration]

**Attributes**

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  - att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  - att.global.analytic

349
* @ana
  - att.global.facs
* @facs
* @cert
* @resp
- att.global.source
* @source

@gi (generic identifier) specifies the name (generic identifier) of the element indicated by the tag, within the namespace indicated by the parent <namespace> element.
Status: Required
Datatype: teidata.name

@occurs specifies the number of occurrences of this element within the text.
Status: Recommended
Datatype: teidata.count

@withId (with unique identifier) specifies the number of occurrences of this element within the text which bear a distinct value for the global xml:id attribute.
Status: Recommended
Datatype: teidata.count

**Contained by:** namespace
May contain:
core: abbr address bibl choice cit date desc email expan foreign hi label list listBibl measure name num q quote ref rs stage term title
drama: castList
tables:
header: biblFull idno
namesdates: listPerson listPlace
tagdocs: code
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: subst

character data

Example

```xml
<tagsDecl partial="true">
  <rendition xml:id="it" scheme="css" selector="foreign, hi"> font-style: italic; </rendition>
<!-- ... -->
  <namespace name="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
    <tagUsage gi="hi" occurs="28" withId="2"> Used to mark English words italicized in the copy text. </tagUsage>
    <tagUsage gi="foreign"> Used to mark non-English words in the copy text. </tagUsage>
<!-- ... -->
  </namespace>
</tagsDecl>
```
The Schema Declaration

```xml
<tagsDecl>
  <content>
    <macroRef key="macro.limitedContent"/>
  </content>
</tagsDecl>
```

**Module header**

**Attributes**

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    - `* @rendition`
  - `att.global_linking`
    - `* @corresp`
    - `* @next`
    - `* @prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    - `* @ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    - `* @facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    - `* @cert`
    - `* @resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    - `* @source`

**Partial** indicates whether the element types listed exhaustively include all those found within `<text>`, or represent only a subset.

**Status** Recommended

**Datatype** `teidata.truthValue`

**Note** TEI recommended practice is to specify this attribute. When the `<tagUsage>` elements inside `<tagsDecl>` are used to list each of the element types in the associated `<text>`, the value should be given
as false. When the <tagUsage> elements inside <tagsDecl> are used to provide usage information or default renditions for only a subset of the elements types within the associated <text>, the value should be true.

Member of model.encodingDescPart

Contained by header: encodingDesc

May contain header: namespace rendition

Example

```xml
<tagsDecl partial="true">
  <rendition xml:id="rend-it" scheme="css">
    selector="emph, hi, name, title"; font-style: italic;
  </rendition>
  <namespace name="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
    <tagUsage gi="hi" occurs="467"/>
    <tagUsage gi="title" occurs="45"/>
  </namespace>
  <namespace name="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook">
    <tagUsage gi="para" occurs="10"/>
  </namespace>
</tagsDecl>
```

If the `partial` attribute were not specified here, the implication would be that the document in question contains only `<hi>`, `<title>`, and `<para>` elements.

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <elementRef key="rendition" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <elementRef key="namespace" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element tagsDecl
{
  att.global.attributes,
  attribute partial { text }?,
  ( rendition*, namespace* )
}
```

<taxonomy> (taxonomy) defines a typology either implicitly, by means of a bibliographic citation, or explicitly by a structured taxonomy. [2.3.7. The Classification Declaration]

Module header

Attributes

- `@id`
- `@n`
- `@xml:lang`
Nested taxonomies are common in many fields, so the `<taxonomy>` element can be nested.

Example

```xml
<classDecl>
  <taxonomy xml:id="OTASH">
    <bibl>University of Oxford Text Archive Subject Headings</bibl>
  </taxonomy>
</classDecl>
```

Example

```xml
<taxonomy>
  <category xml:id="literature">
    <catDesc>Literature</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="poetry">
    <catDesc>Poetry</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="sonnet">
    <catDesc>Sonnet</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="shakesSonnet">
    <catDesc>Shakespearean Sonnet</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="petraSonnet">
    <catDesc>Petrarchan Sonnet</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="haiku">
    <catDesc>Haiku</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="drama">
```

353
Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
      <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <elementRef key="category"/>
        <elementRef key="taxonomy"/>
      </alternate>
      <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
        <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <classRef key="model.descLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
          <elementRef key="equiv" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
          <elementRef key="gloss" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
        </alternate>
      </sequence>
    </alternate>
  </alternate>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
    <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
<elementRef key="category"/>
<elementRef key="taxonomy"/>
</alternate>
</sequence>
</alternate>
</content>

Schema Declaration

```xml
<element taxonomy>
  
  \{ att.global.attributes,
   
  ( ( category | taxonomy )+ |
    ( ( model.descLike | equiv | gloss )+, ( category | taxonomy )* )
  ) |
    ( model.biblLike, ( category | taxonomy )* )
  )

</element>
```

<teiCorpus> (TEI corpus) contains the whole of a TEI encoded corpus, comprising a single corpus header and one or more <TEI> elements, each containing a single text header and a text. [4. Default Text Structure 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]

Module core

Attributes

- `att.global`
  
  - `@xml:id`
  
  - `@n`
  
  - `@xml:lang`
  
  - `@xml:base`
  
  - `@xml:space`
  
- `att.global.rendition`
  
  - `@rendition`
  
- `att.global.linking`
  
  - `@corresp`
  
  - `@next`
  
  - `@prev`
  
- `att.global.analytic`
  
  - `@ana`
  
- `att.global.facs`
  
  - `@facs`
  
- `att.global.responsibility`
  
  - `@cert`
  
  - `@resp`
  
- `att.global.source`
  
  - `@source`

- `att.typed`
  
  - `@type`
@version (version) specifies the version number of the TEI Guidelines against which this document is valid.

(Status) Optional

(Data type) teidata.version

Note: Major editions of the Guidelines have long been informally referred to by a name made up of the letter P (for Proposal) followed by a digit. The current release is one of the many releases of the fifth major edition of the Guidelines, known as P5. This attribute may be used to associate a TEI document with a specific release of the P5 Guidelines, in the absence of a more precise association provided by the source attribute on the associated <schemaSpec>.

Member of model.describedResource

Contained by core: teiCorpus

May contain core: teiCorpus

header: teiHeader
textstructure: TEI text

transcr: facsimile

Note: Should contain one TEI header for the corpus, and a series of <TEI> elements, one for each text.

Example

```xml
<teiCorpus version="3.3.0" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <!-- header for corpus -->
  </teiHeader>
  <TEI>
    <teiHeader>
      <!-- header for first text -->
    </teiHeader>
    <text>
      <!-- content of first text -->
    </text>
  </TEI>
  <teiHeader>
    <!-- header for second text -->
  </teiHeader>
  <text>
    <!-- content of second text -->
  </text>
</teiCorpus>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <elementRef key="teiHeader"/>
    <classRef key="model.resource"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <classRef key="model.describedResource"
      minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```
**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<teiCorpus
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  attribute version { text }?,
  ( teiHeader, model.resource*, model.describedResource+ )
</teiCorpus>
```

**<teiHeader>** (TEI header) supplies descriptive and declarative metadata associated with a digital resource or set of resources. [2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components](#) 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text

**Module header**

**Attributes**

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `@xml:rendition`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `@xml:sequent`
  - `@xml:next`
  - `@xml:prev`
  - `@xml:ana`
  - `@xml:fac`
  - `@xml:cert`
  - `@xml:resp`
  - `@xml:source`

**Contained by**

- `teiCorpus`

**textstructure**

- `TEI`

**May contain**

- `encodingDesc`
- `fileDesc`
- `profileDesc`
- `revisionDesc`
- `xenoData`

**Note** One of the few elements unconditionally required in any TEI document.

**Example**

357
<teiHeader>
<fileDesc>
<titleStmt>
<title>THE TEMPEST.</title>
<author>Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616</author>
</titleStmt>
<publicationStmt>
<distributor>
<name>University of Oxford Text Archive</name>
<address>
<addrLine>Oxford University Computing Services</addrLine>
<addrLine>13 Banbury Road</addrLine>
<addrLine>Oxford</addrLine>
<addrLine>OX2 6NN</addrLine>
</address>
<email>ota@oucs.ox.ac.uk</email>
</distributor>
<idno type="ota">http://ota.ox.ac.uk/id/5725</idno>
<idno type="isbn10">1106027248</idno>
<availability status="free">
<licence target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/">
Distributed by the University of Oxford under a Creative Commons
Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License</licence>
</availability>
</publicationStmt>
<sourceDesc>
<bibl>Revised version of <relatedItem type="older" target="http://ota.ox.ac.uk/id/0119"/>
</bibl>
<bibl>The texts were originally prepared by Trevor Howard-Hill for use in
his single volume concordances to Shakespeare (OUP, 1969f). They have
since been reformatted to modern standards and carefully proofread by
staff of Oxford University Press' Shakespeare Department for use in the
new "Old Spelling" Oxford Shakespeare, under the general editorship of Dr
Stanley Wells: <title>The complete works / William Shakespeare</title>;
genral editors, Stanley Wells and Gary Taylor; editors Stanley Wells ...
et al.]; with introductions by Stanley Wells. -- Oxford:
</sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
<term>

(term) contains a single-word, multi-word, or symbolic designation which is regarded as a technical term. [3.4.1. Terms and Glosses]
Module `core`

Attributes
- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml;base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`
- `att.pointing`
  - `@targetLang`
  - `@target`
  - `@evaluate`
- `att.canonical`
  - `@ref`
- `att.sortable`
  - `@sortKey`
- `att.cReferencing`
  - `@cRef`

Member of `model.emphLike`

Contained by `s`

core: `abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email` `expans` `foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher quote ref reg resp sic speaker stage term time title unclear`

drama: `actor castItem role roleDesc`

figures: `cell figDesc`
May contain:

- Analysis: c, pc, s, w
- Core: abbr, add, address, cb, choice, cit, corr, date, del, email, expan, foreign, gap, graphic, hi, lb, measure, milestone, name, note, num, orig, pb, q, quote, ref, reg, rs, sic, term, time, title, unclear
- Transcr: fw, supplied
- Verse: rhyme

Character data:

- Figures: figure, formula
- Gaiji: ɡ
- Header: idno
- Linking: anchor, seg
- Text Structure: floatingText
- Transcr: fw, subst, supplied
- Verse: rhyme

Note: This element should only be used in the TEI Header.

Example:

```xml
<keywords>
  <term>huntin</term>
  <term>shootin</term>
  <term>fishin</term>
</keywords>
```

Content model:

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration:

```xml
element term
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.pointing.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  att.canonical.attributes,
  att.sortable.attributes,
  att.cReferencing.attributes,
  macro.phraseSeq
}
```

(text) contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem or drama, a collection of essays, a novel, a dictionary, or a corpus sample. [4. Default Text Structure 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]
Module textstructure

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - @xml:id
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:base

- **att.global.rendition**
  - @rendition

- **att.global.linking**
  - @corresp
  - @prev

- **att.global.analytic**
  - @ana

- **att.global.facs**
  - @facs

- **att.global.responsibility**
  - @cert
  - @resp

- **att.global.source**
  - @source

- **att.typed**
  - @type
  - @subtype

- **att.written**
  - @hand

Member of model.resource

Contained by

core: teiCorpus
textstructure: TEI group
May contain

core: cb gap lb milestone note pb
figures: figure
linking: anchor
textstructure: back body front group
transcr: fw

Note This element should not be used to represent a text which is inserted at an arbitrary point within the structure of another, for example as in an embedded or quoted narrative; the <floatingText> is provided for this purpose.

Example

```xml
<text>
  <front>
    <docTitle>
```
Autumn Haze

Is it a dragonfly or a maple leaf?

That settles softly down upon the water?

Example The body of a text may be replaced by a group of nested texts, as in the following schematic:

```xml
<text>
  <front>
    <!-- front matter for the whole group -->
  </front>
  <group>
    <text>
      <!-- first text -->
    </text>
  </group>
  <text>
    <!-- second text -->
  </text>
</text>
```

Schematron `<sch:rule context="tei:term | tei:biblFull ">`

`<sch:report test="ancestor::tei:text">Error: The element <sch:name/> is not permitted outside the header</sch:report> </sch:rule>`

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
  <elementRef key="front"/>
  <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
    <elementRef key="body"/>
    <elementRef key="group"/>
  </sequence>
  <elementRef key="back"/>
  <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element text
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
}
att.written.attributes,
{
    model.global*,
    ( front, model.global* )?,
    ( body | group ),
    model.global*,
    ( back, model.global* )?
}

Processing Model

<model behaviour="body">
<outputRendition> max-width: 80%; margin: auto; font-family: Verdana, Tahoma, Geneva, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; </outputRendition>
</model>

<stringClass>
(text classification) groups information which describes the nature or topic of a text in terms of a standard classification scheme, thesaurus, etc. 

The Text Classification Module

Attributes

• att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @n
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space
  – att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  – att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @prev
    * @next
  – att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  – att.global.facs
    * @facs
  – att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  – att.global.source
    * @source

Member of model.profileDescPart

Contained by

header: profileDesc

May contain

header: catRef classCode keywords

364
Example

```xml
<taxonomy>
  <category xml:id="acprose">
    <catDesc>Academic prose</catDesc>
  </category>
</taxonomy>
<!-- other categories here -->
</taxonomy>
<!-- ... -->
<textClass>
  <catRef target="#acprose"/>
  <classCode scheme="http://www.udcc.org">001.9</classCode>
  <keywords scheme="http://authorities.loc.gov">
    <list>
      <item>End of the world</item>
      <item>History - philosophy</item>
    </list>
  </keywords>
</textClass>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <elementRef key="classCode"/>
    <elementRef key="catRef"/>
    <elementRef key="keywords"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element textClass { att.global.attributes, ( classCode | catRef | keywords )* } 
```

### Module core

**Attributes**

- `@xml:id`
- `@n`
- `@xml:lang`
- `@xml:base`
- `@xml:space`
- `att.global.rendition`
  - `@rendition`
- `att.global.linking`
  - `@corresp`
  - `@next`
  - `@prev`
- `att.global.analytic`
  - `@ana`
- \texttt{att.global.facs}
  * \@facs
- \texttt{att.global.responsibility}
  * \@cert
  * \@resp
- \texttt{att.global.source}
  * \@source

- \texttt{att.datable}
  - \@period
- \texttt{att.datable.w3c}
  * \@when
  * \@notBefore
  * \@notAfter
  * \@from
  * \@to

- \texttt{att.calendarSystem}
  - \@calendar

- \texttt{att.canonical}
  - \@ref

- \texttt{att.editLike}

- \texttt{att.dimensions}
  - \@unit
  - \@quantity
  - \@extent
  - \@scope

- \texttt{att.typed}
  - \@type
  - \@subtype

\textit{Member of \texttt{model.dateLike}}

\textit{Contained by}

\texttt{analysis: 8}

\texttt{core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear}

\texttt{drama: actor castItem role roleDesc}

\texttt{figures: cell figDesc}

\texttt{header: catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence rendition tagUsage}

\texttt{linking: ab seg}

\texttt{textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer}

\texttt{transcr: fw supplied}

\texttt{verse: rhyme}

\textit{May contain}
As he sat smiling, the quarter struck – <time when="11:45:00">the quarter to twelve</time>.

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
att.global.attributes,
att.datable.attributes,
att.calendarSystem.attributes,
att.canonical.attributes,
att.editLike.attributes,
att.dimensions.attributes,
att.typed.attributes,
( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.global )* 
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="inline"/>
```
@xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global/linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global/responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global/source
  * @source

• att.canonical
  - @ref

• att.datable
  - @period
  - att.datable/w3c
    * @when
    * @notBefore
    * @notAfter
    * @from
    * @to

• att.typed
  - @subtype

@type classifies the title according to some convenient typology.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include:

- **main** main title
- **sub** (subordinate) subtitle, title of part
- **alt** (alternate) alternate title, often in another language, by which the work is also known
- **short** abbreviated form of title
- **desc** (descriptive) descriptive paraphrase of the work functioning as a title

Note This attribute is provided for convenience in analysing titles and processing them according to their type; where such specialized processing is not necessary, there is no need for such analysis, and the entire title, including subtitles and any parallel titles, may be enclosed within a single <title> element.
@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

**Deprecated** will be removed on 2024-11-11

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** 1–∞ occurrences of `teidata.pointer` separated by whitespace

**Schematron** `<sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">`<br>`<sch:assert test="string-length( normalize-space(. ) ) gt 0">`<br>  @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this `<sch:name/>` element has no textual content.<`/sch:assert>`<br>`</sch:rule>`

@level indicates the bibliographic level for a title, that is, whether it identifies an article, book, journal, series, or unpublished material.

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** `teidata.enumerated`

**Legal values are:**
- **a** (analytic) the title applies to an analytic item, such as an article, poem, or other work published as part of a larger item.
- **m** (monographic) the title applies to a monograph such as a book or other item considered to be a distinct publication, including single volumes of multi-volume works
- **j** (journal) the title applies to any serial or periodical publication such as a journal, magazine, or newspaper
- **s** (series) the title applies to a series of otherwise distinct publications such as a collection
- **u** (unpublished) the title applies to any unpublished material (including theses and dissertations unless published by a commercial press)

**Note** The level of a title is sometimes implied by its context: for example, a title appearing directly within an `<analytic>` element is *ipso facto* of level a, and one appearing within a `<series>` element of level s. For this reason, the `level` attribute is not required in contexts where its value can be unambiguously inferred. Where it is supplied in such contexts, its value should not contradict the value implied by its parent element.

---

**Member of** `model.emphLike`

**Contained by**

- `analysis`: `abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del desc editor email expan foreign head hi item label measure name note num orig pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg resp rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear`
- `drama`: `actor castItem role roleDesc`
- `figures`: `cell figDesc`
- `header`: `catDesc change classCode creation distributor edition extent language licence rendition seriesStmt tagUsage titleStmt`
- `linking`: `ab seg`
- `textstructure`: `byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer`
transcr: 
verse: 
May contain 
analysis: 
core: 
figure: 
graphic: 
hi 
label: 
lg
list 
listBibl
measure
milestone
name
note
num
orig
pb
q
quote
ref
reg
rs
sic
stage
term
title
unclear
drama: 
figures: 
gaiji: 
header: 
linking: 
listdates:
listnames: 
tagdocs: 
textstructure: 
transcr: 
verse: 

drama: castList
figures: figure formula table

Note: The attributes key and ref, inherited from the class att.canonical, may be used to indicate the canonical form for the title; the former, by supplying (for example) the identifier of a record in some external library system; the latter by pointing to an XML element somewhere containing the canonical form of the title.

Example


Example

<title type="full">
<title type="main">Synthèse</title>
<title type="sub">an international journal for epistemology, methodology and history of science</title>
</title>

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]"> <sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.) ) gt 0">@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

Content model

<content>
<macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>

Schema Declaration
element title
{
att.global.attributes,
att.typed.attribute.subtype,
att.canonical.attributes,
att.datable.attributes,
attribute type { text }?,
attribute calendar { list { + } }?,
attribute level { "a" | "m" | "j" | "s" | "u" }?,
macro.paraContent}

Processing Model

<titlePage>
(titl page) contains the title page of a text, appearing within the front or back matter. [4.6. Title Pages]
Module textstructure

Attributes

- att.global
  - @xml:id
  - @n
  - @xml:lang
  - @xml:base
  - @xml:space
- att.global.rendition
  * @rendition
- att.global.linking
  * @corresp
  * @next
  * @prev
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

@type classifies the title page according to any convenient typology.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Note This attribute allows the same element to be used for volume title pages, series title pages, etc., as well as for the main title page of a work.

Member of model.frontPart

Contained by textstructure: back front

May contain core: cb gap graphic lb milestone note pb
figures: figure
linking: anchor
textstructure: argument byline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph imprimatur titlePart
transcr: fw

Example
THOMAS OF Reading.

OR, The sixe worthy yeomen of the West.

Now the fourth time corrected and enlarged

By T.D.

Printed at London for T.P. 1612.

Content model

<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <classRef key="model.titlepagePart"/>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <classRef key="model.titlepagePart"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</sequence>

Processing Model

<titlePart> (title part) contains a subsection or division of the title of a work, as indicated on a title page. [4.6. Title Pages]
Module textstructure

Attributes

- **att.global**
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`  
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`  
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`  
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`  
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`  
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`  
    * `@source`

- **att.typed**  
  - `@subtype`

@type (type) specifies the role of this subdivision of the title.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype `teidata.enumerated`

Suggested values include:

- **main** (main) main title of the work [Default]
- **sub** (subordinate) subtitle of the work
- **alt** (alternate) alternative title of the work
- **short** (short) abbreviated form of title
- **desc** (descriptive) descriptive paraphrase of the work

Member of

- model.pLike.front
- model.titlepagePart

Contained by
textstructure: back docTitle front titlePage

May contain

- analysis: abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap graphic hi l l label lb lg list listBibl measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic stage term time title unclear

- drama: castList

- figures: figure formula table

- gaiji: g


Example

```
<docTitle>
  <titlePart type="main">THE FORTUNES AND MISFORTUNES Of the FAMOUS Moll Flanders, &c.</titlePart>
  <titlePart type="desc">Who was BORN in NEWGATE, and during a Life of continu'd Variety for Threescore Years, besides her Childhood, was Twelve Year a <hi>Whore</hi>, five times a <hi>Wife</hi> (wherof once to her own Brother) Twelve Year a <hi>Thief</hi>, Eight Year a Transported <hi>Felon</hi> in <hi>Virginia</hi>, at last grew <hi>Rich</hi>, liv'd <hi>Honest</hi>, and died a <hi>Penitent</hi>.</titlePart>
</docTitle>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element titlePart
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type { "main" | "sub" | "alt" | "short" | "desc" },
  macro.paraContent
}
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="block" useSourceRendition="true"/>
```
– `att.global.rendition`
  * `@rendition`
– `att.global.linking`
  * `@corresp`
  * `@next`
  * `@prev`
– `att.global.analytic`
  * `@ana`
– `att.global.facs`
  * `@facs`
– `att.global.responsibility`
  * `@cert`
  * `@resp`
– `att.global.source`
  * `@source`

**Contained by:**
- `biblFull`
- `fileDesc`

**May contain:**
- `author`
- `editor`
- `respStmt`
- `title`

**Example**

```xml
<titleStmt>
  <title>Capgrave's Life of St. John Norbert: a machine-readable transcription</title>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>compiled by</resp>
    <name>P.J. Lucas</name>
  </respStmt>
</titleStmt>
```

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <sequence>
    <elementRef key="title" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <classRef key="model.respLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<element titleStmt { att.global.attributes, ( title+, model.respLike* ) }>
```

**<trailer>** contains a closing title or footer appearing at the end of a division of a text.

[4.2.4. Content of Textual Divisions 4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: fw subst supplied
verse: rhyme
character data

Example

Example

<trailer>Explicit pars tertia</trailer>

Example

<trailer>
<l>In stead of FINIS this advice <hi>I</hi> send,</l>
<l>Let Rogues and Thieves beware of <lb/>Hi</lb>
<l>Hamans</hi> END.</l>
</trailer>

From EEBO A87070

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <elementRef key="lg"/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.inter"/>
    <classRef key="model.lLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
<element trailer
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  att.placement.attributes,
  att.written.attributes,
  (text
   | lg | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.inter | model.lLike | model.global)
}
```

Processing Model

```
<model behaviour="block">
<outputRendition>color: green;</outputRendition>
</model>
```

_Unclear_ (unclear) contains a word, phrase, or passage which cannot be transcribed with certainty because it is illegible or inaudible in the source. [11.3.3.1. Damage, Illegibility, and Supplied Text 3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions]
Attributes

- `att.global`
  - `@xml:id`
  - `@n`
  - `@xml:lang`
  - `@xml:base`
  - `@xml:space`
  - `att.global.rendition`
    * `@rendition`
  - `att.global.linking`
    * `@corresp`
    * `@next`
    * `@prev`
  - `att.global.analytic`
    * `@ana`
  - `att.global.facs`
    * `@facs`
  - `att.global.responsibility`
    * `@cert`
    * `@resp`
  - `att.global.source`
    * `@source`

- `att.editLike`
- `att.dimensions`
  - `@unit`
  - `@quantity`
  - `@extent`
  - `@scope`

@reason Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of `teidata.enumerated` separated by whitespace

Suggested values include: illegible (illegible)

inaudible (inaudible)

faded (faded)

background_noise (background noise)

eccentric_ductus (eccentric ductus) indicates illegibility due to an unusual, awkward, or incompetent execution of a glyph or glyphs

```
<div>
  <head>Rx</head>
  <p>500 mg <unclear reason="illegible">placebo</unclear></p>
</div>
```

Note One or more words may be used to describe the reason; usually each word will refer to a single cause.

@agent Where the difficulty in transcription arises from damage, categorizes the cause of the damage, if it can be identified.
Status: Optional

Datatype: teidata.enumerated

Sample values include: rubbing damage results from rubbing of the leaf edges

mildew damage results from mildew on the leaf surface

smoke damage results from smoke

Member of: model.choicePart model.linePart model.pPart.transcriptional

Contained by:

analysis: pc s w

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope choice corr date del editor email expan foreign head hi item lg measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

figures: cell

header: change distributor edition extent licence

linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer

transcr: fw supplied zone

verse: rhyme

May contain:

analysis: cp s w

core: abbr add address bibl cb choice cit corr date del desc email expan foreign gap graphic hi l label lg list listBibl measure milestone name note num orig pb q quote ref reg rs sic stage term time title unclear

drama: castList

figures: figure formula table

gaiji: g

header: biblFull idno

linking: anchor seg

namesdates: listPerson listPlace

tagdocs: code

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: fw subst supplied

verse: rhyme

character data

Note: The same element is used for all cases of uncertainty in the transcription of element content, whether for written or spoken material. For other aspects of certainty, uncertainty, and reliability of tagging and transcription, see chapter 21. Certainty, Precision, and Responsibility.

The <damage>, <gap>, <del>, <unclear> and <supplied> elements may be closely allied in use. See section 11.3.3.2. Use of the gap, del, damage, unclear, and supplied Elements in Combination for discussion of which element is appropriate for which circumstance.

The hand attribute points to a definition of the hand concerned, as further discussed in section 11.3.2.1. Document Hands.
Example

```xml
... and then <unclear reason="background-noise">Nathalie</unclear> said ...
</unclear>
```

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```xml
element unclear
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.editLike.attributes,
  att.dimensions.attributes,
  attribute reason
  {
    list
    {
      "illegible"
      | "inaudible"
      | "faded"
      | "background_noise"
      | "eccentric_ductus"
    }+
  }
  attribute agent { text }?,
  macro.paraContent}
```

Processing Model

```xml
<model behaviour="inline">
<outputRendition scope="after">content: ' [?] ';</outputRendition>
</model>
```

*<unicodeProp>* (unicode property) provides a Unicode property for a character (or glyph). [5.2.1. Character Properties]
THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

• @corresp
• @next
• @prev
– att.global.analytic
  * @ana
– att.global.facs
  * @facs
– att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
– att.global.source
  * @source

• att.gaijiProp
  – name
  – value
  – @version

@name specifies the normalized name of a Unicode property.

Status Required

Datatype teidata.xmlName

Legal values are: Age
  AHex
  Alpha
  Alphabetic
  ASCII_Hex_Digit
  bc
  Bidi_C
  Bidi_Class
  Bidi_Control
  Bidi_M
  Bidi_Mirrored
  Bidi_Mirroring_Glyph
  Bidi_PairedBracket
  Bidi_PairedBracket_Type
  blk
  Block
  bmg
  bpb
  bpt
  Canonical_Combining_Class
  Case_Folding
  Case_Ignorable
  Cased
  ccc
  CE
  cf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changes__When__Casefolded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes__When__Casemapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes__When__Lowercased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes__When__NFKC__Casefolded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes__When__Titlecased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes__When__Uppercased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comp__Ex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition__Exclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWKCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition__Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition__Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default__Ignorable__Code__Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprecated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diacritic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East__Asian__Width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQUIdeo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equivalent__Unified__Ideograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expands__On__NFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expands__On__NFD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expands__On__NFKC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expands__On__NFKD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC__NFKC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC__NFKC__Closure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full__Composition__Exclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General__Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr__Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr__Ext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr__Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapheme_Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapheme_Cluster_Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapheme_Extend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapheme_Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangul_Syllable_Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex_Digit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyphen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID__Continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID__Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideographic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDS__Binary__Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDS__Trinary__Operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDS_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDS_T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic_Positional_Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indic_Syllabic_Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO__Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamo__Short__Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join__C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join__Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining__Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining__Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kAccountingNumeric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kCompatibilityVariant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIICore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__GSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__HSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__JSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__KPSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__KSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__MSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__TSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__USource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG__VSource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other_Math
Other_Uppercase
OUpper
Pat_Syn
Pat_WS
Pattern_Syntax
Pattern_White_Space
PCM
Prepended_Concatenation_Mark
QMark
Quotation_Mark
Radical
Regional_Indicator
RI
SB
sc
scf
Script
Script_Extensions
scx
SD
Sentence_Break
Sentence_Terminal
Simple_Case_Folding
Simple_Lowercase_Mapping
Simple_Titlecase_Mapping
Simple_Uppercase_Mapping
slc
Soft_Dotted
stc
STerm
suc
tc
Term
Terminal_Punctuation
Titlecase_Mapping
uc
UIdeo
Unicode_1_Name
Unified_Ideograph
Upper
Uppercase
Uppercase_Mapping
Variation_Selector
Vertical.Orientation
@value specifies the value of a named Unicode property.

**Status** Required

**Datatype** teidata.text

**Contained by**

- gaiji:char
glyph

May contain Empty element

**Note** A definitive list of current Unicode property names is provided in The Unicode Standard.

**Example**

```xml
<char xml:id="U4EBA_circled">
  <unicodeProp name="Decomposition_Mapping"
               value="circle" version="12.1"/>
  <localProp name="Name"
             value="CIRCLED IDEOGRAPH 4EBA"/>
  <localProp name="daikanwa" value="36"/>
  <mapping type="standard"></mapping>
</char>
```

**Content model** `<content> <empty/></content>`

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
element unicodeProp
{
  att.global.attributes,
  att.gaijiProp.attribute.version,
  attribute name
{
  "Age",
  "AHex",
  "Alpha",
  "Alphabetic",
  "ASCII_Hex_Digit",
  "bc",
  "Bidi_C",
  "Bidi_Class",
  "Bidi_Control",
  "Bidi_M",
  "Bidi_Mirrored",
  "Bidi_Mirroring_Glyph"
}
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unicode Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Hangul_Syllable_Type&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Hex&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Hex_Digit&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;hst&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Hyphen&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ID_Continue&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ID_Start&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;IDC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Ideo&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Ideographic&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;IDS&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;IDS_Binary_Operator&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;IDS_Trinary_Operator&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;IDSB&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;IDST&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Indic_Positional_Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Indic_Syllabic_Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;InPC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;InSC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;isc&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ISO_Comment&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Jamo_Short_Name&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;jg&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Join_C&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Join_Control&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Joining_Group&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Joining_Type&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;JSN&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;jt&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kAccountingNumeric&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kCompatibilityVariant&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kICCore&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_GSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_HSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_JSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_KPSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_KSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_MSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_TSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_USource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kIRG_VSource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kOtherNumeric&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kPrimaryNumeric&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;kRSUnicode&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;lb&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;lc&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Line_Break&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;LOE&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Logical_Order_Exception&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Lower&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Lowercase&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Lowercase_Mapping&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Math&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;na&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; nâ&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Name&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Name_Alias&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;NChar&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;NFC_QC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;NFC_Quick_Check&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;NFD_QC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;NFD_Quick_Check&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;NFKC_Casefold&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"NFKC_CF"
"NFKC_QC"
"NFKC_Quick_Check"
"NFKD_QC"
"NFKD_Quick_Check"
"Noncharacter_Code_Point"
"nt"
"Numeric_Type"
"Numeric_Value"
"nv"
"OAlpha"
"ODI"
"OGr_Ext"
"OIDS"
"OLower"
"OMath"
"Other_Alphabetic"
"Other_Default_Ignorable_Code_Point"
"Other_Grapheme_Extend"
"Other_ID_Continue"
"Other_ID_Start"
"Other_Lowercase"
"Other_Math"
"Other_Uppercase"
"OUpper"
"Pat_Syn"
"Pat_WS"
"Pattern_Syntax"
"Pattern_White_Space"
"PCM"
"Prepended_Concatenation_Mark"
"QMark"
"Quotation_Mark"
"Radical"
"Regional_Indicator"
"RI"
"SB"
"sc"
"scf"
"Script"
"Script_Extensions"
"scx"
"SD"
"Sentence_Break"
"Sentence_Terminal"
"Simple_Case_Folding"
"Simple_Lowercase_Mapping"
"Simple_Titlecase_Mapping"
"Simple_Uppercase_Mapping"
"slc"
"Soft_Dotted"
"stc"
"STerm"
"suc"
"tc"
"Term"
"Terminal_Punctuation"
"Titlecase_Mapping"
"uc"
"UIdeo"
"Unicode_1_Name"
"Unified_Ideograph"
(unihan property) holds the name and value of a normative or informative Unihan character (or glyph) property as part of its attributes. [5.2.1. Character Properties]

Module gaiji
Attributes

• att.global
  – @xml:id
  – @id
  – @xml:lang
  – @xml:base
  – @xml:space
  – att.global.rendition
    * @rendition
  – att.global.linking
    * @corresp
    * @next
    * @prev
  – att.global.analytic
    * @ana
  – att.global.facs
    * @facs
  – att.global.responsibility
    * @cert
    * @resp
  – att.global.source
    * @source

• att.gaijiProp
@name specifies the normalized name of a unicode han database (Unihan)

property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Datatype</td>
<td>teidata.xmlName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legal values are:

- kZVariant
- kAccountingNumeric
- kBigFive
- kCCCII
- kCNS1986
- kCNS1992
- kCangjie
- kCantonese
- kCheungBauer
- kCheungBauerIndex
- kCihaiT
- kCompatibilityVariant
- kCowles
- kFenn
- kFennIndex
- kFourCornerCode
- kFrequency
- kGB0
- kGB1
- kGB3
- kGB5
- kGB7
- kGB8
- kGSR
- kGradeLevel
- kHDZRadBreak
- kHKGlyph
- kHKSCS
- kHanYu
- kHangul
- kHanyuPinlu
- kHanyuPinyin
- kIBMJapan
- kIICore
- kIRGDaeJaweon
kRSUnicode
kSBGY
kSemanticVariant
kSimplifiedVariant
kSpecializedSemanticVariant
kTGH
kTaiwanTelegraph
kTang
kTotalStrokes
kTraditionalVariant
kVietnamese
kXHC1983
kXerox

@value specifies the value of a named Unihan property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Datatype</td>
<td>teidata.word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May contain Empty element

Note A definitive list of current Unihan property names is provided in the Unicode Han Database.

Example

```xml
<unihanProp name="kRSKangXi" value="120.5" version="12.1"/>
```

Content model `<content> <empty/></content>`

Schema Declaration

```xml
element unihanProp {
  att.global.attributes,
  att.gaijiProp.attribute.version,
  attribute name {
    "kZVariant"
  | "kAccountingNumeric"
  | "kBIGFive"
  | "kCCII"
  | "kCNS1986"
  | "kCNS1992"
  | "kCangjie"
  | "kCantonese"
  | "kCheungBauer"
  | "kCheungBauerIndex"
  | "kCihaiT"
  | "kCompatibilityVariant"
  | "kCowles"
  | "kDaeJaweon"
  | "kDefinition"
  | "kEACC"
  | "kFenn"
  | "kFennIndex"
  | "kFourCornerCode"
  | "kFrequency"
  }
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kGB0</td>
<td>GB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kGB1</td>
<td>GB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kGB3</td>
<td>GB5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kGB5</td>
<td>GB7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kGB7</td>
<td>GB8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kGB8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kGSR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kGradeLevel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHDZRadBreak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHKGlyph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHKSCS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHanYu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHangul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHanyuPinlu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kHanyuPinyin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIBMJapan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIICore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRGDaeJaweon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRGDaiKanwaZiten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRGHanyuDaZidian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG KangXi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_GSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_HSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_JSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_KPSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_KSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_MSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_TSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_USource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kIRG_VSource</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJIS0213</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJapaneseKun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJapaneseOn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJinmeiyoKanji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJis0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJis1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kJoyoKanji</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKPS0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKPS1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKSC0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKSC1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKangXi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKarlgren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKorean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKoreanEducationHanja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kKoreanName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kLau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kMainlandTelegraph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kMandarin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kMatthews</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kMeyerWempe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kMorohashi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kNelson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kOtherNumeric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kPhonetic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kPrimaryNumeric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kPseudoGB1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kRSAdobe_Japan1_6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kRSJapanese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kRSKanWa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kRSKangXi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kRSKorean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<w>

ippet represents a grammatical (not necessarily orthographic) word. [17.1. Linguistic Segment Categories | 17.4.2. Lightweight Linguistic Annotation]

Module analysis

Attributes
  • att.global
    - @xml:id
    - @n
    - @xml:lang
    - @xml:base
    - @xml:space
    - att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    - att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
    - att.global.analytic
      * @ana
    - att.global.facs
      * @facs
    - att.global.responsibility
      * @cert
      * @resp
    - att.global.source
      * @source
  • att.segLike
    - @function
    - att.metrical
      * @rhyme
    - att.fragmentable
      * @part
• att.typed
  – @type
  – @subtype
• att.linguistic
  – @lemma
  – @lemmaRef
• att.notated
  – @notation

Member of model.linePart model.segLike

Contained by
analysis: s

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl biblScope corr date del editor email expan foreign
head hi item label measure name note num orig p pubPlace publisher q quote ref
reg rs sic speaker stage term time title unclear

drama: actor castItem role roleDesc

figures: cell

header: change distributor edition extent licence

linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint
  imprimatur opener salute signed titlePart trailer

transcr: fw supplied zone

verse: rhyme

May contain
analysis: c pc w

core: abbr add cb choice corr del expan gap hi lb milestone note orig pb q reg sic unclear

figures: figure

linking: anchor seg

verse: rhyme

character data

Example

<s n="1">  
<w ana="#NP0" type="open" lemma="Marley">Marley</w>  
<w ana="#VBD" type="verb" lemma="be">was</w>  
<w ana="#AJ0" type="complement" lemma="die">dead</w>
</s>

Content model

<content>  
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">  
<textNode/>  
<classRef key="model.gLike"/>  
<elementRef key="seg"/>  
<elementRef key="w"/>  
<elementRef key="m"/>  
<elementRef key="c"/>  
<elementRef key="pc"/>
</content>
Schema Declaration

```xml
<element w {
    att.global.attributes,
    att.segLike.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    att.linguistic.attributes,
    att.notated.attributes,
    (text | model.gLike | seg | w | m | c | pc | model.global | model.lPart | model.hiLike | model.pPart.edit )*)
}
```

Processing Model `<model behaviour="inline"/>

<xenoData> (non-TEI metadata) provides a container element into which metadata in non-TEI formats may be placed. [2.5. Non-TEI Metadata]

Module header

Attributes • att.global
    - @xml:id
    - @n
    - @xml:lang
    - @xml:base
    - @xml:space
    - att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    - att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
    - att.global.analytic
      * @ana
    - att.global.facs
      * @facs
    - att.global.responsibility
      * @cert
      * @resp
    - att.global.source
      * @source
• att.typed
– @type
– @subtype

Member of model.teiHeaderPart

Contained by: teiHeader

May contain ANY

Example This example presumes that the prefix dc has been bound to the namespace http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/ and the prefix rdf is bound to the namespace http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#. Note: The about attribute on the <rdf:Description> in this example gives a URI indicating the resource to which the metadata contained therein refer. The <rdf:Description> in the second <xenoData> block has a blank about, meaning it is pointing at the current document, so the RDF is about the document within which it is contained, i.e. the TEI document containing the <xenoData> block.

Similarly, any kind of relative URI may be used, including fragment identifiers (see SG-id). Do note, however, that if the contents of the <xenoData> block are to be extracted and used elsewhere, any relative URIs will have to be resolved accordingly.

```xml
<xenoData
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">
  <rdf:RDF>
    <rdf:Description rdf:about="http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/606621663">
      <dc:title>The description of a new world, called the blazing-world</dc:title>
      <dc:creator>The Duchess of Newcastle</dc:creator>
      <dc:date>1667</dc:date>
      <dc:identifier>British Library, 8407.h.10</dc:identifier>
      <dc:subject>utopian fiction</dc:subject>
    </rdf:Description>
  </rdf:RDF>
</xenoData>
```

Example In this example, the prefix rdf is bound to the namespace http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#, the prefix dc is bound to the namespace http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/, and the prefix cc is bound to the namespace http://web.resource.org/cc/.

```xml
<xenoData
  xmlns:cc="http://web.resource.org/cc/"
  xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">
  <rdf:RDF>
    <cc:Work rdf:about="">
      <dc:title>Applied Software Project Management - review</dc:title>
      <dc:type rdf:resource="http://purl.org/dc/dcmitype/Text/"
      <dc:license rdf:resource="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/uk/"
```
Example In this example, the prefix dc is again bound to the namespace http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/, and the prefix oai_dc is bound to the namespace http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/.

Example In this example, the prefix mods is bound to the namespace http://www.loc.gov/mods/v3.
Example This example shows GeoJSON embedded in <xenoData>. Note that JSON does not permit newlines inside string values. These must be escaped as \
. To avoid the accidental insertion of newlines by software, the use of xml:space is recommended. Blocks of JSON should be wrapped in CDATA sections, as they may contain characters illegal in XML.
<xenoData xml:space="preserve">
{  
  "features": [  
    {  
      "geometry": {  
        "type": "Point",  
        "coordinates": [  
          68.388483,  
          33.498616  
        ]  
      },  
      "type": "Feature",  
      "id": "darmc-location-19727",  
      "properties": {  
        "snippet": "Unknown; 330 BC - AD 300",  
        "link": "https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/59694/darmc-location-19727",  
        "description": "5M scale point location",  
        "location_precision": "precise",  
        "title": "DARMC location 19727"  
      }  
    },  
    {  
      "id": "59694",  
      "subject": [  
        "dare:ancient=1",  
        "dare:feature=settlement",  
        "dare:major=0"  
      ],  
      "title": "Arachosiorum Oppidum/Alexandria",  
      "provenance": "Barrington Atlas: BAtlas 6 B3 Arachosiorum Oppidum/Alexandria",  
      "placeTypeURIs": [  
        "https://pleiades.stoa.org/vocabularies/place-types/settlement"  
      ],  
      "@context": {  
        "snippet": "dcterms:abstract",  
        "rights": "dcterms:rights",  
        "description": "dcterms:description",  
        "title": "dcterms:title",  
        "dcterms": "http://purl.org/dc/terms/",  
        "subject": "dcterms:subject",  
        "uri": "@id",  
        "created": "dcterms:created"  
      },  
      "review_state": "published",  
      "type": "FeatureCollection",  
      "description": "An ancient place, cited: BAtlas 6 B3 Arachosiorum Oppidum/Alexandria",  
      "reprPoint": [  
        68.388483,  
        33.498616  
      ],  
      "placeTypes": [  
        "settlement"  
      ],  
      "bbox": [  
        68.388483,  
        33.498616,  
        68.388483,  
        33.498616  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
},
</xenoData>
Note: the example above has been trimmed for legibility. The original may be found linked from Arachosiorum Oppidum/Alexandria. The contributors, listed per the license terms, are R. Talbert, Jeffrey Becker, W. Röllig, Tom Elliott, H. Kopp, DARMC, Sean Gillies, B. Siewert-Mayer, Francis Deblauwe, and Eric Kansa.

Schema Declaration

```
<zone>
defines any two-dimensional area within a <surface> element. [11.1. Digital Facsimiles | 11.2. Embedded Transcription]
Module transcr
Attributes  
  • att.global
    – @xml:id
    – @n
    – @xml:lang
    – @xml:base
    – @xml:space
    – att.global.rendition
      * @rendition
    – att.global.linking
      * @corresp
      * @next
      * @prev
```
- att.global.analytic
  * @ana
- att.global.facs
  * @facs
- att.global.responsibility
  * @cert
  * @resp
- att.global.source
  * @source

- att.coordinated
  - @start
  - @ulx
  - @uly
  - @lrx
  - @lry
  - @points

- att.typed
  - @type
  - @subtype

- att.written
  - @hand

@rotate indicates the amount by which this zone has been rotated clockwise, with respect to the normal orientation of the parent <surface> element as implied by the dimensions given in the <msDesc> element or by the coordinates of the <surface> itself. The orientation is expressed in arc degrees.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.count
Default 0

Character data

Note The position of every zone for a given surface is always defined by reference to the coordinate system defined for that surface.

A graphic element contained by a zone represents the whole of the zone.

A zone may be of any shape. The attribute points may be used to define a polygonal zone, using the coordinate system defined by its parent surface.
A zone is always a closed polygon. Repeating the initial coordinate at the end of the sequence is optional. To encode an unclosed path, use the `<path>` element.

**Example**

```xml
<surface ulx="14.54" uly="16.14" lrx="0" lry="0"/>
<graphic url="stone.jpg"/>
<zone points="4.6,6.3 5.25,5.85 6.2,6.6 8.19222,7.4125 9.89222,6.5875 10.9422,6.1375 11.4422,6.7125 8.21722,8.3125 6.2,7.65"/>
</surface>
```

This example defines a non-rectangular zone: see the illustration in section PH-surfzone.

**Example**

```xml
<facsimile>
<surface ulx="50" uly="20" lrx="400" lry="321"/>
<zone ulx="0" uly="0" lrx="500" lry="321"/>
<graphic url="graphic.png"/>
</zone>
</surface>
</facsimile>
```

This example defines a zone which has been defined as larger than its parent surface in order to match the dimensions of the graphic it contains.

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
<alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
<textNode/>
<classRef key="model.gLike"/>
<classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>
<classRef key="model.global"/>
<elementRef key="surface"/>
<classRef key="model.linePart"/>
</alternate>
</content>
```

**Schema Declaration**

```xml
<element zone {
  att.global.attributes,  
  att.coordinated.attributes,  
  att.typed.attributes,  
  att.written.attributes,  
  attribute rotate { text }?,  
  text  
  model.gLike | model.graphicLike | model.global | surface | model.linePart |
}
```

17.2 Model classes
model.addrPart groups elements such as names or postal codes which may appear as part of a postal address. [3.6.2. Addresses]

Module tei
Used by address
Members model.nameLike model.nameLike.agent name idno rs addrLine

model.addressLike groups elements used to represent a postal or email address. [The TEI Infrastructure]

Module tei
Used by model.pPart.data
Members address email

model.attributable groups elements that contain a word or phrase that can be attributed to a source. [3.3.3. Quotation 4.3.2. Floating Texts]

Module tei
Used by cit macro.phraseSeq model.inter sp
Members model.quoteLike cit quote floatingText

model.availabilityPart groups elements such as licences and paragraphs of text which may appear as part of an availability statement. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]

Module tei
Used by availability
Members licence

model.biblLike groups elements containing a bibliographic description. [3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References]

Module tei
Used by cit listBibl model.inter model.personPart place relatedItem sourceDesc taxonomy
Members bibl biblFull listBibl

model.biblPart groups elements which represent components of a bibliographic description. [3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References]

Module tei
Used by bibl
Members model.imprintPart biblScope distributor pubPlace publisher model.respLike author editor respStmt availability bibl edition extent relatedItem

model.castItemPart groups component elements of an entry in a cast list, such as dramatic role or actor’s name.

Module tei
**model.choicePart**  groups elements (other than `<choice>` itself) which can be used within a `<choice>` alternation. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes]

**Module** tei

**Used by** choice

**Members** abbr corr expan orig reg seg sic supplied unclear

**model.common**  groups common chunk- and inter-level elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

**Module** tei

**Used by** argument body castList div epigraph figure postscript set

**Members** model.divPart model.lLike model.pLike model.pPart.model.lLike model.qLike model.quoteLike model.floatLike model.biblLike model.biblFull model.labelLike model.labelFull model.listLike model.stageLike model.stageFull model.lPerson model.lPlace table model.bibl model.biblFull listBibl model.label model.labelFull model.list model.listFull model.stage model.stageFull model.lPerson model.lPlace table model.bibl model.biblFull listBibl model.label model.labelFull model.list model.listFull model.stage model.stageFull

**Note** This class defines the set of chunk- and inter-level elements; it is used in many content models, including those for textual divisions.

**model.dateLike**  groups elements containing temporal expressions. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]

**Module** tei

**Used by** model.pPart.data

**Members** date time

**model.descLike**  groups elements which contain a description of their function.

**Module** tei

**Used by** category char glyph graphic taxonomy

**Members** desc

**model.describedResource**  groups elements which contain the content of a digital resource and its metadata; these elements may serve as the outermost or root element of a TEI-conformant document [1.3. The TEI Class System]

**Module** tei

**Used by** teiCorpus

**Members** TEI teiCorpus

**model.divBottom**  groups elements appearing at the end of a text division. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]

**Module** tei
model.divBottomPart groups elements which can occur only at the end of a text division. [4.6. Title Pages]

Module tei

model.divLike groups elements used to represent un-numbered generic structural divisions.

Module tei

model.divPart groups paragraph-level elements appearing directly within divisions. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

model.divTopPart groups elements appearing at the beginning of a text division. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]

Module tei

model.divWrapper groups elements which can appear at either top or bottom of a textual division. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]

Module tei
model.emphLike groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct and to which a specific function can be attributed. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]

Module tei

Used by model.highlighted, model.limitedPhrase

Members code, foreign, term, title

model.encodingDescPart groups elements which may be used inside `<encodingDesc>` and appear multiple times.

Module tei

Used by encodingDesc

Members charDecl, classDecl, editorialDecl, listPrefixDef, projectDesc, refsDecl, samplingDecl, tagsDecl

model.frontPart groups elements which appear at the level of divisions within front or back matter. [7.1. Front and Back Matter]

Module tei

Used by back, front

Members model.frontPart.drama, castList, set, listBibl, titlePage

model.frontPart.drama groups elements which appear at the level of divisions within front or back matter of performance texts only. [7.1. Front and Back Matter]

Module tei

Used by model.frontPart

Members castList, set

model.gLike groups elements used to represent individual non-Unicode characters or glyphs.

Module tei

Used by bibl, byline, castItem, closer, date, dateline, docImprint, head, idno, macro, phraseSeq, macro.specialPara, macro.xtext, model.paraPart, opener, pc, time, trailer, w, zone

Members g

model.global groups elements which may appear at any point within a TEI text. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by address, argument, back, bibl, body, byline, castGroup, castItem, castList, cit, closer, date, dateline, docImprint, docTitle, epigraph, figure, floatingText, front, group, head, l
model.global.edit groups globally available elements which perform a specifically editorial function. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei
Used by model.global
Members gap

model.graphicLike groups elements containing images, formulae, and similar objects. [3.10. Graphics and Other Non-textual Components]

Module tei
Used by char cit facsimile figure formula glyph model.phrase surface table zone
Members formula graphic

model.headLike groups elements used to provide a title or heading at the start of a text division.

Module tei
Used by argument castGroup figure listBibl listPerson listPlace model.divTopPart place set table
Members head

model.highlighted groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct but to which no specific function can be attributed. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]

Module tei
Used by bibl model.highlighted model.limitedPhrase model.linePart w
Members hi q

model.imprintPart groups the bibliographic elements which occur inside imprints. [3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References]

Module tei
Used by model.biblPart
model.inter groups elements which can appear either within or between paragraph-like elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Members biblScope distributor pubPlace publisher

model.inter groups elements which can appear either within or between paragraph-like elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by head macro.limitedContent macro.specialPara model.common model.paraPart trailer

Members model.attributable model.quoteLike cit quote floatingText model.biblLike biblFull listBibl model.labelLike desc label model.listLike list listPerson listPlace table model.stageLike stage castList

model.lLike groups elements representing metrical components such as verse lines.

Module tei

Used by head kg model.divPart model.paraPart sp trailer

Members rhyme

model.lPart groups phrase-level elements which may appear within verse only. 6.2. Components of the Verse Line

Module tei

Used by lg model.phrase w

Members rhyme

model.labelLike groups elements used to gloss or explain other parts of a document.

Module tei

Used by lg model.inter place surface

Members desc label

model.limitedPhrase groups phrase-level elements excluding those elements primarily intended for transcription of existing sources. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by catDesc creation macro.limitedContent macro.phraseSeq.limited

Members model.emphLike code foreign term title model.hiLike hi q model.pPart.data model.addressLike address email model.dateLike date time model.measureLike measure num model.nameLike model.nameLike.agent name idno rs model.pPart.editorial abbr choice expan subst model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike ref

model.linePart groups transcriptional elements which appear within lines or zones of a source-oriented transcription within a <sourceDoc> element.

Module tei

Used by zone
model.listLike groups list-like elements. [3.8. Lists]

Module tei

Used by abstract back model.inter sourceDesc sp

Members list listPerson listPlace table

model.measureLike groups elements which denote a number, a quantity, a measurement, or similar piece of text that conveys some numerical meaning. [3.6.3. Numbers and Measures]

Module tei

Used by model.pPart.data

Members measure num

model.milestoneLike groups milestone-style elements used to represent reference systems. [1.3. The TEI Class System 3.11.3. Milestone Elements]

Module tei

Used by listBibl model.global subst

Members anchor cb fw lb milestone pb

model.nameLike groups elements which name or refer to a person, place, or organization.

Module tei

Used by model.addrPart model.pPart.data

Members model.nameLike.agent name idno rs

Note A superset of the naming elements that may appear in datelines, addresses, statements of responsibility, etc.

model.nameLike.agent groups elements which contain names of individuals or corporate bodies. [3.6. Names, Numbers, Dates, Abbreviations, and Addresses]

Module tei

Used by model.nameLike respStmt

Members name

Note This class is used in the content model of elements which reference names of people or organizations.

model.noteLike groups globally-available note-like elements. [3.9. Notes, Annotation, and Indexing]

Module tei

Used by char glyph model.global notesStmt place
model.pLike groups paragraph-like elements.

Members

Module tei
Used by abstract availability back editionStmt editorialDecl encodingDesc front langUsage model.divPart particDesc person place prefixDef projectDesc publicationStmt refsDecl samplingDecl seriesStmt settingDesc sourceDesc sp

model.pLike.front groups paragraph-like elements which can occur as direct constituents of front matter. [4.6. Title Pages]

Module tei
Used by back front
Members argument byline dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph head titlePart

model.pPart.data groups phrase-level elements containing names, dates, numbers, measures, and similar data. [3.6. Names, Numbers, Dates, Abbreviations, and Addresses]

Module tei
Used by bibl model.limitedPhrase model.phrase
Members model.addressLike address email model.dateLike date time
model.measureLike measure num
model.nameLike model.nameLike.agent name idno rs

model.pPart.edit groups phrase-level elements for simple editorial correction and transcription. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes]

Module tei
Used by bibl model.phrase pc w
Members model.pPart.editorial abbr choice expan subst model.pPart.transcriptional add corr del orig reg sic supplied unclear

model.pPart.editorial groups phrase-level elements for simple editorial interventions that may be useful both in transcribing and in authoring. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes]

Module tei
Used by model.limitedPhrase model.pPart.edit
Members abbr choice expan subst

model.pPart.transcriptional groups phrase-level elements used for editorial transcription of pre-existing source materials. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes]
model.paraPart groups elements that may appear in paragraphs and similar elements.

Module tei

Used by macro.abContent macro.paraContent

Members model.gLike g model.global [model.global.edit gap model.global.meta model.inter model.attributable model.quoteLike cit quote floatingText model.biblLike bib1 bib1Full listBib1 model.labelLike desc label model.listLike list listPerson listPlace table model.stageLike stage castList model.lLike model.phraseLike model.graphicLike formula graphic model.highlighted model.emphLike code foreign term title model.hiLike hi q model.lPart rhyme model.pPart data model.addressLike address email model.dateLike date time model.measureLike measure num model.nameLike model.nameLike.agent name idno rs model.pPart.edit model.pPart.editorial [model.pPart.transcriptional [add corr del orig reg sic supplied unclear] model.pPart.data model.pPart.editorial [abbv choice expan subst] model.pPart.xml]

model.personLike groups elements which provide information about people and their relationships.

Module tei

Used by listPerson particDesc

Members person

model.personPart groups elements which form part of the description of a person.

Module tei

Used by person

Members model.biblLike bib1 bib1Full listBib1 model.eventLike model.persStateLike idno name

model.phrase groups elements which can occur at the level of individual words or phrases.

Module tei

Used by byline castItem closer date dateline docImprint head l macro.phraseSeq macro.specialPara model.paraPart opener time trailer

Members model.graphicLike formula graphic model.highlighted model.emphLike code foreign term title model.hiLike hi q model.lPart rhyme model.pPart.data model.addressLike address email model.dateLike date time model.measureLike measure num model.nameLike model.nameLike.agent name idno
**model.placeLike** groups elements used to provide information about places and their relationships.

*Module* tei

*Used by* listPlace, place, settingDesc

*Members* place

---

**model.profileDescPart** groups elements which may be used inside `<profileDesc>` and appear multiple times.

*Module* tei

*Used by* profileDesc

*Members* abstract, creation, langUsage, particDesc, settingDesc, textClass

---

**model.ptrLike** groups elements used for purposes of location and reference. [3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References]

*Module* tei

*Used by* bibl, cit, model.limitedPhrase, model.phrase, model.publicationStmtPart.detail, relatedItem

*Members* ref

---

**model.publicationStmtPart.agency** groups the child elements of a `<publicationStmt>` element of the TEI header that indicate an authorising agent. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]

*Module* tei

*Used by* publicationStmt

*Members* distributor, publisher

*Note* The agency child elements, while not required, are required if one of the detail child elements is to be used. It is not valid to have a detail child element without a preceding agency child element.

See also **model.publicationStmtPart.detail**.

---

**model.publicationStmtPart.detail** groups the agency-specific child elements of the `<publicationStmt>` element of the TEI header. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]

*Module* tei

*Used by* publicationStmt

*Members* model.ptrLike, ref, address, availability, date, idno, pubPlace

*Note* A detail child element may not occur unless an agency child element precedes it.

---

**Note** This class of elements can occur within paragraphs, list items, lines of verse, etc.
model.quoteLike groups elements used to directly contain quotations.

Module tei
Used by model.attributable
Members cit quote

model.resource groups separate elements which constitute the content of a digital resource, as opposed to its metadata. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei
Used by TEI teiCorpus
Members facsimile text

model.respLike groups elements which are used to indicate intellectual or other significant responsibility, for example within a bibliographic element.

Module tei
Used by editionStmt model.biblPart titleStmt
Members author editor respStmt

model.segLike groups elements used for arbitrary segmentation. [16.3. Blocks, Segments, and Anchors] [17.1. Linguistic Segment Categories]

Module tei
Used by bibl model.phrase
Members c pc s seg w

Note The principles on which segmentation is carried out, and any special codes or attribute values used, should be defined explicitly in the <segmentation> element of the <encodingDesc> within the associated TEI header.

model.stageLike groups elements containing stage directions or similar things defined by the module for performance texts. [7.3. Other Types of Performance Text]

Module tei
Used by lg model.inter sp
Members stage

Note Stage directions are members of class inter: that is, they can appear between or within component-level elements.

model.teiHeaderPart groups high level elements which may appear more than once in a TEI header.

Module tei
Used by teiHeader
Groups elements which can occur as direct constituents of a title page, such as <docTitle>, <docAuthor>, <docImprint>, or <epigraph>. [4.6]

Title Pages

Members | encodingDesc | profileDesc | xenoData

Model tei
Used by titlePage

Members | argument | byline | docAuthor | docDate | docEdition | docImprint | docTitle | epigraph | graphic | imprimatur | titlePart

17.3 Attribute classes

att.anchoring (anchoring) provides attributes for use on annotations, e.g. notes and groups of notes describing the existence and position of an anchor for annotations.

Module tei
Members note
Attributes

@anchored (anchored) indicates whether the copy text shows the exact place of reference for the note.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.truthValue
Default true

Note In modern texts, notes are usually anchored by means of explicit footnote or endnote symbols. An explicit indication of the phrase or line annotated may however be used instead (e.g. page 218, lines 3–4). The anchored attribute indicates whether any explicit location is given, whether by symbol or by prose cross-reference. The value true indicates that such an explicit location is indicated in the copy text; the value false indicates that the copy text does not indicate a specific place of attachment for the note. If the specific symbols used in the copy text at the location the note is anchored are to be recorded, use the n attribute.

@targetEnd (target end) points to the end of the span to which the note is attached, if the note is not embedded in the text at that point.

Status Optional
Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Note This attribute is retained for backwards compatibility; it may be removed at a subsequent release of the Guidelines. The recommended way of pointing to a span of elements is by means of the range function of XPointer, as further described in [16.2.4.6] range().

Example

<p>(...) tamen reuerendos dominos archiepiscopum et canonicos Leopolienses necnon episcopum in duplicibus Quatuortemporibus<anchor xml:id="A55234"/> totaliter expediui...</p>
<!-- elsewhere in the document -->
<noteGrp targetEnd="#A55234">
  <note xml:lang="en"> Quatuor Tempora, so called dry fast days. </note>
  <note xml:lang="pl"> Quatuor Tempora, tzw. Suche dni postne. </note>
</noteGrp>

att.ascribed provides attributes for elements representing speech or action that can be ascribed to a specific individual. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>tei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>att.ascribed.directed[q sp stage] change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attributes

@who indicates the person, or group of people, to whom the element content is ascribed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Datatype</td>
<td>1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following example from Hamlet, speeches (<sp>) in the body of the play are linked to <role> elements in the <castList> using the who attribute. 

```xml
<castItem type="role">
  <role xml:id="Barnardo">Bernardo</role>
</castItem>
<castItem type="role">
  <role xml:id="Francisco">Francisco</role>
  <roleDesc>a soldier</roleDesc>
</castItem>
<!-- ... -->
<sp who="#Barnardo">
  <speaker>Bernardo</speaker>
  <l n="1">Who’s there?</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#Francisco">
  <speaker>Francisco</speaker>
  <l n="2">Nay, answer me: stand, and unfold yourself.</l>
</sp>
```

Note For transcribed speech, this will typically identify a participant or participant group; in other contexts, it will point to any identified <person> element.

att.ascribed.directed provides attributes for elements representing speech or action that can be directed at a group or individual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>tei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>q sp stage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attributes

- @who

@toWhom indicates the person, or group of people, to whom a speech act or action is directed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Datatype</td>
<td>1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the following example from Mary Pix’s The False Friend, speeches (\texttt{<sp>}) in the body of the play are linked to \texttt{<castItem>} elements in the \texttt{<castList>} using the \texttt{toWhom} attribute, which is used to specify who the speech is directed to. Additionally, the \texttt{<stage>} includes \texttt{toWhom} to indicate the directionality of the action. \texttt{<castItem type="role">}<role xml:id="emil">Emilius.</role></castItem>
\texttt{<castItem type="role">}<role xml:id="lov">Lovisa</role></castItem>
\texttt{<castItem type="role">}<role xml:id="serv">A servant</role></castItem>

\texttt{/* ... */}
\texttt{<sp who="#emil" toWhom="#lov">}
\texttt{<speaker>Emil.</speaker>}
\texttt{<l n="1">My love!</l>}
\texttt{</sp>}
\texttt{<sp who="#lov" toWhom="#emil">}
\texttt{<speaker>Lov.</speaker>}
\texttt{<l n="2">I have no Witness of my Noble Birth</l>}
\texttt{<stage who="#serv" toWhom="#serv">Pointing to her Woman.</stage>}
\texttt{<l>But that poor helpless wretch——</l>}
\texttt{</sp>}

\texttt{Note} To indicate the recipient of written correspondence, use the elements used in section 2.4.6. Correspondence Description, rather than a \texttt{toWhom} attribute.

\texttt{att.breaking} provides attributes to indicate whether or not the element concerned is considered to mark the end of an orthographic token in the same way as whitespace.

\texttt{3.11.3. Milestone Elements}

\texttt{Module} tei
\texttt{Members} cb lb milestone pb

\texttt{Attributes}

\texttt{@break} indicates whether or not the element bearing this attribute should be considered to mark the end of an orthographic token in the same way as whitespace.

\texttt{Status} Recommended
\texttt{Datatype} teidata.enumerated

\texttt{Sample values include} yes the element bearing this attribute is considered to mark the end of any adjacent orthographic token irrespective of the presence of any adjacent whitespace

no the element bearing this attribute is considered not to mark the end of any adjacent orthographic token irrespective of the presence of any adjacent whitespace

maybe the encoding does not take any position on this issue.

In the following lines from the ‘Dream of the Rood’, linebreaks occur in the middle of the words \texttt{lāðost} and \texttt{reord-berendum}. \texttt{<ab>}
\texttt{...eƿesa tome iu icalp ȝeporden pita heardoft .}
\texttt{leodum la<lb break="no"/> ðost ȝrþan ichim lifes}
\texttt{peȝ rihtne ȝerymde reord be<lb break="no"/>}
att.cReferencing provides attributes that may be used to supply a canonical reference as a means of identifying the target of a pointer.

Module tei

Members ref term

Attributes

@cRef (canonical reference) specifies the destination of the pointer by supplying a canonical reference expressed using the scheme defined in a <refsDecl> element in the TEI header

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.text

Note The value of cRef should be constructed so that when the algorithm for the resolution of canonical references (described in section 16.2.5. Canonical References) is applied to it the result is a valid URI reference to the intended target.

The <refsDecl> to use may be indicated with the decls attribute. Currently these Guidelines only provide for a single canonical reference to be encoded on any given <ptr> element.

att.calendarSystem provides attributes for indicating calendar systems to which a date belongs. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]

Module tei

Members date docDate time

Attributes

@calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">
  <sch:assert test="string-length( normalize-space( . ) ) gt 0">
    @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content. </sch:assert>
  </sch:rule>

He was born on <date calendar="#gregorian">Feb. 22, 1732</date> (<date calendar="#julian" when="1732-02-22">Feb. 11, 1731/32, 0.S.</date>.

He was born on <date calendar="#gregorian #julian" when="1732-02-22">Feb. 22, 1732 (Feb. 11, 1731/32, O.S.)</date>.

Note Note that the calendar attribute declares the calendar system used to interpret the textual content of an element, as it appears on an original source. It does not modify the interpretation of the normalization attributes provided by
att.canonical provides attributes that can be used to associate a representation such as a name or title with canonical information about the object being named or referenced. [13.1.1. Linking Names and Their Referents]

Attributes

@ref (reference) provides an explicit means of locating a full definition or identity for the entity being named by means of one or more URIs.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Note The value must point directly to one or more XML elements or other resources by means of one or more URIs, separated by whitespace. If more than one is supplied the implication is that the name identifies several distinct entities.

Example In this contrived example, a canonical reference to the same organisation is provided in four different ways.

```xml
<author n="1">
  <name ref="http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/name-427308.html" type="organisation">New Zealand Parliament, Legislative Council</name>
</author>

<author n="2">
  <name ref="nzvn:427308" type="organisation">New Zealand Parliament, Legislative Council</name>
</author>

<author n="3">
  <name ref="./named_entities.xml#o427308" type="organisation">New Zealand Parliament, Legislative Council</name>
</author>

<author n="4">
  <name key="name-427308" type="organisation">New Zealand Parliament, Legislative Council</name>
</author>
```

The first presumes the availability of an internet connection and a processor that can resolve a URI (most can). The second requires, in addition, a <prefixDef> that declares how the nzvn prefix should be interpreted. The third does not require an internet connection, but does require that a file named named_entities.xml be in the same directory as the TEI document. The fourth requires that an entire external system for key resolution be available.

Note The key attribute is more flexible and general-purpose, but its use in interchange
requires that documentation about how the key is to be resolved be sent to the recipient of the TEI document. In contrast values of the ref attribute are resolved using the widely accepted protocols for a URI, and thus less documentation, if any, is likely required by the recipient in data interchange.

These guidelines provide no semantic basis or suggested precedence when both key and ref are provided. For this reason simultaneous use of both is not recommended unless documentation explaining the use is provided, probably in an ODD customization, for interchange.

att.citing provides attributes for specifying the specific part of a bibliographic item being cited. [1.3.1. Attribute Classes]

Module tei
Members biblScope
Attributes

@unit identifies the unit of information conveyed by the element, e.g. columns, pages, volume, entry.
Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated
Suggested values include:

- **volume** (volume) the element contains a volume number.
- **issue** (page) the element contains a page number or page range.
- **line** the element contains a line number or line range.
- **chapter** (chapter) the element contains a chapter indication (number and/or title)
- **part** the element identifies a part of a book or collection.
- **column** the element identifies a column.
- **entry** the element identifies an entry number or label in a list of entries.

@from specifies the starting point of the range of units indicated by the unit attribute.
Status Optional
Datatype teidata.word

@to specifies the end-point of the range of units indicated by the unit attribute.
Status Optional
Datatype teidata.word

att.coordinated provides attributes that can be used to position their parent element within a two dimensional coordinate system.

Module transcr
Members surface, zone
Attributes

@start indicates the element within a transcription of the text containing at least the start of the writing represented by this zone or surface.
@ulx gives the x coordinate value for the upper left corner of a rectangular space.
  Status Optional
  Datatype teidata.pointer

@uly gives the y coordinate value for the upper left corner of a rectangular space.
  Status Optional
  Datatype teidata.numeric

@lrx gives the x coordinate value for the lower right corner of a rectangular space.
  Status Optional
  Datatype teidata.numeric

@lry gives the y coordinate value for the lower right corner of a rectangular space.
  Status Optional
  Datatype teidata.numeric

@points identifies a two dimensional area by means of a series of pairs of
numbers, each of which gives the x,y coordinates of a point on a line
enclosing the area.
  Status Optional
  Datatype 3–∞ occurrences of teidata.point separated by whitespace

---

**att.datable** provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain dates, times,
or datable events. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>tei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>author change creation date docDate editor idno licence name resp time title</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attributes**

- @when
- @notBefore
- @notAfter
- @from
- @to

@period supplies pointers to one or more definitions of named periods of time
(typically `<category>`s, `<date>`s or `<event>`s) within which the datable
item is understood to have occurred.
  Status Optional
  Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

This superclass provides attributes that can be used to provide normalized values of
temporal information. By default, the attributes from the **att.datable.w3c** class are
provided. If the module for names & dates is loaded, this class also provides
attributes from the **att.datable.iso** and **att.datable.custom** classes. In general, the
possible values of attributes restricted to the W3C datatypes form a subset of those
values available via the ISO 8601 standard. However, the greater expressiveness of
the ISO datatypes may not be needed, and there exists much greater software
support for the W3C datatypes.
att.datable.w3c provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events conforming to the W3C XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition.

Attributes

@when supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional

_DATATYPE_ teidata.temporal.w3c

Examples of W3C date, time, and date & time formats. <p>
<date when="1945-10-24">24 Oct 45</date>
<date when="1996-09-24T07:25:00Z">September 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>
<time when="1999-01-04T20:42:00-05:00">Jan 4 1999 at 8 pm</time>
<time when="14:12:38">fourteen twelve and 38 seconds</time>
<date when="1962-10">October of 1962</date>
<date when="--06-12">June 12th</date>
<date when="---01">the first of the month</date>
<date when="-08">August</date>
<date when="2006">MMVI</date>
<date when="0056">AD 56</date>
<date when="-0056">56 BC</date>
</p>

This list begins in the year 1632, more precisely on Trinity Sunday, i.e. the Sunday after Pentecost, in that year the <date calendar="#julian" when="1632-06-06">27th of May (old style)</date>.

<opener>
<dateline>
<placeName>Dorchester, Village</placeName>
<date when="1828-03-02">March 2d. 1828.</date>
</dateline>

<salute>To Mrs. Cornell,</salute> Sunday <time when="12:00:00">noon.</time>
</opener>

@notBefore specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional

_DATATYPE_ teidata.temporal.w3c

@notAfter specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional

_DATATYPE_ teidata.temporal.w3c

@from indicates the starting point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional

_DATATYPE_ teidata.temporal.w3c

@to indicates the ending point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional
att.dimensions

Datatype  teidata.temporal.w3c

Schematron  <sch:rule context="tei:*[@when]">
  <sch:report test="@notBefore|@notAfter|@from|@to" role="nonfatal">The @when attribute cannot be used with any other att.datable.w3c attributes.</sch:report>
</sch:rule>

Schematron  <sch:rule context="tei:*[@from]">  <sch:report test="@notBefore" role="nonfatal">The @from and @notBefore attributes cannot be used together.</sch:report>
</sch:rule>

Schematron  <sch:rule context="tei:*[@to]">  <sch:report test="@notAfter" role="nonfatal">The @to and @notAfter attributes cannot be used together.</sch:report>
</sch:rule>

Example

<date from="1863-05-28" to="1863-06-01">28 May through 1 June 1863</date>

Note  The value of these attributes should be a normalized representation of the date, time, or combined date & time intended, in any of the standard formats specified by XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition, using the Gregorian calendar. The most commonly-encountered format for the date portion of a temporal attribute is yyyy-mm-dd, but yyyy, -mm, --dd, yyyy-mm, or --mm-dd may also be used. For the time part, the form hh:mm:ss is used. Note that this format does not currently permit use of the value 0000 to represent the year 1 BCE; instead the value -0001 should be used.

att.dimensions provides attributes for describing the size of physical objects.

Module  tei

Members  add  date  del  gap  subst  supplied  time  unclear

Attributes

@unit  names the unit used for the measurement
  Status  Optional
  Datatype  teidata.enumerated
  Legal values are: chars  characters
    lines  lines
    pages  pages
    words  words
    cm  centimetres
    mm  millimetre
    in  inches

@quantity  specifies the length in the units specified
  Status  Optional
  Datatype  teidata.numeric

@extent  indicates the size of the object concerned using a project-specific vocabulary combining quantity and units in a single string of words.
  Status  Optional
  Datatype  teidata.text

<gap extent="5 words"/>
<height extent="half the page"/>
@scope where the measurement summarizes more than one observation, specifies
the applicability of this measurement.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include: all measurement applies to all instances.
most measurement applies to most of the instances inspected.
range measurement applies to only the specified range of instances.

att.divLike provides attributes common to all elements which behave in the same way as
divisions. [4. Default Text Structure]

Module tei
Members div lg
Attributes • att.metrical
– @rhyme

• att.fragmentable
– @part

@org (organization) specifies how the content of the division is organized.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Legal values are: composite no claim is made about the sequence in
which the immediate contents of this division are to be
processed, or their inter-relationships.

uniform the immediate contents of this element are regarded as
forming a logical unit, to be processed in sequence.[Default]

@sample indicates whether this division is a sample of the original source and if
so, from which part.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Legal values are: initial division lacks material present at end in source.
medial division lacks material at start and end.
final division lacks material at start.
unknown position of sampled material within original unknown.
complete division is not a sample.[Default]

att.docStatus provides attributes for use on metadata elements describing the status of
a document.

Module tei
Members bibl biblFull change revisionDesc
Attributes @status describes the status of a document either currently or, when associated
with a dated element, at the time indicated.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include: approved
candidate
deprecated
draft [Default]
edgar
expired
galley
proposed
published
recommendation
submitted
unfinished
withdrawn

Example

```
<revisionDesc status="published">
  <change when="2010-10-21" status="published"/>
  <change when="2010-10-02" status="cleared"/>
  <change when="2010-08-02" status="embargoed"/>
  <change when="2010-05-01" status="frozen" who="#MSM"/>
  <change when="2010-03-01" status="draft" who="#LB"/>
</revisionDesc>
```

att.editLike provides attributes describing the nature of an encoded scholarly intervention or interpretation of any kind. 3.5. Simple Editorial Changes 10.3.1. Origination 13.3.2. The Person Element 11.3.1.1. Core Elements for Transcriptional Work

Attributes

Note The members of this attribute class are typically used to represent any kind of editorial intervention in a text, for example a correction or interpretation, or to date or localize manuscripts etc.

Each pointer on the source (if present) corresponding to a witness or witness group should reference a bibliographic citation such as a `<witness>`, `<msDesc>`, or `<bibl>` element, or another external bibliographic citation, documenting the source concerned.

att.edition provides attributes identifying the source edition from which some encoded feature derives.

Module tei
Members

- cb
- lb
- milestone
- pb

Attributes

@ed (edition) supplies a sigil or other arbitrary identifier for the source edition in which the associated feature (for example, a page, column, or line break) occurs at this point in the text.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace

@edRef (edition reference) provides a pointer to the source edition in which the associated feature (for example, a page, column, or line break) occurs at this point in the text.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Example

```xml
<listBibl>
  <bibl xml:id="stapledon1937">
    <author>Olaf Stapledon</author>, <title>Starmaker</title>, <publisher>Methuen</publisher>, <date>1937</date>
  </bibl>
  <bibl xml:id="stapledon1968">
    <author>Olaf Stapledon</author>, <title>Starmaker</title>, <publisher>Dover</publisher>, <date>1968</date>
  </bibl>
</listBibl>
```

Example

```xml
<p>Looking into the future aeons from the supreme moment of the cosmos, I saw the populations still with all their strength maintaining the <pb n="411" edRef="#stapledon1968">essentials of their ancient culture, still living their personal lives in zest and endless novelty of action, ... I saw myself still preserving, though with increasing difficulty, my lucid consciousness;</pb>" edRef="#stapledon1937">sciouness;</p>
```

**att.fragmentable** provides attributes for representing fragmentation of a structural element, typically as a consequence of some overlapping hierarchy.

Module tei

Members

- att.divLike
- att.segLike

Attributes

@part specifies whether or not its parent element is fragmented in some way, typically by some other overlapping structure: for example a speech which is divided between two or more verse stanzas, a paragraph which is split across a page division, a verse line which is divided between two speakers.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated
Legal values are: Y (yes) the element is fragmented in some (unspecified) respect

N (no) the element is not fragmented, or no claim is made as to its completeness [Default]

I (initial) this is the initial part of a fragmented element

M (medial) this is a medial part of a fragmented element

F (final) this is the final part of a fragmented element

Note: The values I, M, or F should be used only where it is clear how the element may be reconstituted.

att.gaijiProp provides attributes for defining the properties of non-standard characters or glyphs. [5. Characters, Glyphs, and Writing Modes]

Module gaiji

Members localProp unicodeProp unihanProp

Attributes

@name provides the name of the character or glyph property being defined.

Status Required
Datatype teidata.xmlName

@value provides the value of the character or glyph property being defined.

Status Required
Datatype teidata.text

@version specifies the version number of the Unicode Standard in which this property name is defined.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Suggested values include: 1.0.1

1.1
2.0
2.1
3.0
3.1
3.2
4.0
4.1
5.0
5.1
5.2
6.0
6.1
6.2
6.3
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
Example In this example a definition for the Unicode property Decomposition Mapping is provided.

```xml
<unicodeProp name="Decomposition_Mapping" value="circle"/>
```

Note All name-only attributes need an xs:boolean attribute value inside value.

**att.global** provides attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme.

### 1.3.1.1. Global Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tei</td>
<td>TEI ab abbr abstract actor add addrLine address anchor argument author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>availability back bibl biblFull biblScope body byline c castGroup castList</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>catDesc catRef category cb cell change char charDecl choice cit classCode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>classDecl closer code corr creation date dateline del desc distributor dv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle edition editionStmt editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>editorialDecl email encodingDesc epigraph extent facsimile figDesc figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>floatingText foreign formula from fw g gap glyph graphic group head hi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>idno imprimatur item keywords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>listPlace listPrefixDef localProp mapping measure milestone name namespace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>note notesStmt num opener orig p particDesc pb pc place postscript prefixDef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>profileDesc projectDesc pubPlace publicationStmt publisher q quote ref refsDecl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reg relatedItem rendition resp respStmt revisionDesc rhyme role roleDesc row rs s salute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samplingDecl seg seriesStmt set settingDesc sic signed sourceDesc sp speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stage subst supplied surface table tagUsage tagsDecl taxonomy teiCorpus teiHeader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>term text textClass time title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unicodeProp unihanProp w xenoData zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Attributes**  
- **att.global.rendition**  
  - @rendition  
- **att.global.linking**  
  - @corresp  
  - @next  
  - @prev  
- **att.global.analytic**  
  - @ana  
- **att.global.facs**  
  - @facs  
- **att.global.responsibility**  
  - @cert  
  - @resp
• att.global.source
  – @source

@xml:id (identifier) provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the attribute.
  Status Optional
  Datatype ID

  Note The xml:id attribute may be used to specify a canonical reference for an element; see section 3.11. Reference Systems.

@n (number) gives a number (or other label) for an element, which is not necessarily unique within the document.
  Status Optional
  Datatype teidata.text

  Note The value of this attribute is always understood to be a single token, even if it contains space or other punctuation characters, and need not be composed of numbers only. It is typically used to specify the numbering of chapters, sections, list items, etc.; it may also be used in the specification of a standard reference system for the text.

@xml:lang (language) indicates the language of the element content using a tag generated according to BCP 47.
  Status Optional
  Datatype teidata.language

  <p>... The consequences of this rapid depopulation were the loss of the last <foreign xml:lang="rap">ariki</foreign> or chief (Routledge 1920:205,210) and their connections to ancestral territorial organization.</p>

  Note The xml:lang value will be inherited from the immediately enclosing element, or from its parent, and so on up the document hierarchy. It is generally good practice to specify xml:lang at the highest appropriate level, noticing that a different default may be needed for the <teiHeader> from that needed for the associated resource element or elements, and that a single TEI document may contain texts in many languages.

  Only attributes with free text values (rare in these guidelines) will be in the scope of xml:lang.

  The authoritative list of registered language subtags is maintained by IANA and is available at https://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry.
  For a good general overview of the construction of language tags, see https://www.w3.org/International/articles/language-tags/.

  The value used must conform with BCP 47. If the value is a private use code (i.e., starts with x- or contains -x-), a <language> element with a matching value for its ident attribute should be supplied in the TEI header to document this value. Such documentation may also optionally be supplied for non-private-use codes, though these must remain consistent with their (IETF) Internet Engineering Task Force definitions.
@xml:base provides a base URI reference with which applications can resolve relative URI references into absolute URI references.

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** teidata.pointer

```xml
<div type="bibl">
  <bibl>
    <ref target="letterEEd.26.3.xml">
      <title>Robert Southey to Grosvenor Charles Bedford</title>, <date when="1792-04-03">3 April 1792</date>.
    </ref>
  </bibl>
  <bibl>
    <ref target="letterEEd.26.57.xml">
      <title>Robert Southey to Anna Seward</title>, <date when="1793-09-18">18 September 1793</date>.
    </ref>
  </bibl>
  <bibl>
    <ref target="letterEEd.26.85.xml">
      <title>Robert Southey to Robert Lovell</title>, <date from="1794-04-05" to="1794-04-06">5-6 April, 1794</date>.
    </ref>
  </bibl>
</div>
```

@xml:space signals an intention about how white space should be managed by applications.

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** teidata.enumerated

**Legal values are:**
- **default** signals that the application’s default white-space processing modes are acceptable
- **preserve** indicates the intent that applications preserve all white space

**Note** The XML specification provides further guidance on the use of this attribute. Note that many parsers may not handle xml:space correctly.


**Module** analysis

**Members** att.global TEI abbr abstract actor add addrLine address anchor argument author availability back bibl biblFull biblScope body byline c castGroup castItem castList catDesc catRef category cb cell change char charDecl choice cit classCode classDecl closer code corr creation date dateline del desc distributor div docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle editionstmt editor editorialDecl email encodingDesc epigraph expan extent facsimile figDesc figure fileDesc floatingText foreign formula front fw g gap glyph graphic group head id idno
att.global.facs provides attributes used to express correspondence between an element and all or part of a facsimile image or surface. [11.1. Digital Facsimiles]

Attributes

@ana (analysis) indicates one or more elements containing interpretations of the element on which the ana attribute appears.

Status Optional

Datatype $1\text{–}\infty$ occurrences of `teidata.pointer` separated by whitespace

Note When multiple values are given, they may reflect either multiple divergent interpretations of an ambiguous text, or multiple mutually consistent interpretations of the same passage in different contexts.

Module transcr

Members att.global.TEI ab abbr abstract actor add addrLine address anchor argument author availability back bibl biblFull biblScope body byline c castGroup castItem castList catDesc catRef category cb cell change char charDecl choice cit classCode classDecl closer code creation date dateline del docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle edition editionStmt editor editorialDecl email encodingDesc expan extent facsimile figDesc figure fileDesc floatingText foreign formula front gfw gap glyph graphic group head hi idno imprimatur item keywords label langUsage language lb lg licence listBibl listChange listPerson listPlace listPrefixDef localProp mapping measure milestone name namespace note notesStmt num opener prig p particDesc pb pc person place postscript prefixDef profileDesc projectDesc pubPlace publicationStmt publisher q quote ref refsDecl reg relatedItem rendition resp respStmt revisionDesc rhyme role roleDesc row rs salute samplingDecl seg seriesStmt set settingDesc sic signed sourceDesc sp speaker stage subst supplied surface table tagUsage tagsDecl taxonomy teiCorpus teiHeader term text textClass time title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer unclear unicodeProp unihanProp w xenoData zone

att.global.facs provides attributes used to express correspondence between an element and all or part of a facsimile image or surface. [16. Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment]

Attributes

@facs (facsimile) points to one or more images, portions of an image, or surfaces which correspond to the current element.

Status Optional

Datatype $1\text{–}\infty$ occurrences of `teidata.pointer` separated by whitespace
Members

- att.global
- TEI
- ab
- abbr
- abstract
- actor
- add
- addrLine
- address
- anchor
- argument
- author
- availability
- back
- bibl
- biblFull
- biblScope
- body
- byline
- cast
- castGroup
- castItem
- catDesc
- catRef
- category
- cb
- change
- char
- charDecl
- choice
- cit
- classCode
- classDecl
- closer
- code
- creation
- date
- dateline
- del
- desc
- distributor
- div
- docAuthor
- docDate
- docEdition
- docImprint
- docTitle
- editionStmt
- editor
- editorialDecl
- email
- encodingDesc
- epigraph
- expand
- extent
- facsimile
- figDesc
- figure
- fileDesc
- floatingText
- formline
- gap
- glyph
- graphic
- group
- head
- hi
- idno
- imprimatur
- item
- keywords
- lb
- lg
- licence
- list
- listBibl
- listChange
- listPerson
- listPlace
- listPrefixDef
- localProp
- mapping
- measure
- milestone
- name
- namespace
- note
- notesStmt
- num
- opener
- orig
- p
- particDesc
- pb
- pc
- person
- place
- postscript
- prefixDef
- profileDesc
- projectDesc
- pubPlace
- publicationStmt
- publisher
- q
- quote
- ref
- refsDecl
- reg
- relatedItem
- rendition
- resp
- respStmt
- revisionDesc
- rhyme
- role
- roleDesc
- row
- rs
- s
- salute
- samplingDecl
- seg
- seriesStmt
- set
- settingDesc
- sic
- signed
- sourceDesc
- sp
- speaker
- stage
- subst
- supplied
- surface
- table
- tagUsage
- tagsDecl
- taxonomy
- teiCorpus
- teiHeader
- term
- text
- textClass
- time
- title
- titlePage
- titlePart
- titleStmt
- trailer
- unclear
- unicodeProp
- unihanProp
- w
- xeno
- zone

Attributes

- @corresp (corresponds) points to elements that correspond to the current element in some way.
- Status: Optional
- Datatype: 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

```xml
<group>
  <text xml:id="t1-g1-t1"
    xml:lang="mi">
    <body xml:id="t1-g1-t1-body1">
      <div type="chapter">
        <head>He Whakamaramatanga mo te Ture Hoko, Riihi hoki, i nga Whenua Maori, 1876.</head>
        <p>…</p>
      </div>
    </body>
  </text>
  <text xml:id="t1-g1-t2"
    xml:lang="en">
    <body xml:id="t1-g1-t2-body1"
      corresp="#t1-g1-t1-body1">
      <div type="chapter">
        <head>An Act to regulate the Sale, Letting, and Disposal of Native Lands, 1876.</head>
        <p>…</p>
      </div>
    </body>
  </text>
</group>
```

In this example a `<group>` contains two `<text>`s, each containing the same document in a different language. The correspondence is indicated using `<corresp>`. The language is indicated using `<xml:lang>`, whose value is inherited; both the tag with the `<corresp>` and the tag pointed to by the `<corresp>` inherit the value from their immediate parent.

```
<!-- In a placeography called "places.xml" -->
<place xml:id="LOND1"
  corresp="people.xml#LOND2 people.xml#GENI1">
  <placeName>London</placeName>
  <desc>The city of London…</desc>
</place>

<!-- In a literary personography called "people.xml" -->
<person xml:id="LOND2"/>
In this example, a `<place>` element containing information about the city of London is linked with two `<person>` elements in a literary personography. This correspondence represents a slightly looser relationship than the one in the preceding example; there is no sense in which an allegorical character could be substituted for the physical city, or vice versa, but there is obviously a correspondence between them.

@next points to the next element of a virtual aggregate of which the current element is part.

Status Optional

Datatype `teidata.pointer`

Note It is recommended that the element indicated be of the same type as the element bearing this attribute.

@prev (previous) points to the previous element of a virtual aggregate of which the current element is part.

Status Optional

Datatype `teidata.pointer`

Note It is recommended that the element indicated be of the same type as the element bearing this attribute.

att.global.rendition provides rendering attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme. [1.3.1.1.3. Rendition Indicators]

Module tei

Members att.global abbr abstract actor add addrLine address anchor argument author availability back bibl biblFull biblScope body byline c castGroup castItem castList catDesc catRef category cb cell change charDecl charDecl choice cit classCode classDecl closer code cori creation dateline del desc distributor div docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle editionStmt editor editorialDecl email encodingDesc epigraph expan extent facsimile figDesc figure fileDesc floatingText foreign formula front fw g gap glyph graphic group head hi idno imprimatur item keywords l label langUsage language lb lg licence listBibl listChange listPerson listPlace listPrefixDef localProp mapping measure milestone name namespace note notesStmt num opener orig p particDesc pb pc person place postscript prefixDef profileDesc projectDesc pubPlace publicationStmt publisher q quote ref refsDecl reg relatedItem rendition resp respStmt revisionDesc rhyme role roleDesc row rs salute samplingDecl seg seriesStmt set settingDesc sic signed sourceDesc sp speaker stage subst supplied surface table tagUsage tagsDecl
Attributes

@rendition points to a description of the rendering or presentation used for this element in the source text.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata-pointer separated by whitespace

Suggested values include:

- `simple:allcaps` all capitals
- `simple:blackletter` black letter or gothic typeface
- `simple:bold` bold typeface
- `simple:bottombraced` marked with a brace under the bottom of the text
- `simple:boxed` border around the text
- `simple:centre` centred
- `simple:cursive` cursive typeface
- `simple:display` block display
- `simple:doublestrikethrough` strikethrough with double line
- `simple:doubleunderline` underlined with double line
- `simple:dropcap` initial letter larger or decorated
- `simple:float` floated out of main flow
- `simple:hyphen` with a hyphen here (eg in line break)
- `simple:inline` inline rendering
- `simple:justify` justified text
- `simple:italic` italic typeface
- `simple:larger` larger type
- `simple:left` aligned to the left or left-justified
- `simple:leftbraced` marked with a brace on the left side of the text
- `simple:letterspace` larger-than-normal spacing between letters, usually for emphasis
- `simple:literal` fixed-width typeface, spacing preserved
- `simple:normalstyle` upright shape and default weight of typeface
- `simple:normalweight` normal typeface weight
- `simple:right` aligned to the right or right-justified
- `simple:rightbraced` marked with a brace to the right of the text
- `simple:rotateleft` rotated to the left
- `simple:rotateright` rotated to the right
- `simple:smallcaps` small caps
- `simple:smaller` smaller type
- `simple:strikethrough` strike through
- `simple:subscript` subscript
- `simple:superscript` superscript
- `simple:topbraced` marked with a brace above the text
- `simple:typewriter` fixed-width typeface, like typewriter
- `simple:underline` underlined with single line
- `simple:wavyunderline` underlined with wavy line

```xml
<head rendition="#ac #sc">"</head>
```
To The Duchess of Newcastle, On Her New Blazing-World.

Note The rendition attribute is used in a very similar way to the class attribute defined for XHTML but with the important distinction that its function is to describe the appearance of the source text, not necessarily to determine how that text should be presented on screen or paper.

If rendition is used to refer to a style definition in a formal language like CSS, it is recommended that it not be used in conjunction with rend. Where both rendition and rend are supplied, the latter is understood to override or complement the former.

Each URI provided should indicate a rendition element defining the intended rendition in terms of some appropriate style language, as indicated by the scheme attribute.

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@rendition]"> <sch:let name="results" value="for $val in tokenize(normalize-space(@rendition),\'\s+\') return (starts-with($val,'simple:') or (starts-with($val,'#')) and \ltei:rendition[@xml:id=substring($val,2)])"/> <sch:assert test="every $x in $results satisfies $x"> Error: Each of the rendition values in "<sch:value-of select="@rendition"/>" must point to a local ID or to a token in the Simple scheme (<sch:value-of select="$results"/>)</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@corresp]"> <sch:let name="results" value="for $t in tokenize(normalize-space(@corresp),\'\s+\') return starts-with($t,'#') and not(id(substring($t,2)))"/> <sch:report test="some $x in $results satisfies $x"> Error: Every local pointer in "<sch:value-of select="@corresp"/>" must point to an ID in this document (<sch:value-of select="$results"/>)</sch:report> </sch:rule>

att.global.responsibility provides attributes indicating the agent responsible for some aspect of the text, the markup or something asserted by the markup, and the degree of certainty associated with it. [1.3.1.1.4. Sources, certainty, and responsibility 3.5. Simple Editorial Changes 11.3.2.2. Hand, Responsibility, and Certainty Attributes 17.3. Spans and Interpretations 13.1.1. Linking Names and Their Referents]

Module tei

Members att.global TEI ab abbr abstract actor add addrLine address anchor argument author availability back bibl biblFull biblScope body byline c castGroup castItem castList catDesc catRef category cb cell change char charDecl choice cit classCode classDecl closer code corr creation date dateline del desc distributor div docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle editionStmt editor editorialDecl email encodingDesc epigraph expand extent facsimile figDesc figure fileDesc floatingText foreign formula front fw g gap glyph graphic group head hi idno imprimatur item keywords l label langUsage language lb lg licence list listBibl
Attributes

@cert (certainty) signifies the degree of certainty associated with the intervention or interpretation.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.probCert

@resp (responsible party) indicates the agency responsible for the intervention or interpretation, for example an editor or transcriber.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Note To reduce the ambiguity of a resp pointing directly to a person or organization, we recommend that resp be used to point not to an agent (<person> or <org>) but to a <respStmt>, <author>, <editor> or similar element which clarifies the exact role played by the agent. Pointing to multiple <respStmt>s allows the encoder to specify clearly each of the roles played in part of a TEI file (creating, transcribing, encoding, editing, proofing etc.).

Example

Blessed are the

\[ <choice>
  <sic>cheesemakers</sic>
  <corr resp="#editor" cert="high">peacemakers</corr>
\] for they shall be called the children of God.

Example

<!-- in the <text> ... -->

\[ <!-- ... -->
  <lg>
    Punkes, Panders, bafe extortionizing
    sla\[choice\]
    <sic>n</sic>
    <corr resp="#JENS1_transcriber">u</corr>
    \[choice\]es,\]<l>
  \[ <!-- ... -->
  <corr>es,\]<l>
  \[ <!-- ... -->
  <respStmt xml:id="JENS1_transcriber">
    <resp when="2014">Transcriber</resp>
    <name>Janelle Jenstad</name>
  \[ ]
  \[ ]
\]
Members

att.global
 TEI ab abbr abstract actor add addrLine address anchor argument author availability back bib bibFull bibScope body byline c castGroup castItem castList catDesc catRef category cb cell change char charDecl choice cit classCode classDecl closer code corr creation date dateline del desc distributor div docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle editionStmt editor editorialDecl email encodingDesc epigraph expand extent facsimile figDesc figure fileDesc floatingText foreign formula front fw fig glyph graphic group head hi idno imprimatur item keywords label langUsage language lb lg licence list listBibl listChange listPerson listPlace listPrefixDef localProp mapping measure milestone name namespace note notesStmt num opener orig pe pf pcm person place postscript prefixDef profileDesc pubPlace publicationStmt publisher q quote ref refsDecl reg relatedItem rendition resp respStmt revisionDesc rhyme role roleDesc row rs s salute samplingDecl seg seriesStmt set settingDesc sic signed sourceDesc sp speaker stage subst supplied surface table tagUsage tagsDecl taxonomy teiCorpus teiHeader term text textClass time title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer unclear unicodeProp unihanProp w xenoData zone

Attributes

@source specifies the source from which some aspect of this element is drawn.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@source]">
  <sch:let name="srcs" value="tokenize(normalize-space(@source),',')"/>
  <sch:report test="((self::tei:classRef | self::tei:dataRef | self::tei:elementRef | self::tei:macroRef | self::tei:moduleRef | self::tei:schemaSpec) and $srcs[2])">
    When used on a schema description element (like <sch:value-of select="name(.)"/>)
    the @source attribute should have only 1 value. (This one has
    <sch:value-of select="count($srcs)"/>.)
  </sch:report>
</sch:rule>

Note The source attribute points to an external source. When used on
an element describing a schema component (<classRef>,
<dataRef>, <elementRef>, <macroRef>, <moduleRef>, or
<schemaSpec>), it identifies the source from which declarations
for the components should be obtained.

On other elements it provides a pointer to the bibliographical
source from which a quotation or citation is drawn.

In either case, the location may be provided using any form of URI,
for example an absolute URI, a relative URI, a private scheme URI
of the form tei:x.y.z, where x.y.z indicates the version
number, e.g. tei:4.3.2 for TEI P5 release 4.3.2 or (as a special case)
tei:current for whatever is the latest release, or a private
scheme URI that is expanded to an absolute URI as documented in
a <prefixDef>.

When used on elements describing schema components, source
should have only one value; when used on other elements multiple
values are permitted.

Example
As Willard McCarty (<bibl xml:id="mcc_2012">2012, p.2</bibl>) tells us, <quote source="#mcc_2012">‘Collaboration’ is a problematic and should be a contested term.</quote>

Example

<quote source="#chicago_15_ed">Grammatical theories are in flux, and the more we learn, the less we seem to know.</quote>

Example

<schemaSpec ident="myODD" source="mycompiledODD.xml">
<!-- further declarations specifying the components required -->
</schemaSpec>

Create a schema using components taken from the file mycompiledODD.xml.

**att.internetMedia** provides attributes for specifying the type of a computer resource using a standard taxonomy.

**Module** tei

**Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>att.media</th>
<th>ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Attributes**

@mimeType (MIME media type) specifies the applicable multimedia internet mail extension (MIME) media type

*Status* Optional

*Datatype* 1–∞ occurrences of `teidata.word` separated by whitespace

Example In this example mimeType is used to indicate that the URL points to a TEI XML file encoded in UTF-8.
Note This attribute class provides an attribute for describing a computer resource, typically available over the internet, using a value taken from a standard taxonomy. At present only a single taxonomy is supported, the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Media Type system. This typology of media types is defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force in RFC 2046. The list of types is maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The mimeType attribute must have a value taken from this list.

att.linguistic provides a set of attributes concerning linguistic features of tokens, for usage within token-level elements, specifically <w> and <pc> in the analysis module. [17.4.2. Lightweight Linguistic Annotation]

Module analysis
Members pc w
Attributes

@lemma provides a lemma (base form) for the word, typically uninflected and serving both as an identifier (e.g. in dictionary contexts, as a headword), and as a basis for potential inflections.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.text

<w lemma="wife">wives</w>
<w lemma="Arznei">Artzeneyen</w>

@lemmaRef provides a pointer to a definition of the lemma for the word, for example in an online lexicon.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.pointer

<w type="verb" lemma="hit">
  lemmaRef="http://www.example.com/lexicon/hitvb.xml">
<hitt<
  m type="suffix">ing</m>
</w>

These attributes make it possible to encode simple language corpora and to add a layer of linguistic information to any tokenized resource. See section 17.4.2. Lightweight Linguistic Annotation for discussion.

att.measurement provides attributes to represent a regularized or normalized measurement.

Module tei
Members measure
Attributes

@unit (unit) indicates the units used for the measurement, usually using the standard symbol for the desired units.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Suggested values include: m (metre) SI base unit of length

kg (kilogram) SI base unit of mass
s (second) SI base unit of time
Hz (hertz) SI unit of frequency
Pa (pascal) SI unit of pressure or stress
Ω (ohm) SI unit of electric resistance
L (litre) 1 dm³
t (tonne) 10³ kg
ha (hectare) 1 hm²
Å (ångström) 10⁻¹ m
mL (millilitre)
cm (centimetre)
dB (decibel) see remarks, below
kbit (kilobit) 10³ or 1000 bits
Kibit (kibibit) 2¹ or 1024 bits
kB (kilobyte) 10³ or 1000 bytes
KiB (kibibyte) 2¹ or 1024 bytes
MB (megabyte) 10⁶ or 1 000 000 bytes
MiB (mebibyte) 2² or 1 048 576 bytes

Note If the measurement being represented is not expressed in a particular unit, but rather is a number of discrete items, the unit count should be used, or the unit attribute may be left unspecified. Wherever appropriate, a recognized SI unit name should be used (see further http://www.bipm.org/en/publications/si-brochure/; http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/). The list above is indicative rather than exhaustive.

@unitRef points to a unique identifier stored in the xml:id of a <unitDef> element that defines a unit of measure.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

@quantity (quantity) specifies the number of the specified units that comprise the measurement

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.numeric

@commodity (commodity) indicates the substance that is being measured

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace

Note In general, when the commodity is made of discrete entities, the plural form should be used, even when the measurement is of only one of them.

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@unitRef]"/>

<sch:report test="@unit" role="info">The @unit attribute may be unnecessary when @unitRef is present.</sch:report> <sch:rule/>

Note This attribute class provides a triplet of attributes that may be used either to regularize the values of the measurement being encoded, or to normalize them with respect to a standard measurement system.
So weren’t you gonna buy <measure quantity="0.5" unit="gal" commodity="ice cream">half a gallon</measure>, baby?

So won’t you go and buy <measure quantity="1.893" unit="L" commodity="ice cream">half a gallon</measure>, baby?

The unit should normally be named using the standard symbol for an SI unit (see further http://www.bipm.org/en/publications/si-brochure/; http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/). However, encoders may also specify measurements using informally defined units such as lines or characters.

att.media provides attributes for specifying display and related properties of external media.

Module tei
Members graphic
Attributes • att.internetMedia
    – @mimeType
    @width Where the media are displayed, indicates the display width
    Status Optional
    Datatype teidata.outputMeasurement
    @height Where the media are displayed, indicates the display height
    Status Optional
    Datatype teidata.outputMeasurement
    @scale Where the media are displayed, indicates a scale factor to be applied when generating the desired display size
    Status Optional
    Datatype teidata.numeric

att.metrical defines a set of attributes that certain elements may use to represent metrical information. 

Module verse
Members att.divLike|div|lg att.segLike|c|pc|s|seg|w|l
Attributes @rhyme (rhyme scheme) specifies the rhyme scheme applicable to a group of verse lines.
    Status Recommended
    Datatype token

Note By default, the rhyme scheme is expressed as a string of alphabetic characters each corresponding with a rhyming line. Any non-rhyming lines should be represented by a hyphen or an X. Alternative notations may be defined as for met by use of the <metDecl> element in the TEI header.

When the default notation is used, it does not make sense to specify this attribute on any unit smaller than a line. Nor does the default notation provide any way to record internal rhyme, or to specify
non-conventional rhyming practice. These extensions would require user-defined alternative notations.

**att.milestoneUnit** provides attributes to indicate the type of section which is changing at a specific milestone. 

**Attributes**

- **@unit** provides a conventional name for the kind of section changing at this milestone.
- **Status**: Required
- **Datatype**: teidata.enumerated
- **Suggested values include**: page physical page breaks (synonymous with the `<pb>` element).
- column column breaks.
- line line breaks (synonymous with the `<lb>` element).
- book any units termed book, liber, etc.
- poem individual poems in a collection.
- canto cantos or other major sections of a poem.
- speaker changes of speaker or narrator.
- stanza stanzas within a poem, book, or canto.
- act acts within a play.
- scene scenes within a play or act.
- section sections of any kind.
- absent passages not present in the reference edition.
- unnumbered passages present in the text, but not to be included as part of the reference.

```xml
<milestone n="23" ed="La" unit="Dreissiger"/>
...
<milestone n="24" ed="AV" unit="verse"/>
```

**Note** If the milestone marks the beginning of a piece of text not present in the reference edition, the special value absent may be used as the value of unit. The normal interpretation is that the reference edition does not contain the text which follows, until the next `<milestone>` tag for the edition in question is encountered.

In addition to the values suggested, other terms may be appropriate (e.g. Stephanus for the Stephanus numbers in Plato).

The type attribute may be used to characterize the unit boundary in any respect other than simply identifying the type of unit, for example as word-breaking or not.

**att.naming** provides attributes common to elements which refer to named persons, places, organizations etc. 

```xml
444
```
@role may be used to specify further information about the entity referenced by this name in the form of a set of whitespace-separated values, for example the occupation of a person, or the status of a place.

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

@nymRef (reference to the canonical name) provides a means of locating the canonical form (nym) of the names associated with the object named by the element bearing it.

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Note The value must point directly to one or more XML elements by means of one or more URIs, separated by whitespace. If more than one is supplied, the implication is that the name is associated with several distinct canonical names.

att.notated provides attributes to indicate any specialised notation used for element content.

@notation names the notation used for the content of the element.

Datatype teidata.enumerated

att.patternReplacement provides attributes for regular-expression matching and replacement. [16.2.3. Using Abbreviated Pointers 2.3.6.3. Milestone Method 2.3.6. The Reference System Declaration 2.3.6.2. Search-and-Replace Method]

@matchPattern specifies a regular expression against which the values of other attributes can be matched.

Datatype teidata.pattern

Note The syntax used should follow that defined by W3C XPath syntax. Note that parenthesized groups are used not only for establishing order of precedence and atoms for quantification, but also for creating subpatterns to be referenced by the replacementPattern attribute.
@replacementPattern specifies a replacement pattern, that is, the skeleton of a relative or absolute URI containing references to groups in the matchPattern which, once subpattern substitution has been performed, complete the URI.

Status Required

Datatype teidata.replacement

Note: The strings $1, $2 etc. are references to the corresponding group in the regular expression specified by matchPattern (counting open parenthesis, left to right). Processors are expected to replace them with whatever matched the corresponding group in the regular expression.

If a digit preceded by a dollar sign is needed in the actual replacement pattern (as opposed to being used as a back reference), the dollar sign must be written as \%24.

---

**att.personal** (attributes for components of names usually, but not necessarily, personal names) common attributes for those elements which form part of a name usually, but not necessarily, a personal name. [13.2.1. Personal Names]

### Module tei

### Members name

### Attributes
- att.naming
  - @role
  - @nymRef
- att.canonical
  - @ref

@full indicates whether the name component is given in full, as an abbreviation or simply as an initial.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

*Legal values are:* yes (yes) the name component is spelled out in full. [Default] abb (abbreviated) the name component is given in an abbreviated form.

init (initial letter) the name component is indicated only by one initial.

@sort (sort) specifies the sort order of the name component in relation to others within the name.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.count

---

**att.placement** provides attributes for describing where on the source page or object a textual element appears. [3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions]

### Module tei

### Members add figure fw head label note stage trailer

### Attributes
@place specifies where this item is placed.

Status Recommended

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

Legal values are: above above the line
below below the line
top at the top of the page
top-right at the top right of the page
top-left at the top left of the page
top-centre at the top center of the page
bottom-right at the bottom right of the page
bottom-left at the bottom left of the page
bottom-centre at the bottom centre of the page
bottom at the foot of the page
tablebottom underneath a table
margin-right in the right-hand margin
margin in the outer margin
margin-inner in the inner margin
margin-left in the left-hand margin
opposite on the opposite, i.e. facing, page.
overleaf on the other side of the leaf.
overstrike superimposed on top of the current context
end at the end of the volume.
divend at the end the current division.
parend at the end the current paragraph.
inline within the body of the text.
inspace in a predefined space, for example left by an earlier scribe.
block formatted as an indented paragraph

<add place="margin">[An addition written in the margin]</add>
<add place="bottom opposite">[An addition written at the foot of the current page and also on the facing page]</add>
<note place="bottom">Ibid, p.7</note>

att.pointing provides a set of attributes used by all elements which point to other elements by means of one or more URI references. [1.3.1.1.2. Language Indicators 3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References]

Module tei

Members catRef licence note ref term

Attributes

@targetLang specifies the language of the content to be found at the destination referenced by target, using a language tag generated according to BCP 47.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.language

Schematron

<sch:rule context="tei:*[not(self::tei:schemaSpec)][@targetLang]">
In the example above, the `<linkGrp>` combines pointers at parallel fragments of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*: one of them is in Polish, the other in Swahili.

**Note** The value must conform to BCP 47. If the value is a private use code (i.e., starts with x- or contains -x-), a `<language>` element with a matching value for its `ident` attribute should be supplied in the TEI header to document this value. Such documentation may also optionally be supplied for non-private-use codes, though these must remain consistent with their (IETF) Internet Engineering Task Force definitions.

@target specifies the destination of the reference by supplying one or more URI references.

**Status** Optional

**Schematron** `<sch:rule context="tei:*[@target]"`>

```xml
<sch:let name="results" value="for $t in tokenize(normalize-space(@target),\s+) return starts-with($t,'#') and not(id(substring($t,2)))"/>
<sch:report test="some $x in $results satisfies $x"> Error: Every local pointer in "<sch:value-of select="@target"/>" must point to an ID in this document (<sch:value-of select="#results"/>)</sch:report>
</sch:rule>
```

**Datatype** 1–∞ occurrences of `teidata.pointer` separated by whitespace

**Note** One or more syntactically valid URI references, separated by whitespace. Because whitespace is used to separate URIs, no whitespace is permitted inside a single URI. If a whitespace character is required in a URI, it should be escaped with the normal mechanism, e.g. `TEI%20Consortium`.

@evaluate (evaluate) specifies the intended meaning when the target of a pointer is itself a pointer.

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** `teidata.enumerated`

**Legal values are:**

- **all** if the element pointed to is itself a pointer, then the target of that pointer will be taken, and so on, until an element is found which is not a pointer.
- **one** if the element pointed to is itself a pointer, then its target (whether a pointer or not) is taken as the target of this pointer.
- **none** no further evaluation of targets is carried out beyond that needed to find the element specified in the pointer’s target.

**Note** If no value is given, the application program is responsible for
deciding (possibly on the basis of user input) how far to trace a
chain of pointers.

\[
\text{Schematron} \quad \text{<sch:rule context="tei:*[not(self::tei:schemaSpec)][@targetLang]">}
\text{<sch:assert test="@target">@targetLang should only be used on <sch:name/> if}
\text{@target is specified.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>}
\]

\textbf{att.resourced} provides attributes by which a resource (such as an externally held media
file) may be located.

\textit{Module} tei
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{graphic}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Attributes}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{@url} (uniform resource locator) specifies the URL from which the media
\text{concerned may be obtained.}
\item \textit{Status} Required
\item \textit{Datatype} teidata.pointer
\end{itemize}

\textbf{att.segLike} provides attributes for elements used for arbitrary segmentation. [16.3.
Blocks, Segments, and Anchors 17.1. Linguistic Segment Categories]

\textit{Module} tei
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{graphic}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Members}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{c}, \texttt{pc}, \texttt{s}, \texttt{seg}, \texttt{w}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Attributes}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{att.metrical} – \texttt{@rhyme}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{att.fragmentable} – \texttt{@part}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{Status} Optional
\item \textit{Datatype} teidata.enumerated
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{Note} Attribute values will often vary depending on the type of element
to which they are attached. For example, a \texttt{<cl>}, may take values
such as coordinate, subject, adverbial etc. For a \texttt{<phr>}, such values
as subject, predicate etc. may be more appropriate. Such
constraints will typically be implemented by a project-defined
customization.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{att.sortable} provides attributes for elements in lists or groups that are sortable, but
whose sorting key cannot be derived mechanically from the element content. [9.1.
Dictionary Body and Overall Structure]

\textit{Module} tei
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{graphic}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Members}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{bibl}, \texttt{biblFull}, \texttt{idno}, \texttt{item}, \texttt{list}, \texttt{listBibl}, \texttt{listChange}, \texttt{listPerson}, \texttt{listPlace}, \texttt{person}, \texttt{place}, \texttt{term}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Attributes}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{@sortKey} supplies the sort key for this element in an index, list or group which
\text{contains it.}
\item \textit{Status} Optional
\end{itemize}
David's other principal backer, Josiah ha-Kohen <index indexName="NAMES">Josiah ha-Kohen b. Azarya</index>
Josiah ha-Kohen b. Azarya, son of one of the last gaons of Sura was David's own first cousin.

Note: The sort key is used to determine the sequence and grouping of entries in an index. It provides a sequence of characters which, when sorted with the other values, will produce the desired order; specifics of sort key construction are application-dependent.

Dictionary order often differs from the collation sequence of machine-readable character sets; in English-language dictionaries, an entry for 4-H will often appear alphabetized under fourth, and McCoy may be alphabetized under mccoy, while A1, A4, and A5 may all appear in numeric order alphabetized between a- and AA. The sort key is required if the orthography of the dictionary entry does not suffice to determine its location.

**att.spanning** provides attributes for elements which delimit a span of text by pointing mechanisms rather than by enclosing it. [11.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions 1.3.1. Attribute Classes]

**Module tei**

**Members** `cb lb milestone pb`

**Attributes**

`@spanTo` indicates the end of a span initiated by the element bearing this attribute.

**Status** Optional

**Datatype** `teidata.pointer`

**Schematron** The `@spanTo` attribute must point to an element following the current element `<sch:rule context="tei:*[@spanTo]"> 
`<sch:assert test="id(substring(@spanTo,2)) and following::*[@xml:id=substring(current()/@spanTo,2)]">The element indicated by `@spanTo` (<sch:value-of select="@spanTo"/>) must follow the current element `<sch:name/></sch:assert> </sch:rule>`

The span is defined as running in document order from the start of the content of the pointing element to the end of the content of the element pointed to by the `spanTo` attribute (if any). If no value is supplied for the attribute, the assumption is that the span is coextensive with the pointing element. If no content is present, the assumption is that the starting point of the span is immediately following the element itself.

**att.styleDef** provides attributes to specify the name of a formal definition language used to provide formatting or rendition information.

**Module tei**

**Members** `rendition`

**Attributes**
@scheme identifies the language used to describe the rendition.

Status Optional

Datatype |teidata.enumerated|

Legal values are: css Cascading Stylesheet Language

xslfo Extensible Stylesheet Language Formatting Objects

free Informal free text description

other A user-defined rendition description language

Note If no value for the @scheme attribute is provided, then the default assumption should be that CSS is in use.

@schemeVersion supplies a version number for the style language provided in

scheme.

Status Optional

Datatype |teidata.versionNumber|

Schematron  

<sch:rule context="tei:*[@schemeVersion]">
  <sch:assert test="@scheme and not(@scheme = 'free')">
    @schemeVersion can only be used if @scheme is specified.
  </sch:assert>
</sch:rule>

Note If schemeVersion is used, then scheme should also appear, with a

value other than free.

att.timed provides attributes common to those elements which have a duration in time,

expressed either absolutely or by reference to an alignment map.  8.3.5. Temporal

Information

Module tei

Members gap

Attributes

@start indicates the location within a temporal alignment at which this element

begins.

Status Optional

Datatype |teidata.pointer|

Note If no value is supplied, the element is assumed to follow the

immediately preceding element at the same hierarchic level.

@end indicates the location within a temporal alignment at which this element

ends.

Status Optional

Datatype |teidata.pointer|

Note If no value is supplied, the element is assumed to precede the

immediately following element at the same hierarchic level.

att.transcriptional provides attributes specific to elements encoding authorial or

scribal intervention in a text when transcribing manuscript or similar sources.

11.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions

Module tei

Members add del subst

Attributes • att.editLike
@status indicates the effect of the intervention, for example in the case of a deletion, strikeouts which include too much or too little text, or in the case of an addition, an insertion which duplicates some of the text already present.

- **duplicate** all of the text indicated as an addition duplicates some text that is in the original, whether the duplication is word-for-word or less exact.
- **duplicate-partial** part of the text indicated as an addition duplicates some text that is in the original
- **excessStart** some text at the beginning of the deletion is marked as deleted even though it clearly should not be deleted.
- **excessEnd** some text at the end of the deletion is marked as deleted even though it clearly should not be deleted.
- **shortStart** some text at the beginning of the deletion is not marked as deleted even though it clearly should be.
- **shortEnd** some text at the end of the deletion is not marked as deleted even though it clearly should be.
- **partial** some text in the deletion is not marked as deleted even though it clearly should be.
- **unremarkable** the deletion is not faulty. [Default]

Note Status information on each deletion is needed rather rarely except in critical editions from authorial manuscripts; status information on additions is even less common.

Marking a deletion or addition as faulty is inescapably an interpretive act; the usual test applied in practice is the linguistic acceptability of the text with and without the letters or words in question.

@cause documents the presumed cause for the intervention.

- **@seq** (sequence) assigns a sequence number related to the order in which the encoded features carrying this attribute are believed to have occurred.

---

Elements Unique to Spoken Texts 23.3.1.3. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists

Module tei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>TEI</th>
<th>ab</th>
<th>abbr</th>
<th>add</th>
<th>anchor</th>
<th>bibl</th>
<th>castItem</th>
<th>cb</th>
<th>change</th>
<th>cit</th>
<th>corr</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>del</th>
<th>desc</th>
<th>div</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fig</td>
<td>floatingText</td>
<td>fw</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>graphic</td>
<td>group</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>idno</td>
<td>label</td>
<td>lb</td>
<td>lg</td>
<td>listBibl</td>
<td>listChange</td>
<td>listItem</td>
<td>listPerson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>listPlace</td>
<td>mapping</td>
<td>measure</td>
<td>milestone</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>note</td>
<td>num</td>
<td>nb</td>
<td>pc</td>
<td>place</td>
<td>quote</td>
<td>ref</td>
<td>reg</td>
<td>relatedItem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rhyme</td>
<td>rs</td>
<td>seg</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>teiCorpus</td>
<td>term</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>title</td>
<td>titlePart</td>
<td>trailer</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>xenoData</td>
<td>zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attributes

@type characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Note The type attribute is present on a number of elements, not all of which are members of att.typed, usually because these elements restrict the possible values for the attribute in a specific way.

@subtype (subtype) provides a sub-categorization of the element, if needed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Note The subtype attribute may be used to provide any sub-classification for the element additional to that provided by its type attribute.

Schematron

<sch:rule context="tei:*[@subtype]"> <sch:assert test=""@type">The <sch:name/> element should not be categorized in detail with @subtype unless also categorized in general with @type</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

Note When appropriate, values from an established typology should be used.

Alternatively a typology may be defined in the associated TEI header. If values are to be taken from a project-specific list, this should be defined using the <valList> element in the project-specific schema description, as described in 23.3.1.3. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists.

att.written provides attributes to indicate the hand in which the content of an element was written in the source being transcribed. [1.3.1. Attribute Classes]

Module tei

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>att.transcriptional</th>
<th>add</th>
<th>del</th>
<th>subst</th>
<th>ab</th>
<th>closer</th>
<th>div</th>
<th>figure</th>
<th>fw</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>graphic</th>
<th>head</th>
<th>hi</th>
<th>label</th>
<th>note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>opener</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>postscript</td>
<td>salute</td>
<td>seg</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>stage</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>trailer</td>
<td>zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attributes

@hand points to a <handNote> element describing the hand considered responsible for the content of the element concerned.
17.4 Macros

**macro.abContent** (anonymous block content) defines the content of anonymous block elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

*Module* tei

*Used by* ab

*Content model*

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.paraPart"/>
    <elementRef key="ab"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

*Declaration*

```xml
macro.abContent = ( text | model.paraPart | ab )*  
```

**macro.limitedContent** (paragraph content) defines the content of prose elements that are not used for transcription of extant materials. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

*Module* tei

*Used by* desc figDesc rendition tagUsage

*Content model*

```xml
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.inter"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

*Declaration*

```xml
macro.limitedContent = ( text | model.limitedPhrase | model.inter )*  
```

**macro.paraContent** (paragraph content) defines the content of paragraphs and similar elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

*Module* tei

*Used by* add corr del docEdition hi imprimatur orig p ref reg rhyme salute seg sic signed supplied title titlePart unclear
**Content model**

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0"
    maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.paraPart"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Declaration**

```macro.paraContent = ( text | model.paraPart )*```

---

**macro.phraseSeq** (phrase sequence) defines a sequence of character data and phrase-level elements. [1.4.1. Standard Content Models](#)

**Module** tei

**Used by**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abbr</th>
<th>actor</th>
<th>addrLine</th>
<th>author</th>
<th>biblScope</th>
<th>distributor</th>
<th>docAuthor</th>
<th>docDate</th>
<th>edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>editor</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>expand</td>
<td>extent</td>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>fw</td>
<td>label</td>
<td>measure</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0"
    maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.attributable"/>
    <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Declaration**

```macro.phraseSeq = ( text | model.gLike | model.attributable | model.phrase | model.global )*```

---

**macro.phraseSeq.limited** (limited phrase sequence) defines a sequence of character data and those phrase-level elements that are not typically used for transcribing extant documents. [1.4.1. Standard Content Models](#)

**Module** tei

**Used by**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>classCode</th>
<th>language</th>
<th>resp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0"
    maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```
macro.phraseSeq.limited = ( text | model.limitedPhrase | model.global )*  

macro.specialPara (‘special’ paragraph content) defines the content model of elements such as notes or list items, which either contain a series of component-level elements or else have the same structure as a paragraph, containing a series of phrase-level and inter-level elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by cell change item licence note q quote stage

Content model

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.phrase"/>
    <classRef key="model.inter"/>
    <classRef key="model.divPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
macro.specialPara =
  ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.inter | model.divPart | model.global )*
```

macro.xtext (extended text) defines a sequence of character data and gaiji elements.

Module tei

Used by stub mapping

Content model

```
<content>
  <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
macro.xtext = ( text | model.gLike )*
```

17.5 Datatypes

teidata.certainty defines the range of attribute values expressing a degree of certainty.
teidata.count defines the range of attribute values used for a non-negative integer value used as a count.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <dataRef name="nonNegativeInteger"/>
</content>
```

Note Any positive integer value or zero is permitted

---

teidata.duration.iso defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using ISO 8601 standard formats

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <dataRef name="token"
    restriction="[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+-]+"/>
</content>
```
**Declaration**

```
teidata.duration.iso = token { pattern = "[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+-]+" }
```

**Example**

```xml
<time dur-iso="PT0,75H">three-quarters of an hour</time>
```

**Example**

```xml
<date dur-iso="P1,5D">a day and a half</date>
```

**Example**

```xml
<date dur-iso="P14D">a fortnight</date>
```

**Example**

```xml
<time dur-iso="PT0.02S">20 ms</time>
```

**Note** A duration is expressed as a sequence of number-letter pairs, preceded by the letter P; the letter gives the unit and may be Y (year), M (month), D (day), H (hour), M (minute), or S (second), in that order. The numbers are all unsigned integers, except for the last, which may have a decimal component (using either . or , as the decimal point; the latter is preferred). If any number is 0, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S (second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator T must precede the first time number-letter pair. For complete details, see ISO 8601 Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times.

---

teidata.duration.w3c defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using W3C datatypes.

**Module** tei

**Used by**

**Content model**

```xml
<content> <dataRef name="duration"/></content>
```

**Declaration**

```
teidata.duration.w3c = xsd:duration
```

**Example**

```xml
<time dur="PT45M">forty-five minutes</time>
```

**Example**

```xml
<date dur="P1DT12H">a day and a half</date>
```

**Example**

```xml
<date dur="P7D">a week</date>
```

**Example**

```xml
<time dur="PT0.02S">20 ms</time>
```

**Note** A duration is expressed as a sequence of number-letter pairs, preceded by the letter P; the letter gives the unit and may be Y (year), M (month), D (day), H (hour), M (minute), or S (second), in that order. The numbers are all unsigned integers, except
for the S number, which may have a decimal component (using . as the decimal point). If any number is 0, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S (second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator T must precede the first time number-letter pair. For complete details, see the W3C specification.

teidata.enumerated defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single XML name taken from a list of documented possibilities.

Module tei

Used by

- teidata.gender
- teidata.sex

Element:

- abbr/@type
- availability/@status
- castItem/@type
- cell/@role
- desc/@type
- formula/@notation
- fw/@type
- gap/@reason
- gap/@agent
- idno/@type
- list/@type
- measure/@type
- name/@type
- num/@type
- pc/@force
- pc/@unit
- person/@role
- person/@age
- q/@type
- rendition/@scope
- row/@role
- stage/@type
- surface/@attachment
- title/@type
- title/@level
- titlePage/@type
- titlePart/@type
- unclear/@reason
- unclear/@agent

Content model

```xml
<content> <dataRef key="teidata.word"/></content>
```
teidata.enumerated = teidata.word

Note  Attributes using this datatype must contain a single word which contains only letters, digits, punctuation characters, or symbols: thus it cannot include whitespace. Typically, the list of documented possibilities will be provided (or exemplified) by a value list in the associated attribute specification, expressed with a <valList> element.

**teidata.gender** defines the range of attribute values used to represent the gender of a person, persona, or character.

**Module** tei

**Used by** Element:
- actor/@gender
- person/@gender
- role/@gender

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <dataRef key="teidata.enumerated"/>
</content>
```

**Declaration** teidata.gender = teidata.enumerated

**Note** Values for attributes using this datatype may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

Values for this datatype should not be used to encode morphological gender (cf. <gen>, msd as defined in att.linguistic and 9.3.1. Information on Written and Spoken Forms).

**teidata.language** defines the range of attribute values used to identify a particular combination of human language and writing system. [6.1. Language Identification]

**Module** tei

**Used by** Element:
- language/@ident

**Content model**

```
<content>
  <alternate>
    <dataRef name="language"/>
    <valList>
      <valItem ident=""/>
    </valList>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Declaration** teidata.language = xsd:language | ( "" )

**Note** The values for this attribute are language tags as defined in BCP 47. Currently BCP 47 comprises RFC 5646 and RFC 4647; over time, other IETF documents may succeed these as the best current practice.
A language tag, per BCP 47, is assembled from a sequence of components or subtags separated by the hyphen character (-, U+002D). The tag is made of the following subtags, in the following order. Every subtag except the first is optional. If present, each occurs only once, except the fourth and fifth components (variant and extension), which are repeatable.

**language** The IANA-registered code for the language. This is almost always the same as the ISO 639 2-letter language code if there is one. The list of available registered language subtags can be found at [https://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry](https://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry). It is recommended that this code be written in lower case.

**script** The ISO 15924 code for the script. These codes consist of 4 letters, and it is recommended they be written with an initial capital, the other three letters in lower case. The canonical list of codes is maintained by the Unicode Consortium, and is available at [https://unicode.org/iso15924/iso15924-codes.html](https://unicode.org/iso15924/iso15924-codes.html). The IETF recommends this code be omitted unless it is necessary to make a distinction you need.

**region** Either an ISO 3166 country code or a UN M.49 region code that is registered with IANA (not all such codes are registered, e.g. UN codes for economic groupings or codes for countries for which there is already an ISO 3166 2-letter code are not registered). The former consist of 2 letters, and it is recommended they be written in upper case; the list of codes can be searched or browsed at [https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/](https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/). The latter consist of 3 digits; the list of codes can be found at [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm).

**variant** An IANA-registered variation. These codes are used to indicate additional, well-recognized variations that define a language or its dialects that are not covered by other available subtags.

**extension** An extension has the format of a single letter followed by a hyphen followed by additional subtags. These exist to allow for future extension to BCP 47, but as of this writing no such extensions are in use.

**private use** An extension that uses the initial subtag of the single letter x (i.e., starts with x-) has no meaning except as negotiated among the parties involved. These should be used with great care, since they interfere with the interoperability that use of RFC 4646 is intended to promote. In order for a document that makes use of these subtags to be TEI-conformant, a corresponding `<language>` element must be present in the TEI header.

There are two exceptions to the above format. First, there are language tags in the IANA registry that do not match the above syntax, but are present because they have been grandfathered from previous specifications.

Second, an entire language tag can consist of only a private use subtag. These tags start with x-, and do not need to follow any further rules established by the IETF and endorsed by these Guidelines. Like all language tags that make use of private use subtags, the language in question must be documented in a corresponding `<language>` element in the TEI header.

Examples include

- **sn** Shona
- **zh-TW** Taiwanese
The W3C Internationalization Activity has published a useful introduction to BCP 47, Language tags in HTML and XML.

**teidata.name** defines the range of attribute values expressed as an XML Name.

**Module** tei  
**Used by** Element:  
- `tagUsage/@gi`

**Content model**  
```xml
<content> <dataRef name="Name"/></content>
```

**Declaration**  
```
teidata.name = xsd:Name
```

**Note** Attributes using this datatype must contain a single word which follows the rules defining a legal XML name (see [https://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#dt-name](https://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#dt-name)): for example they cannot include whitespace or begin with digits.

**teidata.namespace** defines the range of attribute values used to indicate XML namespaces as defined by the W3C Namespaces in XML Technical Recommendation.

**Module** tei  
**Used by** Element:  
- `namespace/@name`

**Content model**  
```xml
<content>  
<dataRef restriction="\S+" name="anyURI"/>  
</content>
```

**Declaration**  
```
teidata.namespace = xsd:anyURI { pattern = "\S+" }
```

**Note** The range of syntactically valid values is defined by RFC 3986 Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax

**teidata.numeric** defines the range of attribute values used for numeric values.

**Module** tei  
**Used by** Element:  
- `num/@value`

**Content model**  
```xml
<content>  
<alternate>  
462
</alternate>
</content>
```
Declaration

```xml
<content>
  <dataRef name="token"
   restriction="(\-?[\d]+/\-?[\d]+)"/>
</content>
```

**Note** Any numeric value, represented as a decimal number, in floating point format, or as a ratio.

To represent a floating point number, expressed in scientific notation, E notation, a variant of exponential notation, may be used. In this format, the value is expressed as two numbers separated by the letter E. The first number, the significand (sometimes called the mantissa) is given in decimal format, while the second is an integer. The value is obtained by multiplying the mantissa by 10 the number of times indicated by the integer. Thus the value represented in decimal notation as 1000.0 might be represented in scientific notation as 10E3.

A value expressed as a ratio is represented by two integer values separated by a solidus (/) character. Thus, the value represented in decimal notation as 0.5 might be represented as a ratio by the string 1/2.

**teidata.outputMeasurement** defines a range of values for use in specifying the size of an object that is intended for display.

**Module** tei

**Used by** Content model

```xml
<content>
  <dataRef name="token"
   restriction="(\-?[\d]+/(\-?[\d]+)?)?(%|cm|mm|in|pt|pc|px|em|ex|ch|rem|vw|vh|vmin|vmax)"/>
</content>
```

**Example**

```xml
<figure>
  <head>The TEI Logo</head>
  <figDesc>Stylized yellow angle brackets with the letters </figDesc>
  <mentioned>TEI</mentioned> in between and </mentioned> text encoding initiative</mentioned> underneath, all on a white
```

463
Note These values map directly onto the values used by XSL-FO and CSS. For definitions of the units see those specifications; at the time of this writing the most complete list is in the CSS3 working draft.

**teidata.pattern** defines attribute values which are expressed as a regular expression.

*Module* tei

*Used by*

*Content model* 

```xml
<content> <dataRef name="token"/></content>
```

*Declaration*

```
teidata.pattern = token
```

*Note* A regular expression, often called a *pattern*, is an expression that describes a set of strings. They are usually used to give a concise description of a set, without having to list all elements. For example, the set containing the three strings *Handel*, *Händel*, and *Haendel* can be described by the pattern \H(ä|ae?)ndel\ (or alternatively, it is said that the pattern \H(ä|ae?)ndel\ matches each of the three strings). [Wikipedia]

This TEI datatype is mapped to the XSD token datatype, and may therefore contain any string of characters. However, it is recommended that the value used conform to the particular flavour of regular expression syntax supported by XSD Schema.

---

**teidata.point** defines the data type used to express a point in cartesian space.

*Module* tei

*Used by*

*Content model*

```xml
<content>
<dataRef name="token"
</content>
```

*Declaration*

```
```

*Example*

```xml
<facsimile>
  <surface ulx="0" uly="0" lrx="400" lry="280">
    <zone points="220,100 300,210 170,250 123,234">
      <graphic url="handwriting.png"/>
    </zone>
  </surface>
</facsimile>
```
A point is defined by two numeric values, which should be expressed as decimal numbers. Neither number can end in a decimal point. E.g., both 0.0,84.2 and 0,84 are allowed, but 0.,84. is not.

**teidata.pointer** defines the range of attribute values used to provide a single URI, absolute or relative, pointing to some other resource, either within the current document or elsewhere.

**Module** tei

**Used by** Element:

- `author/@calendar`
- `catRef/@scheme`
- `change/@calendar`
- `change/@target`
- `classCode/@scheme`
- `creation/@calendar`
- `editor/@calendar`
- `id/@ref`
- `idno/@calendar`
- `keywords/@scheme`
- `licence/@calendar`
- `name/@calendar`
- `relatedItem/@target`
- `resp/@calendar`
- `title/@calendar`

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <dataRef restriction="\S+" name="anyURI"/>
</content>
```

**Declaration**

```
teidata.pointer = xsd:anyURI { pattern = "\S+" }
```


**teidata.prefix** defines a range of values that may function as a URI scheme name.

**Module** tei

**Used by** Element:

- `prefixDef/@ident`
**teidata.probCert** defines a range of attribute values which can be expressed either as a numeric probability or as a coded certainty value.

**Module** tei

**Used by**

**Content model**

```xml
<content>
  <alternate>
    <dataRef key="teidata.probability"/>
    <dataRef key="teidata.certainty"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

**Declaration**

```xml
  teidata.probCert = teidata.probability | teidata.certainty
```

**teidata.probability** defines the range of attribute values expressing a probability.

**Module** tei

**Used by** teidata.probCert

**Content model**

```xml
<content> <dataRef name="double"/></content>
```

**Declaration**

```xml
  teidata.probability = xsd:double
```

**Note** Probability is expressed as a real number between 0 and 1; 0 representing *certainly false* and 1 representing *certainly true*.

**teidata.replacement** defines attribute values which contain a replacement template.

**Module** tei

**Used by**

**Content model**

```xml
<content> <textNode/></content>
```

**Declaration**

```xml
  teidata.replacement = text
```
teidata.sex defines the range of attribute values used to identify the sex of an organism.

Module tei

Used by Element:

- actor/@sex
- person/@sex

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <dataRef key="teidata.enumerated"/>
</content>
```

Declaration `teidata.sex = teidata.enumerated`

Note Values for attributes using this datatype may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

teidata.temporal.w3c defines the range of attribute values expressing a temporal expression such as a date, a time, or a combination of them, that conform to the W3C XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition specification.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```xml
<content>
  <alternate>
    <dataRef name="date"/>
    <dataRef name="gYear"/>
    <dataRef name="gMonth"/>
    <dataRef name="gDay"/>
    <dataRef name="gYearMonth"/>
    <dataRef name="gMonthDay"/>
    <dataRef name="time"/>
    <dataRef name="dateTime"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.temporal.w3c =
xsd:date
| xsd:gYear
| xsd:gMonth
| xsd:gDay
| xsd:gYearMonth
| xsd:gMonthDay
| xsd:time
| xsd:dateTime
```

Note If it is likely that the value used is to be compared with another, then a time zone indicator should always be included, and only the dateTime representation should be used.
teidata.text defines the range of attribute values used to express some kind of identifying string as a single sequence of Unicode characters possibly including whitespace.

Module tei

Used by Element:
- rendition/@selector
- unicodeProp/@value

Content model
<content> <dataRef name="string"/></content>

Declaration
```
teidata.text = string
```

Note Attributes using this datatype must contain a single token in which whitespace and other punctuation characters are permitted.

teidata.truthValue defines the range of attribute values used to express a truth value.

Module tei

Used by Element:
- listChange/@ordered
- pc/@pre
- surface/@flipping
- tagsDecl/@partial

Content model
<content> <dataRef name="boolean"/></content>

Declaration
```
teidata.truthValue = xsd:boolean
```

Note The possible values of this datatype are 1 or true, or 0 or false.

This datatype applies only for cases where uncertainty is inappropriate; if the attribute concerned may have a value other than true or false, e.g. unknown, or inapplicable, it should have the extended version of this datatype: teidata.xTruthValue.

teidata.version defines the range of attribute values which may be used to specify a TEI or Unicode version number.

Module tei

Used by Element:
- teiCorpus/@version

Content model
```
<content>
 <dataRef name="token" restriction="[\d]+(\.\d+){0,2}"/>
</content>
```

Declaration
teidata.versionNumber

defines the range of attribute values used for version numbers.

Module  tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
  <dataRef name="token"
    restriction="[\d]+([a-z]*[\d]*(\.\{0,3}\}){0,3}"
  />
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.versionNumber =
  token { pattern = "[\d]+([a-z]*[\d]*(\.\{0,3}\}){0,3}"
}
```

Note  The value of this attribute follows the pattern specified by the Unicode consortium for its version number ([https://unicode.org/versions/](https://unicode.org/versions/)). A version number contains digits and fullstop characters only. The first number supplied identifies the major version number. A second and third number, for minor and sub-minor version numbers, may also be supplied.

---

teidata.word

defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single word or token.

Module  tei

Used by  teidata.enumerated

Element:

- code/@lang
- rhyme/@label
- supplied/@reason
- unihanProp/@value

Content model

```
<content>
  <dataRef name="token"
    restriction="[^\p{C}\p{Z}]*/
  />
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.word = token { pattern = "[^\p{C}\p{Z}]*/
```

Note  Attributes using this datatype must contain a single word which contains only letters, digits, punctuation characters, or symbols: thus it cannot include whitespace.

---

teidata.xmlName

defines attribute values which contain an XML name.

Module  tei
17 THE TEI SIMPLEPRINT SCHEMA

Used by Element:

- unicodeProp/@name
- unihanProp/@name

Content model `<content> <dataRef name="NCName"/></content>`

Declaration `teidata.xmlName = xsd:NCName`

Note The rules defining an XML name form a part of the XML Specification.

**teidata.xpath** defines attribute values which contain an XPath expression.

Module tei

Used by

Content model `<content> <textNode/></content>`

Declaration `teidata.xpath = text`

Note Any XPath expression using the syntax defined in 6.2.

When writing programs that evaluate XPath expressions, programmers should be mindful of the possibility of malicious code injection attacks. For further information about XPath injection attacks, see the article at OWASP.

17.6 Summary of changes

The TEI simplePrint schema uses the TEI infrastructure and gaiji modules unchanged.

Module tei
Module gaiji

A subset of 45 elements is selected from the TEI header module. In addition, elements `<particDesc>` and `<settingDesc>` are provided from the corpus module. The class membership of `<particDesc>` is changed to ensure that it can only appear inside `<profileDesc>`. Secondly, a Schematron rule is added to the `<text>` element to ensure that elements `<term>` and `<biblFull>` can appear only in the header element, even though the schema permits them additionally in text.

Module header
Module corpus

Some attributes and attribute classes are removed. The range of values available for several attributes is constrained.

- Class `att.datcat` delete
- Class `att.declarable` delete
- Class `att.declaring` delete
- Class `att.global.linking` change
- Class `att.canonical` change
- Class `att.editLike` change
- Class `att.pointing` change
- Class `att.global.rendition` change
- Class `att.placement` change
- Class `att.dimensions` change
17.6 Summary of changes

The following unused model classes are removed.

Class `model.certLike`         delete
Class `model.egLike`           delete
Class `model.entryPart`        delete
Class `model.glossLike`        delete
Class `model.oddDecl`          delete
Class `model.offsetLike`       delete
Class `model.pPart.msdesc`     delete
Class `model.placeNamePart`    delete
Class `model.placeStateLike`   delete
Class `model.specDescLike`     delete

The following elements are modified by the TEI simplePrint specification, mostly by the addition of a processing model, but in other cases by additional constraints on the attributes they may have, or the values those attributes may take. Additional examples are also provided for some of them.

Element `<ab>`                  change
Element `<abbr>`                change
Element `<actor>`               change
Element `<add>`                 change
Element `<address>`             change
Element `<addrLine>`            change
Element `<am>`                  change
Element `<anchor>`              change
Element `<argument>`            change
Element `<author>`              change
Element `<back>`                change
Element `<bibl>`                change
Element `<biblFull>`            change
Element `<biblScope>`           change
Element `<body>`                change
Element `<byline>`              change
Element `<c>`                   change
Element `<cb>`                  change
Element `<cell>`                change
Element `<choice>`              change
Element `<cit>`                 change
Element `<closer>`              change
Element `<code>`                change
Element `<corr>`                change
Element `<date>`                change
Element `<dateline>`            change
Element `<del>`                 change
Element `<desc>`                change
Element `<div>`                 change
Element `<docAuthor>`           change
Element `<docDate>`             change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;docEdition&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;docImprint&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;docTitle&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;editor&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;editorialDecl&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;email&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;epigraph&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ex&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;expan&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;figDesc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;figure&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;floatingText&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;foreign&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;formula&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;front&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;fw&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;g&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;gap&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;graphic&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;group&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;head&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;hi&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;imprimatur&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;item&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;l&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;label&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;lb&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;lg&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;list&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;listBibl&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;measure&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;milestone&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;name&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;note&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;num&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;opener&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;orig&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;p&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;particDesc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;pb&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;pc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;person&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;place&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;postscript&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;profileDesc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;publisher&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;pubPlace&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;q&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;quote&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;ref&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;reg&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;relatedItem&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;rhyme&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;role&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;roleDesc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;row&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;rs&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;s&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;salute&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;seg&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;set&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;sic&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;signed&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;sp&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;spGrp&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;stage&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;subst&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;supplied&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;table&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;taxonomy&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;fileDesc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;revisionDesc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;encodingDesc&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;teiHeader&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;TEI&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;term&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;text&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;time&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;title&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;titlePage&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;titlePart&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;trailer&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;unclear&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;w&gt;</code></td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>