TEI: critical apparatus cheatsheet

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Sometimes I have wished I had a "cheatsheet" to find back a quick reference to the way something should / could be encoded ;) I have finally compiled this short *memento* in the hope that it will save others some precious time. Feel free to comment!

This "cheatsheet" is not aimed at replacing the TEI Guidelines. It is just a memento proposing quick solutions to common issues for TEI users already familiar with the TEI Guidelines on Critical Apparatus (**http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/TC.html**) and the Representation of Primary Sources (**http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/PH.html**), most notably, in addition to which notions of Manuscript Description (**http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/MS.html**) will probably come in handy.

Its focus is on the translation of the traditional ways editors express the apparatus into TEI. It is made with, in mind, people who are more familiar with printed critical editions but want to learn how to use the TEI.

Nota:

- in all these examples, the parallel-segmentation is used. It is a personal choice: I deem the two other methods either too print-oriented (the location-referenced method), or too difficult to use to encode a document "by hand", without the help of a piece of software handling the references (the double-end-point-attached method). For more details on the three methods, see: **http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/TC.html#TCAPLK**

- although the parallel-segmentation does not imply the use of a base text, I have used the <lem> element in all the examples; this is just a personal choice, and using only <rdg> elements would not change the examples.

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Omissions
Example in a printed apparatus:
fides *omit V*

Suggestion in TEI:
<app>

<lem>fides</lem>

<rdg wit="#V" cause="omissio"/>

</app>

Comment:
In the case of an omission, one (or more) of the witness(es) have nothing where the base text has something, so it makes sense to leave the <rdg> element empty.

Optionally, to facilitate the processing of your encoded file, you may use the @clause (or the @type) attribute to classify the type of reading. The value "omissio", suggested here, is only a suggestion: you are free to use another term. For more details, see: **http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-att.textCritical.html**

Additions
Example in a printed apparatus:
fides *add. V*

Suggestion in TEI:
<app>
   <rdg wit="#V">
          <add>fides</add>
   </rdg>
</app>

Comment:
Like in an omission, but the other way round: it's the base text which has nothing where a particular witness adds something, so we can leave the <lem> element empty.

Word corrected after a previous error / misspelling

Example in a printed apparatus:

fides *corr. ex* fidem *V*

Suggestion in TEI:

```
<app>
    <lem>fides</lem>
    <rdg wit="#V">
        <subst>
            <del rend="strikethrough">fidem</del>
            <add>fides</add>
        </subst>
    </rdg>
</app>
```

Comment:

The @rend of the <del> element is used to indicate which type of deletion has been used (it could be "strikethrough", "expunctuated", "scratched" or whatever. You could consider it optional, if all the deleted elements in your text are deleted by means of "strikethrough" (as opposed to expunctuation, for instance, or the parchment being scratched).
If need be, you can add a @hand attribute to <del> and/or <add>, to differentiate substitutions made by the first copist from those made by later hands. For more details, see: **http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-subst.html**

Corrections or additions in special places (margin, interlinear...)

Examples in a printed apparatus:

1) fides *corr. interl. ex* fidem *V*

2) fides *corr. in marg. ex* fidem *V*

3) fides *add in marg. V*

Suggestion in TEI:

example 1:

```
<app>
    <lem>fides</lem>
    <rdg wit="#V">
```

```
        <subst>
            <del rend="strikethrough">fidem</del>
            <add place="above">fides</add>
        </subst>
    </rdg>
</app>
```

example 2:

```
<app>
    <lem>fides</lem>
    <rdg wit="#V">
        <subst>
            <del rend="strikethrough">fidem</del>
            <add place="margin">fides</add>
        </subst>
    </rdg>
</app>
```

example 3:

```
<app>
    <lem/>
    <rdg wit="#V">
            <add place="margin">fides</add>
    </rdg>
</app>
```

Comment:

You can check the various possible values for @place here: **http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-att.placement.html**

If the addition / correction takes place inline, you can either use no @place attribute (if you consider that by default everything is inline unless otherwise stated), or use @place="inline".

Sic

Examples in a printed apparatus:

1) fider *sic V*
2) fider *sic pro* fides *V*

Suggestion in TEI:

Example 1:

```
<app>
    <lem>fides</lem>
    <rdg wit="#V">
            <sic>fider</sic>
    </rdg>
</app>
```

Example 2:

```
<app>
    <lem>fides</lem>
    <rdg wit="#V">

     <choice>

         <sic>fider</sic>

         <corr>fides</corr>

         </choice>

    </rdg>
</app>
```

Comment

It could be argued that the use of the <choice> element with the <sic> and <corr> children is not necessary: since these example use a <lem> element, one might think that the content of this element is what will be the content of the <corr> element.

But the reading in *V* might be something totally different from the reading in the <lem> element, but still misspelled and calling for a *sic* mention (for instance, if *V* had "comunio", misspelled with a single m, where the other manuscripts have "fides"). In this case, the full <choice> with both <sic> and <corr> would be necessary to display correctly the apparatus as wanted in example 2.

For more details, see: **http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-sic.html**

Interventions by another hand, which is not precisely identified (thanks to Syd Bauman and Matija Ogrin for this solution)

Examples in a printed apparatus:

fides *corr. ex* fidem *al. man. V*

Suggestion in TEI:

- in the teiHeader: in the profileDesc, define a main hand (here, "mh"), and an "other hand" (here "oh"), making it clear that the latter might encompass several different hands:

```
<handNotes>
  <handNote xml:id="mh" scope="major">
    Unidentified hand that wrote most of manuscript.
  </handNote>
  <handNote xml:id="oh" scope="minor">
    Unidentified other hand or hands, possibly from different scribes,
that wrote additional notes.
  </handNote>
</handNotes>
```

- in the main body of the edition: reference this "other hand"

```
<app>
  <lem>fides</lem>
  <rdg wit="#V">
      <subst hand="#oh">
          <del rend="strikethrough">fidem</del>
          <add>fides</add>
      </subst>
  </rdg>
</app>
```

Comment:

The only difficulty here is that the "other hand" responsible for the correction is not clearly identified. The TEI provides a mechanism to identify the various hands in a manuscript, but here, the editor only indicates a vague "other hand"; the editor gives no indication about this hand being a 1st, 2nd, or third, it is just characterized, loosely, as being different from the hand (or hands?) of the main text. This means that this "other hand" could be, at other places in the text, quite another hand from the first "other hand" mentioned.

Still, the recommended practice seems to be to use the same mechanism as if you had clear identifications for all hands: you just create, in the header, a <handnote> element defining the "main hand" of your manuscript, and another defining an "other hand", carefully mentioning that this "other hand" might encompass several different scribes. Then, in the main body of your edition, you can reference this "other hand" in the @hand attribute.

For more details, see: **http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-handNotes.html**

Suppleamus

Example in a printed apparatus:

fides *suppl.*

Suggestion in TEI:

<supplied>fides</supplied>

Comment:

The <supplied> element is not part of the *Critical Apparatus* chapter of the *Guidelines*. Here, it does not appear within a <rdg> element, but in the main text.

If you aim is to render a print-like apparatus from your TEI encoded file, you will have to remember to make a template in your XSL that processes together the <app> and <supplied> elements, numbering them sequentially.

For more details, see: **http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-supplied.html**