Drama Corpora | dracor.org
TEI Customization and Documentation
2023

Contents

1. Introduction

We are building drama corpora with files encoded in TEI-P5. For more information on the project and the corpora, see https://github.com/dracor-org.

1.1. What is DraCor and how it works

- DraCor is a corpus of **dramatic texts** with a layer of **machine-readable markup** on top of them
- One can do lots of cool stuff with DraCor, from *social network analysis* of drama to **quantitative analysis of character speech**, e.g. what women say to men or parents to children in hundreds (or even thousands) of plays.

Figure 1.

- But before that cool stuff can happen, **each play needs to be encoded**, i.e. we need to provide texts with the aforementioned machine-readable markup. A lot of the markup can be automated, but never 100% of it. Each encoded play needs to be **polished by a human being** before it joins the DraCor pool. The work of human encoders is precious for the whole project.

2. How to encode a play and make it DraCor-ready

2.1. File formats and copyright issues

Depending on the source's original format, you may follow one of these pipelines:

- If your text is already encoded in .xml, it may be possible to write a XSLT or a Python script to adapt it to the DraCor format.
- If that is not possible, or your text is available in some other digital format (e.g. .txt, .csv, .docx), you'll have to apply the markup yourself. If you're working with OCR outputs, please remember we try to remain as close to the source as possible (i.e. reproducing the text as it is on the physical copy, including misprints).

It is possible to convert a .txt file encoded in UTF-8 to a basic DraCor format through the experimental EzDrama conversion tool (Python script).

Please note that DraCor considers for publication only works which are either in the **public domain (CC BY 0)** or released under an open **Creative Commons Attribution Licence (e.g. CC BY 3.0)**. According to German law, works become public domain after 70 years from their author's death. Even though it is possible to build copyright-protected corpora, they could be run only on a local DraCor instance built through Docker (procedure still under development).

2.2. Overview

DraCor's encoding mostly follows the Guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI Guidelines), especially the Module Performance Texts. The customization of these guidelines used for DraCor and included in this document can be found on Github.

The basic structure of a DraCor file requires a <teiHeader>, containing metadata on the play, and a <text> with the actual text. Between header and text there is a <standOff>> element with some additional pieces of information. The structure of your final XML file should therefore look like this:

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
 <teiHeader>
<!-- contains Metadata -->
 </teiHeader>
 <standOff>
<!-- contains additional infos -->
 </standOff>
 <text>
<!-- The 'actual' Text: mandatory, if there is no <facsimile> and/or <sourceDoc> -->
 </text>
</TEI>
```

You can apply markup to your plays simply by putting tags, consisting of the name of the tag in angle brackets around parts of the text. To do so, open your XML file with an XML editor. There are several options for efficient and non-cumbersome manual work with these files, but we recommend the Oxygen XML Editor, which has rich functionality and an author mode which minimizes the risk of breaking the markup structure. Oxygen is also a TEI-aware editor. You can get a 30-day trial licence here. A good free-source alternative is Notepad++ (which now supports a user-defined Ezdrama language!).

If you're using Oxygen Editor, download the DraCor Oxygen Framework. It will help you by checking many kinds of inconsistencies in the markup and validating your file against the DraCor schema.

2.3. Encoding the header `<teiHeader>`

The header is composed of several sections:

2.3.1. <fileDesc>

Basic metadata go here. It contains a title statement (<titleStmt>), a publication statement (<publicationStmt>) and and a description of the digital and original sources (<sourceDesc>).

2.3.2. <profileDesc> (including <particDesc>)

Fill this section after annotating the play. It lists the characters as given in the *who* of the <person> and <personGrp> elements used to encode the individual speech acts <sp> (see §2.5.2b). The <particDesc> should follow this format:

```
<person xml:id="eleonora" sex="FEMALE">
 <persName>Eleonora</persName>
</person>
```

- Individuals are to be marked with <persName>, groups (e.g. “Chorus”, “Soldiers”) with <persGrp>.
- Gender could be marked as FEMALE, MALE or UNKOWN.
  - Please mark as gendered only characters which appear unequivocally as such in text. If they don’t have a proper name, but are defined by their profession, consider the play’s context (e.g. “soldier” will be surely MALE in a Renaissance play).
  - The same applies to groups (“soldiers”, “weavers”). If no specific gender hints are provided, mark them as UNKNOWN (“nobles”, ”citizens”, “servants”).
  - Abstract entities (“Time”, “Fame”, “Death” etc.) should be marked as UNKNOWN unless they are clearly gendered in text.
- The content of <persName> or <persGrp> will appear in the network as the labels of the nodes. For the sake of visualisation, try to stick to name or name+surname, avoiding too much extra info which will clutter the network. For example: “Henry”, “King Henry” or “Henry VII Tudor” are fine, “Henry, brother to the King of England” is not.
- For characters defined by numerals (“First Soldier, Second Soldier”), please include the values of the attribute *xml:id* as follows: `xml:id="soldier_1"`.

Optionally, you can encode the social relationship between the characters using the elements <relation> in a <listRelation>. Below is an example taken from the play *Emilia Galotti* :

```
<listRelation type="personal">
 <relation name="parent_of"
  active="#odoardo #claudia" passive="#emilia"/>
 <relation name="associated_with"
  active="#marinelli" passive="#der_prinz"/>
 <relation name="associated_with"
  active="#camillo_rota" passive="#der_prinz"/>
</listRelation>
```

Within <textClass> you can also specify the genre of the drama.

2.3.3. <revisionDesc>

Lists revisions and revisers of the file. Update it after each editing.

2.4. Encoding additional metadata in the <standOff> element

The <standOff> element usually includes dates (first written, first printed edition, premiere).

2.5. Encoding the text (<text>)

The text of the play is usually composed of some paratextual elements (title page, dedication, preface, dramatis personae etc.) and of the body of the text. Enclose the first with the <front> tag and the second with the <body> tag.

Most examples (with some adjustments) are taken from Mary Pix' drama *The Spanish Wives* (ep000676).

2.5.1. Paratexts (<front>)

Paratexts may be encoded with successive layers of complexity. The general rule is to enclose every section in a with an attribute *type*. Prose text should be enclosed in paragraphs with <p>, lines of verse with <l>. In-text titles of sections may be marked with <head>.

Some examples:

```
<front>
 <div type="title_page">
  <p> THE Spanish Wives. A FARCE, As it was Acted by His
     MAJESTY's Servants, AT THE THEATRE in Dorset-Garden. </p>
  <p> LONDON: Printed for R. Wellington, at the Sign of the
     Lute in St. Paul's Church yard, 1696. </p>
 </div>
 <div type="prologue">
  <head>PROLOGUE, Spoken by Mr. Penkethman, in a
     Press-master's Habit.</head>
  <l>WHat Chear, my Lads? Igad, I'm come to say, </l>
  <l>I'll press to Sea all those who Damn this Play: </l>
   [...] </div>
</front>
```

Dramatis personae can be encoded using the element <castList>.

2.6. <text>

Mark the main elements in the play’s body <body> as follows:

2.6.1. Segments (acts, scenes, etc.)

Use the element to encode segments of a dramatic text. The type of the segment ("act", "scene") should be given in the attribute *type*:

```
<div type="act">
 <head>ACT I</head>
 <div type="scene">
  <head>SCENE I.</head>
<!-- ... -->
 </div>
</div>
```

2.6.2. Stage Directions (non-diegetic elements)

Use the element <stage> to mark stage directions:

```
<stage> Enter the Governour of Barcellona, and the Marquess of
 Moncada.</stage>
<stage> (taking the Stick, and putting on his Spectacles to view it)
</stage>
```

Stage directions could be nested into speech acts!

```
<sp who="#ep000676-camillus">
 <speaker>Cam. </speaker>
 <p> Tell him, I am,-- and long to kiss his Hands.-- I like that
   Gentleman, he appears brave <stage>Exit Servus. </stage> And
   bold-- shou'd our Designs grow desperate: I dare believe he
   would not scruple his Assistance. </p>
</sp>
```

2.6.3. Speakers and Speech Acts

- Mark the speech act with enclosing it with the element <sp>.
- Indicate which character listed in the <particDesc> is speaking by including a reference to the character's *xml:id* prefixed with a hash (#) in the *who* attribute of the <sp> element: `who="#id-of-the-speaker"`. Always use the same who-tag, even if the in-text name of the speaker is abbreviated or there are some aliases.
- Enclose the in-text name of the speaker with the element <speaker>.
- Again, verse lines should be marked with <l>. Prose text should be marked with the paragraph element <p>.

```
<sp who="#eleonora">
 <speaker>Elen.</speaker>
 <p>Now my Desires are so near fulfilling, I begin to fear 'em--
   yet I know Camillus is Honourable.</p>
</sp>
```

```
<sp who="#camillus">
 <speaker>Cam.</speaker>
 <l>Greatness was the Attendant of my Birth; </l>
 <l>But Love gives me Heaven upon Earth. </l>
 <l>These Comforts my Elenora does impart: </l>
 <l>Joy to my Eyes, sweet Raptures to my Heart. </l>
</sp>
```

2.6.3.1. Special Cases

2.6.3.1.1. No explicit speaker in text

If the speaker name is not explicitly given in-text, while e.g. being wrapped into a stage direction, just create a normal <sp> block and omit the <speaker> tag (don't forget the *who* attribute though).

```
<sp who="#governor">
 <stage>Enter the Governor singing.</stage>
 <l>If an old man has a beauteous Treasure,</l>
 <l>Let her sing, and dance, and laugh without measure,</l>
 <l>And then she'l think of no other Pleasure.</l>
</sp>
```

2.6.3.1.2. Speaker unknown

3.

3.1. Encoding of author's names

relevant github issues

- https://github.com/dracor-org/dracor-api/issues/119
- https://github.com/dracor-org/dracor-schema/issues/21

3.2. Frontmatter

```
<front>
 <titlePage>
  <docAuthor>Gotthold Ephraim Lessing</docAuthor>
  <docTitle>
   <titlePart type="main">Emilia Galotti</titlePart>
   <titlePart type="sub">Ein Trauerspiel in fünf Aufzügen</titlePart>
  </docTitle>
 </titlePage>
 <pb n="128"/>
 <castList>
```

```
 <head>Personen.</head>
 <castItem>
  <role>Emilia Galotti.</role>
 </castItem>
 <castGroup rend="braced">
  <castItem>
   <role>Odoardo,</role>
  </castItem>
  <castItem>
   <role>Claudia Galotti,</role>
  </castItem>
  <roleDesc>Eltern der Emilia.</roleDesc>
 </castGroup>
 <castItem>
  <role>Hettore Gonzaga,</role>
  <roleDesc>Prinz von Guastalla.</roleDesc>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Marinelli,</role>
  <roleDesc>Kammerherr des Prinzen.</roleDesc>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Camillo Rota,</role>
  <roleDesc>einer von des Prinzen Räten.</roleDesc>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Conti,</role>
  <roleDesc>Maler.</roleDesc>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Graf Appiani.</role>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Gräfin Orsina.</role>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Angelo,</role> und <role>einige
      Bediente.</role>
 </castItem>
 <pb n="128"/>
</castList>
</front>
```

3.3. Marking up characters and linking them to the particDesc

Why are

```
<castItem>
 <role>Schmiede</role>
</castItem>
```

(Goethe: Pandora) not a group?

3.4. Licensing

3.5.

[1]. *Encoding hints in the GerDraCor Wiki on Github* https://github.com/dracor-org/gerdracor/wiki

4. Schema

4.1. Elements

4.1.1. <TEI>

<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 — Schema		
Attributes	xml:id	(identifier) provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the attribute.	
		Derived from	att.global
		Status	Required
		Datatype	ID
		Note	Should contain the ID of the DraCor play, e.g. ger000171

	xml:lang (language) indicates the language of the element content using a 'tag' generated according to BCP 47. **Derived from** att.global **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.language
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**header:** teiHeader **linking:** standOff **textstructure:** TEI text
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" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">.

Example	`<TEI xml:id="ger000171" xml:lang="ger" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</TEI>`
	The TEI namespace http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0 should also be added to the root TEI element in the attribute *xmlns*.

Schematron	<sch:ns prefix="tei" uri="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"/> <sch:ns prefix="xs" uri="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"/>
Schematron	<sch:ns prefix="rng" uri="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"/>

Content model	`<content>`
	` <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <elementRef key="teiHeader"/>`
	`  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`   <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`    <classRef key="model.resource"`
	`     minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`    <elementRef key="TEI" minOccurs="0"`
	`     maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`   </sequence>`
	`   <elementRef key="TEI" minOccurs="1"`
	`    maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  </alternate>`
	` </sequence>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element TEI`
	`{`
	`  attribute xml:id { text },`
	`  attribute xml:lang { text }?,`
	`  ( tei_teiHeader, ( ( tei_model.resource+, tei_TEI* ) | tei_TEI+ ) )`
	`}`

4.1.2. <ab>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.pLike
Contained by	**core:** note quote sp stage **corpus:** particDesc **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** availability change licence publicationStmt sourceDesc **namesdates:** event listRelation person personGrp **textstructure:** argument back body div epigraph front
May contain	Character data only
Note	Used as container for the label of the licence in <licence> in the <publicationStmt>.
Example	`<availability>`

	<licence> <ab>CC0 1.0</ab> <ref target="https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/">Licence</ref> </licence> </availability>
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	<content> <textNode/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element ab { text }

4.1.3. <actor>

<actor> contains the name of an actor appearing within a cast list. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]	
Module	drama — Schema
Member of	model.castItemPart
Contained by	**drama:** castItem
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Note	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	<castList> <head>Personen.</head> <castItem>Sir John Smith, ein Podagrist, vormals ein reicher Kaufmann. <actor>Rat Albaum.</actor> </castItem> <castItem>Mistriss Smith, seine Frau, ein deutsches Fräulein von Geburt. <actor>Madam Höppener.</actor> </castItem> <!-- ... --> </castList> Dramatis personae of the play Kotzebue: Die Indianer in England.
Example	<castItem> <role>#### ######## #########, ######## #####<note place="foot">##### «#####» #### ######## # ##### ###### «########».</note>, ## ### #########.</role> <actor>#. ############.</actor> </castItem> A character in the dramatis personae of the play ########: #########.
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element actor { tei_macro.phraseSeq }

4.1.4. <argument>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** back body div front titlePage

May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation
Example	<argument> <head>Inhalt des trauer-spiels.</head> Michael Balbus, käyser Leonis Armenii oberster feldhauptmann, nach dem er zu unterschiedenen mahlen wegen seiner untreu und verleumbdungen angeklaget, verschweret sich wider den käyser, welcher ihn durch Exabolium, seinen geheimesten rath, offt von seiner leichtfertigkeit abzustehen ermahnet. Weil aber Michael auf seinem vorsatz verharret, wird er unversehens gefangen und von dem rath, in welchem der käyser selbst kläger und richter, zu dem feuer verdammet. <!-- ... --> Dieses trauerspiel beginnet den mittag vor dem heiligen christtage, wehret durch die nacht und endet sich vor auffgang der sonnen. Der schauplatz ist Constantinopel und vornehmlich die käyserliche burg. </argument> Andreas Gryphius: Leo Armenius oder Fürsten-Mord
Content model	<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	element argument
	{
	 (tei_model.global | tei_model.headLike)*,
	 (tei_model.common, tei_model.global*)+
	}

4.1.5. <author>

<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. [3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors 2.2.1. The Title Statement]	
Module	core — Schema
Member of	model.respLike
Contained by	**core:** bibl **header:** titleStmt
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Note	For additional information on the encoding of author names and the rationale see also corresponding github issue.
Example	<author> <persName> <forename>Andreas</forename> <surname>Gryphius</surname> </persName> <idno type="wikidata">Q77214</idno> <idno type="pnd">118543032</idno> </author>

	Encoding of the author "Andreas Gryphius" of the play Leo Armenius oder Fürsten-Mord.
Example	<author> <persName> <forename>########</forename> <forename type="patronym">########</forename> <surname>########</surname> </persName> <persName xml:lang="eng"> <forename>Vladimir</forename> <surname>Belsky</surname> </persName> <idno type="wikidata">Q1259652</idno> </author> Encoding of the author "######## ######## ########" of the play ######## # ######### ##### ###### # #### ########.
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element author { tei_macro.phraseSeq }

4.1.6. <availability>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	status (status) supplies a code identifying the current availability of the text. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **free** Public Domain
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	<availability status="free"> In the public domain. </availability> Copyright status of the digital source of Karl Kraus: Die letzten Tage der Menschheit.
Example	<availability> <licence> <ab>CC-BY-3.0</ab> <ref target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/legalcode">Lizenzvertrag</ref> </licence> </availability>
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.availabilityPart"/> <classRef key="model.pLike"/> </alternate> </content>

Schema Declaration	element availability
	{
	 attribute status { "free" }?,
	 (tei_model.availabilityPart | tei_model.pLike)+
	}

4.1.7. <back>

<back> (back matter) contains any appendixes, etc. following the main part of a text. [4.7. Back Matter 4. Default Text Structure]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Contained by	**textstructure:** text
May contain	**core:** head lb note p pb **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument dateline div docAuthor docTitle epigraph signed titlePage titlePart trailer
Note	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	`<back>`
	` <div type="notes">`
	`  <head>[Anmerkung]</head>`
	`  <p>Dem zu Beginn des <emph>Actus quintus</emph> in freier`
	`  Weise verwendeten Zitate aus den Selbstbetrachtungen des`
	`  Marc Aurel liegt ein griechischer und lateinischer Text`
	`  des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts zugrunde. Bei der`
	`  Übersetzung ins Deutsche diente in einzelnen Wendungen`
	`  die Übersetzung von Otto Kiefer (Eugen Diederichs, Jena`
	`  1906) zum Vorbilde.</p>`
	` </div>`
	`</back>`
	A note in the <back> of the play Anton Wildgans: Dies irae. Should maybe wrapped with a <note> element.

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>`
	`  <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>`
	` </sequence>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element back`
	`{`
	`  (`
	`  tei_model.frontPart`
	`  | tei_model.pLike.front`

```
    | tei_model.pLike
    | tei_model.listLike
    | tei_model.global
   )*,
   (
      (
         tei_model.div1Like,
         ( tei_model.frontPart | tei_model.div1Like | tei_model.global )*
      )
    | (
         tei_model.divLike,
         ( tei_model.frontPart | tei_model.divLike | tei_model.global )*
      )
   )?,
   ( tei_model.divBottomPart, ( tei_model.divBottomPart | tei_model.global )* )?
}
```

4.1.8. <bibl>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	type — **Status** Recommended **Legal values are:** **digital** Digital Source; **original** Bibliographic citation of the original print publication the digital text is derived from
Member of	model.biblLike model.biblPart
Contained by	**core:** bibl cit desc emph head l note p quote ref stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change sourceDesc **linking:** standOff **namesdates:** event person personGrp **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** author bibl editor emph foreign lb name note pb publisher ref respStmt term title **figures:** figure **header:** availability idno **namesdates:** forename genName listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
Note	Will be reworked in the near future.
Example	`<bibl>Blain, Clements and Grundy: Feminist Companion to Literature in English (Yale, 1990)</bibl>`

Example	`<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>`
	` <date>1968</date>.`
	`</bibl>`

Example	`<bibl type="article" subtype="book_chapter"`
	` xml:id="carlin_2003">`
	` <author>`
	`  <name>`
	`  <surname>Carlin</surname>`
	`  (<forename>Claire</forename>)</name>`
	` </author>,`
	`<title level="a">The Staging of Impotence : France’s last`
	`  congrès</title> dans`
	`<bibl type="monogr">`
	`  <title level="m">Theatrum mundi : studies in honor of Ronald W.`
	`  Tobin</title>, éd.`
	` <editor>`
	`  <name>`
	`  <forename>Claire</forename>`
	`  <surname>Carlin</surname>`
	`  </name>`

	<editor> et <editor> <name> <forename>Kathleen</forename> <surname>Wine</surname> </name> </editor>, <pubPlace>Charlottesville, Va.</pubPlace>, <publisher>Rookwood Press</publisher>, <date when="2003">2003</date>. </bibl> </bibl>
Content model	<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	element bibl
	{
	attribute type { "digitalSource" | "originalSource" }?,
	(
	text
	| tei_model.gLike
	| tei_model.highlighted
	| tei_model.pPart.data
	| tei_model.pPart.edit
	| tei_model.segLike
	| tei_model.ptrLike
	| tei_model.biblPart
	| tei_model.global
	)*
	}

4.1.9. <body>

<body> (text body) contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter. [4. Default Text Structure]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Contained by	**textstructure:** text
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument dateline div docAuthor epigraph signed trailer
Example	<body> <head>Erster Akt.</head> <stage>Scene: Elegantes Zimmer in Gustav's Hause.</stage> <head>Erster Auftritt.</head> <stage>Durch die Mittelthür kommen: Ehrenthal und Dörthe.</stage> <!-- ... --> <!-- ... --> </body> Common structure of the <body> element of a play. Example is taken from Karl von Holtei: Ein Trauerspiel in Berlin.
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">

```
  <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
  <alternate minOccurs="0"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <classRef key="model.global"/>
   <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
  </alternate>
 </sequence>
 <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">
  <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
  <alternate minOccurs="0"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <classRef key="model.global"/>
   <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
  </alternate>
 </sequence>
 <alternate minOccurs="1" 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 minOccurs="1"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <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>
   <alternate 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 minOccurs="1"
     maxOccurs="unbounded">
     <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
     <alternate minOccurs="0"
      maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
     </alternate>
    </sequence>
   </alternate>
  </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 body
{
   tei_model.global*,
   ( tei_model.divTop, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divTop )* )?,
   ( tei_model.divGenLike, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )* )?,
   (
      ( tei_model.divLike, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )* )+
    | ( tei_model.div1Like, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )* )+
    | (
        ( ( schemaSpec | tei_model.common ), tei_model.global* )+,
        (
           ( tei_model.divLike, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )* )+
         | (
```

```
                tei_model.div1Like,
                ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )*
              )+
            )?
          )
        ),
        ( tei_model.divBottom, tei_model.global* )*
      }
```

4.1.10. <castGroup>

<castGroup> (cast list grouping) groups one or more individual <castItem> elements within a cast list. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]	
Module	drama — Schema
Attributes	rend (rendition) indicates how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text. **Derived from:** att.global.rendition **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace **Legal values are:** **braced** braced corresp (corresponds) points to elements that correspond to the current element in some way. **Derived from:** att.global.linking **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** teidata.pointer **Note:** Used to link a character in the dramatis personae to the corresponding element in the <particDesc>
Contained by	**drama:** castGroup castList
May contain	**core:** head lb note pb **drama:** castGroup castItem roleDesc **figures:** figure **textstructure:** trailer
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	`<castGroup>`
	` <castItem>Silva,</castItem>`
	` <castItem>Gomez,</castItem>`
	` <roleDesc>unter Alba dienend</roleDesc>`
	`</castGroup>`
	The characters are grouped and given a role in the in the "dramatis personae" in the play Goethe: Egmont.

Example	`<castGroup rend="braced">`
	` <castItem>Balthasar</castItem>`
	` <castItem>Caspar</castItem>`
	` <roleDesc>Jäger</roleDesc>`
	`</castGroup>`
	A group of characters in Genoveva. In the source, they are marked with a curly bracket.

Example	`<castGroup>`
	` <castItem>`
	`  <role>Elpore,</role>`
	` </castItem>`
	` <castItem>`
	`  <role>Epimeleia,</role>`
	` </castItem>`
	` <roleDesc>Epimetheus' Töchter</roleDesc>`
	`</castGroup>`
	A group of characters with explicitly marked-up roles in Goethe: Pandora.

Example	`<castGroup>`

	<castItem> <role>Magdalene,</role> <roleDesc>Behrings Braut, 20 Jahre alt,</roleDesc> </castItem> <castItem> <role>Fritz,</role> <roleDesc>12 Jahre alt,</roleDesc> </castItem> <roleDesc>beider Kinder.</roleDesc> </castGroup> Example taken from Otto Ernst: Die größte Sünde.

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

Schema Declaration	element castGroup
	{
	  attribute rend { list { "braced"+ } }?,
	  attribute corresp { text }?,
	  (
	  (tei_model.global | tei_model.headLike)*,
	  ((tei_castItem | tei_castGroup | tei_roleDesc), tei_model.global*)+,
	  (tei_trailer, tei_model.global*)?
	  )
	}

4.1.11. <castItem>

<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 — Schema		
Attributes	corresp	(corresponds) points to elements that correspond to the current element in some way.	
		Derived from	att.global.linking
		Status	Optional
		Datatype	teidata.pointer
		Note	Used to link a character in the dramatis personae to the corresponding element in the <particDesc>
Contained by	**drama:** castGroup castList		
May contain	**core:** emph foreign graphic lb name note pb ref term title **drama:** actor role roleDesc **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data		
Example	<castItem>Marinelli, Kammerherr des Prinzen.</castItem>		

	A character in the play Lessing: Emilia Galotti.

Example	`<castItem>`
	` <role>Leo Armenius,</role>`
	` <roleDesc>käyser von Constantinopel.</roleDesc>`
	`</castItem>`
	A <castItem> in the play Gryphius: Leo Armenius. The name of the role and its description have been explicitly marked-up.

Example	`<castItem>`
	` <role>Dämonen</role>`
	`</castItem>`
	Example taken from Goethe: Pandora.

Example	`<castItem>Andreas Doria, Doge von Genua <roleDesc>Ehrwürdiger Greis`
	`  von achtzig Jahren, Spuren von Feuer. Ein Hauptzug: Gewicht`
	`  und strenge befehlende Kürze</roleDesc>`
	`</castItem>`
	Example taken from Schiller: Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua.

Content model	`<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	`element castItem`
	`{`
	`  attribute corresp { text }?,`
	`  (`
	`  text`
	`  | tei_model.gLike`
	`  | tei_model.castItemPart`
	`  | tei_model.phrase`
	`  | tei_model.global`
	`  )*`
	`}`

4.1.12. <castList>

<castList> (cast list) contains a single cast list or dramatis personae. [7.1.4. Cast Lists 7.1. Front and Back Matter]	
Module	drama — Schema
Member of	model.frontPart.drama model.inter model.standOffPart
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l note p quote ref stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change **linking:** standOff **textstructure:** argument back body div epigraph front signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castGroup castItem castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument dateline docAuthor epigraph signed

Example	`<castList>`
	` <head> Personen.</head>`
	` <castGroup>`
	`  <castItem>`
	`  <role>Prometheus,</role>`
	`  </castItem>`
	`  <castItem>`
	`  <role>Epimetheus,</role>`
	`  </castItem>`
	`  <roleDesc>Japetiden</roleDesc>`
	` </castGroup>`
	` <castItem>`
	`  <role>Phileros,</role>`

```
  <roleDesc>Prometheus' Sohn</roleDesc>
 </castItem>
<!-- ... -->
 <castItem>
  <role>Dämonen</role>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Helios</role>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Schmiede</role>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Hirten</role>
 </castItem>
<!-- ... -->
</castList>
```

Example taken from Goethe: Pandora.

Example

Probably not the best example...

```
<castList>
 <head>####:</head>
 <castItem>##### ######## ##########, #####, ### 50-## #
   #########, ##### ######## ########, ######### ########, #####
   # ######, ######### # ######## ###### ## ####.</castItem>
 <castItem>######## ######### (#######), ## ######## #############,
   ###### ######## ### 20-##, ##### #####, ## #####, ########
   ##### #########.</castItem>
 <castGroup>
  <castItem>######## ######### ########, ### 45-##, ######
     ########, #### #########, # ######## ########.</castItem>
  <castItem>### ######## ######, ### 60-##, #########
     ##########, #####, ###### ##########, # ######## ##### #
     ############, # ###### ########, ######## ##########, #
     ######## # ######## ##-#########, # ######## # ####,
     ######## ####.</castItem>
  <roleDesc>######## ###### ##########.</roleDesc>
 </castGroup>
 <castItem>#### ###### ###########, #####, #########
   #####.</castItem>
<!-- ... -->
</castList>
```

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

Schema Declaration

```
element castList
{
   ( tei_model.divTop | tei_model.global )*,
   ( tei_model.common, tei_model.global* )*,
   ( ( tei_castItem | tei_castGroup ), tei_model.global* )+,
   ( tei_model.common, tei_model.global* )*
}
```

4.1.13. <change>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	when — When was the change made. Should be an iso-conformant date-time **Derived from** att.datable.w3c **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso
Contained by	**header:** listChange revisionDesc
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
Note	The *who* attribute may be used to point to any other element, but will typically specify a <respStmt> or <person> element elsewhere in the header, identifying the person responsible for the change and their role in making it. It is recommended that changes be recorded with the most recent first. The *status* attribute may be used to indicate the status of a document following the change documented.
Example	<revisionDesc> <listChange> <change when="2017-01-06">(dlina) file conversion from source</change> <change when="2017-08-04">(ff) structural cleanup</change> <change when="2018-12-23">(ff) formalities</change> </listChange> </revisionDesc> <revisionDesc> with <change> elements of the play Scheerbart: Der alte Petrus.
Example	<revisionDesc> <listChange> <change when="2017-05-23">(ds) convert from source</change> <change when="2017-05-23">(ff) add metadata, insert configuration changes</change> <change when="2017-06-01">(zh) add dates, ids</change> <change when="2017-06-03">(gg) gender info</change> <change when="2017-12-03">(ff) formalities; delete duplicate of poem; work on IDs</change> <change when="2018-04-07">(zh) group tag</change> </listChange> </revisionDesc> Record of the changes in the file of the play ######### ######### ######: ##### ## ######### ######.
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element change { attribute when { text }?, tei_macro.specialPara }

4.1.14. <cit>

<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. [3.3.3. Quotation 4.3.1. Grouped Texts 9.3.5.1. Examples]	
Module	core — Schema
Member of	model.quoteLike

Contained by	**core:** author cit desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castList performance role roleDesc set **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** argument body div docAuthor epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit graphic lb note pb quote ref **figures:** figure
Note	In DraCor mostly used to mark citation in epigraphs, see examples.
Example	`<epigraph> <cit> <quote> <l>Wie ist mir eine Stimme doch erklungen</l> <l>Im tiefsten Innern,</l> <l>Und hat mit einem Male mir verschlungen</l> <l>All mein Erinnern.</l> </quote> <bibl>Adalbert von Chamisso</bibl> </cit> </epigraph>` A citation in the epigraph to the play Büchner: Leonce und Lena.
Example	`<epigraph> <cit> <quote> <lg> <l>Leporello. O statua gentilissima</l> <l>Del gran' Commendatore!..</l> <l>...Ah, Padrone!</l> </lg> </quote> </cit> <bibl>Don Giovanni.</bibl> </epigraph> <ab>Citation in the play <ref target="https://dracor.org/id/rus000021">######: ######## #####</ref> </ab>`
Example	`<div type="epigraph"> <head>[Motto]</head> <cit> <quote> <p>Introite, nam et heic Dii sunt!</p> </quote> <bibl>APUD GELLIUM</bibl> </cit> <pb n="206"/> </div>` Only one other example discovered using `//cit[not(parent::epigraph)]`, but this is due to encoding – it's actually kind of an epigraph in the play Lessing: Nathan der Weise
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 { ( tei_model.biblLike | tei_model.egLike | tei_model.entryPart | tei_model.global | tei_model.graphicLike | tei_model.ptrLike | tei_model.attributable | pc`

```
    | q
   )+
}
```

4.1.15. <classCode>

<classCode> (classification code) contains the classification code used for this text in some standard classification system. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]	
Module	header — Schema
Attributes	scheme — **Status** Required; **Legal values are:** **http://www.wikidata.org/entity/** Wikidata
Contained by	**header:** textClass
May contain	Character data only
Note	Classifiaction of the genre of the play is done by re-using Wikidata entites.
Example	`<textClass> <keywords> <term type="genreTitle">Tragedy</term> </keywords> <classCode scheme="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/">Q80930</classCode> </textClass>` Genre classification of the play Goethe: Egmont.
Example	`<classCode scheme="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/">Q40831</classCode>` The play Schnitzler: Komtesse Mizzi is classified as a "comedy".
Example	`<classCode scheme="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/">Q131084</classCode>` The "libretto" to the opera Wagner: Lohengrin.
Content model	`<content> <textNode/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element classCode { attribute scheme { "http://www.wikidata.org/entity/" }, text }`

4.1.16. <dateline>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.divWrapper model.pLike.front
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** back body div front
May contain	**core:** emph foreign graphic lb name note pb ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Example	`<dateline>Offenbach am Mayn, gedruckt bey Ulrich Weiß, 1765.</dateline>` Example taken from André: Der Comödienfeind.
Example	`<dateline>Am verhängnißvollen 24sten Februar.</dateline>`

	Example taken from Castelli: Der Schicksalsstrumpf.
Example	`<dateline>Geschrieben in der Ostermesse. 1781.</dateline>` Example taken from Schiller: Die Räuber
Example	`<dateline>##### ######## 1750 # ####### 1751</dateline>` Example taken from #########: ########

Content model	`<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	`element dateline`
	`{`
	`  ( text | tei_model.gLike | tei_model.phrase | tei_model.global | docDate )*`
	`}`

4.1.17. <desc>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.descLike model.labelLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph graphic head l lg note p quote ref stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** event listEvent listPerson listRelation relation **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign label name quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
Note	When used in a specification element such as `<elementSpec>`, TEI convention requires that this be expressed as a finite clause, begining with an active verb.

Example	`<listEvent>`
	` <event type="print" when="1745">`
	`  <desc/>`
	` </event>`
	` <event type="premiere" when="1745">`
	`  <desc/>`
	` </event>`
	`</listEvent>`
	Empty <desc> elements in the <standOff> container of the play Gellert: Die Betschwester. The dates of publication and the premiere are extracted from the *when* of the corresponding <event>. If there is no more information available the <desc> can be used as an empty element, but has to be included due to the default TEI content model of the parent element.

Example	`<listEvent>`
	` <event type="print" when="1919">`
	`  <desc>"Erscheinen konnte das Werk erst nach Aufhebung der`
	`  Zensur. Noch am 13. Dezember 1918 erschien der Epilog`
	`  als Sonderheft der Fackel, weitere Teile (mit jeweils`
	`  zwei Akten) folgten im April, August und`
	`  (wahrscheinlich) September 1919." (Wikipedia)</desc>`
	` </event>`
	` <event type="premiere" when="1964">`
	`  <desc>"1964: Wiener Festwochen im Theater an der Wien`
	`  (Regie: Leopold Lindtberg). Erste szenische Aufführung`
	`  mit 42 Szenen des Dramas, nach einer Bühnenfassung von`
	`  Heinrich Fischer." (Wikipedia)</desc>`

	<event> <event type="written" notBefore="1915" notAfter="1922"> <desc>"in den Jahren 1915–1922 entstanden" (Wikipedia)</desc> </event> </listEvent> Descriptions of events in the <standOff> container of the play Kraus: Die Letzten Tage der Menschheit.
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. <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>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.limitedContent"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element desc { tei_macro.limitedContent }

*4.1.18. *

** ** (text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1. Divisions of the Body]			
Module	textstructure — Schema		
Attributes	n	Number of act or scene	
		Status	Optional
		Datatype	teidata.text
		Note	Used to number acts/scenes??? Don't know if datatype is correct
	type	Classifies the segment	
		Status	Required
		Legal values are:	**act** Act, also "Aufzug", "Auftritt" **Dramatis_Personae** Dramatis personae **scene** Scene **subscene** Subscene **dedication** Dedication **preface** Preface **postface** Postface **prologue** Prologue **epilogue** Prologue

		interlude	Interlude, auch: Zwischenspiel
		entracte	Entracte
		overture	Ouverture
		location	Location change
		configuration	Change of character constellation, which is not marked as scene change
		part	Part
		appendix	Appendix
		tableau	Tableau, auch: Kartina
		dictionary	Dictionary
		variant	Variant
		frontDep	Front [Title, Author,...]
		recated-will-be remove-d on 2019-12-31	
		epigraph	Epigraph
		review	Review?
		set	Setting
		notes	Notes

		unten-	"unten" **Deprecated-will-be removed on 2020-12-31**
		oben-	"oben" **Deprecated-will-be removed on 2020-12-31**
		cholerisch	"cholerisch" **Deprecated-will-be removed on 2020-12-31**
		phlegmatisch	"phlegmatisch" **Deprecated-will-be removed on 2020-12-31**
		melancholisch	"melancholisch" **Deprecated-will-be removed on 2020-12-31**

	san- **guinis**~~s~~anguinisch" **ch Dep-** **re-** **cat-** **ed-** ***will-*** ***be r-*** ***e-*** ***move-*** ***d on 2020-12-31***
Member of	model.divLike
Contained by	**textstructure:** back body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument dateline div docAuthor epigraph signed trailer

Example	`<div type="scene">`
	` <head>Fünfte Szene</head>`
	` <sp who="#poniatowsky">`
	`  <speaker>PONIATOWSKY.</speaker>`
	`  <lg>`
	`   <l>Der alte Woiwode predigt gut,</l>`
	`   <l>Doch seine Weisheit kommt von seinen Haaren,</l>`
	`   <l>Ich lobe den, der aus der Kirche läuft.</l>`
	`  </lg>`
	` </sp>`
	`</div>`
	A short "scene" in the play Hebbel: Demetrius.

Example	`<div type="scene">`
	` <head>####### 13</head>`
	` <sp who="#zdravomyslov">`
	`  <speaker>#. ############.</speaker>`
	`  <p>### ### ######? ########## # ## ###, # ## # ### ##`
	`     ##########; ## ######## ## ####, ## #### #####`
	`     ########## ############. ## ########## ## ##########`
	`     ####### #### #######; #####, ###### #, ########## ######`
	`     ####### ######### #### ######.</p>`
	` </sp>`
	` <trailer>##### ########## ########.</trailer>`
	`</div>`
	The last "scene" of the fourth act of the play #######: #########.

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

Schema Declaration

```
element div
{
   attribute n { text }?,
   attribute type
   {
      "act"
    | "Dramatis_Personae"
    | "scene"
    | "subscene"
    | "dedication"
    | "preface"
    | "postface"
    | "prologue"
    | "epilogue"
    | "interlude"
    | "entracte"
    | "ouverture"
    | "location"
    | "configuration"
    | "part"
    | "appendix"
    | "tableau"
    | "dictionary"
    | "variant"
    | "front"
    | "epigraph"
    | "review"
    | "set"
    | "notes"
    | "unten"
    | "oben"
    | "cholerisch"
    | "phlegmatisch"
    | "melancholisch"
    | "sanguinisch"
   },
   (
      ( tei_model.divTop | tei_model.global )*,
      (
         (
            ( ( tei_model.divLike | tei_model.divGenLike ), tei_model.global* )+
          | (
               ( ( schemaSpec | tei_model.common ), tei_model.global* )+,
               (
                  ( tei_model.divLike | tei_model.divGenLike ),
                  tei_model.global*
               )*
            )
         ),
         ( tei_model.divBottom, tei_model.global* )*
      )?
   )
}
```

4.1.19. <docAuthor>

<**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). [4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Member of	model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** back body div front titlePage
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Note	Used inconsitently throughout the corpora. Needs to be revised!

Example	`<front>`
	` <docAuthor>Gotthold Ephraim Lessing</docAuthor>`
	` <docTitle>`
	`  <titlePart type="main">Emilia Galotti</titlePart>`
	`  <titlePart type="sub">Ein Trauerspiel in fünf`
	`  Aufzügen</titlePart>`
	`  <pb n="128"/>`
	` </docTitle>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</front>`
	Used in Lessing: Emilia Galotti

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

Schema Declaration	`element docAuthor { tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.20. <docTitle>

<**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 — Schema
Member of	model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Contained by	**textstructure:** back front titlePage
May contain	**core:** lb note pb **figures:** figure **textstructure:** titlePart

Example	`<front>`
	` <docTitle>`
	`  <titlePart type="main">Die beiden Billets.</titlePart>`
	`  <titlePart type="sub">Ein Lustspiel in einem Akt nach`
	`  Florian von Anton-Wall.</titlePart>`
	` </docTitle>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</front>`
	Example taken from Heyne: Die beiden Billets

Content model	`<content>`
	` <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  <sequence minOccurs="1"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded">`
	`  <elementRef key="titlePart"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  </sequence>`
	` </sequence>`

	`</content>`
Schema Declaration	`element docTitle { tei_model.global*, ( tei_titlePart, tei_model.global* )+ }`

4.1.21. <editor>

<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]	
Module	core — Schema
Member of	model.respLike
Contained by	**core:** bibl **header:** titleStmt
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname 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	`<bibl type="originalSource">`
	` <author>William Shakespeare</author>: <title level="a">Romeo und`
	`  Julia</title>. In: <title level="s">Sämtliche Werke in vier`
	`  Bänden</title>. Herausgegeben von <editor>Anselm`
	`  Schlösser</editor>. Band <biblScope unit="volume">4</biblScope>. <pubPlace>Berlin</pubPlace>:`
	`<publisher>Aufbau</publisher>`
	` <date>1975</date>, S. <biblScope unit="page" from="83" to="178">83–178</biblScope>.`
	`</bibl>`
	Example from GerShDraCor

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

Schema Declaration	`element editor { tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.22. <emph>

<emph> (emphasized) marks words or phrases which are stressed or emphasized for linguistic or rhetorical effect. [3.3.2.2. Emphatic Words and Phrases 3.3.2. Emphasis, Foreign Words, and Unusual Language]	
Module	core — Schema
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data

Example	`<sp who="#titus">`
	` <speaker>TITUS.</speaker>`
	` <p>Oh, der Anzug hat nur zu viel Gärtnerartiges, er is übersä't`
	`  mit Fleck, er is <emph>aufgegangen</emph> bei die Ellbögen`
	`  und an verschiedenen Orten; weil ich nie ein Paraplü trag',`
	`  wird er auch häufig <emph>begossen</emph>, und wie er noch`

	<pre> in der Blüte war, hab' ich ihn oft wie eine Pflanze <emph>versetzt</emph>. </sp></pre> Example taken from Nestroy: Der Talisman.

Content model	<pre><content>
	 <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
	</content></pre>

Schema Declaration	<pre>element emph { tei_macro.paraContent }</pre>

4.1.23. <epigraph>

<epigraph> (epigraph) contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, appearing at the start or end of a section or on a title page. [4.2.3. Arguments, Epigraphs, and Postscripts 4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions 4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Attributes	att.global (xml:id, n, xml:base, xml:space, @xml:lang)
Member of	model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** back body div front titlePage
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation

Example	<pre><epigraph>
	 Nichts gibt so sehr das Gefühl der Unendlichkeit als wie die
	  Dummheit.
	</epigraph></pre>
	Epigraph of Horvath: Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald

Example	<pre><epigraph xml:lang="lat">
	 <cit>
	  <quote>
	  <l>Flectere si nequeo superos, acheronta movebo.</l>
	  </quote>
	 </cit>
	</epigraph></pre>
	Example taken from Benkowitz: Die Jubelfeier der Hölle, oder Faust der jüngere.

Content model	<pre><content>
	 <alternate minOccurs="0"
	  maxOccurs="unbounded">
	  <classRef key="model.common"/>
	  <classRef key="model.global"/>
	 </alternate>
	</content></pre>

Schema Declaration	<pre>element epigraph
	{
	  tei_att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	  (tei_model.common | tei_model.global)*
	}</pre>

4.1.24. <event>

<event> (event) contains data relating to any kind of significant event associated with a person, place, or organization. [13.3.1. Basic Principles]		
Module	namesdates — Schema	
Attributes	when	supplies the value of the date
	Derived from	att.datable.w3c
	Status	Optional

	Datatype gYear **Note** use only year here notBefore supplies the value of the date **Derived from** att.datable.w3c **Status** Optional **Datatype** gYear **Note** use only year here notAfter supplies the value of the date **Derived from** att.datable.w3c **Status** Optional **Datatype** gYear **Note** use only year here type characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. **Derived from** att.typed **Status** Required **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **print** Date of impressum **premiere** Date of debut performance **written** Date of writing **Note** classifies date, select from the following values
Member of	model.eventLike
Contained by	**namesdates:** event listEvent person personGrp
May contain	**core:** bibl desc head label note p **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** event

Example	`<event type="written" when="1811">`
	`<desc>geschrieben wahrscheinlich im Winter 1811</desc>`
	`</event>`
	Example see Github Issue.

Example	`<event type="written" notBefore="1836"`
	`notAfter="1837">`
	`<label>1836–1837</label>`
	`</event>`
	Written date of the play Büchner: Woyzeck.

Content model	`<content>`
	`<sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`<elementRef key="idno" minOccurs="0"`
	`maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`<classRef key="model.headLike"`
	`minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`<alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`<classRef key="model.pLike"`
	`minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`<classRef key="model.labelLike"`
	`minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`</alternate>`
	`<alternate minOccurs="0"`

```
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>
   <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
   <elementRef key="linkGrp"/>
   <elementRef key="link"/>
   <elementRef key="idno"/>
   <elementRef key="ptr"/>
  </alternate>
  <elementRef key="event" minOccurs="0"
   maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element event
{
   attribute when { text }?,
   attribute notBefore { text }?,
   attribute notAfter { text }?,
   attribute type { "print" | "premiere" | "written" },
   (
      tei_idno*,
      tei_model.headLike*,
      ( tei_model.pLike+ | tei_model.labelLike+ ),
      (
         tei_model.noteLike
       | tei_model.biblLike
       | linkGrp
       | link
       | tei_idno
       | ptr
      )*,
      tei_event*
   )
}
```

4.1.25. <figure>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.global
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit editor emph foreign head l lg name note p publisher quote ref resp sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castGroup castItem castList performance role roleDesc set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName person personGrp surname **textstructure:** argument back body dateline div docAuthor docTitle epigraph front signed text titlePage titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc graphic head l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument dateline docAuthor epigraph signed trailer

Example	`<figure>`
	` <graphic url="http://images.zeno.org/Literatur/I/big/haup0031.jpg"/>`
	` <ab>Glumms große Kretschamstube.</ab>`
	`</figure>`
	A figure in Hauptmann: Ephraims Breite

Example	`<figure>`
	` <graphic url="https://textgridlab.org/1.0/tgcrud/rest/textgrid:x3gp.0/data"/>`
	`</figure>`
	An image in Wedekind: König Nicolo oder So ist das Leben

Content model	`<content>`
	` <alternate minOccurs="0"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded">`
	`  <classRef key="model.headLike"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.common"/>`
	`  <elementRef key="figDesc"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>`

```
  <classRef key="model.global"/>
  <classRef key="model.divBottom"/>
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element figure
{
   (
      tei_model.headLike
    | tei_model.common
    | figDesc
    | tei_model.graphicLike
    | tei_model.global
    | tei_model.divBottom
   )*
}
```

4.1.26. <fileDesc>

<fileDesc> (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 — Schema
Contained by	**header:** teiHeader
May contain	**header:** publicationStmt 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 type="main">Egmont</title>
<!-- ... -->
 </titleStmt>
 <publicationStmt>
  <publisher xml:id="dracor">DraCor</publisher>
<!-- ... -->
 </publicationStmt>
 <sourceDesc>
  <bibl type="digitalSource">
   <name>TextGrid Repository</name>
<!-- ... -->
   <bibl type="originalSource">
    <title>Goethes Werke.
<!-- ... -->
    </title>
   </bibl>
  </bibl>
 </sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
```

Example taken adapted from Goethe: Egmont.

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
{
   (
      tei_titleStmt,
      editionStmt?,
      extent?,
```

```
      tei_publicationStmt,
      seriesStmt*,
      notesStmt?
    ),
    tei_sourceDesc+
}
```

4.1.27. <foreign>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.global (xml:id, n, xml:base, xml:space, @xml:lang)
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
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	`<sp who="#baronesse_von_ehegestern">`
	` <speaker>B. v. Ehegestern</speaker>`
	` <stage>(für sich.)</stage>`
	` <p>`
	`  <foreign xml:lang="fre">Mais, mon Dieu, qu'elle`
	`  confidence!</foreign>`
	`  <stage>(laut:)</stage> Nun es kann nicht lange <foreign xml:lang="fre">Mystère</foreign> bleiben. <foreign xm`
	`  hat ihn abgegeben.</p>`
	`</sp>`
	Rambach: Die Kuhpocken

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

Schema Declaration	`element foreign { tei_att.global.attribute.xmllang, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.28. <forename>

<forename> (forename) contains a forename, given or baptismal name. [13.2.1. Personal Names]		
Module	namesdates — Schema	
Attributes	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:** **patronym** Patronym

Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data

Example	`<persName>`
	` <forename>Hermann</forename>`
	` <surname>Bahr</surname>`
	`</persName>`

Example	`<persName>`
	` <forename>Christian</forename>`
	` <forename>Fürchtegott</forename>`
	` <surname>Gellert</surname>`
	`</persName>`

Example	`<persName>`
	` <forename>#######</forename>`
	` <forename type="patronym">########</forename>`
	` <surname>##########</surname>`
	`</persName>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element forename { attribute type { "patronym" }?, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.29. <front>

<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. [4.6. Title Pages 4. Default Text Structure]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Contained by	**textstructure:** text
May contain	**core:** head lb note p pb **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **textstructure:** argument dateline div docAuthor docTitle epigraph signed titlePage titlePart trailer
Note	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	`<front>`
	` <div type="front">`
	`  <head>Johann Nestroy</head>`
	`  <head>Der Talisman</head>`
	`  <head>Posse mit Gesang in drei Aufzügen</head>`
	`  <pb n="244"/>`
	` </div>`
	` <div type="Dramatis_Personae">`
	`  <castList>`
	`  <head>Personen.</head>`
	`  <castItem>Titus Feuerfuchs, ein vazierender`
	`  Barbiergeselle.</castItem>`
	`  <castItem>Frau von Cypressenburg, Witwe.</castItem>`
	`  <castItem>Emma, ihre Tochter.</castItem>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`  </castList>`
	` </div>`
	` <set>`
	`  <p>Die Handlung spielt auf dem Gute der Frau von`
	`  Cypressenburg, nahe bei einer großen Stadt.</p>`
	` </set>`
	`</front>`

	The frontmatter of the play Nestroy: Der Talisman.
	`<div type="front">`
	` <head>Johann Nestroy</head>`
	` <head>Der Talisman</head>`
	` <head>Posse mit Gesang in drei Aufzügen</head>`
	` <pb n="244"/>`
	`</div>`
	will be deprecated though and replaced with <titlePage>.

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

Schema Declaration	`element front`
	`{`
	`  (`
	`  tei_model.frontPart`
	`  | tei_model.pLike`
	`  | tei_model.pLike.front`
	`  | tei_model.global`
	`  )*,`
	`  (`
	`  (`
	`  (`
	`  tei_model.div1Like,`
	`  ( tei_model.div1Like | tei_model.frontPart | tei_model.global )*`
	`  )`
	`  | (`
	`  tei_model.divLike,`
	`  ( tei_model.divLike | tei_model.frontPart | tei_model.global )*`
	`  )`
	`  ),`
	`  ( tei_model.divBottom, ( tei_model.divBottom | tei_model.global )* )?`
	`  )?`
	`}`

4.1.30. <genName>

<**genName**> (generational name component) contains a name component used to distinguish otherwise similar names on the basis of the relative ages or generations of the persons named. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	namesdates — Schema
Member of	model.persNamePart

Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data

Example	`<author>`
	` <persName type="nobility">`
	`  <forename>#########</forename>`
	`  <genName>II</genName>`
	` </persName>`
	` <persName>`
	`  <forename>#####</forename>`
	`  <forename>#######</forename>`
	`  <forename>#########</forename>`
	`  <surname>#######-##########</surname>`
	` </persName>`
	` <persName xml:lang="eng">`
	`  <forename>Catherine</forename>`
	`  <genName>II</genName>`
	` </persName>`
	` <idno type="wikidata">Q36450</idno>`
	`</author>`
	Encoding of the name of the author "Catherine II" of the play ############ ##### ########## # ############.

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

Schema Declaration	`element genName { tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.31. <graphic>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.resourced (@url)
Member of	model.graphicLike model.titlepagePart
Contained by	**core:** author cit editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePage titlePart trailer
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	`<figure>`
	` <graphic url="http://images.zeno.org/Literatur/I/big/haup0031.jpg"/>`
	` <ab>Glumms große Kretschamstube.</ab>`
	`</figure>`
	A figure in Hauptmann: Ephraims Breite

Content model	`<content>`
	` <classRef key="model.descLike"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element graphic { tei_att.resourced.attributes, tei_model.descLike* }`

4.1.32. <head>

<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	core — Schema
Member of	model.headLike model.pLike.front
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castGroup castList performance set spGrp **figures:** figure **namesdates:** event listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument back body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname 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 `<div1>` is the title of that chapter or section.

Example	`<div type="act">`
	` <head>Erster Aufzug</head>`
	` <stage>Die Bühne stellt einen Dorfplatz vor. In der Mitte gegen`
	`  den Hintergrund ein Brunnen, links eine Gartenmauer mit`
	`  einer kleinen, offenstehenden Tür, welche in den`
	`  Herrschaftsgarten führt.</stage>`
	` <div type="scene">`
	`  <head>Erster Auftritt</head>`
	`  <stage>Bauernmädchen, darunter Hannerl, treten während dem`
	`  Ritornell des folgenden Chores aus dem Hintergrunde`
	`  links auf.</stage>`
	`  <stage>Chor.</stage>`
	` </div>`
	`</div>`
	Headings of an act and a scene in Nestroy: Der Talisman.

Example	`<argument>`
	` <head>Inhalt des trauer-spiels.</head>`
	` <p>Michael Balbus, käyser Leonis Armenii oberster feldhauptmann,`
	`  nach dem er zu unterschiedenen mahlen wegen seiner untreu`
	`  und verleumbdungen angeklaget, verschweret sich wider den`
	`  käyser, welcher ihn durch Exabolium, seinen geheimesten`
	`  rath, offt von seiner leichtfertigkeit abzustehen`
	`  ermahnet.`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	` </p>`
	`</argument>`
	Gryphius: Leo Armenius oder Fürsten-Mord

Example	`<castList>`
	` <head>In stummen Rollen</head>`
	` <castGroup>`
	`  <castItem>Kardinal Dupin, Erzbischof von Paris</castItem>`
	`  <castItem>Minister</castItem>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	` </castGroup>`
	`</castList>`

Content model	`<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 head
{
   (
      text
    | tei_lg
    | tei_model.gLike
    | tei_model.phrase
    | tei_model.inter
    | tei_model.lLike
    | tei_model.global
   )*
}
```

4.1.33. <idno>

<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 — Schema

Attributes

type — Classifies the identifier

Derived from	att.typed
Status	Required
Datatype	teidata.enumerated
Legal values are:	**URL** URL
	wiki-da-ta wikidata
	pnd GND

Member of

model.nameLike model.personPart model.publicationStmtPart.detail

Contained by

core: author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title
drama: actor castItem role roleDesc
header: change idno publicationStmt
namesdates: event forename genName nameLink persName person personGrp surname
textstructure: dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer

May contain

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

```
<author>
 <persName>
  <forename>Ferdinand</forename>
  <surname>Raimund</surname>
 </persName>
 <idno type="wikidata">Q45025</idno>
 <idno type="pnd">118597914</idno>
</author>
```

Identifiers of the author of the play Raimund: Die gefesselte Phantasie

Example

```
<publicationStmt>
 <publisher xml:id="dracor">DraCor</publisher>
```

	<idno type="URL">https://dracor.org</idno> <availability> <licence> <ab>CC0 1.0</ab> <ref target="https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/">Licence</ref> </licence> </availability> </publicationStmt> Provide an identifier for DraCor (use the URL)
Example	<bibl type="digitalSource"> <name>TextGrid Repository</name> <idno type="URL">http://www.textgridrep.org/textgrid:t97f.0</idno> <!-- ... --> </bibl> URL as an identifier of the digital source of the play Raimund: Die gefesselte Phantasie
Example	<sourceDesc> <bibl type="digitalSource"> <name>########## ####### ####### (lib.ru)</name> <idno type="URL">http://az.lib.ru/p/plawilxshikow_p_a/text_0040.shtml</idno> <availability status="free"> In the public domain. </availability> <bibl type="originalSource"> <title>####### ########### XVIII ####. – #.: ##########, 1986. – #. 445–460.</title> </bibl> </bibl> </sourceDesc> ############: #####, ########## ######
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <elementRef key="idno"/> </alternate> </content>

Schema Declaration	element idno
	{
	attribute type { "URL" | "wikidata" | "pnd" },
	(text | tei_model.gLike | tei_idno)*
	}

4.1.34. <keywords>

<keywords> (keywords) contains a list of keywords or phrases identifying the topic or nature of a text. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]	
Module	header — Schema
Contained by	**header:** textClass
May contain	**core:** term
Note	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	<keywords> <term type="genreTitle">Tragedy</term> </keywords> Keywords used to classify genre of the play Laube: Struensee.
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <elementRef key="term" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <elementRef key="list"/> </alternate> </content>
Schema Declaration	element keywords { tei_term+ | list }

4.1.35. <l>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	rend — (rendition) indicates how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text. **Derived from:** att.global.rendition **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace **Legal values are:** **in-dent** 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. **Derived from:** att.fragmentable **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
Member of	model.lLike
Contained by	**core:** emph head lg note p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic label lb name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data

Example	`<sp who="#chor_2-23">`
	`<speaker>CHOR.</speaker>`
	`<lg>`

```
  <l>'s ist nirgends so wie in dem Haus amüsant,</l>
  <l>Denn hier sind die Karten und Würfel verbannt,</l>
  <l>Bei Frau Von Cypressenburg in Soiree,</l>
  <l>Da huldigt den Musen man nur und dem Tee.</l>
 </lg>
 <stage>Während dem Chor haben Bediente einen großen gedeckten
   Teetisch gebracht und die Stühle gesetzt.</stage>
</sp>
```

Nestroy: Der Talisman

Example

```
<sp who="#TretijMistik">
 <speaker>###### ######</speaker>
 <l part="F">######## #######.</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#Pero">
 <speaker>#####</speaker>
 <l>#, ###### ####, ###### ####!</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#PervyjMistik">
 <speaker>###### ######</speaker>
 <l part="I">## #####?</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#VtorojMistik">
 <speaker>###### ######</speaker>
 <l part="M"># ###.</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#TretijMistik">
 <speaker>###### ######</speaker>
 <l part="F">## ###### ########:</l>
 <l>## ##### ### ##### ##### ####.</l>
</sp>
```

####: ########## to illustrate usage of *part*; would need the source as well.

Example

```
<sp who="#rusalki">
 <speaker>#######</speaker>
 <lg>
  <l rend="indent">####### ######</l>
  <l rend="indent"># ######### ###</l>
  <l rend="indent">## ##### #########,</l>
  <l rend="indent">### ##### ####.</l>
  <l>#### ### ##### ######</l>
  <l>### ###### ########,</l>
  <l>#### ####### #######</l>
  <l>#### ###### #########,</l>
  <l>######### #### ###### #####,</l>
  <l>###### ####### ##########,</l>
  <l># #######, ####### #####</l>
  <l># ### ###### # ########.</l>
 </lg>
</sp>
```

Indented lines in the play ######: #######.

Schematron

<sch:report test="ancestor::tei:l[not(.//tei:note//tei:l[. = current()])]"> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain lines or lg elements. </sch:report>

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element l
{
   attribute rend { list { "indent"+ } }?,
   attribute part { "Y" | "N" | "I" | "M" | "F" }?,
   (
      text
    | tei_model.gLike
    | tei_model.phrase
    | tei_model.inter
    | tei_model.global
   )*
}
```

4.1.36. <label>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.labelLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l lg note p quote ref stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** event **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	Character data only
Note	In DraCor <label> is used exclusively to attach a non-iso date/date string to an event.
Example	`<event type="written" notBefore="1647" notAfter="1650"> <label>1647–1650</label> </event>` Encoding of the written date of Gryphius: Horribilicribrifax Teutsch.
Content model	`<content> <textNode/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element label { text }`

4.1.37. <lb>

<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]	
Module	core — Schema
Member of	model.milestoneLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit editor emph foreign head l lg name note p publisher quote ref resp sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castGroup castItem castList performance role roleDesc set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName person personGrp surname **textstructure:** argument back body dateline div docAuthor docTitle epigraph front signed text titlePage titlePart trailer
May contain	Empty element
Note	Rarely used. Consider dropping it altogether?
Example	`<div type="dedication"> <head>[Widmung]</head> <p>Ihrer Königlichen Hoheit<lb/> der Prinzessin<lb/> Amalie Marie Anne<lb/> Gemahlin des Prinzen Wilhelm von Preußen<lb/> Bruders Sr. Majestät des Königs <lb/>geborne Prinzessin von Hessen-Homburg.</p> </div>`
Content model	`<content> <empty/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element lb { empty }`

4.1.38. <lg>

<lg> (line group) contains one or more verse lines functioning as a formal unit, e.g. a stanza, refrain, verse paragraph, etc. [3.13.1. Core Tags for Verse 3.13. Passages of Verse or Drama 7.2.5. Speech Contents]	
Module	core — Schema
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)

Member of	model.divPart model.paraPart
Contained by	**core:** emph head lg note p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** desc head l label lb lg note pb stage **figures:** figure **textstructure:** argument dateline docAuthor epigraph signed trailer
Note	contains verse lines or nested line groups only, possibly prefixed by a heading.
Example	<sp who="#flora #salome"> <speaker>FLORA, SALOME.</speaker> <lg> <l>'s laßt sich drüber nix sag'n</l> <l>Mit ein'm orndlichen Mag'n.</l> <pb n="312"/> </lg> </sp> Grouping of lines in Nestroy: Der Talisman.
Schematron	<sch:assert test="count(descendant::tei:lg|descendant::tei:l|descendant::tei:gap) > 0">An lg element must contain at least one child l, lg, or gap element.</sch:assert>
Schematron	<sch:report test="ancestor::tei:l[not(.//tei:note//tei:lg[. = current()])]"> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain line groups. </sch:report>
Content model	<content> <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"/> <elementRef key="lg"/> </alternate> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.lLike"/> <classRef key="model.stageLike"/> <classRef key="model.labelLike"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> <elementRef key="lg"/> </alternate> <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.divBottom"/> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> </sequence> </content>
Schema Declaration	element lg { tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select, tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, ((tei_model.divTop | tei_model.global)*, (tei_model.lLike | tei_model.stageLike | tei_model.labelLike | tei_lg), (tei_model.lLike | tei_model.stageLike | tei_model.labelLike | tei_model.global | tei_lg)*,

```
      ( tei_model.divBottom, tei_model.global* )*
   )
}
```

4.1.39. <licence>

<licence> contains information about a licence or other legal agreement applicable to the text. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]	
Module	header — Schema
Member of	model.availabilityPart
Contained by	**header:** availability
May contain	**core:** ref **linking:** ab

Example	`<publicationStmt>`
	` <publisher xml:id="dracor">DraCor</publisher>`
	` <idno type="URL">https://dracor.org</idno>`
	` <availability>`
	`  <licence>`
	`  <ab>CC0 1.0</ab>`
	`  <ref target="https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/">Licence</ref>`
	`  </licence>`
	` </availability>`
	`</publicationStmt>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`<sourceDesc>`
	` <bibl type="digitalSource">`
	`  <name>TextGrid Repository</name>`
	`  <idno type="URL">http://www.textgridrep.org/textgrid:npsg.0</idno>`
	`  <availability>`
	`  <licence>`
	`  <ab>CC-BY-3.0</ab>`
	`  <ref target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/legalcode">Lizenzvertrag</ref>`
	`  </licence>`
	`  </availability>`
	`  <bibl type="originalSource">`
	`  <title>Franz Grillparzer: Sämtliche Werke. Ausgewählte`
	`  Briefe, Gespräche, Berichte. Herausgegeben von Peter`
	`  Frank und Karl Pörnbacher, München: Hanser,`
	`  [1960–1965].</title>`
	` </bibl>`
	` </bibl>`
	`</sourceDesc>`
	The text of the play Grillparzer: Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen is in the public domain and thus licensed under a CC0 licence, as is the encoding by DraCor. The digital source is also contained in Textgrid and was licensed under a CC BY 3.0 licence.

Example	`<licence>`
	` <ab>CC-BY-3.0</ab>`
	` <ref target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/legalcode">Lizenzvertrag</ref>`
	`</licence>`
	The digital source of the play Goethe: Torquato Tasso distributed by Textgrid is licensed under a CC-BY 3.0 licence.

Example	`<licence>`
	` <ab>CC BY-NC 3.0</ab>`
	` <ref target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/de/">Lizenzvertrag</ref>`
	`</licence>`
	The digital source of the play Kotzebue: Der Schutzgeist distributed by the DTA is licensed under a CC-BY-NC 3.0 licence.

Example	`<licence>`
	` <ab>CC BY-SA 3.0</ab>`
	` <ref target="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.ru">Licence</ref>`
	`</licence>`
	The digital source of the play Pushkin: Boris Godunov is licensed by Wikisource under a CC BY-SA 3.0 license.

Content model	`<content>`
	` <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"`
	`  preserveOrder="true">`
	`  <elementRef key="ab" minOccurs="1"`
	`  maxOccurs="1"/>`
	`  <elementRef key="ref" minOccurs="1"`
	`  maxOccurs="1"/>`
	` </sequence>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element licence { tei_ab, tei_ref }`

4.1.40. <listChange>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.standOffPart
Contained by	**header:** revisionDesc **linking:** standOff
May contain	**header:** change
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	`<revisionDesc>`
	` <listChange>`
	`  <change when="2017-01-06">(dlina) file conversion from`
	`  source</change>`
	`  <change when="2017-08-04">(ff) structural cleanup</change>`
	`  <change when="2018-09-25">(ff) formalities, IDs</change>`
	` </listChange>`
	`</revisionDesc>`
	List of changes in the <revisionDesc> of the play Engel: Eid und Pflicht.

Content model	`<content>`
	` <elementRef key="change" minOccurs="1"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element listChange { tei_change+ }`

4.1.41. <listEvent>

<listEvent> (list of events) contains a list of descriptions, each of which provides information about an identifiable event. [13.3.1. Basic Principles]	
Module	namesdates — Schema
Member of	model.eventLike model.listLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l note p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change sourceDesc **linking:** standOff **namesdates:** listEvent person personGrp **textstructure:** argument back body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** desc head **namesdates:** event listEvent listRelation relation

Example	`<listEvent>`
	` <event type="print" when="1813">`
	`  <desc/>`
	` </event>`
	` <event type="premiere" when="1811">`
	`  <desc/>`
	` </event>`
	` <event type="written" when="1811">`
	`  <desc>geschrieben wahrscheinlich im Winter 1811</desc>`
	` </event>`
	`</listEvent>`

Content model	`<content>`
	` <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <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">
   <classRef key="model.eventLike"
    minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
   <alternate minOccurs="0"
    maxOccurs="unbounded">
    <elementRef key="relation"
     minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
    <elementRef key="listRelation"
     minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
   </alternate>
  </sequence>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element listEvent
{
   tei_model.headLike*,
   tei_desc*,
   ( tei_relation | tei_listRelation )*,
   ( tei_model.eventLike+, ( tei_relation | tei_listRelation )* )+
}
```

4.1.42. <listPerson>

<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 — Schema
Member of	model.listLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l note p quote ref sp stage title **corpus:** particDesc **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change sourceDesc **linking:** standOff **namesdates:** listPerson **textstructure:** argument back body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** desc head **namesdates:** listPerson listRelation person personGrp relation
Note	//Explain why <listPerson> in addition to <castList>. Use the same drama as example; probably an example, where speaker is not in castList
Example	<profileDesc> <particDesc> <listPerson> <person xml:id="michl" sex="MALE"> <persName>Michl</persName> </person> <person xml:id="loisl" sex="MALE"> <persName>Loisl</persName> </person> <person xml:id="veit" sex="MALE"> <persName>Veit</persName> </person> <person xml:id="martin" sex="MALE"> <persName>Martin</persName> </person> <personGrp xml:id="die_bursche" sex="MALE"> <name>Die Bursche</name> <name type="variant">Alle Bursche</name> </personGrp> <!-- ... --> </listPerson> </particDesc> </profileDesc> Characters listed in the <particDesc> of the play Anzengruber: Die Kreuzelschreiber.

Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <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>

Schema Declaration	element listPerson
	{
	tei_model.headLike*,
	tei_desc*,
	(tei_relation | tei_listRelation)*,
	(
	(tei_model.personLike | tei_listPerson)+,
	(tei_relation | tei_listRelation)*
	)+
	}

4.1.43. <listRelation>

<listRelation> provides information about relationships identified amongst people, places, and organizations, either informally as prose or as formally expressed relation links. [13.3.2.3. Personal Relationships]	
Module	namesdates — Schema
Attributes	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:** **personal**
Member of	model.biblPart model.listLike
Contained by	**core:** bibl desc emph head l note p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change sourceDesc **linking:** standOff **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument back body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** desc head p **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listRelation relation

Note	May contain a prose description organized as paragraphs, or a sequence of <relation> elements.
Example	<listRelation> <relation active="https://dracor.org/entity/ger000171" passive="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q42187688" name="wikidata"/> </listRelation> Connect a DraCor play to Wikidata (Work).
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.headLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.pLike"/> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <elementRef key="relation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <elementRef key="listRelation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> </alternate> </alternate> </sequence> </content>

Schema Declaration	element listRelation
	{
	attribute type { "personal" }?,
	(
	tei_model.headLike*,
	tei_desc*,
	(tei_model.pLike | (tei_relation | tei_listRelation)+)
	)
	}

4.1.44. <name>

<name> (name, proper noun) contains a proper noun or noun phrase. [3.6.1. Referring Strings]	
Module	core — Schema
Attributes	type — **Status** Optional **Legal values are:** **variant** Variant of a name
Member of	model.nameLike.agent model.personPart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp respStmt speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName person personGrp surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Note	Think about, why there is a need for <persName> and <name>.
Example	Use <name> if encoding a group of characters with <personGrp>. *type* can be used, if more variants are present: <personGrp xml:id="die_bursche" sex="MALE"> <name>Die Bursche</name> <name type="variant">Alle Bursche</name> </personGrp> Encoding of the name of a group of characters in the play Anzengruber: Die Kreuzelschreiber.

Example	`<bibl type="digitalSource">`
	` <name>Google Books</name>`
	` <idno type="URL">https://books.google.com/books?id=q1PDO0ko1mcC&amp;pg=PA51</idno>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</bibl>`
	Encoding of the name of the digital source of the play Solbrig: Die Dorfschule.

Example	`<person xml:id="fausts_vater" sex="MALE">`
	` <persName>Fausts Vater</persName>`
	` <name type="variant">Vater</name>`
	`</person>`
	This might be unintentional/an error in Voss: Faust. Element <name> should not appear in a <person>.

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

Schema Declaration	`element name { attribute type { "variant" }?, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.45. <nameLink>

<nameLink> (name link) contains a connecting phrase or link used within a name but not regarded as part of it, such as *van der* or *of*. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	namesdates — Schema
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data

Example	`<persName>`
	` <forename>Frederick</forename>`
	` <nameLink>van der</nameLink>`
	` <surname>Tronck</surname>`
	`</persName>`

Example	`<persName>`
	` <forename>Alfred</forename>`
	` <nameLink>de</nameLink>`
	` <surname>Musset</surname>`
	`</persName>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element nameLink { tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.46. <note>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.placement (@place) att.anchoring (targetEnd, @anchored)
Member of	model.annotationLike model.noteLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit editor emph foreign head l lg name note p publisher quote ref resp re-spStmt sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castGroup castItem castList performance role roleDesc set spGrp

	figures: figure **header:** change **linking:** standOff **namesdates:** event forename genName nameLink persName person personGrp surname **textstructure:** argument back body dateline div docAuthor docTitle epigraph front signed text titlePage titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
Example	`<stage>Hinter der Szene lautes Schreien und Rufen; Gäste, Herren, und Damen kommen lebhaft miteinander sprechend auf die <pb n="62"/> Bühne, indem sie sich ängstlich umblicken, ihnen Bernhardy mit zwei jungen Leoparden,<note place="foot">Ausgestopften natürlich.</note> die er, in jeder einen, im Genick hält.</stage>` A footnote in a stage direction in the play Carl Laufs u. Wilhelm Jacoby: Pension Schöller.
Example	`<sp who="#thomas"> <speaker>THOMAS.</speaker> <p> <!-- ... -->Na<note place="foot">Na = nein.</note>! Gelten S'! – Kommen S', Frau Schwägerin!</p> <stage>Während er Herminen den Arm reicht, fällt der Zwischenvorhang.</stage> </sp>` A note in Ludwig Anzengruber: Heimg'funden that is rendered as a footnote in the source.
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element note { tei_att.placement.attributes, tei_att.anchoring.attribute.anchored, tei_macro.specialPara }`

4.1.47. <p>

<p> (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose. [3.1. Paragraphs 7.2.5. Speech Contents]	
Module	core — Schema
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Member of	model.pLike
Contained by	**core:** note quote sp stage **corpus:** particDesc **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** availability change publicationStmt sourceDesc **namesdates:** event listRelation person personGrp **textstructure:** argument back body div epigraph front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data

Example	<sp who="#flora"> <speaker>FLORA.</speaker> Schad', daß du mit deiner Langsamkeit kein Stellwag'n worden bist. </sp> <sp who="#plutzerkern"> <speaker>PLUTZERKERN.</speaker> Dazu fehlet mir die Pfiffigkeit. Ein Stellwagen is das pfiffigste Wesen auf der Welt, weil er ohne Unterschied des Standes jeden Menschen aufsitzen laßt. </sp>
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>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element p
	{
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
	 tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	 tei_macro.paraContent
	}

4.1.48. <particDesc>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Member of	model.profileDescPart
Contained by	**header:** profileDesc
May contain	**core:** p **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listPerson person personGrp
Note	Explain, why we need <particDesc> and <castList>
Example	<profileDesc> <particDesc> <listPerson> <person xml:id="michl" sex="MALE"> <persName>Michl</persName> </person> <person xml:id="loisl" sex="MALE"> <persName>Loisl</persName> </person> <person xml:id="veit" sex="MALE"> <persName>Veit</persName> </person> <person xml:id="martin" sex="MALE"> <persName>Martin</persName> </person> <personGrp xml:id="die_bursche" sex="MALE"> <name>Die Bursche</name> <name type="variant">Alle Bursche</name>

```
   </personGrp>
   <person xml:id="steinklopferhanns"
    sex="MALE">
    <persName>Steinklopferhanns</persName>
   </person>
   <person xml:id="sepp" sex="MALE">
    <persName>Sepp</persName>
   </person>
   <person xml:id="marthe" sex="FEMALE">
    <persName>Marthe</persName>
   </person>
   <person xml:id="anton" sex="MALE">
    <persName>Anton</persName>
   </person>
   <person xml:id="liesel" sex="FEMALE">
    <persName>Liesel</persName>
   </person>
  </listPerson>
 </particDesc>
</profileDesc>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1"
   maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <alternate minOccurs="1"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <classRef key="model.personLike"/>
   <elementRef key="listPerson"/>
   <elementRef key="listOrg"/>
  </alternate>
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element particDesc
{
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
   tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   ( tei_model.pLike+ | ( tei_model.personLike | tei_listPerson | listOrg )+ )
}
```

4.1.49. <pb>

<pb> (page beginning) marks the beginning of a new page in a paginated document. [3.11.3. Milestone Elements]	
Module	core — Schema
Attributes	att.global (xml:id, xml:lang, xml:base, xml:space, @n) att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Member of	model.milestoneLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit editor emph foreign head l lg name note p publisher quote ref resp sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castGroup castItem castList performance role roleDesc set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName person personGrp surname **textstructure:** argument back body dateline div docAuthor docTitle epigraph front signed text titlePage titlePart trailer
May contain	Empty element
Note	A <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 <pb> element itself. The *type* attribute may be used to characterize the page break in any respect. The more specialized attributes *break*, *ed*, or *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	`<sp who="#anton">`

```
 <speaker>ANTON</speaker>
 <stage>
  <hi>steht gleichfalls auf.</hi>
 </stage>
 <p>Vor einer Stund habn s' 'n tot ausn Wildbach zogn. Weißt ja,
   er hat gestern noch nach Grundldorf wolln; nachm Ort schon
   zu, bei der Wegbeug, wo 's Ufer so hoch ansteigt und schroff
   gegen 's Wasser abfallt, dort habn s' 'n gfunden.
 <hi>Gewichtig.</hi> Du warst dabei, du mußt's wissen.
   Steinklopfer, wie der alte Mon gestern gredt hat, ich hab
   mer's nur verzähln lassen. – Er hat nit viel gtrunken und is
   noch rüstig ausgschritten, und a Nacht <pb n="54"/> war
   auch, so klar, daß man jed Blattel auf die Bäum hätt zähln
   können – fehltreten is er nit! Er wird halt 'n Steig
   zwischen die Büsch fortgangen sein – und wer weiß, wie ihm
   dabei ums Herz war –, bis er auf einmal dort in die Lichtung
   treten is, dort steht mer eh knapp am Rand – unten rauscht
   's Wasser, und gradüber am entern Ufer liegt unser Dörfel
   und nah, mir meint, mer könnt's greifen, 's letzte Häusel
   davon, 'm Brenninger seins. Dort hat er halt 'm Weg a End
   gmacht!</p>
</sp>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element pb
{
   tei_att.global.attribute.n,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
   tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   empty
}
```

4.1.50. <performance>

<**performance**> (performance) contains a section of front or back matter describing how a dramatic piece is to be performed in general or how it was performed on some specific occasion. [7.1.3. Records of Performances 7.1. Front and Back Matter]

Module	drama — Schema
Member of	model.frontPart.drama
Contained by	**textstructure:** back front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** argument dateline docAuthor epigraph signed trailer
Note	contains paragraphs and an optional cast list only.

Example

```
<performance>
 <p>
  <rs type="place">Gateway Theatre, Edinburgh</rs>, <date>6 September 1948</date>
  <castList>
   <castItem>
    <role>Anath Bithiah</role>
    <actor>Athene Seyler</actor>
   </castItem>
   <castItem>
    <role>Shendi</role>
    <actor>Robert Rietty</actor>
   </castItem>
  </castList>
 </p>
 <p>Directed by <name>E. Martin Browne</name>
 </p>
</performance>
```

Example

```
<performance>
 <p>Cast of the original production at the <rs type="place">Savoy Theatre, London,</rs> on
```

```
 <date>September 24, 1907</date>
  <castList>
   <castItem>Colonel Hope : Mr A.E.George</castItem>
  </castList>
 </p>
</performance>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element performance
{
   ( tei_model.divTop | tei_model.global )*,
   ( tei_model.common, tei_model.global* )+,
   ( tei_model.divBottom, tei_model.global* )*
}
```

4.1.51. <persName>

<persName> (personal name) contains a proper noun or proper-noun phrase referring to a person, possibly including one or more of the person's forenames, surnames, honorifics, added names, etc. [13.2.1. Personal Names]

Module	namesdates — Schema
Attributes	att.global (n, xml:base, xml:space, @xml:id, @xml:lang) att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana) type — **Status** Optional **Legal values are:** **variant** Variant of a name; **pen** Pen name; **nobility** Noble name; **pseudo** Pseudonym
Member of	model.nameLike.agent model.persStateLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp respStmt speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName person personGrp surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data

Note	Think about, why there is a need for <persName> and <name>.

Example	Use <name> if encoding a group of characters with <personGrp>. *type* can be used, if more variants are present:
	`<listPerson>`
	` <person xml:id="Vorotynskij" sex="MALE">`
	`  <persName>###########</persName>`
	`  <persName xml:lang="de">Vorotynskij</persName>`
	` </person>`
	` <person xml:id="Shujskij" sex="MALE">`
	`  <persName>#######</persName>`
	`  <persName xml:lang="de">Šujskij</persName>`
	` </person>`
	` <person xml:id="OdinIzNaroda_1" sex="MALE">`
	`  <persName>#### (####### #######)</persName>`
	`  <persName xml:lang="de">Einer (Roter Platz)</persName>`
	` </person>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</listPerson>`

Example	`<personGrp xml:id="verschworene" sex="MALE">`
	` <name>Verschworene</name>`
	` <persName type="variant">Alle</persName>`
	` <persName type="variant">Einige Verschworene</persName>`
	`</personGrp>`
	Wrong usage of <persName> in a <personGrp> in the play Schiller: Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua.

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

Schema Declaration	`element persName`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  tei_att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,`
	`  tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,`
	`  tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  attribute type { "variant" | "pen" | "nobility" | "pseudo" }?,`
	`  tei_macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

4.1.52. <person>

<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. [13.3.2. The Person Element 15.2.2. The Participant Description]			
Module	namesdates — Schema		
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)		
	xml:id	(identifier) provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the attribute.	
		Derived from	att.global
		Status	Required
		Datatype	ID
	sex	**Status**	Recommended
		Legal values are:	**FEMALE** **MALE** **UNKNOWN**

	gender	specifies the gender of the person.	
		Status	Optional
		Datatype	1–# occurrences of teidata.gender separated by white-space
		Note	Values for this attribute may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.
Member of	model.personLike		
Contained by	**corpus:** particDesc **namesdates:** listPerson		
May contain	**core:** bibl lb name note p pb **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** event listEvent persName		
Note	May contain either a prose description organized as paragraphs, or a sequence of more specific demographic elements drawn from the model.personPart class.		
Example	<person xml:id="sepp" sex="MALE"> <persName>Sepp</persName> </person> <person xml:id="marthe" sex="FEMALE"> <persName>Marthe</persName> </person> <person xml:id="anton" sex="MALE"> <persName>Anton</persName> </person> <person xml:id="liesel" sex="FEMALE"> <persName>Liesel</persName> </person>		
Content model	<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	element person
	{
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
	 tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
	 tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	 attribute xml:id { text },
	 attribute sex { "FEMALE" | "MALE" | "UNKNOWN" }?,
	 attribute gender { list { + } }?,
	 (tei_model.pLike+ | (tei_model.personPart | tei_model.global | ptr)*)
	}		

4.1.53. <personGrp>

<personGrp> (personal group) describes a group of individuals treated as a single person for analytic purposes. [15.2.2. The Participant Description]			
Module	namesdates — Schema		
Attributes	xml:id	(identifier) provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the attribute.	
		Derived from	att.global

	Status Optional **Datatype** ID sex specifies the sex of the participant group. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.sex separated by whitespace **Legal values are:** **FEMALE** **MALE** **UNKNOWN** **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 participant group. **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.
Member of	model.personLike
Contained by	**corpus:** particDesc **namesdates:** listPerson
May contain	**core:** bibl lb name note p pb **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** event listEvent persName
Note	May contain a prose description organized as paragraphs, or any sequence of demographic elements in any combination. The global *xml:id* attribute should be used to identify each speaking participant in a spoken text if the *who* attribute is specified on individual utterances.
Example	`<personGrp xml:id="pg1" role="audience" sex="mixed" size="approx 50"/>`
Content model	`<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"/> </alternate> </alternate> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element personGrp { attribute xml:id { text }?, attribute sex { list { ( "FEMALE" | "MALE" | "UNKNOWN" )+ } }?, attribute gender { list { + } }?, ( tei_model.pLike+ | ( tei_model.personPart | tei_model.global )* ) }`

4.1.54. <profileDesc>

<**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 — Schema

Member of	model.teiHeaderPart
Contained by	**header:** teiHeader
May contain	**corpus:** particDesc **header:** textClass
Note	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	<profileDesc> <langUsage> <language ident="fr">French</language> </langUsage> <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> <settingDesc> <setting> <name>Paris, France</name> <time>Late 19th century</time> </setting> </settingDesc> </profileDesc>
Content model	<content> <classRef key="model.profileDescPart" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element profileDesc { tei_model.profileDescPart* }

4.1.55. <publicationStmt>

<publicationStmt> (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 — Schema
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** p publisher ref **header:** availability idno **linking:** ab
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	<publicationStmt> <publisher>C. Muquardt </publisher> <pubPlace>Bruxelles & Leipzig</pubPlace> <date when="1846"/> </publicationStmt>
Example	<publicationStmt> <publisher>Chadwyck Healey</publisher> <pubPlace>Cambridge</pubPlace> <availability> Available under licence only </availability> <date when="1992">1992</date> </publicationStmt>
Example	<publicationStmt> <publisher>Zea Books</publisher> <pubPlace>Lincoln, NE</pubPlace> <date>2017</date> <availability> This is an open access work licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license. </availability>

	<ptr target="http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/zeabook/55"/> </publicationStmt>
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <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
	{
	(
	tei_model.publicationStmtPart.agency,
	tei_model.publicationStmtPart.detail*
	)+
	| tei_model.pLike+
	}

4.1.56. <publisher>

<**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.]	
Module	core — Schema
Attributes	att.global (n, xml:lang, xml:base, xml:space, @xml:id)
Member of	model.imprintPart model.publicationStmtPart.agency
Contained by	**core:** bibl **header:** publicationStmt
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Note	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	<imprint> <pubPlace>Oxford</pubPlace> <publisher>Clarendon Press</publisher> <date>1987</date> </imprint>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element publisher { tei_att.global.attribute.xmlid, tei_macro.phraseSeq }

4.1.57. <quote>

<**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 — Schema
Member of	model.quoteLike
Contained by	**core:** author cit desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castList performance role roleDesc set **figures:** figure **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname

	textstructure: argument body div docAuthor epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
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>`

Schema Declaration	`element quote { tei_macro.specialPara }`

4.1.58. <ref>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	target — specifies the destination of the reference by supplying one or more URI References **Derived from:** att.pointing **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
Member of	model.ptrLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change licence publicationStmt **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
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	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element ref { attribute target { list { + } }?, tei_macro.paraContent }`

4.1.59. <relation>

<relation> (relationship) describes any kind of relationship or linkage amongst a specified group of places, events, persons, objects or other items. [13.3.2.3. Personal Relationships]

Module	namesdates — Schema		
Attributes	active	identifies the 'active' participants in a non-mutual relationship, or all the participants in a mutual one.	
		Status	Optional
		Datatype	1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
	mutual	supplies a list of participants amongst all of whom the relationship holds equally.	
		Status	Optional
		Datatype	1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
	name	supplies a name for the kind of relationship of which this is an instance.	
		Status	Optional
		Datatype	teidata.enumerated
		Legal values are:	**parent_of** Parent **lover_of** Lover of **related_with** Other family relations (e.g. uncles) **associated_with** For clearly associated characters (e.g., butlers) **siblings** Characters that have at least one parent in common **spouses** Characters in marriage (or engaged) **friends** Characters marked as being friends **wikidata** Wikidata
		Note	Values of social relations are taken from Quadrama-Project: https://github.com/quadrama/Corpus#relations
	passive	identifies the 'passive' participants in a non-mutual relationship.	
		Status	Optional

	Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
Contained by	**namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation
May contain	**core:** desc
Note	Only one of the attributes *active* and *mutual* may be supplied; the attribute *passive* may be supplied only if the attribute *active* is supplied. Not all of these constraints can be enforced in all schema languages.
Example	`<relation type="social" name="supervisor" active="#p1" passive="#p2 #p3 #p4"/>` This indicates that the person with identifier p1 is supervisor of persons p2, p3, and p4.
Example	`<relation type="personal" name="friends" mutual="#p2 #p3 #p4"/>` This indicates that p2, p3, and p4 are all friends.
Example	`<relation type="CRM" name="P89_falls_within" active="http://id.clarosnet.org/places/metamorphoses/place/italy-orvieto" passive="http://id.clarosnet.org/places/metamorphoses/country/IT"/>` This indicates that there is a relation, defined by CIDOC CRM, between two resources identified by URLs.
Example	`<relation resp="http://viaf.org/viaf/44335536/" ref="http://purl.org/saws/ontology#isVariantOf" active="http://www.ancientwisdoms.ac.uk/cts/urn:cts:greekLit:tlg3017.Syno298.sawsGrc01:divedition.divsection1.` `passive="http://data.perseus.org/citations/urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0031.tlg002.perseus-grc1:9.35"/>` This example records a relationship, defined by the SAWS ontology, between a passage of text identified by a CTS URN, and a variant passage of text in the Perseus Digital Library, and assigns the identification of the relationship to a particular editor (all using resolvable URIs).
Schematron	<sch:assert test="@ref or @key or @name">One of the attributes 'name', 'ref' or 'key' must be supplied</sch:assert>
Schematron	<sch:report test="@active and @mutual">Only one of the attributes @active and @mutual may be supplied</sch:report>
Schematron	<sch:report test="@passive and not(@active)">the attribute 'passive' may be supplied only if the attribute 'active' is supplied</sch:report>
Content model	`<content> <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element relation { ( attribute active { list { + } }? | attribute mutual { list { + } }? ), attribute name { "parent_of" | "lover_of" | "related_with" | "associated_with" | "siblings" | "spouses" | "friends" | "wikidata" }?, attribute passive { list { + } }?, tei_desc? }`

4.1.60. <resp>

<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 — Schema

Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.datable (@calendar, @period) (att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to)) (att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso)) (att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod))
Contained by	**core:** respStmt
May contain	**core:** emph foreign lb name note pb ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname 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 for bibliographic usage.

Example	`<respStmt>`
	`<resp ref="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/com.html">compiler</resp>`
	`<name>Edward Child</name>`
	`</respStmt>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element resp`
	`{`
	`tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`tei_att.canonical.attributes,`
	`tei_att.datable.attributes,`
	`tei_macro.phraseSeq.limited`
	`}`

4.1.61. <respStmt>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) att.canonical (@key, @ref)
Member of	model.respLike
Contained by	**core:** bibl **header:** titleStmt
May contain	**core:** name note resp **namesdates:** persName

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	`<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

```
element respStmt
{
   tei_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.canonical.attributes,
   (
      (
         ( tei_resp+, tei_model.nameLike.agent+ )
       | ( tei_model.nameLike.agent+, tei_resp+ )
      ),
      tei_note*
   )
}
```

4.1.62. <revisionDesc>

<revisionDesc> (revision description) summarizes the revision history for a file. [2.6. The Revision Description 2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components]

Module	header — Schema
Contained by	**header:** teiHeader
May contain	**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	`<revisionDesc status="embargoed">`
	` <change when="1991-11-11" who="#LB"> deleted chapter 10 </change>`
	`</revisionDesc>`

Content model	`<content>`
	` <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <elementRef key="list"/>`
	`  <elementRef key="listChange"/>`
	`  <elementRef key="change" minOccurs="1"`
	`   maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	` </alternate>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element revisionDesc { list | tei_listChange | tei_change+ }`

4.1.63. <role>

<role> (role) contains the name of a dramatic role, as given in a cast list. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]

Module	drama — Schema
Member of	model.castItemPart
Contained by	**drama:** castItem
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname 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	`<role xml:id="jt">Joan Trash</role>` `<roleDesc>A Ginger-bread-woman</roleDesc>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element role { tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.64. <roleDesc>

<**roleDesc**> (role description) describes a character's role in a drama. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]	
Module	drama — Schema
Member of	model.castItemPart
Contained by	**drama:** castGroup castItem
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Example	`<roleDesc>gentlemen of leisure</roleDesc>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element roleDesc { tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

4.1.65. <set>

<**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). [7.1. Front and Back Matter]	
Module	drama — Schema
Member of	model.frontPart.drama
Contained by	**textstructure:** back front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l label lb lg note p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation
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	`<set>`
	` <p>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.</p>`
	`</set>`

Example	`<set>`
	` <head>SCENE</head>`
	` <p>A Sub-Post Office on a late autumn evening</p>`
	`</set>`

Example	`<front>`
	`<!-- <titlePage>, <div type="Dedication">, etc. -->`
	` <set>`
	`  <list type="gloss">`
	`  <label>TIME</label>`
	`  <item>1907</item>`
	`  <label>PLACE</label>`
	`  <item>East Coast village in England</item>`
	`  </list>`
	` </set>`

	`</front>`

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	`element set`
	`{`
	`  ( tei_model.headLike | tei_model.global )*,`
	`  ( tei_model.common, tei_model.global* )*`
	`}`

4.1.66. <signed>

<signed> (signature) contains the closing salutation, etc., appended to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text. [4.2.2. Openers and Closers]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Member of	model.divBottomPart model.divTopPart
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** back body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname 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 { tei_macro.paraContent }`

4.1.67. <sourceDesc>

<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 — Schema
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** bibl p **linking:** ab

	namesdates: listEvent listPerson listRelation
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> <date>1968</date>. </bibl> </sourceDesc>
Example	<sourceDesc> Born digital: no previous source exists. </sourceDesc>
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.biblLike"/> <classRef key="model.sourceDescPart"/> <classRef key="model.listLike"/> </alternate> </alternate> </content>

Schema Declaration	element sourceDesc
	{
	tei_model.pLike+
	| (tei_model.biblLike | tei_model.sourceDescPart | tei_model.listLike)+
	}

4.1.68. <sp>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.ascribed.directed (@toWhom) (att.ascribed (@who)) att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Member of	model.divPart
Contained by	**core:** note quote stage **drama:** castList performance set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph
May contain	**core:** cit l lb lg note p pb quote speaker stage **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation
Note	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> I do not think I have named a single unpresentable fish. </sp> <sp> <speaker>Mr Gryll</speaker> Bream, Doctor: there is not much to be said for bream. </sp> <sp> <speaker>The Reverend Doctor Opimian</speaker> On the contrary, sir, I think there is much to be said for him. In the first place [...] Fish, Miss Gryll — I could discourse to you on fish by the hour: but for the present I will forbear [...] </sp>
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">

```
   <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.listLike"/>
    <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>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element sp
{
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
   tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   tei_att.ascribed.directed.attributes,
   (
      tei_model.global*,
      ( tei_speaker, tei_model.global* )?,
      (
         (
            tei_lg
          | tei_model.lLike
          | tei_model.pLike
          | tei_model.listLike
          | tei_model.stageLike
          | tei_model.attributable
         ),
         ( tei_model.global* | q )
      )+
   )
}
```

4.1.69. <spGrp>

<spGrp> (speech group) contains a group of speeches or songs in a performance text presented in a source as constituting a single unit or ‘number’. [7.2.3. Grouped Speeches]

Module	drama — Schema
Member of	model.divPart
Contained by	**core:** note quote stage **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph
May contain	**core:** head lb note pb sp stage **figures:** figure

Example

```
<sp>
 <speaker>FRAULEIN SCHNEIDER:</speaker>
 <p> Herr Schultz! Can I believe what I see? <stage>(HERR SCHULTZ nods
     proudly)</stage> But this is — too much to accept. So rare — so costly —
   so luxurious. </p>
</sp>
<stage>(She sings)</stage>
<spGrp n="4">
 <sp>
  <l>If you bought me diamonds, If you bought me pearls,</l>
  <l>If you bought me roses like some other gents</l>
  <l>Might bring to other girls,</l>
  <l>It couldn't please me more</l>
  <l>Than the gift I see -</l>
```

```
  <stage>(She takes a large pineapple out of the bag)</stage>
  <l>A pineapple for me!</l>
 </sp>
 <sp>
  <speaker>SCHULTZ:</speaker>
  <stage>(Singing) </stage>
  <l>If, in your emotion, </l>
  <l>You began to sway, </l>
  <l>Went to get some air, </l>
  <l>Or grabbed a chair </l>
  <l>To keep from fainting dead away, </l>
  <l>It couldn't please me more </l>
  <l>Than to see you cling </l>
  <l>To the pineapple I bring.</l>
 </sp>
 <sp>
  <speaker>BOTH:</speaker>
  <l>Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, ah</l>
 </sp>
<!-- ... -->
 <stage>(They dance)</stage>
</spGrp>
<sp>
 <speaker>FRAULEIN SCHNEIDER: </speaker>
 <p>But you must not bring me
   any more pineapples! Do you hear? It is not proper. It is a gift a
   young man would present to his lady love. It makes me blush!
 </p>
</sp>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element spGrp
{
   tei_model.headLike*, ( tei_model.global | tei_sp | tei_model.stageLike )+
}
```

4.1.70. <speaker>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Contained by	**core:** sp
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data

Example

```
<sp who="#ni #rsa">
 <speaker>Nancy and Robert</speaker>
 <stage type="delivery">(speaking simultaneously)</stage>
 <p>The future? ...</p>
</sp>
<list type="speakers">
 <item xml:id="ni"/>
 <item xml:id="rsa"/>
</list>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element speaker
```

```
{
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
   tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

4.1.71. <stage>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.ascribed.directed (@toWhom) (att.ascribed (@who)) att.written (@hand) att.global (n, xml:lang, xml:base, xml:space, @xml:id) att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
	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. **exit** describes an exit. **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.
Member of	model.stageLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l lg note p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change **textstructure:** argument body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer

May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
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	`<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 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> opend; 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>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element stage`
	`{`
	`tei_att.ascribed.directed.attributes,`
	`tei_att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,`
	`tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,`
	`tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`tei_att.written.attributes,`
	`attribute type`
	`{`
	`list`
	`{`
	`(`
	`"setting"`
	`| "entrance"`
	`| "exit"`
	`| "business"`
	`| "novelistic"`
	`| "delivery"`
	`| "modifier"`
	`| "location"`
	`| "mixed"`
	`)*`
	`}`
	`}?,`
	`tei_macro.specialPara`
	`}`

4.1.72. <standOff>

<standOff> Functions as a container element for linked data, contextual information, and stand-off annotations embedded in a TEI document. [16.10. The standOff Container]	
Module	linking — Schema
Member of	model.resource

Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**core:** bibl note **drama:** castList **header:** listChange **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation
Example	<standOff> <listEvent> <event type="print" when="1813"> <desc/> </event> <event type="premiere" when="1811"> <desc/> </event> <event type="written" when="1811"> <desc>geschrieben wahrscheinlich im Winter 1811</desc> </event> </listEvent> <listRelation> <relation active="https://dracor.org/entity/ger000171" passive="http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q42187688" name="wikidata"/> </listRelation> </standOff> Discussion see Github Issue.
Schematron	<sch:assert test="@type or not(ancestor::tei:standOff)">This <sch:name/> element must have a @type attribute, since it is nested inside a <sch:name/> </sch:assert>
Content model	<content> <classRef key="model.standOffPart" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element standOff { tei_model.standOffPart+ }

4.1.73. <surname>

<surname> (surname) contains a family (inherited) name, as opposed to a given, baptismal, or nick name. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	namesdates — Schema
Attributes	sort (sort) specifies the sort order of the name component in relation to others within the name. **Derived from** att.personal **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.count **Legal values are:** **1** sort on this
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Example	<surname type="combine">St John Stevas</surname>
Content model	<content>

	<macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element surname { attribute sort { "1" }?, tei_macro.phraseSeq }

4.1.74. <teiHeader>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**header:** fileDesc profileDesc revisionDesc
Note	One of the few elements unconditionally required in any TEI document.
Example	<teiHeader> <fileDesc> <titleStmt> <title>Shakespeare: the first folio (1623) in electronic form</title> <author>Shakespeare, William (1564–1616)</author> <respStmt> <resp>Originally prepared by</resp> <name>Trevor Howard-Hill</name> </respStmt> <respStmt> <resp>Revised and edited by</resp> <name>Christine Avern-Carr</name> </respStmt> </titleStmt> <publicationStmt> <distributor>Oxford Text Archive</distributor> <address> <addrLine>13 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6NN, UK</addrLine> </address> <idno type="OTA">119</idno> <availability> Freely available on a non-commercial basis. </availability> <date when="1968">1968</date> </publicationStmt> <sourceDesc> <bibl>The first folio of Shakespeare, prepared by Charlton Hinman (The Norton Facsimile, 1968)</bibl> </sourceDesc> </fileDesc> <encodingDesc> <projectDesc> Originally prepared for use in the production of a series of old-spelling concordances in 1968, this text was extensively checked and revised for use during the editing of the new Oxford Shakespeare (Wells and Taylor, 1989). </projectDesc> <editorialDecl> <correction> Turned letters are silently corrected. </correction> <normalization> Original spelling and typography is retained, except that long s and ligatured forms are not encoded. </normalization> </editorialDecl> <refsDecl xml:id="ASLREF"> <cRefPattern matchPattern="(\S+) ([^.]+)\.(.*)" replacementPattern="#xpath(//div1[@n='$1']/div2/[@n='$2']//lb[@n='$3'])"> A reference is created by assembling the following, in the reverse order as that listed here: <list> <item>the <att>n</att> value of the preceding <gi>lb</gi> </item> <item>a period</item> <item>the <att>n</att> value of the ancestor <gi>div2</gi> </item> <item>a space</item> <item>the <att>n</att> value of the parent <gi>div1</gi> </item> </list> </cRefPattern> </refsDecl> </encodingDesc> <revisionDesc> <list>

```
   <item>
    <date when="1989-04-12">12 Apr 89</date> Last checked by CAC</item>
   <item>
    <date when="1989-03-01">1 Mar 89</date> LB made new file</item>
  </list>
 </revisionDesc>
</teiHeader>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <elementRef key="fileDesc"/>
  <classRef key="model.teiHeaderPart"
   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <elementRef key="revisionDesc"
   minOccurs="0"/>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element teiHeader
{
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
   tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   ( tei_fileDesc, tei_model.teiHeaderPart*, tei_revisionDesc? )
}
```

4.1.75. <term>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.typed (subtype, @type)
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change keywords **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit emph foreign graphic lb name note pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname character data
Note	When this element appears within an `<index>` element, it is understood to supply the form under which an index entry is to be made for that location. Elsewhere, it is understood simply to indicate that its content is to be regarded as a technical or specialised term. It may be associated with a `<gloss>` element by means of its *ref* attribute; alternatively a `<gloss>` element may point to a <term> element by means of its *target* attribute. In formal terminological work, there is frequently discussion over whether terms must be atomic or may include multi-word lexical items, symbolic designations, or phraseological units. The <term> element may be used to mark any of these. No position is taken on the philosophical issue of what a term can be; the looser definition simply allows the <term> element to be used by practitioners of any persuasion. As with other members of the att.canonical class, instances of this element occuring in a text may be associated with a canonical definition, either by means of a URI (using the *ref* attribute), or by means of some system-specific code value (using the *key* attribute). Because the mutually exclusive *target* and *cRef* attributes overlap with the function of the *ref* attribute, they are deprecated and may be removed at a subsequent release.
Example	`A computational device that infers structure from grammatical strings of words is known as a <term>parser</term>, and much of the history of NLP over the last 20 years has been occupied with the design of parsers.`
Example	`We may define <term xml:id="TDPV1" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term> as <gloss target="#TDPV1">the relationship, expressed`

	through discourse structure, between the implied author or some other addresser, and the fiction.</gloss>
Example	We may define <term ref="#TDPV2" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term> as <gloss xml:id="TDPV2">the relationship, expressed through discourse structure, between the implied author or some other addresser, and the fiction.</gloss>
Example	We discuss Leech's concept of <term ref="myGlossary.xml#TDPV2" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term> below.
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element term { tei_att.typed.attribute.type, tei_macro.phraseSeq }

4.1.76. <text>

<text> (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 — Schema
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Member of	model.resource
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**core:** lb note pb **figures:** figure **textstructure:** back body front
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	<text> <front> <docTitle> <titlePart>Autumn Haze</titlePart> </docTitle> </front> <body> <l>Is it a dragonfly or a maple leaf</l> <l>That settles softly down upon the water?</l> </body> </text>
Example	The body of a text may be replaced by a group of nested texts, as in the following schematic: <text> <front> <!-- front matter for the whole group --> </front> <group> <text> <!-- first text --> </text> <text> <!-- second text --> </text> </group> </text>
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <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 minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"> <elementRef key="back"/>

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

Schema Declaration

```
element text
{
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
   tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   (
      tei_model.global*,
      ( tei_front, tei_model.global* )?,
      ( tei_body | group ),
      tei_model.global*,
      ( tei_back, tei_model.global* )?
   )
}
```

4.1.77. <textClass>

<textClass> (text classification) groups information which describes the nature or topic of a text in terms of a standard classification scheme, thesaurus, etc. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]

Module	header — Schema
Member of	model.profileDescPart
Contained by	**header:** profileDesc
May contain	**header:** classCode keywords

Example

```
<taxonomy>
 <category xml:id="acprose">
  <catDesc>Academic prose</catDesc>
 </category>
<!-- 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

```
<content>
 <alternate minOccurs="0"
  maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <elementRef key="classCode"/>
  <elementRef key="catRef"/>
  <elementRef key="keywords"/>
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element textClass { ( tei_classCode | catRef | tei_keywords )* }
```

4.1.78. <title>

<title> (title) contains a title for any kind of work. [3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors 2.2.1. The Title Statement 2.2.5. The Series Statement]

Module	core — Schema
Attributes	att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.global (n, xml:base, xml:space, @xml:id, @xml:lang) att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.typed (type, @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.
	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	**core:** author bibl desc editor emph foreign head l name note p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change titleStmt **namesdates:** forename genName nameLink persName surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
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	`<title>Information Technology and the Research Process: Proceedings of a conference held at Cranfield Institute of Technology, UK, 18–21 July 1989</title>`
Example	`<title>Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles: a machine readable edition</title>`
Example	`<title type="full"> <title type="main">Synthèse</title> <title type="sub">an international journal for epistemology, methodology and history of science</title> </title>`
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element title { tei_att.global.attribute.xmlid, tei_att.global.attribute.xmllang, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude, tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select, tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype, tei_att.canonical.attributes, attribute type { text }?, attribute level { "a" | "m" | "j" | "s" | "u" }?, tei_macro.paraContent }`

4.1.79. <titlePage>

<titlePage> (title page) contains the title page of a text, appearing within the front or back matter. [4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Member of	model.frontPart
Contained by	**textstructure:** back front
May contain	**core:** graphic lb note pb **figures:** figure **textstructure:** argument docAuthor docTitle epigraph titlePart
Example	`<titlePage> <docAuthor>Ludwig Anzengruber</docAuthor> <docTitle> <titlePart type="main">Die Kreuzelschreiber</titlePart> <titlePart type="sub">Bauernkomödie mit Gesang in drei`

	<pre> Akten</titlePart>
</docTitle>
</titlePage></pre>Encoding of the title page of the play Anzengruber: Die Kreuzelschreiber.
Content model	<pre><content>
<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>
</content></pre>
Schema Declaration	<pre>element titlePage
{
tei_model.global*,
tei_model.titlepagePart,
(tei_model.titlepagePart	tei_model.global)*
}</pre>

4.1.80. <titlePart>

<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 — Schema
Attributes	att.typed (type, @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	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
Example	<pre><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></pre>

	<pre> 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></pre>

Content model	<pre><content>
	 <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>
	</content></pre>

Schema Declaration	<pre>element titlePart
	{
	   tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,
	   attribute type { "main" | "sub" | "alt" | "short" | "desc" }?,
	   tei_macro.paraContent
	}</pre>

4.1.81. <titleStmt>

<titleStmt> (title statement) groups information about the title of a work and those responsible for its content. [2.2.1. The Title Statement 2.2. The File Description]	
Module	header — Schema
Attributes	att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana)
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** author editor respStmt title

Example	<pre><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></pre>

Content model	<pre><content>
	 <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
	  <elementRef key="title" minOccurs="1"
	   maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
	  <classRef key="model.respLike"
	   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
	 </sequence>
	</content></pre>

Schema Declaration	<pre>element titleStmt
	{
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.corresp,
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.synch,
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.sameAs,
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.copyOf,
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.next,
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.prev,
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.exclude,
	   tei_att.global.linking.attribute.select,
	   tei_att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	   (tei_title+, tei_model.respLike*)
	}</pre>

4.1.82. <trailer>

<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]	
Module	textstructure — Schema
Member of	model.divBottomPart
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castGroup performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** back body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc emph foreign graphic l label lb lg name note pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure

	header: idno **namesdates:** forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink persName surname character data
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>Hamans</hi> END.</l>`
	`</trailer>`
	From EEBO A87070

Content model	`<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`
	`{`
	`  (`
	`  text`
	`  | tei_lg`
	`  | tei_model.gLike`
	`  | tei_model.phrase`
	`  | tei_model.inter`
	`  | tei_model.lLike`
	`  | tei_model.global`
	`  )*`
	`}`

4.2. Model classes

4.2.1. model.annotationLike

model.annotationLike groups elements used to represent annotations. [16.10. The standOff Container]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.standOffPart
Members	note

4.2.2. model.attributable

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 — Schema
Used by	cit macro.phraseSeq model.inter sp
Members	model.quoteLike[cit quote]

4.2.3. model.availabilityPart

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 — Schema
Used by	availability
Members	licence

4.2.4. model.biblLike

model.biblLike groups elements containing a bibliographic description. [3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References]

Module	tei — Schema
Used by	cit event model.inter model.personPart model.standOffPart sourceDesc
Members	bibl

4.2.5. model.biblPart

model.biblPart groups elements which represent components of a bibliographic description. [3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	bibl
Members	model.imprintPart[publisher] model.respLike[author editor respStmt] availability bibl listRelation

4.2.6. model.castItemPart

model.castItemPart groups component elements of an entry in a cast list, such as dramatic role or actor's name.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	castItem
Members	actor role roleDesc

4.2.7. model.common

model.common groups common chunk- and inter-level elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	argument body castList div epigraph figure performance set
Members	model.divPart[model.lLike[l] model.pLike[ab p] lg sp spGrp] model.inter[model.attributable[model.quoteLike[cit quote]] model.biblLike[bibl] model.egLike model.labelLike[desc label] model.listLike[listEvent listPerson listRelation] model.oddDecl model.stageLike[stage] castList]
Note	This class defines the set of chunk- and inter-level elements; it is used in many content models, including those for textual divisions.

4.2.8. model.descLike

model.descLike groups elements which contain a description of their function.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	graphic
Members	desc

4.2.9. model.divBottom

model.divBottom groups elements appearing at the end of a text division. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	body div figure front lg performance
Members	model.divBottomPart[signed trailer] model.divWrapper[argument dateline docAuthor epigraph]

4.2.10. model.divBottomPart

model.divBottomPart groups elements which can occur only at the end of a text division. [4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	back model.divBottom
Members	signed trailer

4.2.11. model.divLike

model.divLike groups elements used to represent un-numbered generic structural divisions.

Module	tei — Schema
Used by	back body div front
Members	div

4.2.12. model.divPart

model.divPart groups paragraph-level elements appearing directly within divisions. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	macro.specialPara model.common
Members	model.lLike[l] model.pLike[ab p] lg sp spGrp
Note	Note that this element class does not include members of the model.inter class, which can appear either within or between paragraph-level items.

4.2.13. model.divTop

model.divTop groups elements appearing at the beginning of a text division. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	body castList div lg performance
Members	model.divTopPart[model.headLike[head] signed] model.divWrapper[argument dateline docAuthor epigraph]

4.2.14. model.divTopPart

model.divTopPart groups elements which can occur only at the beginning of a text division. [4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.divTop
Members	model.headLike[head] signed

4.2.15. model.divWrapper

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 — Schema
Used by	model.divBottom model.divTop
Members	argument dateline docAuthor epigraph

4.2.16. model.emphLike

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 — Schema
Used by	model.highlighted model.limitedPhrase
Members	emph foreign term title

4.2.17. model.eventLike

model.eventLike groups elements which describe events.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	listEvent model.personPart
Members	event listEvent

4.2.18. model.frontPart

model.frontPart groups elements which appear at the level of divisions within front or back matter. [7.1. Front and Back Matter]	
Module	tei — Schema

Used by	back front
Members	model.frontPart.drama[castList performance set] titlePage

4.2.19. model.frontPart.drama

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 — Schema
Used by	model.frontPart
Members	castList performance set

4.2.20. model.global

model.global groups elements which may appear at any point within a TEI text. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	argument back bibl body castGroup castItem castList cit dateline div docTitle epigraph figure front head l lg macro.phraseSeq macro.phraseSeq.limited macro.specialPara model.paraPart performance person personGrp set sp spGrp text titlePage trailer
Members	model.global.edit model.global.meta model.milestoneLike[lb pb] model.noteLike[note] figure

4.2.21. model.graphicLike

model.graphicLike groups elements containing images, formulae, and similar objects. [3.10. Graphics and Other Non-textual Components]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	cit figure model.phrase
Members	graphic

4.2.22. model.headLike

model.headLike groups elements used to provide a title or heading at the start of a text division.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	argument castGroup event figure listEvent listPerson listRelation model.divTopPart set spGrp
Members	head

4.2.23. model.highlighted

model.highlighted groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	bibl model.phrase
Members	model.emphLike[emph foreign term title] model.hiLike

4.2.24. model.imprintPart

model.imprintPart groups the bibliographic elements which occur inside imprints. [3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.biblPart
Members	publisher

4.2.25. model.inter

model.inter groups elements which can appear either within or between paragraph-like elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema

Used by	head l macro.limitedContent macro.specialPara model.common model.paraPart trailer
Members	model.attributable[model.quoteLike[cit quote]] model.biblLike[bibl] model.egLike model.labelLike[desc label] model.listLike[listEvent listPerson listRelation] model.oddDecl model.stageLike[stage] castList

4.2.26. model.lLike

model.lLike groups elements representing metrical components such as verse lines.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	head lg model.divPart model.paraPart sp trailer
Members	l

4.2.27. model.labelLike

model.labelLike groups elements used to gloss or explain other parts of a document.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	event lg model.inter
Members	desc label

4.2.28. model.limitedPhrase

model.limitedPhrase groups phrase-level elements excluding those elements primarily intended for transcription of existing sources. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	macro.limitedContent macro.phraseSeq.limited
Members	model.emphLike[emph foreign term title] model.hiLike model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename genName nameLink surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]] model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike[ref]

4.2.29. model.listLike

model.listLike groups list-like elements. [3.8. Lists]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	back model.inter model.standOffPart sourceDesc sp
Members	listEvent listPerson listRelation

4.2.30. model.milestoneLike

model.milestoneLike groups milestone-style elements used to represent reference systems. [1.3. The TEI Class System 3.11.3. Milestone Elements]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.global
Members	lb pb

4.2.31. model.nameLike

model.nameLike groups elements which name or refer to a person, place, or organization.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.pPart.data
Members	model.nameLike.agent[name persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename genName nameLink surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno
Note	A superset of the naming elements that may appear in datelines, addresses, statements of responsibility, etc.

4.2.32. model.nameLike.agent

model.nameLike.agent groups elements which contain names of individuals or corporate bodies. [3.6. Names, Numbers, Dates, Abbreviations, and Addresses]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.nameLike respStmt
Members	name persName
Note	This class is used in the content model of elements which reference names of people or organizations.

4.2.33. model.noteLike

model.noteLike groups globally-available note-like elements. [3.9. Notes, Annotation, and Indexing]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	event model.global
Members	note

4.2.34. model.pLike

model.pLike groups paragraph-like elements.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	availability back event front listRelation model.divPart particDesc person personGrp publicationStmt sourceDesc sp
Members	ab p

4.2.35. model.pLike.front

model.pLike.front groups paragraph-like elements which can occur as direct constituents of front matter. [4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	back front
Members	argument dateline docAuthor docTitle epigraph head titlePart

4.2.36. model.pPart.data

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 — Schema
Used by	bibl model.limitedPhrase model.phrase
Members	model.addressLike model.dateLike model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename genName nameLink surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]

4.2.37. model.pPart.edit

model.pPart.edit groups phrase-level elements for simple editorial correction and transcription. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	bibl model.phrase
Members	model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional

4.2.38. model.paraPart

model.paraPart groups elements that may appear in paragraphs and similar elements [3.1. Paragraphs]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	macro.paraContent

Members	model.gLike model.global[model.global.edit model.global.meta model.milestoneLike[lb pb] model.noteLike[note] figure] model.inter[model.attributable[model.quoteLike[cit quote]] model.biblLike[bibl] model.egLike model.labelLike[desc label] model.listLike[listEvent listPerson listRelation] model.oddDecl model.stageLike[stage] castList] model.lLike[l] model.phrase[model.graphicLike[graphic] model.highlighted[model.emphLike[emph foreign term title] model.hiLike] model.lPart model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename genName nameLink surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]] model.pPart.edit[model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional] model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike[ref] model.segLike model.specDescLike] lg

4.2.39. model.persNamePart

model.persNamePart groups elements which form part of a personal name. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	namesdates — Schema
Used by	model.nameLike
Members	forename genName nameLink surname

4.2.40. model.persStateLike

model.persStateLike groups elements describing changeable characteristics of a person which have a definite duration, for example occupation, residence, or name.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.personPart
Members	persName
Note	These characteristics of an individual are typically a consequence of their own action or that of others.

4.2.41. model.personLike

model.personLike groups elements which provide information about people and their relationships.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	listPerson particDesc
Members	person personGrp

4.2.42. model.personPart

model.personPart groups elements which form part of the description of a person. [15.2.2. The Participant Description]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	person personGrp
Members	model.biblLike[bibl] model.eventLike[event listEvent] model.persStateLike[persName] idno name

4.2.43. model.phrase

model.phrase groups elements which can occur at the level of individual words or phrases. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	castItem dateline head l macro.phraseSeq macro.specialPara model.paraPart trailer
Members	model.graphicLike[graphic] model.highlighted[model.emphLike[emph foreign term title] model.hiLike] model.lPart model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename genName nameLink surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]] model.pPart.edit[model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional] model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike[ref] model.segLike model.specDescLike
Note	This class of elements can occur within paragraphs, list items, lines of verse, etc.

4.2.44. model.placeStateLike

model.placeStateLike groups elements which describe changing states of a place.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.nameLike
Members	model.placeNamePart

4.2.45. model.profileDescPart

model.profileDescPart groups elements which may be used inside <profileDesc> and appear multiple times.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	profileDesc
Members	particDesc textClass

4.2.46. model.ptrLike

model.ptrLike groups elements used for purposes of location and reference. [3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	bibl cit model.limitedPhrase model.phrase model.publicationStmtPart.detail
Members	ref

4.2.47. model.publicationStmtPart.agency

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 — Schema
Used by	publicationStmt
Members	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.

4.2.48. 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 — Schema
Used by	publicationStmt
Members	model.ptrLike[ref] availability idno
Note	A ‘detail’ child element may not occur unless an ‘agency’ child element precedes it. See also model.publicationStmtPart.agency.

4.2.49. model.quoteLike

model.quoteLike groups elements used to directly contain quotations.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.attributable
Members	cit quote

4.2.50. model.resource

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 — Schema
Used by	TEI

Members	standOff text

4.2.51. model.respLike

model.respLike groups elements which are used to indicate intellectual or other significant responsibility, for example within a bibliographic element.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.biblPart titleStmt
Members	author editor respStmt

4.2.52. model.stageLike

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 — Schema
Used by	lg model.inter sp spGrp
Members	stage
Note	Stage directions are members of class *inter*: that is, they can appear between or within component-level elements.

4.2.53. model.standOffPart

model.standOffPart groups elements which may be used as children of <standOff>.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	standOff
Members	model.annotationLike[note] model.biblLike[bibl] model.global.meta model.listLike[listEvent listPerson listRelation] castList listChange

4.2.54. model.teiHeaderPart

model.teiHeaderPart groups high level elements which may appear more than once in a TEI header.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	teiHeader
Members	profileDesc

4.2.55. model.titlepagePart

model.titlepagePart groups elements which can occur as direct constituents of a title page, such as <docTitle>, <docAuthor>, `<docImprint>`, or <epigraph>. [4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	titlePage
Members	argument docAuthor docTitle epigraph graphic titlePart

4.3. Attribute classes

4.3.1. att.ascribed

att.ascribed provides attributes for elements representing speech or action that can be ascribed to a specific individual. [3.3.3. Quotation 8.3. Elements Unique to Spoken Texts]		
Module	tei — Schema	
Members	att.ascribed.directed[sp spGrp stage] change	
Attributes	who	indicates the person, or group of people, to whom the element content is ascribed. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space

In the following example from Hamlet, speeches (<sp>) in the body of the play are linked to <castItem> elements in the <castList> using the *who* attribute.

```
<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.

4.3.2. att.ascribed.directed

att.ascribed.directed provides attributes for elements representing speech or action that can be directed at a group or individual. [3.3.3. Quotation 8.3. Elements Unique to Spoken Texts]

Module	tei — Schema
Members	sp spGrp stage
Attributes	att.ascribed (@who)

toWhom — indicates the person, or group of people, to whom a speech act or action is directed.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space

In the following example from Mary Pix's The False Friend, speeches (<sp>) in the body of the play are linked to <castItem> elements in the <castList> using the *toWhom* attribute, which is used to specify who the speech is directed to. Additionally, the <stage> includes *toWhom* to indicate the directionality of the action.

```
<castItem type="role">
 <role xml:id="emil">Emilius.</role>
</castItem>
<castItem type="role">
 <role xml:id="lov">Lovisa</role>
</castItem>
<castItem type="role">
 <role xml:id="serv">A servant</role>
</castItem>
<!-- ... -->
<sp who="#emil"
 toWhom="#lov">
 <speaker>Emil.</speaker>
 <l n="1">My love!</l>
</sp>
<sp who="#lov"
 toWhom="#emil">
 <speaker>Lov.</speaker>
 <l n="2">I have no Witness of my Noble Birth</l>
 <stage who="emil"
  toWhom="#serv">Pointing to her Woman.</stage>
 <l>But that poor helpless wretch—–</l>
</sp>
```

Note To indicate the recipient of written correspondence, use the elements used in section 2.4.6. Correspondence Description, rather than a *toWhom* attribute.

4.3.3. att.canonical

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]

Module	tei — Schema
Members	att.naming[att.personal[forename genName name persName surname] author editor event] actor docAuthor docTitle publisher relation resp respStmt term title

Attributes	key — provides an externally-defined means of identifying the entity (or entities) being named, using a coded value of some kind.
	Status Optional
	Datatype teidata.text
	`<author> <name key="name 427308" type="organisation">[New Zealand Parliament, Legislative Council]</name> </author>`
	`<author> <name key="Hugo, Victor (1802-1885)" ref="http://www.idref.fr/026927608">Victor Hugo</name> </author>`
	Note The value may be a unique identifier from a database, or any other externally-defined string identifying the referent. No particular syntax is proposed for the values of the *key* attribute, since its form will depend entirely on practice within a given project. For the same reason, this attribute is not recommended in data interchange, since there is no way of ensuring that the values used by one project are distinct from those used by another. In such a situation, a preferable approach for magic tokens which follows standard practice on the Web is to use a *ref* attribute whose value is a tag URI as defined in RFC 4151.
	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 white-space
	`<name ref="http://viaf.org/viaf/109557338" type="person">Seamus Heaney</name>`
	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.

4.3.4. att.datable

att.datable provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain dates, times, or datable events. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	author change editor event idno licence name persName relation resp title
Attributes	att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to) att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso) att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod) 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 white-space **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 ele-

		ment 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, O.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 (unlike *datingMethod* defined in att.datable.custom) defines the calendar system of the date in the original material defined by the parent element, *not* the calendar to which the date is normalized.

	period	supplies pointers to one or more definitions of named periods of time (typically `<category>`s or `<calendar>`s) within which the datable item is understood to have occurred. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace
Note	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.	

4.3.5. att.datable.custom

att.datable.custom provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events to a custom dating system (i.e. other than the Gregorian used by W3 and ISO). [13.4. Dates]

Module	namesdates — Schema	
Members	att.datable[author change editor event idno licence name persName relation resp title]	

Attributes	when-custom	supplies the value of a date or time in some custom standard form.
		Status Optional
		Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace
		The following are examples of custom date or time formats that are *not* valid ISO or W3C format normalizations, normalized to a different dating system
		`<p>Alhazen died in Cairo on the <date when="1040-03-06" when-custom="431-06-12"> 12th day of Jumada t-Tania, 430 AH </date>.</p>`
		`<p>The current world will end at the <date when="2012-12-21" when-custom="13.0.0.0.0">end of B'ak'tun 13</date>.</p>`
		`<p>The Battle of Meggidu (<date when-custom="Thutmose_III:23">23rd year of reign of Thutmose III</date>).</p>`
		`<p>Esidorus bixit in pace annos LXX plus minus sub <date when-custom="Ind:4-10-11">die XI mensis Octobris indictione IIII</date> </p>`
		Not all custom date formulations will have Gregorian equivalents.The *when-custom* attribute and other custom dating are not constrained to a datatype by the TEI, but individual projects are recommended to regularize and document their dating formats.

	notBefore-custom	specifies the earliest possible date for the event in some custom standard form. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace
	notAfter-custom	specifies the latest possible date for the event in some custom standard form.

		Status Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace

	from-custom	indicates the starting point of the period in some custom standard form.
		Status Optional
		Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace
		`<event xml:id="FIRE1"`
		` datingMethod="#julian"`
		` from-custom="1666-09-02"`
		` to-custom="1666-09-05">`
		` <head>The Great Fire of London</head>`
		` <p>The Great Fire of London burned through a large part`
		`  of the city of London.</p>`
		`</event>`

	to-custom	indicates the ending point of the period in some custom standard form. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace
	datingPoint	supplies a pointer to some location defining a named point in time with reference to which the datable item is understood to have occurred **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.pointer

	datingMethod	supplies a pointer to a `<calendar>` element or other means of interpreting the values of the custom dating attributes.
		Status Optional
		Datatype teidata.pointer
		`Contayning the Originall, Antiquity, Increa#e, Moderne`
		` e#tate, and de#cription of that Citie, written in the yeare`
		`<date when-custom="1598"`
		` calendar="#julian"`
		` datingMethod="#julian">1598</date>. by Iohn Stow`
		` Citizen of London.`
		In this example, the *calendar* attribute points to a `<calendar>` element for the Julian calendar, specifying that the text content of the `<date>` element is a Julian date, and the *datingMethod* attribute also points to the Julian calendar to indicate that the content of the *when-custom* attribute value is Julian too.
		`<date when="1382-06-28"`
		` when-custom="6890-06-20"`
		` datingMethod="#creationOfWorld"> µ### ####### ### <num>#</num> ##### <num>###</num>`
		`</date>`
		In this example, a date is given in a Mediaeval text measured ‘from the creation of the world’, which is normalized (in *when*) to the Gregorian date, but is also normalized (in *when-custom*) to a machine-actionable, numeric version of the date from the Creation.
		Note Note that the *datingMethod* attribute (unlike *calendar* defined in att.datable) defines the calendar or dating system to which the date described by the parent element is normalized (i.e. in the *when-custom* or other *X-custom* attributes), *not* the calendar of the original date in the element.

4.3.6. att.datable.iso

att.datable.iso provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events using the ISO 8601:2004 standard. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]		
Module	namesdates — Schema	
Members	att.datable[author change editor event idno licence name persName relation resp title]	
Attributes	when-iso	supplies the value of a date or time in a standard form. **Status** Optional

		Datatype teidata.temporal.iso
		The following are examples of ISO date, time, and date & time formats that are *not* valid W3C format normalizations.

```
<date when-iso="1996-09-24T07:25+00">Sept. 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>
<date when-iso="1996-09-24T03:25-04">Sept. 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>
<time when-iso="1999-01-04T20:42-05">4 Jan 1999 at 8:42 pm</time>
<time when-iso="1999-W01-1T20,70-05">4 Jan 1999 at 8:42 pm</time>
<date when-iso="2006-05-18T10:03">a few minutes after ten in the morning on Thu 18 May</dat
<time when-iso="03:00">3 A.M.</time>
<time when-iso="14">around two</time>
<time when-iso="15,5">half past three</time>
```

		All of the examples of the *when* attribute in the att.datable.w3c class are also valid with respect to this attribute.

```
He likes to be punctual. I said <q>
 <time when-iso="12">around noon</time>
</q>, and he showed up at <time when-iso="12:00:00">12 O'clock</time> on the dot.
```

		The second occurence of `<time>` could have been encoded with the *when* attribute, as 12:00:00 is a valid time with respect to the W3C *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition* specification. The first occurence could not.
	notBefore-iso	specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso
	notAfter-iso	specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso
	from-iso	indicates the starting point of the period in standard form. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso
	to-iso	indicates the ending point of the period in standard form. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso

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 ISO 8601:2004, using the Gregorian calendar.
		If both *when-iso* and *dur-iso* are specified, the values should be interpreted as indicating a span of time by its starting time (or date) and duration. That is,
		`<date when-iso="2007-06-01" dur-iso="P8D"/>`
		indicates the same time period as
		`<date when-iso="2007-06-01/P8D"/>`
		In providing a 'regularized' form, no claim is made that the form in the source text is incorrect; the regularized form is simply that chosen as the main form for purposes of unifying variant forms under a single heading.

4.3.7. att.datable.w3c

att.datable.w3c provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events conforming to the W3C *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition*. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]		
Module	tei — Schema	
Members	att.datable[author change editor event idno licence name persName relation resp title]	
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 **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.	

4.3.8. att.fragmentable

att.fragmentable provides attributes for representing fragmentation of a structural element, typically as a consequence of some overlapping hierarchy.	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	att.divLike[div lg] ab l p
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.

4.3.9. att.global

att.global provides attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme. [1.3.1.1. Global Attributes]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	TEI ab actor argument author availability back bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode dateline desc div docAuthor docTitle editor emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l label lb lg licence listChange listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink note p particDesc pb performance persName person personGrp profileDesc publicationStmt publisher quote ref relation resp respStmt revisionDesc role roleDesc set signed sourceDesc sp spGrp speaker stage standOff surname teiHeader term text textClass title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer
Attributes	att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select) att.global.analytic (@ana) 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 http://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/, and for a practical step-by-step guide, see https://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-choosing-language-tags.en.php.

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 IETFInternet 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

```
<div type="bibl">
 <head>Bibliography</head>
 <listBibl xml:base="http://www.lib.ucdavis.edu/BWRP/Works/">
  <bibl>
   <author>
    <name>Landon, Letitia Elizabeth</name>
   </author>
   <ref target="LandLVowOf.sgm">
    <title>The Vow of the Peacock</title>
   </ref>
  </bibl>
  <bibl>
   <author>
    <name>Compton, Margaret Clephane</name>
   </author>
   <ref target="NortMIrene.sgm">
    <title>Irene, a Poem in Six Cantos</title>
   </ref>
  </bibl>
  <bibl>
   <author>
    <name>Taylor, Jane</name>
```

```
  </author>
  <ref target="TaylJEssay.sgm">
   <title>Essays in Rhyme on Morals and Manners</title>
  </ref>
 </bibl>
</listBibl>
</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.

4.3.10. att.global.analytic

att.global.analytic provides additional global attributes for associating specific analyses or interpretations with appropriate portions of a text. [17.2. Global Attributes for Simple Analyses 17.3. Spans and Interpretations]	
Module	analysis — Schema
Members	att.global[TEI ab actor argument author availability back bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode dateline desc div docAuthor docTitle editor emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l label lb lg licence listChange listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink note p particDesc pb performance persName person personGrp profileDesc publicationStmt publisher quote ref relation resp respStmt revisionDesc role roleDesc set signed sourceDesc sp spGrp speaker stage standOff surname teiHeader term text textClass title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer]
Attributes	ana (analysis) indicates one or more elements containing interpretations of the element on which the *ana* attribute appears. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space **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.

4.3.11. att.global.linking

att.global.linking provides a set of attributes for hypertextual linking. [16. Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment]	
Module	linking — Schema
Members	att.global[TEI ab actor argument author availability back bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode dateline desc div docAuthor docTitle editor emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l label lb lg licence listChange listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink note p particDesc pb performance persName person personGrp profileDesc publicationStmt publisher quote ref relation resp respStmt revisionDesc role roleDesc set signed sourceDesc sp spGrp speaker stage standOff surname teiHeader term text textClass title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer]
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 white-space

```
<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"
 corresp="places.xml#LOND1 #GENI1">
 <persName type="lit">London</persName>
 <note>
  <p>Allegorical character representing the city of <placeName ref="places.xml#LOND1">Londo
 </note>
</person>
<person xml:id="GENI1"
 corresp="places.xml#LOND1 #LOND2">
 <persName type="lit">London’s Genius</persName>
 <note>
  <p>Personification of London’s genius. Appears as an
     allegorical character in mayoral shows.
  </p>
 </note>
</person>
```

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.

synch (synchronous) points to elements that are synchronous with the current element.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space

sameAs points to an element that is the same as the current element.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

copyOf points to an element of which the current element is a copy.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

		Note Any content of the current element should be ignored. Its true content is that of the element being pointed at.
	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.
	exclude	points to elements that are in exclusive alternation with the current element. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
	select	selects one or more alternants; if one alternant is selected, the ambiguity or uncertainty is marked as resolved. If more than one alternant is selected, the degree of ambiguity or uncertainty is marked as reduced by the number of alternants not selected. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space **Note** This attribute should be placed on an element which is superordinate to all of the alternants from which the selection is being made.

4.3.12. att.global.rendition

att.global.rendition provides rendering attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme. [1.3.1.1.3. Rendition Indicators]

Module	tei — Schema	
Members	att.global[TEI ab actor argument author availability back bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode dateline desc div docAuthor docTitle editor emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l label lb lg licence listChange listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink note p particDesc pb performance persName person personGrp profileDesc publicationStmt publisher quote ref relation resp respStmt revisionDesc role roleDesc set signed sourceDesc sp spGrp speaker stage standOff surname teiHeader term text textClass title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer]	

Attributes	rend	(rendition) indicates how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text.
		Status Optional
		Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace
		`<head rend="align(center) case(allcaps)">`
		`  <lb/>To The <lb/>Duchesse <lb/>of <lb/>Newcastle,`
		`<lb/>On Her <lb/>`
		`  <hi rend="case(mixed)">New Blazing-World</hi>.`
		`</head>`
		Note These Guidelines make no binding recommendations for the values of the *rend* attribute; the characteristics of visual presentation vary too much from text to text and the decision to record or ignore individual characteristics varies too much from project to project. Some potentially

useful conventions are noted from time to time at appropriate points in the Guidelines. The values of the *rend* attribute are a set of sequence-indeterminate individual tokens separated by whitespace.

style — contains an expression in some formal style definition language which defines the rendering or presentation used for this element in the source text

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.text

```
<head style="text-align: center; font-variant: small-caps">
 <lb/>To The <lb/>Duchesse <lb/>of <lb/>Newcastle, <lb/>On Her
<lb/>
 <hi style="font-variant: normal">New Blazing-World</hi>.
</head>
```

Note Unlike the attribute values of *rend*, which uses whitespace as a separator, the *style* attribute may contain whitespace. This attribute is intended for recording inline stylistic information concerning the source, not any particular output.

The formal language in which values for this attribute are expressed may be specified using the `<styleDefDecl>` element in the TEI header.

If *style* and *rendition* are both present on an element, then *style* overrides or complements *rendition*. *style* should not be used in conjunction with *rend*, because the latter does not employ a formal style definition language.

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

```
<head rendition="#ac #sc">
 <lb/>To The <lb/>Duchesse <lb/>of <lb/>Newcastle, <lb/>On Her
<lb/>
 <hi rendition="#normal">New Blazing-World</hi>.
</head>
<!-- elsewhere... -->
<rendition xml:id="sc"
 scheme="css">font-variant: small-caps</rendition>
<rendition xml:id="normal"
 scheme="css">font-variant: normal</rendition>
<rendition xml:id="ac"
 scheme="css">text-align: center</rendition>
```

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.

4.3.13. att.global.responsibility

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 — Schema

Members	att.global[TEI ab actor argument author availability back bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode dateline desc div docAuthor docTitle editor emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l label lb lg licence listChange listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink note p particDesc pb performance persName person personGrp profileDesc publicationStmt publisher quote ref relation resp respStmt revisionDesc role roleDesc set signed sourceDesc sp spGrp speaker stage standOff surname teiHeader term text textClass title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer]
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 white-space **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>`
	`</choice>: for they shall be called the children of God.`

Example	`<!-- in the <text> ... --><lg>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	` <l>Punkes, Panders, ba#e extortionizing`
	`  sla<choice>`
	`  <sic>n</sic>`
	`  <corr resp="#JENS1_transcriber">u</corr>`
	`  </choice>es,</l>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</lg>`
	`<!-- in the <teiHeader> ... -->`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`<respStmt xml:id="JENS1_transcriber">`
	` <resp when="2014">Transcriber</resp>`
	` <name>Janelle Jenstad</name>`
	`</respStmt>`

4.3.14. att.global.source

att.global.source provides attributes used by elements to point to an external source. [1.3.1.1.4. Sources, certainty, and responsibility 3.3.3. Quotation 8.3.4. Writing]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	att.global[TEI ab actor argument author availability back bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode dateline desc div docAuthor docTitle editor emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l label lb lg licence listChange listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink note p particDesc pb performance persName person personGrp profileDesc publicationStmt publisher quote ref relation resp respStmt revisionDesc role roleDesc set signed sourceDesc sp spGrp speaker stage standOff surname teiHeader term text textClass title titlePage titlePart titleStmt trailer]
Attributes	source — specifies the source from which some aspect of this element is drawn. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space

	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

```
<p>
<!-- ... --> As Willard McCarty (<bibl xml:id="mcc_2012">2012, p.2</bibl>) tells us, <quote source="#mcc_2012">
   term.</quote>
<!-- ... -->
</p>
```

Example

```
<p>
<!-- ... -->
 <quote source="#chicago_15_ed">Grammatical theories are in flux, and the more we learn, the
   less we seem to know.</quote>
<!-- ... -->
</p>
<!-- ... -->
<bibl xml:id="chicago_15_ed">
 <title level="m">The Chicago Manual of Style</title>,
<edition>15th edition</edition>. <pubPlace>Chicago</pubPlace>: <publisher>University of
   Chicago Press</publisher> (<date>2003</date>), <biblScope unit="page">p.147</biblScope>.

</bibl>
```

Example

```
<elementRef key="p" source="tei:2.0.1"/>
```

Include in the schema an element named <p> available from the TEI P5 2.0.1 release.

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.

4.3.15. att.internetMedia

att.internetMedia provides attributes for specifying the type of a computer resource using a standard taxonomy.		
Module	tei — Schema	
Members	att.media[graphic] ref	
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. `<ref mimeType="application/tei+xml; charset=UTF-8" target="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/TEIC/TEI/dev/P5/Source/guidelines-en.xml"/>`
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.

4.3.16. att.naming

att.naming provides attributes common to elements which refer to named persons, places, organizations etc. [3.6.1. Referring Strings 13.3.6. Names and Nyms]

Module	tei — Schema
Members	att.personal[forename genName name persName surname] author editor event
Attributes	att.canonical (@key, @ref) 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. **Status**: Optional **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. **Status**: Optional **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.

4.3.17. att.placement

att.placement provides attributes for describing where on the source page or object a textual element appears. [3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions 11.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions]

Module	tei — Schema
Members	figure head label note stage trailer
Attributes	place — specifies where this item is placed. **Status**: Recommended **Datatype**: 1–# occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace **Suggested values include:** **top** — at the top of the page **bottom** — at the foot of the page **margin** — in the margin (left, right, or both) **opposite** — on the opposite, i.e. facing, page

		over-leaf on the other side of the leaf
		above above the line
		right to the right, e.g. to the right of a vertical line of text, or to the right of a figure
		below below the line
		left to the left, e.g. to the left of a vertical line of text, or to the left of a figure
		end at the end of e.g. chapter or volume.
		inline within the body of the text.
		inspace in a predefined space, for example left by an earlier scribe.
		`<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>`

4.3.18. att.resourced

att.resourced provides attributes by which a resource (such as an externally held media file) may be located.		
Module	tei — Schema	
Members	graphic	
Attributes	url	(uniform resource locator) specifies the URL from which the media concerned may be obtained. **Status** Required **Datatype** teidata.pointer

4.3.19. att.written

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 — Schema	
Members	ab div figure head label note p signed stage text trailer	
Attributes	hand	points to a `<handNote>` element describing the hand considered responsible for the content of the element concerned. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.pointer

4.4. Macros

4.4.1. macro.limitedContent

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 — Schema
Used by	desc
Content model	`<content>`

	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/> <classRef key="model.inter"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	tei_macro.limitedContent = (text | tei_model.limitedPhrase | tei_model.inter)*

4.4.2. macro.paraContent

macro.paraContent (paragraph content) defines the content of paragraphs and similar elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	emph p ref signed title titlePart
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.paraPart"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	tei_macro.paraContent = (text | tei_model.paraPart)*

4.4.3. macro.phraseSeq

macro.phraseSeq (phrase sequence) defines a sequence of character data and phrase-level elements. [1.4.1. Standard Content Models]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	actor author docAuthor editor foreign forename genName name nameLink persName publisher role roleDesc speaker surname term
Content model	<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	tei_macro.phraseSeq = (text | tei_model.gLike | tei_model.attributable | tei_model.phrase | tei_model.global)*

4.4.4. macro.phraseSeq.limited

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 — Schema
Used by	resp
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>

Declaration	`tei_macro.phraseSeq.limited = ( text | tei_model.limitedPhrase | tei_model.global )*`

4.4.5. macro.specialPara

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 — Schema
Used by	change note 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	`tei_macro.specialPara = ( text | tei_model.gLike | tei_model.phrase | tei_model.inter | tei_model.divPart | tei_model.global )*`

4.5. Datatypes

4.5.1. teidata.certainty

teidata.certainty defines the range of attribute values expressing a degree of certainty.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	teidata.probCert
Content model	`<content> <valList type="closed"> <valItem ident="high"/> <valItem ident="medium"/> <valItem ident="low"/> <valItem ident="unknown"/> </valList> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_teidata.certainty = "high" | "medium" | "low" | "unknown"`
Note	Certainty may be expressed by one of the predefined symbolic values high, medium, or low. The value unknown should be used in cases where the encoder does not wish to assert an opinion about the matter.

4.5.2. teidata.count

teidata.count defines the range of attribute values used for a non-negative integer value used as a count.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	Element: • surname/@sort
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="nonNegativeInteger"/> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_teidata.count = xsd:nonNegativeInteger`

Note	Any positive integer value or zero is permitted

4.5.3. teidata.duration.iso

teidata.duration.iso defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using ISO 8601 standard formats	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+"/> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_teidata.duration.iso = token { pattern = "[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+" }`
Example	`<time dur-iso="PT0,75H">three-quarters of an hour</time>`
Example	`<date dur-iso="P1,5D">a day and a half</date>`
Example	`<date dur-iso="P14D">a fortnight</date>`
Example	`<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*.

4.5.4. teidata.duration.w3c

teidata.duration.w3c defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using W3C datatypes.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="duration"/> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_teidata.duration.w3c = xsd:duration`
Example	`<time dur="PT45M">forty-five minutes</time>`
Example	`<date dur="P1DT12H">a day and a half</date>`
Example	`<date dur="P7D">a week</date>`
Example	`<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.

4.5.5. teidata.enumerated

teidata.enumerated defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single XML name taken from a list of documented possibilities.	
Module	tei — Schema

Used by	teidata.gender teidata.sexElement: • availability/@status • event/@type • forename/@type • idno/@type • l/@part • listRelation/@type • relation/@name • stage/@type • title/@type • title/@level • titlePart/@type

Content model	`<content>`
	` <dataRef key="teidata.word"/>`
	`</content>`

Declaration	`tei_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.

4.5.6. teidata.gender

teidata.gender defines the range of attribute values used to represent the gender of a person, persona, or character.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	Element: • person/@gender • personGrp/@gender

Content model	`<content>`
	` <dataRef key="teidata.enumerated"/>`
	`</content>`

Declaration	`tei_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).

4.5.7. teidata.language

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 — Schema
Used by	Element: • TEI/@xml:lang

Content model	`<content>`
	` <alternate>`
	`  <dataRef name="language"/>`
	`  <valList>`
	`  <valItem ident=""/>`
	`  </valList>`
	` </alternate>`
	`</content>`

Declaration

```
tei_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 http://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 http://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/. The latter consist of 3 digits; the list of codes can be found at 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

zh-Hant-HK
: Chinese written in traditional script as used in Hong Kong

en-SL
: English as spoken in Sierra Leone

pl
: Polish

	es-MX Spanish as spoken in Mexico **es-419** Spanish as spoken in Latin America The W3C Internationalization Activity has published a useful introduction to BCP 47, Language tags in HTML and XML.

4.5.8. teidata.name

teidata.name defines the range of attribute values expressed as an XML Name.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	

Content model	`<content>`
	` <dataRef name="Name"/>`
	`</content>`

Declaration	`tei_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): for example they cannot include whitespace or begin with digits.

4.5.9. teidata.numeric

teidata.numeric defines the range of attribute values used for numeric values.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	

Content model	`<content>`
	` <alternate>`
	`  <dataRef name="double"/>`
	`  <dataRef name="token"`
	`  restriction="(\-?[\d]+/\-?[\d]+)"/>`
	`  <dataRef name="decimal"/>`
	` </alternate>`
	`</content>`

Declaration	`tei_teidata.numeric =` `  xsd:double | token { pattern = "(\-?[\d]+/\-?[\d]+)" } | xsd:decimal`
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.

4.5.10. teidata.outputMeasurement

teidata.outputMeasurement defines a range of values for use in specifying the size of an object that is intended for display.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	

Content model	`<content>`
	` <dataRef name="token"`
	`  restriction="[\-+]?\d+(\.\d+)?(%|cm|mm|in|pt|pc|px|em|ex|ch|rem|vw|vh|vmin|vmax)"/>`
	`</content>`

Declaration	`tei_teidata.outputMeasurement =`
	`  token`
	`  {`

	`pattern = "[\-+]?\d+(\.\d+)?(%|cm|mm|in|pt|pc|px|em|ex|ch|rem|vw|vh|vmin|vmax)"` `}`

Example	`<figure>`
	` <head>The TEI Logo</head>`
	` <figDesc>Stylized yellow angle brackets with the letters <mentioned>TEI</mentioned> in between and <mentioned>text encoding initiative</mentioned> underneath, all on a white background.</figDesc>`
	` <graphic height="600px" width="600px"`
	`  url="http://www.tei-c.org/logos/TEI-600.jpg"/>`
	`</figure>`

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.

4.5.11. teidata.pattern

teidata.pattern defines attribute values which are expressed as a regular expression.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	

Content model	`<content>`
	` <dataRef name="token"/>`
	`</content>`

Declaration	`tei_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.

4.5.12. teidata.pointer

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 — Schema
Used by	Element: • castGroup/@corresp • castItem/@corresp • ref/@target • relation/@active • relation/@mutual • relation/@passive

Content model	`<content>`
	` <dataRef restriction="\S+" name="anyURI"/>`
	`</content>`

Declaration	`tei_teidata.pointer = xsd:anyURI { pattern = "\S+" }`
Note	The range of syntactically valid values is defined by RFC 3986 *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*. Note that the values themselves are encoded using RFC 3987 *Internationalized Resource Identifiers* (IRIs) mapping to URIs. For example, `https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%` is encoded as `https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%25` while `http://-mr----nx.mirbg4--n✱###.#########-#####.####/` is encoded as `http://ckbbajlc6dj7bxne2c.xn--wgbh1c/`

4.5.13. teidata.probCert

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 — Schema
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <alternate> <dataRef key="teidata.probability"/> <dataRef key="teidata.certainty"/> </alternate> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_teidata.probCert = teidata.probability | teidata.certainty`

4.5.14. teidata.probability

teidata.probability defines the range of attribute values expressing a probability.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	teidata.probCert
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="double"/> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_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*.

4.5.15. teidata.replacement

teidata.replacement defines attribute values which contain a replacement template.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <textNode/> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_teidata.replacement = text`

4.5.16. teidata.sex

teidata.sex defines the range of attribute values used to identify the sex of an organism.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	Element: • personGrp/@sex
Content model	`<content> <dataRef key="teidata.enumerated"/> </content>`
Declaration	`tei_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.

4.5.17. teidata.temporal.iso

teidata.temporal.iso 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 international standard *Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times*.

Module	tei — Schema
Used by	Element: • change/@when
Content model	<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"/> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	tei_teidata.temporal.iso = xsd:date | xsd:gYear | xsd:gMonth | xsd:gDay | xsd:gYearMonth | xsd:gMonthDay | xsd:time | xsd:dateTime | token { pattern = "[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+" }
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. For all representations for which ISO 8601:2004 describes both a *basic* and an *extended* format, these Guidelines recommend use of the extended format.

4.5.18. teidata.temporal.w3c

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 — Schema
Used by	
Content model	<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	tei_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.

4.5.19. teidata.text

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 — Schema
Used by	Element:

	• div/@n
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="string"/> </content>
Declaration	tei_teidata.text = string
Note	Attributes using this datatype must contain a single ‘token’ in which whitespace and other punctuation characters are permitted.

4.5.20. teidata.truthValue

teidata.truthValue defines the range of attribute values used to express a truth value.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="boolean"/> </content>
Declaration	tei_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.

4.5.21. teidata.versionNumber

teidata.versionNumber defines the range of attribute values used for version numbers.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*(\.[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*){0,3}"/> </content>
Declaration	tei_teidata.versionNumber = token { pattern = "[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*(\.[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*){0,3}" }

4.5.22. teidata.word

teidata.word defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single word or token.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	teidata.enumeratedElement: • castGroup/@rend • l/@rend
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[^\p{C}\p{Z}]+"/> </content>
Declaration	tei_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.

4.5.23. teidata.xTruthValue

teidata.xTruthValue (extended truth value) defines the range of attribute values used to express a truth value which may be unknown.	
Module	tei — Schema

Used by	
Content model	<content> <alternate> <dataRef name="boolean"/> <valList> <valItem ident="unknown"/> <valItem ident="inapplicable"/> </valList> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	tei_teidata.xTruthValue = xsd:boolean | ("unknown" | "inapplicable")
Note	In cases where where uncertainty is inappropriate, use the datatype teidata.TruthValue.

4.5.24. teidata.xpath

teidata.xpath defines attribute values which contain an XPath expression.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	
Content model	<content> <textNode/> </content>
Declaration	tei_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.