Drama Corpora | dracor.org
TEI Customization and Documentation
2022

Contents

1. **1**
2. **1**
3. **Schema** **1**
3.1. Elements 1
3.1.1. <TEI> 1
3.1.2. <ab> 2
3.1.3. <actor> 3
3.1.4. <addName> 4
3.1.5. <author> 4
3.1.6. <bibl> 5
3.1.7. <body> 7
3.1.8. <castGroup> 8
3.1.9. <castItem> 9
3.1.10. <castList> 10
3.1.11. <change> 11
3.1.12. <cit> 13
3.1.13. <classCode> 14
3.1.14. <date> 14
3.1.15. <dateline> 15
3.1.16. <desc> 16
3.1.17. 17
3.1.18. <docAuthor> 19
3.1.19. <docImprint> 19
3.1.20. <docTitle> 20
3.1.21. <emph> 21
3.1.22. <epigraph> 22
3.1.23. <event> 22
3.1.24. <figure> 23
3.1.25. <fileDesc> 24
3.1.26. <foreign> 25
3.1.27. <forename> 26
3.1.28. <front> 26
3.1.29. <genName> 28
3.1.30. <graphic> 29
3.1.31. <head> 30
3.1.32. <idno> 32
3.1.33. <keywords> 33
3.1.34. <l> 34
3.1.35. <lb> 35
3.1.36. <lg> 36
3.1.37. <licence> 37
3.1.38. <listEvent> 38
3.1.39. <listPerson> 39
3.1.40. <listRelation> 40
3.1.41. <name> 41
3.1.42. <nameLink> 42
3.1.43. <p> 43

3.1.44. <particDesc> 44
3.1.45. <pb> 45
3.1.46. <performance> 46
3.1.47. <personGrp> 47
3.1.48. <profileDesc> 48
3.1.49. <publicationStmt> 49
3.1.50. <publisher> 50
3.1.51. <quote> 50
3.1.52. <ref> 51
3.1.53. <relation> 52
3.1.54. <resp> 53
3.1.55. <respStmt> 54
3.1.56. <revisionDesc> 55
3.1.57. <role> 55
3.1.58. <roleDesc> 56
3.1.59. <set> 56
3.1.60. <signed> 57
3.1.61. <sourceDesc> 58
3.1.62. <sp> 58
3.1.63. <spGrp> 60
3.1.64. <speaker> 61
3.1.65. <stage> 61
3.1.66. <standOff> 63
3.1.67. <surname> 65
3.1.68. <teiHeader> 65
3.1.69. <term> 67
3.1.70. <text> 68
3.1.71. <textClass> 69
3.1.72. <title> 70
3.1.73. <titlePart> 71
3.1.74. <titleStmt> 72
3.1.75. <trailer> 73
3.2. Model classes 74
3.2.1. model.attributable 74
3.2.2. model.biblLike 74
3.2.3. model.biblPart 74
3.2.4. model.castItemPart 74
3.2.5. model.common 74
3.2.6. model.dateLike 75
3.2.7. model.descLike 75
3.2.8. model.divBottom 75
3.2.9. model.divBottomPart 75
3.2.10. model.divLike 75
3.2.11. model.divPart 75
3.2.12. model.divTop 75
3.2.13. model.divTopPart 75
3.2.14. model.divWrapper 76
3.2.15. model.emphLike 76
3.2.16. model.eventLike 76
3.2.17. model.frontPart 76
3.2.18. model.frontPart.drama 76
3.2.19. model.global 76
3.2.20. model.graphicLike 76
3.2.21. model.headLike 77

3.2.22. model.highlighted 77
3.2.23. model.imprintPart 77
3.2.24. model.inter 77
3.2.25. model.lLike 77
3.2.26. model.labelLike 77
3.2.27. model.limitedPhrase 77
3.2.28. model.listLike 78
3.2.29. model.milestoneLike 78
3.2.30. model.nameLike 78
3.2.31. model.nameLike.agent 78
3.2.32. model.pLike 78
3.2.33. model.pLike.front 78
3.2.34. model.pPart.data 79
3.2.35. model.pPart.edit 79
3.2.36. model.persNamePart 79
3.2.37. model.personLike 79
3.2.38. model.personPart 79
3.2.39. model.phrase 79
3.2.40. model.placeStateLike 79
3.2.41. model.profileDescPart 80
3.2.42. model.ptrLike 80
3.2.43. model.publicationStmtPart.agency 80
3.2.44. model.publicationStmtPart.detail 80
3.2.45. model.quoteLike 80
3.2.46. model.resource 80
3.2.47. model.respLike 81
3.2.48. model.stageLike 81
3.2.49. model.standOffPart 81
3.2.50. model.teiHeaderPart 81
3.3. Attribute classes 81
3.3.1. att.ascribed 81
3.3.2. att.ascribed.directed 82
3.3.3. att.breaking 82
3.3.4. att.cReferencing 83
3.3.5. att.canonical 83
3.3.6. att.datable 84
3.3.7. att.datable.custom 85
3.3.8. att.datable.iso 86
3.3.9. att.datable.w3c 87
3.3.10. att.declarable 88
3.3.11. att.declaring 89
3.3.12. att.dimensions 89
3.3.13. att.divLike 90
3.3.14. att.docStatus 91
3.3.15. att.editLike 92
3.3.16. att.edition 92
3.3.17. att.fragmentable 93
3.3.18. att.global 93
3.3.19. att.global.analytic 95
3.3.20. att.global.linking 95
3.3.21. att.global.rendition 97
3.3.22. att.global.responsibility 99
3.3.23. att.global.source 99
3.3.24. att.internetMedia 100

3.3.25. att.locatable 101
3.3.26. att.media 101
3.3.27. att.naming 101
3.3.28. att.notated 102
3.3.29. att.personal 102
3.3.30. att.placement 103
3.3.31. att.pointing 103
3.3.32. att.ranging 104
3.3.33. att.resourced 105
3.3.34. att.sortable 105
3.3.35. att.spanning 106
3.3.36. att.typed 106
3.3.37. att.written 107
3.4. Macros 107
3.4.1. macro.limitedContent 107
3.4.2. macro.paraContent 107
3.4.3. macro.phraseSeq 108
3.4.4. macro.phraseSeq.limited 108
3.4.5. macro.specialPara 109
3.5. Datatypes 109
3.5.1. teidata.certainty 109
3.5.2. teidata.count 109
3.5.3. teidata.duration.iso 110
3.5.4. teidata.duration.w3c 110
3.5.5. teidata.enumerated 110
3.5.6. teidata.language 111
3.5.7. teidata.name 112
3.5.8. teidata.numeric 113
3.5.9. teidata.outputMeasurement 113
3.5.10. teidata.pattern 113
3.5.11. teidata.pointer 114
3.5.12. teidata.probCert 114
3.5.13. teidata.probability 114
3.5.14. teidata.replacement 115
3.5.15. teidata.sex 115
3.5.16. teidata.temporal.iso 115
3.5.17. teidata.temporal.w3c 116
3.5.18. teidata.text 116
3.5.19. teidata.truthValue 116
3.5.20. teidata.version 117
3.5.21. teidata.versionNumber 117
3.5.22. teidata.word 117
3.5.23. teidata.xTruthValue 117
3.5.24. teidata.xpath 118

1.

Some intro. Documentation goes here.

2.

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

3. Schema

3.1. Elements

3.1.1. <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	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.typed (@type, @subtype) version — specifies the version number of the TEI Guidelines against which this document is valid. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.version **Note** Major editions of the Guidelines have long been informally referred to by a name made up of the letter P (for Proposal) followed by a digit. The current release is one of the many releases of the fifth major edition of the Guidelines, known as P5. This attribute may be used to associate a TEI document with a specific release of the P5 Guidelines, in the absence of a more precise association provided by the *source* attribute on the associated `<schemaSpec>`.
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 version="3.3.0" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">`
	` <teiHeader>`
	`  <fileDesc>`
	`  <titleStmt>`
	`  <title>The shortest TEI Document Imaginable</title>`
	`  </titleStmt>`
	`  <publicationStmt>`
	`  <p>First published as part of TEI P2, this is the P5 version using a namespace.</p>`
	`  </publicationStmt>`
	`  <sourceDesc>`
	`  <p>No source: this is an original work.</p>`
	`  </sourceDesc>`
	` </fileDesc>`
	`</teiHeader>`
	`<text>`
	` <body>`
	`  <p>This is about the shortest TEI document imaginable.</p>`
	` </body>`
	`</text>`
	`</TEI>`

Example	<TEI version="2.9.1" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"> <teiHeader> <fileDesc> <titleStmt> <title>A TEI Document containing four page images </title> </titleStmt> <publicationStmt> Unpublished demonstration file. </publicationStmt> <sourceDesc> No source: this is an original work. </sourceDesc> </fileDesc> </teiHeader> <facsimile> <graphic url="page1.png"/> <graphic url="page2.png"/> <graphic url="page3.png"/> <graphic url="page4.png"/> </facsimile> </TEI>
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> <elementRef key="teiHeader"/> <alternate> <sequence> <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
	{
	 tei_att.global.attributes,
	 tei_att.typed.attributes,
	 attribute version { text }?,
	 (tei_teiHeader, ((tei_model.resource+, tei_TEI*) | tei_TEI+))
	}

3.1.2. <ab>

<ab> (anonymous block) contains any arbitrary component-level unit of text, acting as an anonymous container for phrase or inter level elements analogous to, but without the semantic baggage of, a paragraph. [16.3. Blocks, Segments, and Anchors]	
Module	linking — 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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.declaring (@decls) att.fragmentable (@part) att.written (@hand)
Member of	model.pLike
Contained by	**core:** quote sp stage **corpus:** particDesc **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence publicationStmt sourceDesc **namesdates:** event listRelation personGrp **textstructure:** body div epigraph front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure

	header: idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink surname character data
Note	The <ab> element may be used at the encoder's discretion to mark any component-level elements in a text for which no other more specific appropriate markup is defined.

Example	`<div type="book" n="Genesis">`
	` <div type="chapter" n="1">`
	`  <ab>In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.</ab>`
	`  <ab>And the earth was without form, and void; and`
	`  darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the`
	`  spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.</ab>`
	`  <ab>And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.</ab>`
	`<!-- ...-->`
	` </div>`
	`</div>`

Schematron	<sch:report test=" (ancestor::tei:p or ancestor::tei:ab) 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: ab may not occur inside paragraphs or other 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 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>`
	` <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element ab`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.declaring.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.fragmentable.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.written.attributes,`
	`  tei_macro.paraContent`
	`}`

3.1.3. <actor>

<actor> contains the name of an actor appearing within a cast list. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]	
Module	drama — 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.castItemPart
Contained by	**drama:** castItem
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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	`<castItem>`
	` <role>Mathias</role>`
	` <roleDesc>the Burgomaster</roleDesc>`
	` <actor ref="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Irving">Mr. Henry Irving</actor>`
	`</castItem>`

Content model	`<content>`

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

Schema Declaration	element actor
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.canonical.attributes,
	tei_macro.phraseSeq
	}

3.1.4. <addName>

<addName> (additional name) contains an additional name component, such as a nickname, epithet, or alias, or any other descriptive phrase used within a personal name. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	namesdates — 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.personal (@full, @sort) (att.naming (@role, @nymRef) (att.canonical (@key, @ref))) att.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Example	<persName> <forename>Frederick</forename> <addName type="epithet">the Great</addName> <roleName>Emperor of Prussia</roleName> </persName>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element addName
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.personal.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	tei_macro.phraseSeq
	}

3.1.5. <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
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.naming (@role, @nymRef) (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))
Member of	model.respLike
Contained by	**core:** bibl **header:** titleStmt
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Note	Particularly where cataloguing is likely to be based on the content of the header, it is advisable to use a generally recognized name authority file to supply the content for this element. The attributes *key* or *ref* may also be used to reference canonical information about the author(s) intended from any appropriate authority, such as a library catalogue or online resource. In the case of a broadcast, use this element for the name of the company or network responsible for making the broadcast. Where an author is unknown or unspecified, this element may contain text such as *Unknown* or *Anonymous*. When the appropriate TEI modules are in use, it may also contain detailed tagging of the names used for people, organizations or places, in particular where multiple names are given.

Example	`<author>British Broadcasting Corporation</author>`
	`<author>La Fayette, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne, comtesse de (1634–1693)</author>`
	`<author>Anonymous</author>`
	`<author>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</author>`
	`<author>`
	` <persName>Beaumont, Francis</persName> and`
	`<persName>John Fletcher</persName>`
	`</author>`
	`<author>`
	` <orgName key="BBC">British Broadcasting`
	`  Corporation</orgName>: Radio 3 Network`
	`</author>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element author`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.naming.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.datable.attributes,`
	`  tei_macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

3.1.6. <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	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.declarable (@default) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.sortable (@sortKey) att.docStatus (@status)
Member of	model.biblLike model.biblPart
Contained by	**core:** bibl cit desc emph head l p quote ref stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence sourceDesc **linking:** ab standOff **namesdates:** event personGrp **textstructure:** body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer

May contain	**core:** author bibl date emph foreign lb name pb publisher ref respStmt term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listRelation nameLink surname character data
Note	Contains *phrase-level* elements, together with any combination of elements from the model.biblPart class
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`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.declarable.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.sortable.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.docStatus.attributes,`
	`  (`
	`  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`
	`  )*`
	`}`

3.1.7. <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
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.declaring (@decls)
Contained by	**textstructure:** text
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l lb lg p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** dateline div docAuthor epigraph signed trailer

Example	`<body>`
	` <l>Nu scylun hergan hefaenricaes uard</l>`
	` <l>metudæs maecti end his modgidanc</l>`
	` <l>uerc uuldurfadur sue he uundra gihuaes</l>`
	` <l>eci dryctin or astelidæ</l>`
	` <l>he aerist scop aelda barnum</l>`
	` <l>heben til hrofe haleg scepen.</l>`
	` <l>tha middungeard moncynnæs uard</l>`
	` <l>eci dryctin æfter tiadæ</l>`
	` <l>firum foldu frea allmectig</l>`
	` <trailer>primo cantauit Cædmon istud carmen.</trailer>`
	`</body>`

Content model	`<content>`
	` <sequence>`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  <sequence minOccurs="0">`
	`  <classRef key="model.divTop"/>`
	`  <alternate minOccurs="0"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded">`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.divTop"/>`
	`  </alternate>`
	`  </sequence>`
	`  <sequence minOccurs="0">`
	`  <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>`
	`  <alternate minOccurs="0"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded">`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>`
	`  </alternate>`
	`  </sequence>`
	`  <alternate>`
	`  <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>`
	`  <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">
     <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_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.declaring.attributes,
   (
      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* )*
   )
}
```

3.1.8. <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	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))
Contained by	**drama:** castGroup castList
May contain	**core:** head lb 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 rend="braced"> <castItem> <role>Walter</role> <actor>Mr Frank Hall</actor> </castItem> <castItem> <role>Hans</role> <actor>Mr F.W. Irish</actor> </castItem> <roleDesc>friends of Mathias</roleDesc> </castGroup>
Content model	<content> <sequence> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.global"/> <classRef key="model.headLike"/> </alternate> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <alternate> <elementRef key="castItem"/> <elementRef key="castGroup"/> <elementRef key="roleDesc"/> </alternate> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> <sequence minOccurs="0"> <elementRef key="trailer"/> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> </sequence> </content>

Schema Declaration	element castGroup
	{
	 tei_att.global.attributes,
	 (
	 (tei_model.global | tei_model.headLike)*,
	 ((tei_castItem | tei_castGroup | tei_roleDesc), tei_model.global*)+,
	 (tei_trailer, tei_model.global*)?
	)
	}

3.1.9. <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	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.typed (type, @subtype) type — characterizes the cast item. **Derived from:** att.typed **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **role** — the item describes a single role.[Default] **list** — the item describes a list of non-speaking roles.
Contained by	**drama:** castGroup castList
May contain	**core:** date emph foreign graphic lb name pb ref term title **drama:** actor role roleDesc **figures:** figure **header:** idno

	namesdates: addName forename genName nameLink surname character data

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

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

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`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,`
	`  attribute type { "role" | "list" }?,`
	`  (`
	`  text`
	`  | tei_model.gLike`
	`  | tei_model.castItemPart`
	`  | tei_model.phrase`
	`  | tei_model.global`
	`  )*`
	`}`

3.1.10. <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
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))
Member of	model.frontPart.drama model.inter model.standOffPart
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l p quote ref stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab standOff **textstructure:** body div epigraph front signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l lb lg p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castGroup castItem castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor epigraph signed

Example	`<castList>`
	` <castGroup>`
	`  <head rend="braced">Mendicants</head>`
	`  <castItem>`
	`  <role>Aafaa</role>`
	`  <actor>Femi Johnson</actor>`
	` </castItem>`
	` <castItem>`
	`  <role>Blindman</role>`
	`  <actor>Femi Osofisan</actor>`
	` </castItem>`
	` <castItem>`
	`  <role>Goyi</role>`
	`  <actor>Wale Ogunyemi</actor>`
	` </castItem>`
	` <castItem>`
	`  <role>Cripple</role>`

```
   <actor>Tunji Oyelana</actor>
  </castItem>
 </castGroup>
 <castItem>
  <role>Si Bero</role>
  <roleDesc>Sister to Dr Bero</roleDesc>
  <actor>Deolo Adedoyin</actor>
 </castItem>
 <castGroup>
  <head rend="braced">Two old women</head>
  <castItem>
   <role>Iya Agba</role>
   <actor>Nguba Agolia</actor>
  </castItem>
  <castItem>
   <role>Iya Mate</role>
   <actor>Bopo George</actor>
  </castItem>
 </castGroup>
 <castItem>
  <role>Dr Bero</role>
  <roleDesc>Specialist</roleDesc>
  <actor>Nat Okoro</actor>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>Priest</role>
  <actor>Gbenga Sonuga</actor>
 </castItem>
 <castItem>
  <role>The old man</role>
  <roleDesc>Bero's father</roleDesc>
  <actor>Dapo Adelugba</actor>
 </castItem>
</castList>
<stage type="mix">The action takes place in and around the home surgery of
 Dr Bero, lately returned from the wars.</stage>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence>
  <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>
    <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_att.global.attributes,
   (
      ( 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* )*
   )
}
```

3.1.11. <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	att.ascribed (@who) 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)) att.docStatus (@status) 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.typed (@type, @subtype) target (target) points to one or more elements that belong to this change. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
Contained by	**header:** revisionDesc
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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	`<titleStmt>`
	` <title> ... </title>`
	` <editor xml:id="LDB">Lou Burnard</editor>`
	` <respStmt xml:id="BZ">`
	`  <resp>copy editing</resp>`
	`  <name>Brett Zamir</name>`
	` </respStmt>`
	`</titleStmt>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`<revisionDesc status="published">`
	` <change who="#BZ" when="2008-02-02"`
	`  status="public">Finished chapter 23</change>`
	` <change who="#BZ" when="2008-01-02"`
	`  status="draft">Finished chapter 2</change>`
	` <change n="P2.2" when="1991-12-21"`
	`  who="#LDB">Added examples to section 3</change>`
	` <change when="1991-11-11" who="#MSM">Deleted chapter 10</change>`
	`</revisionDesc>`

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

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

Schema Declaration	`element change`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.ascribed.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.datable.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.docStatus.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`

```
   attribute target { list { + } }?,
   tei_macro.specialPara
}
```

3.1.12. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.quoteLike
Contained by	**core:** author cit desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castList performance role roleDesc set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** body div docAuthor epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit graphic lb pb quote ref **figures:** figure
Example	<cit> <quote>and the breath of the whale is frequently attended with such an insupportable smell, as to bring on disorder of the brain.</quote> <bibl>Ulloa's South America</bibl> </cit>
Example	<entry> <form> <orth>horrifier</orth> </form> <cit type="translation" xml:lang="en"> <quote>to horrify</quote> </cit> <cit type="example"> <quote>elle était horrifiée par la dépense</quote> <cit type="translation" xml:lang="en"> <quote>she was horrified at the expense.</quote> </cit> </cit> </entry>
Example	<cit type="example"> <quote xml:lang="mix">Ka'an yu tsa'a Pedro.</quote> <media url="soundfiles-gen:S_speak_1s_on_behalf_of_Pedro_01_02_03_TS.wav" mimeType="audio/wav"/> <cit type="translation"> <quote xml:lang="en">I'm speaking on behalf of Pedro.</quote> </cit> <cit type="translation"> <quote xml:lang="es">Estoy hablando de parte de Pedro.</quote> </cit> </cit>
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_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.typed.attributes,
   (
      tei_model.biblLike
    | tei_model.egLike
    | tei_model.entryPart
    | tei_model.global
    | tei_model.graphicLike
    | tei_model.ptrLike
    | tei_model.attributable
    | pc
    | q
   )+
}
```

3.1.13. <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	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)) scheme — identifies the classification system in use, as defined by, e.g. a `<taxonomy>` element, or some other resource. **Status** Required **Datatype** teidata.pointer
Contained by	**header:** textClass
May contain	**core:** date emph foreign lb name pb ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Example	`<classCode scheme="http://www.udc.org">410</classCode>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element classCode`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  attribute scheme { text },`
	`  tei_macro.phraseSeq.limited`
	`}`

3.1.14. <date>

<date> (date) contains a date in any format. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc. 2.6. The Revision Description 3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information 15.2.3. The Setting Description 13.4. Dates]	
Module	core — 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)) att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.dimensions (@unit, @quantity, @extent, @precision, @scope) (att.ranging (@atLeast, @atMost, @min, @max, @confidence)) att.typed (@type, @subtype)

Member of	model.dateLike model.publicationStmtPart.detail
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence publicationStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** date emph foreign graphic lb name pb ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Example	`<date when="1980-02">early February 1980</date>`
Example	`Given on the <date when="1977-06-12">Twelfth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-seven of the Republic the Two Hundredth and first and of the University the Eighty-Sixth.</date>`
Example	`<date when="1990-09">September 1990</date>`
Content model	`<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <classRef key="model.phrase"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element date { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.canonical.attributes, tei_att.datable.attributes, tei_att.editLike.attributes, tei_att.dimensions.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes, ( text | tei_model.gLike | tei_model.phrase | tei_model.global )* }`

3.1.15. <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
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))
Member of	model.divWrapper model.pLike.front
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** body div front
May contain	**core:** date emph foreign graphic lb name pb ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Example	`<dateline>Walden, this 29. of August 1592</dateline>`
Example	`<div type="chapter"> <p>`

	<!-- ... --> and his heart was going like mad and yes I said yes I will Yes.</p> <closer> <dateline> <name type="place">Trieste-Zürich-Paris,</name> <date>1914–1921</date> </dateline> </closer>
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
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	(text | tei_model.gLike | tei_model.phrase | tei_model.global | docDate)*
	}

3.1.16. <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
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.typed (type, @subtype) type — characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. **Derived from:** att.typed **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** teidata.enumerated **Suggested values include:** **deprecationInfo** (deprecation information) This element describes why or how its parent element is being deprecated, typically including recommendations for alternate encoding. <dataSpec module="tei" ident="teidata.point" validUntil="2050-02-25"> <desc type="deprecationInfo" versionDate="2018-09-14" xml:lang="en">Several standards bodies, including NIST in the USA, strongly recommend against ending the representation of a number with a decimal point. So instead of <q>3.</q> use either <q>3</q> or <q>3.0</q>.</desc> <!-- ... --> </dataSpec>
Member of	model.descLike model.labelLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph graphic head l lg p quote ref stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** event listEvent listPerson listRelation relation **textstructure:** body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign name quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList

	header: idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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	Example of a <desc> element inside a documentation element. `<dataSpec module="tei" ident="teidata.point"> <desc versionDate="2010-10-17" xml:lang="en">defines the data type used to express a point in cartesian space.</desc> <content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="(-?[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)?,-?[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)?)"/> </content> <!-- ... --> </dataSpec>`
Example	Example of a <desc> element in a non-documentation element. `<place xml:id="KERG2"> <placeName>Kerguelen Islands</placeName> <!-- ... --> <terrain> <desc>antarctic tundra</desc> </terrain> <!-- ... --> </place>`
Schematron	A <desc> with a *type* of deprecationInfo should only occur when its parent element is being deprecated. Furthermore, it should always occur in an element that is being deprecated when <desc> is a valid child of that element. <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_att.global.attributes, tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype, attribute type { "deprecationInfo" }?, tei_macro.limitedContent }`

*3.1.17. *

** ** (text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1. Divisions of the Body]	
Module	textstructure — 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.divLike (@org, @sample) (att.fragmentable (@part)) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.declaring (@decls) att.written (@hand)
Member of	model.divLike
Contained by	**textstructure:** body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l lb lg p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** dateline div docAuthor epigraph signed trailer
Example	`<body> <div type="part">`

```
  <head>Fallacies of Authority</head>
  <p>The subject of which is Authority in various shapes, and the object, to repress all
     exercise of the reasoning faculty.</p>
  <div n="1" type="chapter">
   <head>The Nature of Authority</head>
   <p>With reference to any proposed measures having for their object the greatest
       happiness of the greatest number [...]</p>
   <div n="1.1" type="section">
    <head>Analysis of Authority</head>
    <p>What on any given occasion is the legitimate weight or influence to be attached to
         authority [...] </p>
   </div>
   <div n="1.2" type="section">
    <head>Appeal to Authority, in What Cases Fallacious.</head>
    <p>Reference to authority is open to the charge of fallacy when [...] </p>
   </div>
  </div>
 </div>
</body>
```

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>
  <alternate minOccurs="0"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
   <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
   <alternate>
    <sequence minOccurs="1"
     maxOccurs="unbounded">
     <alternate>
      <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
      <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
     </alternate>
     <classRef key="model.global"
      minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </sequence>
    <sequence>
     <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>
       <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
{
   tei_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.divLike.attributes,
   tei_att.typed.attributes,
   tei_att.declaring.attributes,
   tei_att.written.attributes,
```

```
   (
      ( 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* )*
      )?
   )
}
```

3.1.18. <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
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.divWrapper model.pLike.front
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** body div front
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Note	The document author's name often occurs within a byline, but the <docAuthor> element may be used whether the `<byline>` element is used or not. It should be used only for the author(s) of the entire document, not for author(s) of any subset or part of it. (Attributions of authorship of a subset or part of the document, for example of a chapter in a textbook or an article in a newspaper, may be encoded with `<byline>` without <docAuthor>.)

Example	`<titlePage>`
	`<docTitle>`
	`<titlePart>Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts.</titlePart>`
	`</docTitle>`
	`<byline> By <docAuthor>Lemuel Gulliver</docAuthor>, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships</byline>`
	`</titlePage>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element docAuthor`
	`{`
	`tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`tei_att.canonical.attributes,`
	`tei_macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

3.1.19. <docImprint>

<docImprint> (document imprint) contains the imprint statement (place and date of publication, publisher name), as given (usually) at the foot of a title page. [4.6. Title Pages]	
Module	textstructure — 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))
Member of	model.pLike.front
Contained by	**textstructure:** front
May contain	**core:** date emph foreign graphic lb name pb publisher ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Note	Cf. the `<imprint>` element of bibliographic citations. As with title, author, and editions, the shorter name is reserved for the element likely to be used more often.

Example	`<docImprint>Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1987</docImprint>`
	Imprints may be somewhat more complex:
	`<docImprint>`
	` <pubPlace>London</pubPlace>`
	` Printed for <name>E. Nutt</name>,`
	` at`
	`<pubPlace>Royal Exchange</pubPlace>;`
	`<name>J. Roberts</name> in`
	`<pubPlace>wick-Lane</pubPlace>;`
	`<name>A. Dodd</name> without`
	`<pubPlace>Temple-Bar</pubPlace>;`
	` and <name>J. Graves</name> in`
	`<pubPlace>St. James's-street.</pubPlace>`
	` <date>1722.</date>`
	`</docImprint>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element docImprint`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  (`
	`  text`
	`  | tei_model.gLike`
	`  | tei_model.phrase`
	`  | pubPlace`
	`  | docDate`
	`  | tei_publisher`
	`  | tei_model.global`
	`  )*`
	`}`

3.1.20. <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
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.pLike.front
Contained by	**textstructure:** front
May contain	**core:** lb pb **figures:** figure

	textstructure: titlePart

Example	`<docTitle>`
	` <titlePart type="main">The DUNCIAD, VARIOURVM.</titlePart>`
	` <titlePart type="sub">WITH THE PROLEGOMENA of SCRIBLERUS.</titlePart>`
	`</docTitle>`

Content model	`<content>`
	` <sequence>`
	`  <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_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.canonical.attributes,`
	`  ( tei_model.global*, ( tei_titlePart, tei_model.global* )+ )`
	`}`

3.1.21. <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
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))
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink surname character data
Example	`You took the car and did <emph>what</emph>?!!`

Example	`<q>What it all comes to is this,</q> he said.`
	`<q>`
	` <emph>What`
	`  does Christopher Robin do in the morning nowadays?</emph>`
	`</q>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element emph { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_macro.paraContent }`

3.1.22. <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: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))
Member of	model.divWrapper model.pLike.front
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc l lb lg p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation

Example	`<epigraph xml:lang="la">`
	` <cit>`
	`  <bibl>Lucret.</bibl>`
	`  <quote>`
	`  <l part="F">petere inde coronam,</l>`
	`  <l>Vnde prius nulli velarint tempora Musae.</l>`
	`  </quote>`
	` </cit>`
	`</epigraph>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element epigraph`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  ( tei_model.common | tei_model.global )*`
	`}`

3.1.23. <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	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.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)) att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.naming (@role, @nymRef) (att.canonical (@key, @ref)) att.sortable (@sortKey) att.locatable (@where)
Member of	model.eventLike
Contained by	**namesdates:** event listEvent personGrp
May contain	**core:** bibl desc head p **header:** idno

	linking: ab **namesdates:** event
Example	<person> <event type="mat" when="1972-10-12"> <label>matriculation</label> </event> <event type="grad" when="1975-06-23"> <label>graduation</label> </event> </person>
Content model	<content> <sequence> <elementRef key="idno" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <classRef key="model.headLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <alternate> <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
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.datable.attributes,
	tei_att.editLike.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	tei_att.naming.attributes,
	tei_att.sortable.attributes,
	tei_att.locatable.attributes,
	(
	tei_idno*,
	tei_model.headLike*,
	(tei_model.pLike+ | tei_model.labelLike+),
	(
	tei_model.noteLike
	| tei_model.biblLike
	| linkGrp
	| link
	| tei_idno
	| ptr
	)*,
	tei_event*
	)
	}

3.1.24. <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
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copy-Of, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsibil-ity (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) att.placement (@place) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.written (@hand)
Member of	model.global
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit date emph foreign head l lg name p publisher quote ref resp sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castGroup castItem castList performance role roleDesc set spGrp

	figures: figure **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink personGrp surname **textstructure:** body dateline div docAuthor docImprint docTitle epigraph front signed text titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc graphic head l lb lg p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor epigraph signed trailer

Example	`<figure>`
	` <head>The View from the Bridge</head>`
	` <figDesc>A Whistleresque view showing four or five sailing boats in the foreground, and a`
	`  series of buoys strung out between them.</figDesc>`
	` <graphic url="http://www.example.org/fig1.png"`
	`  scale="0.5"/>`
	`</figure>`

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_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.placement.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.written.attributes,`
	`  (`
	`  tei_model.headLike`
	`  | tei_model.common`
	`  | figDesc`
	`  | tei_model.graphicLike`
	`  | tei_model.global`
	`  | tei_model.divBottom`
	`  )*`
	`}`

3.1.25. <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
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))
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>The shortest possible TEI document</title>`
	` </titleStmt>`
	` <publicationStmt>`

```
  <p>Distributed as part of TEI P5</p>
 </publicationStmt>
 <sourceDesc>
  <p>No print source exists: this is an original digital text</p>
 </sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence>
  <sequence>
   <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_att.global.attributes,
   (
      (
         tei_titleStmt,
         editionStmt?,
         extent?,
         tei_publicationStmt,
         seriesStmt*,
         notesStmt?
      ),
      tei_sourceDesc+
   )
}
```

3.1.26. <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: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))
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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	`This is heathen Greek to you still? Your <foreign xml:lang="la">lapis philosophicus</foreign>?`
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element foreign { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

3.1.27. <forename>

<**forename**> (forename) contains a forename, given or baptismal name. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	namesdates — 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.personal (@full, @sort) (att.naming (@role, @nymRef) (att.canonical (@key, @ref))) att.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Example	`<persName> <roleName>Ex-President</roleName> <forename>George</forename> <surname>Bush</surname> </persName>`
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element forename { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.personal.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

3.1.28. <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
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.declaring (@decls)
Contained by	**textstructure:** text
May contain	**core:** head lb p pb **drama:** castList performance set

	figures: figure **linking:** ab **textstructure:** dateline div docAuthor docImprint docTitle epigraph signed 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> <epigraph> <quote>Nam Sibyllam quidem Cumis ego ipse oculis meis vidi in ampulla pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent: <q xml:lang="grc">####### ## ######</q>; respondebat illa: <q xml:lang="grc">######### ####.</q> </quote> </epigraph> For Ezra Pound <q xml:lang="it">il miglior fabbro.</q> </front>
Example	<front> To our three selves <head>Author's Note</head> All the characters in this book are purely imaginary, and if the author has used names that may suggest a reference to living persons she has done so inadvertently. ... </front>
Example	<front> <head> BACKGROUND:</head> Food insecurity can put children at greater risk of obesity because of altered food choices and nonuniform consumption patterns. <head> OBJECTIVE:</head> We examined the association between obesity and both child-level food insecurity and personal food insecurity in US children. <head> DESIGN:</head> Data from 9,701 participants in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2001-2010, aged 2 to 11 years were analyzed. Child-level food insecurity was assessed with the US Department of Agriculture's Food Security Survey Module based on eight child-specific questions. Personal food insecurity was assessed with five additional questions. Obesity was defined, using physical measurements, as body mass index (calculated as kg/m2) greater than or equal to the age- and sex-specific 95th percentile of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts. Logistic regressions adjusted for sex, race/ethnic group, poverty level, and survey year were conducted to describe associations between obesity and food insecurity. <head> RESULTS:</head> Obesity was significantly associated with personal food insecurity for children aged 6 to 11 years (odds ratio=1.81; 95% CI 1.33 to 2.48), but not in children aged 2 to 5 years (odds ratio=0.88; 95% CI 0.51 to 1.51). Child-level food insecurity was not associated with obesity among 2- to 5-year-olds or 6- to 11-year-olds. <head> CONCLUSIONS:</head> Personal food insecurity is associated with an increased risk of obesity only in children aged 6 to 11 years. Personal food-insecurity measures may give different results than aggregate food-insecurity measures in children. </front>
Content model	<content> <sequence> <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">

```
   <alternate>
    <sequence>
     <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
     <alternate minOccurs="0"
      maxOccurs="unbounded">
      <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
      <classRef key="model.frontPart"/>
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
     </alternate>
    </sequence>
    <sequence>
     <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">
    <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_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.declaring.attributes,
   (
      (
         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 )* )?
      )?
   )
}
```

3.1.29. <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
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.personal (@full, @sort) (att.naming (@role, @nymRef) (att.canonical (@key, @ref))) att.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer

May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data

Example	`<persName>`
	` <forename>Charles</forename>`
	` <genName>II</genName>`
	`</persName>`

Example	`<persName>`
	` <surname>Pitt</surname>`
	` <genName>the Younger</genName>`
	`</persName>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element genName`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.personal.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`  tei_macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

3.1.30. <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.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.media (@width, @height, @scale) (att.internetMedia (@mimeType)) att.resourced (@url) att.declaring (@decls) att.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.graphicLike
Contained by	**core:** author cit date emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed 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="fig1.png"/>`
	` <head>Figure One: The View from the Bridge</head>`
	` <figDesc>A Whistleresque view showing four or five sailing boats in the foreground, and a`
	`  series of buoys strung out between them.</figDesc>`
	`</figure>`

Example	`<facsimile>`
	` <surfaceGrp n="leaf1">`
	`  <surface>`
	`  <graphic url="page1.png"/>`
	`  </surface>`
	`  <surface>`
	`  <graphic url="page2-highRes.png"/>`
	`  <graphic url="page2-lowRes.png"/>`
	`  </surface>`

	</surfaceGrp> </facsimile>
Example	<facsimile> <surfaceGrp n="leaf1" xml:id="spi001"> <surface xml:id="spi001r"> <graphic type="normal" subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001r.jpg"/> <graphic type="normal" subtype="low-res" url="spi/normal/lowRes/001r.jpg"/> <graphic type="normal" subtype="high-res" url="spi/normal/highRes/001r.jpg"/> <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="low-res" url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001r.jpg"/> <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="high-res" url="spi/contrast/highRes/001r.jpg"/> </surface> <surface xml:id="spi001v"> <graphic type="normal" subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001v.jpg"/> <graphic type="normal" subtype="low-res" url="spi/normal/lowRes/001v.jpg"/> <graphic type="normal" subtype="high-res" url="spi/normal/highRes/001v.jpg"/> <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="low-res" url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001v.jpg"/> <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="high-res" url="spi/contrast/highRes/001v.jpg"/> <zone xml:id="spi001v_detail01"> <graphic type="normal" subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001v-detail01.jpg"/> <graphic type="normal" subtype="low-res" url="spi/normal/lowRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/> <graphic type="normal" subtype="high-res" url="spi/normal/highRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/> <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="low-res" url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/> <graphic type="high-contrast" subtype="high-res" url="spi/contrast/highRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/> </zone> </surface> </surfaceGrp> </facsimile>
Content model	<content> <classRef key="model.descLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element graphic
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.media.attributes,
	tei_att.resourced.attributes,
	tei_att.declaring.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	tei_model.descLike*
	}

3.1.31. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.placement (@place) att.written (@hand)
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: body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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	The most common use for the <head> element is to mark the headings of sections. In older writings, the headings or *incipits* may be rather longer than usual in modern works. If a section has an explicit ending as well as a heading, it should be marked as a <trailer>, as in this example:
	`<div1 n="I" type="book">`
	` <head>In the name of Christ here begins the first book of the ecclesiastical history of`
	`  Georgius Florentinus, known as Gregory, Bishop of Tours.</head>`
	` <div2 type="section">`
	`  <head>In the name of Christ here begins Book I of the history.</head>`
	`  <p>Proposing as I do ...</p>`
	`  <p>From the Passion of our Lord until the death of Saint Martin four hundred and twelve`
	`  years passed.</p>`
	`  <trailer>Here ends the first Book, which covers five thousand, five hundred and ninety-six`
	`  years from the beginning of the world down to the death of Saint Martin.</trailer>`
	` </div2>`
	`</div1>`

Example	When headings are not inline with the running text (see e.g. the heading "Secunda conclusio") they might however be encoded as if. The actual placement in the source document can be captured with the *place* attribute.
	`<div type="subsection">`
	` <head place="margin">Secunda conclusio</head>`
	` <p>`
	`  <lb n="1251"/>`
	`  <hi rend="large">Potencia: habitus: et actus: recipiunt speciem ab obiectis<supplied>.</supplied>`
	`  </hi>`
	`  <lb n="1252"/>Probatur sic. Omne importans necessariam habitudinem ad proprium`
	`  [...]`
	` </p>`
	`</div>`

Example	The <head> element is also used to mark headings of other units, such as lists:
	`With a few exceptions, connectives are equally`
	` useful in all kinds of discourse: description, narration, exposition, argument. <list rend="bulleted">`
	` <head>Connectives</head>`
	` <item>above</item>`
	` <item>accordingly</item>`
	` <item>across from</item>`
	` <item>adjacent to</item>`
	` <item>again</item>`
	` <item>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	` </item>`
	`</list>`

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`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`

```
   tei_att.placement.attributes,
   tei_att.written.attributes,
   (
      text
    | tei_lg
    | tei_model.gLike
    | tei_model.phrase
    | tei_model.inter
    | tei_model.lLike
    | tei_model.global
   )*
}
```

3.1.32. <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	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.sortable (@sortKey) 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)) att.typed (type, @subtype)

type — categorizes the identifier, for example as an ISBN, Social Security number, etc.

Derived from	att.typed
Status	Optional
Datatype	teidata.enumerated
Suggested values include:	**ISBN** International Standard Book Number: a 13- or (if assigned prior to 2007) 10-digit identifying number assigned by the publishing industry to a published book or similar item, registered with the International ISBN Agency.
	ISSN International Standard Serial Number: an eight-digit number to uniquely identify a serial publication.
	DOI Digital Object Identifier: a unique string of letters and numbers assigned to an electronic document.
	URI Uniform Resource Identifier: a string of characters to uniquely identify a resource, following the syntax of RFC 3986.
	VIAF A data number in the Virtual Internet Authority File assigned to link different names in catalogs around the world for the same entity.
	ESTC English Short-Title Catalogue number: an identifying number assigned to a document in English printed in the British Isles or North America before 1801.

	OCLC OCLC control number (record number) for the union catalog record in WorldCat, a union catalog for member libraries in the Online Computer Library Center global cooperative.
Member of	model.nameLike model.personPart model.publicationStmtPart.detail
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode idno licence publicationStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName event forename genName nameLink personGrp surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint 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	`<idno type="ISBN">978-1-906964-22-1</idno>`
	`<idno type="ISSN">0143-3385</idno>`
	`<idno type="DOI">10.1000/123</idno>`
	`<idno type="URI">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/185922478</idno>`
	`<idno type="URI">http://authority.nzetc.org/463/</idno>`
	`<idno type="LT">Thomason Tract E.537(17)</idno>`
	`<idno type="Wing">C695</idno>`
	`<idno type="oldCat">`
	`<g ref="#sym"/>345`
	`</idno>`
	In the last case, the identifier includes a non-Unicode character which is defined elsewhere by means of a `<glyph>` or `<char>` element referenced here as `#sym`.

Content model	`<content>`
	`<alternate minOccurs="0"`
	`maxOccurs="unbounded">`
	`<textNode/>`
	`<classRef key="model.gLike"/>`
	`<elementRef key="idno"/>`
	`</alternate>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element idno`
	`{`
	`tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`tei_att.sortable.attributes,`
	`tei_att.datable.attributes,`
	`tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,`
	`attribute type`
	`{`
	`"ISBN" | "ISSN" | "DOI" | "URI" | "VIAF" | "ESTC" | "OCLC"`
	`}?,`
	`( text | tei_model.gLike | tei_idno )*`
	`}`

3.1.33. <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
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)) scheme — identifies the controlled vocabulary within which the set of keywords concerned is defined, for example by a `<taxonomy>` element, or by some other resource. **Status** Optional

	Datatype teidata.pointer
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 scheme="http://classificationweb.net">`
	` <term>Babbage, Charles</term>`
	` <term>Mathematicians - Great Britain - Biography</term>`
	`</keywords>`

Example	`<keywords>`
	` <term>Fermented beverages</term>`
	` <term>Central Andes</term>`
	` <term>Schinus molle</term>`
	` <term>Molle beer</term>`
	` <term>Indigenous peoples</term>`
	` <term>Ethnography</term>`
	` <term>Archaeology</term>`
	`</keywords>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element keywords`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  attribute scheme { text }?,`
	`  ( tei_term+ | list )`
	`}`

3.1.34. <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	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.fragmentable (@part)
Member of	model.lLike
Contained by	**core:** emph head lg p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab **textstructure:** body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink surname character data
Example	`<l met="x/x/x/x/x/" real="/xx/x/x/x/">Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?</l>`

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
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.fragmentable.attributes,
	(
	text
	| tei_model.gLike
	| tei_model.phrase
	| tei_model.inter
	| tei_model.global
	)*
	}

3.1.35. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.edition (@ed, @edRef) att.spanning (@spanTo) att.breaking (@break)
Member of	model.milestoneLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit date emph foreign head l lg name p publisher quote ref resp sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castGroup castItem castList performance role roleDesc set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink personGrp surname **textstructure:** body dateline div docAuthor docImprint docTitle epigraph front signed text titlePart trailer
May contain	Empty element
Note	By convention, <lb> elements should appear at the point in the text where a new line starts. The *n* attribute, if used, indicates the number or other value associated with the text between this point and the next <lb> element, typically the sequence number of the line within the page, or other appropriate unit. This element is intended to be used for marking actual line breaks on a manuscript or printed page, at the point where they occur; it should not be used to tag structural units such as lines of verse (for which the <l> element is available) except in circumstances where structural units cannot otherwise be marked. The *type* attribute may be used to characterize the line 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 line break is word-breaking, or to note the source from which it derives.
Example	This example shows typographical line breaks within metrical lines, where they occur at different places in different editions: <l>Of Mans First Disobedience,<lb ed="1674"/> and<lb ed="1667"/> the Fruit</l> <l>Of that Forbidden Tree, whose<lb ed="1667 1674"/> mortal tast</l> <l>Brought Death into the World,<lb ed="1667"/> and all<lb ed="1674"/> our woe,</l>

Example	This example encodes typographical line breaks as a means of preserving the visual appearance of a title page. The *break* attribute is used to show that the line break does not (as elsewhere) mark the start of a new word.
	`<titlePart>`
	` <lb/>With Additions, ne-<lb break="no"/>ver before Printed.`
	`</titlePart>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element lb`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.edition.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.spanning.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.breaking.attributes,`
	`  empty`
	`}`

3.1.36. <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 (@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.divLike (@org, @sample) (att.fragmentable (@part)) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.declaring (@decls)
Member of	macro.paraContent model.divPart
Contained by	**core:** emph head lg p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab **textstructure:** body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** desc head l lb lg pb stage **figures:** figure **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor epigraph signed trailer
Note	contains verse lines or nested line groups only, possibly prefixed by a heading.

Example	`<lg type="free">`
	` <l>Let me be my own fool</l>`
	` <l>of my own making, the sum of it</l>`
	`</lg>`
	`<lg type="free">`
	` <l>is equivocal.</l>`
	` <l>One says of the drunken farmer:</l>`
	`</lg>`
	`<lg type="free">`
	` <l>leave him lay off it. And this is</l>`
	` <l>the explanation.</l>`
	`</lg>`

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>`
	`  <alternate minOccurs="0"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded">`
	`  <classRef key="model.divTop"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"/>`
	`  </alternate>`
	`  <alternate>`

```
   <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.attributes,
   tei_att.divLike.attributes,
   tei_att.typed.attributes,
   tei_att.declaring.attributes,
   (
      ( 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* )*
   )
}
```

3.1.37. <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
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.pointing (@targetLang, @target, @evaluate) 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	—
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink surname character data
Note	A <licence> element should be supplied for each licence agreement applicable to the text in question. The *target* attribute may be used to reference a full version of the licence. The *when*, *notBefore*, *notAfter*, *from* or *to* attributes may be used in combination to indicate the date or dates of applicability of the licence.
Example	`<licence target="http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-NZETC-Help.html#licensing"> Licence: Creative Commons At` `</licence>`
Example	`<availability>` ` <licence target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/"`

	notBefore="2013-01-01"> The Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0) Licence applies to this document. The licence was added on January 1, 2013. </licence> </availability>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element licence
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.pointing.attributes,
	tei_att.datable.attributes,
	tei_macro.specialPara
	}

3.1.38. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.declarable (@default) att.sortable (@sortKey)
Member of	model.eventLike model.listLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence sourceDesc **linking:** ab standOff **namesdates:** listEvent personGrp **textstructure:** body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** desc head **namesdates:** event listEvent listRelation relation
Example	<listEvent> <head>Battles of the American Civil War: Kentucky</head> <event xml:id="event01" when="1861-09-19"> <label>Barbourville</label> <desc>The Battle of Barbourville was one of the early engagements of the American Civil War. It occurred September 19, 1861, in Knox County, Kentucky during the campaign known as the Kentucky Confederate Offensive. The battle is considered the first Confederate victory in the commonwealth, and threw a scare into Federal commanders, who rushed troops to central Kentucky in an effort to repel the invasion, which was finally thwarted at the <ref target="#event02">Battle of Camp Wildcat</ref> in October.</desc> </event> <event xml:id="event02" when="1861-10-21"> <label>Camp Wild Cat</label> <desc>The Battle of Camp Wildcat (also known as Wildcat Mountain and Camp Wild Cat) was one of the early engagements of the American Civil War. It occurred October 21, 1861, in northern Laurel County, Kentucky during the campaign known as the Kentucky Confederate Offensive. The battle is considered one of the very first Union victories, and marked the first engagement of troops in the commonwealth of Kentucky.</desc> </event> <event xml:id="event03" from="1864-06-11" to="1864-06-12"> <label>Cynthiana</label> <desc>The Battle of Cynthiana (or Kellar’s Bridge) was an engagement during the American Civil War that was fought on June 11 and 12, 1864, in Harrison County, Kentucky, near the town of Cynthiana. A part of Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's 1864 Raid into Kentucky, the battle resulted in a victory by Union forces over the raiders and saved the town from capture.</desc> </event> </listEvent>
Content model	<content>

```
 <sequence>
  <classRef key="model.headLike"
   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0"
   maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <alternate minOccurs="0"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <elementRef key="relation" minOccurs="1"
    maxOccurs="1"/>
   <elementRef key="listRelation"
    minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
  </alternate>
  <sequence minOccurs="1"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <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_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.typed.attributes,
   tei_att.declarable.attributes,
   tei_att.sortable.attributes,
   (
      tei_model.headLike*,
      tei_desc*,
      ( tei_relation | tei_listRelation )*,
      ( tei_model.eventLike+, ( tei_relation | tei_listRelation )* )+
   )
}
```

3.1.39. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.declarable (@default) att.sortable (@sortKey)
Member of	model.listLike
Contained by	**core:** desc emph head l p quote ref sp stage title **corpus:** particDesc **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence sourceDesc **linking:** ab standOff **namesdates:** listPerson **textstructure:** body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** desc head **namesdates:** listPerson listRelation personGrp relation
Note	The *type* attribute may be used to distinguish lists of people of a particular type if convenient.
Example	

```
<listPerson type="respondents">
 <personGrp xml:id="PXXX"/>
 <person xml:id="P1234" sex="2" age="mid"/>
 <person xml:id="P4332" sex="1" age="mid"/>
 <listRelation>
  <relation type="personal" name="spouse"
   mutual="#P1234 #P4332"/>
 </listRelation>
```

	`</listPerson>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element listPerson`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.declarable.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.sortable.attributes,`
	`  (`
	`  tei_model.headLike*,`
	`  tei_desc*,`
	`  ( tei_relation | tei_listRelation )*,`
	`  (`
	`  ( tei_model.personLike | tei_listPerson )+,`
	`  ( tei_relation | tei_listRelation )*`
	`  )+`
	`  )`
	`}`

3.1.40. <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	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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.sortable (@sortKey)
Member of	model.biblPart model.listLike
Contained by	**core:** bibl desc emph head l p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence sourceDesc **linking:** ab standOff **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** 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	<listPerson> <person xml:id="pp1"> <!-- data about person pp1 --> </person> <person xml:id="pp2"> <!-- data about person pp1 --> </person> <!-- more person (pp3, pp4) elements here --> <listRelation type="personal"> <relation name="parent" active="#pp1 #pp2" passive="#pp3 #pp4"/> <relation name="spouse" mutual="#pp1 #pp2"/> </listRelation> <listRelation type="social"> <relation name="employer" active="#pp1" passive="#pp3 #pp5 #pp6 #pp7"/> </listRelation> </listPerson> The persons with identifiers pp1 and pp2 are the parents of pp3 and pp4; they are also married to each other; pp1 is the employer of pp3, pp5, pp6, and pp7.
Example	<listPerson> <person xml:id="en_pp1"> <!-- data about person en_pp1 --> </person> <person xml:id="en_pp2"> <!-- data about person en_pp2 --> </person> <!-- more person (en_pp3, en_pp4) elements here --> </listPerson> <listPlace> <place xml:id="en_pl1"> <!-- data about place en_pl1 --> </place> <!-- more place (en_pl2, en_pl3) elements here --> </listPlace> <listRelation> <relation name="residence" active="#en_pp1 #en_pp2" passive="#en_pl1"/> </listRelation> The persons with identifiers en_pp1 and en_pp2 live in en_pl1.
Example	<listRelation> All speakers are members of the Ceruli family, born in Naples. </listRelation>
Content model	<content> <sequence> <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
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	tei_att.sortable.attributes,
	(
	tei_model.headLike*,
	tei_desc*,
	(tei_model.pLike | (tei_relation | tei_listRelation)+)
	)
	}

3.1.41. <name>

<**name**> (name, proper noun) contains a proper noun or noun phrase. [3.6.1. Referring Strings]

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.personal (@full, @sort) (att.naming (@role, @nymRef) (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)) att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.nameLike.agent model.personPart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp respStmt speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink personGrp surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Note	Proper nouns referring to people, places, and organizations may be tagged instead with `<persName>`, `<placeName>`, or `<orgName>`, when the TEI module for names and dates is included.

Example	`<name type="person">Thomas Hoccleve</name>`
	`<name type="place">Villingaholt</name>`
	`<name type="org">Vetus Latina Institut</name>`
	`<name type="person" ref="#HOC001">Occleve</name>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element name`
	`{`
	`tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`tei_att.personal.attributes,`
	`tei_att.datable.attributes,`
	`tei_att.editLike.attributes,`
	`tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`tei_macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

3.1.42. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname

	textstructure: dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attributes,`
	`  tei_macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

3.1.43. <p>

<p> (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose. [3.1. Paragraphs 7.2.5. Speech Contents]	
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.declaring (@decls) att.fragmentable (@part) att.written (@hand)
Member of	model.pLike
Contained by	**core:** quote sp stage **corpus:** particDesc **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence publicationStmt sourceDesc **namesdates:** event listRelation personGrp **textstructure:** body div epigraph front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink surname character data

Example	`<p>Hallgerd was outside. <q>There is blood on your axe,</q> she said. <q>What have you done?</q>`
	`</p>`
	`<p>`
	` <q>I have now arranged that you can be married a second time,</q> replied Thjostolf.`
	`</p>`
	`<p>`
	` <q>Then you must mean that Thorvald is dead,</q> she said.`
	`</p>`
	`<p>`
	` <q>Yes,</q> said Thjostolf. <q>And now you must think up some plan for me.</q>`
	`</p>`

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.attributes,
	tei_att.declaring.attributes,
	tei_att.fragmentable.attributes,
	tei_att.written.attributes,
	tei_macro.paraContent
	}

3.1.44. <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 (@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.declarable (@default)
Member of	model.profileDescPart
Contained by	**header:** profileDesc
May contain	**core:** p **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listPerson personGrp
Note	May contain a prose description organized as paragraphs, or a structured list of persons and person groups, with an optional formal specification of any relationships amongst them.
Example	<particDesc> <listPerson> <person xml:id="P-1234" sex="2" age="mid"> Female informant, well-educated, born in Shropshire UK, 12 Jan 1950, of unknown occupation. Speaks French fluently. Socio-Economic status B2. </person> <person xml:id="P-4332" sex="1"> <persName> <surname>Hancock</surname> <forename>Antony</forename> <forename>Aloysius</forename> <forename>St John</forename> </persName> <residence notAfter="1959"> <address> <street>Railway Cuttings</street> <settlement>East Cheam</settlement> </address> </residence> <occupation>comedian</occupation> </person> <listRelation> <relation type="personal" name="spouse" mutual="#P-1234 #P-4332"/> </listRelation> </listPerson> </particDesc> This example shows both a very simple person description, and a very detailed one, using some of the more specialized elements from the module for Names and Dates.

Content model	<content> <alternate> <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.attributes,
	tei_att.declarable.attributes,
	(tei_model.pLike+ | (tei_model.personLike | tei_listPerson | listOrg)+)
	}

3.1.45. <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, @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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.edition (@ed, @edRef) att.spanning (@spanTo) att.breaking (@break)
Member of	model.milestoneLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit date emph foreign head l lg name p publisher quote ref resp sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castGroup castItem castList performance role roleDesc set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink personGrp surname **textstructure:** body dateline div docAuthor docImprint docTitle epigraph front signed text 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	Page numbers may vary in different editions of a text. ... <pb n="145" ed="ed2"/> <!-- Page 145 in edition "ed2" starts here --> ... <pb n="283" ed="ed1"/> <!-- Page 283 in edition "ed1" starts here--> ...
Example	A page break may be associated with a facsimile image of the page it introduces by means of the *facs* attribute <body> <pb n="1" facs="page1.png"/> <!-- page1.png contains an image of the page; the text it contains is encoded here --> <!-- ... --> <pb n="2" facs="page2.png"/> <!-- similarly, for page 2 --> <!-- ... --> </body>
Content model	

	<content> <empty/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element pb
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	tei_att.edition.attributes,
	tei_att.spanning.attributes,
	tei_att.breaking.attributes,
	empty
	}

3.1.46. <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
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))
Member of	model.frontPart.drama
Contained by	**textstructure:** front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l lb lg p pb quote sp stage **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **linking:** ab **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor epigraph signed trailer
Note	contains paragraphs and an optional cast list only.
Example	<performance> <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> Directed by <name>E. Martin Browne</name> </performance>
Example	<performance> 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> </performance>
Content model	<content> <sequence> <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_att.global.attributes,
   (
      ( tei_model.divTop | tei_model.global )*,
      ( tei_model.common, tei_model.global* )+,
      ( tei_model.divBottom, tei_model.global* )*
   )
}
```

3.1.47. <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

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.sortable (@sortKey)

role — specifies the role of this group of participants in the interaction.

- **Status** Optional
- **Datatype** teidata.enumerated
- **Note** Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as movement, employers, relatives, or servants, each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically be provided by a `<valList>` element in the project schema specification.

sex — specifies the sex of the participant group.

- **Status** Optional
- **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.sex separated by whitespace
- **Note** Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, or may refer to an external standard, such as vCard's sex property http://microformats.org/wiki/gender-formats (in which M indicates male, F female, O other, N none or not applicable, U unknown), or the often used ISO 5218:2004 *Representation of Human Sexes* http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c036266_ISO_IEC_5218_2004(E_F).zip (in which 0 indicates unknown; 1 male; 2 female; and 9 not applicable, although the ISO standard is widely considered inadequate); cf. CETH's *Recommendations for Inclusive Data Collection of Trans People* http://transhealth.ucsf.edu/trans?page=lib-data-collection. For a mixed group, a value such as "mixed" may also be supplied.

age — specifies the age group of the participants.

- **Status** Optional
- **Datatype** teidata.enumerated
- **Note** Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as infant, child, teen, adult, or senior, each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically be provided by a `<valList>` element in the project schema specification.

size — describes informally the size or approximate size of the group for example by means of a number and an indication of accuracy e.g. approx 200.

	Status Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace
Member of	model.personLike
Contained by	**corpus:** particDesc **namesdates:** listPerson
May contain	**core:** bibl lb name p pb **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** event listEvent
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> <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 { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.sortable.attributes, attribute role { text }?, attribute sex { list { + } }?, attribute age { text }?, attribute size { list { + } }?, ( tei_model.pLike+ | ( tei_model.personPart | tei_model.global )* ) }`

3.1.48. <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
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))
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_att.global.attributes, tei_model.profileDescPart* }
```

3.1.49. <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
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))
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** date p publisher ref **header:** 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 &amp; Leipzig</pubPlace>
 <date when="1846"/>
</publicationStmt>
```

Example

```
<publicationStmt>
 <publisher>Chadwyck Healey</publisher>
 <pubPlace>Cambridge</pubPlace>
 <availability>
  <p>Available under licence only</p>
 </availability>
 <date when="1992">1992</date>
</publicationStmt>
```

Example

```
<publicationStmt>
 <publisher>Zea Books</publisher>
 <pubPlace>Lincoln, NE</pubPlace>
 <date>2017</date>
 <availability>
  <p>This is an open access work licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.</p>
 </availability>
 <ptr target="http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/zeabook/55"/>
</publicationStmt>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <alternate>
  <sequence minOccurs="1"
   maxOccurs="unbounded">
   <classRef key="model.publicationStmtPart.agency"/>
   <classRef key="model.publicationStmtPart.detail"
    minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </sequence>
  <classRef key="model.pLike" minOccurs="1"
   maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
```

	</alternate> </content>

Schema Declaration	element publicationStmt
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	(
	(
	tei_model.publicationStmtPart.agency,
	tei_model.publicationStmtPart.detail*
	)+
	| tei_model.pLike+
	)
	}

3.1.50. <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 (@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.imprintPart model.publicationStmtPart.agency
Contained by	**core:** bibl **header:** publicationStmt **textstructure:** docImprint
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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.attributes,
	tei_att.canonical.attributes,
	tei_macro.phraseSeq
	}

3.1.51. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.notated (@notation)
Member of	model.quoteLike

Contained by	**core:** author cit desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref sp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castList performance role roleDesc set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** body div docAuthor epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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_att.global.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes, tei_att.notated.attributes, tei_macro.specialPara }`

3.1.52. <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	att.cReferencing (@cRef) att.declaring (@decls) 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.internetMedia (@mimeType) att.pointing (@targetLang, @target, @evaluate) att.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.ptrLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl cit date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence publicationStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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	<s:report test="@target and @cRef">Only one of the attributes @target' and @cRef' may be supplied on <s:name/> </s:report>
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element ref { tei_att.cReferencing.attributes, tei_att.declaring.attributes, tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.internetMedia.attributes, tei_att.pointing.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes, tei_macro.paraContent }`

3.1.53. <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	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copy-Of, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) 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, @dating-Point, @datingMethod)) att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.sortable (@sortKey) att.typed (@type, @subtype) name — supplies a name for the kind of relationship of which this is an instance. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated 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 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	<s:assert test="@ref or @key or @name">One of the attributes 'name', 'ref' or 'key' must be supplied</s:assert>
Schematron	<s:report test="@active and @mutual">Only one of the attributes @active and @mutual may be supplied</s:report>
Schematron	<s:report test="@passive and not(@active)">the attribute 'passive' may be supplied only if the attribute 'active' is supplied</s:report>
Content model	<content> <elementRef key="desc" minOccurs="0"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element relation
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.datable.attributes,
	tei_att.editLike.attributes,
	tei_att.canonical.attributes,
	tei_att.sortable.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	attribute name { text }?,
	(attribute active { list { + } }? | attribute mutual { list { + } }?),
	attribute passive { list { + } }?,
	tei_desc?
	}

3.1.54. <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:** date emph foreign lb name pb ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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`
	`}`

3.1.55. <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 resp

Example	`<respStmt>`
	` <resp>transcribed from original ms</resp>`
	` <persName>Claus Huitfeldt</persName>`
	`</respStmt>`

Example	`<respStmt>`
	` <resp>converted to XML encoding</resp>`
	` <name>Alan Morrison</name>`
	`</respStmt>`

Content model	`<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+)` `),` ` note*` `)` `}`

3.1.56. <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
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.docStatus (@status)
Contained by	**header:** teiHeader
May contain	**header:** change
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>`
	`  <elementRef key="list"/>`
	`  <elementRef key="listChange"/>`
	`  <elementRef key="change" minOccurs="1"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	` </alternate>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element revisionDesc`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.docStatus.attributes,`
	`  ( list | listChange | tei_change+ )`
	`}`

3.1.57. <role>

<role> (role) contains the name of a dramatic role, as given in a cast list. [7.1.4. Cast Lists]	
Module	drama — 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))
Member of	model.castItemPart
Contained by	**drama:** castItem
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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_att.global.attributes, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

3.1.58. <roleDesc>

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

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

Schema Declaration	`element roleDesc { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

3.1.59. <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
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))
Member of	model.frontPart.drama
Contained by	**textstructure:** front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit desc head l lb lg 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> A Sub-Post Office on a late autumn evening </set>
Example	<front> <!-- <titlePage>, , 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> <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_att.global.attributes,
	(
	(tei_model.headLike | tei_model.global)*,
	(tei_model.common, tei_model.global*)*
	)
	}

3.1.60. <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
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.written (@hand)
Member of	model.divBottomPart model.divTopPart
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castList performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.written.attributes,
	tei_macro.paraContent
	}

3.1.61. <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
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.declarable (@default)
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> <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_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.declarable.attributes,
	(
	tei_model.pLike+
	| (tei_model.biblLike | tei_model.sourceDescPart | tei_model.listLike)+
	)
	}

3.1.62. <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.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.ascribed.directed (@toWhom) (att.ascribed (@who))
Member of	model.divPart
Contained by	**core:** quote stage **drama:** castList performance set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **textstructure:** body div epigraph
May contain	**core:** cit l lb lg 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>`
	` <p>I do not think I have named a single unpresentable fish.</p>`
	`</sp>`
	`<sp>`
	` <speaker>Mr Gryll</speaker>`
	` <p>Bream, Doctor: there is not much to be said for bream.</p>`
	`</sp>`
	`<sp>`
	` <speaker>The Reverend Doctor Opimian</speaker>`
	` <p>On the contrary, sir, I think there is much to be said for him. In the first place [...]</p>`
	` <p>Fish, Miss Gryll — I could discourse to you on fish by the hour: but for the present I will forbear [...]</p>`
	`</sp>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element sp`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  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 )`
	`  )+`
	`  )`
	`}`

3.1.63. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.ascribed.directed (@toWhom) (att.ascribed (@who))
Member of	model.divPart
Contained by	**core:** quote stage **drama:** castList performance set **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **textstructure:** body div epigraph
May contain	**core:** head lb pb sp stage **figures:** figure
Example	<sp> <speaker>FRAULEIN SCHNEIDER:</speaker> 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. </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> 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! </sp>
Content model	<content> <sequence> <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_att.global.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes, tei_att.ascribed.directed.attributes, ( tei_model.headLike*, ( tei_model.global | tei_sp | tei_model.stageLike )+ ) }`

3.1.64. <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 (@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))
Contained by	**core:** sp
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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.attributes, tei_macro.phraseSeq }`

3.1.65. <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.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.placement (@place) att.written (@hand) 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.

	busi-ness describes stage business. **nov-el-is-tic** is a narrative, motivating stage direction. **de-liv-ery** describes how a character speaks. **mod-ifi-er** gives some detail about a character. **lo-ca-tion** 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 p quote ref sp stage title **drama:** castList performance set spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** change licence **linking:** ab **textstructure:** body div epigraph signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name p pb quote ref sp stage term title **drama:** castList spGrp **figures:** figure **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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> open d; when`
	`straight appear'd a Heauen, and all the <hi>Pure Artes</hi> sitting on`
	`two semi<lb/>circular ben<lb/>ches, one a<lb/>boue another: who sate thus till the rest of the`
	`<hi>Prologue</hi> was spoken, which being ended, they descended in`
	`order within the <hi>Scene,</hi> whiles the Musicke plaid</stage> Our`
	`Poet knowing our free hearts</l>`

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

Schema Declaration	

```
element stage
{
   tei_att.ascribed.directed.attributes,
   tei_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.placement.attributes,
   tei_att.written.attributes,
   attribute type
   {
      list
      {
         (
            "setting"
          | "entrance"
          | "exit"
          | "business"
          | "novelistic"
          | "delivery"
          | "modifier"
          | "location"
          | "mixed"
         )*
      }
   }?,
   tei_macro.specialPara
}
```

3.1.66. <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
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copy-Of, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsibil-ity (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.declaring (@decls)
Member of	model.resource
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**core:** bibl **drama:** castList **namesdates:** listEvent listPerson listRelation
Example	This example shows an encoding of morphosyntactic features similar to the encoding system used by ISO 24611 (MAF).

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
 <teiHeader>
<!-- ... -->
 </teiHeader>
 <text>
  <body>
<!-- ... -->
   <p>
    <w xml:id="w51">I</w>
    <w xml:id="w52">wanna</w>
    <w xml:id="w53">put</w>
    <w xml:id="w54">up</w>
    <w xml:id="w55">new</w>
    <w xml:id="w56">wallpaper</w>
    <pc>.</pc>
   </p>
<!-- ... -->
  </body>
 </text>
 <standOff type="morphosyntax">
  <spanGrp type="wordForm">
   <span target="#w51" ana="#fs01"/>
   <span target="#w52" ana="#fs02"/>
   <span target="#w52" ana="#fs03"/>
   <span target="#w53 #w54" ana="#fs04"/>
   <span target="#w55" ana="#fs05"/>
   <span target="#w56" ana="#fs06"/>
  </spanGrp>
  <fs xml:id="fs01">
   <f name="lemma">
    <string>I</string>
   </f>
   <f name="pos">
```

```
    <symbol value="PP"/>
   </f>
  </fs>
  <fs xml:id="fs02">
   <f name="lemma">
    <string>want</string>
   </f>
   <f name="pos">
    <symbol value="VBP"/>
   </f>
  </fs>
  <fs xml:id="fs03">
   <f name="lemma">
    <string>to</string>
   </f>
   <f name="pos">
    <symbol value="TO"/>
   </f>
  </fs>
  <fs xml:id="fs04">
   <f name="lemma">
    <string>put up</string>
   </f>
   <f name="pos">
    <symbol value="VB"/>
   </f>
  </fs>
  <fs xml:id="fs05">
   <f name="lemma">
    <string>new</string>
   </f>
   <f name="pos">
    <symbol value="JJ"/>
   </f>
  </fs>
  <fs xml:id="fs06">
   <f name="lemma">
    <string>wallpaper</string>
   </f>
   <f name="pos">
    <symbol value="NN"/>
   </f>
  </fs>
 </standOff>
</TEI>
```

Example

This example shows an encoding of contextual information which is referred to from the main text.

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
 <teiHeader>
<!-- ... -->
 </teiHeader>
 <standOff>
  <listPlace>
   <place xml:id="LATL">
    <placeName>Atlanta</placeName>
    <location>
     <region key="US-GA">Georgia</region>
     <country key="USA">United States of America</country>
     <geo>33.755 -84.39</geo>
    </location>
    <population when="1963"
     type="interpolatedCensus" quantity="489359"
     source="https://www.biggestuscities.com/city/atlanta-georgia"/>
   </place>
   <place xml:id="LBHM">
    <placeName>Birmingham</placeName>
    <location>
     <region key="US-AL">Alabama</region>
     <country key="USA">United States of America</country>
     <geo>33.653333 -86.808889</geo>
    </location>
    <population when="1963"
     type="interpolatedCensus" quantity="332891"
     source="https://www.biggestuscities.com/city/birmingham-alabama"/>
   </place>
  </listPlace>
 </standOff>
 <text>
  <body>
<!-- ... -->
   <p>Moreover, I am <choice>
     <sic>congnizant</sic>
     <corr>cognizant</corr>
    </choice> of the interrelatedness of all communities and
   <lb/>states. I cannot sit idly by in <placeName ref="#LATL">Atlanta</placeName> and not be concerned about w
   <lb/>in <placeName ref="#LBHM">Birmingham</placeName>. <seg xml:id="FQ17">Injustice anywhere is a threat to
   <lb/>are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment
   <lb/>of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly. Never
```

	<lb/>again can we afford to live with the narrow, provincial <soCalled rendition="#Rqms">outside agitator</s <lb/>idea. Anyone who lives inside the United States can never be considered <lb/>an outsider anywhere in this country.</p> <!-- ... --> </body> </text> </TEI>
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_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	tei_att.declaring.attributes,
	tei_model.standOffPart+
	}

3.1.67. <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	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copy-Of, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsi-bility (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) att.personal (@full, @sort) (att.naming (@role, @nymRef) (att.canonical (@key, @ref))) att.typed (@type, @subtype)
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname character data
Example	<surname type="combine">St John Stevas</surname>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element surname
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	tei_att.personal.attributes,
	tei_att.typed.attributes,
	tei_macro.phraseSeq
	}

3.1.68. <teiHeader>

<teiHeader> (TEI header) supplies descriptive and declarative metadata associated with a digital resource or set of re-sources. [2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]	
Module	header — 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))
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>

	<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.attributes,
	(tei_fileDesc, tei_model.teiHeaderPart*, tei_revisionDesc?)
	}

3.1.69. <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.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.declaring (@decls) att.pointing (@targetLang, @target, @evaluate) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.sortable (@sortKey) att.cReferencing (@cRef)
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**core:** author bibl date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode keywords licence **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** cit date emph foreign graphic lb name pb quote ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink 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.global.attributes,
	 tei_att.declaring.attributes,
	 tei_att.pointing.attributes,
	 tei_att.typed.attributes,
	 tei_att.canonical.attributes,
	 tei_att.sortable.attributes,
	 tei_att.cReferencing.attributes,
	 tei_macro.phraseSeq
	}

3.1.70. <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 (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copy-Of, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsibil-ity (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) att.declaring (@decls) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.written (@hand)
Member of	model.resource
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**core:** lb pb **figures:** figure **textstructure:** 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> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <sequence minOccurs="0"> <elementRef key="front"/> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> <alternate> <elementRef key="body"/> <elementRef key="group"/>

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

Schema Declaration

```
element text
{
   tei_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.declaring.attributes,
   tei_att.typed.attributes,
   tei_att.written.attributes,
   (
      tei_model.global*,
      ( tei_front, tei_model.global* )?,
      ( tei_body | group ),
      tei_model.global*,
      ( back, tei_model.global* )?
   )
}
```

3.1.71. <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
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.declarable (@default)
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_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.declarable.attributes,
   ( tei_classCode | catRef | tei_keywords )*
}
```

3.1.72. <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.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)) 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 date desc emph foreign head l name p publisher quote ref resp speaker stage term title **drama:** actor castItem role roleDesc **header:** change classCode licence titleStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** addName forename genName nameLink surname **textstructure:** dateline docAuthor docImprint signed titlePart trailer
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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.attributes, tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype, tei_att.canonical.attributes, tei_att.datable.attributes, attribute type { text }?, attribute level { "a" | "m" | "j" | "s" | "u" }?, tei_macro.paraContent }`

3.1.73. <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.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.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
Contained by	**textstructure:** docTitle front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink surname character data

Example	`<docTitle>`
	` <titlePart type="main">THE FORTUNES`
	`  AND MISFORTUNES Of the FAMOUS`
	`  Moll Flanders, &amp;c.`
	` </titlePart>`
	` <titlePart type="desc">Who was BORN in NEWGATE,`
	`  And during a Life of continu'd Variety for`
	`  Threescore Years, besides her Childhood, was`
	`  Twelve Year a <hi>Whore</hi>, five times a <hi>Wife</hi> (wherof`
	`  once to her own Brother) Twelve Year a <hi>Thief,</hi>`
	`  Eight Year a Transported <hi>Felon</hi> in <hi>Virginia</hi>,`
	`  at last grew <hi>Rich</hi>, liv'd <hi>Honest</hi>, and died a`
	` <hi>Penitent</hi>.</titlePart>`
	`</docTitle>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element titlePart`
	`{`
	`  tei_att.global.attributes,`
	`  tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,`
	`  attribute type { "main" | "sub" | "alt" | "short" | "desc" }?,`
	`  tei_macro.paraContent`
	`}`

3.1.74. <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 (@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))
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** author respStmt title
Example	<titleStmt> <title>Capgrave's Life of St. John Norbert: a machine-readable transcription</title> <respStmt> <resp>compiled by</resp> <name>P.J. Lucas</name> </respStmt> </titleStmt>
Content model	<content> <sequence> <elementRef key="title" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <classRef key="model.respLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> </content>

Schema Declaration	element titleStmt
	{
	tei_att.global.attributes,
	(tei_title+, tei_model.respLike*)
	}

3.1.75. <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
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.typed (@type, @subtype) att.placement (@place) att.written (@hand)
Member of	model.divBottomPart
Contained by	**core:** lg **drama:** castGroup performance **figures:** figure **textstructure:** body div front
May contain	**core:** bibl cit date desc emph foreign graphic l lb lg name pb quote ref stage term title **drama:** castList **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** addName forename genName listEvent listPerson listRelation nameLink 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
{
   tei_att.global.attributes,
   tei_att.typed.attributes,
   tei_att.placement.attributes,
   tei_att.written.attributes,
   (
      text
    | tei_lg
    | tei_model.gLike
    | tei_model.phrase
    | tei_model.inter
    | tei_model.lLike
    | tei_model.global
   )*
}
```

3.2. Model classes

3.2.1. 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]

3.2.2. 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

3.2.3. 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 respStmt] bibl listRelation

3.2.4. 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

3.2.5. model.common

model.common groups common chunk- and inter-level elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	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] 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.

3.2.6. model.dateLike

model.dateLike groups elements containing temporal expressions. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.pPart.data
Members	date

3.2.7. model.descLike

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

3.2.8. 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[dateline docAuthor epigraph]

3.2.9. 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	model.divBottom
Members	signed trailer

3.2.10. model.divLike

model.divLike groups elements used to represent un-numbered generic structural divisions.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	body div front
Members	div

3.2.11. 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.

3.2.12. 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[dateline docAuthor epigraph]

3.2.13. 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

3.2.14. 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	dateline docAuthor epigraph

3.2.15. 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

3.2.16. model.eventLike

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

3.2.17. 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	front
Members	model.frontPart.drama[castList performance set]

3.2.18. 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

3.2.19. 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	bibl body castGroup castItem castList cit date dateline div docImprint docTitle epigraph figure front head l lg macro.paraContent macro.phraseSeq macro.phraseSeq.limited macro.specialPara performance personGrp set sp spGrp text trailer
Members	model.global.edit model.global.meta model.milestoneLike[lb pb] model.noteLike figure

3.2.20. 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

3.2.21. 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	castGroup event figure listEvent listPerson listRelation model.divTopPart set spGrp
Members	head

3.2.22. 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

3.2.23. 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

3.2.24. 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.paraContent macro.specialPara model.common trailer
Members	model.attributable[model.quoteLike[cit quote]] model.biblLike[bibl] model.egLike model.labelLike[desc] model.listLike[listEvent listPerson listRelation] model.oddDecl model.stageLike[stage] castList

3.2.25. model.lLike

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

3.2.26. 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

3.2.27. 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[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[addName forename genName nameLink surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]] model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike[ref]

3.2.28. model.listLike

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

3.2.29. 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

3.2.30. 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] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[addName 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.

3.2.31. 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
Note	This class is used in the content model of elements which reference names of people or organizations.

3.2.32. model.pLike

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

3.2.33. 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	front
Members	dateline docAuthor docImprint docTitle epigraph head titlePart

3.2.34. 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[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[addName forename genName nameLink surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]

3.2.35. 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

3.2.36. 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	addName forename genName nameLink surname

3.2.37. model.personLike

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

3.2.38. 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	personGrp
Members	model.biblLike[bibl] model.eventLike[event listEvent] model.persStateLike idno name

3.2.39. 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 date dateline docImprint head l macro.paraContent macro.phraseSeq macro.specialPara trailer
Members	model.graphicLike[graphic] model.highlighted[model.emphLike[emph foreign term title] model.hiLike] model.lPart model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[addName 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.

3.2.40. model.placeStateLike

model.placeStateLike groups elements which describe changing states of a place.

Module	tei — Schema
Used by	model.nameLike
Members	model.placeNamePart

3.2.41. 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

3.2.42. 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

3.2.43. 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.

3.2.44. 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] date idno
Note	A ‘detail’ child element may not occur unless an ‘agency’ child element precedes it. See also model.publicationStmtPart.agency.

3.2.45. model.quoteLike

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

3.2.46. 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

3.2.47. 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 respStmt

3.2.48. 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.

3.2.49. model.standOffPart

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

3.2.50. 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

3.3. Attribute classes

3.3.1. 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.

3.3.2. 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.

3.3.3. att.breaking

att.breaking provides attributes to indicate whether or not the element concerned is considered to mark the end of an orthographic token in the same way as whitespace. [3.11.3. Milestone Elements]

Module	tei — Schema
Members	lb pb
Attributes	break — indicates whether or not the element bearing this attribute should be considered to mark the end of an orthographic token in the same way as whitespace.

Status Recommended

Datatype teidata.enumerated

	Sample values include	**yes** the element bearing this attribute is considered to mark the end of any adjacent orthographic token irrespective of the presence of any adjacent whitespace
		no the element bearing this attribute is considered not to mark the end of any adjacent orthographic token irrespective of the presence of any adjacent whitespace
		maybe the encoding does not take any position on this issue.
		In the following lines from the 'Dream of the Rood', linebreaks occur in the middle of the words *l#ðost* and *reord-berendum*.
		`<ab> ...e#esa tome iu ic#æs #e#orden #ita heardo#t .`
		`leodum la<lb break="no"/> ðost ærþan ichim lifes`
		`#e# rihtne #erymde reord be<lb break="no"/>`
		`rendum h#æt me þa#e#eorðode #uldres ealdor ofer...`
		`</ab>`

3.3.4. att.cReferencing

att.cReferencing provides attributes that may be used to supply a *canonical reference* as a means of identifying the target of a pointer.		
Module	tei — Schema	
Members	ref term	
Attributes	cRef	(canonical reference) specifies the destination of the pointer by supplying a canonical reference expressed using the scheme defined in a `<refsDecl>` element in the TEI header **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.text **Note** The value of *cRef* should be constructed so that when the algorithm for the resolution of canonical references (described in section 16.2.5. Canonical References) is applied to it the result is a valid URI reference to the intended target. The `<refsDecl>` to use may be indicated with the *decls* attribute. Currently these Guidelines only provide for a single canonical reference to be encoded on any given `<ptr>` element.

3.3.5. 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[addName forename genName name surname] author event] actor date 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.

3.3.6. 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 date event idno licence name 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(.) gt 0"> @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

```
He was born on <date calendar="#gregorian">Feb. 22, 1732</date> (<date calendar="#julian"
 when="1732-02-22">Feb. 11, 1731/32,
 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 white-space
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.	

3.3.7. 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 date event idno licence name 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 normalised (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.

3.3.8. att.datable.iso

att.datable.iso provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events using the ISO 8601 standard. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]

Module	namesdates — Schema
Members	att.datable[author change date event idno licence name 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, 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.

3.3.9. 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 date event idno licence name 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.

3.3.10. att.declarable

att.declarable provides attributes for those elements in the TEI header which may be independently selected by means of the special purpose *decls* attribute. [15.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text]

Module	tei — Schema	
Members	bibl listEvent listPerson particDesc sourceDesc textClass	
Attributes	default	indicates whether or not this element is selected by default when its parent is selected.
	Status	Optional
	Datatype	teidata.truthValue
	Legal values are:	**true** This element is selected if its parent is selected

	false This element can only be selected explicitly, unless it is the only one of its kind, in which case it is selected if its parent is selected.[Default]
Note	The rules governing the association of declarable elements with individual parts of a TEI text are fully defined in chapter 15.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text. Only one element of a particular type may have a *default* attribute with a value of true.

3.3.11. att.declaring

att.declaring provides attributes for elements which may be independently associated with a particular declarable element within the header, thus overriding the inherited default for that element. [15.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text]		
Module	tei — Schema	
Members	ab body div front graphic lg p ref standOff term text	
Attributes	decls	identifies one or more *declarable elements* within the header, which are understood to apply to the element bearing this attribute and its content. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
Note	The rules governing the association of declarable elements with individual parts of a TEI text are fully defined in chapter 15.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text.	

3.3.12. att.dimensions

att.dimensions provides attributes for describing the size of physical objects.		
Module	tei — Schema	
Members	date	
Attributes	att.ranging (@atLeast, @atMost, @min, @max, @confidence)	
	unit	names the unit used for the measurement **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Suggested values include:** **cm** (centimetres) **mm** (millimetres) **in** (inches) **line** lines of text **char** (characters) characters of text
	quantity	specifies the length in the units specified **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric

	extent	indicates the size of the object concerned using a project-specific vocabulary combining quantity and units in a single string of words.
		Status Optional
		Datatype teidata.text
		`<gap extent="5 words"/>`
		`<height extent="half the page"/>`

	precision	characterizes the precision of the values specified by the other attributes.

	Status	Optional
	Datatype	teidata.certainty
scope	where the measurement summarizes more than one observation, specifies the applicability of this measurement.	
	Status	Optional
	Datatype	teidata.enumerated
	Sample values include:	**all** measurement applies to all instances.
		most measurement applies to most of the instances inspected.
		range measurement applies to only the specified range of instances.

3.3.13. att.divLike

att.divLike provides attributes common to all elements which behave in the same way as divisions. [4. Default Text Structure]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	div lg
Attributes	att.fragmentable (@part)
org	(organization) specifies how the content of the division is organized.
	Status Optional
	Datatype teidata.enumerated
	Legal values are: **composite** no claim is made about the sequence in which the immediate contents of this division are to be processed, or their inter-relationships.
	uniform the immediate contents of this element are regarded as forming a logical unit, to be processed in sequence.[Default]
sample	indicates whether this division is a sample of the original source and if so, from which part.
	Status Optional
	Datatype teidata.enumerated
	Legal values are: **initial** division lacks material present at end in source.
	medial division lacks material at start and end.
	final division lacks material at start.
	unknown position of sampled material within original unknown.
	complete division is not a sample.[Default]

3.3.14. att.docStatus

att.docStatus provides attributes for use on metadata elements describing the status of a document.	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	bibl change revisionDesc
Attributes	status — describes the status of a document either currently or, when associated with a dated element, at the time indicated. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Sample values include:** **approved** **candidate** **cleared** **deprecated** **draft** [Default] **embargoed** **expired** **frozen** **galley** **proposed** **published** **recommendation** **submitted** **unfinished** **withdrawn**

Example	`<revisionDesc status="published">`
	`<change when="2010-10-21"`
	`status="published"/>`
	`<change when="2010-10-02" status="cleared"/>`
	`<change when="2010-08-02"`
	`status="embargoed"/>`
	`<change when="2010-05-01" status="frozen"`
	`who="#MSM"/>`

```
 <change when="2010-03-01" status="draft"
  who="#LB"/>
</revisionDesc>
```

3.3.15. att.editLike

att.editLike provides attributes describing the nature of an encoded scholarly intervention or interpretation of any kind. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes 10.3.1. Origination 13.3.2. The Person Element 11.3.1.1. Core Elements for Transcriptional Work]

Module	tei — Schema
Members	date event name relation
Attributes	evidence — indicates the nature of the evidence supporting the reliability or accuracy of the intervention or interpretation. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace **Suggested values include:** **internal** there is internal evidence to support the intervention.; **external** there is external evidence to support the intervention.; **conjecture** the intervention or interpretation has been made by the editor, cataloguer, or scholar on the basis of their expertise. instant — indicates whether this is an instant revision or not. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.xTruthValue **Default** false
Note	The members of this attribute class are typically used to represent any kind of editorial intervention in a text, for example a correction or interpretation, or to date or localize manuscripts etc. Each pointer on the *source* (if present) corresponding to a witness or witness group should reference a bibliographic citation such as a `<witness>`, `<msDesc>`, or <bibl> element, or another external bibliographic citation, documenting the source concerned.

3.3.16. att.edition

att.edition provides attributes identifying the source edition from which some encoded feature derives.

Module	tei — Schema
Members	lb pb
Attributes	ed — (edition) supplies a sigil or other arbitrary identifier for the source edition in which the associated feature (for example, a page, column, or line break) occurs at this point in the text. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace edRef — (edition reference) provides a pointer to the source edition in which the associated feature (for example, a page, column, or line break) occurs at this point in the text. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace
Example	`<l>Of Mans First Disobedience,<lb ed="1674"/> and<lb ed="1667"/> the Fruit</l>` `<l>Of that Forbidden Tree, whose<lb ed="1667 1674"/> mortal tast</l>`

```
<l>Brought Death into the World,<lb ed="1667"/> and all<lb ed="1674"/> our woe,</l>
```

Example

```
<listBibl>
 <bibl xml:id="stapledon1937">
  <author>Olaf Stapledon</author>,
 <title>Starmaker</title>, <publisher>Methuen</publisher>, <date>1937</date>
 </bibl>
 <bibl xml:id="stapledon1968">
  <author>Olaf Stapledon</author>,
 <title>Starmaker</title>, <publisher>Dover</publisher>, <date>1968</date>
 </bibl>
</listBibl>
<!-- ... -->
<p>Looking into the future aeons from the supreme moment of
 the cosmos, I saw the populations still with all their
 strength maintaining the<pb n="411" edRef="#stapledon1968"/>essentials of their ancient culture,
 still living their personal lives in zest and endless
 novelty of action, … I saw myself still
 preserving, though with increasing difficulty, my lucid
 con-<pb n="291" edRef="#stapledon1937"/>sciousness;</p>
```

3.3.17. 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.

3.3.18. 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 addName author bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode date dateline desc div docAuthor docImprint docTitle emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l lb lg licence listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink p particDesc pb performance 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 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.

3.3.19. 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 addName author bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode date dateline desc div docAuthor docImprint docTitle emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l lb lg licence listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink p particDesc pb performance 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 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.

3.3.20. 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 addName author bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode date dateline desc div docAuthor docImprint docTitle emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l lb lg licence listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink p particDesc pb performance 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 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.

3.3.21. 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 addName author bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode date dateline desc div docAuthor docImprint docTitle emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l lb lg licence listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink p particDesc pb performance 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 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.

3.3.22. 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 addName author bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode date dateline desc div docAuthor docImprint docTitle emph epigraph event figure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l lb lg licence listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink p particDesc pb performance 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 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>`

3.3.23. 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 addName author bibl body castGroup castItem castList change cit classCode date dateline desc div docAuthor docImprint docTitle emph epigraph event fig-

	ure fileDesc foreign forename front genName graphic head idno keywords l lb lg licence listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink p particDesc pb performance 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 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="s-rcs" value="tokenize(normalize-space(.),' ')"/> <sch:report test="(parent::tei:classRef | parent::tei:dataRef | parent::tei:elementRef | parent::tei:macroRef | parent::tei:moduleRef | parent::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.

3.3.24. 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.

3.3.25. att.locatable

att.locatable provides attributes for referencing locations by pointing to entries in a canonical list of places. [2.3.9. The Unit Declaration 13.3.4.3. States, Traits, and Events]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	event
Attributes	where indicates one or more locations by pointing to a `<place>` element or other canonical description. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

3.3.26. att.media

att.media provides attributes for specifying display and related properties of external media.	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	graphic
Attributes	att.internetMedia (@mimeType) width Where the media are displayed, indicates the display width **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.outputMeasurement height Where the media are displayed, indicates the display height **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.outputMeasurement scale Where the media are displayed, indicates a scale factor to be applied when generating the desired display size **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric

3.3.27. 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[addName forename genName name surname] author 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.

3.3.28. att.notated

att.notated provides attributes to indicate any specialised notation used for element content.	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	quote
Attributes	notation — names the notation used for the content of the element. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated

3.3.29. att.personal

att.personal (attributes for components of names usually, but not necessarily, personal names) common attributes for those elements which form part of a name usually, but not necessarily, a personal name. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	addName forename genName name surname
Attributes	att.naming (@role, @nymRef) (att.canonical (@key, @ref)) full — indicates whether the name component is given in full, as an abbreviation or simply as an initial. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **yes** (yes) the name component is spelled out in full.[Default] **abb** (abbreviated) the name component is given in an abbreviated form. **init** (initial letter) the name component is indicated only by one initial. sort — (sort) specifies the sort order of the name component in relation to others within the name. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.count

3.3.30. 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 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
	overleaf 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>`

3.3.31. att.pointing

att.pointing provides a set of attributes used by all elements which point to other elements by means of one or more URI references. [1.3.1.1.2. Language Indicators 3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	licence ref term
Attributes	targetLang — specifies the language of the content to be found at the destination referenced by *target*, using a ‘language tag’ generated according to BCP 47. **Status** Optional

Datatype teidata.language

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[not(self::tei:schemaSpec)][@targetLang]"> <sch:assert test="@target">@targetLang should only be used on <sch:name/> if @target is specified.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

```
<linkGrp xml:id="pol-swh_aln_2.1-linkGrp">
 <ptr xml:id="pol-swh_aln_2.1.1-ptr"
  target="pol/UDHR/text.xml#pol_txt_1-head"
  type="tuv"
  targetLang="pl"/>
 <ptr xml:id="pol-swh_aln_2.1.2-ptr"
  target="swh/UDHR/text.xml#swh_txt_1-head"
  type="tuv"
  targetLang="sw"/>
</linkGrp>
```

In the example above, the `<linkGrp>` combines pointers at parallel fragments of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*: one of them is in Polish, the other in Swahili.

Note The value must conform to BCP 47. If the value is a private use code (i.e., starts with x- or contains -x-), a `<language>` element with a matching value for its *ident* attribute should be supplied in the TEI header to document this value. Such documentation may also optionally be supplied for non-private-use codes, though these must remain consistent with their IETFInternet Engineering Task Force definitions.

target — specifies the destination of the reference by supplying one or more URI References

Status Optional

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

Note One or more syntactically valid URI references, separated by whitespace. Because whitespace is used to separate URIs, no whitespace is permitted inside a single URI. If a whitespace character is required in a URI, it should be escaped with the normal mechanism, e.g. `TEI%20Consortium`.

evaluate — (evaluate) specifies the intended meaning when the target of a pointer is itself a pointer.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Legal values are:

all — if the element pointed to is itself a pointer, then the target of that pointer will be taken, and so on, until an element is found which is not a pointer.

one — if the element pointed to is itself a pointer, then its target (whether a pointer or not) is taken as the target of this pointer.

none — no further evaluation of targets is carried out beyond that needed to find the element specified in the pointer's target.

Note If no value is given, the application program is responsible for deciding (possibly on the basis of user input) how far to trace a chain of pointers.

3.3.32. att.ranging

att.ranging provides attributes for describing numerical ranges.

Module	tei — Schema
Members	att.dimensions[date]
Attributes	atLeast — gives a minimum estimated value for the approximate measurement. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric atMost — gives a maximum estimated value for the approximate measurement. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric min — where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the minimum value observed. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric max — where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the maximum value observed. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric confidence — specifies the degree of statistical confidence (between zero and one) that a value falls within the range specified by *min* and *max*, or the proportion of observed values that fall within that range. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.probability

Example	`The MS. was lost in transmission by mail from <del rend="overstrike">`
	`<gap reason="illegible"`
	`extent="one or two letters" atLeast="1" atMost="2" unit="chars"/>`
	`</del> Philadelphia to the Graphic office, New York.`

3.3.33. 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

3.3.34. att.sortable

att.sortable provides attributes for elements in lists or groups that are sortable, but whose sorting key cannot be derived mechanically from the element content. [9.1. Dictionary Body and Overall Structure]	
Module	tei — Schema
Members	bibl event idno listEvent listPerson listRelation personGrp relation term

Attributes	sortKey — supplies the sort key for this element in an index, list or group which contains it.
	Status Optional
	Datatype teidata.word
	`David's other principal backer, Josiah`
	`ha-Kohen <index indexName="NAMES">`
	`<term sortKey="Azarya_Josiah_Kohen">Josiah ha-Kohen b. Azarya</term>`
	`</index> b. Azarya, son of one of the last gaons of Sura was David's own first`
	`cousin.`

	Note	The sort key is used to determine the sequence and grouping of entries in an index. It provides a sequence of characters which, when sorted with the other values, will produced the desired order; specifics of sort key construction are application-dependent Dictionary order often differs from the collation sequence of machine-readable character sets; in English-language dictionaries, an entry for *4-H* will often appear alphabetized under 'fourh', and *McCoy* may be alphabetized under 'maccoy', while *A1*, *A4*, and *A5* may all appear in numeric order 'alphabetized' between 'a-' and 'AA'. The sort key is required if the orthography of the dictionary entry does not suffice to determine its location.

3.3.35. att.spanning

att.spanning provides attributes for elements which delimit a span of text by pointing mechanisms rather than by enclosing it. [11.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions 1.3.1. Attribute Classes]

Module	tei — Schema	
Members	lb pb	
Attributes	spanTo	indicates the end of a span initiated by the element bearing this attribute. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.pointer **Schematron** The @spanTo attribute must point to an element following the current element <sch:rule context="tei:*[@spanTo]"> <sch:assert test="id(substring(@spanTo,2)) and following::*[@xml:id=substring(current()/@spanTo,2)]">The element indicated by @spanTo (<sch:value-of select="@spanTo"/>) must follow the current element <sch:name/> </sch:assert> </sch:rule>
Note	The span is defined as running in document order from the start of the content of the pointing element to the end of the content of the element pointed to by the *spanTo* attribute (if any). If no value is supplied for the attribute, the assumption is that the span is coextensive with the pointing element. If no content is present, the assumption is that the starting point of the span is immediately following the element itself.	

3.3.36. att.typed

att.typed provides attributes that can be used to classify or subclassify elements in any way. [1.3.1. Attribute Classes 17.1.1. Words and Above 3.6.1. Referring Strings 3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References 3.6.5. Abbreviations and Their Expansions 3.13.1. Core Tags for Verse 7.2.5. Speech Contents 4.1.1. Un-numbered Divisions 4.1.2. Numbered Divisions 4.2.1. Headings and Trailers 4.4. Virtual Divisions 13.3.2.3. Personal Relationships 11.3.1.1. Core Elements for Transcriptional Work 16.1.1. Pointers and Links 16.3. Blocks, Segments, and Anchors 12.2. Linking the Apparatus to the Text 22.5.1.2. Defining Content Models: RELAX NG 8.3. Elements Unique to Spoken Texts 23.3.1.3. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists]

Module	tei — Schema	
Members	TEI ab addName bibl castItem change cit date desc div event figure forename genName graphic head idno lb lg listEvent listPerson listRelation name nameLink pb quote ref relation spGrp standOff surname term text title titlePart trailer	
Attributes	type	characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated

```
<div type="verse">
 <head>Night in Tarras</head>
 <lg type="stanza">
  <l>At evening tramping on the hot white road</l>
  <l>…</l>
```

```
 </lg>
 <lg type="stanza">
  <l>A wind sprang up from nowhere as the sky</l>
  <l>…</l>
 </lg>
</div>
```

Note The *type* attribute is present on a number of elements, not all of which are members of att.typed, usually because these elements restrict the possible values for the attribute in a specific way.

subtype (subtype) provides a sub-categorization of the element, if needed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Note The *subtype* attribute may be used to provide any sub-classification for the element additional to that provided by its *type* attribute.

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@subtype]"> <sch:assert test="@type">The <sch:name/> element should not be categorized in detail with @subtype unless also categorized in general with @type</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

Note When appropriate, values from an established typology should be used. Alternatively a typology may be defined in the associated TEI header. If values are to be taken from a project-specific list, this should be defined using the `<valList>` element in the project-specific schema description, as described in 23.3.1.3. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists .

3.3.37. 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 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

3.4. Macros

3.4.1. 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>
 <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 )*
```

3.4.2. 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	ab emph p ref signed title titlePart
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"/> <elementRef key="lg"/> <classRef key="model.lLike"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	tei_macro.paraContent = (text | tei_model.gLike | tei_model.phrase | tei_model.inter | tei_model.global | tei_lg | tei_model.lLike)*

3.4.3. 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 addName author docAuthor foreign forename genName name nameLink 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)*

3.4.4. 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	classCode 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)*

3.4.5. 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 licence 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)*

3.5. Datatypes

3.5.1. 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.

3.5.2. 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	
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="nonNegativeInteger"/> </content>
Declaration	tei_teidata.count = xsd:nonNegativeInteger
Note	Any positive integer value or zero is permitted

3.5.3. 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*.

3.5.4. 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.

3.5.5. 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	Element:

	• castItem/@type • desc/@type • idno/@type • personGrp/@role • personGrp/@age • 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.

3.5.6. 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	
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.

3.5.7. 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.

3.5.8. 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.

3.5.9. 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|gd|rem|vw|vh|vm)"/> </content>

Declaration	tei_teidata.outputMeasurement =
	token
	{
	pattern = "[\-+]?\d+(\.\d+)?(%|cm|mm|in|pt|pc|px|em|ex|gd|rem|vw|vh|vm)"
	}

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.

3.5.10. 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.

3.5.11. 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: • change/@target • classCode/@scheme • keywords/@scheme • 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/`

3.5.12. 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`

3.5.13. 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*.

3.5.14. 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

3.5.15. teidata.sex

teidata.sex defines the range of attribute values used to identify human or animal sex.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	Element: • personGrp/@sex
Content model	<content> <dataRef key="teidata.word"/> </content>
Declaration	tei_teidata.sex = teidata.word
Note	Values for attributes using this datatype may be locally defined by a project, or may refer to an external standard, such as vCard's sex property http://microformats.org/wiki/gender-formats (in which M indicates male, F female, O other, N none or not applicable, U unknown), or the often used ISO 5218:2004 *Representation of Human Sexes* http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c036266_ISO_IEC_5218_2004(E_F).zip (in which 0 indicates unknown; 1 male; 2 female; and 9 not applicable, although the ISO standard is widely considered inadequate); cf. CETH's *Recommendations for Inclusive Data Collection of Trans People* http://transhealth.ucsf.edu/trans?page=lib-data-collection.

3.5.16. 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	
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 describes both a *basic* and an *extended* format, these Guidelines recommend use of the extended format. While ISO 8601 permits the use of both `00:00` and `24:00` to represent midnight, these Guidelines strongly recommend against the use of `24:00`.

3.5.17. 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.

3.5.18. 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	

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.

3.5.19. 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.

3.5.20. teidata.version

teidata.version defines the range of attribute values which may be used to specify a TEI or Unicode version number.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	Element: • TEI/@version
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[\d]+(\.[\d]+){0,2}"/> </content>
Declaration	tei_teidata.version = token { pattern = "[\d]+(\.[\d]+){0,2}" }
Note	The value of this attribute follows the pattern specified by the Unicode consortium for its version number (http://unicode.org/versions/). A version number contains digits and fullstop characters only. The first number supplied identifies the major version number. A second and third number, for minor and sub-minor version numbers, may also be supplied.

3.5.21. 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}" }

3.5.22. teidata.word

teidata.word defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single word or token.	
Module	tei — Schema
Used by	teidata.enumerated teidata.sexElement: • personGrp/@size
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.

3.5.23. 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.

3.5.24. 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.