

TEI usage for Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter. Code book and documentation

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Karsten Kynde

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1 Introduction

The following specification is written in the well known bottom up manner, the details being given in the start and the overview in the end. For many purposes it may prove most effective to read it backwards.

1.1 Purpose and history

Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter (Søren Kierkegaard's Writings, *SKS*) is a collected edition of Kierkegaard's works and manuscripts, issued in a book version of 55 volumes, [\[SKS-B\]](#) by the Søren Kierkegaard Research Centre of Copenhagen University throughout the years 1997-2012. An electronic¹ version at the website *sks.dk*, [\[SKS-E\]](#) was published for the first time in 2007, latest updated in version 1.8.1 in 2014, see the reference list in [appendiks A](#). Since 2013 *sks.dk* has been hosted by the Royal Library.


In order to establish the texts constituting *SKS*, a digital text format was conceived. The format should fulfill the following requirements

1. The texts should be convertible to any other feasible format.
2. A relatively easy way to edit text versions should be available.
3. The format should be flexible towards new, yet unknown features

The first attempt in this direction was done in 1994 and termed *Kierkegaard Normal Format, version 0* (KN0). Later, in 1999 this format was transformed into a new *Kierkegaard Normal Format, version 1* [\[KN1\]](#) that followed the international standard for the Extensible Mark-up Language [\[XML\]](#).

The Royal Library has felt that a migration into the format of the Text Encoding Initiative, [\[TEI\]](#), would be an important step toward a lasting preservation of the text corpus. The present documentation covers this migration together with the initial rationales and objectives of the encoding. The section numbering follows that of [\[KN1\]](#).

As the edition is now finished and published, the third requirement as mentioned above is no longer called for. The same counts for the second requirement, and as the need for this paper is no longer so much to instruct the *writing* but rather the *reading* of the text, most sections that elaborates on the former has been labeled *obsolete*. So, only the first requirement remains to reformulate the encoding into TEI terms.

 **on TEI:** Whenever the description mentions issues that is specific to the TEI way of things, it is marked by brackets like this one. >

Introductions to the art of digital text establishment and management in general are numerous and so are the reasons for choosing TEI/xml in particular, e.g. [TEIite], others may be found at the TEI Consortium website, www.tei-c.org.

Before, during and after this encoding process the text is established philologically as described in the *Text Critical Guidelines*, [Retningslinier/ts] or [Retningslinier/jp], which shall hence not be repeated here. Although the layout of *SKS* – book or electronic version – will be mentioned several times in the description of the format, this paper is not meant to define the layout as such, at least not in any detailed manner, in stead [Layout] should be consulted in such matters.

In the following text the *elements* of the format are described. The elements are said to *mark* phenomenas of the copy text, e.g. the author's underlining of a word. This means that the *tags* specific to the respective element should be used when establishing the underlined text digitally. This process is termed *encoding*. As mentioned, the digital text is published in various versions. This process is termed *rendering*. So the purpose of the following is to describe the encoding of phenomena appearing from the copy text of the author, to be rendered differently in various versions of *SKS*.

Note 1 The terms *electronic* and *digital* are used with the same meaning with a slight bias towards *digital* when we talk about TEI and the text corpus as a whole. However, when mentioning *SKS-E*, *electronic* is preferred, acknowledging that *-E* abbreviates that word.

1.2 Metalanguage and syntax

The various *elements* are described in the sequel by a pseudo-formal syntax, to be shortly introduced:

In one of the author's texts we find the following phrase:

Sømmer det sig nu for dette, der som saadant altid er foeminini generis, paa Grund af sin quindelige Natur at hengive sig til den Stærkere

The words foeminini generis are, due to their Latin origin, set in Roman (or Antiqua) type as opposed to the blackletter type as customarily used for Danish books at the time of the author. In *SKS* such words should be rendered in a distinct typeface as well, although we will refrain from using blackletters. In TEI the words should be encoded

som saadant altid er <hi rendition="#ant">foeminini generis,</hi>

<hi rendition="#ant"> is an XML *tag* and </hi> similarly an *end tag*. **hi** is the *name* of the tag. The tag also have an *attribute*, with the name **rendition** and the *value* **"#ant"**. The text between the tags is called the *content*. Together they constitutes an *element* with a fixed meaning, in this case: a Roman typeface text. The syntax of the element is described in the following way:

`<hi rendition="#ant">`

The blue color suggests that this is a clickable link to the formal description of the tag and the attribute, resp., in [TEI]. If a text obeys the rules described there (which the *SKS* corpus does), it is said to be *valid* TEI.

According to the TEI rules, `<hi>` may contain what is termed coherent text below (in sect. 2), e.g. text supplied by the editor. I.e. Roman text may be supplied and vice versa, supplied text may be typeset in Roman. Only the tags must be parenthetically paired, e.g.

<code><hi rendition="#ant"><supplied>Cap. IV</supplied></hi></code>

[Cap. IV]

or

<code><supplied><hi rendition="#ant">Cap. IV</hi></supplied></code>

[Cap. IV]

but *not*

* `<hi rendition="#ant"><supplied>Cap. IV</hi></supplied>`

Elements may be empty, i.e. they relates to a point in the text rather than a fraction of it, e.g. a page break in the original copy text, a *correllation mark*. In this case a special notation is used

`<pb/>` meaning `<pb></pb>`

Now, consider this more complex syntax:

```
<note type="author"
  [subtype="subnote"]
  place="bottom | margin">
  [<seg type="refMarker"> digit | litra </seg>]
  {<p>}
</note>
```

This element marks the author's note. In this respect its **type** attribute should have the value **"author"** an it *may* also have a **<subtype>** attribute valued **"subnote"** designating this note as a note for a note. The *meta characters* [and] means that the bracketed attribute may be omitted. A **place** attribute *should* be supplied at its value *should* be either **"bottom"** or **"margin"**, the bar, |, meaning *or*.¹

The content of the **<note>** element may include a reference marker, encoded by a **<seg>** element. Italics is used for the informal information that the content should be either a digit *or* a litra. As a contrast, all typewriter typefaced text is to be understood literarily.

After this preliminary stuff, the note may include any number of paragraphs, encoded by **<p>** elements, { and } meaning that the braced element may be repeated. Paragraphs are described elsewhere, and this is why we will feel free to leave out the end tag as well as any attributes for the **<p>** tag. This is a part of the pseudo-formalness.

Note 1 These rules apply for the *SKS* encoding practice, not for TEI validity as such.

Finally the possibility of forming *XML-comments* should be mentioned. These are comments at encoding level, i.e. they are part of but do not affect the TEI encoding. A comment must not contain a double hyphen: `--`. Any text until `-->` is to be skipped.

```
at Guds Majestæt er ikke<!--PAP har 'ikke er'--> degraderet.
```

2 Coherent text

By *coherent text* is understood ordinary *running text* including any number of elements of type *typographical signals*, *referring terms* *internal references* or *external references*.

2.1 Running text

Ordinary *running text* is text that does not contain tags. The character set used for *SKS* is the standard for xml encoded files, UTF-8, see [\[Unicode\]](#).

Space, *tabulation*, *new line* and *form feed* are all mentioned as white space. The specific value of these characters as well as their number in excess of 1 has no importance for the interpretation.

2.1.1 Danish national characters, international diacritics, and other characters

This and following chapters have mainly been relevant for the establishing of *SKS*. Readers interested in these details are kindly referred to the KN1 version of this document, [\[KN1\]](#).

2.1.2 Greek

Obsolete.

2.1.3 Hebrew

Obsolete.

2.1.3.1 On the sequence of hebrew text

Hebrew words are read right to left and is coded in reading sequence in accordance with Unicode standard, i.e. hebrew text is placed in the file starting with the rightmost letter, e.g. (here illustrated by using a character entity coding with **&h.a1;** = א (aleph), **&h.b;** = ב (beth), **&h.d;** = ד (daleth), etc., in order to emphasise the sequence of the Hebrew letter encoding)

```
&h.a1;&h.d;&h.n;&h.j;, hebr. 'Adonáj, egl. min Herre  
אדני, hebr. 'Adonáj, egl. min Herre
```

In contrast, the whole words are placed left to right as they are found in the base-text. To ensure this sequence, a *left-to-right-mark*, **‎** = **‎**, is placed between the word and the following white space, e.g.

```
&h.a1;&h.aa;&h.b.;&h.aa;&h.a1;&lrm; &h.b;&h.a;&h.r; (bar abba), en faders søn  
בַּר אָבְבָא (bar abba), en faders søn
```

‎ is put in Hebrew text immediately before a character which could be interpreted as belonging to the Hebrew content, i.e. white space, numbers, and square brackets, see [Unicode], 3.12 on *bidirectional behavior*.

There are a number of reasons for this coding practice. It would seem consequent if the letters within the words were coded left to right too. When the Unicode standard is chosen here, it is due to certain internet browsers which show difficulties decoding Hebrew in this form, even with the reading direction specified in style sheets. Such as to which consonant a given vowel should belong. Not keeping to the standard when it comes to the words is due to line breaking issues: Longer passages of Hebrew text are no doubt expected to start at the rightmost end of one line, continuing on the next; this is not true, however, for the short samples as they are found in the author's texts, and it is in our interpretation not the way the author understands them himself; they are furthermore often mentioned, outside any context of a sentence. Word concordances and text critical apparatus may also come into troubles with words not appearing in the usual sequence.

2.1.4 Exceptions for files on the web

Obsolete.

2.2 Empty elements

Obsolete.


2.3 Typographical signals


By typographical signals is understood *letterspacing, bold, Roman, italics, German, other typesetting, font size, superscript, subscript, leaders and editorial intervention*.

Note that the practice of *SKS* is to include any punctuation marks following a highlighted word or phrase in the highlighting, and also that tags must be placed parenthetically if more than one applies (see 1.2).

```
<hi rendition="#ant"><hi rendition="#fed">Lectori benevolo!</hi></hi>
```

Lectori benevolo!

 **on TEI:** Also note that *SKS* makes no claim for the reasons concerning the individual highlighting. Hence the TEI tag **<hi>** has been chosen in favour of e.g. **<emph>** for, say, underlined words, although they in most cases express emphasis; this interpretation is, however, entirely up to the reader. Especially for the so called Latin hand writing that the author uses for Latin language text, it would seem appropriate to use the **<foreign lang="la">** coding ([TEI] 3.3.2.1). Latin hand is not solely a language marker though. Throughout the period of »The Journal« Kierkegaard increasingly uses Latin hand for decoration purposes or to mark a special retrospective kind of entries about his work (see 3.6.1, last example).>

 **on TEI:** The technique followed for highlighting elements 2.3.1-2.3.9 below, for legend texts 2.5.2 and elsewhere, is to use the **rendition** attribute as at pointer to a **<rendition>** element in the **<encodingDesc>** part of the **<teiHeader>**, defining the copy-text appearance in terms of the *cascading style sheets* notation 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« ([TEI] app. D, rendition), also see [TEI] 2.3.4.1. and the examples below.

We can not, however, completely ignore how the text is eventually going to be rendered *by SKS* »on screen or paper«. In these cases we take the liberty to use the competing attribute **rend** for this purpose, i.e. to modify or clarify the rendition of the copy-text, please see 2.3.1 and 2.3.4 below for examples.>

2.3.1 Spaced out, underlined

```
<hi rendition = "#spa">
<hi rendition = "#und">
```

In printed works, marks words that are spaced out, i.e. they are highlighted by an increased spacing of the individual letters of the words. In manuscripts similar words are underlined. *SKS* unconditionally renders this element in italics, giving, however, the original rendering of the copy-text source by the following statement in the **<teiHeader>** of a printed text:

```
<rendition xml:id="spa" scheme="css">letter-spacing: 0.2em</rendition>
```

Similarly, in a manuscript:

```
<rendition xml:id="und" scheme="css">text-decoration:
underline</rendition>
```

```
istedenfor hines <hi rendition="#spa">religieuse</hi> Character et <hi
rendition="#spa">moralsk</hi> Tilsnit,
```

```
istedenfor hines religieuse Character et moralsk Tilsnit,
```

On rare occasions, where the text alludes to a pun on the word 'space', the spacing should be carried out as well; in this case, as explained above 2.3 we hedge our bets by specifying the attribute **rend="#spa"** (please note the absence of a #).

```
Mener man at kunne fastholde denne Inddeling, da er det fordi man <hi rendition="#spa"
rend="#spa">spatierer</hi> et Moment,
```

```
Mener man at kunne fastholde denne Inddeling, da er det fordi man spatierer et Moment,
```

In the same way it may appear that a handwritten underlining necessarily should be rendered so. Here is Kierkegaard's young maiden's introduction to the art of book printing:

```
<p rendition="#xlang"> <hi rendition="#und" rend="und">Vor</hi> <hi rendition="#und"
rend="und">egen</hi> <hi rendition="#und" rend="und">lille</hi> <hi rendition="#und"
rend="und">Regine</hi> </p>
<p>En saadan Streg under Ordet tjener til Efterretning for Sætteren om, at han skal
spatiere det paagjeldende Ord. At spatiere betyder, at trække Ordene ud fra hinanden.
Naar jeg derfor spatierer de ovenfor skrevne Ord, saa tænker jeg, at jeg skal trække
dem <hi rendition="#und" rend="spa">saa langt ud,</hi> at en Sætter formodentlig vilde
tabe Taalmodigheden, da han efter al Sandsynlighed ikke vilde komme til at sætte mere i
sit Liv.</p>
```

Vor egen lille Regine

En saadan Streg under Ordet tjener til Efterretning for Sætteren om, at han skal spatiere det paagjeldende Ord. At spatiere betyder, at trække Ordene ud fra hinanden. Naar jeg derfor spatierer de ovenfor skrevne Ord, saa tænker jeg, at jeg skal trække dem *saa langt ud*, at en Sætter formodentlig vilde tabe Taalmodigheden, da han efter al Sandsynlighed ikke vilde komme til at sætte mere i sit Liv.

2.3.2 Italics

```
<hi rendition = #ita ">
```

Marks in the commentary volumes, highlighting by means of italics, corresponding to the following statement in the **<teiHeader>** of the document:

```
<rendition xml:id="ita" scheme="css">font-style: italic</rendition>
```

2.3.3 Curved underlining

```
<hi rendition = #cun ">
```

Marks in manuscripts a curve under a heading, typically a number. Rendered in *SKS-B* as a curved, in *SKS-E* a straight underlining, corresponding to the following statement in the **<teiHeader>** of the document:

```
<rendition xml:id="cun" scheme="css">text-decoration:
underline</rendition><!--curved underlining-->
```

```
<p rendition="#cen"> <hi rendition="#ant">Rapport.</hi>      <hi
rendition="#spa">Resultat</hi> </p>
<p rendition="#cen"> <hi rendition="#cun">1</hi> </p>
```

Rapport. Resultat
 1

2.3.4 Bold, double underline

```
<hi rendition = "#bol">
<hi rendition = "#dun">
```

In the printed works, marks highlighting by means of bold and in the manuscripts double underlining. *SKS* unconditionally renders this element in bold, giving, however, the original rendering of the copy-text source by the following statement in the **<teiHeader>** of a printed text:

```
<rendition xml:id="bol" scheme="css">font-weight: bold</rendition>
```

and in a manuscript:

```
<rendition xml:id="dun" scheme="css">border-bottom-style:
double</rendition>
```

```
<hi rendition="#bol">Efterskrift</hi> for de Læsere, der muligen kunne have Skade af at
læse Forordet:
```

Efterskrift for de Læsere, der muligen kunne have Skade af at læse Forordet:

As elsewhere (2.3.1), it may appear that such a handwritten double underlining necessarily should be rendered so, e.g.

```
(saaledes skrev Du: fortal<hi rendition="#dun" rend="dun">d</hi>t - Du veed formodl.
god Beskeed om, hvad disse to Streger har at betyde.)
```

2.3.5 Roman, Latin hand

```
<hi rendition="#ant">
<hi rendition="#lat">
```

In the printed works, marks Latin words and phrases set in a Roman (antiqua) typeface rather than the blackletter type that was usual at the time of the author. In the manuscripts the element designates similar passages written in Latin hand (or 'Italian script'). *SKS* renders this element in a distinct sans serif typeface, in *SKS-B Optima*. In the **<teiHeader>** the following free description of the source is given for a printed text:

```
<rendition xml:id="ant" scheme="free">antiqua typeface, in SKS rendered
sans-serif</rendition>
```

and for a manuscript:

```
<rendition xml:id="lat" scheme="free">latin hand, in SKS rendered sans-
serif</rendition>
```

E.g.

Naar jeg ikke er <hi rendition="#lat">reus voti</hi> saa vil Intet gaae for mig.

Naar jeg ikke er reus voti saa vil Intet gaae for mig.

2.3.6 German

```
<foreign xml:lang = "de">
```

In the original KN1 version, this encoding was designed and used for the German translation, where it marks words and phrases that were written in German language by SK and thus not actually translated. The German translation renders the element in a distinct typeface.

med sin fine, underligt skrattende Stemme [...] udbrød han: <foreign xml:lang="de">Ja! Was ist der Mensch?</foreign> En Clarinet, svarede jeg

mit seiner dünnen, sonderbar schnarrenden Stimme [...] rief er aus: Ja! Was ist der Mensch? Eine Klarinette, antwortete ich

Also the English translation have made use of this encoding to facillitate hyphenation, place see [\[KN1\]](#) for details.

2.3.7 Other typographics

```
<hi rendition = #initTyp ">
<hi rendition = #schwTyp ">
<hi rendition = #gotTyp ">
<hi rendition = #capiTyp ">
```

Marks *initial letters* and rarely used typographical variants like *Schwabacher*, *Gothic*, and others. The **<teiHeader>** declares:

```
<rendition xml:id="initTyp" scheme="css">font-size: 200%</rendition>
<!--Initial letter-->
```

```
<rendition xml:id="schwTyp" scheme="free">Schwabacher, in SKS rendered bold</rendition>
<rendition xml:id="gotTyp" scheme="free">Gothic typeface</rendition>
<rendition xml:id="capiTyp" scheme="free">Some spectacular type setting, in SKS rendered in small caps</rendition>
```

E.g.

<code><hi rendition="#initTyp">F</hi>orord bryder ingen Trætte</code>
F orord bryder ingen Trætte
<code><hi rendition="#capiTyp">Victor Eremita</hi></code>
VICTOR EREMITA

SKS renders Gothic like normal text.

2.3.8 Font size and line height

```
<hi rendition = "#size* #linHeight*" >
```

Marks larger or smaller font or line height. The number following the **#size** value – spanning from -3 to 6 – gives the font size relative to the ordinary size of the context, and raises one for each clearly discernable increase in size, approximately 20%. The number following the **#linHeight** value gives the line height, roughly corresponding to the following declarations in the `<teiHeader>`:

```
<rendition xml:id="size-1" scheme="css">font-size: 83%</rendition>
<rendition xml:id="size1" scheme="css">font-size: 120%</rendition>
...
<rendition xml:id="lineHeight1" scheme="css">line-height:150%
</rendition>
<rendition xml:id="lineHeight2" scheme="css">line-height:200%
</rendition>
```

In the following example, the line height is increased and retained throughout the chapter including the quote which should be in a smaller font:

<pre><p><hi rendition="#size0 #lineHeight1">Og naar han nu atter vender tilbage til mig, halv undseelig over, om jeg skulde have mærket Noget, og da efter en lille Pause vemodig udbryder:</hi></p> <p rendition="#lang"><hi rendition="#size-1 #lineHeight2">Es blies ein Jäger wohl in sein Horn,</hi></p> <p rendition="#lang"><hi rendition="#size-1 #lineHeight2">Wohl in sein Horn,</hi></p> <p rendition="#lang"><hi rendition="#size-1 #lineHeight2">Und alles was er blies das war verlorn –</hi></p> <p><hi rendition="#size0 #lineHeight1">saa er han virkelig nær ved at forstemme mig.</hi></p></pre>
<p>Og naar han nu atter vender tilbage til mig, halv undseelig over, om jeg skulde have mærket Noget, og da efter en lille Pause vemodig udbryder:</p> <p>Es blies ein Jäger wohl in sein Horn,</p> <p>Wohl in sein Horn,</p> <p>Und alles was er blies das war verlorn –</p>

saa er han virkelig nær ved at forstemme mig.

2.3.9 Superscript and subscript, fractions or dates

```
<hi rendition = "#sup" >
<hi rendition = "#sub" >
```

Marks a slightly smaller text elevated or lowered, corresponding to the following declarations in the `<teiHeader>`:

```
<rendition xml:id="sup" scheme="css">vertical-align: super; font-size:
80%;</rendition>
<rendition xml:id="sub" scheme="css">vertical-align: sub; font-size:
80%;</rendition>
```

Et probat Raad for uvittige Forfattere, det koster 5rd

Et probat Raad for uvittige Forfattere, det koster 5rd

Fractions are represented in the W3C Mathematical Markup Language [\[MathML\]](#) .

```
<formula notation="mathml"
xmlns:m="http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML">
  <m:math>
    <mfrac [bevelled="true"]>
      <mi> numerator </m:mi> <mi> denominator </m:mi>
    </m:mfrac>
  </m:math>
</formula>
```

Usually fractions are appearing like so-called vulgar fractions, i.e. slightly raised or lowered with a slash in between; in this case the attribute `bevelled="true"`. The most frequent fractions are defined as Unicode characters, se [2.1.1](#), e.g.

```
1 As først <formula notation="mathml"><m:math><m:mfrac bevelled="true"><m:mi>1</mi>
<m:mi>10</mi></m:mfrac></m:math></formula> Drachme, dernæst <formula notation="mathml">
<m:math><m:mfrac bevelled="true"><m:mi>1</mi><m:mi>16</mi></m:mfrac></m:math></formula>. En
Kodrans % As. λεπτος = ¼ Kodrans.
```

1 As først 1/10 Drachme, dernæst 1/16 En Kodrans 1/4 As. λεπτος = 1/2 Kodrans.

Dates positioned around a slash or bar is handled like fractions.

```
<date when="18340310">d <formula notation="mathml"> <m:math> <m:mfrac> <m:mi>10</mi>
<m:mi>3</mi> </m:mfrac> </m:math> </formula> 34.</date>
```

d ¹⁰/₃ 34.

```
<hi rendition="#spa">Digesmutterne</hi> (<hi rendition="#ant">Saxicola</hi>) i <date
when="18500400">April</date>. <hi rendition="#ant">S. oenanth</hi> <date
when="18500405"> <formula notation="mathml"> <m:math> <m:mfrac bevelled="true">
<m:mi>5</mi> <m:mi>4</mi> </m:mfrac> </m:math> </formula> 50; <hi
rendition="#ant">S. rubetra</hi> <date when="18500400"> <formula notation="mathml">
<m:math> <m:mfrac> <m:mi>sidst</mi> <m:mi>4.</mi> </m:mfrac> </m:math> </formula> </date>
```

Digesmutterne (Saxicola) i April. S. oenanthe ^{5/4}50; S. rubetra ^{sidst}₄.

2.3.10 Leaders

<seg type = "leaders" >

Marks leaders as used in a table of contents:

```
<table>
  <row> <cell>4.</cell> <cell>Skyggerids <seg type="leaders"/></cell> <cell><ref
    type="page" target="#s159" n="163">159</ref>.</cell> </row>
</table>
```

4. Skyggerids... 159.

2.3.11 Editorial intervention

Marks different sorts of editorial intervention in the text. SKS renders these with diacritical marks.

2.3.11.1 Doubtful reading

<unclear>

marks text in manuscripts whose reading is uncertain. SKS renders it in angle brackets. Completely illegible letters are rendered with centered dots, one for each letter as far as distinguishable.

hvor skulde <unclear>En</unclear> ogsaa have ahnet<unclear>,</unclear> at en saadan ung Pige kunde gaae og gjemme saadanne Ideer. Men saaledes var <unclear>..</unclear> Pige,

hvor skulde <En> ogsaa have ahnet<,> at en saadan ung Pige kunde gaae og gjemme saadanne Ideer. Men saaledes var <..> Pige,

2.3.11.2 Supplied text

<supplied>

Signifies in manuscripts text supplied by the editor in order to render the text meaningful. SKS renders it in square brackets.

Situationen er humoristisk nok, en gl. China<supplied>-Ca</supplied>ptain (74 Aar gl.) taler med mig paa den Maade derom.

Situationen er humoristisk nok, en gl. China[-Ca]ptain (74 Aar gl.) taler med mig paa den Maade derom.

Tagging with **<supplied>** takes place only within journals, papers, or similar manuscript material, cf. [Retningslinier/jp] 8.4. In printed works, supplied texts are introduced with a text critical note.

OBS. Text supplied by the editor of SKS should not be confused with text supplied in a similar way by preceding editors, e.g. Barfod. As Barfod's EP (see 2.5.3), occasionally takes the place of copy-text, such supplements should be encoded and rendered literally.

at man i Begyndelsen lader Børnene – paa et af de Spørgsmaal, som [gjøres] ethvert Barn i det korte Indbegreb af Viden, der bibringes dem: »hvad skal Barnet have?« – [svare]: »Da-Da«;

at man i Begyndelsen lader Børnene – paa et af de Spørgsmaal, som [gjøres] ethvert Barn i det korte Indbegreb af Viden, der bibringes dem: »hvad skal Barnet have?« – [svare]: »Da-Da«;

Free style comments from Barfod are treated in 2.3.12.

2.3.11.3 Cancelled tekst

Marks text in mss. that the author has deleted but which the editor nevertheless places in the context (as opposed to annotated cancellations cf. 2.5.2.2). *SKS* renders it in top open square brackets (*foot* or *floor* brackets). If the cancellation stretches over several paragraphs, the tags must be repeated at the entry and exit of each. In *SKS-B* the brackets will normally be set only at the very beginning and end of the cancellation.

```
<p rendition="#ind"> <del>Hver Mandag mell. 9-10 Formiddag har hun mødt mig. Jeg har
intet Skridt gjort derfor. Hun veed, hvilken Vei jeg pleier at gaae, jeg veed, hvad
<app> <lem>Vei hun <witDetail wit="#Ms">s. 42-43 udrevet if. B-fort.</witDetail> </lem>
</app> </del> </p>
<p> <pb xml:id="s44" n="44"/> <del>jeg <unclear>faar</unclear> dog gjort Alt saaledes,
at hun ikke ahner, [...]</del> </p>
```

[Hver Mandag mell. 9-10 Formiddag har hun mødt mig. Jeg har intet Skridt gjort derfor. Hun veed, hvilken Vei jeg pleier at gaae, jeg veed, hvad Vei hun]
[jeg (faar) dog gjort Alt saaledes, at hun ikke ahner, [...]

Vei hun] s. 42-43 udrevet if. B-fort.

2.3.11.4 Variant text

<add status="variant" >

Marks text that the author has added without cancelling similar text. *SKS* renders it in small square angels above the line.

Tanker, som anfalde <add status="variant">saare</add> bag fra

Tanker, som anfalde ^{saare} bag fra

2.3.11.5 Tacit correction

<choice> <orig> source text **</orig> <reg>** corrected text **</reg> </choice>**

Marks text which the editor has corrected from evidently false text. The part marked as **<orig>** is ignored by *SKS*.

```
det simple gudsfrygtige Vers som vidunderlig prophetisk <choice><orig>f</orig>
<reg>s</reg></choice>lynger sig igjenem den;
```

det simple gudsfrygtige Vers som vidunderlig prophetisk slynger sig igjenem den;

2.3.11.6 Ellipsis

<seg type = "ellipsis" >

Marks text that in order to save space is to be left out in text-critical notes, see 2.5.2. In the note *SKS-B* renders such text with three dots in italics in parentheses; in the main text as well as in *SKS-E* as a whole, this tagging is ignored.

```
<app> <lem> <add instant="false" rendition="#til">den Ene <seg type="ellipsis">vilde  
nemlig blive den anden, ligesom Katholiken blev Protestant og Protestanten</seg>  
Katholik. -</add> </lem> </app>
```

den Ene vilde nemlig blive den anden, ligesom Katholiken blev Protestant og Protestanten
Katholik. –

den Ene (...) Katholik. –] *tilføjet*

In some cases ellipses may grow to encompass several paragraphs and thus violate the structure of XML. In such cases a milestone solution is used:

<milestone unit = "appLem" type = "ellipsis" spanTo = " end text " >

The <milestone> is placed at the start of the ellipsis, but the end text after the ellipsis is instead repeated in the **spanTo** attribute;

```
<p rendition="#ind"> <app> <lem>Dette var Bønnen<milestone type="ellipsis"  
unit="appLem" spanTo="#Talemaader. -"/> <witDetail wit="#Ms">skrevet på oktavblad  
indklæbet i marginen, ms. s. 56</witDetail> </lem> </app>. </p>  
<p rendition="#lang">A: T:</p>  
<p rendition="#ind"> [...] endsige at Du skulde tage Bolig i zirlige Talemaader. -</p>
```

Dette var Bønnen.

A: T:

[...] endsige at Du skulde tage Bolig i zirlige Talemaader. –

Dette var Bønnen (...) Talemaader. –] *skrevet på oktavblad indklæbet i marginen, ms. s. 56*



con TEI: This is admittedly a lousy way to use the **spanTo** pointer attribute, another milestone should have been identified and placed at the ellipsis end. Since this mark-up is solely for the use of the printed *SKS-B* and thus at least partly obsolete, I find the hack acceptable. The seemingly unmotivated hash in front of the attribute value is in order to allow for strange characters such as kolon og square brackets in the phrase.>

2.3.11.7 Free style editorial notes

<witDetail wit="#..." >

Marks in text critical notes (2.5.2) the editor's remarks which can find no other expression. See example above, 2.3.11.3 and 2.3.11.6.

2.3.12 Barfod's comments

<witDetail wit="#EP" resp="#EP" >

Marks notes or comments given by Barfod to the text from *EP*. *SKS* renders the content in brackets and same smaller size as *EP* author's notes. The difference from the marking above in 2.3.11.7 (apart from the **resp** attribute present) is that this <witDetail> appears outside text critical notes as a part of the copy-text whose origin is then *EP* (also see 2.3.11.2).

```
<witDetail wit="#EP" resp="#EP">Senere tilføielse:</witDetail>
```

```
[Senere tilføielse:]
```

2.4 Referring terms


Whenever a *date*, *person*, *place*, *literature* or *bible references* occurs in the text, it is marked with the purpose of creating *indexes*. To this end the occurrence must be *normalised*. In *SKS-E* the normalised form should be displayed as a pop-up when the mouse points to the occurrence.

Only occurrences in a strictly sense is marked; i.e. allusions or hints, like »to day« eller »her« are not. Please refer the *SKS-E* guide to [\[Registre\]](#).

2.4.1 Dates

```
<date when=" YYYYmmdd " >
```

Marks a text is a date. The attribute **when** gives the date on standard form: four digit year, two digit month, and day, also see dating of entries [3.6](#). Zeroes may be used to signify unknown month or day.

 **on TEI:** This is why this 8 digit date model has been preferred over the ISO model with dashes YYYY-mm-dd, which does not allow zeroes.>

```
<date when="18360913">d. 13 <hi rendition="#lat">Sept:</hi> 36</date>.
```

```
d. 13 Sept: 36.
```

Two digit years are interpreted strictly, e.g. 48.... means A.D. 48:

```
Man kunde ogsaa gjøre det saaledes, at blot Dato blev fælles. <date when="480725">D 25
Juli 48</date> sagde <persName key="Paulus">Paulus</persName> det og det - hvorfor han
blev hudflettet. <date when="18480725">D. 25 Juli 1848</date> sagde <persName key="N.
N.">N. N.</persName>, at <persName key="Paulus">Paulus</persName> havde sagt det og var
blevet hudflettet derfor og blev N.N. til Belønning derfor <choice> <abbr>R af D.
</abbr> <expan>Ridder af Dannebrog</expan> </choice>
```

```
Man kunde ogsaa gjøre det saaledes, at blot Dato blev fælles. D 25 Juli 48 sagde Paulus det og det
- hvorfor han blev hudflettet. D. 25 Juli 1848 sagde N. N, at Paulus havde sagt det og var blevet
hudflettet derfor og blev N.N. til Belønning derfor R af D.
```

2.4.2 Persons

```
<persName key=" normalised name " [sameAs=" alternative name "] [n="*"] >
```

Marks a name of a person. The attribute **key** gives a normalised form of the name. **sameAs** an alternative form, pen name, nick name or the like, which in an index will typically refer back to the normalised name. The normalised form follows the way common for names in *SKS*, e.g.

```
<persName key="Sokrates">Socrates</persName>. Family name is first, followed by a
comma, except for kings, fictional persons and others that will be known under their first name.
n="*" designates in the commentaries that this is a so-called initial commentary in which the
person is presented in general terms with year of birth etc.
```


Som **<persName key="Lafontaine, August Heinrich Julius">Lafontaine</persName>** sidder han derfor og græder over sine ulykkelige Helte, der maae gaae under, og hvorfor? fordi **<persName key="Andersen, Hans Christian">Andersen</persName>** er den som han er.

Som Lafontaine sidder han derfor og græder over sine ulykkelige Helte, der maae gaae under, og hvorfor? fordi Andersen er den som han er.

2.4.3 Places

<placeName [**key**=" *normalised name* "] [**sameAs**=" *alternative name* "] >

Marks a place name. The attributes **key** and **sameAs** applies as for persons 2.4.2. If **key** is not specified, the content of the element is used.

Om der nogensteds skulde sprudle en **<placeName sameAs="Glemslens Flod">Lethe</placeName>**, veed jeg ikke; men [...] Glemsomhed er ikke identisk med den Kunst at kunne glemme.

Om der nogensteds skulde sprudle en Lethe, veed jeg ikke; men [...] Glemsomhed er ikke identisk med den Kunst at kunne glemme.

2.4.4 Literature

<title [**key**=" ... "] >

Marks the title of literature. No usage nor coding has been made in any more detail.

2.4.5 Abbreviations

<choice>

<abbr> *source text* **</abbr>**

<expan [**ana**="# *ref* "] > *expanded text* **</expan>**

[**<expan xml:id=" *ref* " rend="means" > *explanation* </expan>**]

</choice>

Marks the authors abbreviations. The following **<expan>** element gives an expansion of the abbreviation. In case this expansion adds little or no further understanding of the abbreviation, yet another **<expan>** element may be added that contains a translation or otherwise describe the meaning. The expansion is phrased after the custom and orthography of the author, whereas the further explanation follows modern orthography as expected in editorial texts. When the abbreviation is a part of a date, person's name or other referring term, that one takes precedens, i.e. the abbreviation is not marked as such. Thus *Sept.* is not expanded in **<date when="18360913">d. 13 Sept: 36</date>** (2.4.1), and neither is *Cap.* or *V.* in **<rs type="bible" key="Judit 10,11">Judiths Bog, Cap. 10, V. 11</rs>** (2.4.6).

Men Den, som vedkjender sig denne Anskuelse (der da sjældent foredrages **<choice>** **<abbr>o: s: v:</abbr>** **<expan>og saa videre</expan>** **</choice>** i Journalen NB **<choice>** **<abbr>p.</abbr>** **<expan ana="#means1">pagina</expan>** **<expan rend="means" xml:id="means1">side</expan>** **</choice>** 97 **<choice><abbr>lin</abbr><expan ana="#means2">linea</expan>** **<expan rend="means" xml:id="means2">linje</expan></choice>** 4 **<choice>** **<abbr>fr.</abbr>** **<expan>fra</expan>** **</choice>** neden.

Men Den, som vedkjender sig denne Anskuelse (der da sjældent foredrages o: s: v: i Journalen NB p. 97 lin 4 fr. neden.

2.4.6 Biblical references

`<rs type="bible" [key=" Book chapter,verse "] >`

Marks the text as a reference to the Bible. The attribute **key** gives the reference on standard form, see *Bibelen*, Copenhagen 1992, or [Registre] Bible index. If the **key** attribute is omitted, the element content is used as key; this will typically be the case for the commentaries. Do note that there is no space between chapter and verse.

```
Et ganske fuldendt Exempel paa Romantik finder jeg i det Gamle Testamente, i <rs
type="bible" key="Judith 10,11">Judiths Bog, Cap. 10, V. 11</rs>:
```

```
Et ganske fuldendt Exempel paa Romantik finder jeg i det Gamle Testamente, i Judiths Bog, Cap.
10, V. 11:
```

2.5 Internal references

By internal references is understood *author's references*, *text critical notes*, *indirect text sources* and *illustrations*. In addition there are *cross references* between commentaries which are handled in the section for commentaries 3.8.3.

2.5.1 Author's references to own notes

`<ptr type="author" target="# short title . n " />`

Marks references in printed texts to the author's own footnotes. In the copy-text, references will typically be given by systematic reference markers, e.g. one, two, or three asterisks. Each page uses unique markers, and the corresponding note is put at the footer of the page, and may possibly run over onto the next page. SKS-B renders this system using elevated digits ^{1, 2, 3} etc. The digits are determined when the page is finally set and does not occur from this coding. The **target** attribute unambiguously identifies the note, which must correspond to a note somewhere in the current document, see 3.3. *SKS-E* which have no such thing as a footer nor a page, renders the note immediately after the reference. This results in a most unfortunate break of the running text, which we have to accept. As marker an asterisk is used. Example from printed works:

```
gangs-Periode - meget rigtigt! idetmindste er Granit-Formationen allerede længe forbi,
Fløse-Formationen overstaaet, og vi har formodentlig en god Stund fordybet os i Tørve-
Formationen.<ptr type="author" target="#lp.14"/> Eller var det vor Tids
Generalforsamlinger,<ptr type="author" target="#lp.15"/> disse det politiske Livs
Omnibusser, disse brasilianske Myretuer, hvilke, efter en Naturforskers Beretning, ved
en Samling af flere Millioner, frembyde en frappant Lighed med Fortidens Mindesmærker
over en Mand - en Kæmpehøi? Eller hvorledes skulde <pb xml:id="ss28" edRef="#SKS"
n="28"/>
```

gangs-Periode – meget rigtigt! idetmindste er Granit-Formationen allerede længe forbi, Fløse-Formationen overstaaet, og vi har formodentlig en god Stund fordybet os i Tørve-Formationen.¹ Eller var det vor Tids Generalforsamlinger,² disse det politiske Livs Omnibusser, disse brasilianske Myretuer, hvilke, efter en Naturforskers Beretning, ved en Samling af flere Millioner, frembyde en frappant Lighed med Fortidens Mindesmærker over en Mand – en Kæmpehøi? Eller hvorledes skulde

1) Det er ogsaa ret mærkeligt, at den nyere Udvikling i saa mange Henseender har distingueret sig som Formetørvs-Perioden.

2) Sed nimis arta premunt olidae convivia caprae.

6 Navn] SKS, Ravn A 21 et saadant] SKS, en saadant A

Same example, rendered according to *SKS-E*:

gangs-Periode – meget rigtigt! idetmindste er Granit-Formationen allerede længe forbi, Fløse-Formationen overstaaet, og vi har formodentlig en god Stund fordybet os i Tørve-Formationen. *)

*) Det er ogsaa ret mærkeligt, at den nyere Udvikling i saa mange Henseender har distingueret sig som Formetørvs-Perioden.

Eller var det vor Tids Generalforsamlinger, *)

*) Sed nimis arta premunt olidae convivia caprae.

disse det politiske Livs Omnibusser, disse brasilianske Myretuer, hvilke, efter en Naturforskers Beretning, ved en Samling af flere Millioner, frembyde en frappant Lighed med Fortidens Mindesmærker over en Mand – en Kæmpehøi? Eller hvorledes skulde [1, 28]

The note coding is explained in 3.3.

In the journals and papers too *SKS* renders reference markers as digits when regarding notes which are placed at the footer of the manuscript or following the entry in the main column. Same goes for notes originating from *EP*. References to the margin column is rendered as elevated litra a, b, c etc, and typed **type="author"**. Each entry uses unique markers for its notes, which furthermore constitutes a canonical reference within the *SKS*. Hence these may be unambiguously determined and encoded at the stage of text establishment, by means of the following *reference marker* element:

```
<ref type="author" target="# short title - entry number . reference marker " >
  <seg type="refMarker" > digit|litra </seg>
</ref>
```

Not all notes are in fact referred by a marker in the copy-text. Such notes are attributed by **anchored="false"**, see the section on notes 3.3. For the case of marginal notes the position

will be visible, however, in so far as the location of the reference does determine the vertical position of the corresponding marginal entry. A **<ptr>** tag should be encoded at the beginning of the line of main column text where the marginal entry is placed in the manuscript.

```
Den kunde begyndt med de Ord: <ref type="commentary" target="kom.xml#jj-244"
xml:id="jj-244">vide I</ref> da som ere onde at give Eders Børn gode Gaver, hvor meget
mere skulde da Gud ikke vide det.<ref type="author" target="#jj-108.1"><seg
type="refMarker">1</seg></ref> Den skulde<ptr type="author" target="#jj-108.a"/> da
begynde med Tvivlen om nu virkelig et <choice><abbr>Msk</abbr><expa>Menneske</expa>
</choice> vidste at give gode Gaver.
```

Den kunde begyndt med de Ord: vide I da som ere onde at give Eders Børn gode Gaver, hvor meget mere skulde da Gud ikke vide det.¹ Den skulde da begynde med Tvivlen om nu virkelig et Msk vidste at give gode Gaver.

The **target** value "JJ-108.1" corresponds to the canonical JJ:108.1, hyphen replacing colon, which should not be used as identification, [XML], 2.3.

Note that the editor may decide to supplement a reference marker left out by the author.

2.5.2 Text-critical notes

```
<app><lem> { <rdg> } | { <rdgGrp> } </app>
```


Marks a *text critical note*, which may contain exactly one *lemma* followed by a number of *readings* or *reading groups*.

A Lemma may consist of coherent text, *additions* or *corrections*. Additions and corrections are text portions added to the reading text of SKS. The **wit** attribute may inform about the source or provenance of this text.

Readings are text portions that are not rendered in the reading text of SKS. SKS-B renders it in a footnote (below the author's footnote, cf. example in 2.5.1), and SKS-E in line on demand. The **wit** attribute designates the source or provenance of the text. In the case of more than one reading, a **rendition** attribute designates a delimiter character, specifying the relationship between the readings, see Text Critical Guidelines, [Retningslinier/ts] 3.5. A *reading* **<rdg>** may further consist of a *deletion* ****, *correction* **<corr>**, *supplied text* **<supplied>**, or it may constitute a *supplementary note* ([Retningslinier/ts] 3.4), pointing out sources with differing or equal readings **<sic>**.

An addition, deletion, supplement, or other may be given a formal editorial text by a reference by the **rendition** attribute to a **<rendition>** element in the **<teiHeader>**, as further specified below.

The main two uses of text-critical notes are for *text emendation* (primarily in printet texts, 2.5.2.1) or *internal variance* (only in mss. 2.5.2.2).

 **on TEI:** Short about the use of **wit**: TEI usually distinguishes between a *witness* and a *responsible* when it comes to text amendments. KN1 does not make a similar distinction, as every such thing is termed **KN1:kil** (dan. *kilde* = source) which is invariantly transformed into **TEI:wit**, both in the case where a copy-text is corrected according to an edition, eventually SKS itself (in which case **TEI:resp** would be a better choice) and in the case where the same edition actually plays the role of copy-text.>

2.5.2.1 Text emendation

```

<app>
  <lem wit="# siglum ">
    { coherent text
    | <corr> coherent text <witDetail> free editorial text </witDetail> </corr> }
  </lem>
  { <rdg wit="# siglum " rendition="#komma">
    { <corr evidence="suggestedConjecture" rendition="#mff" >
    | <supplied evidence="suggestedConjecture" rendition="#mg1">
    | <sic rendition="#so"> }
    </rdg> }
  |
  { <rdgGrp [rendition="#semiko"]> { <rdg> } </rdgGrp> }
</app>

```

In the case of *text emendation* the usual copy-text reading (<rdg>) is replaced by an alternative text (<corr>). *SKS-B* renders the original text in a footnote. A text reading with no corresponding text addition designates a supplementary note, suggesting a conjectural reading.

The general layout for *SKS* of a text emendation note is

lemma¹] source-of-lemma² free-editorial-text-for-lemma³, type-tekst⁴ note-tekst⁵ source-of-note⁶
 where ⁴ through ⁶ may be repeated for each reading, delimited as specified.⁷

»Solchen Sekanten, Kosekanten, Tangenten, Kotangenten kommt alles excentrisch vor,
 besonders das Centrum.«

Kotangenten] *SKS (efter Jean Paul)*, Kotangenten A

Note 1 Lemma is the portion of the text surrounded by <lem>.

Note 2 If the source of lemma is not identical with the source of the copy-text in general, the lemma should be attributed **wit** to designate the source. The source is rendered as a siglum in italics after the *lemma character* (]).

Note 3 Free style editorial text that is put within the <lem> element is set in italics after the lemma character. ² and/or ³ is separated from the following by a comma in italics.

Note 4 The note text may contain a leading legend text, similar to internal variants (2.5.2.2) as given by the attribute **rendition**, corresponding to statements in the <teiHeader> of the document, e.g.

```

<rendition xml:id="so" selector="sic" scope="before">content:"således også "
</rendition>

```

The legends relevant for text emendation are:

```

<rdg wit="#X"> <sic rendition="#so"/> </rdg>
<rdg> <corr evidence="suggestedConjecture"
rendition="#mff"> ... </corr> </rdg>
<rdg> <supplied evidence="suggestedConjecture"
rendition="#mg1"> ... </supplied> </rdg>

```

således også X, »same reading as X«, no evidence for correction, [Retningslinier/ts] 3.4.2
måske fejl for ..., »possibly error; read ...«, suggested correction, [Retningslinier/ts] 3.4.4
ord mangler, fx ..., »missing word, e.g. ...«, suggested supplement, [Retningslinier/jp] 8.6.3

Note 5 The text of the note in ordinary typeface consisting of the readings of the **<app>** element. Free style editor's notes occurring inside the **<rdg>** elements are set in italics where they occur.

Note 6 For each reading the source is identified by a siglum which is set in italics after the note. **wit** is a pointer, referring to a full statement of the referred source in the **<teiHeader>**, see 3.10.7.

Note 7 Individual readings of the same kind are delimited by commas ([Retningslinier/ts], 3.5.1), whereas reading groups **<rdgGrp>** are delimited by a semicolon ([Retningslinier/ts], 3.5.2) as given by the **rendition** attribute.

Example, editor's conjecture; editor's conjecture combined with supplemental note:

I »Biblische Legenden der <app> <lem wit="#SKS"> <corr> Muselmänner <witDetail wit="#SKS"> (<i>after Weil</i>) </witDetail> </corr> </lem> <rdg> Muselmänner </rdg> </app> aus arabischen Qvellen
I »Biblische Legenden der Muselmänner aus arabischen Qvellen
Muselmänner] <i>SKS</i> (<i>after Weil</i>), Muselmänner
Træffer den et Menneske, der paa det Spørgsmaal, hvortil han <app> <lem wit="#SKS"> <corr> har den </corr> </lem> <rdgGrp> <rdg wit="#A"> har det </rdg> </rdgGrp> <rdgGrp rendition="#semiko"> <rdg wit="#K #R"> har det </rdg> </rdgGrp> </app> , ikke kan svare Andet, end at han ikke ret selv veed det,
Træffer den et Menneske, der paa det Spørgsmaal, hvortil han har den, ikke kan svare Andet, end at han ikke ret selv veed det,
har den] <i>SKS</i> , har det <i>A</i> ; har det <i>K, R</i>

Example, supplementary notes; suggested conjecture; the two combined:

men dog vel neppe bringe Nogen til at <app> <lem> bede </lem> <rdg wit="#K"> bede, eller til at bede </rdg> <rdg wit="#R" rendition="#komma"> bede eller til at bede </rdg> </app> paa nogen anden Maade end med den Tilbageholdenhed, der er fornøden, naar vi bede om jordiske Goder;
men dog vel neppe bringe Nogen til at bede paa nogen anden Maade end med den Tilbageholdenhed, der er fornøden, naar vi bede om jordiske Goder;
bede] bede, eller til at bede <i>K</i> , bede eller til at bede <i>R</i>
thi i Socrates' Anskuelse var der sandeligen god Mening, om vi end <app> <lem> forlode det </lem> <rdg wit="#R"> <sic rendition="#so"/> </rdg> </app> for at opdage det tidligere Projekterede,
thi i Socrates' Anskuelse var der sandeligen god Mening, om vi end forlode det for at opdage det tidligere Projekterede,
forlode det] <i>således også R</i>
Skjøndt denne Bog godt veed <app> <lem> med mig selv </lem> <rdgGrp> <rdg wit="#R"> mig selv </rdg> </rdgGrp> <rdgGrp rendition="#semiko"> <rdg> <corr evidence="suggestedConjecture" rendition="#mff"> med sig selv </corr> </rdg> </rdgGrp> </app> , hvad dens Forfatter veed endnu bedre,
Skjøndt denne Bog godt veed med mig selv , hvad dens Forfatter veed endnu bedre,

med mig selv] mig selv *R; måske fejl for* med sig selv

2.5.2.2 Internal variance

```
<app>
  <lem>
    { coherent text
    | <add [rendition="#til"]> }
  </lem>
  { <rdg [rendition="#komma"]>
    { coherent text
    | <del instant=" Boolean " rendition="# legend ">
    | <corr evidence="suggestedConjecture" rendition="#mff" >
    | <supplied evidence="suggestedConjecture" rendition="#mgl">
    | <sic rendition="#so"> }
  </rdg> }
  { <rdgGrp [rendition="#semiko"|"#ny"]> { <rdg> } </rdgGrp> }
</app>
```

TEI **on TEI:** Internal variance, i.e. corrections in the author's own hand, are in *SKS* genetically determined. I.e. the intension with the text-critical notes is to reveal the genesis of the text rather than the appearance of the manuscripts as described in Text Critical Guidelines. This perspective is mirrored in TEI with the **instant** attribute that may be true, false or unknown. The latter fact illustrates that the genesis can not be established, hence the position of the alteration is given, cf. [Retningslinier/jp] 4.4. The genesis is rendered by a nomenclature as defined in [Retningslinier/jp] sect. 5: a fixed set of formal legend texts which in TEI is expressed through the **rendition** attribute of the relevant element (cf. 2.5.2.1 on text emendtion):>

<rdg><del instant="true" rendition="#fs">...</rdg>	<i>først skrevet ...</i> , »initially written ... «, instant alteration, [Retningslinier/jp] 5.1
<rdg><del instant="false" rendition="#aef">...</rdg>	<i>ændret fra ...</i> , »altered from ... «, later alteration, [Retningslinier/jp] 5.2
<lem><add instant="false" rendition="#til">...</add></lem>	<i>... tilføjet</i> , » ... added«, later addition, [Retningslinier/jp] 5.2.3
<lem varSeq="2"/>	
<rdg varSeq="1"> <del instant="unknown" rendition="#sletfor">... </rdg>	<i>foran er slettet ...</i> , »before is deleted ... «, genetically uncertain deletion, [Retningslinier/jp] 5.3.1
<lem varSeq="1"/>	
<rdg varSeq="2"> <del instant="unknown" rendition="#sletbag">... </rdg>	<i>herefter er slettet ...</i> , »after this, the following is deleted ...«
<rdg><del instant="unknown" rendition="#uvis">...</rdg>	< ... , genetically uncertain correction, [Retningslinier/jp] 5.3.2

The general layout of the note text for internal variance is

lemma] addition *legend-text* reading

e.g.

men dette er ogsaa nødvendigt for at Gud kan skabe Noget af os; thi Gud skaber altid af Intet,
Noget af] af *først skrevet* ad

The lemma may or may not include an addition. If the addition is identical to the lemma as a whole, it is omitted from the note. The following examples illustrates the use or not use of

additions in lemma:

Sætteren beder for dette Forord. <code><app> <lem>Jeg</lem> <rdg> <del instant="true" rendition="#fs"/>Han be</rdg> </app> loe rigtignok lidt af ham,</code>

Sætteren beder for dette Forord. Jeg loe rigtignok lidt af ham,

Jeg] <i>først skrevet</i> Han be

We may argue that here is no additional text, so the deleted text is merely anchored in a lemma of invariant text, viz. text following the deletion. There is no text addition, hence nothing before the legend. In contrast, however, we may choose to interpret the lemma as a substitution for the reading. In that case, we code

Sætteren beder for dette Forord. <code><app> <lem> <add>Jeg</add> </lem> <rdg> <del instant="true" rendition="#fs"/>Han be</rdg> </app> loe rigtignok lidt af ham,</code>

Sætteren beder for dette Forord. Jeg loe rigtignok lidt af ham,

Jeg] <i>først skrevet</i> Han be

Both ways may be justified and will result in the same note; the coding is up to the encoding philologist.

In rare cases, it has been necessary to anchor an alteration to a larger text part than strictly involved. In this case the addition has to be repeated in the note to signal that the alteration not as usual starts with the lemma.

<code><app> <lem>Noget <add>af</add> </lem> <rdg> <del instant="true" rendition="#fs"/>ad</rdg> </app></code>

Noget af

Noget af] af <i>først skrevet</i> ad

This is done exclusively for the benefit of the book version. To be preferred was

<code>Noget <app> <lem> <add>af</add> </lem> <rdg> <del instant="true" rendition="#fs"/>ad</rdg> </app></code>

Noget af

af] <i>først skrevet</i> ad

but since the word is frequent and actually occurs 6 words further in the line, we add invariant text to identify the spot correctly in *SKS-B*, where the line numbers are used for identification, [Retningslinier/ts] 3.1.

Example: Later alteration

<code>Eller skulde den Xstne ikke opmundres til at <app> <lem> <add>kæmpe</add> </lem> <rdg> <del instant="false" rendition="#aef"/>stride</rdg> </app> under en Hærfører</code>

Eller skulde den Xstne ikke opmundres til at kæmpe under en Hærfører

kæmpe] <i>ændret fra</i> stride

Example: Later addition

en Pige, der i de afgjørende Dage før Brylluppet <app> <lem> <add instant="false" rendition="#til">blev bedraget</add> </lem> </app>,

en Pige, der i de afgjørende Dage før Brylluppet blev bedraget,

blev bedraget] <i>tilføjet</i>

Same with invariant text involved

Der gives Msk, der ved med en skrækkelig Geskjæftighed at blande <app> <lem>sig <add instant="false" rendition="#til">i</add> Alt</lem> </app>,

Der gives Msk, der ved med en skrækkelig Geskjæftighed at blande sig i Alt,

sig i Alt] i <i>tilføjet</i>


Example: deleted words

et saadant stort Værk tænker man vel maa have <app> <lem varSeq="2"> meget</lem> <rdg varSeq="1"> <del instant="unknown" rendition="#sletfor"/>en</rdg> </app> dyb Grund

et saadant stort Værk tænker man vel maa have meget dyb Grund

meget] <i>foran er slettet</i> en

The legend "**sletfor**" has been preferred over "**sletbag**" whenever there have been a free choice of lemma.

 **con TEI:** As TEI demands that the lemma is placed first in the apparatus, the attribute **varSeq** has been introduced to specify that the sequence is actually wronged.>

Example: uncertain alteration. The legend "**uvis**" is used whenever the genesis of an substituting variant could not be determined with certainty.

fordi Tænkeren <app> <lem> <add>er</add> </lem> <rdg> <del instant="unknown" rendition="#uvis"/>har</rdg> </app> i det uendelige Inderligheds Forhold til sin Gjenstand

fordi Tænkeren er i det uendelige Inderligheds Forhold til sin Gjenstand

er] < har

"**uvis**" is furthermore used with alterations of single letters or punctuation. The encoding granularity is one word, i.e. in the case of single words or parts thereof, the word is rewritten:

<app> <lem> <add>det</add> </lem> <rdg> <del instant="unknown" rendition="#uvis"/>der</rdg> </app>

det

det] < der

There may be several layers of alterations. An **<app>** element may contain more than one **<rdg>**. In the context of internal variants this means that alterations in the text are themselves altered. Example: The author has written *naar han spurgte*, but corrected *han* to *Een*, we can not tell when. Later he has decided for *man*, which is the final text:

```
naar <app> <lem> <add>man</add> spurgte</lem> <rdg> <del instant="false"
rendition="#aef"/>Een</rdg> <rdg> <del instant="unknown" rendition="#uvis"/>han</rdg>
</app>, hvordan har De det, svarede han: mg? o: s: v:.
```

naar man spurgte, hvordan har De det, svarede han: mg? o: s: v:.

man spurgte] man *ændret fra* Een < han

This case shows a chain of alterations, *han* referring to *Een* referring to *man* in the lemma.

Note that cases of layers of alterations (more than one **<rdg>** element) have been encoded in opposite sequence of the naturally chronological one (*han* is actually written before *Een*) in order to suit a note that is read chronologically backwards. Note that text emendation notes are rendered in forward chronological order, [Retningslinier/ts] 3.4.2.1.

 **con TEI:** Here the **varSeq** attribute might have come in handy, cf. earlier i this section.>

In cases where a correction later than the first one refers to lemma, a delimiter is necessary. A semicolon after the quoted text will not suffice as it might mistakenly be understood as belonging to that text. This delimiter is encoded `skil="ny"` and rendered as a centered dot ([Retningslinier/jp], 8.5.3):

```
<hi rendition="#ant">ubi Lysias tribunus <app> <lem varSeq="2"> <add>descenderit</add>
</lem> <rdgGrp> <rdg> <del instant="unknown" rendition="#uvis"/>descendit</rdg>
</rdgGrp> <rdgGrp rendition="#ny"> <rdg varSeq="1"> <del instant="unknown"
rendition="#sletfor"/>ac</rdg> </rdgGrp> </app> ego etiam decernam vestram causam.</hi>
```

ubi Lysias tribunus descenderit ego etiam decernam vestram causam.

descenderit] < descendit · *foran er slettet* ac

2.5.3 Indirect source

The copy-text for journals and papers are the author's manuscripts. Now and then it happens, though, that other sources have been used. There are two distinct cases here: One is that a larger or smaller part of the ms. may be missing. The other is that the author has himself made additions on separate sheets of paper.

As these passages may start and end anywhere (typically at manuscript page breaks) independantly of the structure of the document, it may not necessarily be possible to place the tags paired the proper XML way. Hence they are defined as two independant elements, so called *milestones*.

```
<app>
  <rdg>
    <witStart wit="# X " n=" page in X " rendition="# startMarker " />
    <witDetail wit="# X " n=" page in ms. " rendition="#msifBbeg
```

```
#msifBslut" >free editorial description of source </witDetail>
  </rdg>
  <rdg wit="# Y ">other reading </rdg>
</app>
...
<app>
  <rdg>
    <witEnd rendition="# endMarker " />
  </rdg>
</app>
```

At the start of the passage a note is placed.

The general layout for a note is

►...◄¹] source², page³ (page in ms.)⁴ other reading⁵

where ⁴ and ⁵ are usually mutually exclusive.

sig bort fra ham, og da han atter vendte sig |►til ham,
da var han ukjendelig for ham, hans Øie var vildt, hans
Mine isnende, de ærværdige Lokker havde reist sig
som Furier over hans Hoved. Han greb Isaak i Brystet,
han drog Kniven, han sagde: »Du troede, at det var for
Guds Skyld, at jeg vilde gjøre det, Du tog feil, jeg er en

9►...◄ EP I-II, s. 406-407 (ms. s. 30-31 if. B-fort.)

►►Den◄◄ absolute Paradox vilde være, at Guds Søn 111
blev Menneske, kom til Verden, gik saaledes omkring,
at slet Ingen mærkede det, blev i strengeste Forstand et 10

8►►...◄◄ B-fort. 368, Det EP I-II

(The example rendering taken from *SKS-B*; the following examples shows the *SKS-E* rendering)

Note 1 The note is introduced by diacritics as given by the **rendition** attribute surrounding a three dot ellipsis.

Note 2 The alternative source as given by **wit**. The source is rendered as a siglum in italics.

Note 3 The source reference denotes the page, number or the like as given by **n** and rendered in italics together with any free style editor text.

Note 4 The manuscript reference denotes page number(s) in the copy-text according to B-fort. as given by **n**. It is rendered in italics in parenthesis with a leading and a trailing text as specified by **rendition**, i.e. *ms. s. N if. B-fort.* (»page number N according to Barfod's list«).

Note 5 The apparatus may contain yet a **rdg** element in accordance with 2.5.2, or a free style editor text, 2.3.11.7 and is then delimited from the previous by an italicised comma. This will be

the case where there is two levels of indirect sources (*B-fort.* over *EP*, marked with double notches).

The diacriticas used for markers appears from a **<rendition>** element in the **<encodingDesc>** part of the **<teiHeader>**, e.g.

```
<rendition xml:id="hakbeg" selector="witStart" scope="before"> content: "▶"
</rendition>

<rendition xml:id="hakhakbeg" selector="witStart" scope="before"> content: "▶▶"
</rendition>

<rendition xml:id="hakbagbeg" selector="witStart" scope="before"> content: "▶"; text-align: justify </rendition>



<rendition xml:id="armbeg" selector="witStart" scope="before"> content: "[" </rendition>

<rendition xml:id="hakslut" selector="witEnd" scope="after"> content: "◀" </rendition>
```

Notches indicates indirect text sources, typically copies in print ("**#hakbag**", e.g. *EP*) or on loose pieces of paper ("**#hak**"). If the text is merely witnessed, but not available as such, double notches are used. *Ceilings* or *arms* ("**#arm**") are used to indicate loose papers or scaps originating from the author.


Example: A page has disappeared from the journal *FF*, its content being copied to page 24 by previous editor Barfod. According to same Barfod's list of the mss. (*B-fort.*), this text has appeared at page 25, which is missing. Note the page break (**<pb>**) immediate before the alternative source starts.

```
hvorimod det let kunde ha<pb/> <app> <rdg> <witStart wit="#Bafskr"
rendition="#hakbeg"/> <witDetail wit="#Bafskr" rendition="#msifBbeg #msifBslut" n="25"
place="elsewhere">ms. s. 24</witDetail> </rdg> </app>ve blevet hans Undergang, da Folk
bleve saa forbittrede derover, at de nær havde slaaet ham ihjel.<app> <rdg> <witEnd
rendition="#hakslut"/> </rdg> </app>
```

hvorimod det let kunde ha  *B-forskrift, ms. s. 24 (ms. s. 25 if. B-fort.)* ve blevet hans Undergang, da Folk bleve saa forbittrede derover, at de nær havde slaaet ham ihjel. 

Example: From the journal *JJ* page 30-31 has disappeared, the content of which is recorded on the Barfod's List (*B-fort.*). The text is taken from page 406-407 in *EP*, vol. I-II. Note that the alternative source ends where page 32 starts (**<pb n="32">**). Part of the text has apparently been deleted, as the deletion stretches into page 32:

```
<p>[...] – Dog det hjalp ikke. Da tænker jeg, at <persName
key="Abraham">Abraham</persName> har et Øieblik vendt sig bort fra ham, og da han atter
vendte sig <pb/><app> <rdg> <witStart wit="#EPI-II" n="406-407"
rendition="#hakbagbeg"/> <witDetail wit="#EPI-II" rendition="#msifBbeg #msifBslut"
n="30-31"/> </rdg> </app>til ham, da var han ukjendelig for ham, hans Øie var vildt,
hans Mine isnende, de ærværdige Lokker havde reist sig som Furier over hans Hoved. Han
greb <persName key="Isak">Isaak</persName> i Brystet, han drog Kniven, han sagde: »Du
troede, at det var for Guds Skyld, [...]</p>
<p rendition="#ind">Dog hvo var der i min<app> <rdg> <witEnd rendition="#hakbagslut"/>
</rdg> </app> <pb xml:id="s32" n="32"/> <del>Samtidig forstod denne?</del></p>
```

[...] – Dog det hjalp ikke. Da tænker jeg, at Abraham har et Øieblik vendt sig bort fra ham, og da han atter vendte sig  *EP I-II s. 406-407 (ms. s. 30-31 if. B-fort.)* til ham, da var han ukjendelig for ham, hans Øie var vildt, hans Mine isnende, de ærværdige Lokker havde reist sig som Furier over hans Hoved. Han greb Isaak i Brystet, han drog Kniven, han sagde: »Du troede, at det var for Guds Skyld, [...]

Dog hvo var der i min  [Samtid der forstod denne?]

Example: In Notebook 1 the author has, probably in lack of space, introduced four notes on an enclosed piece of scrap.

```
<p><app> <rdg> <witStart rendition="#armbeg"/> </rdg> <witDetail wit="#Ms">løs indlagt lap</witDetail> </app> <hi rendition="#und">Fra den religiøse Side.</hi> </p>
<p>[...] og prise Herren.<app> <rdg> <witEnd rendition="#armslut"/> </rdg> </app></p>
```

 løs indlagt lapFra den religiøse Side.
[...] og prise Herren.

Example: In The Journal *FF*, page 53 has been reconstructed, here after a copy by previous editor Heiberg (*H-afskrift*). Heiberg has, however, painstakingly expanded the abbreviation *Mskeligt* (*Menneskeligt*, »human«), which appears from the older, hence better text witness, Barfod's List (*B-fort.*).

```
<app> <rdg> <witStart wit="#Hafskr" rendition="#hakbeg"/> <witDetail wit="#Hafskr"
rendition="#msifBbeg #msifBslut" n="53" place="elsewhere">lap</witDetail> </rdg> </app>
»Alt <app> <rdg> <witStart wit="#Bfort" n="443" rendition="#hakhakbeg"/> </rdg> <rdg
wit="#Hafskr">Menneskeligt</rdg> </app> Mskeligt <app> <rdg> <witEnd
rendition="#hakhakslut"/> </rdg> </app> lyver, Haabet som Fortvivlelsen«, læste jeg som
Citat af en gammel Opbyggelsesbog. <app> <rdg> <witEnd rendition="#hakslut"/> </rdg>
</app>
```

 *H-afskrift, lap (ms. s. 53 if. B-fort.)* »Alt  *B-fort. 443, Menneskeligt H-afskrift Mskeligt* 
lyver, Haabet som Fortvivlelsen«, læste jeg som Citat af en gammel Opbyggelsesbog. 

2.5.4 Pointer to illustrations

Marks a point in the text for which an illustration showing a facsimile exists (**<figure>**, 3.4) elsewhere in the document or the text account. The pointer is rendered in *SKS-E* with a clickable text *fax*, e.g.

```
<app><lem><ptr type="figure" target="#ill_5"/>Det <milestone type="ellipsis"
unit="appLem" spanTo="#anderledes."/><witDetail wit="#Ms.">blad i kvartformat,
fastklæbet på journalens første blad if. B-fort.</witDetail></lem></app>større Forord
til »en Cyclus ethisk-religiøse Afhandlinger« kan dog ikke bruges, da det svækker
Virkningen af Afhandlingen [...] ell. og maatte i en Anmærkning i selve Forordet
bemærkes, at just Aar 48 Katastrophe havde stillet Martyriet anderledes
```

fax Det større Forord til »en Cyclus ethisk-religiøse Afhandlinger« kan dog ikke bruges, da det svækker Virkningen af Afhandlingen [...] ell. og maatte i en Anmærkning i selve Forordet bemærkes, at just Aar 48 Katastrophe havde stillet Martyriet anderledes.

Det (...) anderledes.] *blad i kvartformat, fastklæbet på journalens første blad if. B-fort.*

As mentioned, the pointer may refer to an illustration in the text account (**<txr.xml>**).

```
<pb xml:id="s65" n="65" facs="ill_k3.jpg"/> <ptr type="figure"
target="txr.xml#ill_k3"/>Den Vei gaaer Xst. ligesom i Livet (hans jordiske Levnet)
saaledes ogsaa i Historien mellem 2 Røvere, den ene forhæder sig, den anden omvender
sig.
```

fax Den Vei gaaer Xst. ligesom i Livet (hans jordiske Levnet) saaledes ogsaa i Historien mellem 2 Røvere, den ene forhæder sig, den anden omvender sig.

The pointer is employed in cases where an illustration is relevant for more than one location in a document (as illustrated by the first example above or NB13:21 in 3.6.1) or for more than one document (text and text account). Another typical example is shown in 3.2.3.

2.6 External references

Marks any reference out of the author's text, such as *correlations*, *commentary references*, *shaft references* and *page references*. Other such linking out of the current document is handled in section 3.8.4.

2.6.1 Correlations

```
<pb xml:id="s page number " n=" page number " [edRef="# edition "]
[rend="supplied"] [facs=" image file "] >
<milestone unit="entry" n=" entry number " edRef="# edition " >
```

The `<pb/>` tag marks a page break in the copy-text or other editions of the text; in the latter case `edRef` gives the edition in question. The `<milestone>` tag marks a journal entry for `edRef="#Pap." n=" volume section number "`; entries not present in that edition is given the attribute `unit="unnumbered"`, see example in 3.2.3. The element also applies to letters in `edRef="#BogA"`, see example in 3.7.2.2.

E.g.

```
<milestone unit="entry" edRef="#Pap." n="IVA74"/> <pb xml:id="s29" n="29"/>Hiin Qvinde,
der i den franske Revolution blev tilbedt »som Fornuftens Gudinde«
```

Pap.IVA74 | Hiin Qvinde, der i den franske Revolution blev tilbedt »som Fornuftens Gudinde«

If the page break separates words, white space should be put on either side of the element

```
men denne Spøg er tillige den dybeste Alvor, netop <pb xml:id="s33" n="33"/> fordi
ethvert Msk. gjør det.
```


men denne Spøg er tillige den dybeste Alvor, netop | fordi ethvert Msk. gjør det.

otherwise not.

```
Victor Eremita, som nu ikke mere kan være Udgiver (sympathetisk Ironi); Mode<pb
xml:id="s179" n="179" rend="supplied"/>handleren (dæmonisk Fortvivlelse)
```

Victor Eremita, som nu ikke mere kan være Udgiver (sympathetisk Ironi); Mode | handleren
(dæmonisk Fortvivlelse)

Page breaks of the copy-text is rendered by *SKS* as a vertical bar, in *SKS-B* accompanied by the number in the margin. Note that the vertical bar is tied to the last word or character on a page whereas the marginal page number is tied to the first word or character on the new page, i.e. if parted by a line break, the bar and number will not appear in the same line. Page numbers may be supplied, and should then be tagged by the attribute `rend="supplied"`, and rendered in square brackets. *SKS-E* render page numbers on demand. They are furthermore used to compile concordances.

 **con TEI:** Pagebreaks in KN1 is only permitted in coherent text, i.e. inside paragraphs or blocks, not in between, as allowed in TEI. The placement is retained in TEI, hence we will see that the pagebreak does not occur until after the coherent text of a section starts, and after possible decorations and the like, which may lead to a false understanding of on which page it appears. This has also lead to the frequent placement of page breaks in headers or list labels whenever these appears as the first text on a page. >

2.6.2 Commentary references

```
<ref
type="commentary"
[subtype="e"]
target="kom.xml# short title - number "
xml:id=" short title - number " >
```

Marks the reference to a commentary. For every document of author text, *SKS* publishes a companion document of commentaries. To identify the annotated part in the text, the page and line number of the text are printed before the commentary together with a lemma, i.e. a short extract of the author's text.

```
<ref type="commentary" target="kom.xml#aa-1" xml:id="aa-1">Gilleleie</ref>.
```

Gilleleie.

When set at page 7, line 1 of *SKS-B*, it will give rise to a commentary in vol. K18, as follows:

```
<note type="commentary" xml:id="aa-1" n="7,1">
  <label><hi rendition="#bol">Gilleleie</hi></label>
  <p>Gilleleje, fiskerleje [...]</p>
</note>
```

Gilleleie>

, 7,1 **Gilleleie**] Gilleleje, fiskerleje [...]

The encoding of the commentary itself follows from 3.8. The two documents are linked by the **target** / **xml:id** attribute. The page/line number pair was determined from the occurrence of the start tag (the start of the lemma's first word) at the time when *SKS-B* was set. The end tag is preferred to appear at the end of lemma, this can not always be realised, however. Readers with special interest in the establishment of the lemma / commentary linking in *SKS* are referred to [KN1]. Note that this encoding anticipates that the commentary document is called **kom.xml** and is placed alongside the referring document.

The subtype "e" signals that this commentary appears in *SKS-E* only.

```
<ref type="commentary" subtype="e" target="#bb-450" xml:id="bb-450">63. Faustus</ref>
ein Gedicht in lyrischer Form
```

63. Faustus ein Gedicht in lyrischer Form

2.6.3 Shaft references

```
<ref type="shaft" xml:id=" shaft id " >
```


Marks references for orthogonal data structures linking parallel layers of text, so-called shafts. The idea is basically to supply parallel texts in different documents with the same shaft reference, e.g. the print version of *Preface* and two drafts for the same work:

<code><seg type="shaft" xml:id="f-008-2">høre Posthornets Lyd og Echos vinkende Indbydelse, </seg></code>
høre Posthornets Lyd og Echos vinkende Indbydelse,
<code><seg type="shaft" xml:id="f-008-2">at hilse Echos vinkende Indbydelse med et Fingerkys. </seg></code>
at hilse Echos vinkende Indbydelse med et Fingerkys.
<code><seg type="shaft" xml:id="f-008-2">høre Posthornets Lyd og Echo som vinker ad Een, </seg></code>
høre Posthornets Lyd og Echo som vinker ad Een,

Parallel layers has not been implemented in *SKS-E* and shafts are not marked except for a few experimental cases. Readers with special interest in parallel text linking are referred to [KN1]. A short introduction is given in [skakt] which also contains a further reference list.

2.6.4 Page references

`<ref type="page" target=" document #s page number " n=" SKS page number " >`

Marks the author's own references to pages in own writings, e.g.

cfr. p. <code><ref type="page" target="#s163">163</ref></code> i denne Bog.
cfr. p. 163 i denne Bog.

The reference may be to another work, e.g. *Stages on the Life's Way*

<code>(cfr. »Stadier paa Livets Vei« <hi rendition="#ant">P.</hi> <ref type="page" target="../../slv/txt.xml#s340">340</ref> o. ff. § 3).</code>
(cfr. »Stadier paa Livets Vei« P. 340 o. ff. § 3).

Note that this linking anticipates that the said work is placed in a file *txt.xml* in a neighbouring folder called *slv*.

Such numbers are for convenience substituted with the page numbers of *SKS* in the contents table of *SKS-B*, cf. [Retningslinier/ts] 2.9.2. This value is stored in the **n** attribute for this reason, see example in 2.3.10. *SKS-E* links to the page in question.

3 Document structure

Until now the coherent text content has been described. The rest of this paper will deal with the elements that structure the text. The description continues 'bottom up', i.e. just as the previous section started describing the individual characters and went on with compound elements, this

section describes first the lowest level of structuring concepts: a paragraph and ends up describing the entire TEI document.

3.1 Lines

```
<p rendition="indentation" >coherent text </p>
<p rend="decoration" ><figure type="decoration" /> </p>
```

Marks lines of coherent text delimited by semantically significant line breaks, also called paragraphs.

The text may be indented in various ways as given by the attribute **rendition**, corresponding to statements in the **<teiHeader>** of the document, e.g.

```
<rendition xml:id="ind" selector="p,l,cell">text-indent: 1em</rendition>
```

The most important values of **rendition** are:

Abc defg hijkl mnop qrs tu vw xy z æøå ...	#init : left justified with initial letter
Abc defg hijkl mnop qrs tu vw xy z æøå ...	#ind : short indentation (1 em) of first line
Abc defg hijkl mnop qrs tu vw xy z æøå ...	#ind2 : long indentation (2 em) of first line
...	
Abc defg hijkl mnop qrs tu vw xy z æøå ...	#ud : short indentation of following but first line (hanging indentation)
Abc defg hijkl mnop qrs tu vw xy z æøå ...	#kort : short indentation (1 em) of all lines
Abc defg hijkl mnop qrs tu vw xy z æøå ...	#lang : long indentation of all lines
...	
Abc defg hijkl mnop qrs tu vw xy z æøå ...	#xlang : extra long indentation of all lines
Abc	#cen : centering
Abc	#bag : right justification
Abc	#bagind : short indentation from right edge
Abc	#baglang : long indentation from right edge

A line may be empty (**<p>** element with no text content) and then carry a *decoration*. Such a decoration, with may especially be blank, is marked with a **<figure>** element of a given **type**:

—————	columnRuler : ruler of the width of the column
=====	divisionRuler : division ruler, 4 ems
=====	divisionRulerDouble : double division ruler
=====	divisionRulerRight : division ruler, right justified
*	asterisk : asterisk
* *	2asterisks : 2 asterisks
* * *	3asterisks : 3 asterisks
*	
* *	3asterisksUp : 3 asterisks, central elevated
*	
* *	
*	3asterisksDown : 3 asterisks, central lowered
#	hash : double cross
⊥	hashSingleDouble : cross with single vertikal, double horizontal bar

=	dashDouble : double dash
~	wave : wave
~~~~~	<b>divisionRulerWaved</b> : waved division line
~~~~~.	<b>divisionRulerWavedPoint</b> : waved line with full stop
~ \$ ~	hashEntwined : Omslynget dobbeltkors
†	cross : cross
	blank : blank line

Examples: Under a centered heading a paragraph starts with the first line indented:

```
<p rendition="#cen">Anlæg.</p>
<p rendition="#ind">Et Msk. har i sin tidlige Ungdom engang ladet sig i en exalteret
Tilstand henrive til at besøge et offentlig Fruentimer.</p>
```

Anlæg.

Et Msk. har i sin tidlige Ungdom engang ladet sig i en exalteret Tilstand henrive til at besøge et offentlig Fruentimer.

All lines of a paragraph is indented except the first one (hanging indentation):

```
<p rendition="#ud">»Das Buch, Schimpf und Ernst genannt, welches durchläuft der Welt
Handel mit viel schönen und kurzweilichen Exempeln und Gleichnissen, Parabeln und
Historien« etc. Augsburg 1536. Fol.</p>
```

»Das Buch, Schimpf und Ernst genannt, welches durchläuft der Welt Handel mit viel schönen
und kurzweilichen Exempeln und Gleichnissen, Parabeln und Historien« etc. Augsburg 1536.
Fol.

All lines are long indented:

```
<p rendition="#lang">Idet jeg afskriver det Foregaaende er det ikke fordi jeg troer, at
der er sagt noget stort dermed; men fordi det fornøier mig at see, at en Deel af de
Bemærkninger der findes stemme væsentlig overeens med hvad jeg ved senere Læsning af
<persName key="Fichte, Johann Gottlieb">d. y: Fichte</persName> er stødt paa.</p>
```

Idet jeg afskriver det Foregaaende er det ikke fordi jeg troer, at der er sagt noget stort
dermed; men fordi det fornøier mig at see, at en Deel af de Bemærkninger der findes
stemme væsentlig overeens med hvad jeg ved senere Læsning af d. y: Fichte er stødt paa.

Long indentation often designates *lyrics* (also note **<lg>**, however, 3.2).

```
<p rendition="#lang">Da kom paa Hesten trap trap trap</p>
<p rendition="#lang">Jens Skovfod ridende saa rap.</p>
```

Da kom paa Hesten trap trap trap
Jens Skovfod ridende saa rap.

Datings are often long indented from the right, see example of 3.6.

Generally a **<p>** with no text content signals a break in the text, typically an empty line:

```
<p rend="decoration">
  <figure type="blank"/>
</p>
```

or a decoration like a division ruler:

```
<p rendition="#cen">Forholdet mellem Enten - Eller og</p>
<p rendition="#cen">Stadierne.</p>
<p rend="decoration">
  <figure type="divisionRuler"/>
</p>
<p>I Enten - Eller var det æsthetiske Moment et Nærværende kæmpende med det Ethiske, og
det Ethiske Valget ud deraf.</p>
```

Forholdet mellem Enten – Eller og
Stadierne.

I Enten – Eller var det æsthetiske Moment et Nærværende kæmpende med det Ethiske, og det Ethiske Valget ud deraf.

3.2 Blocks

By a *block* is understood different from a paragraph, such as a *table*, *lyrics*, or *label*.

3.2.1 Table

```
<table>
  {<row> {<cell cols=" n " rows=" n " rendition="# indent | border ">
</row>}
</table>
```

Inside a table each line consists of a number of **<cell>** elements. The attribute **cols** indicates that the element should span over a number of columns in the line. Likewise **rows** may indicate that the element should span over a number of lines in the column. The content of each **<cell>** element may be centered, e.g.

```
<table>
  <row> <cell/> <cell cols="2">En Bestaaen <hi rendition="#spa">ved sig</hi> </cell>
  </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell cols="2">En Bestaaen <hi rendition="#spa">for sig</hi>
  (Individualitet)</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell>Receptivitet</cell> <cell>Spontaneitet.</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell>1.</cell> <cell cols="2" rendition="#cen"> <hi rendition="#spa">Krystal.
  </hi> </cell> </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell cols="2" rendition="#cen">(Production)</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell>2.</cell> <cell cols="2" rendition="#cen"> <hi rendition="#spa">Plante.
  </hi> </cell> </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell cols="2" rendition="#cen">(Reproduction)</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell>Absorption</cell> <cell>Secretion.</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell/> <cell>a) til Ernæring.</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell/> <cell>b) Secretion</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell/> <cell/> <cell>c) Excretion.</cell> </row>
</table>
```

	En Bestaaen <i>ved sig</i>
	En Bestaaen <i>for sig</i> (Individualitet)
	Receptivitet Spontaneitet.
1.	<i>Krystal.</i>
	(Production)
2.	<i>Plante.</i>

(Reproduction)	
Absorption	Secretion.
	a) til Ernæring.
	b) Secretion
	c) Excretion.

A table cell may be bordered by a line or an accolade which is specified by the **rendition** attribute, e.g.

```
<table>
  <row> <cell>Ontologie</cell> <cell rows="2" rendition="#venstreark-ind">Disse Vished
er den absolute – her er Tænken og Væren eet, men til Gjengjeld er disse Videnskaber
Hypotheser.</cell> </row>
  <row> <cell>Mathematik.</cell> </row>
</table>
```

Ontologie	Disse Vished er den absolute – her er Tænken og Væren eet, men til Gjengjeld
Mathematik.	er disse Videnskaber Hypotheser.

To this reference belongs a **<rendition>** element in the Tei header:

```
<rendition selector="cell" scheme="css" xml:id="venstreark-ind">border-left:thin
solid</rendition>
<!--accolade pointing in-->
```

As the css sceme can not specify accolades, it has to be added as an xml comment.

3.2.2 Opposite


```
<table rows="1" cols="2" rendition="#udspark" >
  <row>
    <cell rendition="# left indent " > <cell rendition="# right indent " >
  </row>
</table>
```

```
<rendition xml:id="udspark" selector="table" scheme="css" >width:100%
</rendition>
```

Marks the special typesetting where two texts pieces are placed at each end of a line. The **<table>** element must contain one **<row>** element containing exactly two **<cell>** elements, which may in turn bear attributes determining a possible indentation from the margin.

```
<table cols="2" rows="1" rendition="#udspark">
  <row> <cell rendition="#ind">Den 11te Januar.</cell> <cell rendition="#bagind">S.
Kierkegaard:</cell> </row>
</table>
```

Den 11te Januar.	S. Kierkegaard:
------------------	-----------------

 **on TEI:** Note that the difference between this and the general **<table>** element of 3.2.1 is that the cells span over the entire page. Normally typesetting would place two cells in a row as close as possible after each other indented to the left margin.>

3.2.3 Label

<div type="label" > { <p> } </div>

Marks a label on the front of a book.

```
<div type="label">
  <p rendition="#cen"> <milestone unit="unnumbered" edRef="#Pap."/> <pb xml:id="ss7"
    edRef="#SKS" n="7"/> <ptr type="figure" target="txr.xml#ill_k1"/> <hi
    rendition="#size6"> <app> <lem>NB<witDetail wit="#Ms">etiket på bindets
    forside</witDetail> </lem> </app> </hi> </p>
</div>
```



NB] *etiket på bindets forside*

3.2.4 Lyrics

<lg> { <l> } </lg>

Marks verse or lyrics, e.g.

```
<lg>
  <l>Hvert Hjert' er Garn,</l>
  <l>Hver Skalk som Barn,</l>
  <l>Hvert Løfte som en Skygge.</l>
</lg>
```

Hvert Hjert' er Garn,
Hver Skalk som Barn,
Hvert Løfte som en Skygge.

This encoding is intended for a uniform rendering of printed works. At other occasions where the author's own spatial arrangement has been considered more important, the indentation has been encoded explicitly, see [3.1](#).

3.3 Notes

```
<note type="author"
[subtype="subnote"
  place="bottom | margin"
[anchored="true | false"]
  xml:id=" id ">
  [<seg type="refMarker"> digit | litra </seg>]
  {<p> note text </p>}
</note>
```

Marks the author's footnotes and marginal entries. Any note is associated with a reference or pointer within the ordinary text of the same type, see [2.5.1](#).

Footnotes of printed texts are typeset at the bottom of the page in *SKS-B* and a number, unique for each page is generated as a reference marker. In *SKS-E* the notes are displayed immediately after the reference, marked with an asterisk. The notes are coded as end notes after the chapters of the dokument, see 3.9.1.

```
<note type="author" place="bottom" xml:id="lp.15">
  <p><hi rendition="#ant">Sed nimis arta premunt olidae convivias caprae.</hi></p>
</note>
```

The rendering can be seen in 2.5.1.

Notes in the *main column* of journals and papers are encoded at the bottom of the column, see 3.6.1. *SKS-E* displays the notes at the same place. In *SKS-B* the notes are typeset at the bottom of the page or at the end of the main entry, whichever occurs first. Notes that originates from *EP* is handled like column notes but rendered slightly different.

Marginal notes are encoded in the *marginal column*, 3.6.1. The notes are displayed in a marginal column with the *reference marker*.

Reference markers of journals and papers is determined from the `<seg type="refMarker">` element. Such marks may be missing from the ms text, the ms note or both places. Out of consideration for the general reference system of *SKS* all `<note type="author">` elements are normally equipped with a reference marker, possibly supplied by the editor, even in the case where the corresponding marker in the `<ref>` element is not supplied; these cases are encoded with the attribute `anchored="false"` and the marker is italicised in the note in addition to the usual highlighting of editors supplement 2.3.11.2.

```
<note type="author" place="margin" anchored="false" xml:id="jj-108.a"> <seg
type="refMarker"><supplied>a</supplied></seg>
  <p>Mskene forstaae sig meget lidt paa hvad det Gode er. De vide Beskeed om Veier og
  Vind [...]</p>
</note>
```

```
[a] Mskene forstaae sig meget lidt
paa hvad det Gode er. De vide
Beskeed om Veier og Vind [...]
```

Notes may refer notes, in which case the latter will be subtyped `"subnotes"`. They are rendered with a smaller font size.

3.4 Illustrations

```
<figure xml:id=" id " rend="recto|verso|opening|separate" >
  <graphic>
  <head>
</figure>
```

Marks an illustration and contains as such a graphic file. (`<graphic>`, 3.4.1) and a caption (`<head>`). The `xml:id` specifies the illustration number of the respective volume. Illustrations in the commentary volumes are prefixed **k**. The `rend` attribute specifies the placement of the illustration in *SKS-B*:

"recto" places the illustration on the first following right page.

"verso" places the illustration at the latest previous page shift if this is to a left page (in which case the reference will appear on the opposite right page), otherwise on the first following left

page.

"opening" designates one picture occupying an opening in the book. The illustration is placed on the first following left and following right page; the pictures are placed close as possible to the inner edge.

"separate" designates two separate pictures which is nevertheless to be placed placed on the first following left and following right page; the pictures are placed with the usual inner margin.

In the author's text where the illustrations show facsimiles of the page, the figure element is encoded at the page start, immediately after the **<pb/>** and rendered in *SKS-E* with a clickable text *fax*; if the illustration is relevant to other locations, a pointer may be used, see 2.5.4. Note that the **<pb>** tag has a reference **fac**s to the same picture file, cf. 2.6.1.

```
<pb xml:id="s173" n="173" facs="../jj/ill_5.jpg"/>
<figure xml:id="ill_5" rend="verso">
  <graphic url="../jj/ill_5.jpg"/>
  <head>Journalen JJ, s. 173 (JJ:319-320)</head>
</figure>
Stundom bliver man utaalmodig, fordi det ikke lykkes bedre med at ville det Gode, men
denne Utaalmodighed er dog ikke Sorg over sin Synd, men Voldsgjerning mod Gud.
```

| *fax* Stundom bliver man utaalmodig, fordi det ikke lykkes bedre med at ville det Gode, men denne Utaalmodighed er dog ikke Sorg over sin Synd, men Voldsgjerning mod Gud.

In a commentary, the element typically occurs at the first place of reference, e.g.

```
<hi rendition="#ita">Corsaren</hi> bragte i 1846 en række satiriske artikler om,
allusioner til og tegninger [...] af SK, nemlig [...] 16. jan. (nr. 278) (se <ref
target="..\\NB\\kom.xml#ill_k5" type="figure">illustration 5</ref>, [...])
<figure xml:id="ill_k5" rend="recto">
  <graphic url="..\\nb\\ill_k5.jpg"/>
  <head>5. Peter Klæstrup's karikatur i <hi rendition="#ita">Corsaren</hi>, nr. 278, den
  16. jan. 1846</head>
</figure>
```

Corsaren bragte i 1846 en række satiriske artikler om, allusioner til og tegninger [...] af SK, nemlig [...] 16. jan. (nr. 278) (se illustration 5,

3.4.1 Graphics file

<graphic url=" id " >

Pointer to a graphics file belonging to an illustration.

3.5 Chapter and rubric

```
<div type="chapter" subtype="col2" rend="( newPage|recto|verso ) (
long|short )" >
  [<head type="topText" n=" top text " />
  [<head type="topText" subtype="versoPage" n=" left page top text " />]]
  [<head rendition=" level " >
    <l rendition=" alignment " > rubric </l>
  </head>]

  {<p>|<table>|<lg>}
```

```
{<div type="chapter">}
```

```
</div>
```

Marks the content text of a *printed text* such as it appears divided by semantically significant page breaks and *rubrics*. A chapter consist of a number of headings, followed by *lines* or *blocks* as described above, and possibly other (sub)chapters. A chapter thus comprises larger or smaller text divisions.

Thus, a chapter appears for every forced page break (**rend="newPage"**) especially when starting at a left ("**verso**") or right page ("**recto**"). "**blankVerso**" marks a right page whose corresponding left page must be blank.

The first page of the chapter may be vertically indented as further specified by the **rend** attribute as "**long**" or "**short**".

Newspaper articles is further attributed **subtype="col2"**, signalling that *SKS-B* should render this in two columns, starting in a new left hand column. *SKS-E* renders this in one column with a fixed, smaller width.

A chapter may define the top text as it is typeset above right hand pages of *SKS-B*. Similarly, the capitalised top text on the left hand pages may be defined; if it is not, it will be produced from the **<title>** element in the TEI header. Such text are defined by the **n** attribute of a **<head type="topText">** element, **subtype="versoPage"** as relevant.



on TEI: As the top texts are solely a matter of typesetting and not a part of the copy-text, an attribute is to be preferred for this purpose, in contrast to the following rubric.>

A chapter may be headed by a rubric, consisting of one or more lines (**<l>**) serving as head lines for the chapter. The vertical delimiters of the rubric, determining the level of the chapter, may be given by a **rendition** attribute for **<head>**. The following renditions apply:

```
<rendition xml:id="niv1" selector="head" scheme="css" > margin-top: 2em; margin-bottom: 1em </rendition> <!-- default rendition -->
<rendition xml:id="niv0" selector="head" scheme="css" > margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 0em </rendition>
<rendition xml:id="niv00" selector="head" scheme="css" > margin-top: 0; margin-bottom: 0 </rendition>
```

E.g.

```
<div type="chapter" rend="recto short">
  <head type="topText" n="Lectori benevolo!"/>
  <head rendition="#niv1">
    <l rendition="#cen"><hi rendition="#size1"><hi rendition="#ant"><hi rendition="#bol">Lectori benevolo!</hi></hi></hi></l>
  </head>
  <p rendition="#init"><hi rendition="#size0 #lineHight1"><hi rendition="#initTyp">S</hi>aasom og eftersom der skal være Redelighed udi Alt,
  besynderligt da udi Sandhedens Rige og Bogverdenen, samt at ingen velfornemme
  Professor [...] </hi></p>
</div>
```

Lectori benevolo!>

Lectori benevolo!

Saasom og eftersom der skal være Redelighed udi Alt, besynderligt da udi Sandhedens Rige og Bogverdenen, samt at ingen velfornemme Professor [...]

If a chapter have a content of its own in addition to subchapters, the former must appear collected and first as paragraphs (3.1) or other block elements (3.2). Content appearing *after* a subchapter **<div>** element is wrapped in a separate subchapter. In the following example (the end of *Forord* (Prefaces)) the text under the division ruler is supposed to belong as a fourth subchapter under chapter VIII, and *Efterskrift* the entire work, after VIII.

```
<div type="chapter" rend="newPage short">
  <head type="topText" n="VIII"/>
  <head>
    <l rendition="#cen">VIII</l>
  </head>
  <p rendition="#xlang">Hvad jeg forudsiger, det vil enten skee, eller det vil ikke
skee;</p>
  <p rendition="#xlang">thi Apollo har forundt mig Prophetiens Gave.</p>
  <div type="chapter">
    <head>
      <l rendition="#cen">§ 1</l>
    </head>
    <p>At begynde et filosofisk Tidsskrift i Danmark, kan ikke blot synes at være, men
er i Sandhed en betænkelig Sag; [...</p>
  </div>
  <div type="chapter">
    <head>
      <l rendition="#cen">§ 2</l>
    </head>
    <p>Hvor glædeligt det end er, at see Philosophien udbrede sig trindt i Landet, [...</p>
  </div>
  <div type="chapter">
    <head>
      <l rendition="#cen">§ 3</l>
    </head>
    <p>Da Læseren kjender min Hensigt, saa kjender han ogsaa min Forventning; [...</p>
    <p rend="decoration">
      <figure type="blank"/>
    </p>
    <p rend="decoration">
      <figure type="divisionRuler"/>
    </p>
  </div>
  <div type="chapter">
    <p rendition="#ind">I det Foregaaende har jeg stræbt [...</p>
  </div>
</div>
<div type="chapter" rend="newPage short">
  <head type="topText" n="Efterskrift"/>
  <head>
    <l rendition="#cen">Efterskrift</l>
  </head>
  <p rendition="#ind">Det behøves vel neppe at siges, at denne Morskabslæsning
umueligen, det er: uden at alle Erfaringer og Begreber omstødes, vil kunne begynde
Strid og Trætte; thi Forord bryder jo ingen Trætte</p>
</div>
```

+ VIII>

Hvad jeg forudsiger det vil enten skee, eller det vil ikke skee;
thi Apollo har forundt mig Prophetiens Gave.

§ 1>

§ 1

At begynde et filosofisk Tidsskrift i Danmark, kan ikke blot synes at være, men er i Sandhed en betænkelig Sag; [...]

§ 2>

§ 2

Hvor glædeligt det end er, at see Philosophien udbrede sig trindt i Landet, [...]

§ 3>

§ 3

Da Læseren kjender min Hensigt, saa kjender han ogsaa min Forventning; [...]


I det Foregaaende har ... >

I det Foregaaende har jeg stræbt [...]

Efterskrift>

Efterskrift

Det behøves vel neppe at siges, at denne Morskabslæsning umueligen, det er: uden at alle Erfaringer og Begreber omstødes, vil kunne begynde Strid og Trætte; thi Forord bryder jo ingen Trætte

 **on TEI:** As it is in KN1, TEI does not allow paragraph-like elements to appear in **<div>** elements after a **<div>**. A **<postscript>** or similar *model.divBottom* element would have been appropriate, though, see [TEI] app. C, div for details. >

Newspaper articles are typeset right justified in two columns. This is hardly implementable on a screen, why *SKS-E* in stead renders the text in a single, somewhat narrower column. In stead of the verso page top text explained above, this title is displayed in a navigation bar. The rest of the bar consist of the chapter's rubric or, in absence of such, the recto page top text or, in the absence of both, the first words of the text. E.g.

```
<div type="chapter" subtype="col2" rend="newPage">
  <head type="topText" n="Fædrelandet · 25. juli 1848" subtype="versoPage"/>
  <head type="topText" n="Krisen og en Krise. II"/>
</head>
```

```

<l rendition="#cen"><pb xml:id="s1493" n="1493"/><hi rendition="#size1"><hi
rendition="#bol">Krisen og en Krise i en Skuespillerindes <choice><orig>Liv.</orig>
<reg>Liv</reg></choice></hi></hi></l>
</head>
<p rendition="#cen">II.</p>
<p rendition="#init"><hi rendition="#initTyp">I</hi>eg tænker mig altsaa en
Skuespillerinde i hendes første Begynden, i hendes tidlige Ungdoms første Lykke, i det
Øieblik, da hun første Gang viste sig og første Gang gjorde glimrende Lykke. [...]</p>
</div>

```

FÆDRELANDET · 25. JULI 1848 - Krisen og en Krise i en Skuespillerindes Liv >

Krisen og en Krise i en Skuespillerindes Liv

II.

Ieg tænker mig altsaa en Skuespillerinde i hendes første Begynden, i hendes tidlige Ungdoms første Lykke, i det øieblik, da hun første Gang viste sig og første Gang gjorde glimrende Lykke. [...]

Finally an example from the *Postscript*:

```

<div type="chapter" rend="recto short">
  <head type="topText" n="Det subjektive Problem. Subjektets Forhold til Christendommens
  Sandhed, eller det at blive Christen"/>
  <head rendition="#niv1">
    <l rendition="#cen"><pb xml:id="s41" n="41" rend="supplied"/><pb edRef="#SV3"
    n="53"/><pb xml:id="ss63" edRef="#SKS" n="63"/> <hi rendition="#size4">Anden
    Deel</hi></l>
    <l rendition="#cen"><hi rendition="#size3">Det subjektive Problem. Subjektets
    Forhold til Christendommens Sandhed, eller det at blive Christen</hi></l>
  </head>
  <div type="chapter" rend="recto short">
    <head type="topText" n="Noget om Lessing"/>
    <head rendition="#niv1">
      <l rendition="#cen"><pb xml:id="s43" n="43" rend="supplied"/><pb edRef="#SV3"
      n="55"/><pb xml:id="ss65" edRef="#SKS" n="65"/> <hi rendition="#size4"><hi
      rendition="#spa">Første Afsnit</hi></hi></l>
      <l rend="decoration">
        <figure type="blank"/>
      </l>
      <l rendition="#cen"><hi rendition="#size2">Noget om Lessing</hi></l>
    </head>
    <div type="chapter">
      <head type="topText" n="Yttring af Taknemlighed mod Lessing"/>
      <head rendition="#niv1">
        <l rendition="#cen"><hi rendition="#size2"><hi rendition="#bol"><choice>
        <abbr>Cap.</abbr><expan>Capitel</expan></choice> 1</hi></hi></l>
        <l rend="decoration">
          <figure type="blank"/>
        </l>
        <l rendition="#cen"><hi rendition="#size1">Yttring af Taknemlighed mod
        Lessing</hi></l>
      </head>
      <p rendition="#init"><hi rendition="#initTyp">D</hi>ersom en stakkels
      privatiserende Tænkter, en spekulativ Grillefanger, der liig en fattig Logerende
      beboede et Tagkammer øverst oppe i en uhyre Bygning, [...]</p>
    </div>
  </div>

```

</div>
</div>

+ Anden Deel Det subjektive Problem. Subjektets Forhold til Christendommens Sandhed, eller det at blive Christen SKS, 63 53 >

Anden Deel Det subjektive Problem. Subjektets Forhold til Christendommens Sandhed, eller det at blive Christen

+ Første Afsnit Noget om Lessing SKS, 65 55 >

Første Afsnit Noget om Lessing

Cap. 1 Yttring af Taknemlighed mod Lessing >

Cap. 1

Yttring af Taknemlighed mod Lessing

Dersom en stakkels privatiserende Tænker, en spekulativ Grillefænger, der liig en fattig Logerende beboede et Tagkammer øverst oppe i en uhyre Bygning, [...]

3.6 Entries

```
<div type="entry" rend="( newPage|recto|verso |newBlist ) ( long|short )" >
  <dateline >
    <date when=" YYYYmmdd " [notAfter=" YYYYmmdd "] [resp="# source "] />
  </dateline>
  [<head type="topText" n=" top text " />]
  [<p rend="decoration" >
    <figure type=" decoration " />
  </p>]

  [<div type="marginalColumn">

    {<div type="mainColumn">
      [<div type="marginalColumn">] }

  </div>
```

Marks separate entries of *journals and papers*. Entries are numbered by the *SKS* editors. Entries are always marked with a *date* and often separated from the previous one by a *decoration*. The placement on the pages and use of top texts is given as for chapters, see 3.5. An entry typically consists of exactly one main column followed by a marginal column. Dependant on the rendering of the main column, these elements may occur several times, se below.

When a decoration is present, *SKS-B* should separate the entries with two blank lines. Between those the decoration is placed, unless this is of **type="blank"**. If leading decoration is absent, it is usually because the previous entry ends with a decoration which it is for various reasons important to assign to that entry (e.g. the consideration for a **<witEnd>** marking, see 2.5.3). In this case the entry is separated from the previous one with a single blank line.

The entry number is typeset in *SKS-B* in bold in the inner margin aligned with the first line of the entry. *SKS-E* displays the short title and number together with the leading words of the entry in a navigation bar.

```
<div type="entry" n="115" xml:id="n115">
  <dateline><date when="18430517"/></dateline>
  <p rend="decoration">
    <figure type="hash"/>
  </p>
  <div type="mainColumn">
    <p rendition="#baglang"><date when="18430517">d. 17 Mai</date>.</p>
    <p rendition="#ind"><del>Havde jeg haft Tro, da var jeg bleven hos Regine. Gud skee
      Lov og Tak det har jeg nu indseet.</del></p>
  </div>
</div>
```

JJ:115 1843 d. 17 Mai. |>

#

d. 17 Mai.

└ Havde jeg haft Tro, da var jeg bleven hos
Regine. Gud skee Lov og Tak det har jeg nu
indseet.┘

Dates are given on standardised form, see 2.4.1. If an interval is needed, a latest date is given as well, e.g. between 5 May 1813 and 11 November 1855: **when="18050505"** **notAfter="18551111"**. The **<dateline>** marks the editors' best estimate for a dating of the main entry. Marginal entries may be younger. The **resp** attribute may be used to give a source of the dating, it is very rarely used, though. In *SKS-B* the year of this dating is typeset in the top text together with the short title and the number. In *SKS-E* the same data appear from the title bar and the afore mentioned navigation bar.

3.6.1 Columns

```
<div type="mainColumn" rend="wide|full|transverse" >
  {<p>|<table>|<lg>}
  {<note type="author" place="bottom" >}
</div>
```

```
<div type="marginalColumn" >
  {<note type="author" place="margin" >}
```

</div>

An entry consists of two types of columns: The *main column* holds the main entry text, possible footnotes and their footnotes included, see 3.3.

Marginal notes are placed in the *marginal column*, and should be rendered vertically closest possible to the reference in the main column, e.g.

```
<div type="entry" n="106" xml:id="n106">
  <dateline><date when="18430000"/></dateline>
  <p rend="decoration">
    <figure type="divisionRuler"/>
  </p>
  <div type="mainColumn">
    <p rendition="#ind"><milestone unit="entry" edRef="#Pap." n="IVA96"/>Det er
    utroligt, hvilken Naivitet man kan finde endog hos en saa udviklet Forfatter som <hi
    rendition="#und">Heiberg,</hi> [...] Om jeg kunde faae 100<hi
    rendition="#sup">rd</hi>, om jeg kunde blive erklæret for et Genie, jeg vilde ikke
    have skrevet en saadan Sludder for Alvor.<ref type="author" target="#jj-106.a"> <seg
    type="refMarker">a</seg> </ref> Majoren vrøvler (efter Heibergs Ordre) ganske
    alvorlig aldeles som kunde det være Holbergs Ulisses, der ogsaa er Karl for Tiden.
    </p>
  </div>
  <div type="marginalColumn">
    <note type="author" place="margin" xml:id="jj-106.a"> <seg type="refMarker">a</seg>
    <p rendition="#ind">at skrive saaledes, det er, hvad jeg kalder, at lade Pennen
    løbe med Snak paa Papiret.</p>
  </note>
  </div>
</div>
```

JJ:106 1843 Det er utroligt, hvilken ... IVA96 >

Pap.IVA96 Det er utroligt, hvilken Naivitet man kan finde endog hos en saa udviklet Forfatter som Heiberg, [...] Om jeg kunde faae 100rd, om jeg kunde blive erklæret for et Genie, jeg vilde ikke have skrevet en saadan Sludder for Alvor.^a Majoren vrøvler (efter Heibergs Ordre) ganske alvorlig aldeles som kunde det være Holbergs Ulisses, der ogsaa er Karl for Tiden.

^a at skrive saaledes, det er, hvad jeg kalder, at lade Pennen løbe med Snak paa Papiret.

The vertical placement of an unanchored marginal note (3.3) is determined by the pointer in the main column as explained in 2.5.1. In the following example the main text refers an unanchored marginal note and – in the same line – an ordinary footnote:

```
<div type="entry" n="108" xml:id="n108">
  <dateline><date when="18430000"/></dateline>
  <p rend="decoration">
    <figure type="blank"/>
  </p>
  <div type="mainColumn">
    <p rendition="#ind"><pb xml:id="s45" n="45"/><milestone unit="entry" edRef="#Pap."
    n="IVA98"/>Den anden Prædiken kunde ogsaa være anlagt anderledens. Den kunde begyndt
    med de Ord: vide I da som ere onde at give Eders Børn gode Gaver, hvor meget mere
```

```

skulde da Gud ikke vide det.<ref type="author" target="#jj-108.1"> <seg
type="refMarker">1</seg> </ref> Den skulde<ptr type="author" target="#jj-108.a"/> da
begynde med Tvivlen om nu virkelig et Msk vidste at give gode Gaver. [...]/p>
<note type="author" place="bottom" xml:id="jj-108.1"> <seg type="refMarker">1</seg>
  <p rendition="#ind"><milestone unit="entry" edRef="#Pap." n="IVA99"/>Xstus vil
  deraf bevise Guds Godhed, og Beviset er slaaende; men han vil ikke bevise den
  første Sætning.</p>
</note>
</div>
<div type="marginalColumn">
  <note type="author" place="margin" anchored="false" xml:id="jj-108.a"> <seg
  type="refMarker">a</supplied>a</supplied></seg>
  <p><milestone unit="entry" edRef="#Pap." n="IVA100"/>Mskene forstaae sig meget
  lidt paa hvad det Gode er. De vide Beskeed om Veier og Vind (cfr et Sted i
  Evangel.: naar Himlen rødmer da sige I: det bliver Blæst</p>
</note>
</div>
</div>

```

JJ:108 1843 Den anden Prædiken kunde ... IVA98 >

Pap.IVA98 Den anden Prædiken kunde ogsaa
være anlagt anderledens. Den kunde begyndt
med de Ord: vide I da som ere onde at give Eders
Børn gode Gaver, hvor meget mere skulde da
Gud ikke vide det.¹ Den skulde da begynde med
Tvivlen om nu virkelig et Msk vidste at give gode
Gaver. [...]

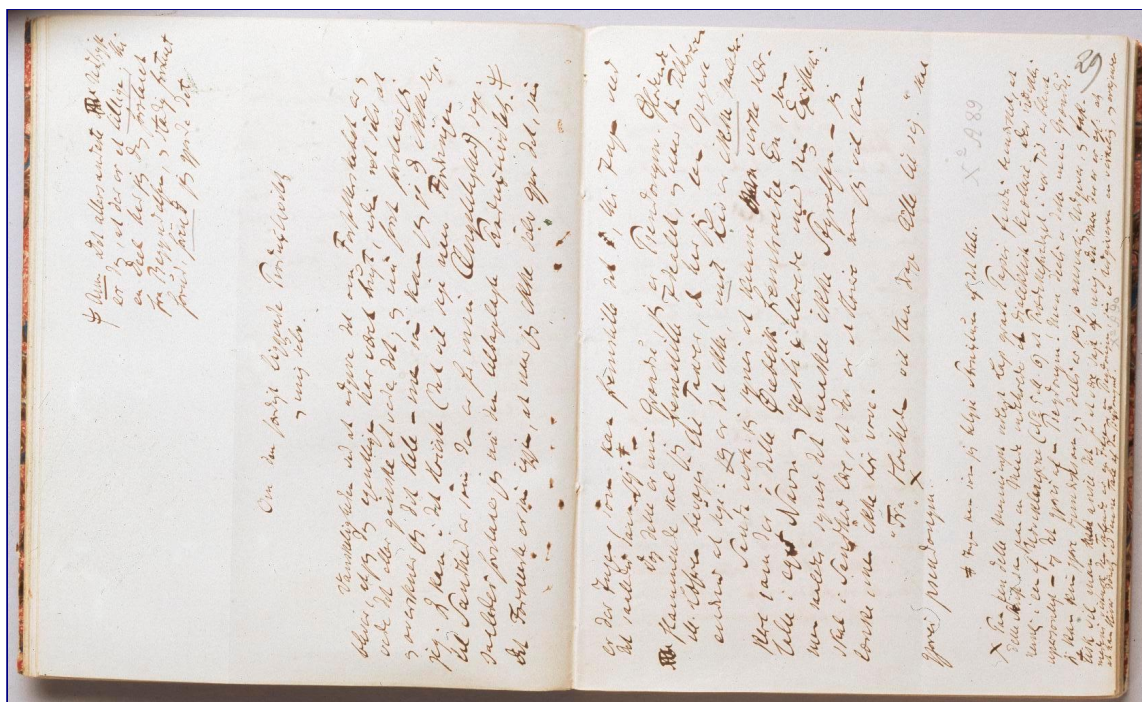
¹ Pap.IVA99 Xstus vil deraf bevise Guds Godhed, og
Beviset er slaaende; men han vil ikke bevise den første
Sætning.

[a] Pap.IVA100 Mskene forstaae sig
meget lidt paa hvad det Gode er. De
vide Beskeed om Veier og Vind (cfr et
Sted i Evangel.: naar Himlen rødmer
da sige I: det bliver Blæst

The main column is rendered with a width of 8 cm and the margin 5 cm (*SKS-B*). If the margin is, however, sparse or absent for long stretches of a journal, the main column is widened to 10 cm, given by the **rend="wide"** attribute to the **<div type="mainColumn">** element, as is the case with The Journal CC whose first part consists of a Latin translation with a few single words in the margin.

A main entry that makes use of the full page width is marked with the attribute **rend="full"**. It is meaningless if such a main column is followed by a marginal column. At rare occasions, such as The Journal KK:2, the author switches between the inner column and the full width. Such entries therefore contains several main entries with alternating use of a **rend** attributes. The margin notes referred in such main columns is placed in the immediately following marginal column.

In the later period of »The Journal« Kierkegaard uses the special effect of writing along the book spine, i.e. transverse of the normal writing direction. The main column is in these cases attributed **rend="transverse"** and in *SKS* rendered by using the full page width (like the **"full"** case above). The arrangement does not, however, prevent the author from also using marginal notes that now appears above or below the 'main column' as a result of the transversal. This introduces the situation whera a marginal column may occur both before and after a main column. They are then typeset with the smaller size usual for marginal columns but with a somewhat wider width as shown in the follwing example. Please note the referred illustration, the caption reads: »9. The Journal NB13, p. 28-29, the entry NB13:21, written along the page with additions above and under the text«.



The illustration shows an opening of the journal and is hence referred twice, at the start of either page.

```

<div type="entry" n="21" xml:id="n21" rend="newPage">
  <datetime><date when="18490000"/></datetime>
  <p/>
  <div type="marginalColumn">
    <note type="author" place="margin" xml:id="nb13-21.a"><seg type="refMarker">a</seg>
      <p><hi rendition="#lat"><hi rendition="#und">Anm</hi> Det allersandeste Udtryk er
        dog, at der er et <hi rendition="#und">tillige;</hi> thi en Deel har jeg dog
        forstaaet fra Begyndelsen, og stadig forstaaet forud, <hi
          rendition="#und">førend</hi> jeg gjorde det.</hi></p>
    </note>
  </div>
  <div type="mainColumn" rend="transverse">
    <p rendition="#cen"><milestone unit="entry" edRef="#Pap." n="X2A89"/><pb
      xml:id="s28" n="28" rend="supplied" facs="..nb13/ill_9.jpg"/><pb xml:id="ss285"
      edRef="#SKS" n="285"/>
    <figure xml:id="ill_9" rend="opening">
      <graphic url="..nb13/ill_9.jpg"/>
      <head>9. Journalen NB13, s. [28]-29, optegnelsen NB13:21, skrevet på langs ad
        siden med tilføjelser over og under teksten</head>
    </figure>
    <hi rendition="#lat">Om den færdigt liggende Productivitet og mig selv.</hi></p>
    <p rend="decoration">
      <figure type="blank"/>
    </p>
    <p rendition="#ind"><hi rendition="#lat">Vanskeligheden ved at udgive det om
      Forfatterskabet er og bliver, at jeg dog egentligen har været brugt, uden ret selv
      at vide det eller ganske at vide det; og nu først forstaaer jeg og overskuer jeg det
      Hele - men saa kan jeg jo dog ikke sige: jeg. Jeg kan i det Høieste (det vil sige
      naar Fordringen til Sandhed er som den er for min Ængstelighed) sige: saaledes
      forstaaer jeg nu den tilbagelagte Productivitet.<ref type="author" target="#nb13-
      21.a"><seg type="refMarker">a</seg></ref> Det Forkeerte er saa igjen, at naar jeg
      ikke selv gjør det, saa <pb xml:id="s29" n="29" facs="ill_9.jpg"/><ptr type="figure"
      target="#ill_9"/> er der Ingen, som kan fremstille det, thi Ingen veed det saaledes
      som jeg.<ref type="author" target="#nb13-21.b"><seg type="refMarker">b</seg></ref>
      </hi></p>
    <p rendition="#ind">[...]</p>
  </div>

```



```

<p rendition="#ind"><hi rendition="#lat">>Fra Høiheden vil Han drage Alle til sig.«
skal gøres pseudonym.<ref type="author" target="#nb13-21.c"><seg
type="refMarker">c</seg></ref></hi> <pb/></p>
</div>
<div type="marginalColumn">
  <note type="author" place="margin" xml:id="nb13-21.b"><seg type="refMarker">b</seg>
  <p><hi rendition="#lat">Ingen kan som jeg belyse Structuren af det Hele.</hi></p>
</note>
  <note type="author" place="margin" xml:id="nb13-21.c"><seg type="refMarker">c</seg>
  <p><milestone unit="entry" edRef="#Pap." n="X2A90"/><hi rendition="#lat">Paa en
  dette Manuscript vedlagt Lap graat Papir findes bemærket, at dette Skrift saa paa
  en Maade indeholder et dialektisk Kjætterie. [...]</hi> </p>
</note>
</div>
</div>

```

NB13:21 1849 Om den færdigt liggende ... X2A89 >

^a *Anm* Det allersandeste Udtryk er dog, at der er et *tillige*; thi en Deel har jeg dog forstaaet fra Begyndelsen, og stadig forstaaet forud, *førend* jeg gjorde det.

Pap.X2A89 | fax Om den færdigt liggende Productivitet og mig selv.

Vanskeligheden ved at udgive det om Forfatterskabet er og bliver, at jeg dog egentligen har været brugt, uden ret selv at vide det eller ganske at vide det; og nu først forstaaer jeg og overskuer jeg det Hele – men saa kan jeg jo dog ikke sige: jeg. Jeg kan i det Høieste (det vil sige naar Fordringen til Sandhed er som den er for min Ængstelighed) sige: saaledes forstaaer jeg nu den tilbagelagte Productivitet.^a Det Forkeerte er saa igjen, at naar jeg ikke selv gjør det, saa | fax er der Ingen, som kan fremstille det, thi Ingen veed det saaledes som jeg.^b

[...]

»Fra Høiheden vil Han drage Alle til sig.« skal gøres pseudonym.^c |

^b Ingen kan som jeg belyse Structuren af det Hele.

^c Pap.X2A90 Paa en dette Manuscript vedlagt Lap graat Papir findes bemærket, at dette Skrift saa paa en Maade indeholder et dialektisk Kjætterie. [...]

3.7 Letters and dedications

3.7.1 Correspondance

Letters in SKS are grouped into *correspondances*. A document file may contain one or more such correspondances, described in the *TEI* header under the name of a *correspondance context*:

```

<correspContext xml:id=" id " >
  <p><name> correspondant name </name> </p>
</correspContext>


```

The correspondance is described by the name of the person with whom the author corresponds. The name is used as a head line for the text. The name **"SK"** designates the author.

```

<correspContext xml:id="correspContext1">
  <p><name>Peter Christian Kierkegaard</name></p>
</correspContext>

```

 **on TEI:** Unfortunately these names like the names used for the particular correspondance action as described below, and unlike names appearing in the author's text, does

not carry a **key** attribute referring a standardised form, cf. 2.4.2. The distinct element **<name>** has been preferred over **<persName>** to minimise confusion.>

The correspondance text is marked:

```
<div type="correspondance" corresp="# correspondance context "
[rend="newPage"] >
  <head n=" top text " />
  {<div type="letter" >}
</div>
```

The page break rendering and top text deccribed for chapters applies, see 3.5. An example is given in 3.7.2 below.

3.7.2 Letter

A *letter* is described in the *TEI header* under the name of a *correspondance description*:

```
<correspDesc xml:id=" id " >
  <correspAction type="sent">
    <name [source="#supplied"] > sender </name>
    [<note>]
    <date when=" YYYYmmdd " [notAfter=" YYYYmmdd " ] [source="#
(stamp|supplied|supplied year|undated)"] >
  </correspAction>
  <correspAction type="received">
    <name [source="#supplied"] > receiver </name>
  </correspAction>
  <correspContext>
</correspDesc>
```

The description consists of three parts: Two *correspondance actions* identifying the name of the sender and the receiver resp. and a *correspondance context* describing the correspondance as such, cf. above 3.7.1. The sending action also contains a **<date>** with attributes as for journal entries, see 2.4.1. A **source** attribute may indicate the source of the sender, receiver or date in the case such data are not evident from the letter text. The sending action may include a **<note>** indicating some free editorial explanation. As a correspondance may comprise several letters, the correspondance context can refer to the first one by the attribute **sameAs** in order not to duplicate data. E.g.

```
<correspDesc xml:id="correspDesc1">
  <correspAction type="sent"><name>SK</name><date when="18290308"/></correspAction>
  <correspAction type="received"><name>Kierkegaard, P.C.</name></correspAction>
  <correspContext xml:id="correspContext1">
    <p><name>Peter Christian Kierkegaard</name></p>
  </correspContext>
</correspDesc>
```

```
<correspDesc xml:id="correspDesc4">
  <correspAction type="sent"><name>SK</name><date when="18420227" source="stamp"/>
</correspAction>
  <correspAction type="received"><name>Kierkegaard, P.C.</name></correspAction>
  <correspContext sameAs="#correspContext1">
    <p/>
  </correspContext>
</correspDesc>
```

The letter text is marked:

```
<div type="letter" n=" number " xml:id="n number " corresp="#
correspondance description " >
  <head type="letterHeader" n=" header text " />
  (
    <opener>
      <dateline>
      <salute>
    </opener>
    <div type="mainText">
    <closer>
      <signed>
    </closer>
    <postscript>
    <trailer>
    <note>
  )
  |
  { <div>
    <dateline><salute><signed><postscript><trailer><note>
  </div> }
</div>
```


Each letter is given a sequence number, **n**, unique throughout the letter corpus. The letter links to the relevant correspondance description, **corresp**, in the same way as the containing correspondance, 3.7.1. The *letter header* given here explicitly, may in principle be derived from that description. E.g.

```
<div type="correspondance" corresp="#correspContext1">
  <head type="topText" n="P.C. Kierkegaard"/>
  <div type="letter" n="1" xml:id="n1" corresp="#correspDesc1">
    <head type="letterHeader" n="Fra SK · 8. marts 1829 · til P.C. Kierkegaard"/>
    <div>[...]</div>
  </div>
  <div type="letter" n="4" xml:id="n4" corresp="#correspDesc4">
    <head type="letterHeader" n="Fra SK · stemplet 27. feb. 1842 · til P.C.
    Kierkegaard"/>
    <div>[...]</div>
  </div>
</div>
```

+ Peter Christian Kierkegaard
Brev 1 Fra SK · 8. marts 1829 · til P.C. Kierkegaard >
 [...]
Brev 4 Fra SK · stemplet 27. feb. 1842 · til P.C. Kierkegaard >
 [...]

A letter consists of text boxes as described in the sequel. Paragraphs not contained in some sort of box should not appear, if in doubt, the main text box is chosen. Boxes may be centered or right indented as given by the **rendition** attribute, see 3.1 and the lines contained is indented relatively, see an example of this in section 3.7.2.5. The boxes cannot be indented from the left; the same effect is however obtained by indenting the individual lines. The boxes primarily

designates vertically distinct entities and secondarily semantic classification. Whenever a clash occurs, a suitable box is chosen, e.g. **<signed>** even though the text contains a dating as well as a signature, see example in 3.7.2.6.

 **con TEI:** The transformation to TEI has been hampered by the fact that textboxes of a KN1 letter can be (and is in fact) placed in any sequence which TEI does not allow. Thus a postscript within the opening sequence is for some reasons forbidden. The solution chosen in such a case is to wrap the banned element in a **<div>**. If this solution is used because of one box, all boxes have to be wrapped with **<div>**s to satisfy the TEI syntax, see the detailed coding for each individual box, 3.7.2.1-3.7.2.8. This hack has been applied for 20 letters out of 336.>

3.7.2.1 Dateline

<dateline [**rendition**=" indentation "] >

or

<div type="dateline" [**rendition**=" indentation "] >

Marks the dating of the letter, e.g.

```
<dateline rendition="#bagxlang"> <placeName key="København">Kbh:</placeName> <date when="18290308">d: 8<hi rendition="#sup">de</hi> Martz. 1829</date>. </dateline>
```

Kbh: d: 8^{de} Martz. 1829.

 **con TEI:** **<dateline>** elements must not contain tables. Hence, this alternative coding may be used used:>

```
<div type="dateline">
  <table cols="2" rows="1" rendition="#udspark">
    <row> <cell><placeName>Berlin</placeName>.</cell> <cell><date when="18411208">d. 8
      Dec. 41</date></cell> </row>
  </table>
</div>
```

Berlin.

d. 8 Dec. 41

3.7.2.2 Salute

<salute [**rendition**=" indentation "] >

Initial salutation, e.g.

```
<salute>
  <l rendition="#xlang"><pb xml:id="s1r" n="1r" rend="supplied"/><milestone unit="entry"
    edRef="#BogA" n="1"/>Kjære Broder!</l>
  <l rend="decoration">
    <figure type="blank"/>
  </l>
</salute>
```

| Kjære Broder!

3.7.2.3 Main text

<div type="mainText" [rendition=" indentation "] >

The main text of the letter

3.7.2.4 Signed

<signed [rendition=" indentation "] >

Closing salutation and signature, see examples in the sections below.

3.7.2.5 Postscript

<postscript [rendition=" indentation "] >

postscript after or in addition to the closing.

```
<closer>
  <signed rendition="#baglang">
    <l rendition="#cen">Deres</l>
    <l rendition="#cen">S. Kierkegaard.</l>
  </signed>
</closer>
<postscript>
  <l>P.S. Giv mit Bud paa en Stump Papir en ell. anden Hieroglyph tilbage som Tegn paa,
  at De har modtaget dette.</l>
</postscript>
```

Deres
S. Kierkegaard.

P.S. Giv mit Bud paa en Stump Papir en ell. anden Hieroglyph tilbage som Tegn paa, at De har modtaget dette.

3.7.2.6 Address in letter

<trailer type="addrInLetter" [rendition=" indentation "] >

Full names and titles of the receiver supplementing the salute, typically placed after the signature.

```
<closer>
  <signed>
    <table cols="2" rows="1" rendition="#udspark">
      <row> <cell>Kiøbenh: den 16 Marts 1839.</cell> <cell rendition="#bagind">med
      Agtelse tegner jeg mig</cell> </row>
    </table>
    <l rendition="#baglang">Deres hengivne Onkel. -</l>
    <l rendition="#baglang">M. A. Kierkegaard</l>
    <l rend="decoration">
      <figure type="blank"/>
    </l>
  </signed>
</closer>
<trailer type="addrInLetter">
  <l rendition="#lang">Til</l>
  <l>dHr Doctor P. Chr. Kierkegaard!</l>
  <l>og Søren A. Kierkegaard!</l>
</trailer>
```

Kiøbenh: den 16 Marts 1839.

med Agtelse tegner jeg mig

Deres hengivne Onkel. –
M. A. Kierkegaard

Til
dHr Doctor P. Chr. Kierkegaard!
og Søren A. Kierkegaard!


3.7.2.7 Address on envelope

<trailer type="addrOnEnvelope" >

Address on the outside of the letter, usually on the back side. The address is rendered in a frame, indented from both sides. No explicit indentation can be specified this box.

```
<trailer type="addrOnEnvelope">
  <l rendition="#xlang"><pb xml:id="s2v" n="2v" rend="supplied"/>Herrn</l>
  <l rend="decoration">
    <figure type="blank"/>
  </l>
  <l rendition="#ind"><choice><abbr>Cand: Theol:</abbr><expan>Candidatus
Theologiae</expan></choice> <persName key="Kierkegaard, Peter Christian">P.C.
Kierkegaard</persName></l>
  <l rendition="#xlang"><placeName key="Unter den Linden">unter Linden</placeName> 20
drey Treppen</l>
  <l rendition="#baglang">in</l>
  <table cols="2" rows="1" rendition="#udspark">
    <row> <cell><choice><abbr>frco</abbr><expan>franco</expan></choice> <placeName
key="Hamborg">Hamburg</placeName></cell> <cell><placeName>Berlin</placeName></cell>
    </row>
  </table>
</trailer>
```

Herrn	
Cand: Theol: P.C. Kierkegaard.	
unter Linden 20 drey Treppen	
	in
frco Hamburg	Berlin

 **on TEI:** It may seem that **<address>** would be a better candidate for this use. However, like **<dateline>** above, an address element must not contain tables, which is heavily used for the layout of envelopes. Furthermore it must not be placed after a **<postscript>**.

3.7.2.8 Note

Author's notes in letters are handled similar to notes in the main column of journals and follows the rules for those, i.e. a reference marker is specified for the note, and reference and marker in the text. Digits are used for markers, see 2.5.1.

```
<div type="mainText">
  <p rendition="#ind">De havde altsaa modtaget hiint Brev. [...] Der var en Passus<ref
type="author" target="#b-279.1"><seg type="refMarker">1</seg></ref> deri, som De
maaskee har forstaaet [...]</p>
</div>
<closer>
  <note type="author" place="bottom" xml:id="b-279.1"><seg type="refMarker">1</seg>
```

```

<p><hi rendition="#spa"><choice><abbr>Anm:</abbr><expan>Anmærkning</expan></choice>
</hi> Den Passus begynder saaledes: al Meddelelse i Reduplicationens Form«, en
Passus som i andet Fald vilde have været en latterlig Reminiscent.</p>
</note>
</closer>

```

De havde altsaa modtaget hiint Brev. [...] Der var en Passus¹ deri, som De maaskee har forstaaet [...]

¹ *Anm:* Den Passus begynder saaledes: al Meddelelse i Reduplicationens Form«, en Passus som i andet Fald vilde have været en latterlig Reminiscent.

3.7.3 Work

```

<div type="work" >
  <head type="workHeader" n=" header text " >
  <head type="workTitle" n=" title " />
  <dateline>
    <date when="YYYYmmdd" /> </date>
  </dateline>
  {<div type="dedication">}
</div>

```

Dedications in *SKS* are ordered after the work of which the author has dedicated. For each work a blue heading reads *Dedikation* (plural: *Dedikationer*) i, title, centeret dot, *Udkom den* and date (Dedication(s) in ... Published the ...), se example below.

3.7.4 Dedication

```

<div type="dedication" >
  <head>
    <name key=" canonical person name " />
    <bibl>
      <msIdentifier>
        <institution key=" provenance " />
      </msIdentifier>
    </bibl>
  </head>
  {<div type="mainText">}
</div>

```

A dedication hold a *main text* as for letters, cf. 3.7.2.3. In the case of a letter dedication, there may in addition occur an *address on envelope*, 3.7.2.7.

```

<div type="work">
  <head type="workHeader" n="Dedikationer i Om Begrebet Ironi · udkom den 29. sept.
  1841"/>
  <head type="workTitle" n="Om Begrebet Ironi"/>
  <dateline><date when="18410929"/></dateline>
  <div type="dedication" n="12">
    <head> <name key="Münter, Balthasar"/> <bibl>
      <msIdentifier> <institution key="Privateje"/> </msIdentifier>
    </bibl> </head>
    <div type="mainText">
      <p>Til</p>
      <p rendition="#lang"><choice><abbr>S. T.</abbr><expan>Salvo Titulo</expan>
      </choice> Høiærværdige Hr Hofprædikant <choice><abbr>Dr.</abbr>

```

```

<expan>Doctor</expan></choice> <persName key="Münter, Balthasar">Münter</persName>
</p>
<p rendition="#x5lang"><choice><abbr>R af D.</abbr><expan>Ridder af
Dannebrog</expan></choice> og <choice><abbr>DM.</abbr><expan>Dannebrogs-
Mand</expan></choice></p>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```

+ Dedikationer i Om Begrebet Ironi · udkom den 29. sept. 1841
Ded 12 Münter, Balthasar >

Til
 S. T. Høiærværdige Hr Hofprædikant Dr. Münter
 R af D. og DM.

3.8 Commentaries

<note type="commentary" [subtype="e"] xml:id=" short title - no " n=" page , line " >

The commentaries comprises the explanatory notes as referred to from the text volume, see 2.6.2. The individual note is identified by **xml:id**, the short title of the work plus a number. After the typesetting of the text volume of *SKS-B*, the page and line number of the commentary pointer (2.6.2) can be established and typeset in the accompanying commentary volume in front of the individual note. These values are then transported back into the digital text as values of the attribute **n**, and displayed for reference in *SKS-E*. For the details of the creation of *SKS*, see [KN1]

Explanatory notes that are not typeset in the book version but exclusively in the electronic version, is subtyped **e**, se 3.8.3.2.

3.8.1 Lemma

<label>

An explanatory note is introduced by a *lemma*, an extract of the author's text, possibly abridged by an ellipsis (...) or The *lemma character* (l) delimits the lemma from the following lines:

3.8.2 Line

<p>

After the lemma follows one or more lines.

3.8.3 Arrow pointer

<ptr type="commentary" [subtype="e | b"] xml:id=" short title - no " n=" page , line " >import="refk">

A note may refer to an other note by a **<ptr>**. It is rendered as an arrow followed by page and line number, comma separated, line number in petit, italics: → 145,29, e.g.

```

<note type="commentary" xml:id="jj-6" n="145,29">

```



```
<label><hi rendition="#bol">Brutus <hi rendition="#ita">(<ptr type="commentary" target="#jj-313" n="183,1"/>)</hi> lod Sønnen
henrette</hi></label>
<p>Lucius Junius Brutus, hovedmanden bag fordrivelsen af Roms sidste konge, Tarquinius
Superbus (<ptr type="commentary" target="#jj-313" n="183,1"/>), [...]</p>
</note>
```

Brutus (...) lod Sønnen henrette>

, 145,29 **Brutus (...) lod Sønnen henrette**] Lucius Junius Brutus, hovedmanden bag fordrivelsen af Roms sidste konge, Tarquinius Superbus (→ 183,1), [...]

3.8.3.1 Eksternal pointer

As a rule, arrow pointers is reserved for internal references; exceptions do exist, however, e.g. between notes for the two parts of *Enten – Eller*, between the 10 issues of *Øieblikket* and others. The short title of the target (i.e. the text between the two first /'s of the **target** attribute) is rendered between the arrow and the page and line number, except that this is omitted in *SKS-B* whenever source and target is printed in the same volume so that the page and line number becomes unique.

```
<note type="commentary" xml:id="ee2-150" n="49,21">
  <label> <hi rendition="#bol">Mozart</hi> </label>
  <p>dvs. Mozarts operaer, som analyseres i <hi rendition="#ita">EE1, SKS</hi> 2, 53-
  136. Mozart <ptr type="commentary" target="..EE1/kom.xml#ee1-174" n="55,3"/>. </p>
</note>
```

Mozart >

, 49,21 **Mozart**] dvs. Mozarts operaer, som analyseres i *EE1*, *SKS* 2, 53-136. Mozart → *EE1* 55,3.

3.8.3.2 Pointer to e-notes

At certain occasions supplementary commentaries have been made as compared to those printed. The supplement is handled by *SKS-E* as an extra layer of commentary, so that such e-notes are referred to by subtyping the **<ptr> "e"**; they are rendered by placing an *SKS-E* after the arrow. An e-note may also be referred directly from the author's text in which case the **<ref>** is subtyped the same way, see 2.6.2.

Same subtyping is used in the referred e-**<note>**. Pointers pointing back from an e-note is subtyped **"b"**.

```
<note type="commentary" xml:id="jj-11" n="146m,1">
  <label><hi rendition="#bol">samme Bind ... Biskop Synesius</hi></label>
  <p>jf. <hi rendition="#ita">Herder's Werke. Zur schönen Litteratur und Kunst</hi> bd.
  16, s. 9-11, som bringes i <ptr type="commentary" target="..JJ/ekom.xml#jj-11-e"
  subtype="e"/>. [...]</p>
</note>
```


samme Bind ... Biskop Synesius>

, 146m,1 **samme Bind ... Biskop Synesius**] jf. *Herder's Werke. Zur schönen Litteratur und Kunst* bd. 16, s. 9-11, som bringes i → *SKS-E*. [...]

3.8.4 General eksternal reference

```
<ref
  type=" see below "
  target=" ../ dir / file # id "
  [n=" see below "]
  [rend=" see below "] >
```

Marks a *general eksternal reference* whenever a commentary text refers to some other material in *SKS*. The sort of referred material appears from the **type**.

 **on TEI:** As indicated, **target** addresses a neighbouring *directory* dependent on the type of reference. In most cases such directory furthermore specify a *short title* of some work, the letter case of which may or may not coincide with the canonical one as given by the **<titleStmt>**, cf. 3.10.3.>

3.8.4.1 Published writings

```
<ref
  type="publishedWritings"
  target=" ../ short title /txt.xml#ss SKS page number "
  n=" SKS page number |sv2: page "
  [rend=" title , page "] >
```

A *published writing* is referred to by its short title appearing as a part of the **target** attribute together with its *SKS* page number. The page and possible line number also is given as the **n** attribute, e.g.

```
Mozarts operaer, som analyseres i <ref target=" ../EE1/txt.xml#ss53"
type="publishedWritings" n="53"><hi rendition="#ita">EE1, SKS</hi> 2, 53-136</ref>
```

Mozarts operaer, som analyseres i *EE1, SKS 2, 53-136*

If a published writing was not yet established by *SKS* at the time the commentary is written, *SV2* has been used as a reference. Later, the proper *SKS* reference has then been added and is rendered after the content text in square brackets as indicated by the **rend** attribute, e.g.

```
<p>Tre gange havde SK selv prædike ved disse altergangsgudstjenester om fredagen, den
18. juni 1847, den 27. aug. 1847 og den 1. sept. 1848. Og han udgav dem alle tre som
taler (<ptr type="commentary" target="#nb19-3" n="331,3"/>), dels som nr. II og nr. III
i »Taler ved Altergang om Fredagen. Christelige Taler«, fjerde afdeling af <hi
rendition="#ita">Christelige Taler</hi> (1848, i <ref target=" ../CT/txt.xml#ss277"
type="publishedWritings" n="277"><hi rendition="#ita">SKS</hi> 10, 277-283</ref> og
<ref target=" ../CT/txt.xml#ss285" type="publishedWritings" n="285">285-292</ref>), dels
som nr. I i »Fra Høiheden vil han drage Alle til sig. Christelige Udviklinger«, nr. III
af <hi rendition="#ita">Indøvelse i Christendom</hi> (1850 (<ptr type="commentary"
target="#nb19-44" n="336,28"/>), <ref target=" ../IC/txt.xml#ss155"
type="publishedWritings" n="sv2:12" rend="IC, 155"><hi rendition="#ita">SV2</hi> 12,
173-179</ref>).</p>
```

Tre gange havde SK selv prædike ved disse altergangsgudstjenester om fredagen, den 18. juni 1847, den 27. aug. 1847 og den 1. sept. 1848. Og han udgav dem alle tre som taler (→ 331,3), dels som nr. II og nr. III i »Taler ved Altergang om Fredagen. Christelige Taler«, fjerde afdeling af *Christelige Taler* (1848, i *SKS 10, 277-283* og *285-292*), dels som nr. I i »Fra Høiheden vil han drage Alle til sig. Christelige Udviklinger«, nr. III af *Indøvelse i Christendom* (1850 (→ 336,28), *SV2 12, 173-179 [IC, 155]*).

3.8.4.2 Unpublished writings, journals, notebooks and papers

```
<ref
  type="unpublishedWritings"
  target="../ short title /txt.xml#ss SKS page number "
  n=" SKS page number |pap: vol. sect. entry "
  rend=" title , page " >
```

```
<ref
  type="journalsAndPapers"
  target="../ short title /txt.xml#n entry number "
  n=" entry number |pap: vol. sect. entry "
  rend=" short title : " >
```

Unpublished writing are handles most the same way, e.g.

se den utrykte artikel »Et Øieblik, Hr. Andersen!«, i <ref target="../0iA/txt.xml#ss7" type="unpublishedWritings" n="7"><hi rendition="#ita">SKS</hi> 15, 7</ref>

se den utrykte artikel »Et Øieblik, Hr. Andersen!«, i SKS 15, 7

A *journal* is referred to by its short title appearing as a part of the **target** attribute together with its entry number, which is also given as the **n** attribute, i.e. unless the journal is referred to as such. E.g.

Her fortæller han, at han opsøgte Regine Olsen den 8. sept. 1840, og at han modtog hendes ja to dage efter, den 10. sept., om eftermiddagen, se <ref target="../Not15/txt.xml#n4" type="journalsAndPapers" n="4">Not15:4</ref>, i <hi rendition="#ita">SKS</hi> 19, 433,19 - 434,9.

Her fortæller han, at han opsøgte Regine Olsen den 8. sept. 1840, og at han modtog hendes ja to dage efter, den 10. sept., om eftermiddagen, se Not15:4, i SKS 19, 433,19 - 434,9.

The **rend** attribute is used the same way as for published writings (3.8.4.1) if an unpublished writing or journal was not yet established by SKS at the time, except that *Pap.* is used as a spare, e.g.

sml. følgende optegnelse, fra midten af nov. 1850, i journalen NB21: »Synderinden er næsten kun tilstede som in effigie, og dog er hun Den, om hvem der handles, den Nærværende« (<ref target="../NB21/txt.xml#n123" type="journalsAndPapers" n="pap:X3A566" rend="NB21:123"><hi rendition="#ita">Pap.</hi> X 3 A 566</ref>).

sml. følgende optegnelse, fra midten af nov. 1850, i journalen NB21: »Synderinden er næsten kun tilstede som in effigie, og dog er hun Den, om hvem der handles, den Nærværende« (Pap. X 3 A 566 [NB21:123]).

3.8.4.3 Letters and dedications

```
<ref
  type="lettersAndDedications"
  target="../ short title /txt.xml#n letter number "
  n="ba: B&A letter number "
  rend="Brev SKS letter number " >
```

The **rend** attribute is used the same way as for published writings (3.8.4.1), except that *B&A* is used as a spare. As the letters were the very last category to be established for SKS, this will

always be the case, e.g.

```
Da han forberedte sit <hi rendition="#ita">Album,</hi> bad han også om en prøve af SKs
håndskrift, men fik afslag; jf. <ref target="..b208/txt.xml#n213"
type="lettersAndDedications" n="ba:123" rend="Brev 213"><hi
rendition="#ita">B&A</hi> bd. 1, s. 144 (nr. 123)</ref>.
```

Da han forberedte sit *Album*, bad han også om en prøve af SKs håndskrift, men fik afslag; jf. *B&A* bd. 1, s. 144 (nr. 123) [*Brev 213*].

No references to dedications exist.

3.8.4.4 Commentary

```
<ref
type="commentary"
target=".. / short title /kom.txt# short title - id "
n=" page number , line number " >
```

The *fragment identifier* after # in **target** is specified as for the referred explanatory note, cf. 3.8, e.g.

```
(se <ref target="..NB12/kom.xml#nb12-981" type="commentary" n="244m,4">kommentar til
<hi rendition="#ita">SKS</hi> 22, 244<hi rendition="#ita">m,</hi>4</ref>)
```

(se kommentar til *SKS* 22, 244*m,4*)

The difference between the **<ptr type="commentary">** above and this one is that the former is rendered with an arrow and is reserved for cross references between closely related works, see 3.8.3.1.

3.8.4.5 Text Critical Account

```
<ref
type="textCriticalAccount"
target=".. / short title /txr.xml#ss page number "
n=" page number " >
```

Example from »Ypperstepræsten« – »Tolderen« – »Synderinden« (YTS):

```
<hi rendition="#ita">Sygdommen til Døden</hi> udkom den 30. juli 1849, se <ref
target="..SD/txr.xml#ss121" type="textCriticalAccount" n="121">tekstredegørelsen, s.
121</ref>, mens <hi rendition="#ita">YTS,</hi> der var blevet afleveret til
<placeName>Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri</placeName> den 29. okt., udkom den 14. nov. 1849,
se <ref target="..YTS/txr.xml#ss253" type="textCriticalAccount"
n="253">tekstredegørelsen, s. 253</ref>.
```

Sygdommen til Døden udkom den 30. juli 1849, se *tekstredegørelsen*, s. 121, mens *YTS*, der var blevet afleveret til Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri den 29. okt., udkom den 14. nov. 1849, se *tekstredegørelsen*, s. 253.

3.8.4.6 Introduction

```
<ref
type="introduction"
```

```
target="../../ short title /int_ id .xml#ss page number "
n=" page number " >
```

For selected works, one or two introductions to the commentary or text critical account exist. The file id is **1** or **2** respectively. E.g.

```
De øvrige professorer ved universitetet var ligeledes mødt op, jf. <ref
target="../../Not11/int_1.xml#ss421" type="introduction" n="421">indledningen til
kommentarerne til notesbog 11</ref> i <hi rendition="#ita">SKS</hi> K19, 421-423
```

```
De øvrige professorer ved universitetet var ligeledes mødt op, jf. indledningen til
kommentarerne til notesbog 11 i SKS K19, 421-423
```

3.8.4.7 Illustration

```
<ref
type="figure"
target="../../ short title / file #ill_[k] id " >
```

The *fragment identifier* (the **target** part after #) is given as the **xml:id** of the **<figure>** element of sect. 3.4

```
sigter til <persName key="Klæstrup, Peter">P. Klæstrup</persName>s karrikaturtegninger
af SKs tynde ben i et par alt for store støvler i <hi rendition="#ita">Corsaren</hi>,
nr. 278, den 16. jan. 1846 (se <ref target="../../NB/txt.xml#ill_k6"
type="figure">illustration 6</ref>, i <hi rendition="#ita">SKS</hi> K20, 42).
```

```
sigter til P. Klæstrups karrikaturtegninger af SKs tynde ben i et par alt for store støvler i
Corsaren, nr. 278, den 16. jan. 1846 (se illustration 6, i SKS K20, 42).
```

This reference is used for all illustration in commentaries, external as well as internal. The difference between the illustration pointer of 2.5.4 and this one is that the former is used for facsimiles from the author's texts and is rendered with a link *fax*.

3.8.4.8 Map

```
<ref
type="map"
target="../../kort/ map id _ coordinates .htm"
n=" map id " >
```

Maps are referred by the commentary text by its number. As the maps, however, not always hold the same number in different commentary volumes, they are here identified with names as follows:

<ref type="map" n="ber"/>	Berlin
<ref type="map" n="kbh"/>	København
<ref type="map" n="kbhf"/>	København med forstæder
<ref type="map" n="kbhfsv"/>	København med forstæder, syd-vest
<ref type="map" n="kbho"/>	Københavns omegn
<ref type="map" n="mols"/>	Mols
<ref type="map" n="ns"/>	Nordsjælland
<ref type="map" n="nos"/>	Nordsjælland, øst
<ref type="map" n="ring"/>	Ringkøbing og omegn
<ref type="map" n="vib"/>	Viborg og omegn

Coordinates are given, typically as a letter and a digit. If the text indicates an interval the lowest is specified. In the *SKS-E* rendering, the content is replaced by an arrow and a globe icon, e.g.

```
<placeName>Ladegaarden</placeName>, en institution i <placeName>København</placeName>
på <placeName>Ladegaardsvej</placeName> (nuv. Åboulevard) umiddelbart efter dæmningen
mellem <placeName key="Sankt Jørgens Sø">St. Jørgens Sø</placeName> og
<placeName>Peblinge Sø</placeName> (<ref target=" ../kort/kbhfsv_B2.htm" type="map"
n="kbhfsv"><hi rendition="#ita">se kort 5, B2-3</hi></ref>)
```

Ladegaarden, en institution i København på Ladegaardsvej (nuv. Åboulevard) umiddelbart efter dæmningen mellem St. Jørgens Sø og Peblinge Sø (→ )

USE TEI **con TEI:** A note on the special use of html files in the **target** is due: The maps as such are stored in *DjVu* format, embedded in an html file, calling a plugin. The html **<embed>** element also holds information of the detailed placement of the coordinates in question. See [wsh] for details.>

3.8.4.9 Preparatory manuscript

```
<ref
type="preparatoryManuscript"
n="pap: entry "
rend=" short title " >
```

The **n** attribute is used the same way as for journals (3.8.4.1) referring to the *Pap.* edition. As no preparatory manuscripts have actually been established so far, no **target** is specified. The **rend** attribute specifies the short title of the corresponding final work. The marking has no effect for the present *SKS*. E.g.

```
sml. det opr. manuskript til de to særskilte sider, formentlig skrevet i 1849, i
slutningen af »Regnskabet«, hvor SK skriver: »[...]« (<ref type="preparatoryManuscript"
n="pap:X5B148" rend="FV,"><hi rendition="#ita">Pap.</hi> X 5 B 148</ref>, s. 349
```

sml. det opr. manuskript til de to særskilte sider, formentlig skrevet i 1849, i slutningen af »Regnskabet«, hvor SK skriver: »[...]« (*Pap.* X 5 B 148, s. 349)

3.9 Categories of text

The texts of the author's text are subdivided into four different *categories* (or genres), viz. *published writings*, *unpublished writings*, *journals and papers* and *letters and dedications*, each with a different text structure. Furthermore, each of the author's text are accompanied by a *critical account of the text* (sect. 4), a *commentary* and possibly an *introduction* to either of these.

USE TEI **con TEI:** KN1 would at the place similar to this have a reference from the author's text file to the accompanying commentary file and vice versa. This seems a nice way, but unfortunately TEI have no obvious field for such information. In stead, this information has been written directly into the **target** attribute of the relevant reference or pointer, e.g. **<ref type="commentary" target="kom.xml#aa-1">**, see 2.6.2 [Tjek denne påstand, [TEI] 3.11.2.7 Related Items (*red.note*)] >

3.9.1 Published writings

```
<text type="print" subtype="publishedWritings">
  <body>
    {<div type="chapter">}
    {<note type="author">}
  </body>
</text>
```

A *published writing* is a work printed and published within the lifetime of the author. It consists of a number of *chapters* followed by a number of *notes*, i.e. the author's footnotes, stored as end notes (sect. 3.5).

3.9.2 Unpublished writings

```
<text type="ms|print" subtype="unpublishedWritings">
  <body>
    {<div type="chapter">}
    {<note type="author">}
  </body>
</text>
```

An *unpublished writing* is a work that was not printed and published within the lifetime of the author. Such texts are a rule typed "**ms**", except in case the work has been printed posthumous and the manuscript disappeared. In this case the print serves a copy-text. It consists of a number of *chapters* followed by a number of *notes*, i.e. the author's footnotes, stored as end notes.

3.9.3 Journals and papers

```
<text type="ms" subtype="journalsAndPapers">
  <body>
    {<div type="entry">}
  </body>
</text>
```

A *journal* (diary, notebook) is a handwritten writing contained in a booklet. A *paper* is a sheet, scrap or slips of Paper. It consists of a number of *entries*, subdivided into a main and possibly a marginal column (sect. 3.6).

3.9.4 Letters and dedications

```
<text type="ms" subtype="lettersAndDedications">
  <body>
    {<div type="correspondance | work">}
  </body>
</text>
```

This category comprise *letters* either to or from the author. Letters are further organised in *correspondances* (sect 3.7.1), and filed in relevant groups. *Dedications* are organised with respect to the works in which they have been written (sect. 3.7.3).

3.9.5 Preparatory manuscripts

Obsolete.

Readers with special interest in parallel text layers are referred to [KN1].

3.9.6 Commentaries

```
<text type="commentary" subtype=" category ">
  <body>
    <div>
      {<note type="commentary">}
    </div>
  </body>
</text>
```

A *commentary* consists of a number of explanatory notes, authored by the editors of *SKS*. A commentary is typed **commentary** and subtyped as the author text it accompanies. Each such note is referred to from a *lemma* within the author's text (sect. 3.8).

3.9.7 Text critical accounts

Cf. sect. 4.

3.10 Colophon, the TEI header

```
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>
      <title>
      <author>
      <respStmt>
    </titleStmt>
    <publicationStmt>
    </publicationStmt>
    <seriesStmt>
    </seriesStmt>
    <sourceDesc>
    </sourceDesc>
  </fileDesc>
  <encodingDesc>
  <revisionDesc>
</teiHeader>
```

A colophon describes the provenance of the text and other metadata. It appears within the *TEI header* with the following fields:

3.10.1 Author

```
<author>
```

Author of the texts are **Søren Kierkegaard**. Pseudonyms are not considered in this context. For commentaries (3.8) and critical accounts (4) this field marks the author(s) of these.

3.10.2 Title

```
<title level="s|j">
```


The **<title>** with no further attributes marks the author's text in question, no matter whether this document holds a commentary, critical account or the text itself. **level="j"** (j=journal) marks a newspaper title, number and date if appropriate. **level="s"** (s=series) marks the title of **Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter**


```
<title level="s">Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter</title>
<title>Ogsaa et Forsvar for Qvindens høie Anlæg</title>
<title level="j">Kjøbenhavns flyvende Post, nr. 34 17. december 1834</title>
<title type="short">FQA</title>
```

The **level="s"** title has been placed in top of the document for the sake of conspicuousness. The context of the collected series is further described in the *series statement*:

```
<seriesStmt>
  <title xml:id="SKS">
  <biblScope unit="volume">
  <biblScope unit="file">
</seriesStmt>
```

E.g.


```
<seriesStmt>
  <title xml:id="SKS">Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter</title>
  <biblScope unit="volume">14</biblScope>
  <biblScope unit="file">http://sks.dk/fqa/txt.xml</biblScope>
</seriesStmt>
```

 **on TEI:** Note that the series title is attributed an id, meaning that all references **#SKS** refers to this item, in the same way as text witnesses refers to a compiled list in the *source description* (3.10.7). In this respect, however, *SKS* means the idea of the collected project to which *SKS-E* belongs, whereas the following volume number refers more specifically to the *SKS-B* version, which may or may not be an exact copy of the document described by the header. Also see the discussion of the use of the **wit** attribute in 2.5.2 The next following file name currently refers to the web address of the KN1 version, which is hence repeated in the *revision description* (3.10.11). It should be changed in this **<seriesStmt>** in case the document is made accessible on the web with a different address. In addition to reference, the file address also documents the intended relative location of the document within the file system, which is an important part of the external references as assumed in 2.6 and 3.8.4>

3.10.3 Short title

<title type="short" >

Marks the short title of the text. The short title is an extremely useful property, e.g. constructing identifiers for notes, commentaries etc. or naming files. See example of 3.10.2.

 **on TEI:** The short title is specified in 'camelCase' letters, e.g. **OiA**, short for »Et Øieblik, Hr. Andersen!« or **Not1** for *Notesbog I*. Care should be taken if these are used as names in a file system that distinguish names on case. Apart from that, short titles are unique within *SKS* disregarding the letter case. Letters outside A-Z are not used for short titles.>

3.10.4 Introduction to commentaries

Obsolete.

3.10.5 Editors and publishers

```

<editor>
  {<name>}
</editor>

<respStmt>
  <resp> udgivet af </resp>
  {<name>}
<respStmt>
</respStmt>
  <resp> redigeret af </resp>
  {<name>}
</respStmt>

```

<editor> marks names of the members of the editorial board of *SKS* at the time of the first publication of the text. The *responsibility statement* phrased **udgivet af** (dan. "published by") is used in cases where the publishers are not identical with the editors collectively. The responsibility statement phrased **redigeret af** (dan. "edited by") is used solely in commentaries (and critical accounts, 4) designating persons dedicated to the task of close reading the specific piece in particular.

3.10.6 Text establishers

```

<respStmt>
  <resp> etableret af </resp>
  {<name>}
</respStmt>

```

Names of the encoding philologists that have the responsibility for the establishment of the author's text. This field together with the following.

3.10.7 Text sources

```

<sourceDesc>
  <listWit>
    {<witness xml:id=" sigel ">}
  </listWit>
</sourceDesc>

```

The sources of the author's text (first print, manuscript or other). As attribute **xml:id** is used the same attribute **wit** which is used as a siglum for text critics that root in the that source. The list may be subdivided into imbedded lists whose kind is described with a header, or more sources may be grouped under the same siglum, e.g.

```


<sourceDesc>
  <listWit>
    <listWit>
      <head>Manuskripter</head>
      <witness xml:id="Ms.">KA, D pk. 1 læg 1-4; D pk. 3 læg 4; NKS 3174, 4 <hi
rendition="#sup">o</hi> ; NBD 2. rk; Nordiska museets arkiv (NMA) Nm.19740 og
Nm.68591</witness>
      <witness xml:id="M-afskrift">Fr. Meidells afskrift</witness>
    </listWit>
    <listWit>
      <head>Udgaver</head>

```

```

<listWit xml:id="EP">
  <witness xml:id="EPI-II">Af Søren Kierkegaards Efterladte Papirer. 1833-
  1843</witness>
  <witness xml:id="EPVI">Af Søren Kierkegaards Efterladte Papirer. 1849</witness>
</listWit>
<witness xml:id="Tilskueren1900"> <title>Tilskueren,</title> årg. 17, udg. af M.
Galschiøt, Kbh. 1900</witness>
</listWit>
</listWit>
</sourceDesc>

```

 **con TEI:** As a TEI header has to include a source description in order to be valid, editorial text (i.e. commentaries or critical accounts) are marked:>

```
<sourceDesc> <bibl copyOf="#SKS"/> </sourceDesc>
```

3.10.8 Encoding

```

<encodingDesc>
  <tagsDecl>
    {<rendition xml:id=" name " selector=" TEI element " scheme="css
|free">}
  </listWit>
</sourceDesc>

```

The *encoding description* holds the detailed description of *highlighting elements* and legend texts for the *text critical apparatus*. The **<rendition>** elements are described under the relevant TEI element type, e.g. 2.3 and 2.5. An attached xml comment may emphasize that this is the rendition of the copy-text, which is not necessarily followed by SKS. The scheme is either **css** (which is the default) or **free** in case a css description does not apply. E.g.

```

<encodingDesc>
  <tagsDecl>
    <rendition xml:id="sup" selector="hi" scheme="css">vertical-align: super; font-size:
    80%;</rendition>
    <rendition xml:id="und" selector="hi" scheme="css">text-decoration:
    underline</rendition>
    <!--underlined, in SKS rendered italic-->
    <rendition xml:id="lat" selector="hi" scheme="free">Latin hand, in SKS rendered
    sans-serif</rendition>
    <rendition xml:id="fs" selector="rdg" scope="before">content:"først skrevet "
    </rendition>
  </tagsDecl>
</encodingDesc>

```

3.10.9 Copyright

```

<publicationStmt>
  <authority>Søren Kierkegaard Forskningscenteret year of publishing
</authority>
  <availability> <p>copyright </p> </availability>
</publicationStmt>

```

3.10.10 File name

```
<biblScope unit="file">
```

Name of the file holding the document, see 3.10.2.

3.10.11 File date

`<change when=" YYYYmmdd ">`

Date for last revision of the file, see 3.10.13. On the format of dates, see 2.4.1

3.10.12 Digital editors

```
<respStmt>
  <resp>elektronisk redigeret af</resp>
  {<name>}
</respStmt>
```

Names of those responsible for the digital encoding.

3.10.13 Version

```
<revisionDesc>
  <change when= YYYYmmdd >version description</change>
</revisionDesc>
```

Any *version description* should contain a *version number*

`<idno type="file">`

Version numbers designates the digital version, e.g. *1.1*, *1.2* etc., the first digit *1* emphasising that this is versions of the same basic edition. The oldest *change record* (placed in the bottom of the *revision description*) describes the last KN1 version of the work in question published on the web site *sks.dk*. The next record describes the TEI tranformation. The TEI version is given the version number 1.9, corresponding to the last published KN1 version, 1.8. No **when** attribute is given as it is not available to the xsl transforming proces. In stead the name and revision date of the transformation program is given.

```
<revisionDesc>
  <change>Transformed to TEI by style sheet <bibl type="file">kn12tei.xsl</bibl> version
  <idno type="version">1.9</idno> as of <date>2016-12-16</date> by <name>Karsten
  Kynde</name>, <orgName>Det Kongelige Bibliotek</orgName>,
  <placeName>København</placeName></change>
  <change when="20100203">Kierkegaard Normalformat vers. 1, <bibl><idno
  type="version">1.4</idno>,
    <biblScope unit="file">http://sks.dk/nb36/txt.xml</biblScope>
  </bibl></change>
</revisionDesc>
```

This is an example of a complete file description:

```
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>
      <title level="s">Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter</title>
      <title>Journalen NB36</title>
      <title type="short">NB36</title>
      <author><name>Søren Kierkegaard</name> </author>
    <respStmt>
      <resp>udgivet af</resp>
```

```

    <name>Niels Jørgen Cappelørn</name> <name>Joakim Garff</name> <name>Anne Mette
    Hansen</name> <name>Johnny Kondrup</name> </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>etableret af</resp>
    <name>Niels W. Bruun</name> <name>Klaus Nielsen</name> <name>Stine Holst
    Petersen</name> </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>elektronisk redigeret af</resp>
    <name>Karsten Kynde</name> <name>Kim Ravn</name> </respStmt>
</titleStmt>
<publicationStmt>
  <authority>Søren Kierkegaard Forskningscenteret 2009</authority>
  <availability status="restricted">
    <p>copyright</p>
  </availability>
</publicationStmt>
<seriesStmt>
  <title xml:id="SKS">Søren Kierkegaards Skrifter</title>
  <biblScope unit="volume">26</biblScope>
  <biblScope unit="file">http://sks.dk/nb36/txt.xml</biblScope>
</seriesStmt>
<sourceDesc>
  <listWit>
    <witness xml:id="Ms.">KA, A pk. 40</witness>
  </listWit>
  <listWit>
    <witness xml:id="EP"><title>Af Søren Kierkegaards Efterladte Papirer. 1854-
    55</title></witness>
  </listWit>
  <witness xml:id="Pap."><title>Søren Kierkegaards Papirer,</title> 2. forøgede
  udgave, 1968-78, bd. XI 2</witness>
</listWit>
</sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
<encodingDesc>[...]</encodingDesc>
<revisionDesc>[...]</revisionDesc>
</teiHeader>

```

3.11 The TEI document

```

<TEI version="5" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
  <text>
    <body>
      <div>
      </body>
    </text>
  </TEI>

```

The xml *name space* of a TEI document is "<http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0>", see [\[XML\]](#) for details.

3.11.1 XML prolog

Before the **<TEI>** tag an xml *prolog* is inserted identifying the xml file as such, its xml version and character encoding, see [\[XML\]](#); 2.8.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

The outline of an entire document follows from this example (a journal):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<TEI version="5" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>[...]</teiHeader>
  <text type="ms" subtype="journalsAndPapers">
    <body>
      <div type="entry" n="1" xml:id="n1" rend="recto"> . . . </div>
      <div type="entry" n="11" xml:id="n11">
        <dateline><date when="18540000"/></dateline>
        <p rend="decoration">
          <figure type="hash"/>
        </p>
        <div type="mainColumn">[...]</div>
        <div type="marginalColumn">
          <note type="author" place="margin" anchored="false" xml:id="nb36-11.a">[...]</note>
        </div>
      </div>
    </body>
  </text>
</TEI>
```

4 Critical accounts of the text

'Critical accounts of the texts' (Dan. *tekstredegørelse*, abbrev. *txr*) are treated separately from KN1. This is mostly due to historical reasons: the format of these were never a part of the KN1 document type description, but merely described in a very short, internal note, [\[txr\]](#).

TEI is a text format intended for primary texts; these texts are in contrast written by the editors, which does make the formatting less complicated, as we may expect them to follow a more stringent discipline. The same counts, of course, for the commentaries, [3.8](#). So the colophon expressed in the **<teiHeader>**, should not be ascribed to the person usually mentioned throughout this paper as 'the author', but rather the individual editor, [3.10.1](#), and the mandatory TEI element **<sourceDesc>** have no evident value other than *SKS* in general, [3.10.7](#).

Otherwise, the description of this paper applies for the TEI of critical accounts with respect to the running text, [2.1](#), typographical signals, [2.3.1-2.3.9](#), referring terms, [2.4](#) and illustrations, [3.4](#). General external reference as described in [3.8.4](#) is used extensively, see example after [4.5](#).

4.1 The text

```
<text type="TextCriticalAccount" subtype="category">
  <body>
    <div>
      <head type="topText" n="Tekstredegørelse">
        <head>Tekstredegørelse</head>
        <list type="TOC">
          {<div type="level1">}
        </div>
      </body>
    </text>
```

A *text critical account* consists of a number of chapters, authored by the editors of *SKS*. The text is typed **"TextCriticalAccount"** and subtyped as the author text it accompanies, cf. [3.9](#). Top text apply as for [3.5](#). A chapter may contains subchapters of type **"level2"**, that may contain subchapters of type **"level3"**, see example after [4.5](#).

4.2 Table of content and other lists

Most accounts will start with a table of content, e.g.

```
<list type="TOC">
  <item>1. Bibliografiske data <ptr type="chapter" target="#k1" n="553"/> </item>
  <item>2. Manuskripter <ptr type="chapter" target="#k2" n="534"/> </item>
  <item>3. Tilblivelseshistorie <ptr type="chapter" target="#k3" n="540"/> </item>
  <item>4. Udgivelsesmåde <ptr type="chapter" target="#k4" n="562"/> </item>
</list>
```

The **n** attribute is a page number, rendered by *SKS-B*. The **target** is a chapter address, rendered by *SKS-E* as a link.

The following example shows a list of accessible copies of the text:

```
<list>
  <label>A</label>
  <item>Søren Kierkegaard Forskningscenterets arbejdseksemplar, tilhørende G.E.C. Gads
  Forlag (tidligere hos dr.phil. h.c. Gustaf Bernström, Göteborg; tidligere hos greve
  [...]) </item>
  <label>B</label>
  <item>Det kongelige Biblioteks eksemplar, katalogsignatur 14,-82-8<hi
  rendition="#sup">o</hi>. Ex. 1, DA BOX, revisionsnr. 01491. </item>
</list>
```


- A. Søren Kierkegaard Forskningscenterets arbejdseksemplar, tilhørende G.E.C. Gads Forlag (tidligere hos dr.phil. h.c. Gustaf Bernström, Göteborg; tidligere hos greve [...])
- B. Det kongelige Biblioteks eksemplar, katalogsignatur 14,-82-8^o. Ex. 1, DA BOX, revisionsnr. 01491.

4.3 Manuscript description

```
<msDesc>
  <msIdentifier> <collection> short title </idno> </msIdentifier>
  {<msPart xml:id="physDesc. id " next="#additional. id " >
    <msIdentifier> <idno> id </idno> </msIdentifier>
    <physDesc>
      {<p>}
    </physDesc>
    {<msPart>}
  </msPart>
  <msPart xml:id="additional. id " prev="#physDesc. id " >
    <msIdentifier> <idno> id </idno> </msIdentifier>
    <additional>
      <adminInfo> <note> <p> </note>
    </additional>
  </msPart>}
</msDesc>
```

The *SKS manuscript description* is a schema whose interpretation heavily rests on proper indentations. Expressed in TEI, it consists of a number of *ms. parts*, which may in turn consist of a number of *parts*, and so on in a hierarchic manner.

A *ms. part* in *SKS* is for some reason divided into two, presented separately, viz. a *psysical description* of the ms. and *additional* administrative information about the present custody and availability of the ms. These two parts are coded in separate **<msPart>** elements, linked together with **next** and **prev** attributes. The first of these parts may list sub parts immediately after the physical description, which is in this way separated from its additional administration information that appears later.

 **on TEI:** A neater encoding would be to place the **<additional>** element *before* the subparts, avoiding to have two **<msParts>** for the same item. That encoding practice was not preferred neither by the *SKS* editors nor in *KN1*, as the info given there somehow sums up the similar info given for the subparts.>

Each *ms. part* is identified by an *id number* with a period followed by an sub number and so on, indicating the level of sub parts. The *ms. description* as a whole must be identified as a collection, here the short title of the work is used.

```
<msDesc>
  <msIdentifier> <collection>F</collection> </msIdentifier>
  <msPart xml:id="physDesc.1" next="#additional.1">
    <msIdentifier> <idno>1</idno> </msIdentifier>
    <physDesc>
      <p>Kladde til <hi rendition="#ita">Fs</hi> »Forord« og »II«. </p>
    </physDesc>
    <msPart xml:id="physDesc.1.1" next="#additional.1.1">
      <msIdentifier> <idno>1.1</idno> </msIdentifier>
      <physDesc>
        <p>1 sammenhæftning a 8 folioark, i alt 16 blade i 4<hi rendition="#sup">o</hi>. Overskrift på bl. [1r]: »<hi rendition="#ant">Forord.</hi>« </p>
        <p>Ingen paginering. </p>
        <p>[...]</p>
      </physDesc>
    </msPart>
    <msPart xml:id="additional.1.1" prev="#physDesc.1.1">
      <msIdentifier> <idno>1.1</idno> </msIdentifier>
      <additional> <adminInfo>
        <note>
          <p>(<hi rendition="#ita">Pap.</hi> V B 73-75 + 77-78)</p>
        </note>
      </adminInfo> </additional>
    </msPart>
    <msPart xml:id="physDesc.1.2" next="#additional.1.2">
      <msIdentifier> <idno>1.2</idno> </msIdentifier>
      <physDesc>
        <p>5 løse blade i 4<hi rendition="#sup">o</hi>. Overskrift tilføjet med rødkridt på bl. [1r]: »<hi rendition="#ant">II</hi>«. </p>
        <p>[...]</p>
      </physDesc>
    </msPart>
    <msPart xml:id="additional.1.2" prev="#physDesc.1.2">
      <msIdentifier> <idno>1.2</idno> </msIdentifier>
      <additional> <adminInfo>
        <note>
          <p>(<hi rendition="#ita">Pap.</hi> V B 80-84) </p>
        </note>
      </adminInfo> </additional>
    </msPart>
  </msPart>
  <msPart xml:id="additional.1" prev="#physDesc.1">
    <msIdentifier> <idno>1</idno> </msIdentifier>
    <additional> <adminInfo>
      <note>
        <p>(<hi rendition="#ita">L-fort.</hi> 389; KA, B pk. 12 læg 2; <hi rendition="#ita">Pap.</hi> V B 73-75 + 77-78 + 80-84) </p>
      </note>
    </adminInfo>
  </msPart>
```



```

</note>
</adminInfo> </additional>
</msPart>
<msPart>
  <msIdentifier> <idno>2</idno> </msIdentifier>
  <physDesc>
    <p>Kladde til <hi rendition="#ita">Fs</hi> »Forord« samt udkast og kladde til »IV«
    »V« og »VI«. Alle mss. stammer fra renskriften, hvor teksten blev skrevet uden
    forlæg, bortset fra ms. 2.1, der har ms. 1.1 som forlæg. SK har efter
    renskrivningen forkastet teksterne og henlagt dem som kladde. </p>
    <p>[...]</p>
  </physDesc>
</msPart>
</msDesc>

```

1. Kladde til *Fs* »Forord« og »II«.
 - 1.1. 1 sammenhæftning a 8 folioark, i alt 16 blade i 4°. Overskrift på bl. [1r]:
»Forord.«
Ingen paginering.
[...]
(*Pap.* V B 73-75 + 77-78)
 - 1.2. 5 løse blade i 4°. Overskrift tilføjet med rødkridt på bl. [1r]: »II«.
[...]
(*Pap.* V B 80-84)

(*L-fort.* 389; KA, B pk. 12 læg 2; *Pap.* V B 73-75 + 77-78 + 80-84)
2. Kladde til *Fs* »Forord« samt udkast og kladde til »IV« »V« og »VI«. Alle mss. stammer fra renskriften, hvor teksten blev skrevet uden forlæg, bortset fra ms. 2.1, der har ms. 1.1 som forlæg. SK har efter renskrivningen forkastet teksterne og henlagt dem som kladde.
[...]

4.4 Quotations

<quote>

Quotations are rendered as block quotations, in a smaller size and indented from left, see example after 4.5.

4.5 Notes

<note>

Notes are handled directly in the text, i.e. no reference is needed in contrast to author's notes, 3.3.

Example of external references, chapter, heading, quotation and note:

```

<div type="level1" xml:id="k3">
  <head>3. Tilblivelseshistorie</head>
  <p>Om SKs særlige interesse for forordet som genre vidner en journaloptegnelse fra 17.
  maj 1839: </p>
  <quote>
    <p><hi rendition="#ita">[...]</hi> kun een Tanke udfylder min Sjæl, en Længsel, en
    Tørst efter ret at forvilde mig i Forordets lyriske Underskov, ret at baldre mig deri;
    thi ligesom det maa gaae Digteren, at han snart føler sig lyrisk bevæget, snart episk
    tiltalt, saaledes føler jeg som Prosaist i det Øieblik en ubeskrivelig Glæde ved at

```

opgive al objektiv Tænkning, og ret at udtømme mig i Ønsker og Forhaabninger, i en hemmelig Hvidsken med Læseren, en Horatzisk <hi rendition="#ant">sussuratio</hi> i Af[ten]stunden; thi Forordet bør altid opfattes i Aftenbelysning, som ogsaa unægtelig er den skønneste; og det er derfor ikke underligt, at vi læse, at vor Herre spadserede i Aftenkjølingen <hi rendition="#ant">(Genesis)</hi> en Af[ten]stund, naar Tankens Travlhed lyder fjernt høitideligt som Høstkarlens Lee. –

<note>

<p> Journalen EE, s. 18f.; KA, A pk. 2 læg 4; trykt som <ref target=" ../EE/txt.xml#n73" type="journalsAndPapers" n="pap:IIA432" rend="EE:73"><hi rendition="#ita">Pap.</hi> II A 432</ref>. Det latinske sussuratio betyder hvisen. </p>

</note>

</p>

</quote>

<p><pb xml:id="ss541" n="541" edRef="#SKS"/>Optegnelsen er ikke et forarbejde til <hi rendition="#ita">F,</hi> men den rummer skriftets æstetiske kim, som SK fem år senere udfolder, nu i polemisk øjemed. Den tekst af <persName key="Horats">Horats</persName>, der alluderes til, genfindes i forordet til <hi rendition="#ita">F,</hi> hvor SK foretager en bestemmelse af forordet som genre (jf. <ref target=" ../F/txt.xml#ss469" type="publishedWritings" n="469"><hi rendition="#ita">SKS</hi> 4, 469</ref>f.).</p>

</div>

K F · Tekstredigørelse til Forord - Google Chrome

sks.dk/F/txr.xml

F Tekst Kommentar

3. Tilblivelseshistorie

Om SKs særlige interesse for forordet som genre vidner en journaloptegnelse fra 17. maj 1839:

(...) kun een Tanke udfylder min Sjæl, en Længsel, en Tørst efter ret at forville mig i Forordets lyriske Underskov, ret at baldre mig deri; thi ligesom det maa gaae Digteren, at han snart føler sig lyrisk bevæget, snart episk tiltalt, saaledes føler jeg som Prosaist i det Øieblik en ubeskrivelig Glæde ved at opgive al objektiv Tænkning, og ret at udtømme mig i Ønsker og Forhaabninger, i en hemmelig Hvidsken med Læseren, en Horatzisk sussuratio i Af[ten]stunden; thi Forordet bør altid opfattes i Aftenbelysning, som ogsaa unægtelig er den skønneste; og det er derfor ikke underligt, at vi læse, at vor Herre spadserede i Aftenkjølingen (Genesis), en Af[ten]stund, naar Tankens Travlhed lyder fjernt høitideligt som Høstkarlens Lee. – ¹

¹) Journalen EE, s. 18f.; KA, A pk. 2 læg 4; trykt som Pap. II A 432 [EE:73]. Det latinske sussuratio betyder hvisen.

Optegnelsen er ikke et forarbejde til F, men den rummer skriftets æstetiske kim, som SK fem år senere udfolder, nu i polemisk øjemed. Den tekst af Horats, der alluderes til, genfindes i forordet til F, hvor SK foretager en bestemmelse af forordet som genre (jf. SKS 4, 469f.).

4.6 Introductions

In certain cases there have been a need for a collecting introduction to a series of commentaries or other editorial stuff. In these cases the format of the critical account has been reused, e.g.

```
<text type="TextCriticalAccount" subtype="lettersAndDedications">
  <body>
    <div>
      <head type="topText" n="Introduktion"/>
      <head>Introduktion til <hi rendition="#ita">Breve</hi></head>
      <div type="level1">
        <head>I. Tidligere udgivelse af brevmaterialet</head>
        <p>[...]</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</text>
```

Appendiks A

References

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Appendiks B

KN1 dtd

Obsolete

Appendiks C

Summary in English

Obsolete

Appendiks D

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