

The Confederation Debates



XML Encoding Tutorial

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Introduction:

This brief tutorial will introduce you to simple XML mark-up tasks using Oxygen XML editor. Coding conventions will follow the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). For a brief tutorial on XML please see the W3schools online course [here](#). Read through “XML Home” to “XML Attributes.” FAQ for TEI can be found [here](#).

By the end of this tutorial you will:

- Learn how to use Dropbox, download your files, and store your changes.
- Learn how to use Oxygen.
- Learn simple XML mark-up using TEI conventions.

Setup

Before you can begin reviewing documents, you will need to perform the following steps on the computer that you will use for your encoding work.

A) Dropbox Setup

If you do not already have a Dropbox account, please first:

1. go to <https://db.tt/cjirMDVp>.
2. Create a Dropbox account.

Regardless of whether you needed to do steps 1 and 2, please:

3. Send the email address associated with your account to dheidt@uwaterloo.ca, so that he can add you to the Dropbox folders (One folder will be “To Do” the other folder “Complete”).

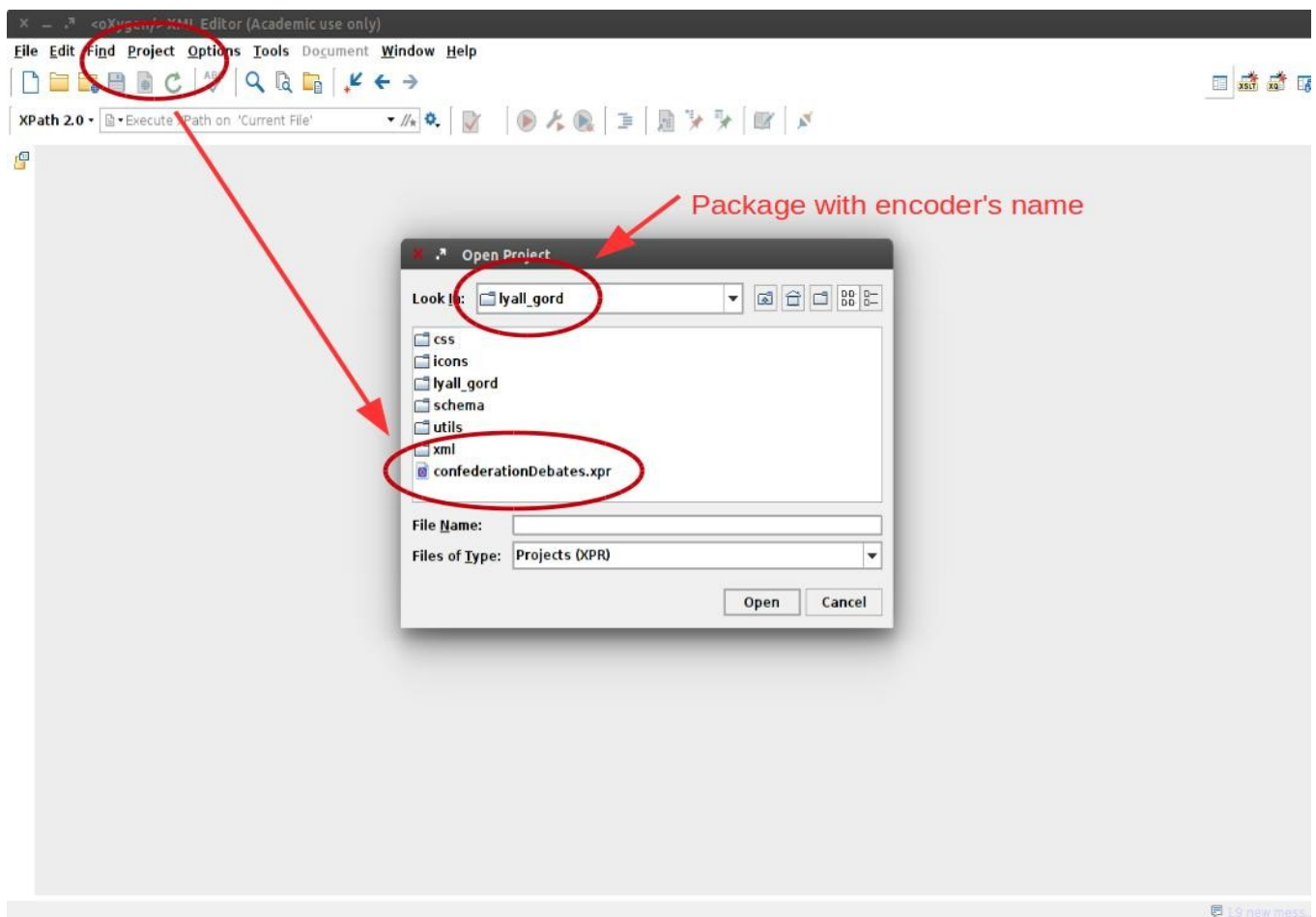
B) Oxygen Setup

1. Dan will provide you with a licensed copy the “editor” edition of Oxygen, which can be downloaded from [here](#).
2. Once Oxygen is installed on your computer contact [Dan](#) for a license key. If Dan has not yet provided you with a key, please sign up for a trial, use the key that Oxygen emails you to get started on your work, and email Dan notifying him that he needs to send you a product key.
*Some third-party programs are not recognized and denied download access by Mac OSX. If Oxygen cannot download refer to these [instructions](#) on how to install third-party software.
3. Please note that nearly all screenshots in this tutorial were taken using a Linux operating system. Oxygen also runs on Windows and Mac computers and uses the same interface, but colours and icons may differ slightly.

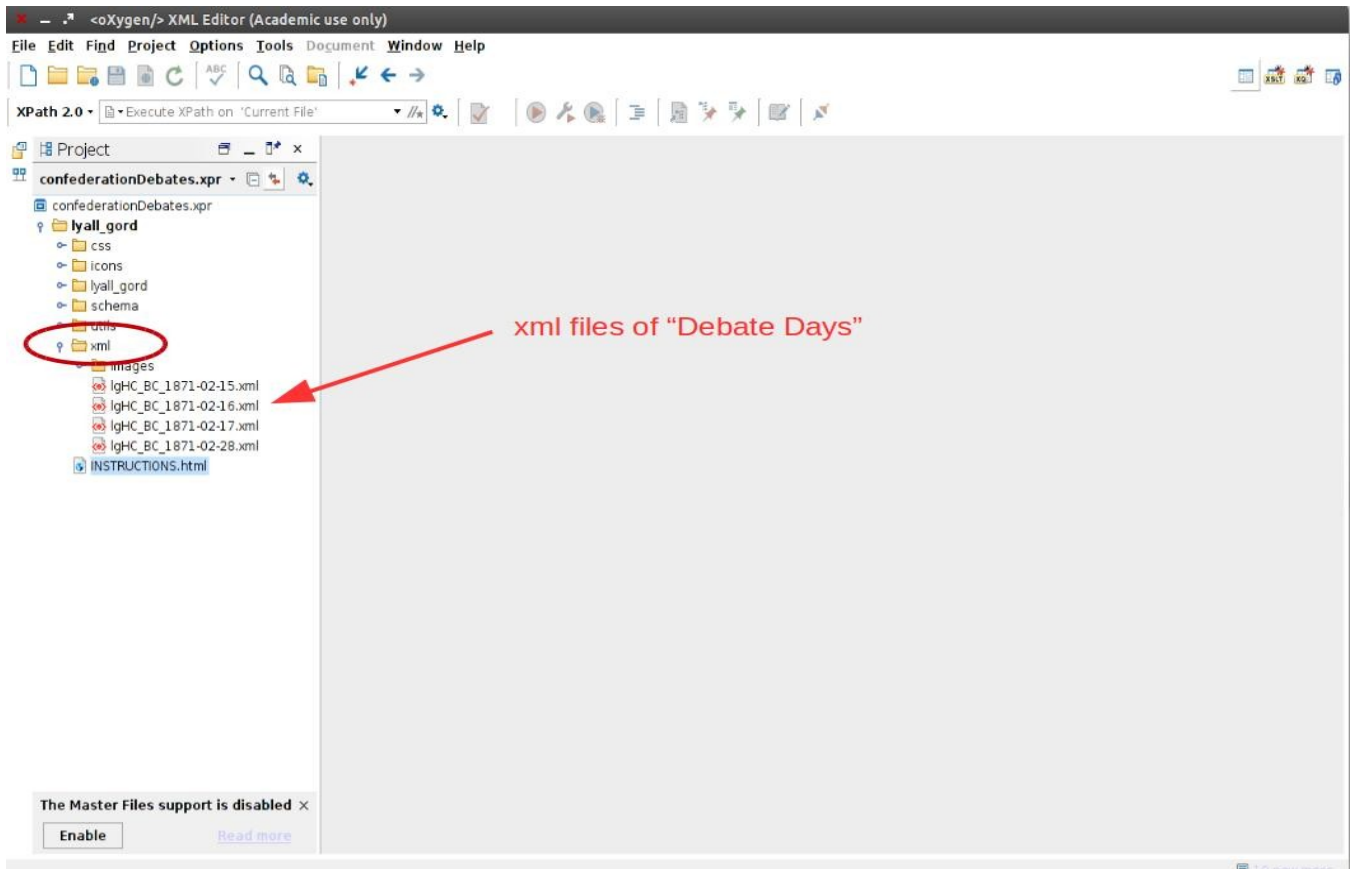
Managing your Project Files

1. Create a “TCCD” folder on your computer. After receiving your invitation to join the TCCD Encoders Team Dropbox” folder on Dropbox, go to this directory and find your zip package with your name on it in the “To Do” folder. Place the zip package file in your TCCD folder and unpack/unzip/extract the files using whatever program that is supported by your operating system. A brief explanation of zipping and unzipping can be found [here](#).
2. Open Oxygen and go to Project/Open Project and find the package provided to you and select the .xpr file in your TCCD folder.

Note: When you first open your package you will receive a message that says: “project contains options that will change the application interface and behavior. To continue opening it, please confirm that the project comes from a trusted source.” Click “Yes” as your source is the UVic team.



3. Once the project is open, your folder should appear in Oxygen at the sidebar with all files associated with the project. (Note your project will have only the files provided to you by the UVic encoding team).



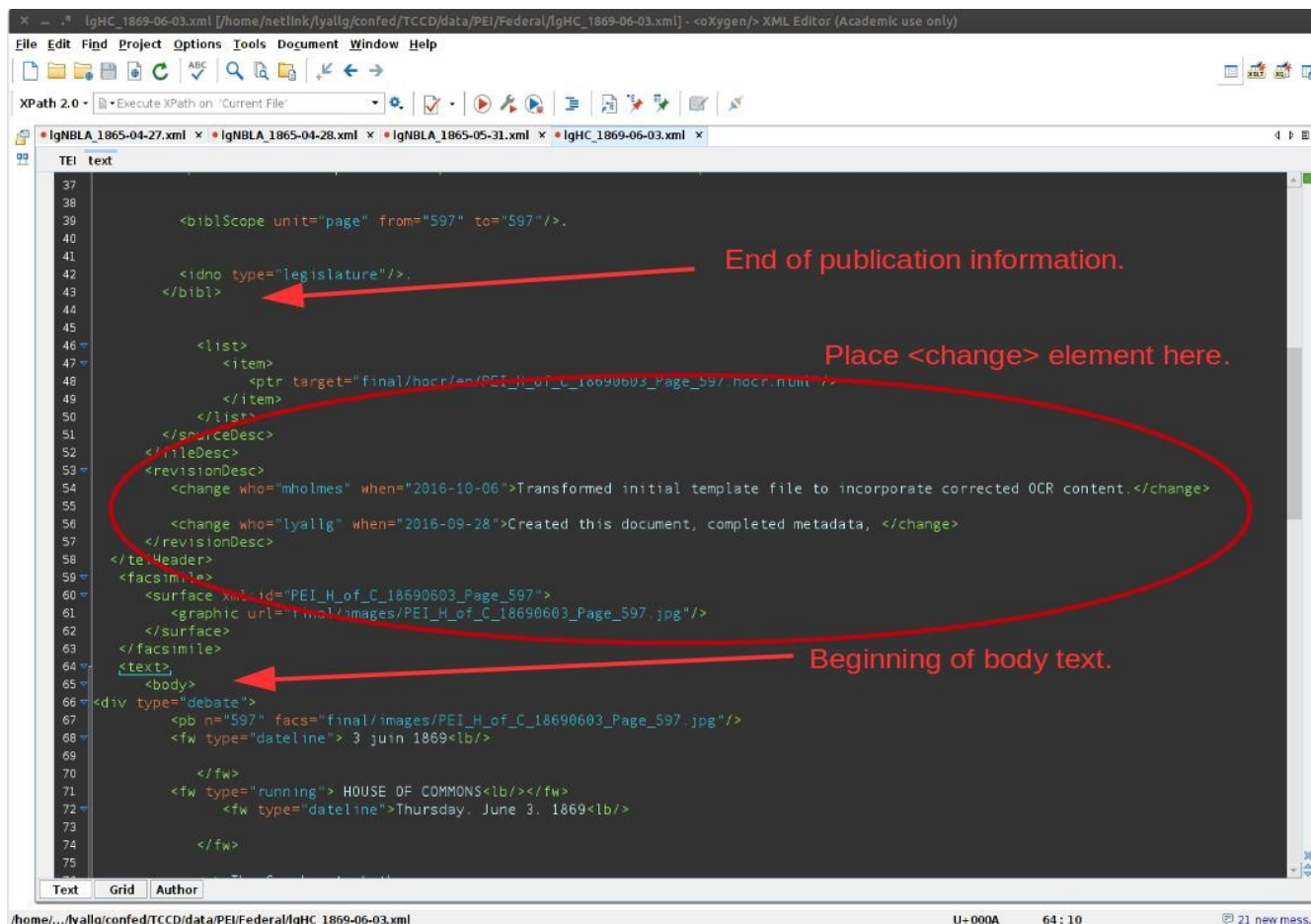
4. If it is your first time using Oxygen, you should change the settings to wrap text within the window. You can find this option in: Options/Preferences/Editor/Edit Modes/Text - toggle on "Line wrap."

Marking-Up Your Documents

Please refer to the W3schools [here](#) for explanation of xml terminology and the TEI FAQ [here](#). Key terms to recognize are "elements" and "attributes".

Select a Page to Review

1. To edit a Debate Day, open Oxygen and find the .xml folder on the left, and double click the xml file you want to work on. You will then see a screen that looks like this:



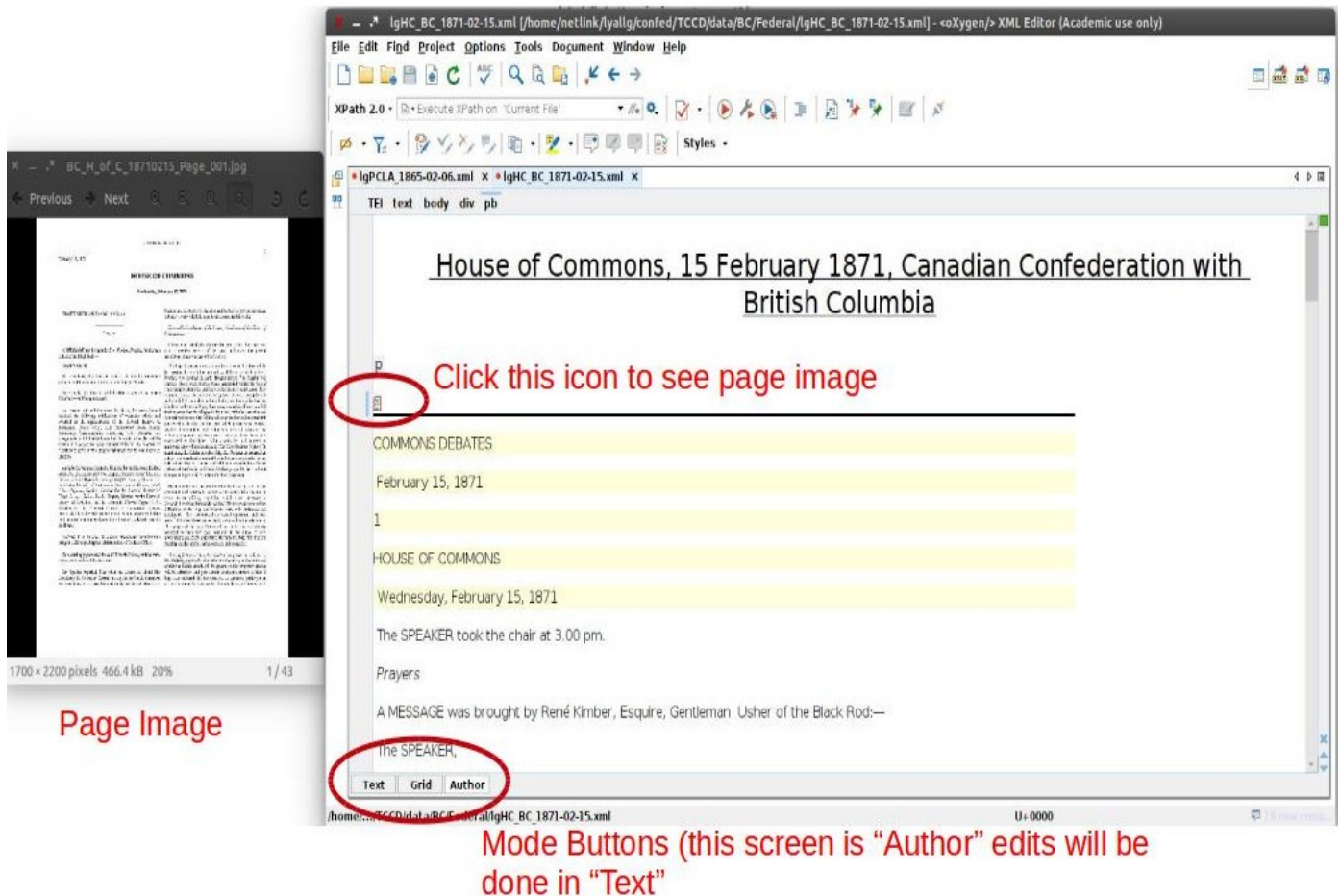
2. Scroll down to the `<revisionDesc>` section. This can be found in the metadata after the publication information `</bibl>` and before the `<body>` text.
3. In the `<revisionDesc>` element you will see two embedded `<change>` elements with "who=" attribute keys "mholmes" and "lyallg". Directly below "lyallg", after the closing tag `</change>`, input your name (last_first) and date in a `<change>` element with "who=" and "when=" attributes. Within this tag type the words, "Marked-up people." I, for example, wrote:

```
<change who="lyall_gord" when="2016-09-28">Marked-up people.</change>
```

General Guidelines

Please consider the following guidelines when marking-up the text:

1. You are only concerned with finding proper names. Only mark-up the names of people who speak. Additional individuals will, sometimes, be referenced (for example: “the honorable member from Argenteuil”), but you will not mark-up these additional references.
2. To identify speakers: compare the XML to the images provided in your package by clicking on the image icon in *Author* mode. Speakers are typically in bold, and/or all capitals, and opening a paragraph. All other instances of names can be ignored. Return to Text mode for mark-up.



Encoders only need to know 1 basic element and attribute.

persName: This is the element that will be used to identify people in the document.

<persName></persName>. The attribute is a ref="" tag where you will input the correct, unique, xml ID, which will appear in a dropdown list (see xml IDs below).

Note: the titles and roles preceding the name of a person will be included within the element tag.

So, when you spot names like those shown in the following example documents...

84

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, February 8, 1865.

The Order of the Day for resuming the debate on the Resolution for a Union of the British North American Colonies, having been read,

HON. GEORGE BROWN rose and said: Mr. SPEAKER, it is with no ordinary gratification I rise to address the House on this occasion. I cannot help feeling that the struggle of half a life-time for constitutional reform—the agitations in the country, and the fierce contests in this chamber—the strife and the discord and the abuse of many years,—are all compensated by the great scheme of reform which is now in your hands. (Cheers.) The Attorney General for Upper Canada, as well as the Attorney General for Lower Canada, in addressing the House last night, were anxious to have it understood that this scheme for uniting British America under one government, is something different from “representation by population”—is something different from “joint authority.”—but is in fact the very scheme of the Government of which they were members in 1858. Now, sir, it is all very well that my honorable friends should receive credit for the large share they have contributed towards maturing the measure before the House; but I could not help reflecting while they spoke, that if this was their very scheme in 1858, they succeeded wonderfully in bottling it up from all the world except themselves—(hear, hear)—and I could not help regretting that we had to wait till 1864 until this mysterious plan of 1858 was forced to fruition. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) For myself, sir, I care not who gets the credit of this scheme,—I believe it contains the best features of all the suggestions that have been made in the last ten years for the settlement of our troubles; and the whole feeling in my mind now is one of joy and thankfulness that there were found men of position and influence in Canada who, at a moment of serious crisis, had nerve and patriotism enough to cast aside political partisanship, to banish personal considerations, and unite for the accomplishment of a measure so fraught with advantage to their common country. (Cheers.) It was a bold step in the then existing state of public feeling for many members of the House to vote for the Constitutional Committee moved for by me last session—it was a very bold step for many of the members of that committee to speak and vote candidly upon it—it was a still bolder thing for many to place their names to the report that emanated from that committee,—but it was an infinitely bolder step for the gentlemen who now occupy these treasury benches, to brave the misconceptions and suspicions that would certainly attach to the act, and enter the same Government. And it is not to be denied that such a Coalition demanded no ordinary justification. But who does not feel that every one of us has to-day ample justification and reward for all we did in the document now under discussion? (Cheers.) But seven short months have passed away since the Coalition Government was formed, yet already are we submitting a scheme well-weighed and matured, for the erection of a future empire,—a scheme which has been received at home and abroad with almost universal approval.

HON. MR. HOLTON. (Ironically) hear! hear!

HON. MR. BROWN. My hon. friend discommends that, but is it possible truthfully to deny it? Has it not been approved and endorsed by the governments of five separate colonies?—Has it not received the all but unanimous approval of the press of Canada?—Has it not been heartily and unequivocally endorsed by the electors of Canada? (Cries of hear, hear, and no, no.) My honorable friend opposite cries “no, no,” but I say “yes, yes.” Since the Coalition was formed, and its policy of Federal union announced, there have been no fewer than twenty-five parliamentary elections—fourteen for members of the Upper House, and eleven for members of the Lower House. At the fourteen Upper House contests, but three candidates dared to show themselves before the people in opposition to the Government scheme; and of these, two were rejected, and one—only one—succeeded in finding a seat. (Hear, hear.) At the eleven contests for the Lower House, but one candidate on either side of politics ventured to oppose the scheme, and I hope that even he will yet cast his vote in favor of Confederation. (Hear, hear.) Of these twenty-five electoral contests, fourteen were in Upper Canada, but not at one of them did a candidate appear in opposition to our scheme. And let it be observed how large a portion of the country these twenty-five electoral districts embraced. It is true that the eleven Lower House elections only included that number of counties, but the fourteen Upper House elections embraced no fewer than forty counties. (Hear, hear.) Of the 130 constituencies, therefore, into which Canada is divided for representa-

3 juin 1869

DÉBATS DES COMMUNES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, June 3, 1869

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock.

Mr. Morris, on behalf of Hon. Mr. Abbott, introduced a Bill to incorporate the Canada Marine Insurance Company.

Hon. Mr. Rose said there had been unusual delay in commencing business that day, and to show that it was caused by no indifference to the public interests, and that Ministers had not been idle, he would give the following notice of motion—He gave notice that to-morrow he would move that this House will, on a future day, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider certain resolutions on the subject of Newfoundland. (Cheers.) He also gave notice that he would move that the House would, on a future day, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of Prince Edward Island. (Cheers.) He also gave notice that he would on a future day move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on certain resolutions on the subject of Nova Scotia.

Sir John A. Macdonald then moved the second order in the notice paper, that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. Holton said that last night the distinct understanding with the Minister of Militia was that the Orders of the Day would be proceeded with in order.

Sir John A. Macdonald said they passed the 1st order. They were not ready with it.

Hon. Mr. Holton said that was a mere evasion.

Ultimately Sir John A. Macdonald moved the postponement of the Orders, which was as follows:—Further consideration of resolutions 18, 19 and 39; Dominion office; Nova

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Le jeudi 3 juin 1

L'Orateur ouvre la séance à quatre heures moins un quart.

M. Morris présente, au nom de l'honorable M. Abbott, un projet de loi sur la corporation en société de la Canada Marine Insurance Company.

L'hon. M. Rose remarque que la Chancellerie a commencé plus tard que d'habitude. Il montre que ce retard n'est pas dû à une différence ni à la négligence des ministres à propos de questions d'intérêt public annonce la motion suivante. Demain, il mandera que la Chambre se réunisse en chancellerie en Comité général pour étudier les résolutions concernant Terre-Neuve (approuvements). Il annonce également qu'il mandera que la Chambre se réunisse en Comité général pour étudier certaines résolutions concernant l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (bravos). Il demandera la même chose à la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Sir John A. Macdonald demande que l'on passe au deuxième point inscrit au Feuille d'invitant la Chambre à se réunir en Comité Subsidies.

L'hon. M. Holton déclare que l'on s'est entendu hier soir avec le ministre de Milice pour étudier les points dans l'ordre

Sir John A. Macdonald dit que l'on a passé le premier point parce qu'on n'était pas en prêt.

L'hon. M. Holton dit que ce n'est qu'un prétexte.

Sir John A. Macdonald demande finalement la remise à plus tard des points suivants: suite de l'étude des résolutions 18 et 39, bureau du Dominion, Nouvelle-Éc

...you will encode the entire name and title, but you will *not* include the riding as shown by the examples below:

<persName ref="pers:ABBO1">Hon. Mr. Abbott</persName> (Argenteuil) ✓

NOT

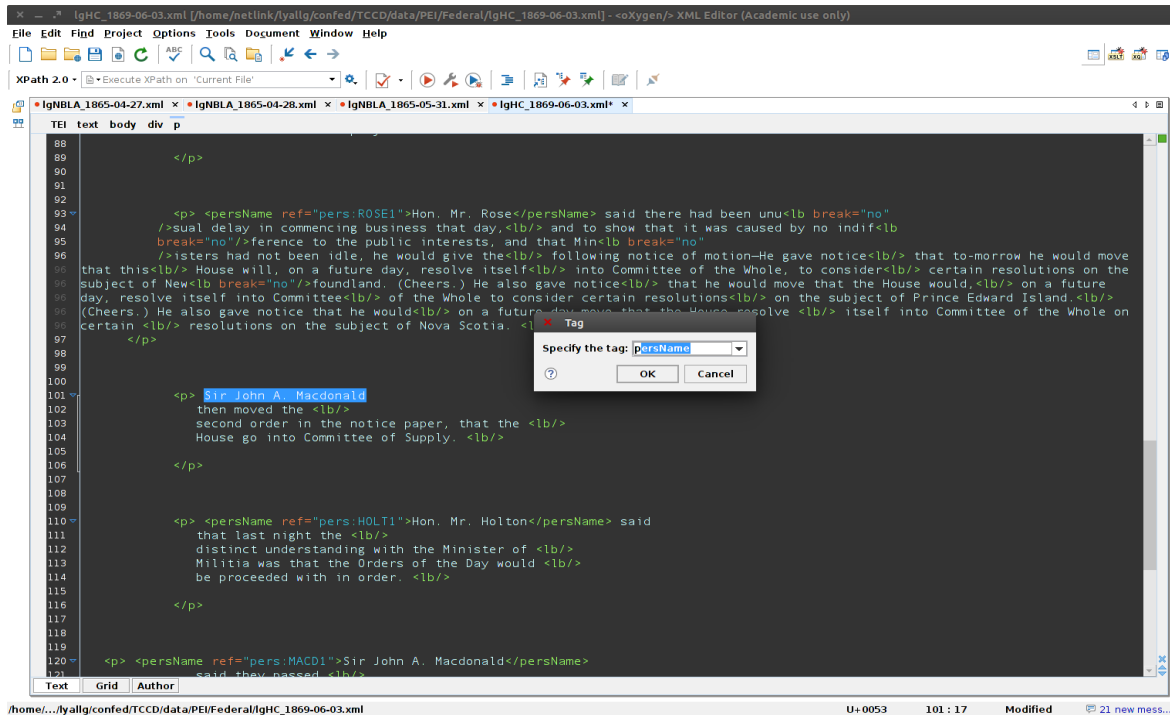
Hon. Mr. <persName ref="pers:ABBO1">Abbott</persName> (Argenteuil) X

OR

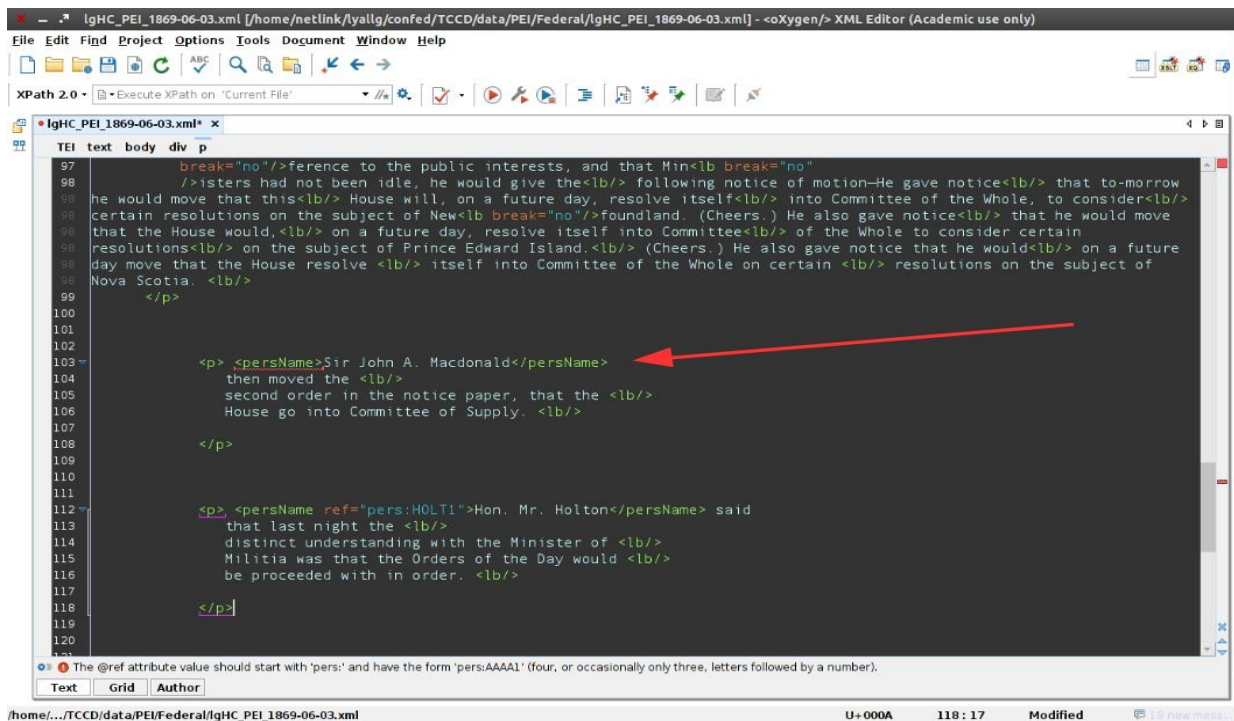
<persName ref="pers:ABBO1">Hon. Mr. Abbott (Argenteuil)</persName> X

To Mark-up a name:

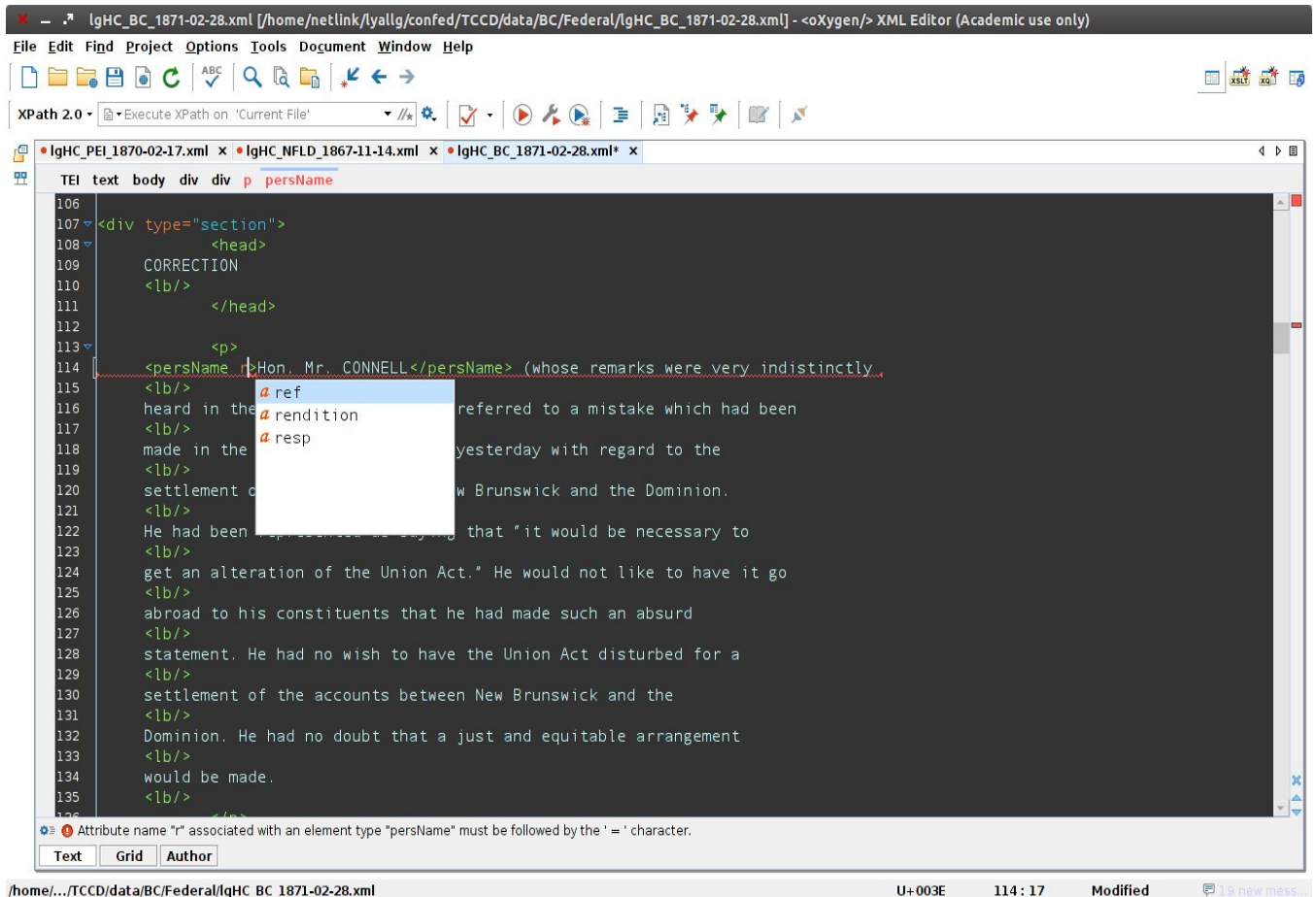
1. Highlight the entire name, including any role or title, and hit “CTRL E” (“CMD E” on Macs). This will bring up a dialogue box with element options. Begin to type “persName” and when it is selected, hit enter.



2. The name should now be surrounded with an opening tag and a corresponding closing tag.



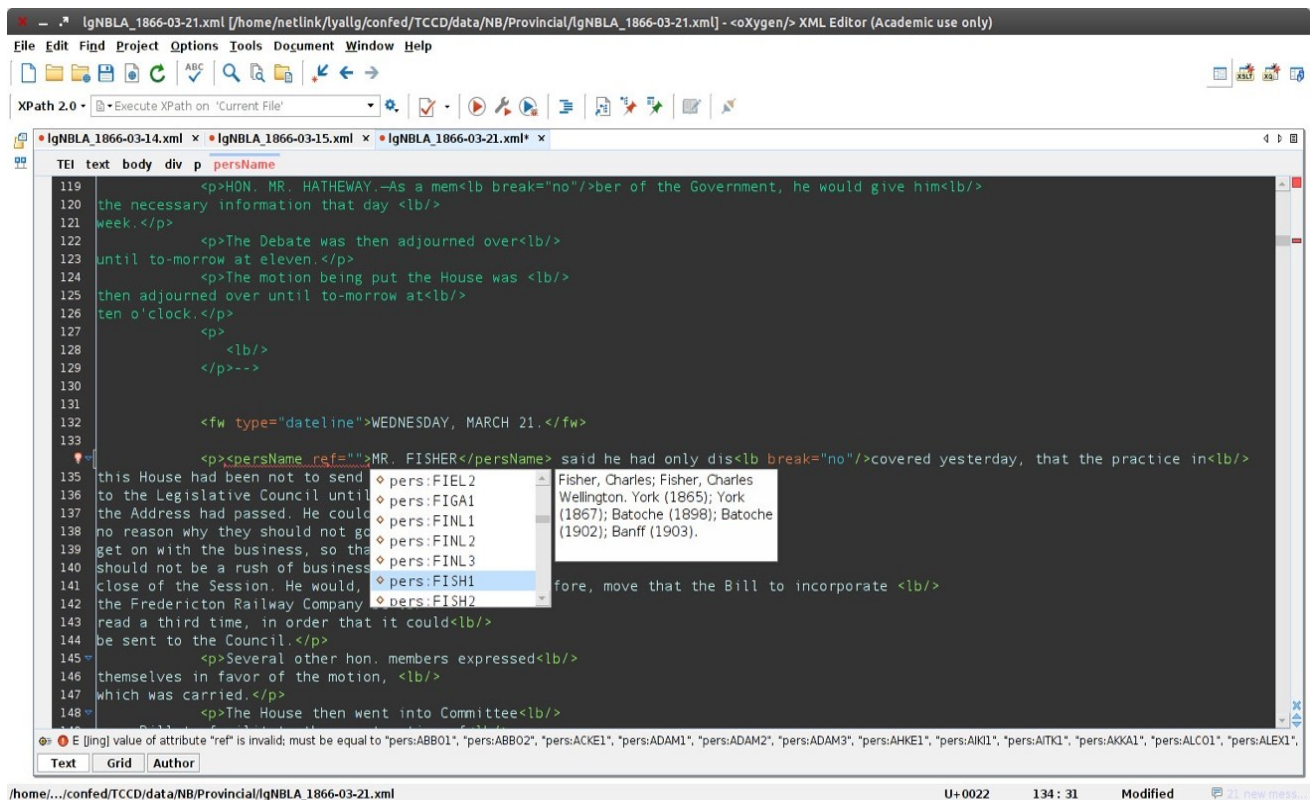
3. Next, the ref attribute has to be added.
4. In the opening tag, preceding the name, place your cursor immediately after “persName”.
5. Hit space and start typing “r” for “ref”. If done correctly a box should pop-up with options for attributes starting with the letter “r”.

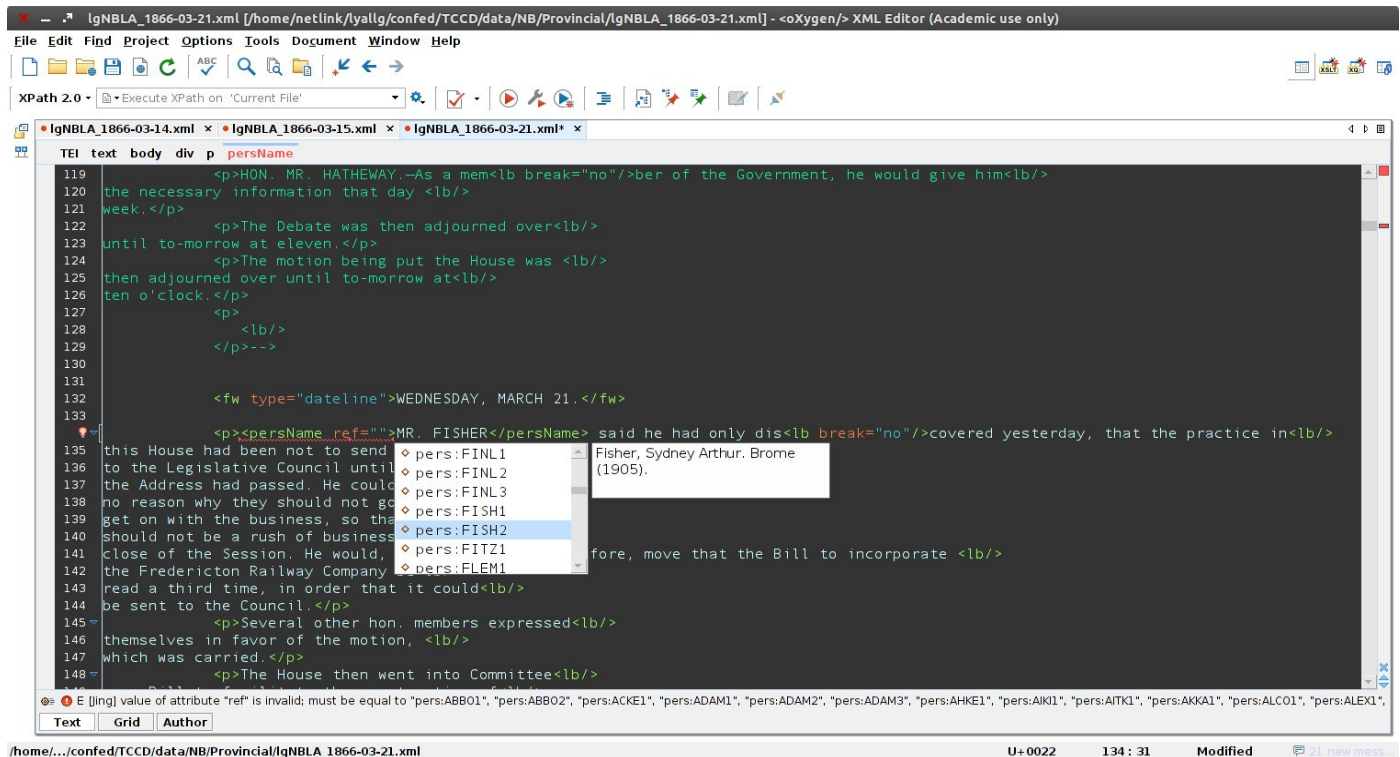


6. Select “ref” in the dialogue box and fill this attribute in with an id using the dropdown box to find your correct xml id for that person (see “xml ids” below).
 - a. Alternatively you can complete the ref attribute manually by typing out ex) ref=“pers:ABBO1” (ABBO1 is the id for Sir John Abbot).

Determining the right ID Via “Debate Day”:

1. Sometimes more than one debater had the same last name. We have therefore created sequential IDs with the same alphabetic prefix, but determining which one matches your line of text can be tricky. For example, more than one historical figure with the last name “Fisher” participated in our debates. We have two ids for “Fisher”: FISH1 and FISH2.
2. Sometimes we can find the right historical figure by using the “**debate day**” (date of debate) of the .xml you are working on. The date can be found within the filename of the .xml document (ex. lgHC_BC_1871-02-15). Note that dates are standardized in this order: year-month-day.
 - a. If we click on FISH1 and FISH2 we can see the ridings and years that each of the historical figures represented. Because FISH2 did not appear in parliament until 1905 and FISH1 represented York in 1865 we know that the correct id for this MR. Fisher is FISH1.





So, the correct tag for this example will look like this:

`<persName ref="pers:FISH1">Mr. Fisher</persName>`

Determining the right ID Using Other Information:

1. But what happens when two historical figures with the same last name spoke during the same debate day?
2. In this second example, we have three different Macdonald's speaking on the same day:
 - a. Sir John A. Macdonald (MACD1)
 - b. John Sandfield Macdonald (MACD2)
 - c. Donald Alexander Macdonald (MACD6)
3. Determining which ID is correct can be tricky, but there are often clues that can help including:
 - a. initials preceding the last name
 - b. a title that indicates the office held by the member (ex. "Sir John A. Macdonald"). Your document may have been created before the historical figure received their title (ex. John. A Macdonald was not knighted until 1867, but he participated in the Ontario-Quebec debates in 1865). If you found a comment by Sir John A. Macdonald from 1865, you would nevertheless use MACD1.
 - c. the member can be identified by a parenthetical reference to his riding, ex: MACD3 = McDonald (Toronto)

4. Using these methods you can tag the “Macdonalds” correctly, as seen here:

```
303 <p> <persName ref="pers:MACD1">Sir John A. Macdonald</persName>
304 said there had been <lb/>
305 no correspondence with the Government, or <lb/>
306 any one in Prince Edward Island, on the mat<lb break="no"/>ter. The subject of the admission of Prince <lb/>
307 Edward Island into the Union had been fre<lb break="no"/>quently debated. The terms proposed on both <lb/>
308 sides were pretty well canvassed, and will be <lb/>
309 canvassed again when we go down. It was <lb/>
310 clearly worth while for the Government of <lb/>
311 the Dominion to make an effort to induce <lb/>
312 Prince Edward Island, the last fraction of <lb/>
313 British North America, to enter the Union. <lb/>
314 (Hear). He hoped the Government would be <lb/>
315 accorded a hearty support by honourable gen<lb break="no"/>tleman. <lb/>
316
317 </p>
318
319
320
321
322 <p> <persName ref="pers:MACD6">Mr. D. A. Macdonald</persName>
323 wondered where the <lb/>
324 present movements for the acquisition of ter<lb break="no"/>ritory and their organization were going to <lb/>
325 end. Were the Government to go on purchas<lb break="no"/>ing up Colonies in this way? It was absurd, <lb/>
326 had been opposed by him from first to last, <lb/>
327 and would continue to get his opposition. <lb/>
328
329 </p>
330
331
332
333 <p> <persName ref="pers:MACD2">Hon. John
334 Sandfield Macdonald</persName> could only <lb/>
335 account for the Government delegation going <lb/>
336 to Prince Edward Island by remembering that <lb/>
337 Gen. Butler had lately been there, and was <lb/>
338 pretty well known, (laughter), and that the <lb/>
339 Premier was determined to head off
340 that offi<lb break="no"/>cial. He approved the resolutions but derided <lb/>
341 what the Prince Edward Islanders would call <lb/>
342 reasonable terms. <lb/>
343
```

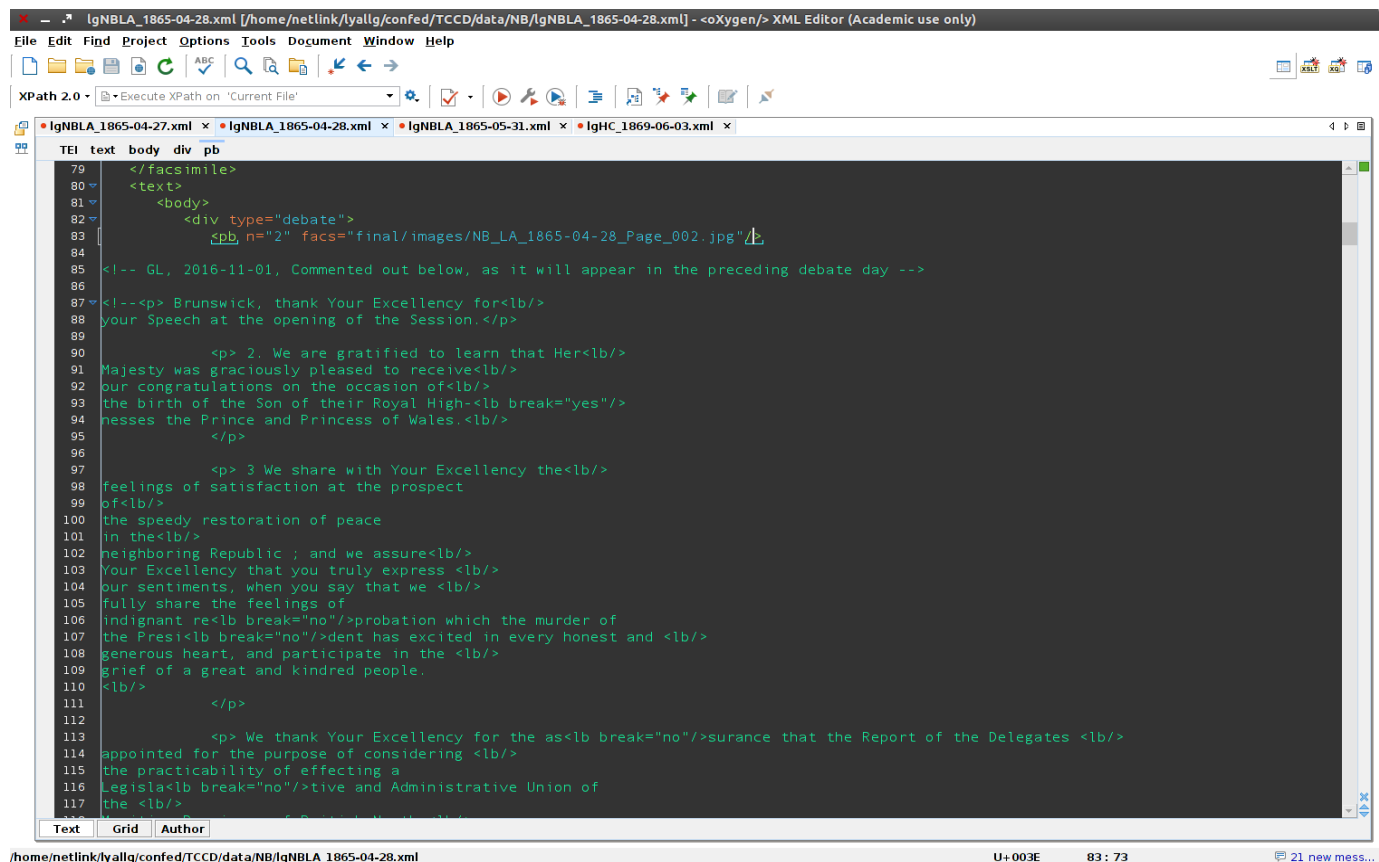
5. Note: if a speaker is mentioned again in a subsequent paragraph that is the unbroken continuation of his speech you *do not* need to mark-up his name again.
6. If you are unable to determine which historical figure you are encoding, you can tag them ref="UNSPECIFIED", which appears at the top of the id box. When doing this, please also contact [Dan](#) for verification. When sending Dan an email, please make sure you specify the person's name, the debate day, and the page number (in the original document) that the name appears on.
7. If there is no mention of the speaker (often due to the transcription starting in the middle of a speech), or if they are identified simply as “The Speaker”, please contact [Dan](#) with the debate day and he will instruct the UVic team on who is speaking so that they can add the speaker with an <add> element.

Dealing with Comments

Comments look like this: `<!-- “COMMENT HERE” -->`.

Comments are only visible at the code level, and do not appear in the rendered version of the XML page. They can be used to ask questions or give directions to other encoders. We do not anticipate that you will need to use them.

It is important, however, for you to recognize commented out sections of the text. In most cases, the UVic team has commented out sections of text that will appear on a different debate day. Because this text will not appear in the final rendering of the website it is *not* necessary to mark-up the text within. Therefore, Do not mark-up content that is commented out (i.e. green text within `<!-- -->`).

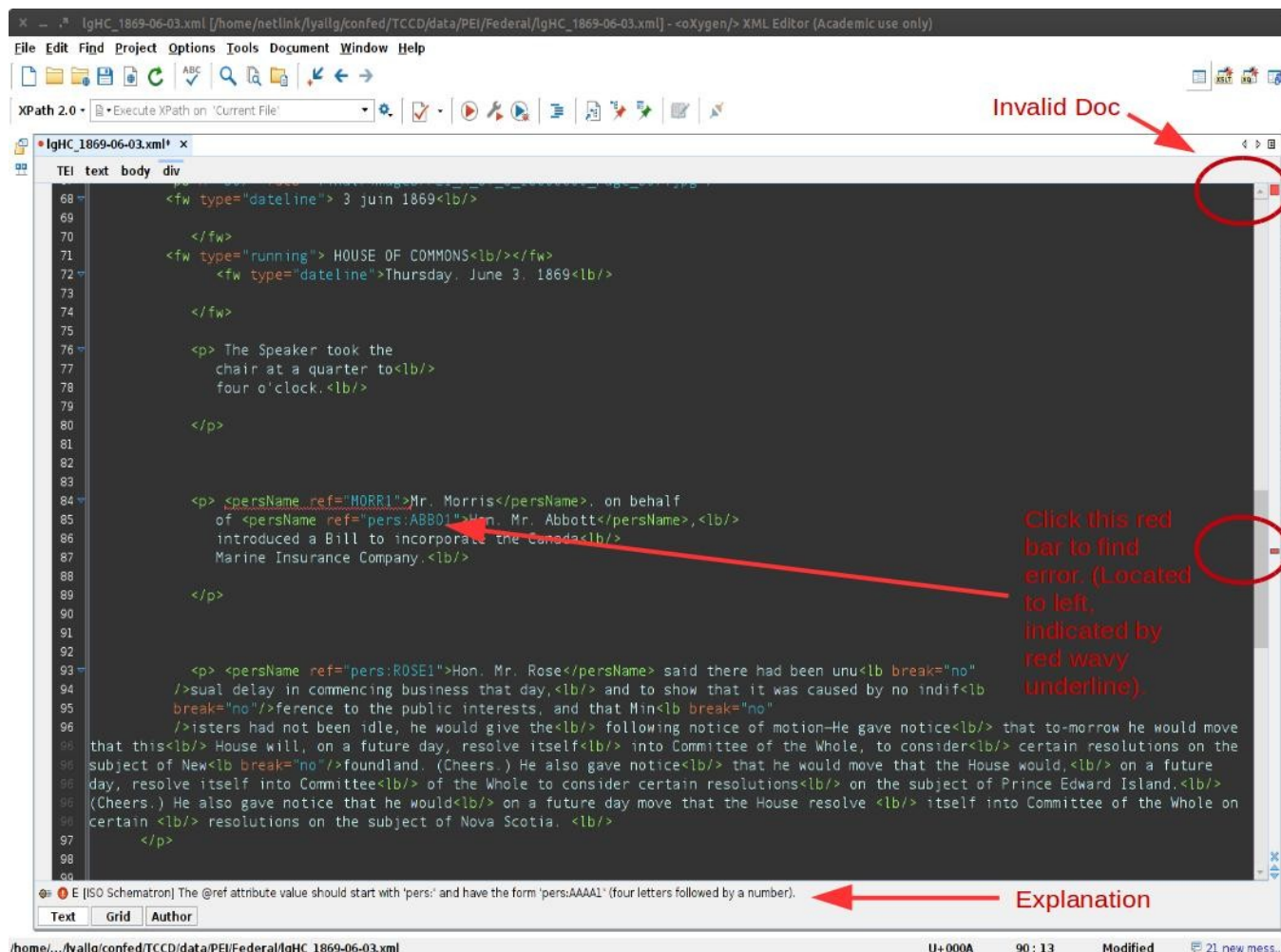


The screenshot shows the XML Editor (Academic use only) interface. The title bar indicates the file is `lgNBLA_1865-04-28.xml` located at `/home/netlink/lyallg/confed/TCCD/data/NB/`. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Find, Project, Options, Tools, Document, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and editing. The XPath 2.0 dropdown shows `Execute XPath on 'Current File'`. The main editor area displays XML code with line numbers 79 to 117. The code includes a commented-out section (lines 85-86) and several paragraphs of text (lines 87-117). The text is formatted with `<p>` and `<lb>` tags. The status bar at the bottom shows the file path, the character set `U+003E`, the line and column numbers `83 : 73`, and a message `21 new mess...`.

```
79 </facsimile>
80 <text>
81 <body>
82 <div type="debate">
83 <p> n="2" facs="final/images/NB_LA_1865-04-28_Page_002.jpg" />
84
85 <!-- GL, 2016-11-01, Commented out below, as it will appear in the preceding debate day -->
86
87 <!--> <p> Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for<lb>
88 your Speech at the opening of the Session.</p>
89
90 <p> 2. We are gratified to learn that Her<lb>
91 Majesty was graciously pleased to receive<lb>
92 our congratulations on the occasion of<lb>
93 the birth of the Son of their Royal High-<lb break="yes"/>
94 nesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.<lb>
95 </p>
96
97 <p> 3 We share with Your Excellency the<lb>
98 feelings of satisfaction at the prospect
99 of<lb>
100 the speedy restoration of peace
101 in the<lb>
102 neighboring Republic ; and we assure<lb>
103 Your Excellency that you truly express <lb>
104 our sentiments, when you say that we <lb>
105 fully share the feelings of
106 indignant re<lb break="no"/>probation which the murder of
107 the Presi<lb break="no"/>dent has excited in every honest and <lb>
108 generous heart, and participate in the <lb>
109 grief of a great and kindred people.
110 <lb>
111 </p>
112
113 <p> We thank Your Excellency for the as<lb break="no"/>urance that the Report of the Delegates <lb>
114 appointed for the purpose of considering <lb>
115 the practicability of effecting a
116 Legisla<lb break="no"/>tive and Administrative Union of
117 the <lb>
```

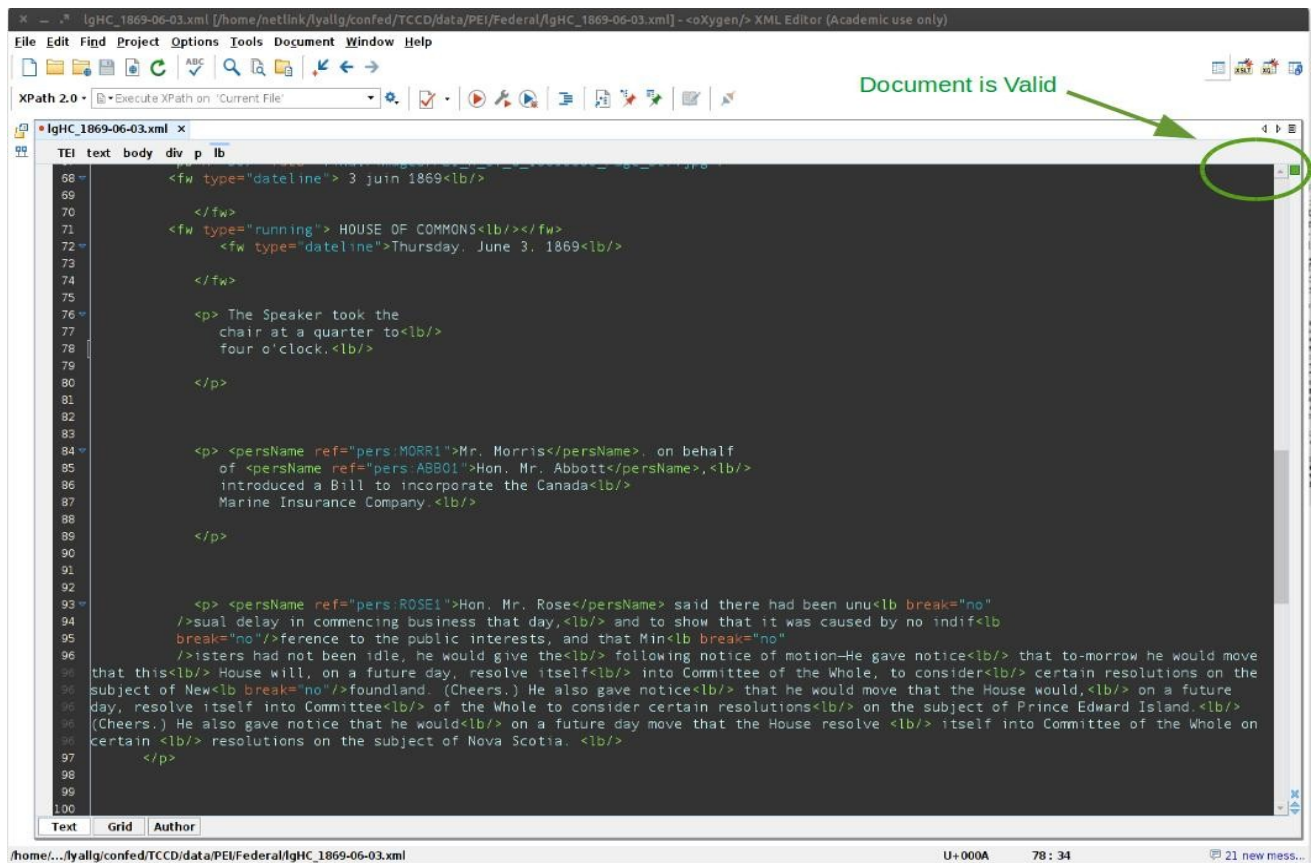
Validation

1. If there is a red box at the top right corner of Oxygen your document is invalid and there is a problem with your coding.



2. Do not be alarmed if this appears when you first enter a <persName>; the warning will disappear once you correctly enter the ID.
3. Given the minimal amount of mark-up, your invalid mark-up is likely caused by one of the following scenarios:
 - a. There is no corresponding close tag to the element
 - b. an element is not properly contained by angle brackets < >
 - c. a spelling error in the element tag or an incorrect attribute (for example, missing the "pers:" before the xml id).
4. To view the error, find the red bar along the right side of the browsing window and click on it. This will take you to the error and a technical explanation will be displayed at the bottom of the screen.

- When your document is valid, the box at the top right hand corner will be green.



Final Steps

1. Please ensure your documents are valid before moving on to the next Debate Day.
2. If you have any questions about the validity of a document contact [Dan](#) or, XML Encoding Team leader, Gord Lyall, lyallg@uvic.ca.
3. Once you are done marking up all of the XML files that came in your .zip file, in Oxygen, open the INSTRUCTIONS.html file for re-zipping package. Execute the transformation by clicking on the red triangle button and place the file in the “Complete” folder in Dropbox and the UVic XML team will merge it into the project.

