TEI Absolutely Bare

Laurent Romary *2011-03-26*

This customization creates a TEI schema with the bare minimum of tags to make a recognizable document. It combines the four basic modules, but removes most of the available elements and changes several attribute classes.

1 Basic text structure

In this very simple schema, a document may contain <front>, <body> and <back> elements as in standard TEI. However, within these, only the following elements are permitted:

** ** (text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.

<head> (heading) contains any type of heading, for example the title of a section, or the heading of a list, glossary, manuscript description, etc.

<list> contains any sequence of items organized as a list.

<p> (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose.

The <list> element may contain a <head> followed by a sequence either of <label>-<item> pairs, or of <item> elements alone.

The <item> and <p> elements have the same structure: either may contain just text, or a mixture of text with <list>, or <title> elements.

Similarly, the element may contain a <head>, followed by a nested , or one or more <p> elements.

The *version* attribute on the <TEI> element is removed, as is the *level* attribute on the <title> element. Other attributes are also removed as a consequence of the class modifications described below.

The following specification group deletes the unwanted attributes:

Element <title>	change
Element <TEI>	change

2 Header structure

A much simplified version of the TEI Header is defined, again by the deletion of many elements. For validity, all that is required within it is the <fileDesc>, which contains only the following elements:

<titleStmt> (title statement) groups information about the title of a work and those responsible for its content.

<publicationStmt> (publication statement) groups information concerning the publication or distribution of an electronic or other text.

<sourceDesc> (source description) describes the source from which an electronic text was derived or generated, typically a bibliographic description in the case of a digitized text, or a phrase such as ”born digital” for a text which has no previous existence.

Within the <titleStmt> only a <title> is permitted; within the other two elements only a <p> is permitted. The *default* attribute on the <sourceDesc> element is also removed.

Element <sourceDesc>	change

3 Class modifications

Finally three of the TEI attribute classes are simplified. The attributes xml:space, rend, and xml:base are removed from the att.global class, so that this now makes available to all elements only the following attributes: *xml:id*, *n*, and *xml:lang*.

Three un-needed attributes are removed from the att.divLike class so that the element inherits from it only the following attributes: *xml:id*, *n*, *xml:lang*. The attribute class att.declaring is deleted completely, so that none of its members inherit the *decls* attribute defined in the unmodified TEI.

Class att.global	change
Class att.fragmentable	delete
Class att.divLike	change
Class att.declaring	delete

4 Formal declaration

4.1 Elements

<TEI> (TEI document) contains a single TEI-conformant document, combining a single TEI header with one or more members of the model.resourceLike class. Multiple TEI elements may be combined to form a `<teiCorpus>` element. [4. Default Text Structure 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.typed (*@type*, *@subtype*)

Contained by —

May contain

header: teiHeader

textstructure: text

Note This element is required. It is customary to specify the TEI namespace `http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0` on it, using the *xmlns* attribute.

Example

```
<TEI version="5.0" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
 <teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
   <titleStmt>
    <title>The shortest TEI Document Imaginable</title>
   </titleStmt>
   <publicationStmt>
    <p>First published as part of TEI P2, this is the P5
         version using a name space.</p>
   </publicationStmt>
   <sourceDesc>
    <p>No source: this is an original work.</p>
   </sourceDesc>
  </fileDesc>
 </teiHeader>
 <text>
  <body>
   <p>This is about the shortest TEI document imaginable.</p>
  </body>
```

```
 </text>
</TEI>
```

Example

```
<TEI version="5.0" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
 <teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
   <titleStmt>
    <title>A TEI Document containing four page images </title>
   </titleStmt>
   <publicationStmt>
    <p>Unpublished demonstration file.</p>
   </publicationStmt>
   <sourceDesc>
    <p>No source: this is an original work.</p>
   </sourceDesc>
  </fileDesc>
 </teiHeader>
 <facsimile>
  <graphic url="page1.png"/>
  <graphic url="page2.png"/>
  <graphic url="page3.png"/>
  <graphic url="page4.png"/>
 </facsimile>
</TEI>
```

Schematron <s:ns prefix=”tei” uri=”http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0”/> <s:ns prefix=”xs” uri=”http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema”/>

Schematron <s:ns prefix=”rng” uri=”http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0”/>

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1">
  <elementRef key="teiHeader"/>
  <classRef key="model.resourceLike"
   maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element TEI
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.typed.attributes,
   ( teiHeader, model.resourceLike+ )
}
```

<author> in a bibliographic reference, contains the name(s) of an author, personal or corporate, of a work; for example in the same form as that provided by a recognized bibliographic name authority. [3.11.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors 2.2.1. The Title Statement]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.naming (*@role*, *@nymRef*) (att.canonical (*@key*, *@ref*))

Member of model.respLike

Contained by

header: titleStmt

May contain

core: title

Note Particularly where cataloguing is likely to be based on the content of the header, it is advisable to use a generally recognized name authority file to supply the content for this element. The attributes *key* or *ref* may also be used to reference canonical information about the author(s) intended from any appropriate authority, such as a library catalogue or online resource.In the case of a broadcast, use this element for the name of the company or network responsible for making the broadcast.
Where an author is unknown or unspecified, this element may contain text such as *Unknown* or *Anonymous*. When the appropriate TEI modules are in use, it may also contain detailed tagging of the names used for people, organizations or places, in particular where multiple names are given.

Example

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

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element author
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.naming.attributes,
   macro.phraseSeq}
```

<back>

(back matter) contains any appendixes, etc. following the main part of a text. [4.7. Back Matter 4. Default Text Structure]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

Contained by

textstructure: text

May contain

core: head list p

textstructure: div

Note Because cultural conventions differ as to which elements are grouped as back matter and which as front matter, the content models for the <back> and <front> elements are identical.

Example

```
<back>
 <div1 type="appendix">
  <head>The Golden Dream or, the Ingenuous Confession</head>
  <p>To shew the Depravity of human Nature </p>
 </div1>
 <div1 type="epistle">
  <head>A letter from the Printer, which he desires may be inserted</head>
  <salute>Sir.</salute>
  <p>I have done with your Copy, so you may return it to the Vatican, if
you please </p>
 </div1>
 <div1 type="advert">
  <head>The Books usually read by the Scholars of Mrs Two-Shoes are these
and are sold at Mr
     Newbery's at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Church-yard.</head>
  <list>
   <item n="1">The Christmas Box, Price 1d.</item>
   <item n="2">The History of Giles Gingerbread, 1d.</item>
   <item n="42">A Curious Collection of Travels, selected from the Writers
of all Nations,
       10 Vol, Pr. bound 1l.</item>
  </list>
 </div1>
 <div1 type="advert">
  <head>
   <hi rend="center">By the KING's Royal Patent,</hi> Are sold by J.
NEWBERY, at the
     Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard.</head>
  <list>
   <item n="1">Dr. James's Powders for Fevers, the Small-Pox, Measles,
Colds, &c.
       2s. 6d</item>
   <item n="2">Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 1s.</item>
  </list>
 </div1>
</back>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
   minOccurs="0">
   <classRef key="model.frontPart"/>
   <classRef key="model.pLike.front"/>
   <classRef key="model.pLike"/>
   <classRef key="model.listLike"/>
   <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
  <alternate minOccurs="0">
   <sequence>
```

```
    <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
     minOccurs="0">
     <classRef key="model.frontPart"/>
     <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
     <classRef key="model.global"/>
    </alternate>
   </sequence>
   <sequence>
    <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
     minOccurs="0">
     <classRef key="model.frontPart"/>
     <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
     <classRef key="model.global"/>
    </alternate>
   </sequence>
  </alternate>
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
   <classRef key="model.divBottomPart"/>
   <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.divBottomPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
   </alternate>
  </sequence>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element back
{
   att.global.attributes,
   (
      (
         model.frontPart       | model.pLike.front       | model.pLike       | model.list
      (
         (
            model.div1Like,
            ( model.frontPart | model.div1Like | model.global )*
         )
       | ( model.divLike, ( model.frontPart | model.divLike | model.global )* )
      )?,
      ( model.divBottomPart, ( model.divBottomPart | model.global )* )?
   )
}
```

<body> (text body) contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter. [4. Default Text Structure]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

Contained by

textstructure: text

May contain

core: head label list p

textstructure: div

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence>
  <classRef key="model.global"
   maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
   <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
   <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
    <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
   </alternate>
  </sequence>
  <sequence minOccurs="0">
   <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
   <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
    <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
   </alternate>
  </sequence>
  <alternate>
   <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
     minOccurs="0">
     <classRef key="model.global"/>
     <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
    </alternate>
   </sequence>
   <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
     minOccurs="0">
     <classRef key="model.global"/>
     <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
    </alternate>
   </sequence>
   <sequence>
    <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
     minOccurs="1">
     <classRef key="model.common"/>
     <classRef key="model.global"
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
    </sequence>
    <alternate minOccurs="0">
     <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
      minOccurs="1">
      <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
      <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
       minOccurs="0">
       <classRef key="model.global"/>
       <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/>
      </alternate>
     </sequence>
     <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
      minOccurs="1">
      <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
```

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

Schema Declaration

```
element body
{
   att.global.attributes,
   (
      model.global*,
      ( model.divTop, ( model.global | model.divTop )* )?,
      ( model.divGenLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )?,
      (
         ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
       | ( model.div1Like, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
       | (
            ( model.common, model.global* )+,
            (
               ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
             | ( model.div1Like, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
            )?
         )
      ),
      ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
   )
}
```

** ** (text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1. Divisions of the Body]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.divLikeatt.typed (*@type*, *@subtype*) att.written (*@hand*)

Member of model.divLike

Contained by

textstructure: back body div front

May contain

core: head label list p

textstructure: div

Example

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

Schematron <s:report test=”ancestor::tei:l”> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div. </s:report>

Schematron <s:report test=”ancestor::tei:p or ancestor::tei:ab and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText)”> Abstract model violation: p and ab may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div. </s:report>

Content model

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

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

Schema Declaration

```
element div
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.divLike.attributes,
   att.typed.attributes,
   att.written.attributes,
   (
      ( model.divTop | model.global )*,
      (
         (
            ( ( model.divLike | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )+
          | (
               ( model.common, model.global* )+,
               ( ( model.divLike | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )*
            )
         ),
         ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
      )?
   )
}
```

<fileDesc> (file description) contains a full bibliographic description of an electronic file. [2.2. The File Description 2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components]

Module header

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

Contained by

header: teiHeader

May contain

header: publicationStmt sourceDesc titleStmt

Note The major source of information for those seeking to create a catalogue entry or bibliographic citation for an electronic file. As such, it provides a title and statements of responsibility together with details of the publication or distribution of the file, of any series to which it belongs, and detailed bibliographic notes for

matters not addressed elsewhere in the header. It also contains a full bibliographic description for the source or sources from which the electronic text was derived.

Example

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

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence>
  <sequence>
   <elementRef key="titleStmt"/>
   <elementRef key="editionStmt"
    minOccurs="0"/>
   <elementRef key="extent" minOccurs="0"/>
   <elementRef key="publicationStmt"/>
   <elementRef key="seriesStmt"
    minOccurs="0"/>
   <elementRef key="notesStmt"
    minOccurs="0"/>
  </sequence>
  <elementRef key="sourceDesc"
   maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element fileDesc
{
   att.global.attributes,
   (
      (
         titleStmt,
         editionStmt?,
         extent?,
         publicationStmt,
         seriesStmt?,
         notesStmt?
      ),
      sourceDesc+
   )
}
```

<front> (front matter) contains any prefatory matter (headers, abstracts, title page, prefaces, dedications, etc.) found at the start of a document, before the main body. [4.6. Title Pages 4. Default Text Structure]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

Contained by

textstructure: text

May contain

core: head p

textstructure: div

Note Because cultural conventions differ as to which elements are grouped as front matter and which as back matter, the content models for the <front> and <back> elements are identical.

Example

```
<front>
 <epigraph>
  <quote>Nam Sibyllam quidem Cumis ego ipse oculis meis vidi in ampulla
     pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent: <q xml:lang="gr">Σίβυλλα τί
       θέλεις</q>; respondebat illa: <q xml:lang="gr">ἀποθανεῖν θέλω.</q>
  </quote>
 </epigraph>
 <div type="dedication">
  <p>For Ezra Pound <q xml:lang="it">il miglior fabbro.</q>
  </p>
 </div>
</front>
```

Example

```
<front>
 <div type="dedication">
  <p>To our three selves</p>
 </div>
 <div type="preface">
  <head>Author's Note</head>
  <p>All the characters in this book are purely imaginary, and if the
     author has used names that may suggest a reference to living persons
     she has done so inadvertently. ...</p>
 </div>
</front>
```

Example

```
<front>
 <div type="abstract">
  <div>
   <head> BACKGROUND:</head>
   <p>Food insecurity can put children at greater risk of obesity because
       of altered food choices and nonuniform consumption patterns.</p>
  </div>
  <div>
   <head> OBJECTIVE:</head>
   <p>We examined the association between obesity and both child-level
       food insecurity and personal food insecurity in US children.</p>
  </div>
  <div>
   <head> DESIGN:</head>
   <p>Data from 9,701 participants in the National Health and Nutrition
       Examination Survey, 2001-2010, aged 2 to 11 years were analyzed.
       Child-level food insecurity was assessed with the US Department of
       Agriculture's Food Security Survey Module based on eight
```

```
        child-specific questions. Personal food insecurity was assessed with
        five additional questions. Obesity was defined, using physical
        measurements, as body mass index (calculated as kg/m2) greater than
        or equal to the age- and sex-specific 95th percentile of the Centers
        for Disease Control and Prevention growth charts. Logistic
        regressions adjusted for sex, race/ethnic group, poverty level, and
        survey year were conducted to describe associations between obesity
        and food insecurity.</p>
    </div>
    <div>
     <head> RESULTS:</head>
     <p>Obesity was significantly associated with personal food insecurity
        for children aged 6 to 11 years (odds ratio=1.81; 95% CI 1.33 to
        2.48), but not in children aged 2 to 5 years (odds ratio=0.88; 95%
        CI 0.51 to 1.51). Child-level food insecurity was not associated
        with obesity among 2- to 5-year-olds or 6- to 11-year-olds.</p>
    </div>
    <div>
     <head> CONCLUSIONS:</head>
     <p>Personal food insecurity is associated with an increased risk of
        obesity only in children aged 6 to 11 years. Personal
        food-insecurity measures may give different results than aggregate
        food-insecurity measures in children.</p>
    </div>
   </div>
  </front>
```

Content model

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

```
     minOccurs="0">
     <classRef key="model.divBottom"/>
     <classRef key="model.global"/>
    </alternate>
   </sequence>
  </sequence>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element front
{
   att.global.attributes,
   (
      ( model.frontPart | model.pLike | model.pLike.front | model.global )*,
      (
         (
            (
               model.div1Like,
               ( model.div1Like | model.frontPart | model.global )*
            )
          | (
               model.divLike,
               ( model.divLike | model.frontPart | model.global )*
            )
         ),
         ( model.divBottom, ( model.divBottom | model.global )* )?
      )?
   )
}
```

<head> (heading) contains any type of heading, for example the title of a section, or the heading of a list, glossary, manuscript description, etc. [4.2.1. Headings and Trailers]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.typed (*@type*, *@subtype*) att.written (*@hand*)

Member of model.headLike model.pLike.front

Contained by

core: list

textstructure: back body div front

May contain

core: label list title

Note The <head> element is used for headings at all levels; software which treats (e.g.) chapter headings, section headings, and list titles differently must determine the proper processing of a <head> element based on its structural position. A <head> occurring as the first element of a list is the title of that list; one occurring as the first element of a `<div1>` is the title of that chapter or section.

Example The most common use for the <head> element is to mark the headings of sections. In older writings, the headings or *incipits* may be rather longer than usual in modern works. If a section has an explicit ending as well as a heading, it should be marked as a `<trailer>`, as in this example:

```
<div1 n="I" type="book">
 <head>In the name of Christ here begins the first book of the
ecclesiastical history of
   Georgius Florentinus, known as Gregory, Bishop of Tours.</head>
 <div2 type="section">
  <head>In the name of Christ here begins Book I of the history.</head>
  <p>Proposing as I do ...</p>
  <p>From the Passion of our Lord until the death of Saint Martin four
hundred and twelve
     years passed.</p>
  <trailer>Here ends the first Book, which covers five thousand, five
hundred and ninety-six
     years from the beginning of the world down to the death of Saint
Martin.</trailer>
 </div2>
</div1>
```

Example The <head> element is also used to mark headings of other units, such as lists:

```
With a few exceptions, connectives are equally
useful in all kinds of discourse: description, narration, exposition,
argument. <list rend="bulleted">
 <head>Connectives</head>
 <item>above</item>
 <item>accordingly</item>
 <item>across from</item>
 <item>adjacent to</item>
 <item>again</item>
 <item>
<!-- ... -->
 </item>
</list>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element head
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.typed.attributes,
   att.written.attributes,
   (
      text
    | lg    | model.gLike    | model.phrase    | model.inter    | model.lLike    | model.
}
```

<item> contains one component of a list. [3.7. Lists 2.6. The Revision Description]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.sortable (*@sortKey*)

Contained by

core: list

May contain

core: label list p title

Note May contain simple prose or a sequence of chunks.Whatever string of characters is used to label a list item in the copy text may be used as the value of the global *n* attribute, but it is not required that numbering be recorded explicitly. In ordered lists, the *n* attribute on the <item> element is by definition synonymous with the use of the <label> element to record the enumerator of the list item. In glossary lists, however, the term being defined should be given with the <label> element, not *n*.

Example

```
<list rend="numbered">
 <head>Here begin the chapter headings of Book IV</head>
 <item n="4.1">The death of Queen Clotild.</item>
 <item n="4.2">How King Lothar wanted to appropriate one third of the
Church revenues.</item>
 <item n="4.3">The wives and children of Lothar.</item>
 <item n="4.4">The Counts of the Bretons.</item>
 <item n="4.5">Saint Gall the Bishop.</item>
 <item n="4.6">The priest Cato.</item>
 <item> ...</item>
</list>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element item
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.sortable.attributes,
   macro.specialPara}
```

<label> contains any label or heading used to identify part of a text, typically but not exclusively in a list or glossary. [3.7. Lists]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.typed (*@type*, *@subtype*) att.placement (*@place*) att.written (*@hand*)

Member of model.labelLike

Contained by

core: head item list p title

textstructure: body div

May contain

core: title

Example Labels are commonly used for the headwords in glossary lists; note the use of the global *xml:lang* attribute to set the default language of the glossary list to Middle English, and identify the glosses and headings as modern English or Latin:

```
<list type="gloss" xml:lang="enm">
 <head xml:lang="en">Vocabulary</head>
 <headLabel xml:lang="en">Middle English</headLabel>
 <headItem xml:lang="en">New English</headItem>
 <label>nu</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">now</item>
 <label>lhude</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">loudly</item>
 <label>bloweth</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">blooms</item>
 <label>med</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">meadow</item>
 <label>wude</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">wood</item>
 <label>awe</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">ewe</item>
 <label>lhouth</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">lows</item>
 <label>sterteth</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">bounds, frisks (cf. <cit>
   <ref>Chaucer, K.T.644</ref>
   <quote>a courser, <term>sterting</term>as the fyr</quote>
  </cit>
 </item>
 <label>verteth</label>
 <item xml:lang="la">pedit</item>
 <label>murie</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">merrily</item>
 <label>swik</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">cease</item>
 <label>naver</label>
 <item xml:lang="en">never</item>
</list>
```

Example Labels may also be used to record explicitly the numbers or letters which mark list items in ordered lists, as in this extract from Gibbon's *Autobiography*. In this usage the <label> element is synonymous with the *n* attribute on the <item> element:

```
I will add two facts, which have seldom occurred
in the composition of six, or at least of five quartos.
<list rend="runon" type="ordered">
 <label>(1)</label>
 <item>My first rough manuscript, without any intermediate copy, has been
sent to the press.</item>
 <label>(2) </label>
 <item>Not a sheet has been seen by any human eyes, excepting those of the
author and the
   printer: the faults and the merits are exclusively my own.</item>
</list>
```

Example Labels may also be used for other structured list items, as in this extract from the journal of Edward Gibbon:

```
<list type="gloss">
 <label>March 1757.</label>
 <item>I wrote some critical observations upon Plautus.</item>
 <label>March 8th.</label>
 <item>I wrote a long dissertation upon some lines of Virgil.</item>
 <label>June.</label>
 <item>I saw Mademoiselle Curchod — <quote xml:lang="la">Omnia vincit amor,
et nos cedamus
     amori.</quote>
 </item>
 <label>August.</label>
 <item>I went to Crassy, and staid two days.</item>
</list>
```

Note that the <label> might also appear within the <item> rather than as its sibling. Though syntactically valid, this usage is not recommended TEI practice.

Example Labels may also be used to represent a label or heading attached to a paragraph or sequence of paragraphs not treated as a structural division, or to a group of verse lines. Note that, in this case, the <label> element appears *within* the <p> or <lg> element, rather than as a preceding sibling of it.

```
<p>[...]
<lb/>& n’entrer en mauuais & mal-heu-
<lb/>ré meſnage. Or des que le conſente-
<lb/>ment des parties y eſt le mariage eſt
<lb/> arreſté, quoy que de faict il ne ſoit
<label place="margin">Puiſſance maritale
   entre les Romains.</label>
 <lb/> conſommé. Depuis la conſomma-
<lb/>tion du mariage la femme eſt ſoubs
<lb/> la puiſſance du mary, s’il n’eſt eſcla-
<lb/>ue ou enfant de famille : car en ce
<lb/> cas, la femme, qui a eſpouſé vn en-
<lb/>fant de famille, eſt ſous la puiſſance
[...]</p>
```

In this example the text of the label appears in the right hand margin of the original source, next to the paragraph it describes, but approximately in the middle of it. If so desired the *type* attribute may be used to distinguish different categories of label.

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element label
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.typed.attributes,
   att.placement.attributes,
   att.written.attributes,
   macro.phraseSeq}
```

<list> contains any sequence of items organized as a list. [3.7. Lists]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.sortable (*@sortKey*) att.typed (~~type~~, @subtype)

`@type` describes the nature of the items in the list.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Suggested values include: **gloss** each list item glosses some term or concept, which is given by a label element preceding the list item.

index each list item is an entry in an index such as the alphabetical topical index at the back of a print volume.

instructions each list item is a step in a sequence of instructions, as in a recipe.

litany each list item is one of a sequence of petitions, supplications or invocations, typically in a religious ritual.

syllogism each list item is part of an argument consisting of two or more propositions and a final conclusion derived from them.

Note Previous versions of these Guidelines recommended the use of *type* on <list> to encode the rendering or appearance of a list (whether it was bulleted, numbered, etc.). The current recommendation is to use the *rend* or *style* attributes for these aspects of a list, while using *type* for the more appropriate task of characterizing the nature of the content of a list.

Note The formal syntax of the element declarations allows <label> tags to be omitted from lists tagged <list type="gloss">; this is however a semantic error.

Member of model.listLike

Contained by

core: head item p title

header: sourceDesc

textstructure: back body div

May contain

core: head item label

Note May contain an optional heading followed by a series of items, or a series of label and item pairs, the latter being optionally preceded by one or two specialized headings.

Example

```
<list rend="numbered">
 <item>a butcher</item>
 <item>a baker</item>
 <item>a candlestick maker, with
 <list rend="bulleted">
   <item>rings on his fingers</item>
   <item>bells on his toes</item>
  </list>
 </item>
</list>
```

Example

```
<list rend="bulleted" type="syllogism">
 <item>All Cretans are liars.</item>
 <item>Epimenides is a Cretan.</item>
 <item>ERGO Epimenides is a liar.</item>
</list>
```

Example

```
<list rend="simple" type="litany">
 <item>God save us from drought.</item>
 <item>God save us from pestilence.</item>
 <item>God save us from wickedness in high places.</item>
 <item>Praise be to God.</item>
</list>
```

Example The following example treats the short numbered clauses of Anglo-Saxon legal codes as lists of items. The text is from an ordinance of King Athelstan (924–939):

```
<div1 type="section">
 <head>Athelstan's Ordinance</head>
 <list rend="numbered">
  <item n="1">Concerning thieves. First, that no thief is to be spared who
is caught with
     the stolen goods, [if he is] over twelve years and [if the value of
the goods is] over
     eightpence.
  <list rend="numbered">
    <item n="1.1">And if anyone does spare one, he is to pay for the thief
with his
          wergild – and the thief is to be no nearer a settlement on that
account – or to
          clear himself by an oath of that amount.</item>
    <item n="1.2">If, however, he [the thief] wishes to defend himself or
to escape, he is
          not to be spared [whether younger or older than twelve].</item>
    <item n="1.3">If a thief is put into prison, he is to be in prison 40
days, and he may
          then be redeemed with 120 shillings; and the kindred are to stand
surety for him
          that he will desist for ever.</item>
    <item n="1.4">And if he steals after that, they are to pay for him with
his wergild,
          or to bring him back there.</item>
    <item n="1.5">And if he steals after that, they are to pay for him with
his wergild,
          whether to the king or to him to whom it rightly belongs; and
everyone of those who
          supported him is to pay 120 shillings to the king as a
fine.</item>
   </list>
  </item>
  <item n="2">Concerning lordless men. And we pronounced about these
lordless men, from whom
     no justice can be obtained, that one should order their kindred to
fetch back such a
     person to justice and to find him a lord in public meeting.
  <list rend="numbered">
    <item n="2.1">And if they then will not, or cannot, produce him on that
appointed day,
          he is then to be a fugitive afterwards, and he who encounters him
```

```
is to strike him
          down as a thief.</item>
     <item n="2.2">And he who harbours him after that, is to pay for him
with his wergild
          or to clear himself by an oath of that amount.</item>
   </list>
  </item>
  <item n="3">Concerning the refusal of justice. The lord who refuses
justice and upholds
      his guilty man, so that the king is appealed to, is to repay the value
of the goods and
      120 shillings to the king; and he who appeals to the king before he
demands justice as
      often as he ought, is to pay the same fine as the other would have
done, if he had
      refused him justice.
  <list rend="numbered">
    <item n="3.1">And the lord who is an accessory to a theft by his slave,
and it becomes
          known about him, is to forfeit the slave and be liable to his
wergild on the first
          occasionp if he does it more often, he is to be liable to pay all
that he owns.</item>
     <item n="3.2">And likewise any of the king's treasurers or of our
reeves, who has been
          an accessory of thieves who have committed theft, is to liable to
the same.</item>
   </list>
  </item>
  <item n="4">Concerning treachery to a lord. And we have pronounced
concerning treachery to
      a lord, that he [who is accused] is to forfeit his life if he cannot
deny it or is
      afterwards convicted at the three-fold ordeal.</item>
 </list>
</div1>
```

Note that nested lists have been used so the tagging mirrors the structure indicated by the two-level numbering of the clauses. The clauses could have been treated as a one-level list with irregular numbering, if desired.

Example

```
<p>These decrees, most blessed Pope Hadrian, we propounded in the public
council ... and they
confirmed them in our hand in your stead with the sign of the Holy Cross,
and afterwards
inscribed with a careful pen on the paper of this page, affixing thus the
sign of the Holy
Cross.
<list rend="simple">
  <item>I, Eanbald, by the grace of God archbishop of the holy church of
York, have
      subscribed to the pious and catholic validity of this document with
the sign of the Holy
      Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ælfwold, king of the people across the Humber, consenting have
subscribed with
      the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Tilberht, prelate of the church of Hexham, rejoicing have
subscribed with the
      sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
```

```
  <item>I, Higbald, bishop of the church of Lindisfarne, obeying have
subscribed with the
     sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ethelbert, bishop of Candida Casa, suppliant, have subscribed
with thef sign of
     the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ealdwulf, bishop of the church of Mayo, have subscribed with
devout will.</item>
  <item>I, Æthelwine, bishop, have subscribed through delegates.</item>
  <item>I, Sicga, patrician, have subscribed with serene mind with the sign
of the Holy
     Cross.</item>
 </list>
</p>
```

Schematron <sch:rule context=”tei:list[@type=’gloss’]”> <sch:assert test=”tei:label”>The content of a ”gloss” list should include a sequence of one or more pairs of a label element followed by an item element</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
   minOccurs="0">
   <classRef key="model.divTop"/>
   <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
  <alternate>
   <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="1">
    <elementRef key="item"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"
     maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
   </sequence>
   <sequence>
    <elementRef key="headLabel"
     minOccurs="0"/>
    <elementRef key="headItem"
     minOccurs="0"/>
    <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
     minOccurs="1">
     <elementRef key="label"/>
     <classRef key="model.global"
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
     <elementRef key="item"/>
     <classRef key="model.global"
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
    </sequence>
   </sequence>
  </alternate>
  <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
   minOccurs="0">
   <classRef key="model.divBottom"/>
   <classRef key="model.global"
    maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
  </sequence>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element list
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.sortable.attributes,
   att.typed.attribute.subtype,
   attribute type
   {
      "gloss" | "index" | "instructions" | "litany" | "syllogism"
   }?,
   (
      ( model.divTop | model.global )*,
      (
         ( item, model.global* )+
       | (
            headLabel?,
            headItem?,
            ( label, model.global*, item, model.global* )+
         )
      ),
      ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
   )
}
```

<p> (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose. [3.1. Paragraphs 7.2.5. Speech Contents]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.written (*@hand*)

Member of model.pLike

Contained by

core: item

header: publicationStmt sourceDesc

textstructure: back body div front

May contain

core: label list title

Example

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

Schematron <s:report test="(ancestor::tei:p or ancestor::tei:ab) and

not(parent::tei:exemplum |parent::tei:item |parent::tei:note |parent::tei:q |parent::tei:quote |parent::tei:remarks |parent::tei:said |parent::tei:sp |parent::tei:stage |parent::tei:cell |parent::tei:figure)”> Abstract model violation: Paragraphs may not contain other paragraphs or ab elements. </s:report>

Schematron <s:report test=”ancestor::tei:l[not(.//tei:note//tei:p[. = current()])]”> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div, p, or ab. </s:report>

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element p { att.global.attributes, att.written.attributes, macro.paraContent }
```

<publicationStmt> (publication statement) groups information concerning the publication or distribution of an electronic or other text. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc. 2.2. The File Description]

Module header

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

Contained by

header: fileDesc

May contain

core: p

Note Where a publication statement contains several members of the `model.publicationStmtPart` classes rather than one or more paragraphs or anonymous blocks, care should be taken to ensure that the repeated elements are presented in a meaningful order. It is a conformance requirement that elements supplying information about publication place, address, identifier, availability, and date be given following the name of the publisher, distributor, or authority concerned, and preferably in that order.

Example

```
<publicationStmt>
 <publisher>C. Muquardt </publisher>
 <pubPlace>Bruxelles & Leipzig</pubPlace>
 <date when="1846"/>
</publicationStmt>
```

Example

```
<publicationStmt>
 <publisher>Chadwyck Healey</publisher>
 <pubPlace>Cambridge</pubPlace>
 <availability>
  <p>Available under licence only</p>
 </availability>
```

```
 <date when="1992">1992</date>
</publicationStmt>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element publicationStmt
{
   att.global.attributes,
   (
      ( model.publicationStmtPart.agency, model.publicationStmtPart.detail* )+
    | model.pLike+
   )
}
```

<sourceDesc>

<sourceDesc> (source description) describes the source from which an electronic text was derived or generated, typically a bibliographic description in the case of a digitized text, or a phrase such as ”born digital” for a text which has no previous existence. [2.2.7. The Source Description]

Module header

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

Contained by

header: fileDesc

May contain

core: list p

Example

```
<sourceDesc>
 <bibl>
  <title level="a">The Interesting story of the Children in the
Wood</title>. In
 <author>Victor E Neuberg</author>, <title>The Penny Histories</title>.
 <publisher>OUP</publisher>
  <date>1968</date>. </bibl>
</sourceDesc>
```

Example

```
<sourceDesc>
 <p>Born digital: no previous source exists.</p>
</sourceDesc>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <alternate maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1">
  <classRef key="model.pLike"
   maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
   minOccurs="1">
   <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
   <classRef key="model.sourceDescPart"/>
   <classRef key="model.listLike"/>
  </alternate>
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element sourceDesc
{
   att.global.attributes,
   (
      model.pLike+
    | ( model.biblLike | model.sourceDescPart | model.listLike )+
   )
}
```

<teiHeader>

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

Module header

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

@type specifies the kind of document to which the header is attached, for example whether it is a corpus or individual text.

Deprecated will be removed on 2016-11-18

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include: **text** the header is attached to a single text.[Default]

corpus the header is attached to a corpus.

Contained by: *text structure:* TEI

May contain

header: fileDesc

Note One of the few elements unconditionally required in any TEI document.

Example

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

```
          <item>the <att>n</att> value of the parent <gi>div1</gi>
          </item>
         </list>
        </p>
       </cRefPattern>
      </refsDecl>
     </encodingDesc>
     <revisionDesc>
      <list>
       <item>
        <date when="1989-04-12">12 Apr 89</date> Last checked by CAC</item>
       <item>
        <date when="1989-03-01">1 Mar 89</date> LB made new file</item>
      </list>
     </revisionDesc>
    </teiHeader>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element teiHeader
{
   att.global.attributes,
   attribute type { text }?,
   ( fileDesc, model.teiHeaderPart*, revisionDesc? )
}
```

<text> contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem or drama, a collection of essays, a novel, a dictionary, or a corpus sample. [4. Default Text Structure 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.typed (*@type*, *@subtype*) att.written (*@hand*)

Member of model.resourceLike

Contained by

textstructure: TEI

May contain

textstructure: back body front

Note This element should not be used to represent a text which is inserted at an arbitrary point within the structure of another, for example as in an embedded or quoted narrative; the `<floatingText>` is provided for this purpose.

Example

```
<text>
 <front>
  <docTitle>
   <titlePart>Autumn Haze</titlePart>
  </docTitle>
 </front>
 <body>
  <l>Is it a dragonfly or a maple leaf</l>
  <l>That settles softly down upon the water?</l>
 </body>
</text>
```

Example The body of a text may be replaced by a group of nested texts, as in the following schematic:

```
<text>
 <front>
<!-- front matter for the whole group -->
 </front>
 <group>
  <text>
<!-- first text -->
  </text>
  <text>
<!-- second text -->
  </text>
 </group>
</text>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element text
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.typed.attributes,
```

```
   att.written.attributes,
   (
      model.global*,
      ( front, model.global* )?,
      ( body | group ),
      model.global*,
      ( back, model.global* )?
   )
}
```

<title> contains a title for any kind of work. [3.11.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors 2.2.1. The Title Statement 2.2.5. The Series Statement]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)) att.canonical (*@key*, *@ref*) att.typed (~~type~~, @subtype)

@type classifies the title according to some convenient typology.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Sample values include: **main** main title

sub (subordinate) subtitle, title of part

alt (alternate) alternate title, often in another language, by which the work is also known

short abbreviated form of title

desc (descriptive) descriptive paraphrase of the work functioning as a title

Note This attribute is provided for convenience in analysing titles and processing them according to their type; where such specialized processing is not necessary, there is no need for such analysis, and the entire title, including subtitles and any parallel titles, may be enclosed within a single <title> element.

Member of model.emphLike

Contained by

core: author head item label p title

header: titleStmt

May contain

core: label list title

Note The attributes *key* and *ref*, inherited from the class att.canonical may be used to indicate the canonical form for the title; the former, by supplying (for example) the identifier of a record in some external library system; the latter by pointing to an XML element somewhere containing the canonical form of the title.

Example

```
<title>Information Technology and the Research Process: Proceedings of
a conference held at Cranfield Institute of Technology, UK,
18–21 July 1989</title>
```

Example

```
<title>Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles: a machine readable
edition</title>
```

Example

```
<title type="full">
 <title type="main">Synthèse</title>
 <title type="sub">an international journal for
   epistemology, methodology and history of
   science</title>
</title>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element title
{
   att.global.attributes,
   att.canonical.attributes,
   att.typed.attribute.subtype,
   attribute type { text }?,
   macro.paraContent}
```

<titleStmt>

<titleStmt> (title statement) groups information about the title of a work and those responsible for its content. [2.2.1. The Title Statement 2.2. The File Description]

Module header

Attributes Attributes att.global (*@rend*, *@xml:id*, *@n*, *@xml:lang*) (att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*)) (att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*))

Contained by

header: fileDesc

May contain

core: author title

Example

```
<titleStmt>
 <title>Capgrave's Life of St. John Norbert: a machine-readable
transcription</title>
 <respStmt>
  <resp>compiled by</resp>
  <name>P.J. Lucas</name>
 </respStmt>
</titleStmt>
```

Content model

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

```
   maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element titleStmt { att.global.attributes, ( title+, model.respLike* ) }
```

4.2 Model classes

---

model.common groups common chunk- and inter-level elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by body div

Members model.divPart[model.lLike model.pLike[p]] model.inter[model.biblLike model.egLike model.labelLike[label] model.listLike[list] model.oddDecl model.qLike[model.quoteLike] model.stageLike]

Note This class defines the set of chunk- and inter-level elements; it is used in many content models, including those for textual divisions.

---

model.divBottom groups elements appearing at the end of a text division. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]

Module tei

Used by body div front list

Members model.divBottomPart model.divWrapper

---

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

Module tei

Used by back body div front

Members div

---

model.divPart groups paragraph-level elements appearing directly within divisions. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by macro.specialPara model.common

Members model.lLike model.pLike[p]

Note Note that this element class does not include members of the model.inter class, which can appear either within or between paragraph-level items.

---

model.divTop groups elements appearing at the beginning of a text division. [4.2. Elements Common to All Divisions]

Module tei

Used by body div list

Members model.divTopPart[model.headLike[head]] model.divWrapper

---

model.divTopPart groups elements which can occur only at the beginning of a text division. [4.6. Title Pages]

Module tei

Used by model.divTop

Members model.headLike[head]

---

model.emphLike groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct and to which a specific function can be attributed. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]

Module tei

Used by model.highlighted model.limitedPhrase

Members title

---

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

Module tei

Used by back front

Members model.frontPart.drama

---

model.global groups elements which may appear at any point within a TEI text. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by back body div front head list macro.paraContent macro.phraseSeq macro.specialPara text

Members model.global.edit model.global.meta model.milestoneLike model.noteLike

---

model.headLike groups elements used to provide a title or heading at the start of a text division.

Module tei

Used by model.divTopPart

Members head

---

model.highlighted groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]

Module tei

Used by model.phrase

Members model.emphLike[title] model.hiLike

---

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

Module tei

Used by head macro.paraContent macro.specialPara model.common

Members model.biblLike model.egLike model.labelLike[label] model.listLike[list] model.oddDecl model.qLike[model.quoteLike] model.stageLike

---

model.labelLike groups elements used to gloss or explain other parts of a document.

Module tei

Used by model.inter

Members label

---

model.limitedPhrase groups phrase-level elements excluding those elements primarily intended for transcription of existing sources. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by

Members model.emphLike[title] model.hiLike model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent model.offsetLike model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart]]] model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike

---

model.listLike groups list-like elements. [3.7. Lists]

Module tei

Used by back model.inter sourceDesc

Members list

---

model.nameLike groups elements which name or refer to a person, place, or organization.

Module tei

Used by model.pPart.data

Members model.nameLike.agent model.offsetLike model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart]

Note A superset of the naming elements that may appear in datelines, addresses, statements of responsibility, etc.

---

model.pLike groups paragraph-like elements.

Module tei

Used by back front model.divPart publicationStmt sourceDesc

Members p

---

model.pLike.front groups paragraph-like elements which can occur as direct constituents of front matter. [4.6. Title Pages]

Module tei

Used by back front

Members head

---

model.pPart.data groups phrase-level elements containing names, dates, numbers, measures, and similar data. [3.5. Names, Numbers, Dates, Abbreviations, and Addresses]

Module tei

Used by model.limitedPhrase model.phrase

Members model.addressLike model.dateLike model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent model.offsetLike model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart]]

---

model.pPart.edit groups phrase-level elements for simple editorial correction and transcription. [3.4. Simple Editorial Changes]

Module tei

Used by model.phrase

Members model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional

---

model.phrase groups elements which can occur at the level of individual words or phrases. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by head macro.paraContent macro.phraseSeq macro.specialPara

Members model.graphicLike model.highlighted[model.emphLike[title] model.hiLike] model.lPart model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent model.offsetLike model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart]]] model.pPart.edit[model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional] model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike model.segLike model.specDescLike

Note This class of elements can occur within paragraphs, list items, lines of verse, etc.

---

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

Module tei

Used by model.nameLike

Members model.placeNamePart

---

model.qLike groups elements related to highlighting which can appear either within or between chunk-level elements. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]

Module tei

Used by model.inter

Members model.quoteLike

---

model.resourceLike groups separate elements which constitute the content of a digital resource, as opposed to its metadata. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by TEI

Members text

---

model.respLike groups elements which are used to indicate intellectual or other significant responsibility, for example within a bibliographic element.

Module tei

Used by titleStmt

Members author

4.3 Attribute classes

---

att.canonical provides attributes which can be used to associate a representation such as a name or title with canonical information about the object being named or referenced.

Module tei

Members att.naming[author] title

Attributes Attributes

@key provides an externally-defined means of identifying the entity (or entities) being named, using a coded value of some kind.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.text

```
<author>
 <name key="name 427308"
  type="organisation">[New Zealand Parliament, Legislative
Council]</name>
</author>
<author>
 <name key="Hugo, Victor (1802-1885)"
  ref="http://www.idref.fr/026927608">Victor Hugo</name>
</author>
```

Note The value may be a unique identifier from a database, or any other externally-defined string identifying the referent. No particular syntax is proposed for the values of the *key* attribute, since its form will depend entirely on practice within a given project. For the same reason, this attribute is not recommended in data interchange, since there is no way of ensuring that the values used by one project are distinct from those used by another. In such a situation, a preferable approach for magic tokens which follows standard practice on the Web is to use a *ref* attribute whose value is a tag URI as defined in RFC 4151.

@ref (reference) provides an explicit means of locating a full definition or identity for the entity being named by means of one or more URIs.

Status Optional

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

```
<name ref="http://viaf.org/viaf/109557338"
 type="person">Seamus Heaney</name>
```

Note The value must point directly to one or more XML elements or other resources by means of one or more URIs, separated by whitespace. If more than one is supplied the implication is that the name identifies several distinct entities.

---

att.divLike provides attributes common to all elements which behave in the same way as divisions.

Module tei

Members div

Attributes Attributes

---

att.global provides attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme.

Module tei

Members TEI author back body div fileDesc front head item label list p publicationStmt sourceDesc teiHeader text title titleStmt

Attributes Attributes att.global.rendition (*@rend*, *@style*, *@rendition*) att.global.responsibility (*@cert*, *@resp*)

@rend *Status* Optional

@xml:id (identifier) provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the attribute.

Status Optional

Datatype ID

Note The *xml:id* attribute may be used to specify a canonical reference for an element; see section 3.10. Reference Systems.

@n (number) gives a number (or other label) for an element, which is not necessarily unique within the document.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.text

Note The value of this attribute is always understood to be a single token, even if it contains space or other punctuation characters, and need not be composed of numbers only. It is typically used to specify the numbering of chapters, sections, list items, etc.; it may also be used in the specification of a standard reference system for the text.

@xml:lang (language) indicates the language of the element content using a 'tag' generated according to BCP 47.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.language

```
<p> … The consequences of
this rapid depopulation were the loss of the last
<foreign xml:lang="rap">ariki</foreign> or chief
(Routledge 1920:205,210) and their connections to
ancestral territorial organization.</p>
```

Note The xml:lang value will be inherited from the immediately enclosing element, or from its parent, and so on up the document hierarchy. It is generally good practice to specify

xml:lang at the highest appropriate level, noticing that a different default may be needed for the teiHeader from that needed for the associated resource element or elements, and that a single TEI document may contain texts in many languages.The authoritative list of registered language subtags is maintained by IANA and is available at http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry. For a good general overview of the construction of language tags, see http://www.w3.org/International/articles/language-tags/, and for a practical step-by-step guide, see https://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-choosing-language-tags.en.php. The value used must conform with BCP 47. If the value is a private use code (i.e., starts with x- or contains -x-), a <language> element with a matching value for its *ident* attribute should be supplied in the TEI header to document this value. Such documentation may also optionally be supplied for non-private-use codes, though these must remain consistent with their (IETF) Internet Engineering Task Force definitions.

---

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

Module tei

Members att.global[TEI author back body div fileDesc front head item label list p publicationStmt sourceDesc teiHeader text title titleStmt]

Attributes Attributes

@rend (rendition) indicates how the element in question was rendered or presented in the source text.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace

```
<head rend="align(center) case(allcaps)">
 <lb/>To The <lb/>Duchesse <lb/>of <lb/>Newcastle,
<lb/>On Her <lb/>
 <hi rend="case(mixed)">New Blazing-World</hi>.
</head>
```

Note These Guidelines make no binding recommendations for the values of the *rend* attribute; the characteristics of visual presentation vary too much from text to text and the decision to record or ignore individual characteristics varies too much from project to project. Some potentially useful conventions are noted from time to time at appropriate points in the Guidelines. The values of the *rend* attribute are a set of sequence-indeterminate individual tokens separated by whitespace.

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

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.text

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

Note Unlike the attribute values of *rend*, which uses whitespace

as a separator, the *style* attribute may contain whitespace. This attribute is intended for recording inline stylistic information concerning the source, not any particular output.The formal language in which values for this attribute are expressed may be specified using the <styleDefDecl> element in the TEI header.

@rendition points to a description of the rendering or presentation used for this element in the source text.

Status Optional

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

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

Note The *rendition* attribute is used in a very similar way to the *class* attribute defined for XHTML but with the important distinction that its function is to describe the appearance of the source text, not necessarily to determine how that text should be presented on screen or paper.Where both *rendition* and *rend* are supplied, the latter is understood to override or complement the former.
Each URI provided should indicate a <rendition> element defining the intended rendition in terms of some appropriate style language, as indicated by the *scheme* attribute.

---

att.global.responsibility provides attributes indicating the agent responsible for some aspect of the text, the markup or something asserted by the markup, and the degree of certainty associated with it. [3.4. Simple Editorial Changes 11.3.2.2. Hand, Responsibility, and Certainty Attributes 17.3. Spans and Interpretations 13.1.1. Linking Names and Their Referents]

Module tei

Members att.global[TEI author back body div fileDesc front head item label list p publicationStmt sourceDesc teiHeader text title titleStmt]

Attributes Attributes

@cert (certainty) signifies the degree of certainty associated with the intervention or interpretation.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.probCert

@resp (responsible party) indicates the agency responsible for the intervention or interpretation, for example an editor or transcriber.

Status Optional

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

Note Note that a simple *resp* pointing to a person or organization is likely to be somewhat ambiguous with regard to the nature of the

responsibility. For this reason, we recommend that *resp* be used to point not to an agent (<person> or <org>) but to a <respStmt>, <author>, <editor> or similar element which clarifies the exact role played by the agent. Pointing to multiple <respStmt>s allows the encoder to specify clearly each of the roles played in part of a TEI file (creating, transcribing, encoding, editing, proofing etc.).

Example

```
Blessed are the
<choice>
 <sic>placemakers</sic>
 <corr cert="high" resp="#editor">peacemakers</corr>
</choice>: for they shall be called the children of God.
```

Example

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

---

att.naming provides attributes common to elements which refer to named persons, places, organizations etc. [3.5.1. Referring Strings 13.3.5. Names and Nyms]

Module tei

Members author

Attributes Attributes att.canonical (*@key*, *@ref*)

@role may be used to specify further information about the entity referenced by this name in the form of a set of whitespace-separated values, for example the occupation of a person, or the status of a place.

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

@nymRef (reference to the canonical name) provides a means of locating the canonical form (*nym*) of the names associated with the object named by the element bearing it.

Status Optional

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

Note The value must point directly to one or more XML elements by means of one or more URIs, separated by whitespace. If more than

one is supplied, the implication is that the name is associated with several distinct canonical names.

---

att.placement provides attributes for describing where on the source page or object a textual element appears. [3.4.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions 11.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions]

Module tei

Members label

Attributes Attributes

@place specifies where this item is placed.

Status Recommended

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

Suggested values include: **below** below the line

bottom at the foot of the page

margin in the margin (left, right, or both)

top at the top of the page

opposite on the opposite, i.e. facing, page

overleaf on the other side of the leaf

above above the line

end at the end of e.g. chapter or volume.

inline within the body of the text.

inspace in a predefined space, for example left by an earlier scribe.

```
<add place="margin">[An addition written in the
margin]</add>
<add place="bottom opposite">[An addition written at the
foot of the current page and also on the facing page]</add>
<note place="bottom">Ibid, p.7</note>
```

---

att.sortable provides attributes for elements in lists or groups that are sortable, but whose sorting key cannot be derived mechanically from the element content. [9.1. Dictionary Body and Overall Structure]

Module tei

Members item list

Attributes Attributes

@sortKey supplies the sort key for this element in an index, list or group which contains it.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.word

```
David's other principal backer, Josiah
ha-Kohen <index indexName="NAMES">
 <term sortKey="Azarya_Josiah_Kohen">Josiah ha-Kohen b.
Azarya</term>
</index> b. Azarya, son of one of the last gaons of Sura was
David's own first
cousin.
```

Note The sort key is used to determine the sequence and grouping of entries in an index. It provides a sequence of characters

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

---

att.typed provides attributes which can be used to classify or subclassify elements in any way. [1.3.1. Attribute Classes 17.1.1. Words and Above 3.5.1. Referring Strings 3.6. Simple Links and Cross-References 3.5.5. Abbreviations and Their Expansions 3.12.1. Core Tags for Verse 7.2.5. Speech Contents 4.1.1. Un-numbered Divisions 4.1.2. Numbered Divisions 4.2.1. Headings and Trailers 4.4. Virtual Divisions 13.3.2.3. Personal Relationships 11.3.1.1. Core Elements for Transcriptional Work 16.1.1. Pointers and Links 16.3. Blocks, Segments, and Anchors 12.2. Linking the Apparatus to the Text 22.5.2. RELAX NG Content Models 8.3. Elements Unique to Spoken Texts 23.3.1.4. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists]

Module tei

Members TEI div head label text

Attributes Attributes

`@type` characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

```
<div type="verse">
 <head>Night in Tarras</head>
 <lg type="stanza">
  <l>At evening tramping on the hot white road</l>
  <l>…</l>
 </lg>
 <lg type="stanza">
  <l>A wind sprang up from nowhere as the sky</l>
  <l>…</l>
 </lg>
</div>
```

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

`@subtype` provides a sub-categorization of the element, if needed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

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

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

Note When appropriate, values from an established typology should be used. Alternatively a typology may be defined in the associated TEI header. If values are

to be taken from a project-specific list, this should be defined using the <valList> element in the project-specific schema description, as described in 23.3.1.4. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists .

---

att.written provides an attribute to indicate the hand in which the textual content of an element was written in the source being transcribed. [1.3.1. Attribute Classes]

Module tei

Members div head label p text

Attributes Attributes

`@hand` points to a <handNote> element describing the hand considered responsible for the textual content of the element concerned.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

4.4 Macros

---

data.word defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single word or token.

Module tei

Used by

Declaration

```
data.word = token { pattern = "(\p{L}|\p{N}|\p{P}|\p{S})+" }
```

Note Attributes using this datatype must contain a single 'word' which contains only letters, digits, punctuation characters, or symbols: thus it cannot include whitespace.

---

macro.paraContent (paragraph content) defines the content of paragraphs and similar elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by p title

Content model

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

Declaration

```
macro.paraContent =
   (
```

```
      text
    | model.gLike    | model.phrase    | model.inter    | model.global    | lg    | model
```

---

macro.phraseSeq (phrase sequence) defines a sequence of character data and phrase-level elements. [1.4.1. Standard Content Models]

Module tei

Used by author label

Content model

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

Declaration

```
macro.phraseSeq = ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.global )*
```

---

macro.specialPara ('special' paragraph content) defines the content model of elements such as notes or list items, which either contain a series of component-level elements or else have the same structure as a paragraph, containing a series of phrase-level and inter-level elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]

Module tei

Used by item

Content model

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

Declaration

```
macro.specialPara =
   (
      text
    | model.gLike    | model.phrase    | model.inter    | model.divPart    | model.global
```

4.5 Datatypes

---

teidata.certainty defines the range of attribute values expressing a degree of certainty.

Module tei

Used by teidata.probCert

Content model

```
<content>
 <valList type="closed">
  <valItem ident="high"/>
  <valItem ident="medium"/>
  <valItem ident="low"/>
  <valItem ident="unknown"/>
 </valList>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.certainty = "high" | "medium" | "low" | "unknown"
```

Note Certainty may be expressed by one of the predefined symbolic values high, medium, or low. The value unknown should be used in cases where the encoder does not wish to assert an opinion about the matter. For more precise indication, data.probability may be used instead or in addition.

---

teidata.count defines the range of attribute values used for a non-negative integer value used as a count.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
 <dataRef name="nonNegativeInteger"/>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.count = xsd:nonNegativeInteger
```

Note Only positive integer values (including zero) are permitted

---

teidata.duration.iso defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using ISO 8601 standard formats

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
 <dataRef name="token"
  restriction="[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+"/>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.duration.iso = token { pattern = "[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+" }
```

Example

```
<time dur-iso="PT0,75H">three-quarters of an hour</time>
```

Example

```
<date dur-iso="P1,5D">a day and a half</date>
```

Example

```
<date dur-iso="P14D">a fortnight</date>
```

Example

```
<time dur-iso="PT0.02S">20 ms</time>
```

Note A duration is expressed as a sequence of number-letter pairs, preceded by the letter P; the letter gives the unit and may be Y (year), M (month), D (day), H (hour), M (minute), or S (second), in that order. The numbers are all unsigned integers, except for the last, which may have a decimal component (using either `.` or `,` as the decimal point; the latter is preferred). If any number is *0*, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S (second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator `T` must precede the first 'time' number-letter pair.For complete details, see ISO 8601 *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times.*

---

teidata.duration.w3c defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using W3C datatypes.

Module tei

Used by

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

Declaration `teidata.duration.w3c = xsd:duration`

Example

```
<time dur="PT45M">forty-five minutes</time>
```

Example

```
<date dur="P1DT12H">a day and a half</date>
```

Example

```
<date dur="P7D">a week</date>
```

Example

```
<time dur="PT0.02S">20 ms</time>
```

Note A duration is expressed as a sequence of number-letter pairs, preceded by the letter P; the letter gives the unit and may be Y (year), M (month), D (day), H (hour), M (minute), or S (second), in that order. The numbers are all unsigned integers, except

for the S number, which may have a decimal component (using . as the decimal point). If any number is *0*, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S (second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator T must precede the first 'time' number-letter pair.For complete details, see the W3C specification.

---

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

Module tei

Used by Element:

- list/@type
- teiHeader/@type
- title/@type

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

Declaration `teidata.enumerated = teidata.word`

Note Attributes using this datatype must contain a single word matching the pattern defined for this datatype: for example it cannot include whitespace but may begin with digits. Typically, the list of documented possibilities will be provided (or exemplified) by a value list in the associated attribute specification, expressed with a `<valList>` element.

---

teidata.language defines the range of attribute values used to identify a particular combination of human language and writing system. [6.1. Language Identification]

Module tei

Used by

Content model

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

Declaration `teidata.language = xsd:language | ( "" )`

Note The values for this attribute are language 'tags' as defined in BCP 47. Currently BCP 47 comprises RFC 5646 and RFC 4647; over time, other IETF documents may succeed these as the best current practice.A 'language tag', per BCP 47, is assembled from a sequence of components or *subtags* separated by the hyphen character (-, U+002D). The tag is made of the following subtags, in the following order. Every subtag except the first is optional. If present, each occurs only once, except the fourth and fifth components (variant and extension), which are repeatable.

language The IANA-registered code for the language. This is almost always the same as the ISO 639 2-letter language code if there is one. The list of available

registered language subtags can be found at `http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry`. It is recommended that this code be written in lower case.

script The ISO 15924 code for the script. These codes consist of 4 letters, and it is recommended they be written with an initial capital, the other three letters in lower case. The canonical list of codes is maintained by the Unicode Consortium, and is available at `http://unicode.org/iso15924/iso15924-codes.html`. The IETF recommends this code be omitted unless it is necessary to make a distinction you need.

region Either an ISO 3166 country code or a UN M.49 region code that is registered with IANA (not all such codes are registered, e.g. UN codes for economic groupings or codes for countries for which there is already an ISO 3166 2-letter code are not registered). The former consist of 2 letters, and it is recommended they be written in upper case; the list of codes can be searched or browsed at `https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search/code/`. The latter consist of 3 digits; the list of codes can be found at `http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm`.

variant An IANA-registered variation. These codes 'are used to indicate additional, well-recognized variations that define a language or its dialects that are not covered by other available subtags'.

extension An extension has the format of a single letter followed by a hyphen followed by additional subtags. These exist to allow for future extension to BCP 47, but as of this writing no such extensions are in use.

private use An extension that uses the initial subtag of the single letter x (i.e., starts with `x-`) has no meaning except as negotiated among the parties involved. These should be used with great care, since they interfere with the interoperability that use of RFC 4646 is intended to promote. In order for a document that makes use of these subtags to be TEI-conformant, a corresponding `<language>` element must be present in the TEI header.

There are two exceptions to the above format. First, there are language tags in the IANA registry that do not match the above syntax, but are present because they have been 'grandfathered' from previous specifications.
Second, an entire language tag can consist of only a private use subtag. These tags start with `x-`, and do not need to follow any further rules established by the IETF and endorsed by these Guidelines. Like all language tags that make use of private use subtags, the language in question must be documented in a corresponding `<language>` element in the TEI header.
Examples include

sn Shona

zh-TW Taiwanese

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

en-SL English as spoken in Sierra Leone

pl Polish

es-MX Spanish as spoken in Mexico

es-419 Spanish as spoken in Latin America

The W3C Internationalization Activity has published a useful introduction to BCP 47, Language tags in HTML and XML.

teidata.name defines the range of attribute values expressed as an XML Name.

Module tei

Used by

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

Declaration `teidata.name = xsd:Name`

Note Attributes using this datatype must contain a single word which follows the rules defining a legal XML name (see `http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#dt-name`): for example they cannot include whitespace or begin with digits.

---

teidata.numeric defines the range of attribute values used for numeric values.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

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

Declaration

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

Note Any numeric value, represented as a decimal number, in floating point format, or as a ratio.To represent a floating point number, expressed in scientific notation, 'E notation', a variant of 'exponential notation', may be used. In this format, the value is expressed as two numbers separated by the letter E. The first number, the significand (sometimes called the mantissa) is given in decimal format, while the second is an integer. The value is obtained by multiplying the mantissa by 10 the number of times indicated by the integer. Thus the value represented in decimal notation as 1000.0 might be represented in scientific notation as 10E3.
A value expressed as a ratio is represented by two integer values separated by a solidus (/) character. Thus, the value represented in decimal notation as 0.5 might be represented as a ratio by the string 1/2.

---

teidata.outputMeasurement defines a range of values for use in specifying the size of an object that is intended for display.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
 <dataRef name="token"
```

```
  restriction="[\-+]?\d+(\.\d+)?(%|cm|mm|in|pt|pc|px|em|ex|gd|rem|vw|vh|vm)"/>
</content>
```

Declaration

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

Example

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

Note These values map directly onto the values used by XSL-FO and CSS. For definitions of the units see those specifications; at the time of this writing the most complete list is in the CSS3 working draft.

---

teidata.pattern defines attribute values which are expressed as a regular expression.

Module tei

Used by

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

Declaration `teidata.pattern = token`

Note A regular expression, often called a *pattern*, is an expression that describes a set of strings. They are usually used to give a concise description of a set, without having to list all elements. For example, the set containing the three strings *Handel*, *Händel*, and *Haendel* can be described by the pattern `H(ä|ae?)ndel` (or alternatively, it is said that the pattern `H(ä|ae?)ndel` *matches* each of the three strings)Wikipedia

This TEI datatype is mapped to the XSD token datatype, and may therefore contain any string of characters. However, it is recommended that the value used conform to the particular flavour of regular expression syntax supported by XSD Schema.

---

teidata.pointer defines the range of attribute values used to provide a single URI, absolute or relative, pointing to some other resource, either within the current document or elsewhere.

Module tei

Used by

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

Declaration `teidata.pointer = xsd:anyURI`

Note The range of syntactically valid values is defined by RFC 3986 *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*. Note that the values themselves are encoded using RFC 3987 *Internationalized Resource Identifiers* (IRIs) mapping to URIs. For example, `https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%` is encoded as `https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%25` while `http://موقع.وزارة-الاتصالات.مصر/` is encoded as `http://xn--4gbrim.xn----rmckbbajlc6dj7bxne2c.xn--wgbh1c/`

---

teidata.probCert defines a range of attribute values which can be expressed either as a numeric probability or as a coded certainty value.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
 <alternate>
  <dataRef key="teidata.probability"/>
  <dataRef key="teidata.certainty"/>
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.probCert = teidata.probability | teidata.certainty
```

---

teidata.probability defines the range of attribute values expressing a probability.

Module tei

Used by teidata.probCert

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

Declaration `teidata.probability = xsd:double`

Note Probability is expressed as a real number between 0 and 1; 0 representing *certainly false* and 1 representing *certainly true*.

---

teidata.replacement defines attribute values which contain a replacement template.

Module tei

Used by

Content model `<content><textNode/></content>`

Declaration `teidata.replacement = text`

---

teidata.temporal.w3c defines the range of attribute values expressing a temporal expression such as a date, a time, or a combination of them, that conform to the W3C *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition* specification.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
 <alternate>
  <dataRef name="date"/>
  <dataRef name="gYear"/>
  <dataRef name="gMonth"/>
  <dataRef name="gDay"/>
  <dataRef name="gYearMonth"/>
  <dataRef name="gMonthDay"/>
  <dataRef name="time"/>
  <dataRef name="dateTime"/>
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.temporal.w3c =
   xsd:date
 | xsd:gYear
 | xsd:gMonth
 | xsd:gDay
 | xsd:gYearMonth
 | xsd:gMonthDay
 | xsd:time
 | xsd:dateTime
```

Note If it is likely that the value used is to be compared with another, then a time zone indicator should always be included, and only the dateTime representation should be used.

---

teidata.text defines the range of attribute values used to express some kind of identifying string as a single sequence of unicode characters possibly including whitespace.

Module tei

Used by

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

Declaration `teidata.text = string`

Note Attributes using this datatype must contain a single 'token' in which whitespace and other punctuation characters are permitted.

---

teidata.truthValue defines the range of attribute values used to express a truth value.

Module tei

Used by

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

Declaration `teidata.truthValue = xsd:boolean`

Note The possible values of this datatype are 1 or true, or 0 or false.This datatype applies only for cases where uncertainty is inappropriate; if the attribute concerned may

have a value other than true or false, e.g. unknown, or inapplicable, it should have the extended version of this datatype: data.xTruthValue.

---

teidata.versionNumber defines the range of attribute values used for version numbers.

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
 <dataRef name="token"
  restriction="[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*(\.[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*){0,3}"/>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.versionNumber =
   token { pattern = "[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*(\.[\d]+[a-z]*[\d]*){0,3}" }
```

---

teidata.word defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single word or token.

Module tei

Used by teidata.enumerated

Content model

```
<content>
 <dataRef name="token"
  restriction="(\p{L}|\p{N}|\p{P}|\p{S})+"/>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.word = token { pattern = "(\p{L}|\p{N}|\p{P}|\p{S})+" }
```

Note Attributes using this datatype must contain a single 'word' which contains only letters, digits, punctuation characters, or symbols: thus it cannot include whitespace.

---

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

Module tei

Used by

Content model

```
<content>
 <alternate>
  <dataRef name="boolean"/>
  <valList>
   <valItem ident="unknown"/>
   <valItem ident="inapplicable"/>
  </valList>
```

```
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
teidata.xTruthValue = xsd:boolean | ( "unknown" | "inapplicable" )
```

Note In cases where where uncertainty is inappropriate, use the datatype data.TruthValue.