

Introduction

This document describes how the TEI standard was customized for the project *Lectures that Link*. The project focuses on building a data collection of Digital Humanities lecture series hosted by European institutions between 2014 and early 2025. The primary emphasis is on the lecture series themselves, the individual lectures within these series, and the speakers involved. Detailed descriptions of who these data were collected and encoded in TEI are provided in the following sections, with examples included in the running text.

Data Sources and Strategy for Data Selection and Capture

All data used in this project was exclusively sourced from publicly accessible websites, ensuring that only freely available information was included. Data behind authentication barriers, such as those requiring login credentials, was deliberately excluded from the collection process.

In addition to textual information about the lecture series found on individual websites, additional digital materials related to the events were incorporated into the project. These sources were accessed via hyperlinks found on the websites and include presentations, blog posts, related articles, and audiovisual content, such as videos.

While every effort has been made to ensure the dataset is comprehensive within the scope of the project, it does not claim to be exhaustive or definitive. Instead, it serves as a solid foundation for both the current and future analyses.

TEI Encoding of Lecture Series

Hierarchical Organization: Series, Terms, and Lectures

All lecture series are recorded in the <listEvent> element, which is located within <body>, a sub-element of <text>. To accurately reflect the inherent structure of lecture series, the XML is organized hierarchically. The term *lecture series* implies a three-tiered structure:

- The overarching series, representing the general lecture program.
- Individual editions or rounds of a series, typically aligned with academic semesters or other specific time periods.
- Individual lectures, which form the lowest hierarchical level, with most information.

To represent this hierarchy, the following approach is used:

Each lecture series is recorded within an `<event>` element, with the *type* attribute set to the value *lecture-series*. Additionally, the *where* attribute references the ID of the location where the series is hosted:

```
<event type="lecture-series"
  where="#rostock">
  <eventName xml:lang="de">Digital Humanities im Fokus: Methoden, Anwen-
  dungen und
    Perspektiven</eventName>
  <eventName xml:lang="en">Digital Humanities in Focus: Methods, Applicati-
  ons, and
    Perspectives</eventName>
</event>
```

The `<event>` element contains an `<eventName>` sub-element, which records the original name of the series. The *xml:lang* attribute specifies the language of the lecture series name. If official translations exist, multiple `<eventName>` elements may be listed sequentially, as can be seen above.

Each lecture series consists of at least one, but usually multiple `<event>` elements, each representing an instance of the lecture series, for instance, an academic term in which the series took place. These `<event>` elements include a *type* attribute with the value *lecture-series-term*, as well as the attributes *from* and *to* indicating the term's duration (year and month):

```
<event from="2023-04" to="2024-07"
  type="lecture-series-term">
  <eventName xml:lang="de">Sommersemester 2023</eventName>
  <ptr target="https://web.archive.org/web/20241114133706/https://
  www.germanistik.uni-rostock.de/forschung/digital-humanities/rosdh/
  ringvorlesung/2023/"
  type="programme"/>
</event>
```

If a consolidated program overview is available for a given term, a `<ptr>` element is included after the `<eventName>` element. The *type* attribute of `<ptr>` is set to the value *programme* to indicate its purpose.

After these term-level `<event>` elements, individual lectures are recorded, as explained in the following sections.

Encoding Individual Lectures

A individual lecture is recorded as an `<event>` element with the attribute *type* (with the value *lecture*) and with the attribute *when*, which specifies the date of the event in the format year-month-day. The structure of the content within each `<event>` element remains consistent across all lectures. Therefore, it is described in the following subsections from top to bottom, using the example below:

```
<event type="lecture" when="2024-12-02">
  <eventName xml:lang="de">KI generiert Texte – Wie? und Warum? – Nachde
```

nken eines

Informations- und Kommunikationswissenschaftlers</eventName>

<note type="abstract" xml:lang="de">

<p>Texte sind allgegenwärtig und es liegt nahe, Textproduktion zu automatisieren.

Texte können (über)lebenswichtig sein, daher ist ein Nachdenken darüber, wie Texte

funktionieren und was sie mit uns und wir mit ihnen machen, notwendig.

KI-generierte Texte verändern die Textwelt, ohne dass wir es notwendigerweise

bemerken. Die Perspektive der Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft kann auf

Punkte hinweisen, worüber nachzudenken lohnen könnte.</p>

<p>Hier knüpft der Vortrag des Informatikers Clemens Cap an. Er schildert, wie große

Sprachmodelle wie beispielsweise ChatGPT heute aufgebaut sind. Daraus ergeben sich

unmittelbar die derzeitigen Fähigkeiten und Grenzen solcher Systeme. Der Kreis zum

Vortrag von Wolfgang Sucharowski schließt sich nun, wenn wir erkennen, dass seine

Beobachtungen keine Spekulationen sondern unmittelbare Konsequenzen aus der

Architektur solcher Systeme sind.</p>

</note>

<note type="keywords">

<term corresp="#german-studies #computer-science"

type="discipline"/>

<term corresp="https://vocabs.dariah.eu/tadirah/commenting https://vocabs.dariah.eu/tadirah/machineLearning"

type="topic"/>

</note>

<note type="realization">

<term type="speech">in person</term>

<term type="audience">hybrid</term>

</note>

<ptr target="https://web.archive.org/web/20241210104406/https://www.germanistik.uni-rostock.de/forschung/digital-humanities/rosdh/ringvorlesung/2024-25/n/ki-generiert-texte-wie-und-warum-nachdenken-eines-informations-und-kommunikationswissenschaftlers-202261/"

type="programme"/>

<ptr target="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14525161"

type="slides"/>

<listPerson>

<person corresp="#cap_clemens"

role="speaker">

<name>

<roleName type="title">Prof. Dr.</roleName>

```

</name>
<affiliation corresp="#uni-rostock"/>
</person>
<person corresp="#sucharowski_wolfgang"
role="speaker">
  <name>
    <roleName type="title">Prof. Dr.</roleName>
  </name>
  <affiliation corresp="#uni-rostock"/>
</person>
</listPerson>
<org corresp="#uni-rostock"
role="host-institution"/>
</event> [...]
<org corresp="#henny-krahmer_ulrike #alvares-freire_fernanda #renz_erik"
role="organizer"/>

```

Titles and Abstracts

At the beginning of each entry, the lecture title is recorded using an `<eventName>` element. The language of the title is specified via the `xml:lang` attribute.

Directly below the title, the abstract of the lecture follows. This is captured within a `<note>` element, which is characterized by the `type` attribute set to the value `abstract`. Additionally, the `xml:lang` attribute specifies the language of the abstract.

```

<eventName xml:lang="de">KI generiert Texte - Wie? und Warum? - Nachdenken eines
Informations- und Kommunikationswissenschaftlers</eventName>
<note type="abstract" xml:lang="de">
  <p>Texte sind allgegenwärtig und es liegt nahe, Textproduktion zu automatisieren.
  Texte können (über)lebenswichtig sein, daher ist ein Nachdenken darüber, wie Texte
  funktionieren und was sie mit uns und wir mit ihnen machen, notwendig.
  KI-generierte Texte verändern die Textwelt, ohne dass wir es notwendigerweise
  bemerken. Die Perspektive der Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft kann auf
  Punkte hinweisen, worüber nachzudenken lohnen könnte.</p>
  <p>Hier knüpft der Vortrag des Informatikers Clemens Cap an. Er schildert,
  wie große
  Sprachmodelle wie beispielsweise ChatGPT heute aufgebaut sind. Daraus ergeben sich
  unmittelbar die derzeitigen Fähigkeiten und Grenzen solcher Systeme. Der
  Kreis zum
  Vortrag von Wolfgang Sucharowski schließt sich nun, wenn wir erkennen, da

```

ss seine

Beobachtungen keine Spekulationen, sondern unmittelbare Konsequenzen aus der

Architektur solcher Systeme sind.</p>

</note>

As the example above already shows, the abstract text itself is recorded within one or more <p> elements. If a list is included within the abstract, a <list> element is used, with individual list items represented by <item> elements.

If the abstract contains formatting elements such as bold, italics, or hyperlinks, these are not explicitly marked up.

If an abstract is available, it is recorded within the <note type="abstract"> tag. If no abstract is provided, the content of the note is set to "not found":

<note type="abstract" xml:lang="en">not found</note>

Keywords

Each recorded lecture is assigned keywords by the encoders to be able to analyze the distribution of disciplines, methods and topics across the lectures and lecture series. That is, the keywords are not collected from the websites of the lecture series but they are added by the editors of this data collection.

The keywords are stored inside of a <note> element, characterized by the attribute *type* with the value *keywords*. Within this <note> element, there are two <term> elements:

- One with <type="discipline">, specifying the academic discipline or disciplines covered by the talk.
- One with <type="topic">, indicating the topic or topics of the talk.

<note type="keywords">

<term corresp="#german-studies #computer-science"
type="discipline"/>

<term corresp="https://vocabs.dariah.eu/tadirah/commenting https://
vocabs.dariah.eu/tadirah/machineLearning"
type="topic"/>

</note>

In case that there are more than one discipline or topic, they are collected in the attribute of the same <term> element. We opted for this (instead of using an individual <term> element for each keyword) to facilitate later processing of the data and for a more compact encoding of the information. For the disciplines, we use a pre-defined list that we created on our own. For the topics, the *Taxonomy of Digital Research Activities in the Humanities* (TaDiRAH) is used. Detailed information about TaDiRAH can be found at <https://vocabs.dariah.eu/tadirah/en/>.

Both discipline and topic assignments are based on the lecture content. This classification relies on the abstract and title of the lecture. Since every lecture has a title but not necessarily an abstract, classification is always possible. However, a longer title or the presence of an abstract allows for a more

precise categorization.

Realization (Lecture Modality)

The lecture modality is recorded in the `<note type="realization">` tag, specifying whether the lecture was held in person, hybrid, or online. The `<note>` element contains two `<term>` sub-elements that define the modality separately for speakers and audience members. These `<term>` elements use the *type* attribute to distinguish between the modality of the speech and of the audience:

- `<term type="speech">`: Describes how the speakers delivered the lecture.
- `<term type="audience">`: Describes how the audience attended the lecture.

```
<note type="realization">  
  <term type="speech">in person</term>  
  <term type="audience">hybrid</term>  
</note>
```

The values for these elements are standardized to ensure consistency in data representation. The possible values are:

- *in person*: All participants (speakers or audience) were physically present at the lecture venue.
- *hybrid*: At least one participant (speaker or audience member) joined remotely, while others were present in person.
- *online*: All participants attended virtually; no one was physically present at the venue.

If a lecture was canceled, a fourth value, *canceled*, is used. In this case, as shown in the example below, the `<term type="audience">` tag is omitted since no audience attended:

canceled

Speakers, Titles, and Affiliation

The speakers of a lecture are recorded in a `<listPerson>` element. Each speaker is described using a `<person>` element with a *corresp* attribute that links to the corresponding person entry in the TEI header. The academic title (if provided) is stored within a `<roleName type="title">` element inside of the `<name>` element. The speaker's affiliation is captured within an `<affiliation>` element, referencing the corresponding institution, which is encoded in the TEI header. The information about the speakers, their affiliations, and the institutions is encoded in two places for the following reasons: on the one hand, we aim to have a centralized list of people and institutions in the TEI header, to which we can refer from individual events. On the other hand, the affiliations of people can change over time and the same is true for their titles. One person might not have a title at the moment of one event, but might have a title at another event later on, for instance, if someone completed his or her

PhD. Therefore, information about the current affiliation of a speaker at the moment of the event and about the current title that a person has when the event takes place is encoded directly inside of the individual event.

```
<listPerson>
  <person corresp="#cap_clemens"
    role="speaker">
    <name>
      <roleName type="title">Prof. Dr.</roleName>
    </name>
    <affiliation corresp="#uni-rostock"/>
  </person>
  <person corresp="#sucharowski_wolfgang"
    role="speaker">
    <name>
      <roleName type="title">Prof. Dr.</roleName>
    </name>
    <affiliation corresp="#uni-rostock"/>
  </person>
</listPerson>
```

The titles of the speaker(s) are recorded according to the information provided in the lecture program, supporting materials (slides, videos, or blog posts), or a short biography. Common academic titles include:

- Dr. / Dr.-Ing. / PhD
- PD (Priv.-Doz.)
- Asst. Prof. / Assoc. Prof. / Jun.-Prof. / Prof. (Univ.-Prof.)

These titles are standardized. For instance, "Univ.-Prof." is simplified to "Prof.", and variations in spelling (e.g., "PhD" and "Ph.D.") are standardized.

Academic degrees such as *Bakkalaureus Artium* / *Bachelor of Arts* (B.A.) and *Magister Artium* / *Master of Arts* (M.A.) are not recorded, as they are typically not included in the program. Similarly, if no title is available, the value *not found* is used:

```
<listPerson>
  <person corresp="#theise_antje"
    role="speaker">
    <name>
      <roleName type="title">not found</roleName>
    </name>
    <affiliation corresp="#ub-rostock"/>
  </person>
</listPerson>
```

Hosts and Organizers

Hosts are recorded at the end of the individual lecture entry to indicate which organizations were responsible for hosting the lecture, i.e., those that invited the speaker(s). The host institution is specified with an `<org>` element that

includes the attribute *role* with the standardized value *host-institution*. The *corresp* attribute references the corresponding organization entry in the TEI header. This value is recorded independently of the lecture modality (i.e., in presence, hybrid, or online).

```
<org corresp="#uni-rostock"  
  role="host-institution"/>
```

As mentioned above, information about the hosting institutions concludes the section for an individual lecture. However, the final element within a lecture series term is the information about the organizers of the term. This information is stored within an `<org>` element with the attribute *role* and the standardized value *organizer*.

```
<org corresp="#henny-krahmer_ulrike #alvares-freire_fernanda #renz_erik"  
  role="organizer"/>
```

Unlike host institutions, which are organizations, organizers are recorded as individual persons, as can be seen in the example above. It is possible for an organizer to also be a speaker in another lecture series or even in their own series.

Since organizational responsibility can change from term to term, it is considered appropriate to record this information at this level rather than for the entire series.

Creating IDs

The dataset assigns unique IDs to persons, organizations, and locations, which are consistently stored in the *xml:id* attribute. The following aspects must be considered when creating IDs:

- Lowercase only: All IDs are written exclusively in lowercase.
- No numbers: Numbers are not used in IDs.
- Latin script only: The Latin script is consistently applied.
- No diacritical marks: Diacritical marks (e.g., ä, ö, ü, â, ê, î) are completely removed or replaced with corresponding transliterations (e.g., ä → ae, ö → oe, è → e).

Additional considerations include:

- Standardized prefixes: Certain IDs, such as those for universities, always begin with a fixed prefix (e.g., *uni-* for universities, *fh-* for universities of applied sciences).
- Use of hyphens and underscores: Two types of separators are used in the dataset:
 - Underscores (`_`) are used exclusively for person IDs, separating the surname from the given name.
 - Hyphens (`-`) are used for organizations and locations to separate individual name components (e.g., multi-word city names). In person IDs, hyphens are used to connect multiple given names or multiple surnames.

Capturing Language

All collected information is recorded exclusively in the languages in which it appears on the respective websites. Each element of a lecture event that contains textual information in a certain language is marked with the attribute *xml:lang*, specifying the corresponding language value, such as *en* for English or *de* for German. No translations of content are produced.

The documentation of series, terms and lectures is mainly focused on English, Italian, German, Spanish, French and Portuguese, due to the language knowledge of the collaborators in this project. Other languages can be included, especially when it comes to recording the names of organizations or places. By default, these informations are documented in the language in which they originally emerged, which may differ from the respective national language.

In some cases, a title may include multiple languages, whether for stylistic reasons or because it contains a key term discussed in the lecture or an introductory quotation. In such instances, only the primary language of the title is recorded, while additional languages are not documented, as shown in the following example:

```
<eventName xml:lang="en">Le chemin de l'image in Renaissance Lyon: digital tools for the study of early modern illustrations</eventName>
<note type="abstract" xml:lang="en">
  <p>The talk will focus on the study of digital collections of early modern printed books and on the implementation of the Imagematching software in cooperation with the Visual Geometry Group of Department of Engineering Science at University of Oxford. In the research project The Early Modern Illustrated Book in Lyon (Equipex Biblissima/Ca' Foscari), the art historian Barbara Tramelli developed a new methodology for the study of book illustrations, using and implementing for her research Renaissance images two digital tools: [...]</p>
</note>
```

In such cases, the primary language of the element must be identified and recorded. In the example above, this would be English. The primary language can often be determined by identifying which part of the content conveys the core subject matter rather than serving a decorative or stylistic function. For titles, another useful indicator is the language of the accompanying abstract, if available.

Capturing Links

In order to ensure the long-term accessibility and reliability of information, we secure all relevant sources via links, which are then archived using the

Wayback Machine from the Internet Archive (<https://web.archive.org/>). This archiving process applies to all links, except for DOI links, which are permanent by definition and do not require additional archiving. However, links that lead to videos, such as those on YouTube, are not archived because archiving by the Wayback Machine is not possible in this case.

All links within the dataset are encoded using the <ptr> (pointer) element. Within this element, the *type* attribute is used to specify the exact role of the link, as seen in the following examples:

```
<ptr target="https://web.archive.org/web/20230609113732/https://  
www.unive.it/data/33113/2/38661"  
type="programme"/>  
<ptr target="https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7798685"  
type="slides"/>  
<ptr target="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=itVMXEEKZFQ"  
type="video"/>  
<ptr target="https://doi.org/10.58079/o57z"  
type="blogpost"/>
```

The values for the *type* attribute are as follows:

- *programme*: Refers to a complete programme for a semester or event series, or to a dedicated page for a specific lecture.
- *slides*: Points to presentation slides, such as PDFs or PowerPoint files.
- *video*: Links to a video recording of the lecture, including the presentation and possibly the discussion. These links are not archived.
- *blogpost*: Directs to a blog post discussing the lecture, potentially featuring parts of the presentation, speaker information, or related images.

It is important to highlight that we only capture links that directly originate from the lecture series' website. While further research to gather additional sources is possible, it has not been consistently carried out.

Capturing Organizations

Organizations involved in Digital Humanities lecture series are divided into two main roles: the affiliation of the (invited) speaker and the hosting venue.

In most cases, organizations are listed at the level of entire universities, research institutions, or cultural institutions. Specific departments or institutes within these organizations, where speakers may be affiliated, are not captured in the data. E.g. if an affiliation to the Institute of German Studies at the University of Rostock is mentioned in a program, only the University of Rostock is encoded.

Each organization is represented by a separate entry within the <particDesc> element, found under <listOrg>. The <org> sub-element defines the organization and is assigned a unique ID through the *xml:id* attribute. This ID is used throughout the dataset to ensure consistent referencing. Additionally, the *type* attribute within the <org> element is employed to specify the

organization's precise role. Available values for the *type* attribute include:

- *university*: for universities and universities of applied sciences
- *research_institution*: for private or public institutions that conduct research
- *company*: for companies or private sector organizations
- *glam*: for galleries, libraries, archives, museums; generally, all cultural and memory institutions
- *other*: we use this when none of the categories listed above apply, for example in the case of radio stations or newspapers.

As can be seen in the example below, the "Università di Bologna" is represented as an organization with the ID *uni-bologna*. The name of the organization is presented in the original language (Italian, in this case), and an external Wikidata identifier is included within the `<idno>` element.

```
<org type="university" xml:id="uni-bologna">
  <name xml:lang="it">Università di Bologna</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q131262</idno>
  <place corresp="#bologna"/>
</org>
```

Universities

As described above, all organizations, including all university entries, are assigned an ID. Unlike those of other organizations, university IDs always begin with *uni-* or *fh-* followed by a unique part, typically derived from the name or location of the institution. For example, the University of Rostock is captured as follows:

```
<org type="university" xml:id="uni-rostock">
  <name xml:lang="de">Universität Rostock</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q159895</idno>
  <place corresp="#rostock"/>
</org>
```

In order to maintain clarity and allow for future adjustments, the names of universities are standardized. For instance, "Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg" is shortened to "Universität Würzburg", and the corresponding ID becomes *uni-wuerzburg*:

```
<org type="university"
xml:id="uni-wuerzburg">
  <name xml:lang="de">Universität Würzburg</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q161976</idno>
  <place corresp="#wuerzburg"/>
</org>
```

This simplification also reduces the need for updates when a university undergoes rebranding or changes its name, such as in the case of the recent shift in Münster from "Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster" to "Universität Münster".

When multiple universities exist within the same city, additional distinctions

are added to the ID to avoid confusion. These distinctions are appended to the base ID formed by the university's type and location. For example, in London, where several institutions exist, their IDs are distinguished as follows:

```
<org type="university"
xml:id="uni-london-city">
  <name xml:lang="en">City, University of London</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1094046</idno>
  <place corresp="#london"/>
</org>
<org type="university"
xml:id="uni-london-ucl">
  <name xml:lang="en">University College London</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q193196</idno>
  <place corresp="#london"/>
</org>
<org type="university"
xml:id="uni-london-kcl">
  <name xml:lang="en">King's College London</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q245247</idno>
  <place corresp="#london"/>
</org>
```

In contrast, Berlin presents another situation, as the German naming convention is that distinctions should precede the city name, resulting in IDs such as:

```
<org type="university"
xml:id="uni-fu-berlin">
  <name xml:lang="de">Freie Universität Berlin</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q153006</idno>
  <place corresp="#berlin"/>
</org>
<org type="university"
xml:id="uni-hu-berlin">
  <name xml:lang="de">Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q152087</idno>
  <place corresp="#berlin"/>
</org>
<org type="university"
xml:id="uni-tu-berlin">
  <name xml:lang="de">Technische Universität Berlin</name>
  <idno type="wikidata">https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q51985</idno>
  <place corresp="#berlin"/>
</org>
```

As with all organizations in the dataset, each university is assigned an external identifier, referenced through the `<idno>` element, which refers to the university's Wikidata entry.

Research Institutions

TEI Specifications

Elements

<TEI>

<TEI> (TEI document) contains a single TEI-conformant document, combining a single TEI header with one or more members of the model.resource class. Multiple **<TEI>** elements may be combined within a **<TEI>** (or **<teiCorpus>**) element. [[4. Default Text Structure 16.1. Varieties of Composite Text](#)]

Module

Attributes

textstructure

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

version

specifies the version number of the TEI Guidelines against which this document is valid.

Status	Optional
Datatype	teidata.version
Note	Major editions of the Guidelines have long been informally referred to by a name made up of the letter P (for Proposal) followed by a digit. The current release is one of the many releases of the fifth major edition of the Guidelines, known as P5. This attribute may be used to associate a TEI document with a specific release of the P5 Guidelines, in the

absence
of a more
precise
associati
on
provided
by the
source
attribute
on the
associate
d
<schema
Spec>.

Contained by
May contain

Note

textstructure: TEI
header: *teiHeader*
textstructure: TEI text
As with all elements in the TEI scheme (except <egXML>) this element is in the TEI namespace (see [5.7.2. Namespaces](#)). Thus, when it is used as the outermost element of a TEI document, it is necessary to specify the TEI namespace on it. This is customarily achieved by including <http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0> as the value of the XML namespace declaration (*xmlns*), without indicating a prefix, and then not using a prefix on TEI elements in the rest of the document. For example: <TEI version="4.8.1" *xml:lang*="it" *xmlns*="<http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0>">.

Example

```
<TEI version="3.3.0" xmlns="http://
www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <fileDesc>
      <titleStmt>
        <title>The shortest TEI Document I
maginable</title>
      </titleStmt>
      <publicationStmt>
        <p>First published as part of TEI P
2, this is the P5
          version using a namespace.</p>
      </publicationStmt>
      <sourceDesc>
```

Example

```
<p>No source: this is an original wo
rk.</p>
</sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
<text>
<body>
<p>This is about the shortest TEI do
cument imaginable.</p>
</body>
</text>
</TEI>
<TEI version="2.9.1" xmlns="http://
www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
<teiHeader>
<fileDesc>
<titleStmt>
<title>A TEI Document containing f
our page images </title>
</titleStmt>
<publicationStmt>
<p>Unpublished demonstration file.
</p>
</publicationStmt>
<sourceDesc>
<p>No source: this is an original wo
rk.</p>
</sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
<facsimile>
<graphic url="page1.png"/>
<graphic url="page2.png"/>
<graphic url="page3.png"/>
<graphic url="page4.png"/>
</facsimile>
</TEI>
```

Content model

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



```

s="0"/>
</sequence>
<elementRef key="TEI"
maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
</alternate>
</sequence>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element TEI
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  attribute version { text }?,
  ( tei_teiHeader, ( ( tei_model.resourc
e+, tei_TEI* ) | tei_TEI+ ) )
}

```

<affiliation>

<affiliation> (affiliation) contains an informal description of a person's present or past affiliation with some organization, for example an employer or sponsor. [[16.2.2. The Participant Description](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source

- *@source*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.editLike
 - *@evidence*
 - *@instant*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.typed
 - type
 - @subtype

type

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

Derived from Status att.typed Optional

	<p>Datatype teidata.e numerate d</p> <p>Sample values sponsor include: recommend end</p> <p>discredit</p> <p>pledged</p>
Member of	model.addressLike
Contained by	model.persStateLike
	core: bibl date desc editor item name note p pubPlace publisher resp term title
	header: catDesc licence
	namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename gender nameLink person placeName roleName surname
May contain	core: date name note ptr term title header: idno
	namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename nameLink placeName roleName surname
	character data
Note	If included, the name of an organization may be tagged using either the <name> element as above, or the more specific <orgName> element.
Example	<affiliation>Junior project officer for t he US <name type="org">National En dowment for the Humanities</name> </affiliation>
Example	This example indicates that the person was affiliated with the Australian Journalists Association at some point between the dates listed. <affiliation notAfter="1960-01-01" notBefore="1957-02-28">Paid up me mber of the <orgName>Australian Journalists Asso ciation</orgName>

Example

</affiliation>

This example indicates that the person was affiliated with Mount Holyoke College throughout the entire span of the date range listed.

<affiliation from="1902-01-01" to="1906-01-01">Was an assistant professor at Mount Holyoke College.</affiliation>

Content model

<content>

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

Schema Declaration

element affiliation

```
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.datable.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.naming.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type { text }?,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<availability>

<availability> (availability) supplies information about the availability of a text, for example any restrictions on its use or distribution, its copyright status, any licence applying to it, etc. [[2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#)]

Module

Attributes

header

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@select</i> • att.global.rendition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@rend</i> • <i>@style</i> • <i>@rendition</i> • att.global.responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@cert</i> • <i>@resp</i> • att.global.source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@source</i> • att.declarable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@default</i>
status	<p>(status) supplies a code identifying the current availability of the text.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.enumerated</p> <p>Legal values are: free (free) the text is freely available.</p> <p>unknown (unknown) the status of the text is unknown.</p> <p>restricted (restricted)</p>

d)
the
text
is
not
freel
y
avail
able.

Member of

Contained by

May contain

Note

Example

model.biblPart
model.publicationStmtPart.detail
core: bibl
header: publicationStmt
core: p
header: licence
A consistent format should be adopted

```
<availability status="restricted">
  <p>Available for academic research p
urposes only.</p>
</availability>
```

```
<availability status="free">
  <p>In the public domain</p>
</availability>
```

```
<availability status="restricted">
  <p>Available under licence from the
publishers.</p>
</availability>
```

Example

```
<availability>
  <licence target="http://
opensource.org/licenses/MIT">
    <p>The MIT License
      applies to this document.</p>
    <p>Copyright (C) 2011 by The Unive
rsity of Victoria</p>
    <p>Permission is hereby granted, fre
e of charge, to any person obtaining a
copy
  of this software and associated doc
umentation files (the "Software"), to de
al
  in the Software without restriction,
including without limitation the rights
to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,
distribute, sublicense, and/or sell
copies of the Software, and to perm
it persons to whom the Software is
furnished to do so, subject to the fol
```

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IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,

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AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER

LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,

OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN

THE SOFTWARE.</p>

</licence>

</availability>

Content model

<content>

<alternate maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1">

<classRef key="model.availabilityPart"/>

<classRef key="model.pLike"/>

</alternate>

</content>

Schema Declaration

element availability

{

tei_att.global.attributes,

tei_att.declarable.attributes,

attribute status { "free" | "unknown" | "restricted" }?,

(tei_model.availabilityPart | tei_model.pLike)+

}

<bibl>

<bibl> (bibliographic citation) contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged.

[[3.12.1. Methods of Encoding Bibliographic References and Lists of References](#) [2.2.7. The Source Description](#) [16.3.2. Declarable Elements](#)]

Module

core

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.declarable
 - *@default*
- att.docStatus
 - *@status*
- att.sortable
 - *@sortKey*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

Member of

Contained by

model.biblLike model.biblPart

core: bibl desc item note p title

header: licence sourceDesc taxonomy

May contain

namesdates: event org person place
textstructure: body
core: bibl date editor name note ptr
pubPlace publisher respStmt term title
header: availability idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data

Note

Contains *phrase-level* elements,
together with any combination of
elements from the model.biblPart class

Example

```
<bibl>Blain, Clements and Grundy: Fe  
minist Companion to Literature in Engl  
ish (Yale,  
1990)</bibl>
```

Example

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

Example

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

```

<name>
  <forename>Kathleen</forename>
  <surname>Wine</surname>
</name>
</editor>,
<pubPlace>Charlottesville, Va.</
pubPlace>,
<publisher>Rookwood Press</
publisher>,
<date when="2003">2003</date>.
</bibl>
</bibl>

```

Content model

```

<content>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
  minOccurs="0">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.gLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.highlighted"/>
    <classRef key="model.pPart.data"/>
    <classRef key="model.pPart.edit"/>
    <classRef key="model.segLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.ptrLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.biblPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.global"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element bibl
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.canonical.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.declarable.attributes,
  tei_att.docStatus.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  (
    text
    | tei_model.gLike
    | tei_model.highlighted
    | tei_model.pPart.data
    | tei_model.pPart.edit
    | tei_model.segLike
    | tei_model.ptrLike
    | tei_model.biblPart
    | tei_model.global
  )
}

```

)*
}

<bloc>

<bloc> (bloc) contains the name of a geo-political unit consisting of two or more nation states or countries. [[14.2.3. Place Names](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@from-iso</i> • <i>@to-iso</i> • att.datable.w3c <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@when</i> • <i>@notBefore</i> • <i>@notAfter</i> • <i>@from</i> • <i>@to</i> • att.naming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@role</i> • <i>@nymRef</i> • att.canonical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@key</i> • <i>@ref</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i>
Member of	model.placeNamePart
Contained by	core: bibl date desc editor item name note p pubPlace publisher resp term title header: catDesc licence namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename gender nameLink org place placeName roleName surname
May contain	core: date name note ptr term title header: idno namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename nameLink placeName roleName surname character data
Example	<bloc type="union">the European Uni on</bloc> <bloc type="continent">Africa</bloc>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>
Schema Declaration	element bloc { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.cmc.attributes, tei_att.datable.attributes, tei_att.naming.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes,

```

    tei_macro.phraseSeq
}

```

<body>

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

Module

Attributes

```

textstructure
  • att.global
    • @xml:id
    • @n
    • @xml:lang
    • @xml:base
    • @xml:space
    • att.global.linking
      • @corresp
      • @synch
      • @sameAs
      • @copyOf
      • @next
      • @prev
      • @exclude
      • @select
    • att.global.rendition
      • @rend
      • @style
      • @rendition
    • att.global.responsibility
      • @cert
      • @resp
    • att.global.source
      • @source
  • att.declaring
    • @decls

```

Contained by

May contain

```

textstructure: text
core: bibl desc list note p
namesdates: listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace

```

Example

```

<body>
  <l>Nu scylun hergan hefaenricaes ua
rd</l>
  <l>metudæs maecti end his modgidan
c</l>
  <l>uerc uuldurfadur sue he uundra gi
huaes</l>
  <l>eci dryctin or astelidæ</l>
  <l>he aerist scop aelda barnum</l>
  <l>heben til hrofe haleg scepen.</l>

```

```

    <l>tha middungeard moncynnæs uar
d</l>
    <l>eci dryctin æfter tiadæ</l>
    <l>firum foldu frea allmectig</l>
    <trailer>primo cantauit Cædmon istu
d carmen.</trailer>
</body>

```

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">
        <alternate maxOccurs="1" minOcc
urs="1">
            <elementRef key="schemaSpec"/>
            <classRef key="model.common"/>
        </alternate>
        <classRef key="model.global"
maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccu
rs="0"/>
    </sequence>
    <alternate minOccurs="0">
    <sequence maxOccurs="unbounde
d"
        minOccurs="1">
        <classRef key="model.divLike"/>
        <alternate maxOccurs="unbounde
d"
            minOccurs="0">
            <classRef key="model.global"/>
            <classRef key="model.divGenLike
"/>
        </alternate>
    </sequence>
    <sequence maxOccurs="unbounde
d"
        minOccurs="1">
        <classRef key="model.div1Like"/>
        <alternate maxOccurs="unbounde
d"
            minOccurs="0">
            <classRef key="model.global"/>
            <classRef key="model.divGenLike
"/>
        </alternate>
    </sequence>
</alternate>
</sequence>
<sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"

```

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

element body
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.declaring.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.global*,
    ( ( tei_model.divTop, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divTop )* )? ),
    (
      ( tei_model.divGenLike, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )* )?
    ),
    (
      (
        ( tei_model.divLike, ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )* )+
      )
      | (
        (
          tei_model.div1Like,
          ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )*
        )+
      )
      | (
        ( ( ( schemaSpec | tei_model.common ), tei_model.global* )+ ),
        (
          (
            (
              tei_model.divLike,
              ( tei_model.global | tei_model.divGenLike )*
            )+
          )
          | (
            (
              tei_model.div1Like,

```



```

        ( tei_model.global | tei_mo
del.divGenLike )*
    )+
    )
    )?
    )
    ),
    ( ( tei_model.divBottom, tei_model.
global* )*)
    )
}

```

<catDesc>

<catDesc> (category description) describes some category within a taxonomy or text typology, either in the form of a brief prose description or in terms of the situational parameters used by the TEI formal <textDesc>.

[\[2.3.7. The Classification Declaration\]](#)

Module

Attributes

header

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*

Contained by
May contain

header: category

core: date name ptr term title

Example Example

```
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data
<catDesc>Prose reportage</catDesc>
<catDesc>
  <textDesc n="novel">
    <channel mode="w">print; part issu
es</channel>
    <constitution type="single"/>
    <derivation type="original"/>
    <domain type="art"/>
    <factuality type="fiction"/>
    <interaction type="none"/>
    <preparedness type="prepared"/>
    <purpose degree="high" type="enter
tain"/>
    <purpose degree="medium" type="in
form"/>
  </textDesc>
</catDesc>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
minOccurs="0">
    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"
/>
    <classRef key="model.catDescPart"/
>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element catDesc
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.canonical.attributes,
  ( text | tei_model.limitedPhrase | tei_
model.catDescPart )*
}
```

<category>

<category> (category) contains an individual descriptive category, possibly nested within a superordinate category, within a user-defined taxonomy.

[\[2.3.7. The Classification Declaration\]](#)

Module Attributes

Contained by May contain

Example

Example

Example

header

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.datcat
 - *@datcat*
 - *@valueDatcat*
 - *@targetDatcat*

header: category taxonomy

core: desc

header: catDesc category

```
<category xml:id="b1">  
  <catDesc>Prose reportage</  
catDesc>
```

```
</category>
```

```
<category xml:id="b2">  
  <catDesc>Prose </catDesc>
```

```
<category xml:id="b11">  
  <catDesc>journalism</catDesc>
```

```
</category>
```

```
<category xml:id="b12">  
  <catDesc>fiction</catDesc>
```

```
</category>
```

```
</category>
```

```
<category xml:id="LIT">
```

```
<catDesc xml:lang="pl">literatura pi
```

```

    ękna</catDesc>
    <catDesc xml:lang="en">fiction</
catDesc>
    <category xml:id="LPROSE">
    <catDesc xml:lang="pl">proza</
catDesc>
    <catDesc xml:lang="en">prose</
catDesc>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="LPOETRY">
    <catDesc xml:lang="pl">poezja</
catDesc>
    <catDesc xml:lang="en">poetry</
catDesc>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="LDRAMA">
    <catDesc xml:lang="pl">dramat</
catDesc>
    <catDesc xml:lang="en">drama</
catDesc>
    </category>
</category>

```

Content model

```

<content>
  <sequence>
    <alternate>
      <elementRef key="catDesc"
maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
      <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
minOccurs="0">
        <classRef key="model.descLike"/>
        <elementRef key="equiv"/>
        <elementRef key="gloss"/>
      </alternate>
    </alternate>
    <elementRef key="category"
maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
  </sequence>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element category
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.datcat.attributes,
  (

```

```

        ( tei_catDesc+ | ( tei_model.descLi
ke | equiv | gloss )* ),
        tei_category*
    )
}

```

<classDecl>

<classDecl> (classification declarations) contains one or more taxonomies defining any classificatory codes used elsewhere in the text. [[2.3.7. The Classification Declaration](#) [2.3. The Encoding Description](#)]

Module

header

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*

Member of
Contained by
May contain
Example

```

model.encodingDescPart
header: encodingDesc
header: taxonomy
<classDecl>
  <taxonomy xml:id="LCSH">
    <bibl>Library of Congress Subject H
eadings</bibl>
  </taxonomy>
</classDecl>
<!-- ... -->
<textClass>
  <keywords scheme="#LCSH">

```

```

    <term>Political science</term>
    <term>United States — Politics and
government —
    Revolution, 1775-1783</term>
</keywords>
</textClass>

```

Content model

```

<content>
  <elementRef key="taxonomy"
    maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
="1"/>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element classDecl { tei_att.global.attri
butes, tei_taxonomy+ }

```

<country>

<country> (country) contains the name of a geo-political unit, such as a nation, country, colony, or commonwealth, larger than or administratively superior to a region and smaller than a bloc. [[14.2.3. Place Names](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc

- *@generatedBy*
- att.dataable
 - *@period*
 - att.dataable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.dataable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.dataable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

**Member of
Contained by**

model.placeNamePart
 core: bibl date desc editor item name
 note p pubPlace publisher resp term
 title
 header: catDesc licence
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 eventName forename gender
 nameLink org place placeName
 roleName surname
 core: date name note ptr term title
 header: idno
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 eventName forename nameLink
 placeName roleName surname
 character data

May contain

Note

The recommended source for codes to represent coded country names is ISO 3166.

Example

```
<country key="DK">Denmark</country>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element country
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.datable.attributes,
  tei_att.naming.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<date>

<date> (date) contains a date in any format. [[3.6.4. Dates and Times](#) [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#) [2.6. The Revision Description](#) [3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information](#) [16.2.3. The Setting Description](#) [14.4. Dates](#)]

Module**Attributes**

- core
 - att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
 - att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select
 - att.global.rendition
 - @rend
 - @style
 - @rendition
 - att.global.responsibility

- *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.calendarSystem
 - *@calendar*
- att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.dimensions
 - *@unit*
 - *@quantity*
 - *@extent*
 - *@precision*
 - *@scope*
 - att.ranging
 - *@atLeast*
 - *@atMost*
 - *@min*
 - *@max*
 - *@confidence*
- att.editLike
 - *@evidence*
 - *@instant*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @type • @subtype
Member of	model.dateLike
Contained by	model.publicationStmtPart.detail core: bibl date desc editor item name note p pubPlace publisher resp term title header: catDesc licence publicationStmt namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename gender nameLink placeName roleName surname
May contain	core: date name note ptr term title header: idno namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename nameLink placeName roleName surname character data
Example	<date when="1980-02">early Februar y 1980</date>
Example	Given on the <date when="1977-06- 12">Twelfth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Th ousand Nine Hundred and Seventy- seven of the Republic the Two Hundredth and first and of th e University the Eighty-Sixth.</date>
Example	<date when="1990-09">September 19 90</date>
Content model	<content> <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <classRef key="model.phrase"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>
Schema Declaration	element date { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.calendarSystem.attributes, tei_att.canonical.attributes,

```

    tei_att.cmc.attributes,
    tei_att.dataable.attributes,
    tei_att.dimensions.attributes,
    tei_att.editLike.attributes,
    tei_att.typed.attributes,
    ( text | tei_model.gLike | tei_model.p
hrase | tei_model.global )*
}

```

<desc>

<desc> (description) contains a short description of the purpose, function, or use of its parent element, or when the parent is a documentation element, describes or defines the object being documented. [[23.4.1. Description of Components](#)]

Module

Attributes

core

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.typed
 - type
 - @subtype

type

characterizes the element in some sense, using any

convenient
classification
scheme or
typology.
Derived att.typed
from
Status Optional
Datatype teidata.e
numerated
Suggest deprecated
ed **ionInfo**
values (dep
include: recat
ion
infor
mati
on)
This
elem
ent
desc
ribes
why
or
how
its
pare
nt
elem
ent
is
bein
g
depr
ecat
ed,
typic
ally
inclu
ding
reco
mme
ndati
ons
for
alter

nate
enco
ding.

```
<dataSpec ident="
teidata.point"
  module="tei"
  validUntil="2050-
02-25">
  <desc type="depr
ecationInfo"
    versionDate="201
8-09-14"
    xml:lang="en">S
everal standards b
odies, including NI
ST in the USA,
    strongly recomm
end against ending
the representation
of a number
    with a decimal po
int. So instead of <
q>3.</q> use eithe
r <q>3</q>
    or <q>3.0</
q>.</desc>
<!-- ... -->
</dataSpec>
```

**Member of
Contained by**

model.descLike model.labelLike
core: desc item list note p title
header: category licence taxonomy
namesdates: event listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace org place
textstructure: body

May contain

core: bibl date desc list name ptr term
title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data

Note

When used in a specification element
such as <elementSpec>, TEI
convention requires that this be
expressed as a finite clause, begining
with an active verb.

Example

Example of a <desc> element inside a documentation element.

```
<dataSpec ident="teidata.point"
  module="tei">
  <desc versionDate="2010-10-17"
    xml:lang="en">defines the data type
    used to express a point in cartesian sp
    ace.</desc>
  <content>
    <dataRef name="token"
      restriction="(-?[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)?,-?[0-
9]+(\.[0-9]+)?)" />
    </content>
  <!-- ... -->
</dataSpec>
```

Example

Example of a <desc> element in a non-documentation element.

```
<place xml:id="KERG2">
  <placeName>Kerguelen Islands</
placeName>
  <!-- ... -->
  <terrain>
    <desc>antarctic tundra</desc>
  </terrain>
  <!-- ... -->
</place>
```

Schematron

A <desc> with a *type* of *deprecationInfo* should only occur when its parent element is being deprecated. Furthermore, it should always occur in an element that is being deprecated when <desc> is a valid child of that element.

```
<sch:rule context="tei:desc[ @type eq
'deprecationInfo']">
  <sch:assert test="../@validUntil">Info
  rmation about a deprecation should
  only be present in a specification
  element that is being deprecated: that
  is, only an element that has a
  @validUntil attribute should have a
  child <desc
  type="deprecationInfo">.</sch:assert
  > </sch:rule>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <macroRef key="macro.limitedConte
nt"/>
```

</content>

Schema Declaration

```
element desc
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type { "deprecationInfo" }?,
  tei_macro.limitedContent
}
```

<editor>

<editor> contains a secondary statement of responsibility for a bibliographic item, for example the name of an individual, institution or organization, (or of several such) acting as editor, compiler, translator, etc. [[3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors](#)]

Module

Attributes

- core
 - att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
 - att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*

- *@notAfter-custom*
- *@from-custom*
- *@to-custom*
- *@datingPoint*
- *@datingMethod*
- att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
- att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*

**Member of
Contained by**

May contain

Note

Example

Content model

model.respLike

core: bibl

header: titleStmt

core: date name note ptr term title

header: idno

namesdates: affiliation bloc country

eventName forename nameLink

placeName roleName surname

character data

A consistent format should be adopted.

Particularly where cataloguing is likely to be based on the content of the header, it is advisable to use generally recognized authority lists for the exact form of personal names.

```
<editor role="Technical_Editor">Ron
Van den Branden</editor>
```

```
<editor role="Editor-in-Chief">John W
alsh</editor>
```

```
<editor role="Managing_Editor">Ann
e Baillot</editor>
```

```
<content>
```

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


</content>

Schema Declaration

```
element editor
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.dataable.attributes,
  tei_att.naming.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<encodingDesc>

<encodingDesc> (encoding description) documents the relationship between an electronic text and the source or sources from which it was derived. [[2.3. The Encoding Description 2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components](#)]

Module

header

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*

Member of
Contained by
May contain

model.teiHeaderPart
header: teiHeader
core: p
header: classDecl

Example

```
<encodingDesc>
  <p>Basic encoding, capturing lexical
information only. All
```

hyphenation, punctuation, and variant spellings normalized. No formatting or layout information preserved.

Content model

```
<content>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="1">
    <classRef key="model.encodingDesc
Part"/>
    <classRef key="model.pLike"/>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element encodingDesc
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  ( tei_model.encodingDescPart | tei_model.pLike )+
}
```

<event>

<event> (event) contains data relating to anything of significance that happens in time. [[14.3.1. Basic Principles](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
namespaces
  • att.global
    • @xml:id
    • @n
    • @xml:lang
    • @xml:base
    • @xml:space
    • att.global.linking
      • @corresp
      • @synch
      • @sameAs
      • @copyOf
      • @next
      • @prev
      • @exclude
      • @select
    • att.global.rendition
      • @rend
      • @style
      • @rendition
    • att.global.responsibility
```

- *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.editLike
 - *@evidence*
 - *@instant*
- att.locatable
 - *@where*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.sortable
 - *@sortKey*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

Member of
Contained by

May contain

model.eventLike
 namesdates: event listEvent org
 person place
 core: bibl desc note p ptr
 header: idno
 namesdates: event eventName

Example

```
listEvent listPerson listPlace org
person place
<listEvent>
  <event when="1618-05-23" where="
#Prague"
  xml:id="SecondDefPrague">
    <eventName>1618 Defenestration of
Prague</eventName>
    <idno>https://www.wikidata.org/
wiki/Q13365740</idno>
    <listPerson type="defenstrated">
      <person>
        <persName>Jaroslav Bořita z Marti
nic</persName>
        <idno type="GND">https://d-
nb.info/gnd/116810998</idno>
      </person>
      <person>
        <persName>Vilém Slavata z Chlum
u a Košumberka</persName>
        <idno type="GND">https://d-
nb.info/gnd/1018376615</idno>
      </person>
      <person>
        <persName>Filip Fabricius</
persName>
        <idno type="GND">https://d-
nb.info/gnd/133946118</idno>
      </person>
    </listPerson>
    <place xml:id="Prague">
      <placeName>Prague</placeName>
    </place>
  </event>
  <event from="1618" to="1648"
  xml:id="ThirtyYearsWar">
    <eventName>Thirty Years' War</
eventName>
    <idno>https://www.wikidata.org/
wiki/Q2487</idno>
    <event when="1643-03-19" where="
#Rocroi"
    xml:id="BattleofRocroi">
      <eventName>Battle of Rocroi</
eventName>
      <idno type="Wikidata">https://
www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q728480</
idno>
```

Example

```
<idno type="GND">https://d-  
nb.info/gnd/4202901-6</idno>  
<place xml:id="Rocroi">  
  <placeName>Rocroi</placeName>  
  <location>  
    <geo decls="#WGS">49.926111 4.  
522222</geo>  
  </location>  
</place>  
</event>  
</event>  
</listEvent>  
<person>  
  <event type="mat" when="1972-10-  
12">  
    <label>matriculation</label>  
  </event>  
  <event type="grad" when="1975-06-  
23">  
    <label>graduation</label>  
  </event>  
</person>
```

Content model

```
<content>  
  <sequence>  
    <elementRef key="idno"  
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs  
="0"/>  
    <classRef key="model.headLike"  
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs  
="0"/>  
    <alternate>  
      <classRef key="model.pLike"  
        maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccur  
s="1"/>  
      <classRef key="model.labelLike"  
        maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccur  
s="1"/>  
      <elementRef key="eventName"  
        maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccur  
s="1"/>  
    </alternate>  
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"  
      minOccurs="0">  
      <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>  
      <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>  
      <elementRef key="linkGrp"/>  
      <elementRef key="link"/>  
    </alternate>
```

```

    <elementRef key="idno"/>
    <elementRef key="ptr"/>
  </alternate>
  <classRef key="model.eventLike"
    maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
    ="0"/>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.personLike"
      maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
    <elementRef key="listPerson"
      maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
  </alternate>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.placeLike"
      maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
    <elementRef key="listPlace"
      maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
  </alternate>
  <classRef key="model.objectLike"
    maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
    ="0"/>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <elementRef key="relation" maxOcc
    urs="1"
      minOccurs="1"/>
    <elementRef key="listRelation"
      maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
  </alternate>
</sequence>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element event
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.dataable.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.locatable.attributes,
  tei_att.naming.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  (
    tei_idno*,
    tei_model.headLike*,
    ( tei_model.pLike+ | tei_model.labe

```

```

lLike+ | tei_eventName+ ),
(
    tei_model.noteLike
  | tei_model.biblLike
  | linkGrp
  | link
  | tei_idno
  | tei_ptr
)*,
tei_model.eventLike*,
( tei_model.personLike | tei_listPers
on )*,
( tei_model.placeLike | tei_listPlace
)*,
tei_model.objectLike*,
( relation | listRelation )*
)
}

```

<eventName>

<eventName> (name of an event) contains a proper noun or noun phrase used to refer to an event. [[14.2.4. Event Names](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*

- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.editLike
 - *@evidence*
 - *@instant*
- att.personal
 - *@full*
 - *@sort*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

**Member of
Contained by**

model.nameLike
 core: bibl date desc editor item name
 note p pubPlace publisher resp term
 title
 header: catDesc licence
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 event eventName forename gender
 nameLink org placeName roleName
 surname
 core: date name note ptr term title
 header: idno

May contain

Example

```
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data
<listEvent>
  <event from="1939-09-01" to="1945-
09-02">
    <eventName xml:lang="de">Zweiter
Weltkrieg</eventName>
    <eventName xml:lang="en">World W
ar II</eventName>
    <idno type="GND">https://d-
nb.info/gnd/4079167-1</idno>
    <idno type="Wikidata">https://
www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q362</idno>
    <event from="1939-09-01" to="1939-
10-06"
    xml:id="UeberfallAufPolen">
      <eventName xml:lang="de">Überfal
l auf Polen</eventName>
      <eventName xml:lang="en">Invasio
n of Poland</eventName>
      <idno type="GND">https://d-
nb.info/gnd/4175002-0</idno>
      <idno type="LOC">https://
id.loc.gov/authorities/sh85148341</
idno>
      <listPlace type="affected">
        <place>
          <placeName xml:lang="pl">Gdańs
k</placeName>
          <location>
            <geo>54.350556 18.652778</
geo>
          </location>
        </place>
      </listPlace>
    </event>
    <event from="1941-06-22" to="1945-
05-09">
      <eventName xml:lang="de">Deutsc
h-Sowjetischer Krieg</eventName>
      <eventName xml:lang="ru">Велика
я Отечественная война</
eventName>
      <idno type="GND">https://d-
nb.info/gnd/4076906-9</idno>
      <idno type="Wikidata">https://
```

www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q189266</idno>

</event>
</event>
</listEvent>

Example

<p>On <date when="1719-03-19">Monday</date>, <rs type="person">she</rs> was writing about the <eventName ref="#SecondDefPrague">1618 Defenestration of Prague</eventName> which initiated the <rs ref="#ThirtyYearsWar" type="event">long war</rs>.</p>

Example

<event from="2019-09-16" to="2019-09-20" xml:id="tei2019graz">
<eventName type="full">TEI 2019: What is text, really? TEI and beyond</eventName>

<eventName type="short">TEI 2019</eventName>

<note> The abstract leading to the <gi>eventName</gi> element is available at <ref target="https://gams.uni-graz.at/o:tei2019.141">https://gams.uni-graz.at/o:tei2019.141</ref>.

Other related documents are available through <ref target="https://gams.uni-graz.at/tei2019">https://gams.uni-graz.at/tei2019</ref>, as well as in the

<ref target="https://zenodo.org/communities/tei2019">TEI 2019 Zenodo community</ref>.

</note>

<listPerson type="LocalOrganizers">

<person>

<persName>

<surname>Raunig</surname>

<forename>Elisabeth</forename>

</persName>

</person>

<person>

<persName>

<surname>Scholger</surname>

<forename>Martina</forename>

</persName>

</person>

```

<person>
  <persName>
    <surname>Scholger</surname>
    <forename>Walter</forename>
  </persName>
</person>
<person>
  <persName>
    <surname>Steiner</surname>
    <forename>Elisabeth</forename>
  </persName>
</person>
<person>
  <persName>
    <surname>Vogeler</surname>
    <forename>Georg</forename>
  </persName>
</person>
</listPerson>
<place xml:lang="de">
  <placeName>Universität Graz</
placeName>
  <location>
    <address>
      <addrLine>ReSoWi Gebäude</
addrLine>
      <addrLine>Universitätsstraße 15</
addrLine>
      <postCode>8010</postCode>
      <settlement>Graz</settlement>
      <country>Österreich</country>
    </address>
    <geo>15.451651587656 47.0782151
12534</geo>
  </location>
</place>
<listRelation>
  <relation active="#tei2019graz"
    name="P31_is_instance_of" passive=
"#AnnualTEIConference"
    ref="https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/
Property:P31" type="CRM"/>
</listRelation>
</event>

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

```

Content model

Schema Declaration

```
element eventName
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.dataable.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.personal.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<fileDesc>

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

Module

Attributes

header

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*

Contained by
May contain

header: teiHeader
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" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
      <elementRef key="notesStmt" minOccurs="0"/>
    </sequence>
    <elementRef key="sourceDesc" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element fileDesc
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  (
    (
      tei_titleStmt,
      editionStmt?,
      extent?,
      tei_publicationStmt,
      seriesStmt*,
      notesStmt?
    ),
    tei_sourceDesc+
  )
}
```

<forename>

<forename> (forename) contains a forename, given or baptismal name.
[[14.2.1. Personal Names](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
namesdates
  • att.global
    • @xml:id
    • @n
    • @xml:lang
    • @xml:base
    • @xml:space
    • att.global.linking
      • @corresp
      • @synch
      • @sameAs
      • @copyOf
      • @next
      • @prev
      • @exclude
      • @select
    • att.global.rendition
      • @rend
      • @style
      • @rendition
    • att.global.responsibility
      • @cert
      • @resp
    • att.global.source
      • @source
  • att.cmc
```

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@generatedBy</i> • att.personal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@full</i> • <i>@sort</i> • att.naming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@role</i> • <i>@nymRef</i> • att.canonical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@key</i> • <i>@ref</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i>
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	core: bibl date desc editor item name note p pubPlace publisher resp term title header: catDesc licence namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename gender nameLink org placeName roleName surname
May contain	core: date name note ptr term title header: idno namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename nameLink placeName roleName surname character data
Example	<pre> <persName> <roleName>Ex-President</ roleName> <forename>George</forename> <surname>Bush</surname> </persName> </pre>
Content model	<pre> <content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content> </pre>
Schema Declaration	<pre> element forename { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.cmc.attributes, tei_att.personal.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes, tei_macro.phraseSeq } </pre>

<gender>

<gender> (gender) specifies the gender identity of a person, persona, or character. [[14.3.2.1. Personal Characteristics](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@notAfter</i> • <i>@from</i> • <i>@to</i> • att.editLike <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@evidence</i> • <i>@instant</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i> 	
value	supplies a coded value for gender identity.	
	Status	Optional
	Datatype	1-∞
		occurrences of teidata .gender separated by whitespace
	Note	Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

Member of
Contained by
May contain

model.persStateLike
namesdates: person
core: date name note ptr term title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data
Note As with other culturally-constructed traits such as age and sex, the way in which this concept is described in different cultural contexts varies. The

normalizing attributes are provided only as an optional means of simplifying that variety for purposes of interoperability or project-internal taxonomies for consistency, and should not be used where that is inappropriate or unhelpful. The content of the element may be used to describe the intended concept in more detail.

Example

```
<gender value="W">woman</gender>
```

Example

```
<gender value="NB">non-binary</gender>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element gender
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.dataable.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  attribute value { list { + } }?,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<idno>

<idno> (identifier) supplies any form of identifier used to identify some object, such as a bibliographic item, a person, a title, an organization, etc. in a standardized way. [[14.3.1. Basic Principles](#) [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#) [2.2.5. The Series Statement](#) [3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information](#)]

Module

Attributes

header

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs

- *@copyOf*
- *@next*
- *@prev*
- *@exclude*
- *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.sortable
 - *@sortKey*
- att.typed
 - type
 - *@subtype*

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

etc.

Derived from att.typed

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.e
numerate
d

Suggested ISBN

ed values include: Inter
nation
al Stan
dard
Book
Num
ber:
a 13-
or (if
assign
ed
prior
to
2007
) 10-
digit
ident
ifyin
g
num
ber
assign
ed
by
the
publi
shin
g
indu
stry
to a
publi
shed
book
or
simil
ar
item,

regis
tere
d
with
the
[Inter
natio
nal
ISB
N
Agen
cy.](#)

ISSN

Inter
natio
nal
Stan
dard
Seri
al
Num
ber:
an
eight
-digit
num
ber
to
uniq
uely
ident
ify a
seria
l
publi
catio
n.

DOI

Digit
al
Obje
ct
Iden
tifier
: a
uniq
ue

string of letters and numbers assigned to an electronic document

URI

Uniform Resource Identifier : a string of characters to uniquely identify a resource, following the syntax of [RFC 3986](#)

VIAF

A data number

in
the
Virtu
al
Inter
net
Auth
ority
File
assig
ned
to
link
diffe
rent
nam
es in
catal
ogs
arou
nd
the
worl
d for
the
same
entit
y.

ESTC

Engli
sh
Shor
t-
Title
Cata
logu
e
num
ber:
an
ident
ifyin
g
num
ber
assig
ned
to a

document
in
English
sh
printed in
the
British
Isles
or
North
America
before
1801

.
OCLC
OCL
C
control
number
(record
number)
for
the
union
catalog
record in
WorldCat
, a
union
catalog
for
mem

ber
libra
ries
in
the
Onli
ne
Com
pute
r
Libr
ary
Cent
er
glob
al
coop
erati
ve.

Member of

Contained by

model.nameLike model.personPart
model.publicationStmtPart.detail
core: bibl date desc editor item name
note p pubPlace publisher resp term
title
header: catDesc idno licence
publicationStmt
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
event eventName forename gender
nameLink org person place placeName
roleName surname

May contain

header: idno
character data

Note

<idno> should be used for labels
which identify an object or concept in
a formal cataloguing system such as a
database or an RDF store, or in a
distributed system such as the World
Wide Web. Some suggested values for
type on <idno> are *ISBN*, *ISSN*, *DOI*,
and *URI*.

Example

```
<idno type="ISBN">978-1-906964-22-1</idno>
<idno type="ISSN">0143-3385</idno>
<idno type="DOI">10.1000/123</idno>
<idno type="URI">http://
```

```

www.worldcat.org/oclc/185922478</
idno>
<idno type="URI">http://
authority.nzetc.org/463/</idno>
<idno type="LT">Thomason Tract E.5
37(17)</idno>
<idno type="Wing">C695</idno>
<idno type="oldCat">
  <g ref="#sym"/>345
</idno>

```

In the last case, the identifier includes a non-Unicode character which is defined elsewhere by means of a `<glyph>` or `<char>` element referenced here as `#sym`.

Content model

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

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

```

<item>

<item> (item) contains one component of a list. [[3.8. Lists](#) [2.6. The Revision Description](#)]

Module

Attributes

core

- att.global
- @xml:id

- *@n*
- *@xml:lang*
- *@xml:base*
- *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.sortable
 - *@sortKey*

Contained by
May contain

core: list
 core: bibl date desc list name note p
 ptr term title
 header: idno
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 eventName forename listEvent listOrg
 listPerson listPlace nameLink
 placeName roleName surname
 character data
 May contain simple prose or a
 sequence of chunks.

Note

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>

Example

element, not *n*.

```
<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
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_macro.specialPara
}
```

<licence>

<licence> contains information about a licence or other legal agreement applicable to the text. [[2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#)]

Module

Attributes

header

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*

- *@copyOf*
- *@next*
- *@prev*
- *@exclude*
- *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*
 - *@datingPoint*
 - *@datingMethod*
 - att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
 - att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.pointing
 - *@targetLang*
 - *@target*
 - *@evaluate*

**Member of
Contained by
May contain**

model.availabilityPart

header: availability

core: bibl date desc list name note p

ptr term title

header: idno

namesdates: affiliation bloc country

eventName forename listEvent listOrg

Note

listPerson listPlace nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data

A <licence> element should be supplied for each licence agreement applicable to the text in question. The *target* attribute may be used to reference a full version of the licence. The *when*, *notBefore*, *notAfter*, *from* or *to* attributes may be used in combination to indicate the date or dates of applicability of the licence.

Example

```
<licence target="http://
www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-
NZETC-Help.html#licensing"> Licence
: Creative Commons Attribution-Share
Alike 3.0 New Zealand Licence
</licence>
```

Example

```
<availability>
  <licence notBefore="2013-01-01"
    target="http://creativecommons.org/
licenses/by/3.0/">
    <p>The Creative Commons Attributio
n 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0) Licence
    applies to this document.</p>
    <p>The licence was added on Januar
y 1, 2013.</p>
  </licence>
</availability>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element licence
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.dataable.attributes,
  tei_att.pointing.attributes,
  tei_macro.specialPara
}
```

<list>

<list> (list) contains any sequence of items organized as a list. [[3.8. Lists](#)]
Module core

Attributes

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select
- att.global.rendition
 - @rend
 - @style
 - @rendition
- att.global.responsibility
 - @cert
 - @resp
- att.global.source
 - @source
- att.cmc
 - @generatedBy
- att.sortable
 - @sortKey
- att.typed
 - type
 - @subtype

type

(type) describes the nature of the items in the list.

Derived from

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.enumerated

Suggested gloss
ed (glosses)
values each list item
include: gloss

es
some
term
or
conc
ept,
whic
h is
give
n by
a
<lab
el>
elem
ent
prec
edin
g the
list
item.

index

(inde
x)
each
list
item
is an
entr
y in
an
inde
x
such
as
the
alph
abeti
cal
topic
al
inde
x at
the
back
of a
print
volu
me.

instructions

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

litany

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

ritual.
syllogism
 (syll
 ogis
 m)
 each
 list
 item
 is
 part
 of an
 argu
 ment
 consi
 sting
 of
 two
 or
 more
 prop
 ositi
 ons
 and
 a
 final
 conc
 lusio
 n
 deriv
 ed
 from
 them

Note Previous
 versions
 of these
 Guideline
 s
 recomme
 nded 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.

The formal syntax of the element declarations allows `<label>` tags to be omitted from lists tagged `<list`

*type="gl
oss">;
this is
however
a
semantic
error.*

**Member of
Contained by**

**May contain
Note**

Example

Example

Example

Example

model.listLike
core: desc item note p title
header: licence sourceDesc
textstructure: body
core: desc item 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.

```
<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>
<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>
<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 i
n high places.</item>
  <item>Praise be to God.</item>
</list>
```

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
 occasion if he does it more often, he is to be liable to pay all that he owns.</item>

Example

```
<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 sam
e.</item>
</list>
</item>
<item n="4">Concerning treachery t
o a lord. And we have pronounced conc
erning 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.

```
<p>These decrees, most blessed Pope
Hadrian, we propounded in the public
council ... and they
    confirmed them in our hand in your st
ead with the sign of the Holy Cross, an
d afterwards
    inscribed with a careful pen on the pa
per of this page, affixing thus the sign
of the Holy
    Cross.
<list rend="simple">
    <item>I, Eanbald, by the grace of Go
d 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 su
bscribed with
        the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
    <item>I, Tilberht, prelate of the chur
ch of Hexham, rejoicing have subscribe
d 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 the 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"/>
 <elementRef key="desc" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
 </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
{
    tei_att.global.attributes,
    tei_att.cmc.attributes,
    tei_att.sortable.attributes,
    tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,
    attribute type
    {
        "gloss" | "index" | "instructions" | "li
tany" | "syllogism"
    }?,
    (
        ( tei_model.divTop | tei_model.glob
al | tei_desc* )*,
        (
            ( ( tei_item, tei_model.global* )+
            | (
                headLabel?,
                headItem?,

```

```

        ( ( label, tei_model.global*, tei_i
tem, tei_model.global* )+ )
    )
),
( ( tei_model.divBottom, tei_model.
global* )* )
)
}

```

<listEvent>

<listEvent> (list of events) contains a list of descriptions, each of which provides information about an identifiable event. [[14.3.1. Basic Principles](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.declarable
 - *@default*
- att.sortable
 - *@sortKey*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

Member of

model.eventLike model.listLike

Contained by

core: desc item note p title
header: licence sourceDesc
namesdates: event listEvent org
person place
textstructure: body

May contain

core: desc
namesdates: event listEvent

Example

```
<listEvent>
  <head>Battles of the American Civil
  War: Kentucky</head>
  <event when="1861-09-19" xml:id="e
  vent01">
    <label>Barbourville</label>
    <desc>The Battle of Barbourville was
    one of the early engagements of
    the American Civil War. It occurred
    September 19, 1861, in Knox
    County, Kentucky during the campai
    gn known as the Kentucky Confederate
    Offensive. The battle is considered t
    he first Confederate victory in
    the commonwealth, and threw a sca
    re into Federal commanders, who
    rushed troops to central Kentucky i
    n an effort to repel the invasion,
    which was finally thwarted at the <
    ref target="#event02">Battle of
    Camp Wildcat</ref> in October.</
    desc>
  </event>
  <event when="1861-10-21" xml:id="e
  vent02">
    <label>Camp Wild Cat</label>
    <desc>The Battle of Camp Wildcat (a
    lso known as Wildcat Mountain and Ca
    mp
    Wild Cat) was one of the early enga
    gements of the American Civil
    War. It occurred October 21, 1861, i
    n northern Laurel County, Kentucky
    during the campaign known as the
    Kentucky Confederate Offensive. The
    battle is considered one of the very
    first Union victories, and marked
    the first engagement of troops in th
    e commonwealth of Kentucky.</desc>
  </event>
  <event from="1864-06-11" to="1864-
```

```

06-12"
  xml:id="event03">
    <label>Cynthiana</label>
    <desc>The Battle of Cynthiana (or Keller's Bridge) was an engagement
      during the American Civil War that
      was fought on June 11 and 12, 1864,
      in Harrison County, Kentucky, near the town of Cynthiana. A part of
      Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's 1864 Raid into
      Kentucky, the battle resulted in a victory by Union forces over the
      raiders and saved the town from capture.</desc>
  </event>
</listEvent>

```

Content model

```

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

```

</content>

Schema Declaration

```
element listEvent
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.declarable.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.headLike*,
    tei_desc*,
    ( relation | listRelation )*,
    ( ( tei_model.eventLike+, ( relation
| listRelation )* )+ )
  )
}
```

<listOrg>

<listOrg> (list of organizations) contains a list of elements, each of which provides information about an identifiable organization. [[14.2.2. Organizational Names](#)]

Module

Attributes

namesdates

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@source</i> • att.cmc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@generatedBy</i> • att.declarable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@default</i> • att.sortable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@sortKey</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i>
Member of	model.listLike model.orgPart
Contained by	core: desc item note p title
	corpus: particDesc
	header: licence sourceDesc
	namesdates: listOrg org
	textstructure: body
May contain	core: desc
	namesdates: listOrg org
Note	The type attribute may be used to distinguish lists of organizations of a particular type if convenient.
Example	<pre> <listOrg> <head>Libyans</head> <org> <orgName>Adyrmachidae</ orgName> <desc>These people have, in most po ints, the same customs as the Egyptian s, but use the costume of the Libyans. The ir women wear on each leg a ring mad e of bronze [...]</desc> </org> <org> <orgName>Nasamonians</ orgName> <desc>In summer they leave their flo cks and herds upon the sea-shore, and go up the country to a place called Augila, where they gather the dates from the palms [...]</desc> </org> <org> <orgName>Garamantians</ orgName> </pre>

```

    <desc>[...] avoid all society or interc
    ouse with their fellow-men, have no
    weapon of war, and do not know ho
    w to defend themselves. [...]</desc>
    <!-- ... -->
    </org>
  </listOrg>

```

Content model

```

<content>
  <sequence>
    <classRef key="model.headLike"
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
      ="0"/>
    <elementRef key="desc"
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
      ="0"/>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
      minOccurs="0">
      <elementRef key="relation" maxOcc
      urs="1"
        minOccurs="1"/>
      <elementRef key="listRelation"
        maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
    </alternate>
    <sequence maxOccurs="unbounded"
      minOccurs="1">
      <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
        minOccurs="1">
        <elementRef key="org" maxOccurs
        ="1"
          minOccurs="1"/>
        <elementRef key="listOrg" maxOcc
        urs="1"
          minOccurs="1"/>
      </alternate>
      <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
        minOccurs="0">
        <elementRef key="relation"
          maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
        <elementRef key="listRelation"
          maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
      </alternate>
    </sequence>
  </sequence>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

element listOrg

```

{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.declarable.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.headLike*,
    tei_desc*,
    ( relation | listRelation )*,
    ( ( ( tei_org | tei_listOrg )+, ( relation
n | listRelation )* )+ )
  )
}

```

<listPerson>

<listPerson> (list of persons) contains a list of descriptions, each of which provides information about an identifiable person or a group of people, for example the participants in a language interaction, or the people referred to in a historical source. [[14.3.2. The Person Element](#) [16.2. Contextual Information](#) [2.4. The Profile Description](#) [16.3.2. Declarable Elements](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@generatedBy</i> • att.declarable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@default</i> • att.sortable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@sortKey</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i>
Member of	model.listLike model.orgPart
Contained by	core: desc item note p title
	corpus: particDesc
	header: licence sourceDesc
	namesdates: event listPerson org
	textstructure: body
May contain	core: desc
	namesdates: listPerson org person
Note	The <i>type</i> attribute may be used to distinguish lists of people of a particular type if convenient.
Example	<pre> <listPerson type="respondents"> <personGrp xml:id="PXXX"/> <person age="mid" sex="2" xml:id="P1234"/> <person age="mid" sex="1" xml:id="P4332"/> <listRelation> <relation mutual="#P1234 #P4332" name="spouse" type="personal"/> </listRelation> </listPerson> </pre>
Content model	<pre> <content> <sequence> <classRef key="model.headLike" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/> <elementRef key="desc" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/> <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"> <elementRef key="relation" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/> <elementRef key="listRelation" maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/> </alternate> </pre>

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

element listPerson
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.declarable.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.headLike*,
    tei_desc*,
    ( relation | listRelation )*,
    (
      (
        ( tei_model.personLike | tei_list
Person )+,
        ( relation | listRelation )*
      )+
    )
  )
}

```

<listPlace>

<listPlace> (list of places) contains a list of places, optionally followed by a list of relationships (other than containment) defined amongst them. [[2.2.7. The Source Description 14.3.4. Places](#)]

Module namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select
- att.global.rendition
 - @rend
 - @style
 - @rendition
- att.global.responsibility
 - @cert
 - @resp
- att.global.source
 - @source
- att.cmc
 - @generatedBy
- att.declarable
 - @default
- att.sortable
 - @sortKey
- att.typed
 - @type
 - @subtype

Member of Contained by

model.listLike model.orgPart
core: desc item note p title
corpus: settingDesc
header: licence sourceDesc
namesdates: event listPlace org place
textstructure: body
core: desc
namesdates: listPlace place
<listPlace type="offshoreIslands">
 <place>
 <placeName>La roche qui pleure</
placeName>
 </place>
 <place>
 <placeName>Ile aux cerfs</

May contain

Example

Content model

```
placeName>
</place>
</listPlace>

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

Schema Declaration

```
element listPlace
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.declarable.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
```

```

(
    tei_model.headLike*,
    tei_desc*,
    ( relation | listRelation )*,
    (
        (
            ( tei_model.placeLike | tei_listPl
ace )+,
            ( relation | listRelation )*
        )+
    )
)
}

```

<name>

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

Module

Attributes

- core
 - att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
 - att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
 - att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom

- *@when-custom*
- *@notBefore-custom*
- *@notAfter-custom*
- *@from-custom*
- *@to-custom*
- *@datingPoint*
- *@datingMethod*
- att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
- att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.editLike
 - *@evidence*
 - *@instant*
- att.personal
 - *@full*
 - *@sort*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

Member of

Contained by

May contain

model.nameLike.agent
 model.personPart
 core: bibl date desc editor item name
 note p pubPlace publisher resp
 respStmt term title
 header: catDesc licence
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 eventName forename gender
 nameLink org person place placeName
 roleName surname
 core: date name note ptr term title
 header: idno
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 eventName forename nameLink

Note

placeName roleName surname
character data
Proper nouns referring to people, places, and organizations may be tagged instead with <persName>, <placeName>, or <orgName>, when the TEI module for names and dates is included.

Example

```
<name type="person">Thomas Hoccle  
ve</name>  
<name type="place">Villingaholt</  
name>  
<name type="org">Vetus Latina Instit  
ut</name>  
<name ref="#HOC001" type="person"  
>Occleve</name>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element name  
{  
  tei_att.global.attributes,  
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,  
  tei_att.dataable.attributes,  
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,  
  tei_att.personal.attributes,  
  tei_att.typed.attributes,  
  tei_macro.phraseSeq  
}
```

<nameLink>

<nameLink> (name link) contains a connecting phrase or link used within a name but not regarded as part of it, such as *van der* or *of*. [[14.2.1. Personal Names](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
namesdates  
• att.global  
  • @xml:id  
  • @n  
  • @xml:lang  
  • @xml:base  
  • @xml:space  
  • att.global.linking  
    • @corresp  
    • @synch
```

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@sameAs</i> • <i>@copyOf</i> • <i>@next</i> • <i>@prev</i> • <i>@exclude</i> • <i>@select</i> • att.global.rendition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@rend</i> • <i>@style</i> • <i>@rendition</i> • att.global.responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@cert</i> • <i>@resp</i> • att.global.source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@source</i> • att.cmc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@generatedBy</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i>
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	core: bibl date desc editor item name note p pubPlace publisher resp term title header: catDesc licence namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename gender nameLink org placeName roleName surname
May contain	core: date name note ptr term title header: idno namesdates: affiliation bloc country eventName forename nameLink placeName roleName surname character data
Example	<persName> <forename>Frederick</forename> <nameLink>van der</nameLink> <surname>Tronck</surname> </persName>
Example	<persName> <forename>Alfred</forename> <nameLink>de</nameLink> <surname>Musset</surname> </persName>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/>

</content>

Schema Declaration

```
element nameLink
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<note>

<note> (note) contains a note or annotation. [[3.9.1. Notes and Simple Annotation](#) [2.2.6. The Notes Statement](#) [3.12.2.8. Notes and Statement of Language](#) [10.3.5.4. Notes within Entries](#)]

Module

core

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.anchoring
 - *@anchored*
 - *@targetEnd*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.placement
 - *@place*

**Member of
Contained by**

- att.pointing
 - *@targetLang*
 - *@target*
 - *@evaluate*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*
- att.written
 - *@hand*

May contain

Example

model.noteLike
 core: bibl date editor item list name
 note p pubPlace publisher resp
 respStmt term title
 header: licence
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 event eventName forename gender
 nameLink org person place placeName
 roleName surname
 textstructure: body text
 core: bibl date desc list name note p
 ptr term title
 header: idno
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 eventName forename listEvent listOrg
 listPerson listPlace nameLink
 placeName roleName surname
 character data
 In the following example, the
 translator has supplied a footnote
 containing an explanation of the term
 translated as "painterly":
 And yet it is not only
 in the great line of Italian renaissance
 art, but even in the
 painterly <note place="bottom" resp=
 "#MDMH"
 type="gloss">
 <term xml:lang="de">Malerisch</
 term>. This word has, in the German, t
 wo
 distinct meanings, one objective, a qu
 ality residing in the object,
 the other subjective, a mode of appreh
 ension and creation. To avoid
 confusion, they have been distinguishe
 d in English as
 <mentioned>picturesque</
 mentioned> and

<mentioned>painterly</mentioned> respectively.

</note> style of the

Dutch genre painters of the seventeenth century that drapery has this psychological significance.

<!-- elsewhere in the document -->

<respStmt xml:id="MDMH">

<resp>translation from German to English</resp>

<name>Hottinger, Marie Donald MacKie</name>

</respStmt>

For this example to be valid, the code MDMH must be defined elsewhere, for example by means of a responsibility statement in the associated TEI header.

The global *n* attribute may be used to supply the symbol or number used to mark the note's point of attachment in the source text, as in the following example:

Mevorakh b. Saadya's mother, the matriarch of the

family during the second half of the eleventh century, <note anchored="true" n="126"> The

alleged mention of Judah Nagid's mother in a letter from 1071 is, in fact, a reference to

Judah's children; cf. above, nn. 111 and 54. </note> is well known from Geniza documents

published by Jacob Mann.

However, if notes are numbered in sequence and their numbering can be reconstructed automatically by processing software, it may well be considered unnecessary to record the note numbers.

<content>

<macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/>

</content>

Example

Content model

Schema Declaration

```
element note
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.anchoring.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.placement.attributes,
  tei_att.pointing.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_att.written.attributes,
  tei_macro.specialPara
}
```

<org>

<org> (organization) provides information about an identifiable organization such as a business, a tribe, or any other grouping of people. [[14.3.3. Organizational Data](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
namesdates
• att.global
  • @xml:id
  • @n
  • @xml:lang
  • @xml:base
  • @xml:space
  • att.global.linking
    • @corresp
    • @synch
    • @sameAs
    • @copyOf
    • @next
    • @prev
    • @exclude
    • @select
  • att.global.rendition
    • @rend
    • @style
    • @rendition
  • att.global.responsibility
    • @cert
    • @resp
  • att.global.source
    • @source
• att.editLike
  • @evidence
  • @instant
• att.sortable
  • @sortKey
```

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @type • @subtype 	
role	specifies a primary role or classification for the organization.	<p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype 1-∞</p> <p>occurrences of teidata .enumerated separated by whitespace</p> <p>Note Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as <i>artist</i>, <i>employer</i>, <i>familyGroup</i>, or <i>politicalParty</i>, each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically</p>

be
provided
by a
<desc>
for each
<valItem
>
element
in the
schema
specificat
ion of the
project's
customiz
ation.

**Member of
Contained by**

May contain

Example

model.personLike
corpus: particDesc
namesdates: event listOrg listPerson
org
core: bibl desc name note p ptr
header: idno
namesdates: bloc country event
eventName forename listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace nameLink org
person place placeName roleName
surname
<org xml:id="JAMs">
 <orgName>Justified Ancients of Mum
mu</orgName>
 <desc>An underground anarchist coll
ective spearheaded by
 <persName>Hagbard Celine</
persName>, who fight the Illuminati
 from a golden submarine, the <name
>Leif Ericson</name>
 </desc>
 <bibl>
 <author>Robert Shea</author>
 <author>Robert Anton Wilson</
author>
 <title>The Illuminatus! Trilogy</
title>
 </bibl>
</org>

Content model

<content>
 <sequence>

```

<classRef key="model.headLike"
  maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
="0"/>
<alternate>
  <classRef key="model.pLike"
    maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
="0"/>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.labelLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.nameLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.placeLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.orgPart"/>
    <classRef key="model.milestoneLik
e"/>
  </alternate>
</alternate>
<alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
  minOccurs="0">
  <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
  <elementRef key="linkGrp"/>
  <elementRef key="link"/>
  <elementRef key="ptr"/>
</alternate>
<classRef key="model.personLike"
  maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
="0"/>
</sequence>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element org
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  attribute role { list { + } }?,
  (
    tei_model.headLike*,
    (
      tei_model.pLike*
      | (
        tei_model.labelLike
        | tei_model.nameLike
        | tei_model.placeLike
        | tei_model.orgPart

```

```

        | tei_model.milestoneLike
    )*
),
( tei_model.noteLike | tei_model.bibliographyLike | linkGrp | link | tei_ptr )*,
    tei_model.personLike*
)
}

```

<p>

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

Module

Attributes

core

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.declaring
 - *@decls*
- att.fragmentable
 - *@part*
- att.written
 - *@hand*

Member of

Contained by

model.pLike

core: item note

May contain

corpus: particDesc settingDesc
header: availability encodingDesc
licence publicationStmt sourceDesc
namesdates: event org person place
textstructure: body
core: bibl date desc list name note ptr
term title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data

Example

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

Schematron

```
<sch:rule context="tei:p">
  <sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:ab or ancestor::tei:p) and not( ancestor::tei:floatingText | parent::tei:exemplum | parent::tei:item | parent::tei:note | parent::tei:q | parent::tei:quote | parent::tei:remarks | parent::tei:said | parent::tei:sp | parent::tei:stage | parent::tei:cell | parent::tei:figure )"> Abstract model violation: Paragraphs may not occur inside other paragraphs or ab elements. </sch:report> </sch:rule>
<sch:rule context="tei:l//tei:p">
  <sch:assert test="ancestor::tei:floatingText | parent::tei:figure |
```

Schematron

parent::tei:note"> Abstract model
violation: Metrical lines may not
contain higher-level structural
elements such as div, p, or ab, unless p
is a child of figure or note, or is a
descendant of floatingText.
</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element p
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.declaring.attributes,
  tei_att.fragmentable.attributes,
  tei_att.written.attributes,
  tei_macro.paraContent
}
```

<particDesc>

<particDesc> (participation description) describes the identifiable speakers, voices, or other participants in any kind of text or other persons named or otherwise referred to in a text, edition, or metadata. [[16.2. Contextual Information](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
corpus
• att.global
  • @xml:id
  • @n
  • @xml:lang
  • @xml:base
  • @xml:space
  • att.global.linking
    • @corresp
    • @synch
    • @sameAs
    • @copyOf
    • @next
    • @prev
    • @exclude
    • @select
  • att.global.rendition
    • @rend
```

- *@style*
- *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.declarable
 - *@default*

**Member of
Contained by
May contain**

model.profileDescPart
header: profileDesc
core: p
namesdates: listOrg listPerson org
person

Note

May contain a prose description organized as paragraphs, or a structured list of persons and person groups, with an optional formal specification of any relationships amongst them.

Example

```
<particDesc>
  <listPerson>
    <person age="mid" sex="2" xml:id="
P-1234">
      <p>Female informant, well-
educated, born in
        Shropshire UK, 12 Jan 1950, of un
known occupation. Speaks French flue
ntly.
        Socio-Economic status B2.</p>
    </person>
    <person sex="1" xml:id="P-4332">
      <persName>
        <surname>Hancock</surname>
        <forename>Antony</forename>
        <forename>Aloysius</forename>
        <forename>St John</forename>
      </persName>
      <residence notAfter="1959">
        <address>
          <street>Railway Cuttings</street>
          <settlement>East Cheam</
settlement>
        </address>
      </residence>
      <occupation>comedian</
occupation>
```

```

</person>
<listRelation>
  <relation mutual="#P-1234 #P-
4332"
    name="spouse" type="personal"/>
</listRelation>
</listPerson>
</particDesc>

```

This example shows both a very simple person description, and a very detailed one, using some of the more specialized elements from the module for Names and Dates.

Content model

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

element particDesc
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.declarable.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.pLike+
    | ( tei_model.personLike | tei_listPers
on | tei_listOrg )+
  )
}

```

<person>

<person> (person) provides information about an identifiable individual, for example a participant in a language interaction, or a person referred to in a historical source. [[14.3.2. The Person Element](#) [16.2.2. The Participant Description](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select
- att.global.rendition
 - @rend
 - @style
 - @rendition
- att.global.responsibility
 - @cert
 - @resp
- att.global.source
 - @source
- att.editLike
 - @evidence
 - @instant
- att.sortable
 - @sortKey

role	specifies a primary role or classification for the person.
Status	Optional
Datatype	1-∞
	occurrences of teidata .enumerated separated by whitespace
Note	Values for this attribute may be

locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as *artist*, *employer*, *author*, *relative*, or *servant*, each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically be provided by a <valList> element in the project schema specification.

sex

specifies the sex of the person.

Status Optional
Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata.
 .sex
 separated by whitespace

		<p>ce</p> <p>Note Values for this attribute may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.</p>
gender	<p>specifies the gender of the person.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype 1-∞</p> <p>occurrences of teidata.gender separated by whitespace</p> <p>Note Values for this attribute may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.</p>	
age	<p>specifies an age group for the person.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.enumerated</p> <p>Note Values for this</p>	

attribute may be locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as *infant*, *child*, *teen*, *adult*, or *senior*, each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically be provided by a <valList> element in the project specification.

**Member of
Contained by**

May contain

Note

model.personLike
corpus: particDesc
namesdates: event listPerson org
core: bibl name note p ptr
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation event gender
listEvent
May contain either a prose description organized as paragraphs, or a sequence of more specific

demographic elements drawn from the `model.personPart` class.

Example

```
<person age="adult" sex="F">
  <p>Female respondent, well-
    educated, born in Shropshire UK, 12 Ja
    n 1950, of unknown occupation. Speak
    s French fluently. Socio-Economic
    status B2.</p>
</person>
```

Example

```
<person age="immortal" role="god"
  sex="intersex">
  <persName>Hermaphroditos</
  persName>
  <persName xml:lang="grc">Ἑρμαφρό
    διτος</persName>
</person>
```

Example

```
<person role="poet" sex="M" xml:id=
  "Ovi01">
  <persName xml:lang="en">Ovid</
  persName>
  <persName xml:lang="la">Publius Ov
    idius Naso</persName>
  <birth when="-0044-03-20"> 20 Marc
    h 43 BC <placeName>
    <settlement type="city">Sulmona</
    settlement>
    <country key="IT">Italy</country>
  </placeName>
</birth>
  <death notAfter="0018" notBefore="
    0017">17 or 18 AD <placeName>
    <settlement type="city">Tomis (Con
    stanta)</settlement>
    <country key="RO">Romania</
    country>
  </placeName>
</death>
</person>
```

Example

The following exemplifies an adaptation of the vCard standard to indicate an unknown gender for a fictional character.

```
<person gender="U" xml:id="ariel">
  <persName>Ariel</persName>
  <note>Character in <title level="m">
    The Tempest</title>.</note>
</person>
```

Content model

```
<content>
  <alternate>
    <classRef key="model.pLike"
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
      ="1"/>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
      minOccurs="0">
      <classRef key="model.personPart"/>
      <classRef key="model.global"/>
      <elementRef key="ptr"/>
    </alternate>
  </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element person
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  attribute role { list { + } }?,
  attribute sex { list { + } }?,
  attribute gender { list { + } }?,
  attribute age { text }?,
  (
    tei_model.pLike+
    | ( tei_model.personPart | tei_model.
global | tei_ptr )*
  )
}
```

<place>

<place> (place) contains data about a geographic location. [[14.3.4. Places](#)]

Module

Attributes

namesdates

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*

- *@prev*
- *@exclude*
- *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.editLike
 - *@evidence*
 - *@instant*
- att.sortable
 - *@sortKey*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

Member of
Contained by

May contain

Example

model.placeLike
corpus: settingDesc
namesdates: event listPlace org place
core: bibl desc name note p ptr
header: idno
namesdates: bloc country event
listEvent listPlace place placeName
<place>
 <country>Lithuania</country>
 <country xml:lang="lt">Lietuva</country>
</place>
 <place>
 <settlement>Vilnius</settlement>
 </place>
 <place>
 <settlement>Kaunas</settlement>
 </place>
</place>

Content model

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

```

    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
      <classRef key="model.labelLike"/>
      <classRef key="model.placeStateLi
ke"/>
      <classRef key="model.eventLike"/>
      <elementRef key="name"/>
    </alternate>
  </alternate>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
  minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.noteLike"/>
    <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
    <elementRef key="idno"/>
    <elementRef key="ptr"/>
    <elementRef key="linkGrp"/>
    <elementRef key="link"/>
  </alternate>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
  minOccurs="0">
    <classRef key="model.placeLike"/>
    <elementRef key="listPlace"/>
  </alternate>
</sequence>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element place
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.headLike*,
    (
      tei_model.pLike*
      | (
        tei_model.labelLike
        | tei_model.placeStateLike
        | tei_model.eventLike
        | tei_name
      )*
    ),
    (
      tei_model.noteLike
      | tei_model.biblLike
      | tei_idno
    )
  )
}

```

```

| tei_ptr
| linkGrp
| link
)*,
( tei_model.placeLike | tei_listPlace
)*
)
}

```

<placeName>

<placeName> (place name) contains an absolute or relative place name.

[[14.2.3. Place Names](#)]

Module

Attributes

```

namesdates
• att.global
  • @xml:id
  • @n
  • @xml:lang
  • @xml:base
  • @xml:space
  • att.global.linking
    • @corresp
    • @synch
    • @sameAs
    • @copyOf
    • @next
    • @prev
    • @exclude
    • @select
  • att.global.rendition
    • @rend
    • @style
    • @rendition
  • att.global.responsibility
    • @cert
    • @resp
  • att.global.source
    • @source
• att.cmc
  • @generatedBy
• att.datable
  • @period
  • att.datable.custom
    • @when-custom
    • @notBefore-custom
    • @notAfter-custom
    • @from-custom
    • @to-custom

```

- *@datingPoint*
- *@datingMethod*
- att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
- att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*
- att.editLike
 - *@evidence*
 - *@instant*
- att.personal
 - *@full*
 - *@sort*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
- att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

**Member of
Contained by**

model.placeNamePart
core: bibl date desc editor item name
note p pubPlace publisher resp term
title

May contain

header: catDesc licence
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename gender
nameLink org place placeName
roleName surname
core: date name note ptr term title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname

Example

character data
<placeName>
 <settlement>Rochester</settlement>
 <region>New York</region>
</placeName>

Example

```

<placeName>
  <geogName>Arrochar Alps</
geogName>
  <region>Argylshire</region>
</placeName>

```

Example

```

<placeName>
  <measure>10 miles</measure>
  <offset>Northeast of</offset>
  <settlement>Attica</settlement>
</placeName>

```

Content model

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

element placeName
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.dataable.attributes,
  tei_att.editLike.attributes,
  tei_att.personal.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}

```

<profileDesc>

<profileDesc> (text-profile description) provides a detailed description of non-bibliographic aspects of a text, specifically the languages and sublanguages used, the situation in which it was produced, the participants and their setting. [[2.4. The Profile Description](#) [2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components](#)]

Module**Attributes**

```

header
  • att.global
    • @xml:id
    • @n
    • @xml:lang
    • @xml:base
    • @xml:space
    • att.global.linking
      • @corresp
      • @synch
      • @sameAs
      • @copyOf
      • @next
      • @prev

```

- *@exclude*
- *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*

Member of
Contained by
May contain
Note

model.teiHeaderPart

header: *teiHeader*

corpus: *particDesc* *settingDesc*

Although the content model permits it, it is rarely meaningful to supply multiple occurrences for any of the child elements of *<profileDesc>* unless these are documenting multiple texts.

Example

```
<profileDesc>
  <langUsage>
    <language ident="fr">French</
language>
  </langUsage>
  <textDesc n="novel">
    <channel mode="w">print; part issu
es</channel>
    <constitution type="single"/>
    <derivation type="original"/>
    <domain type="art"/>
    <factuality type="fiction"/>
    <interaction type="none"/>
    <preparedness type="prepared"/>
    <purpose degree="high" type="enter
tain"/>
    <purpose degree="medium" type="in
form"/>
  </textDesc>
  <settingDesc>
    <setting>
      <name>Paris, France</name>
      <time>Late 19th century</time>
    </setting>
  </settingDesc>
</profileDesc>

<content>
```

Content model


```

<classRef key="model.profileDescPart
"
  maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs
="0"/>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element profileDesc { tei_att.global.att
ributes, tei_model.profileDescPart* }

```

<ptr>

<ptr> (pointer) defines a pointer to another location. [[3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References](#) [17.1. Links](#)]

Module

Attributes

```

core
• att.global
  • @xml:id
  • @n
  • @xml:lang
  • @xml:base
  • @xml:space
  • att.global.linking
    • @corresp
    • @synch
    • @sameAs
    • @copyOf
    • @next
    • @prev
    • @exclude
    • @select
  • att.global.rendition
    • @rend
    • @style
    • @rendition
  • att.global.responsibility
    • @cert
    • @resp
  • att.global.source
    • @source
• att.cReferencing
  • @cRef
• att.cmc
  • @generatedBy
• att.declaring
  • @decls
• att.internetMedia
  • @mimeType
• att.pointing

```

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@targetLang</i> • <i>@target</i> • <i>@evaluate</i> • <i>att.typed</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i>
Member of	model.ptrLike
Contained by	core: bibl date desc editor item name note p pubPlace publisher resp term title header: catDesc licence publicationStmt namesdates: affiliation bloc country event eventName forename gender nameLink org person place placeName roleName surname
May contain	Empty element
Note	The <i>target</i> and <i>cRef</i> attributes are mutually exclusive.
Example	<pre><ptr target="#p143 #p144"/> <ptr target="http://www.tei-c.org"/> <ptr cRef="1.3.4"/></pre>
Schematron	<pre><sch:rule context="tei:ptr"> <sch:report test="@target and @cRef">Only one of the attributes @target and @cRef may be supplied on <sch:name/>.</sch:report> </sch:rule></pre>
Content model	<pre><content> <empty/> </content></pre>
Schema Declaration	<pre>element ptr { tei_att.global.attributes, tei_att.cReferencing.attributes, tei_att.cmc.attributes, tei_att.declaring.attributes, tei_att.internetMedia.attributes, tei_att.pointing.attributes, tei_att.typed.attributes, empty }</pre>

<pubPlace>

<pubPlace> (publication place) contains the name of the place where a bibliographic item was published. [[3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information](#)]

Module

Attributes

core

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select
- att.global.rendition
 - @rend
 - @style
 - @rendition
- att.global.responsibility
 - @cert
 - @resp
- att.global.source
 - @source
- att.naming
 - @role
 - @nymRef
- att.canonical
 - @key
 - @ref

Member of

Contained by

May contain

model.imprintPart

model.publicationStmtPart.detail

core: bibl

header: publicationStmt

core: date name note ptr term title

header: idno

namesdates: affiliation bloc country

eventName forename nameLink

placeName roleName surname

character data

Example

<publicationStmt>

<publisher>Oxford University Press</

```

publisher>
  <pubPlace>Oxford</pubPlace>
  <date>1989</date>
</publicationStmt>

```

Content model

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

element pubPlace
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.naming.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}

```

<publicationStmt>

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

Module

header

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*

Contained by

header: fileDesc

May contain**Note**

core: date p ptr pubPlace publisher
header: availability idno

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

Example

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

Example

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

Example

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

Content model

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

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

```

<publisher>

<publisher> (publisher) provides the name of the organization responsible for the publication or distribution of a bibliographic item. [[3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information](#) [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#)]

Module

Attributes

```

core
• att.global
  • @xml:id
  • @n
  • @xml:lang
  • @xml:base
  • @xml:space
  • att.global.linking

```

- *@corresp*
- *@synch*
- *@sameAs*
- *@copyOf*
- *@next*
- *@prev*
- *@exclude*
- *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*

Member of

Contained by

May contain

model.imprintPart
 model.publicationStmtPart.agency
 core: bibl
 header: publicationStmt
 core: date name note ptr term title
 header: idno
 namesdates: affiliation bloc country
 eventName forename nameLink
 placeName roleName surname
 character data

Note

Use the full form of the name by which a company is usually referred to, rather than any abbreviation of it which may appear on a title page

Example

```
<imprint>
  <pubPlace>Oxford</pubPlace>
  <publisher>Clarendon Press</
publisher>
  <date>1987</date>
</imprint>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

element publisher

```

{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.canonical.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}

```

<resp>

<resp> (responsibility) contains a phrase describing the nature of a person's intellectual responsibility, or an organization's role in the production or distribution of a work. [[3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors](#) [2.2.1. The Title Statement](#) [2.2.2. The Edition Statement](#) [2.2.5. The Series Statement](#)]

Module

core

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*
 - *@to-custom*

- *@datingPoint*
- *@datingMethod*
- att.datable.iso
 - *@when-iso*
 - *@notBefore-iso*
 - *@notAfter-iso*
 - *@from-iso*
 - *@to-iso*
- att.datable.w3c
 - *@when*
 - *@notBefore*
 - *@notAfter*
 - *@from*
 - *@to*

Contained by
May contain

core: respStmt
core: date name note ptr term title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data

Note

The attribute *ref*, inherited from the class att.canonical may be used to indicate the kind of responsibility in a normalized form by referring directly to a standardized list of responsibility types, such as that maintained by a naming authority, for example the list maintained at <http://www.loc.gov/marc/relators/relacode.html> for bibliographic usage.

Example

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

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element resp
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
```

```

    tei_att.canonical.attributes,
    tei_att.dataable.attributes,
    tei_macro.phraseSeq.limited
}

```

<respStmt>

<respStmt> (statement of responsibility) supplies a statement of responsibility for the intellectual content of a text, edition, recording, or series, where the specialized elements for authors, editors, etc. do not suffice or do not apply. May also be used to encode information about individuals or organizations which have played a role in the production or distribution of a bibliographic work. [[3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors](#) [2.2.1. The Title Statement](#) [2.2.2. The Edition Statement](#) [2.2.5. The Series Statement](#)]

Module

core

Attributes

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select
- att.global.rendition
 - @rend
 - @style
 - @rendition
- att.global.responsibility
 - @cert
 - @resp
- att.global.source
 - @source
- att.canonical
 - @key
 - @ref

Member of Contained by

model.respLike

core: bibl

header: titleStmt

May contain Example

core: name note resp

<respStmt>

<resp>transcribed from original ms</

Example

Content model

```
resp>
  <persName>Claus Huitfeldt</
persName>
</respStmt>
<respStmt>
  <resp>converted to XML encoding</
resp>
  <name>Alan Morrison</name>
</respStmt>

<content>
  <sequence>
    <alternate>
      <sequence>
        <elementRef key="resp"
          maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
        <classRef key="model.nameLike.agent"
          maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
      </sequence>
      <sequence>
        <classRef key="model.nameLike.agent"
          maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
        <elementRef key="resp"
          maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>
      </sequence>
    </alternate>
    <elementRef key="note"
      maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="0"/>
  </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

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

```

        _resp+ )
      ),
      tei_note*
    )
  }

```

<roleName>

<roleName> (role name) contains a name component which indicates that the referent has a particular role or position in society, such as an official title or rank. [[14.2.1. Personal Names](#)]

Module

Attributes

- namesdates
- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
 - att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
 - att.personal
 - *@full*
 - *@sort*
 - att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
 - att.typed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i>
Member of	model.persNamePart
Contained by	core: bibl date desc editor item name note p pubPlace publisher resp term title
	header: catDesc licence
	namesdates: affiliation bloc country
	eventName forename gender
	nameLink org placeName roleName
	surname
May contain	core: date name note ptr term title
	header: idno
	namesdates: affiliation bloc country
	eventName forename nameLink
	placeName roleName surname
	character data
Note	A <roleName> may be distinguished from an <addName> by virtue of the fact that, like a title, it typically exists independently of its holder.
Example	<pre> <persName> <forename>William</forename> <surname>Poulteny</surname> <roleName>Earl of Bath</ roleName> </persName> </pre>
Example	<pre> <p>The <roleName role="solicitor_ge neral">S.G.</roleName> is the only n ational public official, including the Supreme Court justices, required by statute to be "learned in th e law."</p> </pre>
Example	<pre> <p> <persName ref="#NJF"> <roleName role="solicitor_general"> Solicitor General</roleName> Noel J. Francisco</persName>, representing the administration, asser ted in rebuttal that there was nothing t o disavow (...) <persName ref="#NJF">Francisco</ persName> had violated the scrupulou s standard of candor about the facts an d the law that <roleName role="solicito r_general">S.G.s</roleName>, in Rep </pre>

ublican and Democratic administration
s
alike, have repeatedly said they must
honor.
</p>

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element roleName
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.personal.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<settingDesc>

<settingDesc> (setting description) describes the setting or settings within which a language interaction takes place, or other places otherwise referred to in a text, edition, or metadata. [[16.2. Contextual Information 2.4. The Profile Description](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
corpus
  • att.global
    • @xml:id
    • @n
    • @xml:lang
    • @xml:base
    • @xml:space
    • att.global.linking
      • @corresp
      • @synch
      • @sameAs
      • @copyOf
      • @next
      • @prev
      • @exclude
      • @select
    • att.global.rendition
      • @rend
      • @style
      • @rendition
    • att.global.responsibility
      • @cert
```

**Member of
Contained by
May contain**

Note

Example

Content model

Schema Declaration

- *@resp*
- att.global.source
- *@source*
- att.declarable
- *@default*

model.profileDescPart

header: profileDesc

core: p

namesdates: listPlace place

May contain a prose description organized as paragraphs, or a series of <setting> elements. If used to record not settings of language interactions, but other places mentioned in the text, then <place> optionally grouped by <listPlace> inside <standOff> should be preferred.

<settingDesc>

<p>Texts recorded in the Canadian Parliament building in Ottawa, between April and November 1988</p>

</settingDesc>

<content>

<alternate>

<classRef key="model.pLike" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1"/>

<alternate maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="1">

<elementRef key="setting"/>

<classRef key="model.placeLike"/>

<elementRef key="listPlace"/>

</alternate>

</alternate>

</content>

element settingDesc

{

tei_att.global.attributes,

tei_att.declarable.attributes,

(tei_model.pLike+ | (setting | tei_model.placeLike | tei_listPlace)+)

}

<sourceDesc>

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

Module

Attributes

header

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.declarable
 - *@default*

Contained by

May contain

header: fileDesc

core: bibl list p

namesdates: listEvent listOrg

listPerson listPlace

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>
    <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
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.declarable.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.pLike+
    | ( tei_model.biblLike | tei_model.sourceDescPart | tei_model.listLike )+
  )
}

```

<surname>

<surname> (surname) contains a family (inherited) name, as opposed to a given, baptismal, or nick name. [[14.2.1. Personal Names](#)]

Module

namesdates

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*

- *@prev*
- *@exclude*
- *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.personal
 - *@full*
 - *@sort*
- att.naming
 - *@role*
 - *@nymRef*
 - att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

**Member of
Contained by**

model.persNamePart
core: bibl date desc editor item name
note p pubPlace publisher resp term
title

header: catDesc licence
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename gender
nameLink org placeName roleName
surname

May contain

core: date name note ptr term title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname

Example

character data
<surname type="combine">St John St
evas</surname>

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element surname
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.personal.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<taxonomy>

<taxonomy> (taxonomy) defines a typology either implicitly, by means of a bibliographic citation, or explicitly by a structured taxonomy. [[2.3.7. The Classification Declaration](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
header
• att.global
  • @xml:id
  • @n
  • @xml:lang
  • @xml:base
  • @xml:space
  • att.global.linking
    • @corresp
    • @synch
    • @sameAs
    • @copyOf
    • @next
    • @prev
    • @exclude
    • @select
  • att.global.rendition
    • @rend
    • @style
    • @rendition
  • att.global.responsibility
    • @cert
    • @resp
  • att.global.source
    • @source
• att.datcat
  • @datcat
  • @valueDatcat
  • @targetDatcat
```

Contained by
May contain

Note

header: classDecl taxonomy
core: bibl desc
header: category taxonomy
Nested taxonomies are common in

many fields, so the <taxonomy> element can be nested.

Example

```
<taxonomy xml:id="tax.b">
  <bibl>Brown Corpus</bibl>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.a">
    <catDesc>Press Reportage</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.a1">
    <catDesc>Daily</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.a2">
    <catDesc>Sunday</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.a3">
    <catDesc>National</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.a4">
    <catDesc>Provincial</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.a5">
    <catDesc>Political</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.a6">
    <catDesc>Sports</catDesc>
  </category>
  <category xml:id="tax.b.d">
    <catDesc>Religion</catDesc>
    <category xml:id="tax.b.d1">
      <catDesc>Books</catDesc>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="tax.b.d2">
      <catDesc>Periodicals and tracts</catDesc>
    </category>
  </category>
</taxonomy>

<taxonomy>
  <category xml:id="literature">
    <catDesc>Literature</catDesc>
    <category xml:id="poetry">
      <catDesc>Poetry</catDesc>
      <category xml:id="sonnet">
        <catDesc>Sonnet</catDesc>
        <category xml:id="shakesSonnet">
          <catDesc>Shakespearean Sonnet</catDesc>
        </category>
      </category>
    </category>
  </category>
</taxonomy>
```

Example

```

        </category>
        <category xml:id="petraSonnet">
          <catDesc>Petrarchan Sonnet</
catDesc>
        </category>
      </category>
      <category xml:id="haiku">
        <catDesc>Haiku</catDesc>
      </category>
      </category>
      <category xml:id="drama">
        <catDesc>Drama</catDesc>
      </category>
      </category>
      <category xml:id="meter">
        <catDesc>Metrical Categories</
catDesc>
        <category xml:id="feet">
          <catDesc>Metrical Feet</catDesc>
          <category xml:id="iambic">
            <catDesc>Iambic</catDesc>
          </category>
          <category xml:id="trochaic">
            <catDesc>trochaic</catDesc>
          </category>
          </category>
          <category xml:id="feetNumber">
            <catDesc>Number of feet</
catDesc>
            <category xml:id="pentameter">
              <catDesc>>Pentameter</catDesc>
            </category>
            <category xml:id="tetrameter">
              <catDesc>>Tetrameter</catDesc>
            </category>
          </category>
        </category>
      </taxonomy>
      <!-- elsewhere in document -->
      <lg ana="#shakesSonnet #iambic #pe
ntameter">
        <l>Shall I compare thee to a summer'
s day</l>
      <!-- ... -->
    </lg>

    <content>
    <alternate>

```

Content model

```

<alternate>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="1">
    <elementRef key="category"/>
    <elementRef key="taxonomy"/>
  </alternate>
  <sequence>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
"
      minOccurs="1">
      <classRef key="model.descLike"
        maxOccurs="1" minOccurs="1"/>
      <elementRef key="equiv" maxOccu
rs="1"
        minOccurs="1"/>
      <elementRef key="gloss" maxOccu
rs="1"
        minOccurs="1"/>
    </alternate>
    <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
"
      minOccurs="0">
      <elementRef key="category"/>
      <elementRef key="taxonomy"/>
    </alternate>
  </sequence>
</alternate>
<sequence>
  <classRef key="model.biblLike"/>
  <alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
    minOccurs="0">
    <elementRef key="category"/>
    <elementRef key="taxonomy"/>
  </alternate>
</sequence>
</alternate>
</content>

```

Schema Declaration

```

element taxonomy
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.datcat.attributes,
  (
    (
      ( tei_category | tei_taxonomy )+
      | (
        ( tei_model.descLike | equiv | gl

```

```

oss )+,
    ( tei_category | tei_taxonomy )*
    )
    )
    | ( tei_model.biblLike, ( tei_category
| tei_taxonomy )* )
    )
}

```

<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](#) [16.1. Varieties of Composite Text](#)]

Module

header

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
- att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*

Contained by May contain

textstructure: TEI
header: encodingDesc fileDesc
profileDesc

Note

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

Example

```

<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>

```

```

        <title>Shakespeare: the first folio (1
623) in electronic form</title>
        <author>Shakespeare, William (156
4-1616)</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, Oxfor
d 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 No
rton Facsimile,
            1968)</bibl>
    </sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
<encodingDesc>
<projectDesc>
    <p>Originally prepared for use in th
e production of a series of old-spelling
        concordances in 1968, this text wa
s extensively checked and revised for u
se during the
            editing of the new Oxford Shakesp
eare (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 ligatures
      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>

```

Content model

```
</revisionDesc>
</teiHeader>

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

Schema Declaration

```
element teiHeader
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  ( tei_fileDesc, tei_model.teiHeaderPart*, revisionDesc? )
}
```

<term>

<term> (term) contains a single-word, multi-word, or symbolic designation which is regarded as a technical term. [[3.4.1. Terms and Glosses](#)]

Module

Attributes

```
core
  • att.global
    • @xml:id
    • @n
    • @xml:lang
    • @xml:base
    • @xml:space
    • att.global.linking
      • @corresp
      • @synch
      • @sameAs
      • @copyOf
      • @next
      • @prev
      • @exclude
      • @select
    • att.global.rendition
      • @rend
      • @style
      • @rendition
    • att.global.responsibility
```

- *@cert*
- *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.cReferencing
 - *@cRef*
- att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.declaring
 - *@decls*
- att.pointing
 - *@targetLang*
 - *@target*
 - *@evaluate*
- att.sortable
 - *@sortKey*
- att.typed
 - *@type*
 - *@subtype*

**Member of
Contained by**

model.emphLike
core: bibl date desc editor item name
note p pubPlace publisher resp term
title
header: catDesc licence
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename gender
nameLink placeName roleName
surname

May contain

core: date name note ptr term title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data

Note

When this element appears within an <index> element, it is understood to supply the form under which an index entry is to be made for that location. Elsewhere, it is understood simply to indicate that its content is to be regarded as a technical or specialised term. It may be associated with a <gloss> element by means of its *ref* attribute; alternatively a <gloss> element may point to a <term>

element by means of its *target* attribute.

In formal terminological work, there is frequently discussion over whether terms must be atomic or may include multi-word lexical items, symbolic designations, or phraseological units. The `<term>` element may be used to mark any of these. No position is taken on the philosophical issue of what a term can be; the looser definition simply allows the `<term>` element to be used by practitioners of any persuasion.

As with other members of the `att.canonical` class, instances of this element occurring in a text may be associated with a canonical definition, either by means of a URI (using the *ref* attribute), or by means of some system-specific code value (using the *key* attribute). Because the mutually exclusive *target* and *cRef* attributes overlap with the function of the *ref* attribute, they are deprecated and may be removed at a subsequent release.

Example

A computational device that infers structure from grammatical strings of words is known as a `<term>parser</term>`, and much of the history

Example

of NLP over the last 20 years has been occupied with the design of parsers.

We may define `<term rend="sc" xml:id="TDPV1">discoursal point of view</term>` as

`<gloss target="#TDPV1">the relationship, expressed`

through discourse structure, between the implied author or some other addresser, and the

fiction.`</gloss>`

Example

We may define `<term ref="#TDPV2" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term>` as

`<gloss xml:id="TDPV2">the relationsh`

ip, expressed
 through discourse structure, between
 the implied author or some other addresser, and the
 fiction.</gloss>

Example

We discuss Leech's concept of <term ref="myGlossary.xml#TDPV2" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term> below.

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element term
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.cReferencing.attributes,
  tei_att.canonical.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.declaring.attributes,
  tei_att.pointing.attributes,
  tei_att.sortable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_macro.phraseSeq
}
```

<text>

<text> (text) contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem or drama, a collection of essays, a novel, a dictionary, or a corpus sample. [[4. Default Text Structure](#) [16.1. Varieties of Composite Text](#)]

Module

textstructure

Attributes

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@select</i> • att.global.rendition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@rend</i> • <i>@style</i> • <i>@rendition</i> • att.global.responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@cert</i> • <i>@resp</i> • att.global.source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@source</i> • att.declaring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@decls</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@type</i> • <i>@subtype</i> • att.written <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@hand</i>
Member of	model.resource
Contained by	textstructure: TEI
May contain	core: note
Note	textstructure: body 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	<pre> <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> </pre>
Example	<p>The body of a text may be replaced by a group of nested texts, as in the following schematic:</p> <pre> <text> <front> <!-- front matter for the whole group -- </pre>

Content model

```
>
</front>
<group>
  <text>
<!-- first text -->
  </text>
  <text>
<!-- second text -->
  </text>
</group>
</text>

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

Schema Declaration

```
element text
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.declaring.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attributes,
  tei_att.written.attributes,
  (
    tei_model.global*,
```

```

( ( front, tei_model.global* )? ),
( tei_body | group ),
tei_model.global*,
( ( back, tei_model.global* )? )
)
}

```

<title>

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

Module

core

Attributes

- att.global
 - *@xml:id*
 - *@n*
 - *@xml:lang*
 - *@xml:base*
 - *@xml:space*
 - att.global.linking
 - *@corresp*
 - *@synch*
 - *@sameAs*
 - *@copyOf*
 - *@next*
 - *@prev*
 - *@exclude*
 - *@select*
 - att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
 - att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
 - att.global.source
 - *@source*
- att.canonical
 - *@key*
 - *@ref*
- att.cmc
 - *@generatedBy*
- att.datable
 - *@period*
 - att.datable.custom
 - *@when-custom*
 - *@notBefore-custom*
 - *@notAfter-custom*
 - *@from-custom*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@to-custom</i> • <i>@datingPoint</i> • <i>@datingMethod</i> • att.datable.iso <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@when-iso</i> • <i>@notBefore-iso</i> • <i>@notAfter-iso</i> • <i>@from-iso</i> • <i>@to-iso</i> • att.datable.w3c <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@when</i> • <i>@notBefore</i> • <i>@notAfter</i> • <i>@from</i> • <i>@to</i> • att.typed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • type • @subtype
type	<p>classifies the title according to some convenient typology.</p> <p>Derived from att.typed</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.enumerated</p> <p>Sample values include:</p> <p>main main title</p> <p>sub (subordinate) subtitle, title of part</p> <p>alt (alternative) alternate title,</p>

often
in
another
language
, by
which
the
work
is
also
known

short
abbreviated
form
of
title

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

Note This
attribute
is
provided
for
convenience
in
analysing
titles and

processin
g them
accordin
g to their
type;
where
such
specialize
d
processin
g is not
necessary
, there is
no need
for such
analysis,
and the
entire
title,
including
subtitles
and any
parallel
titles,
may be
enclosed
within a
single
<title>
element.

level

indicates the
bibliographic level
for a title, that is,
whether it
identifies an
article, book,
journal, series, or
unpublished
material.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.e
numerate
d

Legal a
values (anal
are: ytic)
the

title
applies to
an
analytic
item,
such
as
an
article,
poem,
or
other
work
published
as
part
of a
larger
item.

m

(monographic)
the
title
applies to
a
monograph
such
as a
book
or
other
item
considered to

be a
disti
nct
publi
catio
n,
inclu
ding
singl
e
volu
mes
of
multi
-
volu
me
work
s

j

(jour
nal)
the
title
appli
es to
any
seria
l or
perio
dical
publi
catio
n
such
as a
jour
nal,
mag
azin
e, or
news
pape
r

s

(seri
es)

the
title
appli
es to
a
serie
s of
othe
rwis
e
disti
nct
publi
catio
ns
such
as a
colle
ction

u

(unp
ublis
hed)
the
title
appli
es to
any
unpu
blish
ed
mate
rial
(incl
udin
g
thes
es
and
disse
rtati
ons
unle
ss
publi
shed
by a
com

merc
ial
pres
s)

Note The level
of a title
is
sometime
s implied
by its
context:
for
example,
a title
appearin
g directly
within an
<analytic
>
element
is *ipso
facto* of
level 'a',
and one
appearin
g within
a
<series>
element
of level
's'. For
this
reason,
the *level*
attribute
is not
required
in
contexts
where its
value can
be
unambig
uously
inferred.
Where it
is
supplied

in such contexts, its value should not contradict the value implied by its parent element.

**Member of
Contained by**

model.emphLike
core: bibl date desc editor item name
note p pubPlace publisher resp term
title
header: catDesc licence titleStmt
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename gender
nameLink placeName roleName
surname

May contain

core: bibl date desc list name note ptr
term title
header: idno
namesdates: affiliation bloc country
eventName forename listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace nameLink
placeName roleName surname
character data

Note

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

Example

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

Example

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

Example

<title type="full">


```

<title type="main">Synthèse</title>
<title type="sub">an international jo
urnal for
    epistemology, methodology and histo
ry of
    science</title>
</title>

```

Content model

```

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

```

Schema Declaration

```

element title
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  tei_att.canonical.attributes,
  tei_att.cmc.attributes,
  tei_att.datable.attributes,
  tei_att.typed.attribute.subtype,
  attribute type { text }?,
  attribute level { "a" | "m" | "j" | "s" | "
u" }?,
  tei_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

Attributes

header

- att.global
 - @xml:id
 - @n
 - @xml:lang
 - @xml:base
 - @xml:space
- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select

- att.global.rendition
 - *@rend*
 - *@style*
 - *@rendition*
- att.global.responsibility
 - *@cert*
 - *@resp*
- att.global.source
 - *@source*

Contained by
May contain
Example

```
header: fileDesc
core: editor respStmt title
<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
{
  tei_att.global.attributes,
  ( tei_title+, tei_model.respLike* )
}
```

Model classes

model.addressLike

model.addressLike groups elements used to represent a postal or email address. [[1. The TEI Infrastructure](#)]

Module

tei

Used by

model.pPart.data

Members

affiliation

model.attributable

model.attributable groups elements that contain a word or phrase that can be attributed to a source. [[3.3.3. Quotation](#) [4.3.2. Floating Texts](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	macro.phraseSeq model.inter
Members	<i>model.quoteLike</i>

model.availabilityPart

model.availabilityPart groups elements such as licences and paragraphs of text which may appear as part of an availability statement. [[2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	availability
Members	<i>licence</i>

model.biblLike

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

Module	tei
Used by	event model.inter model.personPart org place sourceDesc taxonomy
Members	<i>bibl</i>

model.biblPart

model.biblPart groups elements which represent components of a bibliographic description. [[3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	bibl
Members	<i>model.imprintPart[pubPlace publisher]</i> <i>model.respLike[editor respStmt]</i> <i>availability bibl</i>

model.common

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

Module	tei
Used by	body
Members	<i>model.cmc model.divPart[model.lLike model.pLike[p]] model.inter[model.attributable[model. quoteLike] model.biblLike[bibl] model.egLike model.labelLike[desc] model.listLike[list listEvent listOrg listPerson listPlace] model.oddDecl model.stageLike]</i>

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.dateLike

model.dateLike groups elements containing temporal expressions. [[3.6.4. Dates and Times](#) [14.4. Dates](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	model.pPart.data
Members	<i>date</i>

model.descLike

model.descLike groups elements which contain a description of their function.

Module	tei
Used by	category taxonomy
Members	<i>desc</i>

model.divBottom

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

Module	tei
Used by	body list
Members	<i>model.divBottomPart</i> <i>model.divWrapper</i>

model.divPart

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	<i>model.lLike</i> <i>model.pLike[p]</i>
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

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

Module	tei
Used by	body list
Members	<i>model.divTopPart[model.headLike]</i>

model.divWrapper

model.divTopPart

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	<i>model.headLike</i>

model.emphLike

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

Module	tei
Used by	model.highlighted model.limitedPhrase
Members	<i>term title</i>

model.encodingDescPart

model.encodingDescPart groups elements which may be used inside <encodingDesc> and appear multiple times.

Module	tei
Used by	encodingDesc
Members	<i>classDecl</i>

model.eventLike

model.eventLike groups elements which describe events.

Module	tei
Used by	event listEvent model.orgPart model.personPart place
Members	<i>event listEvent</i>

model.global

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

Module	tei
Used by	bibl body date list macro.phraseSeq macro.phraseSeq.limited macro.specialPara model.paraPart person text
Members	<i>model.global.edit model.global.meta model.milestoneLike model.noteLike[note]</i>

model.highlighted

model.highlighted groups phrase-level elements which are typographically

distinct. [[3.3. Highlighting and Quotation](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	bibl model.phrase
Members	<i>model.emphLike[term title]</i> <i>model.hiLike</i>

model.imprintPart

model.imprintPart groups the bibliographic elements which occur inside imprints. [[3.12. Bibliographic Citations and References](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	model.biblPart
Members	<i>pubPlace publisher</i>

model.inter

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

Module	tei
Used by	macro.limitedContent macro.specialPara model.common model.paraPart
Members	<i>model.attributable[model.quoteLike]</i> <i>model.biblLike[bibl]</i> <i>model.egLike</i> <i>model.labelLike[desc]</i> <i>model.listLike[list listEvent listOrg listPerson listPlace]</i> <i>model.oddDecl</i> <i>model.stageLike</i>

model.labelLike

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

Module	tei
Used by	event model.inter org place
Members	<i>desc</i>

model.limitedPhrase

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

Module	tei
Used by	catDesc macro.limitedContent macro.phraseSeq.limited
Members	<i>model.emphLike[term title]</i> <i>model.hiLike</i> <i>model.pPart.data[model.addressLike[a ffiliation]</i> <i>model.dateLike[date]</i> <i>model.measureLike</i>

*model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name] model.offsetLike
model.persNamePart[forename
nameLink roleName surname]
model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart[bloc country placeName]]
eventName idno]
model.pPart.editorial
model.pPart.msdesc [model.phrase.xml](#)
model.ptrLike[ptr]*

model.listLike

model.listLike groups list-like elements. [[3.8. Lists](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	model.inter sourceDesc
Members	<i>list listEvent listOrg listPerson listPlace</i>

model.nameLike

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

Module	tei
Used by	model.pPart.data org
Members	<i>model.nameLike.agent[name] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename nameLink roleName surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart[bloc country placeName]] eventName idno</i>
Note	A superset of the naming elements that may appear in datelines, addresses, statements of responsibility, etc.

model.nameLike.agent

model.nameLike.agent groups elements which contain names of individuals or corporate bodies. [[3.6. Names, Numbers, Dates, Abbreviations, and Addresses](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	model.nameLike respStmt
Members	<i>name</i>
Note	This class is used in the content model of elements which reference names of people or organizations.

model.noteLike

model.noteLike groups globally-available note-like elements. [[3.9. Notes, Annotation, and Indexing](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	event model.global org place
Members	<i>note</i>

model.orgPart

model.orgPart groups elements which form part of the description of an organization.

Module	tei
Used by	org
Members	<i>model.eventLike[event listEvent] listOrg listPerson listPlace</i>

model.pLike

model.pLike groups paragraph-like elements.

Module	tei
Used by	availability encodingDesc event model.divPart org particDesc person place publicationStmnt settingDesc sourceDesc
Members	<i>p</i>

model.pPart.data

model.pPart.data groups phrase-level elements containing names, dates, numbers, measures, and similar data. [[3.6. Names, Numbers, Dates, Abbreviations, and Addresses](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	bibl model.limitedPhrase model.phrase
Members	<i>model.addressLike[affiliation] model.dateLike[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent t[name] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename nameLink roleName surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNam ePart[bloc country placeName]] eventName idno]</i>

model.pPart.edit

model.pPart.edit groups phrase-level elements for simple editorial correction and transcription. [[3.5. Simple Editorial Changes](#)]

Module	tei
---------------	-----

Used by
Members

*bibl model.phrase
model.pPart.editorial
model.pPart.transcriptional*

model.paraPart

model.paraPart groups elements that may appear in paragraphs and similar elements. [[3.1. Paragraphs](#)]

Module

Used by

Members

*tei
macro.paraContent
model.gLike
model.global[model.global.edit
model.global.meta
model.milestoneLike
model.noteLike[note]]
model.inter[model.attributable[model.
quoteLike] model.biblLike[bibl]
model.egLike model.labelLike[desc]
model.listLike[list listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace] model.oddDecl
model.stageLike] model.lLike
model.phrase[model.graphicLike
model.highlighted[model.emphLike[ter
m title] model.hiLike] model.lPart
model.pPart.data[model.addressLike[a
ffiliation] model.dateLike[date]
model.measureLike
model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agen
t[name] model.offsetLike
model.persNamePart[forename
nameLink roleName surname]
model.placeStateLike[model.placeNam
ePart[bloc country placeName]]
eventName idno]]
model.pPart.edit[model.pPart.editorial
model.pPart.transcriptional]
model.pPart.msdesc [model.phrase.xml](#)
model.ptrLike[ptr] model.segLike
model.specDescLike]*

model.persNamePart

model.persNamePart groups elements which form part of a personal name. [[14.2.1. Personal Names](#)]

Module

Used by

Members

*namesdates
model.nameLike
forename nameLink roleName
surname*

model.persStateLike

model.persStateLike groups elements describing changeable characteristics of a person which have a definite duration, for example occupation, residence, or name.

Module	tei
Used by	model.personPart
Members	<i>affiliation gender</i>
Note	These characteristics of an individual are typically a consequence of their own action or that of others.

model.personLike

model.personLike groups elements which provide information about people and their relationships.

Module	tei
Used by	event listPerson org particDesc
Members	<i>org person</i>

model.personPart

model.personPart groups elements which form part of the description of a person. [[16.2.2. The Participant Description](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	person
Members	<i>model.biblLike[bibl] model.eventLike[event listEvent] model.persStateLike[affiliation gender] idno name</i>

model.phrase

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

Module	tei
Used by	date macro.phraseSeq macro.specialPara model.paraPart
Members	<i>model.graphicLike model.highlighted[model.emphLike[term title] model.hiLike] model.lPart model.pPart.data[model.addressLike[affiliation] model.dateLike[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[name] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart[forename nameLink roleName surname] model.placeStateLike[model.placeNam</i>

ePart[bloc country placeName]]
eventName idno]]
model.pPart.edit[model.pPart.editorial
model.pPart.transcriptional]
model.pPart.msdesc [model.phrase.xml](#)
model.ptrLike[ptr] model.segLike
model.specDescLike

Note

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

model.placeLike

model.placeLike groups elements used to provide information about places and their relationships.

Module	tei
Used by	event listPlace org place settingDesc
Members	<i>place</i>

model.placeNamePart

model.placeNamePart groups elements which form part of a place name.
[\[14.2.3. Place Names\]](#)

Module	tei
Used by	model.placeStateLike
Members	<i>bloc country placeName</i>

model.placeStateLike

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

Module	tei
Used by	model.nameLike place
Members	<i>model.placeNamePart[bloc country placeName]</i>

model.profileDescPart

model.profileDescPart groups elements which may be used inside <profileDesc> and appear multiple times.

Module	tei
Used by	profileDesc
Members	<i>particDesc settingDesc</i>

model.ptrLike

model.ptrLike groups elements used for purposes of location and reference.
[\[3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References\]](#)

Module	tei
Used by	bibl model.limitedPhrase model.phrase

	model.publicationStmtPart.detail <i>ptr</i>
--	--

model.publicationStmtPart.agency

model.publicationStmtPart.agency groups the child elements of a <publicationStmt> element of the TEI header that indicate an authorising agent. [[2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	publicationStmt
Members	<i>publisher</i>
Note	The ‘agency’ child elements, while not required, are required if one of the ‘detail’ child elements is to be used. It is not valid to have a ‘detail’ child element without a preceding ‘agency’ child element. See also model.publicationStmtPart.detail.

model.publicationStmtPart.detail

model.publicationStmtPart.detail groups the agency-specific child elements of the <publicationStmt> element of the TEI header. [[2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.](#)]

Module	tei
Used by	publicationStmt
Members	<i>model.ptrLike[ptr] availability date idno pubPlace</i>
Note	A ‘detail’ child element may not occur unless an ‘agency’ child element precedes it. See also model.publicationStmtPart.agency.

model.resource

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

Module	tei
Used by	TEI
Members	<i>text</i>

model.respLike

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

Module	tei
---------------	-----

Used by	model.biblPart titleStmt
Members	editor respStmt

model.teiHeaderPart

model.teiHeaderPart groups high level elements which may appear more than once in a TEI header.

Module	tei
Used by	teiHeader
Members	encodingDesc profileDesc

Attribute classes

att.anchoring

att.anchoring (anchoring) provides attributes for use on annotations, e.g. notes and groups of notes describing the existence and position of an anchor for annotations.

Module	tei	
Members	note	
Attributes	anchored	(anchored) indicates whether the copy text shows the exact place of reference for the note.
		Status Optional
		Datatype teidata.truthValue
		Default true
		Note In modern texts, notes are usually anchored by means of explicit footnote or endnote symbols. An explicit indication of the phrase or line

annotate
 d may
 however
 be used
 instead
 (e.g.
 'page
 218, lines
 3-4'). The
anchored
 attribute
 indicates
 whether
 any
 explicit
 location
 is given,
 whether
 by
 symbol or
 by prose
 cross-
 reference
 . The
 value
true
 indicates
 that such
 an
 explicit
 location
 is
 indicated
 in the
 copy text;
 the value
false
 indicates
 that the
 copy text
 does not
 indicate a
 specific
 place of
 attachme
 nt for the
 note. If
 the

specific symbols used in the copy text at the location the note is anchored are to be recorded, use the *n* attribute.

targetEnd

(target end) points to the end of the span to which the note is attached, if the note is not embedded in the text at that point.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Note

This attribute is retained for backwards compatibility; it may be removed at a subsequent release of the

Guidelines. The recommended way of pointing to a span of elements is by means of the range function of XPointer, as further described in [17.2.4.6. range\(\)](#).

Example

```
<p>(...) tamen reuerendos dominos archiepiscopum et canonicos Leopolienses  
necnon episcopum in duplicibus Quatuor temporibus<anchor xml:id="A55234  
"/> totaliter expediui...</p>  
<!-- elsewhere in the document -->  
<noteGrp targetEnd="#A55234">  
  <note xml:lang="en"> Quatuor Tempora, so called dry fast days.  
  </note>  
  <note xml:lang="pl"> Quatuor Tempora, tzw. Suche dni postne.  
  </note>  
</noteGrp>
```

att.cReferencing

att.cReferencing provides attributes that may be used to supply a *canonical reference* as a means of identifying the target of a pointer.

Module

tei

Members

ptr term

Attributes

cRef

(canonical reference) specifies the destination of the pointer by supplying a

canonical
reference
expressed using
the scheme defined
in a <refsDecl>
element in the TEI
header.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.text

Note The value
of *cRef*
should be
construct
ed so
that
when the
algorithm
for the
resolutio
n of
canonical
reference
s
(describe
d in
section
[17.2.5.
Canonical
Referenc
es](#)) is
applied
to it the
result is a
valid URI
reference
to the
intended
target.

The
<refsDec
l> to use
may be
indicated
with the
decls

attribute.
Currently
these
Guideline
s only
provide
for a
single
canonical
reference
to be
encoded
on any
given
<ptr>
element.

att.calendarSystem

att.calendarSystem provides attributes for indicating calendar systems to which a date belongs. [[3.6.4. Dates and Times](#) [14.4. Dates](#)]

Module

tei

Members

date

Attributes

calendar

indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]">
<sch:assert test="

string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0">
 @calendar
 r
 indicates
 one or
 more
 systems
 or
 calendars
 to which
 the date
 represent
 ed by the
 content
 of this
 element
 belongs,
 but this
 <sch:name/>
 element
 has no
 textual
 content.</sch:assert>
 </sch:rule>

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

He was born on <date calendar="#gregorian #julian" when="1732-02-22">Feb. 22, 1732

(Feb. 11, 1731/32,
O.S.)</date>.

Note Note that the *calendar* attribute declares the calendar system used to interpret the textual content of an element, as it appears on an original source. It does *not* modify the interpretation of the normalization attributes provided by att.databl e.w3c, att.databl e.iso, or att.databl e.custom. Attribute s from those first two classes are always interpret

ed as
Gregoria
n or
proleptic
Gregoria
n dates,
as per
the
respectiv
e
standards
on which
they are
based.
The
calender
system
used to
interpret
the last
(att.datab
le.custom
) may be
specified
with
*datingMe
thod*.

att.canonical

att.canonical provides attributes that can be used to associate a representation such as a name or title with canonical information about the object being named or referenced. [[14.1.1. Linking Names and Their Referents](#)]

Module

Members

Attributes

tei

*att.naming[att.personal[eventName
forename name placeName roleName
surname] affiliation bloc country editor
event pubPlace] bibl catDesc date
publisher resp respStmt term title*

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="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.

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.

Example

In this contrived example, a canonical reference to the same organisation is provided in four different ways.

```
<author n="1">  
  <name ref="http://  
nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/name-  
427308.html"  
    type="organisation">New Zealand Pa  
liament, Legislative Council</name>  
</author>
```

```
<author n="2">  
  <name ref="nzvn:427308"  
    type="organisation">New Zealand Pa  
liament, Legislative Council</name>  
</author>
```

```
<author n="3">  
  <name ref="./  
named_entities.xml#o427308"  
    type="organisation">New Zealand Pa  
liament, Legislative Council</name>  
</author>
```

```
<author n="4">  
  <name key="name-427308"  
    type="organisation">New Zealand Pa  
liament, Legislative Council</name>  
</author>
```

The first presumes the availability of an internet connection and a processor that can resolve a URI (most can). The second requires, in addition, a `<prefixDef>` that declares how the `nzvm` prefix should be interpreted. The third does not require an internet connection, but does require that a file named `named_entities.xml` be in the same directory as the TEI document. The fourth requires that an entire external system for key resolution be available.

The *key* attribute is more flexible and

Note

general-purpose, but its use in interchange requires that documentation about how the key is to be resolved be sent to the recipient of the TEI document. In contrast values of the *ref* attribute are resolved using the widely accepted protocols for a URI, and thus less documentation, if any, is likely required by the recipient in data interchange.

These guidelines provide no semantic basis or suggested precedence when both *key* and *ref* are provided. For this reason simultaneous use of both is not recommended unless documentation explaining the use is provided, probably in an ODD customizaiton, for interchange.

att.cmc

att.cmc (computer-mediated communication) provides attributes categorizing how the element content was created in a CMC environment.

Module

tei

Members

*affiliation bibl bloc country date desc
forename idno list listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace name nameLink
note p placeName ptr roleName
surname term title*

Attributes

generatedBy	(generated by) categorizes how the content of an element was generated in a CMC environment.
Status	Optional
Datatype	teidata.enumerated
Schematron	<sch:rule context="tei:*[@generatedBy]"> <sch:assert test="ancestor-

or-
self::tei:p
ost">The
@generat
edBy
attribute
is for use
within a
<post>
element.
</sch:ass
ert>
</sch:rul
e>

Suggest human
ed the
values cont
include: ent
was
'natu
rally'
type
d or
spok
en
by a
hum
an
user
template
the
cont
ent
was
gene
rate
d
after
a
hum
an
user
activ
ated
a
temp
late

for
its
insertion

system

the
content
was
generated by
the
system,
i.e.
the
CMC
environment

bot

the
content
was
generated by
a
bot,
i.e. a
non-human
agent,
typically
one
that
is
not
part
of
the
CMC

envir
onm
ent
itself
**unspeci
fied**
the
cont
ent
was
gene
rate
d by
an
unkn
own
or
unsp
ecifi
ed
proc
ess

automatic system
message in chat:
user moves on to
another chatroom
<post generatedBy
="system"
rend="color:blue"
type="event"
who="#system">
<p>
 <name corresp="A02"
 type="nickname"
 >McMike</name>
geht
 in einen anderen
Raum: <name type
="roomname">Kre
uzfahrt</name>
</p>
</post>
automatic system
message in chat:
user enters a
chatroom

```

<post generatedBy
="system"
type="event">
  <p>
    <name corresp="
#A08"
    type="nickname"
>c_bo</name> bet
ritt
    den Raum. </p>
  </post>
automatic system
message in chat:
user changes his
font color
<post generatedBy
="system"
rend="color:red"
type="event">
  <p>
    <name corresp="
#A08"
    type="nickname"
>c_bo</name> hat
die
    Farbe gewechselt
.
  </p>
</post>
An automatic
signature of user
including an
automatic
timestamp
(Wikipedia
discussion,
anonymized). The
specification of
generatedBy at the
inner element
<signed> is meant
to override the
specification at the
outer element
<post>. This is
generally possible
when the outer
generatedBy value

```

```

is "human".
<post generatedBy
="human"
indentLevel="2"
synch="#t003944
07"
type="standard"
who="#WU00005
582">
  <p> Kurze Nachfr
age: Die Hieros für
den Goldnamen sta
mmen
  auch von Beckera
th gem. Literatur ?
Grüße —</p>
  <signed generated
By="template"
rend="inline">
    <gap reason="sig
natureContent"/>
    <time generatedB
y="template">18:5
0, 22. Okt. 2008 (C
EST)</time>
  </signed>
</post>
Wikipedia talk
page: user
signature
<post generatedBy
="human"
type="written">
<!-- ... main conten
t of posting ... -->
  <signed generated
By="template">
    <gap reason="sig
natureContent"/>
    <time generatedB
y="template">12:0
1, 12. Jun. 2009 (C
EST)</time>
  </signed>
</post>

```

att.datable

att.datable provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain dates, times, or datable events. [[3.6.4. Dates and Times](#) [14.4. Dates](#)]

Module

Members

Attributes

tei

affiliation bloc country date editor

event eventName gender idno licence

name placeName resp title

- att.datable.custom
 - @when-custom
 - @notBefore-custom
 - @notAfter-custom
 - @from-custom
 - @to-custom
 - @datingPoint
 - @datingMethod
- att.datable.iso
 - @when-iso
 - @notBefore-iso
 - @notAfter-iso
 - @from-iso
 - @to-iso
- att.datable.w3c
 - @when
 - @notBefore
 - @notAfter
 - @from
 - @to

period

supplies pointers to one or more definitions of named periods of time (typically <category>s, <date>s, or <event>s) within which the datable item is understood to have occurred.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata .pointer separated by whitespace

Note

This ‘superclass’ provides attributes that can be used to provide normalized values of temporal information. By default, the attributes from the `att.dataable.w3c` class are provided. If the module for names & dates is loaded, this class also provides attributes from the `att.dataable.iso` and `att.dataable.custom` classes. In general, the possible values of attributes restricted to the W3C datatypes form a subset of those values available via the ISO 8601 standard. However, the greater expressiveness of the ISO datatypes may not be needed, and there exists much greater software support for the W3C datatypes.

att.dataable.custom

att.dataable.custom provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events to a custom dating system (i.e. other than the Gregorian used by W3 and ISO). [[14.4. Dates](#)]

Module

namesdates

Members

att.dataable[affiliation bloc country date editor event eventName gender idno licence name placeName resp title]

Attributes

when-custom supplies the value of a date or time in some custom standard form.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata .word separated by whitespace

The following are examples of custom date or time formats that are *not* valid ISO or W3C format

normalizations,
normalized to a
different dating
system

<p>Alhazen died i
n Cairo on the
<date when="1040
-03-06"
when-
custom="431-06-
12"> 12th day of Ju
mada t-Tania, 430
AH
</date>.</p>

<p>The current w
orld will end at the
<date when="2012
-12-21"
when-
custom="13.0.0.0.
0">end of B'ak'tun
13</date>.</p>

<p>The Battle of
Meggidu
(<date when-
custom="Thutmose
_III:23">23rd year
of reign of Thutmos
e III</date>).</p>

<p>Esidorus bixit i
n pace annos LXX p
lus minus sub
<date when-
custom="Ind:4-10-
11">die XI mensis
Octobris indictione
IIII</date>
</p>

Not all custom date
formulations will
have Gregorian
equivalents.The
when-custom
attribute and other
custom dating are
not constrained to
a datatype by the
TEI, but individual

	projects are recommended to regularize and document their dating formats.
notBefore-custom	<p>specifies the earliest possible date for the event in some custom standard form.</p> <p>Status Optional Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata .word separated by whitespace</p>
notAfter-custom	<p>specifies the latest possible date for the event in some custom standard form.</p> <p>Status Optional Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata .word separated by whitespace</p>
from-custom	<p>indicates the starting point of the period in some custom standard form.</p> <p>Status Optional Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata .word separated</p>

	d by whitespace <event datingMethod="#julian" from- custom="1666-09-02" to-custom="1666-09-05" xml:id="FIRE1"> <head>The Great Fire of London</head> <p>The Great Fire of London burned through a large part of the city of London.</p> </event>
to-custom	indicates the ending point of the period in some custom standard form. Status Optional Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace
datingPoint	supplies a pointer to some location defining a named point in time with reference to which the datable item is understood to have occurred. Status Optional Datatype teidata.pointer

datingMethod

supplies a pointer to a <calendar> element or other means of interpreting the values of the custom dating attributes.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.pointer

Containing the Originall, Antiquity, Increase, Moderne estate, and description of that Citie, written in the yeare
<date calendar="#julian" datingMethod="#julian" when-custom="1598">1598</date>. by Iohn Stow

Citizen of London. In this example, the *calendar* attribute points to a <calendar> element for the Julian calendar, specifying that the text content of the <date> element is a Julian date, and the *datingMethod* attribute also points to the Julian calendar to indicate that the content of the *when-custom* attribute value is Julian too.

<date datingMethod="#creationOfWorld">

```

when="1382-06-
28"
when-
custom="6890-06-
20"> μηνὶ Ἰουνίου
εἰς <num>κ</
num> ἔτους <num>
>ζω</num>
</date>

```

In this example, a date is given in a Mediaeval text measured ‘from the creation of the world’, which is normalized (in *when*) to the Gregorian date, but is also normalized (in *when-custom*) to a machine-actionable, numeric version of the date from the Creation.

Note Note that the *datingMethod* attribute (unlike *calendar* defined in *att.databl*e) defines the calendar or dating system to which the date described by the parent element is normalized

ed (i.e. in the *when-custom* or other *X-custom* attributes), *not* the calendar of the original date in the element.

att.dateable.iso

att.dateable.iso provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain dateable events using the ISO 8601:2004 standard. [[3.6.4. Dates and Times](#) [14.4. Dates](#)]

Module

Members

Attributes

namesdates

att.dateable[affiliation bloc country date editor event eventName gender idno licence name placeName resp title]

when-iso

supplies the value of a date or time in a standard form.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.temporal.iso

The following are examples of ISO date, time, and date & time formats that are *not* valid W3C format normalizations.
 <date when-iso="1996-09-24T07:25+00">Sept. 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>
 <date when-iso="1996-09-24T03:25-

04">Sept. 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>
 <time when-iso="1999-01-04T20:42-05">4 Jan 1999 at 8:42 pm</time>
 <time when-iso="1999-W01-1T20,70-05">4 Jan 1999 at 8:42 pm</time>
 <date when-iso="2006-05-18T10:03">a few minutes after ten in the morning on Thu 18 May</date>
 <time when-iso="03:00">3 A.M.</time>
 <time when-iso="14">around two</time>
 <time when-iso="15,5">half past three</time>
 All of the examples of the *when* attribute in the att.dataable.w3c class are also valid with respect to this attribute.
 He likes to be punctual. I said <q>
 <time when-iso="12">around noon</time>
 </q>, and he showed up at <time when-iso="12:00:00">12 O'clock</time> on the dot.
 The second occurrence of

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

Note

The value of these attributes should be

a normalized representation of the date, time, or combined date & time intended, in any of the standard formats specified by ISO 8601:2004, using the Gregorian calendar.

If both *when-iso* and *dur-iso* are specified, the values should be interpreted as indicating a span of time by its starting time (or date) and duration. That is,

```
<date dur-iso="P8D" when-iso="2007-06-01"/>
```

indicates the same time period as

```
<date when-iso="2007-06-01/P8D"/>
```

In providing a 'regularized' form, no claim is made that the form in the source text is incorrect; the regularized form is simply that chosen as the main form for purposes of unifying variant forms under a single heading.

att.datable.w3c

att.datable.w3c provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events conforming to the W3C XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition. [[3.6.4. Dates and Times](#) [14.4. Dates](#)]

Module

tei

Members

att.datable[*affiliation bloc country date editor event eventName gender idno licence name placeName resp title*]

Attributes

when

supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.temporal.w3c

Examples of W3C date, time, and date & time formats.

```
<p>
```

```
<date when="1945-10-24">24 Oct 4
```

5</date>
 <date when="1996-09-24T07:25:00Z">September 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>
 <time when="1999-01-04T20:42:00-05:00">Jan 4 1999 at 8 pm</time>
 <time when="14:12:38">fourteen twelve and 38 seconds</time>
 <date when="1962-10">October of 1962</date>
 <date when="--06-12">June 12th</date>
 <date when="---01">the first of the month</date>
 <date when="--08">August</date>
 <date when="2006">MMVI</date>
 <date when="0056">AD 56</date>
 <date when="-0056">56 BC</date>
 </p>
 This list begins in the year 1632, more precisely on Trinity Sunday, i.e. the Sunday after Pentecost, in that year the
 <date calendar="#julian" when="1632-06-06">27th of May (old style)</date>.
 <opener>

	<pre> <dateline> <placeName>Dor chester, Village,</ placeName> <date when="182 8-03-02">March 2 d. 1828.</date> </dateline> <salute>To Mrs. Cornell,</ salute> Sunday <ti me when="12:00:0 0">noon.</time> </opener> </pre>
notBefore	<p>specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.temporal.w3c</p>
notAfter	<p>specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.temporal.w3c</p>
from	<p>indicates the starting point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.temporal.w3c</p>
to	<p>indicates the ending point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.</p> <p>Status Optional</p>

Datatype tei:data.temporal.w3c

Schematron

```
<sch:rule context="tei:*[@when]">
<sch:report role="nonfatal"
test="@notBefore|@notAfter|@from|
@to">The @when attribute cannot be
used with any other att:data.temporal.w3c
attributes.</sch:report> </sch:rule>
```

Schematron

```
<sch:rule context="tei:*[@from]">
<sch:report role="nonfatal"
test="@notBefore">The @from and
@notBefore attributes cannot be used
together.</sch:report> </sch:rule>
```

Schematron

```
<sch:rule context="tei:*[@to]">
<sch:report role="nonfatal"
test="@notAfter">The @to and
@notAfter attributes cannot be used
together.</sch:report> </sch:rule>
```

Example

```
<date from="1863-05-28" to="1863-
06-01">28 May through 1 June 1863</
date>
```

Note

The value of these attributes should be a normalized representation of the date, time, or combined date & time intended, in any of the standard formats specified by XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition, using the Gregorian calendar.

The most commonly-encountered format for the date portion of a temporal attribute is yyyy-mm-dd, but yyyy, --mm, ---dd, yyyy-mm, or --mm-dd may also be used. For the time part, the form hh:mm:ss is used.

Note that this format does not currently permit use of the value 0000 to represent the year 1 BCE; instead the value -0001 should be used.

att:datcat

att:datcat provides attributes that are used to align XML elements or attributes with the appropriate Data Categories (DCs) defined by an external taxonomy, in this way establishing the identity of information containers and values, and providing means of interpreting them. [[10.5.2. Lexical View](#) [19.3. Other Atomic Feature Values](#)]

Module
Members
Attributes

tei	
category taxonomy	
datcat	provides a pointer to a definition of, and/or general information about, (a) an information container (element or attribute) or (b) a value of an information container (element content or attribute value), by referencing an external taxonomy or ontology. If <i>valueDatcat</i> is present in the immediate context, this attribute takes on role (a), while <i>valueDatcat</i> performs role (b). Status Optional Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace
valueDatcat	provides a definition of, and/or general information about a value of an information container (element content or attribute value), by reference to an external taxonomy or ontology. Used especially where a

	contrast with <i>datcat</i> is needed.
	Status Optional
	Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata .pointer separated by whitespace
targetDatcat	provides a definition of, and/or general information about, information structure of an object referenced or modeled by the containing element, by reference to an external taxonomy or ontology. This attribute has the characteristics of the <i>datcat</i> attribute, except that it addresses not its containing element, but an object that is being referenced or modeled by its containing element.
	Status Optional
	Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata .pointer separated by whitespace

Example

The example below presents the TEI encoding of the [name-value pair](#) <part of speech, common noun>, where the name (key) 'part of speech' is abbreviated as 'POS', and the value, 'common noun' is symbolized by 'NN'. The entire name-value pair is encoded by means of the element <f>. In TEI XML, that element acts as the container, labeled with the *name* attribute. Its contents may be complex or simple. In the case at hand, the content is the symbol 'NN'. The *datcat* attribute relates the feature *name* (i.e., the key) to the data category 'part of speech', while the attribute *valueDatcat* relates the feature *value* to the data category *common noun*. Both these data categories should be defined in an external and preferably open reference taxonomy or ontology.

```
<fs>
  <f datcat="http://hdl.handle.net/
11459/CCR_C-396_5a972b93-2294-
ab5c-a541-7c344c5f26c3"
  name="POS">
    <symbol value="NN"
  valueDatcat="http://hdl.handle.net/
11459/CCR_C-1256_7ec6083c-23d4-
224d-6f94-eebbe6861545"/>
  </f>
<!-- ... -->
</fs>
```

'NN' is the symbol for common noun used e.g. in the [CLAWS-7 tagset](#) defined by the University Centre for Computer Corpus Research on Language at the University of Lancaster. The very same data category used for tagging an early version of the British National Corpus, and coming from the [BNC Basic \(C5\) tagset](#), uses the symbol 'NN0' (rather than 'NN'). Making these values semantically interoperable would be extremely difficult without a human expert if they were not anchored in a single point of an established

reference taxonomy of morphosyntactic data categories. In the case at hand, the string 'http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-1256_7ec6083c-23d4-224d-6f94-eebbe6861545' is both a persistent identifier of the data category in question, as well as a pointer to a shared definition of *common noun*. While the symbols 'NN', 'NN0', and many others (often coming from languages other than English) are implicitly members of the container category 'part of speech', it is sometimes useful not to rely on such an implicit relationship but rather use an explicit identifier for that data category, to distinguish it from other morphosyntactic data categories, such as gender, tense, etc. For that purpose, the above example uses the *datcat* attribute to reference a definition of *part of speech*. The reference taxonomy in this example is the [CLARIN Concept Registry](#). If the feature structure markup exemplified above is to be repeated many times in a single document, it is much more efficient to gather the persistent identifiers in a single place and to only reference them, implicitly or directly, from feature structure markup. The following example is much more concise than the one above and relies on the concepts of feature structure declaration and feature value library, discussed in chapter FS.

```
<fs>
  <f fVal="#commonNoun" name="POS" />
<!-- ... -->
</fs>
```

The assumption here is that the relevant feature values are collected in a place that the annotation document in question has access to — preferably, a single document per linguistic resource, for example an `<fsdDecl>`

that is XIncluded as a sibling of <text> or a child of <encodingDesc>; a <taxonomy> available resource-wide (e.g., in a shared header) is also an option. The example below presents an <fvLib> element that collects the relevant feature values (most of them omitted). At the same time, this example shows one way of encoding a *tagset*, i.e., an established inventory of values of (in the case at hand) morphosyntactic categories.

```
<fvLib n="POS values">
  <symbol datcat="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
396_5a972b93-2294-ab5c-a541-
7c344c5f26c3"
  value="NN" xml:id="commonNoun"/
>
  <symbol datcat="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
1371_fbebd9ec-a7f4-9a36-d6e9-
88ee16b944ae"
  value="NP" xml:id="properNoun"/>
<!-- ... -->
</fvLib>
```

Note that these Guidelines do not prescribe a specific choice between *datcat* and *valueDatcat* in such cases. The former is the generic way of referencing a data category, whereas the latter is more specific, in that it references a data category that represents a value. The choice between them comes into play where a single element — or a tight element complex, such as the <f>/<symbol> complex illustrated above — make it necessary or useful to distinguish between the container data category and its value.

Example

In the context of dictionaries designed with semantic interoperability in mind, the following example ensures that the <pos> element is interpreted as the same information container as in the case of the example of <f name="POS"> above.

```

<gramGrp>
  <pos datcat="http://hdl.handle.net/
11459/CCR_C-396_5a972b93-2294-
ab5c-a541-7c344c5f26c3"
  valueDatcat="http://hdl.handle.net/
11459/CCR_C-1256_7ec6083c-23d4-
224d-6f94-eebbe6861545">NN</pos>
</gramGrp>

```

Efficiency of this type of interoperable markup demands that the references to the particular data categories should best be provided in a single place within the dictionary (or a single place within the project), rather than being repeated inside every entry. For the container elements, this can be achieved at the level of `<tagUsage>`, although here, the *valueDatcat* attribute should be used, because it is not the `<tagUsage>` element that is associated with the relevant data category, but rather the element `<pos>` (or `<case>`, etc.) that is described by `<tagUsage>`:

```

<tagsDecl partial="true">
<!-- ... -->
  <namespace name="http://www.tei-
c.org/ns/1.0">
    <tagUsage gi="pos"
      targetDatcat="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
396_5a972b93-2294-ab5c-a541-
7c344c5f26c3">Contains the part of sp
eech.</tagUsage>
    <tagUsage gi="case"
      targetDatcat="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
1840_9f4e319c-f233-6c90-9117-
7270e215f039">Contains information
about the grammatical case that the de
scribed form is inflected for.</
tagUsage>
<!-- ... -->
  </namespace>
</tagsDecl>

```

Another possibility is to shorten the URIs by means of the `<prefixDef>` mechanism, as illustrated below:

```

<listPrefixDef>
  <prefixDef ident="ccr" matchPattern
    ="pos"
    replacementPattern="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
396_5a972b93-2294-ab5c-a541-
7c344c5f26c3"/>
  <prefixDef ident="ccr" matchPattern
    ="adj"
    replacementPattern="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
1230_23653c21-fca1-edf8-fd7c-
3df2d6499157"/>
</listPrefixDef>
<!-- ... -->
<entry>
<!--...-->
  <form>
    <orth>isotope</orth>
  </form>
  <gramGrp>
    <pos datcat="ccr:pos"
      valueDatcat="ccr:adj">adj</pos>
  </gramGrp>
<!--...-->
</entry>

```

This mechanism creates implications that are not always wanted, among others, in the case at hand, suggesting that the identifiers 'pos' and 'adj' belong to a namespace associated with the CLARIN Concept Repository (CCR), whereas that is solely a shorthand mechanism whose scope is the current resource. Documenting this clearly in the header of the dictionary is therefore advised. Yet another possibility is to associate the information about the relationship between a TEI markup element and the data category that it is intended to model already at the level of modeling the dictionary resource, that is, at the level of the ODD, in the <equiv> element that is a child of <elementSpec> or <attDef>.

The <taxonomy> element is a handy tool for encoding taxonomies that are

Example

later referenced by att.datcat attributes, but it can also act as an intermediary device, for example holding a fragment of an external taxonomy (or ‘flattening’ an external ontology) that is relevant to the project or document at hand. (It is also imaginable that, for the purpose of the project at hand, the local <taxonomy> element combines vocabularies that originate from more than one external taxonomy or ontology.) In such cases, the <taxonomy> creates a local layer of indirection: the att.datcat attributes internal to the resource may reference the <category> elements stored in the header (as well as the <taxonomy> element itself), whereas these same <category> and <taxonomy> elements use att.datcat attributes to reference the original taxonomy or ontology.

```

<encodingDesc>
<!-- ... -->
<classDecl>
<!-- ... -->
  <taxonomy datcat="https://
universaldependencies.org/u/dep/
index.html"
    xml:id="UD-SYN">
    <desc>
      <term>UD syntactic relations</
term>
    </desc>
    <category valueDatcat="https://
universaldependencies.org/u/dep/
acl.html"
      xml:id="acl">
      <catDesc>
        <term>acl</term>: Clausal modifi
er of noun (adjectival clause)</
catDesc>
      </category>
      <category valueDatcat="https://
universaldependencies.org/u/dep/acl-
relcl.html"
        xml:id="acl_relcl">
        <catDesc>

```

```

        <term>acl:relcl</term>: relative cl
ause modifier</catDesc>
    </category>
    <category valueDatcat="https://
universaldependencies.org/u/dep/
advcl.html"
        xml:id="advcl">
        <catDesc>
            <term>advcl</term>: Adverbial cl
ause modifier</catDesc>
        </category>
    <!-- ... -->
</taxonomy>
</classDecl>
</encodingDesc>

```

The above fragment was excerpted from the GB subset of the [ParlaMint project](#) in April 2023, and enriched with att.datcat attributes for the purpose of illustrating the mechanism described here. Note that, in the ideal case, the values of att.datcat attributes should be persistent identifiers, and that the addressing scheme of Universal Dependencies is treated here as persistent for the sake of illustration. Note also that the contrast between *datcat* used on <taxonomy> on the one hand, and the *valueDatcat* used on <category> on the other, is not mandatory: both kinds of relations could be encoded by means of the generic *datcat* attribute, but using the former for the container and the latter for the content is more user-friendly.

Example

The *targetDatcat* attribute is designed to be used in, e.g., feature structure declarations, and is analogous to the *targetLang* attribute of the att.pointing class, in that it describes the object that is being referenced, rather than the referencing object.

```

<fDecl name="POS"
    targetDatcat="http://hdl.handle.net/
11459/CCR_C-396_5a972b93-2294-
ab5c-a541-7c344c5f26c3">
    <fDescr>part of speech (morphosynta
ctic category)</fDescr>

```

```

<vRange>
  <vAlt>
    <symbol datcat="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
1256_7ec6083c-23d4-224d-6f94-
eece6861545"
    value="NN"/>
    <symbol datcat="http://
hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-
1371_fbebd9ec-a7f4-9a36-d6e9-
88ee16b944ae"
    value="NP"/>
  <!-- ... -->
</vAlt>
</vRange>
</fDecl>

```

Above, the `<fDecl>` uses *targetDatcat*, because if it were to use *datcat*, it would be asserting that it is an instance of the container data category *part of speech*, whereas it is not — it models a container (`<f>`) that encodes a part of speech. Note also that it is the `<f>` that is modeled above, not its values, which are used as direct references to data categories; hence the use of *datcat* in the `<symbol>` element.

Example

The `att.datcat` attributes can be used for any sort of taxonomies. The example below illustrates their usefulness for describing usage domain labels in dictionaries on the example of the *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa* by António de Moraes Silva, retro-digitised in the [MORDigital project](#).

```

<!-- in the dictionary header --
><encodingDesc>
  <classDecl>
    <taxonomy xml:id="domains">
<!--...-->
    <category xml:id="domain.medical_
and_health_sciences">
      <catDesc xml:lang="en">Medical a
nd Health Sciences</catDesc>
      <catDesc xml:lang="pt">Ciências

```

```

Médicas e da Saúde</catDesc>
  <category valueDatcat="https://
vocabs.rossio.fcsh.unl.pt/pub/
morais_domains/pt/page/0025"
  xml:id="domain.medical_and_healt
h_sciences.medicine">
    <catDesc xml:lang="en">
      <term>Medicine</term>
      <gloss>
<!--...-->
      </gloss>
    </catDesc>
    <catDesc xml:lang="pt">
      <term>Medicina</term>
      <gloss>
<!--...-->
      </gloss>
    </catDesc>
  </category>
</category>
<!--...-->
</taxonomy>
</classDecl>
</encodingDesc>
<!--

```

inside an <entry> element: -->

```

<usg type="domain"
valueDatcat="#domain.medical_and_
health_sciences.medicine">Med.</
usg>

```

In the Morais dictionary, the relevant domain labels are in the header, getting referenced inside the dictionary, from <usg> elements. The vocabulary used for dictionary-internal labelling is in turn anchored in the [MorDigital controlled vocabulary service](#) of the NOVA University of Lisbon – School of Social Sciences and Humanities (NOVA FCSH).

The TEI Abstract Model can be expressed as a hierarchy of attribute-value matrices (AVMs) of various types and of various levels of complexity, nested or grouped in various ways. At the most abstract level, an AVM consists of an information container and the value (contents) of that

Note

container.

A simple example of an XML serialization of such structures is, on the one hand, the opening and closing tags that delimit and name the container, and, on the other, the content enclosed by the two tags that constitutes the value. An analogous example is an attribute name and the value of that attribute.

In a TEI XML example of two equivalent serializations expressing the name-value pair `<part-of-speech,common-noun>`, namely `<pos>commonNoun</pos>` and `pos="common-noun"`, one would classify the element `<pos>` and the attribute `pos` as containers (mapping onto the first member of the relevant name-value pair), while the character data content of `<pos>` or the value of `pos` would be seen as mapping onto the second member of the pair.

The `att.datcat` class provides means of addressing the containers and their values, while at the same time providing a way to interpret them in the context of external taxonomies or ontologies. Aligning e.g. both the `<pos>` element and the `pos` attribute with the same value of an external reference point (i.e., an entry in an agreed taxonomy) affirms the identity of the concept serialised by both the element container and the attribute container, and optionally provides a definition of that concept (in the case at hand, the concept *part of speech*).

The value of the `att.datcat` attributes should be a PID (persistent identifier) that points to a specific — and, ideally, shared — taxonomy or ontology. Among the resources that can, to a lesser or greater extent, be used as inventories of (more or less) standardized linguistic categories are

the GOLD ontology, [CLARIN CCR](#), [OLiA](#), or [TermWeb's DatCatInfo](#), and also the [Universal Dependencies](#) inventory, on the assumption that its URIs are going to persist. It is imaginable that a project may choose to address a local taxonomy store instead, but this risks losing the advantage of interchangeability with other projects.

Historically, *datcat* and *valueDatcat* originate from the (now obsolete) ISO 12620:2009 standard, describing the data model and procedures for a Data Category Registry (DCR). The current version of that standard, ISO 12620-1, does not standardize the serialization of pointers, merely mentioning the TEI *att.datcat* as an example.

Note that no constraint prevents the occurrence of a combination of *att.datcat* attributes: the `<fDecl>` element, which is a natural bearer of the *targetDatcat* attribute, is an instance of a specific modeling element, and, in principle, could be semantically fixed by an appropriate reference taxonomy of modeling devices.

att.declarable

att.declarable provides attributes for those elements in the TEI header which may be independently selected by means of the special purpose *decls* attribute. [[16.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text](#)]

Module

tei

Members

*availability bibl listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace particDesc
settingDesc sourceDesc*

Attributes

default	indicates whether or not this element is selected by default when its parent is selected.
Status	Optional
Datatype	teidata.truthValue

Legal values are:	true	This element is selected if its parent is selected
	false	This element can only be selected explicitly, unless it is the only one of its kind, in which case it is selected if its parent is selected. <i>[Default]</i>

Note

The rules governing the association of declarable elements with individual

parts of a TEI text are fully defined in chapter [16.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text](#). Only one element of a particular type may have a *default* attribute with a value of *true*.

att.declaring

att.declaring provides attributes for elements which may be independently associated with a particular declarable element within the header, thus overriding the inherited default for that element. [[16.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text](#)]

Module

tei

Members

body p ptr term text

Attributes

decls

(declarations) identifies one or more *declarable elements* within the header, which are understood to apply to the element bearing this attribute and its content.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Note

The rules governing the association of declarable elements with individual parts of a TEI text are fully defined in chapter [16.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text](#).

att.dimensions

att.dimensions provides attributes for describing the size of physical objects.

Module

tei

Members

date

Attributes

- att.ranging
 - @atLeast
 - @atMost

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@min</i> • <i>@max</i> • <i>@confidence</i>
unit	<p>names the unit used for the measurement</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.e numerator d</p> <p>Suggested values include:</p> <p>cm (centimetres)</p> <p>mm (millimetres)</p> <p>in (inches)</p> <p>line lines of text</p> <p>char (characters) character s of text</p>
quantity	<p>specifies the length in the units specified</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.n numeric</p>
extent	<p>indicates the size of the object concerned using a project-specific vocabulary combining quantity and units in a single string of</p>

	words.
	Status Optional
	Datatype teidata.text
	<gap extent="5 words"/>
	<height extent="half the page"/>
precision	characterizes the precision of the values specified by the other attributes.
	Status Optional
	Datatype teidata.certainty
scope	where the measurement summarizes more than one observation, specifies the applicability of this measurement.
	Status Optional
	Datatype teidata.enumerated
	Sample all values include:
	measurement applies to all instances.
	most
	measurement applies to most of the instances.

nces
insp
ecte
d.

range
meas
urem
ent
appli
es to
only
the
speci
fied
rang
e of
insta
nces.

att.docStatus

att.docStatus provides attributes for use on metadata elements describing the status of a document.

Module

tei

Members

bibl

Attributes

status

describes the
status of a
document either
currently or, when
associated with a
dated element, at
the time indicated.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.e
numerate
d

Sample values include:

**candidat
e**

cleared

**deprecat
ed**

draft

[Default]
embargoed
expired
frozen
galley
proposed
published
recommendation
submitted
unfinished
withdrawn

Example

```
<revisionDesc status="published">
  <change status="published"
    when="2010-10-21"/>
  <change status="cleared" when="2010-10-02"/>
  <change status="embargoed"
    when="2010-08-02"/>
  <change status="frozen" when="2010-05-01"
    who="#MSM"/>
  <change status="draft" when="2010-03-01"
    who="#LB"/>
</revisionDesc>
```

att.editLike

att.editLike provides attributes describing the nature of an encoded scholarly intervention or interpretation of any kind. [[3.5. Simple Editorial Changes](#)]

[11.3.1. Origination](#) [14.3.2. The Person Element](#) [12.3.1.1. Core Elements for Transcriptional Work](#)

Module

Members

Attributes

tei

affiliation date event eventName

gender name org person place

placeName

evidence

indicates the nature of the evidence supporting the reliability or accuracy of the intervention or interpretation.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

Suggested internal

ed there is

values

include: internal evidence to support the intervention.

external

there is external evidence to

support
the
intervention.
on.

conjecture

the
intervention
on or
interpretation
has
been
made by
the
editor,
catalogue
r, or
scholar
on the
basis
of
their
expertise.

instant

indicates whether
this is an instant
revision or not.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.x
TruthValue

Default false

Note

The members of this attribute class are typically used to represent any kind of editorial intervention in a text, for example a correction or interpretation, or to date or localize manuscripts etc.

Each pointer on the *source* (if present)

corresponding to a witness or witness group should reference a bibliographic citation such as a <witness>, <msDesc>, or <bibl> element, or another external bibliographic citation, documenting the source concerned.

att.fragmentable

att.fragmentable provides attributes for representing fragmentation of a structural element, typically as a consequence of some overlapping hierarchy.

Module	tei	
Members	<i>p</i>	
Attributes	part	specifies whether or not its parent element is fragmented in some way, typically by some other overlapping structure: for example a speech which is divided between two or more verse stanzas, a paragraph which is split across a page division, a verse line which is divided between two speakers.
	Status	Optional
	Datatype	teidata.enumerated
	Legal values are:	Y (yes) the element is fragmented in some (unspeci

fied)
resp
ect

N

(no)
the
elem
ent
is
not
frag
ment
ed,
or no
clai
m is
mad
e as
to its
com
plete
ness
*[Def
ault]*

I

(initi
al)
this
is
the
initia
l
part
of a
frag
ment
ed
elem
ent

M

(med
ial)
this
is a
medi
al
part

of a
frag
ment
ed
elem
ent

F

(final
) this
is
the
final
part
of a
frag
ment
ed
elem
ent

Note

The
values *I*,
M, or *F*
should be
used only
where it
is clear
how the
element
may be
reconstit
uted.

att.global

att.global provides attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme. [[1.3.1.1. Global Attributes](#)]

Module

Members

tei

*TEI affiliation availability bibl bloc
body catDesc category classDecl
country date desc editor encodingDesc
event eventName fileDesc forename
gender idno item licence list listEvent
listOrg listPerson listPlace name
nameLink note org p particDesc
person place placeName profileDesc
ptr pubPlace publicationStmt
publisher resp respStmt roleName
settingDesc sourceDesc surname*

Attributes

taxonomy *teiHeader* *term* *text* *title*
titleStmt

- att.global.linking
 - @corresp
 - @synch
 - @sameAs
 - @copyOf
 - @next
 - @prev
 - @exclude
 - @select
- att.global.rendition
 - @rend
 - @style
 - @rendition
- att.global.responsibility
 - @cert
 - @resp
- att.global.source
 - @source

xml:id (identifier)
provides a unique
identifier for the
element bearing
the attribute.
Status Optional
Datatype ID
Note The
xml:id
attribute
may be
used to
specify a
canonical
reference
for an
element;
see
section
[3.11.](#)
[Reference](#)
[Systems](#).

n (number) gives a
number (or other
label) for an
element, which is

not necessarily
unique within the
document.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.tex

Note The value
of this
attribute
is always
understo
od to be
a single
token,
even if it
contains
space or
other
punctuati
on
character
s, and
need not
be
compose
d of
numbers
only. It is
typically
used to
specify
the
numberin
g of
chapters,
sections,
list items,
etc.; it
may also
be used
in the
specificat
ion of a
standard
reference
system
for the

	text.
xml:lang	<p>(language) indicates the language of the element content using a 'tag' generated according to BCP 47.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata:language</p> <p><p> ... The consequences of this rapid depopulation were the loss of the last</p> <p><foreign xml:lang="rap">ariki</foreign> or chief (Routledge 1920:205,210) and their connections to ancestral territorial organization.</p></p> <p>Note The <i>xml:lang</i> 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</p>

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.
s.

Only
attributes
with free
text
values
(rare in
these
guidelines)
will be
in the
scope of
xml:lang.
The

authoritative list of registered language subtags is maintained by IANA and is available at <https://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry>. For a good general overview of the construction of language tags, see <https://www.w3.org/International/articles/language-tags/>, and for a practical step-by-step guide, see <https://www.w3.org/International/questions/q>

[a-
choosing-
language-
tags.en.p
hp.](http://a-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
consisten
t with
their
(IETF)Int
ernet
Engineeri
ng Task
Force
definition
s.

xml:base

provides a base
URI reference with
which applications
can resolve relative
URI references into
absolute URI
references.

Status Optional
Datatype teidata.p
ointer

```
<div type="bibl">
  <head>Selections
from <title level="
m">The Collected
Letters of Robert S
outhey. Part 1: 179
1-1797</title>
</head>
<listBibl xml:base
="https://romantic-
circles.org/sites/
default/files/
imported/editions/
southey_letters/
XML/">
  <bibl>
    <ref target="lett
erEEEd.26.3.xml">
      <title>Robert S
outhey to Grosveno
r Charles Bedford<
/title>, <date when
="1792-04-03">3 A
pril 1792</date>.
```

xml:space

```
</ref>
</bibl>
<bibl>
  <ref target="letterEEEd.26.57.xml">
    <title>Robert S
outhey to Anna Se
ward</title>, <dat
e when="1793-09-
18">18 September
1793</date>.
  </ref>
</bibl>
<bibl>
  <ref target="letterEEEd.26.85.xml">
    <title>Robert S
outhey to Robert L
ovell</title>, <dat
e from="1794-04-
05"
      to="1794-04-
06">5-6 April, 179
4</date>.
  </ref>
</bibl>
</listBibl>
</div>
```

signals an intention about how white space should be managed by applications.

Status	Optional
Datatype	teidata.enumerated
Legal values are:	default signals that the application's default

white
space
processing
modes
are
acceptable

preserve
indicates
the
intent
that
applications
preserve
all
white
space

Note The [XML specification](#) provides further guidance on the use of this attribute. Note that many parsers may not handle xml:space

correctly.

att.global.linking

att.global.linking provides a set of attributes for hypertextual linking. [[17. Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment](#)]

Module

linking

Members

*att.global[TEI affiliation availability
bibl bloc body catDesc category
classDecl country date desc editor
encodingDesc event eventName
fileDesc forename gender idno item
licence list listEvent listOrg listPerson
listPlace name nameLink note org p
particDesc person place placeName
profileDesc ptr pubPlace
publicationStmt publisher resp
respStmt roleName settingDesc
sourceDesc surname taxonomy
teiHeader term text title titleStmt]*

Attributes

corresp (corresponds)
points to elements
that correspond to
the current
element in some
way.

Status Optional

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

```
<group>
  <text xml:id="t1-
g1-t1"
  xml:lang="mi">
    <body xml:id="t1-
g1-t1-body1">
      <div type="chapter">
        <head>He Wha
kamaramatanga m
o te Ture Hoko, Rii
hi hoki, i nga When
```

```

ua Maori, 1876.</
head>
  <p>...</p>
</div>
</body>
</text>
<text xml:id="t1-
g1-t2"
  xml:lang="en">
  <body corresp="
#t1-g1-t1-body1"
    xml:id="t1-g1-t2-
body1">
    <div type="chapt
er">
      <head>An Act t
o regulate the Sale,
Letting, and Dispos
al of Native Lands,
1876.</head>
      <p>...</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</text>
</group>

```

In this example a `<group>` contains two `<text>`s, each containing the same document in a different language. The correspondence is indicated using *corresp*. The language is indicated using *xml:lang*, whose value is inherited; both the tag with the *corresp* and the tag pointed to by the *corresp* inherit the value from their immediate parent.

`<!-- In a placeogra`

```

phy called "places.
xml" --><place cor
resp="people.xml#
LOND2 people.xml
#GENI1"
  xml:id="LOND1">
    <placeName>Lon
don</placeName>
    <desc>The city of
London...</desc>
  </place>
<!-- In a literary pe
rsonography called
"people.xml" -->
<person corresp="
places.xml#LOND1
#GENI1"
  xml:id="LOND2">
    <persName type=
"lit">London</
persName>
    <note>
      <p>Allegorical ch
aracter representin
g the city of <place
Name ref="places.
xml#LOND1">Lon
don</
placeName>.</p>
    </note>
  </person>
<person corresp="
places.xml#LOND1
#LOND2"
  xml:id="GENI1">
    <persName type=
"lit">London's Gen
ius</persName>
    <note>
      <p>Personificatio
n of London's geniu
s. Appears as an
      allegorical char
acter in mayoral sh
ows.
    </p>
    </note>
  </person>

```


In this example, a <place> element containing information about the city of London is linked with two <person> elements in a literary personography. This correspondence represents a slightly looser relationship than the one in the preceding example; there is no sense in which an allegorical character could be substituted for the physical city, or vice versa, but there is obviously a correspondence between them. (synchronous) points to elements that are synchronous with the current element.

synch

Status Optional
Datatype 1-∞
 occurrences of teidata .pointer separated by whitespace

sameAs

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

	<p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.pointer</p>
copyOf	<p>points to an element of which the current element is a copy.</p>
	<p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.pointer</p>
	<p>Note Any content of the current element should be ignored. Its true content is that of the element being pointed at.</p>
next	<p>points to the next element of a virtual aggregate of which the current element is part.</p>
	<p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.pointer</p>
	<p>Note It is recommended that the element indicated be of the same type as the element bearing this attribute.</p>

prev	<p>(previous) points to the previous element of a virtual aggregate of which the current element is part.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.pointer</p> <p>Note It is recommended that the element indicated be of the same type as the element bearing this attribute.</p>
exclude	<p>points to elements that are in exclusive alternation with the current element.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace</p>
select	<p>selects one or more alternants; if one alternant is selected, the ambiguity or uncertainty is marked as resolved. If more</p>

than one alternant is selected, the degree of ambiguity or uncertainty is marked as reduced by the number of alternants not selected.

Status Optional
Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Note This attribute should be placed on an element which is superordinate to all of the alternants from which the selection is being made.

att.global.rendition

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

Module

tei

Members

att.global[TEI affiliation availability
 bibl bloc body catDesc category
 classDecl country date desc editor
 encodingDesc event eventName
 fileDesc forename gender idno item
 licence list listEvent listOrg listPerson
 listPlace name nameLink note org p

Attributes

particDesc person place placeName
profileDesc ptr pubPlace
publicationStmt publisher resp
respStmt roleName settingDesc
sourceDesc surname taxonomy
teiHeader term text title titleStmt]
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
presentat
ion vary
too much
from text
to text
and the
decision
to record
or ignore
individual
character
istics
varies too
much
from
project to
project.
Some
potentiall
y useful
conventio
ns are
noted
from time
to time at
appropria
te points
in the
Guideline
s. The
values of
the *rend*
attribute
are a set
of
sequence
-
indetermi
nate
individual
tokens
separate
d by
whitespa
ce.

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">N
ew 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
informati
on
concerni
ng the
source,
not any
particula
r output.

The
formal
language
in which
values for
this
attribute
are
expresse
d may be
specified
using the
<styleDef
Decl>
element
in the
TEI
header.

If *style*
and
rendition
are both
present
on an
element,
then
style
overrides
or
complem
ents
rendition.
style
should
not be
used in
conjuncti
on with

rend,
because
the latter
does not
employ a
formal
style
definition
language.

rendition

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

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurren
ces
of teidata
.pointer
separate
d by
whitespa
ce

```
<head rendition="
#ac #sc">
  <lb/>To The <lb/
>Duchesse <lb/>of
<lb/>Newcastle, <
lb/>On Her
<lb/>
  <hi rendition="#n
ormal">New Blazin
g-World</hi>.
</head>
<!-- elsewhere... --
>
<rendition scheme
="css"
xml:id="sc">font-
variant: small-
caps</rendition>
<rendition scheme
="css"
xml:id="normal">f
ont-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. If *rendition* is used to refer to a style

definition
in a
formal
language
like CSS,
it is
recommen-
ded that
it not be
used in
conjuncti-
on with
rend.
Where
both
rendition
and *rend*
are
supplied,
the latter
is
understo-
od to
override
or
complem-
ent the
former.
Each URI
provided
should
indicate a
<renditio-
n>
element
defining
the
intended
rendition
in terms
of some
appropria-
te style
language,
as
indicated
by the

scheme
attribute.

att.global.responsibility

att.global.responsibility provides attributes indicating the agent responsible for some aspect of the text, the markup or something asserted by the markup, and the degree of certainty associated with it. [[1.3.1.1.4. Sources, certainty, and responsibility](#) [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes](#) [12.3.2.2. Hand, Responsibility, and Certainty Attributes](#) [18.3. Spans and Interpretations](#) [14.1.1. Linking Names and Their Referents](#)]

Module

tei

Members

att.global[*TEI affiliation availability*
bibl bloc body catDesc category
classDecl country date desc editor
encodingDesc event eventName
fileDesc forename gender idno item
licence list listEvent listOrg listPerson
listPlace name nameLink note org p
particDesc person place placeName
profileDesc ptr pubPlace
publicationStmt publisher resp
respStmt roleName settingDesc
sourceDesc surname taxonomy
teiHeader term text title titleStmt]

Attributes

cert	(certainty) signifies the degree of certainty associated with the intervention or interpretation. Status Optional Datatype teidata.pr obCert
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 To reduce the ambiguity of a *resp* pointing directly to a person or organization, we recommend that *resp* be used to point not to an agent (<person> or <org>) but to a <respStmt>, <author>, <editor> or similar element which clarifies the exact role played by the agent. Pointing to multiple <respStmt>s allows the encoder

to specify
clearly
each of
the roles
played in
part of a
TEI file
(creating,
transcribi
ng,
encoding,
editing,
proofing
etc.).

Example

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

Example

```
<!-- in the <text> ... --><lg>
<!-- ... -->
<l>Punkes, Panders, bafe extortionizi
ng
  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.global.source

att.global.source provides attributes used by elements to point to an external source. [[1.3.1.1.4. Sources, certainty, and responsibility](#) [3.3.3. Quotation](#) [8.3.4. Writing](#)]

Module

tei

Members

att.global *TEI affiliation availability*
bibl bloc body catDesc category
classDecl country date desc editor
encodingDesc event eventName
fileDesc forename gender idno item
licence list listEvent listOrg listPerson
listPlace name nameLink note org p
particDesc person place placeName
profileDesc ptr pubPlace
publicationStmt publisher resp
respStmt roleName settingDesc
sourceDesc surname taxonomy
teiHeader term text title titleStmt]

Attributes

source specifies the source from which some aspect of this element is drawn.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@source]">
 <sch:let name="srcs" value="tokenize(normalize-space(@source),' ')">
 <sch:report test="(self::tei:classRef | self::tei:dataRef | self::tei:elementRe

```

f |
self::tei:
macroRef
|
self::tei:
moduleR
ef |
self::tei:s
chemaSp
ec ) and
$srcs[2]"
> When
used on a
schema
descripti
on
element
(like
<sch:valu
e-of selec
t="name(
.)"/>), the
@source
attribute
should
have only
1 value.
(This one
has
<sch:valu
e-of selec
t="count(
$srcs)"/>
.)
</sch:rep
ort>
</sch:rul
e>

```

Note

The *source* attribute points to an external source. When used on an

element
 describing a
 schema
 component
 (`<classRef>`,
`<dataRef>`,
`<elementRef>`,
`<macroRef>`,
`<moduleRef>`, or
`<schemaSpec>`),
 it
 identifies
 the
 source
 from
 which
 declarations
 for
 the
 components
 should be
 obtained.
 On other
 elements
 it
 provides
 a pointer
 to the
 bibliographical
 source
 from
 which a
 quotation
 or
 citation is
 drawn.
 In either

case, the
 location
 may be
 provided
 using any
 form of
 URI, for
 example
 an
 absolute
 URI, a
 relative
 URI, a
 private
 scheme
 URI of
 the form
 tei:x.y.z,
 where
 x.y.z
 indicates
 the
 version
 number,
 e.g.
 tei:4.3.2
 for TEI
 P5
 release
 4.3.2 or
 (as a
 special
 case)
 tei:curre
 nt for
 whatever
 is the
 latest
 release,
 or a
 private
 scheme
 URI that
 is
 expanded
 to an
 absolute
 URI as

documented in a
<prefixDef>.

When used on elements describing schema components, *source* should have only one value; when used on other elements multiple values are permitted.

Example

```
<p>
<!-- ... --> As Willard McCarty (<bibl xml:id="mcc_2012">2012, p.2</bibl>)
tells us, <quote source="#mcc_2012">'Collaboration' is a problematic and should be a contested
term.</quote>
```

```
<!-- ... -->
```

```
</p>
```

Example

```
<p>
```

```
<!-- ... -->
```

```
<quote source="#chicago_15_ed">Grammatical theories are in flux, and the more we learn, the
less we seem to know.</quote>
```

```
<!-- ... -->
```

```
</p>
```

```
<!-- ... -->
```

```
<bibl xml:id="chicago_15_ed">
```

```
<title level="m">The Chicago Manual of Style</title>,
```

```
<edition>15th edition</edition>. <pu
```

bPlace>Chicago</pubPlace>: <publis
her>University of
Chicago Press</publisher> (<date>
2003</date>), <biblScope unit="page
>p.147</biblScope>.

</bibl>
<elementRef key="p" source="tei:2.0.
1"/>

Example

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

Example

<schemaSpec ident="myODD"
source="mycompiledODD.xml">
<!-- further declarations specifying the
components required -->
</schemaSpec>

Create a schema using components
taken from the file
mycompiledODD.xml.

att.internetMedia

att.internetMedia provides attributes for specifying the type of a computer
resource using a standard taxonomy.

Module

Members

Attributes

tei

ptr

mimeType

(MIME media type)
specifies the
applicable
multimedia
internet mail
extension (MIME)
media type.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurren
ces
of teidata
.word
separate
d by
whitespa
ce

Example

In this example *mimeType* is used to
indicate that the URL points to a TEI
XML file encoded in UTF-8.

<ref mimeType="application/tei+xml;

```

charset=UTF-8"
target="https://
raw.githubusercontent.com/TEIC/TEI/
dev/P5/Source/guidelines-en.xml"/>

```

Note

This attribute class provides an attribute for describing a computer resource, typically available over the internet, using a value taken from a standard taxonomy. At present only a single taxonomy is supported, the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Media Type system. This typology of media types is defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force in [RFC 2046](#). The [list of types](#) is maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The *contentType* attribute must have a value taken from this list.

att.locatable

att.locatable provides attributes for referencing locations by pointing to entries in a canonical list of places. [[2.3.9. The Unit Declaration](#) [14.3.4.3. States, Traits, and Events](#)]

Module

tei

Members

event

Attributes

where

indicates one or more locations by pointing to a <place> element or other canonical description.

Status Optional

Datatype 1-∞

occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by whitespace

att.naming

att.naming provides attributes common to elements which refer to named persons, places, organizations etc. [[3.6.1. Referring Strings](#) [14.3.7. Names](#)]

[and Nyms\]](#)

Module

Members

Attributes

tei

*att.personal[eventName forename
name placeName roleName surname]
affiliation bloc country editor event
pubPlace*

- 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 separate d by whitespace
Note	The value must point directly to one or more XML elements by means of one or more URIs, separate d by whitespace. If more than one is supplied, the implicati on is that the name is associate d with several distinct canonical names.

att.personal

att.personal (attributes for components of names usually, but not necessarily, personal names) common attributes for those elements which form part of a name usually, but not necessarily, a personal name. [[14.2.1. Personal Names](#)]

Module

tei

Members

*eventName forename name
placeName roleName surname*

Attributes

- att.naming
- @role

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@nymRef</i> • att.canonical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>@key</i> • <i>@ref</i> 	
full		<p>indicates whether the name component is given in full, as an abbreviation or simply as an initial.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.enumerated</p> <p>Legal values are: yes (yes) the name component is spelled out in full. [Default]</p> <p>abb (abbreviated) the name component is given in an abbreviated form.</p>

init
(initial letter) the name component is indicated only by one initial.

sort
(sort) specifies the sort order of the name component in relation to others within the name.
Status Optional
Datatype teidata.count

att.placement

att.placement provides attributes for describing where on the source page or object a textual element appears. [[3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions](#) [12.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions](#)]

Module	tei	
Members	<i>note</i>	
Attributes	place	specifies where this item is placed. Status Recommended Datatype 1-∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

Suggest top
ed at
values the
include: top
of
the
page
bottom
at
the
foot
of
the
page
margin
in
the
marg
in
(left,
right
, or
both
)
opposite
on
the
oppo
site,
i.e.
facin
g,
page
overleaf
on
the
othe
r
side
of
the
leaf
above
abov
e the
line
right

to
the
right
, e.g.
to
the
right
of a
vertical
line
of
text,
or to
the
right
of a
figure

below
below
the
line

left
to
the
left,
e.g.
to
the
left
of a
vertical
line
of
text,
or to
the
left
of a
figure

end
at
the

end
of
e.g.
chap
ter
or
volu
me.

inline

withi
n the
body
of
the
text.

inspace

in a
pred
efine
d
spac
e,
for
exa
mple
left
by
an
earli
er
scrib
e.

```
<add place="margin">[An addition wr  
itten in the margin]  
</add>
```

```
<add place="botto  
m opposite">[An a  
ddition written at t  
he  
foot of the current  
page and also on th  
e facing page]</  
add>
```

```
<note place="bott  
om">Ibid, p.7</  
note>
```

att.pointing

att.pointing provides a set of attributes used by all elements which point to other elements by means of one or more URI references. [[1.3.1.1.2. Language Indicators](#) [3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References](#)]

Module	tei	
Members	<i>licence note ptr term</i>	
Attributes	targetLang	specifies the language of the content to be found at the destination referenced by <i>target</i> , using a 'language tag' generated according to BCP 47 .
Status	Optional	
Datatype	teidata.language	
Schematron	<pre><sch:rule context="tei:*[not (self::tei:schemaSpec)] [@targetLang]"> <sch:assert test="@target">@targetLang should only be used on <sch:name/> if @target is specified. </sch:assert> </sch:rule> <linkGrp xml:id="p ol-swh_aln_2.1- linkGrp"></pre>	

```

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

```

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

Note The value must conform to BCP 47. If the value is a private use code (i.e., starts with x- or contains -x-), a <language> element with a

matching value for its *ident* attribute should be supplied in the TEI header to document this value. Such documentation may also optionally be supplied for non-private-use codes, though these must remain consistent with their (IETF)Internet Engineering Task Force definitions.

target

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

Status Optional
Datatype 1-∞ occurrences

of teidata
.pointer
separate
d by
whitespa
ce
Note One or
more
syntactic
ally valid
URI
reference
s,
separate
d by
whitespa
ce.
Because
whitespa
ce is used
to
separate
URIs, no
whitespa
ce is
permitted
inside a
single
URI. If a
whitespa
ce
character
is
required
in a URI,
it should
be
escaped
with the
normal
mechanis
m, e.g.
TEI
%20Cons
ortium.

evaluate

(evaluate) specifies
the intended

meaning when the target of a pointer is itself a pointer.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.e
numerate
d

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

one if the element

ent
point
ed to
is
itself
a
point
er,
then
its
targ
et
(whe
ther
a
point
er or
not)
is
take
n as
the
targ
et of
this
point
er.

none

no
furth
er
eval
uatio
n of
targ
ets is
carri
ed
out
beyo
nd
that
need
ed to
find
the
elem
ent

specified
in
the
pointer's
target.
et.

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

att.ranging

att.ranging provides attributes for describing numerical ranges.

Module	tei	
Members	<i>att.dimensions[date]</i>	
Attributes	atLeast	gives a minimum estimated value for the approximate measurement. Status Optional Datatype teidata.numeric
	atMost	gives a maximum estimated value for the approximate measurement. Status Optional Datatype teidata.numeric

min	<p>where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the minimum value observed.</p> <p>Status Optional Datatype teidata.n umeric</p>
max	<p>where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the maximum value observed.</p> <p>Status Optional Datatype teidata.n umeric</p>
confidence	<p>specifies the degree of statistical confidence (between zero and one) that a value falls within the range specified by <i>min</i> and <i>max</i>, or the proportion of observed values that fall within that range.</p> <p>Status Optional Datatype teidata.pr obability</p>

Example

The MS. was lost in transmission by mail from

```
<del rend="overstrike">
  <gap atLeast="1" atMost="2"
    extent="one or two letters" reason="illegible" unit="chars"/>
</del>
```

Philadelphia to the Graphic office, New York.

Example

Americares has been supporting the health sector in Eastern Europe since 1986, and since 1992 has provided <measure atLeast="120000000" commodity="currency" unit="USD">more than \$120m</measure> in aid to Ukrainians.

att.sortable

att.sortable provides attributes for elements in lists or groups that are sortable, but whose sorting key cannot be derived mechanically from the element content. [[10.1. Dictionary Body and Overall Structure](#)]

Module

tei

Members

bibl event idno item list listEvent listOrg listPerson listPlace org person place term

Attributes

sortKey

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

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.word

David's other principal backer, Josiah ha-Kohen <index indexName="NAME">

<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
character
s which,
when
sorted
with the
other
values,
will
produced
the
desired
order;
specifics
of sort
key
construct
ion are
applicatio
n-
dependen
t

Dictionar
y order
often
differs
from the
collation
sequence
of
machine-
readable
character
sets; in
English-
language
dictionari
es, an

entry for
 4-*H* will
 often
 appear
 alphabeti-
 zed
 under
 ‘fourh’,
 and
McCoy
 may be
 alphabeti-
 zed
 under
 ‘maccoy’,
 while *A1*,
A4, and
A5 may
 all
 appear in
 numeric
 order
 ‘alphabet-
 ized’
 between
 ‘a-’ and
 ‘AA’. The
 sort key
 is
 required
 if the
 orthogra-
 phy of
 the
 dictionar-
 y entry
 does not
 suffice to
 determin-
 e its
 location.

att.typed

att.typed provides attributes that can be used to classify or subclassify elements in any way. [[1.3.1. Attribute Classes](#) [18.1.1. Words and Above](#) [3.6.1. Referring Strings](#) [3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References](#) [3.6.5. Abbreviations and Their Expansions](#) [3.13.1. Core Tags for Verse](#) [7.2.5. Speech Contents](#)]

[4.1.1. Un-numbered Divisions](#) [4.1.2. Numbered Divisions](#) [4.2.1. Headings and Trailers](#) [4.4. Virtual Divisions](#) [14.3.2.3. Personal Relationships](#) [12.3.1.1. Core Elements for Transcriptional Work](#) [17.1.1. Pointers and Links](#) [17.3. Blocks, Segments, and Anchors](#) [13.2. Linking the Apparatus to the Text](#) [23.5.1.2. Defining Content Models: RELAX NG](#) [8.3. Elements Unique to Spoken Texts](#) [24.3.1.3. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists](#)

Module

Members

tei

*TEI affiliation bibl bloc country date
desc event eventName forename
gender idno list listEvent listOrg
listPerson listPlace name nameLink
note org place placeName ptr
roleName surname term text title*

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	<p>(subtype) provides a sub-categorization of the element, if needed.</p> <p>Status Optional</p> <p>Datatype teidata.e numerate d</p> <p>Note The <i>subtype</i> attribute may be used to provide any sub-classification for the element additional to that provided by its <i>type</i> attribute.</p>

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 [24.3.1.3. Modification of Attribute and Attribute Value Lists](#) .

att.written

att.written provides attributes to indicate the hand in which the content of an element was written in the source being transcribed. [[1.3.1. Attribute Classes](#)]

Module

tei

Members

note p text

Attributes

hand

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

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.p
ointer

Macros

macro.limitedContent

macro.limitedContent (paragraph content) defines the content of prose elements that are not used for transcription of extant materials. [[1.3. The TEI Class System](#)]

Module

tei

Used by

desc

Content model

```
<content>
<alternate maxOccurs="unbounded"
minOccurs="0">
```

```

    <textNode/>
    <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"
/>
    <classRef key="model.inter"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

```

Declaration

```

tei_macro.limitedContent =
  ( text | tei_model.limitedPhrase | tei_
model.inter )*

```

macro.paraContent

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.paraPart"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

```

Declaration

```

tei_macro.paraContent = ( text | tei_m
odel.paraPart )*

```

macro.phraseSeq

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

Module	tei
Used by	affiliation bloc country editor eventName forename gender name nameLink placeName pubPlace publisher roleName surname term
Content model	

```

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

```

```

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

```

Declaration

```

tei_macro.phraseSeq =
(
  text
  | tei_model.gLike
  | tei_model.attributable
  | tei_model.phrase
  | tei_model.global
)*

```

macro.phraseSeq.limited

macro.phraseSeq.limited (limited phrase sequence) defines a sequence of character data and those phrase-level elements that are not typically used for transcribing extant documents. [[1.4.1. Standard Content Models](#)]

Module

tei

Used by

resp

Content model

```

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

```

Declaration

```

tei_macro.phraseSeq.limited =
( text | tei_model.limitedPhrase | tei_
model.global )*

```

macro.specialPara

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

Module

tei

Used by

item licence note

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

```

tei_macro.specialPara =
(
    text
    | tei_model.gLike
    | tei_model.phrase
    | tei_model.inter
    | tei_model.divPart
    | tei_model.global
)*

```

Datatypes

teidata.certainty

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

```

tei_teidata.certainty = "high" | "medium" | "low" | "unknown"

```

Note

Certainty may be expressed by one of the predefined symbolic values *high*, *medium*, or *low*. The value *unknown* should be used in cases where the encoder does not wish to assert an opinion about the matter.

teidata.count

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

```
tei_teidata.count = xsd:nonNegativeInteger
```

Note

Any positive integer value or zero is permitted

teidata.duration.iso

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

Module

tei

Used by

Content model

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

Declaration

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

Example

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

Example

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

Example

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

Example

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

Note

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

unsigned integers, except for the last, which may have a decimal component (using either . or , as the decimal point; the latter is preferred). If any number is 0, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S (second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator T must precede the first 'time' number-letter pair.

For complete details, see ISO 8601 *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*.

teidata.duration.w3c

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

Module

tei

Used by

Content model

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

Declaration

```
tei_teidata.duration.w3c = xsd:duration
```

Example

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

Example

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

Example

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

Example

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

Note

A duration is expressed as a sequence of number-letter pairs, preceded by the letter P; the letter gives the unit and may be Y (year), M (month), D (day), H (hour), M (minute), or S (second), in that order. The numbers are all unsigned integers, except for the S number, which may have a decimal component (using . as the decimal point). If any number is 0, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S

(second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator T must precede the first 'time' number-letter pair.

For complete details, see the [W3C specification](#).

teidata.enumerated

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

Module tei
Used by teidata.gender teidata.sexElement:
Content model

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

Declaration

Note

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

Typically, the list of documented possibilities will be provided (or exemplified) by a value list in the associated attribute specification, expressed with a <valList> element.

teidata.gender

teidata.gender defines the range of attribute values used to represent the gender of a person, persona, or character.

Module tei
Used by Element:
Content model

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

Declaration

Note

tei_teidata.gender = teidata.enumerated
Values for attributes using this

datatype may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

Values for this datatype should not be used to encode morphological gender (cf. <gen>, *msd* as defined in att.linguistic, and [10.3.1. Information on Written and Spoken Forms](#)).

teidata.language

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

Module

tei

Used by

Content model

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

Declaration

```
tei_teidata.language = xsd:language | (
  "" )
```

Note

The values for this attribute are language ‘tags’ as defined in [BCP 47](#). Currently BCP 47 comprises RFC 5646 and RFC 4647; over time, other IETF documents may succeed these as the best current practice.

A ‘language tag’, per BCP 47, is assembled from a sequence of components or *subtags* separated by the hyphen character (-, U+002D). The tag is made of the following subtags, in the following order. Every subtag except the first is optional. If present, each occurs only once, except the fourth and fifth components (variant and extension), which are repeatable.

language

The IANA-registered code for the language. This is almost always the same as the ISO 639 2-letter language code if there is one. The list of available registered language subtags can be found at <https://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 <https://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.

There are currently only two extensions in use. Extension T indicates that the content was transformed. For example *en-t-it* could be used for content in English that was translated from Italian. Extension T is described in the informational [RFC 6497](#).

Extension U can be used to embed a variety of locale attributes. It is described in the informational [RFC 6067](#).

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](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#dt-language).

teidata.name

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

Note

tei_teidata.name = xsd:Name
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

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

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

Note

Any numeric value, represented as a decimal number, in floating point format, or as a ratio.

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

A value expressed as a ratio is represented by two integer values separated by a solidus (/) character. Thus, the value represented in decimal notation as 0.5 might be represented

as a ratio by the string 1/2.

teidata.outputMeasurement

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

Module

tei

Used by

Content model

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

Declaration

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

Example

```
<figure>
  <head>The TEI Logo</head>
  <figDesc>Stylized yellow angle brack
ets with the letters <mentioned>TEI</
mentioned> in
  between and <mentioned>text enco
ding initiative</mentioned> underneat
h, 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

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

Module
Used by
Content model

tei

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

Declaration

tei_teidata.pattern = token

Note

[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

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
Used by
Content model

tei

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

Declaration

tei_teidata.pointer = xsd:anyURI { pattern = "\S+" }

Note

The range of syntactically valid values is defined by [RFC 3986 Uniform Resource Identifier \(URI\): Generic Syntax](#). Note that the values themselves are encoded using [RFC 3987 Internationalized Resource Identifiers \(IRIs\) mapping to URIs](#). For example, <https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%> is encoded as <https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%25> while <http://وزارة.موقع> is encoded as <http://xn-->

4gbrim.xn----
rmckbbajlc6dj7bxne2c.xn--wgbh1c/

teidata.probCert

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

Module `tei`

Used by

Content model

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

Declaration

```
tei teidata.probCert = teidata.probabili-
ty | teidata.certainty
```

teidata.probability

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

Module `tei`

Used by `teidata.probCert`

Content model

```
<content>
  <dataRef name="double">
    <dataFacet name="minInclusive" value="0"/>
    <dataFacet name="maxInclusive" value="1"/>
  </dataRef>
</content>
```

Declaration

Note

`tei teidata.probability = xsd:double`
Probability is expressed as a real number between 0 and 1; 0 representing *certainly false* and 1 representing *certainly true*.

teidata.replacement

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

Module
Used by
Content model

tei

```
<content>  
  <textNode/>  
</content>
```

Declaration

tei_teidata.replacement = text

teidata.sex

teidata.sex defines the range of attribute values used to identify the sex of an organism.

Module
Used by
Content model

tei
Element:

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

Declaration

Note

tei_teidata.sex = teidata.enumerated
Values for attributes using this datatype may be defined locally by a project, or they may refer to an external standard.

teidata.temporal.iso

teidata.temporal.iso defines the range of attribute values expressing a temporal expression such as a date, a time, or a combination of them, that conform to the international standard *Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times*.

Module
Used by
Content model

tei

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

```

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

```

Declaration

```

tei_teidata.temporal.iso =
  xsd:date
| xsd:gYear
| xsd:gMonth
| xsd:gDay
| xsd:gYearMonth
| xsd:gMonthDay
| xsd:time
| xsd:dateTime
| token { pattern = "[0-
9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\\-]+" }

```

Note

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

For all representations for which ISO 8601:2004 describes both a *basic* and an *extended* format, these Guidelines recommend use of the extended format.

teidata.temporal.w3c

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

Module

tei

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"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

```

```

    <dataRef name="dateTime"/>
  </alternate>
</content>

```

Declaration

```

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

```

Note

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

teidata.text

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

Module

tei

Used by

Content model

```

<content>
  <dataRef name="string"/>
</content>

```

Declaration

Note

```

tei teidata.text = string

```

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

teidata.truthValue

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

Note

tei_teidata.truthValue = xsd:boolean
The possible values of this datatype are *1* or *true*, or *0* or *false*.

This datatype applies only for cases where uncertainty is inappropriate; if the attribute concerned may have a value other than true or false, e.g. *unknown*, or *inapplicable*, it should have the extended version of this datatype: teidata.xTruthValue.

teidata.version

teidata.version defines the range of attribute values which may be used to specify a TEI or Unicode version number.

Module

tei

Used by

Element:

Content model

```
<content>
  <dataRef name="token"
    restriction="[\d]+(\.[\d]+){0,2}"/>
</content>
```

Declaration

tei_teidata.version = token { pattern =
"[\d]+(\.[\d]+){0,2}" }

Note

The value of this attribute follows the pattern specified by the Unicode consortium for its version number (<https://unicode.org/versions/>). A version number contains digits and fullstop characters only. The first number supplied identifies the major version number. A second and third number, for minor and sub-minor version numbers, may also be supplied.

teidata.versionNumber

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

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

teidata.word

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{C}\\p{Z}]+"/>
</content>
```

Declaration

```
tei_teidata.word = token { pattern = "[
^\\p{C}\\p{Z}]+"
```

Note

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

teidata.xTruthValue

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

Module

tei

Used by

Content model

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

</content>

Declaration

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

Note

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

teidata.xpath

teidata.xpath defines attribute values which contain an XPath expression.

Module

tei

Used by

Content model

<content>
<textNode/>
</content>

Declaration

tei_teidata.xpath = text

Note

Any XPath expression using the syntax defined in [6.2.](#).

When writing programs that evaluate XPath expressions, programmers should be mindful of the possibility of malicious code injection attacks. For further information about XPath injection attacks, see the [article at OWASP](#).