1. Elements

1.1. <TEI>

<TEI> (TEI document) contains a single TEI-conformant document, combining a single TEI header with one or more members of the model.resource class. Multiple <TEI> elements may be combined within a <TEI> (or <teiCorpus>) element. [4. Default Text Structure 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]	
Module	textstructure
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**header:** teiHeader **textstructure:** TEI text
Note	This element is required. It is customary to specify the TEI namespace http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0 on it, for example: <TEI version="4.4.0" xml:lang="it" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">.
Example	<TEI version="3.3.0" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"> <teiHeader> <fileDesc> <titleStmt> <title>The shortest TEI Document Imaginable</title> </titleStmt> <publicationStmt> First published as part of TEI P2, this is the P5 version using a namespace. </publicationStmt> <sourceDesc> No source: this is an original work. </sourceDesc> </fileDesc> </teiHeader> <text> <body> This is about the shortest TEI document imaginable. </body> </text> </TEI>
Example	<TEI version="2.9.1" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"> <teiHeader> <fileDesc> <titleStmt> <title>A TEI Document containing four page images </title> </titleStmt> <publicationStmt> Unpublished demonstration file. </publicationStmt> <sourceDesc> No source: this is an original work. </sourceDesc> </fileDesc> </teiHeader> <facsimile> <graphic url="page1.png"/> <graphic url="page2.png"/> <graphic url="page3.png"/> <graphic url="page4.png"/> </facsimile> </TEI>
Schematron	<sch:ns prefix="tei" uri="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"/> <sch:ns prefix="xs" uri="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"/>
Schematron	<sch:ns prefix="rng" uri="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0"/> <sch:ns prefix="rna" uri="http://relaxng.org/ns/compatibility/annotations/1.0"/>
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <elementRef key="teiHeader"/> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.resource" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <elementRef key="TEI" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>

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

Schema Declaration	element TEI
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	(teiHeader, ((model.resource+, TEI*) | TEI+))
	}

1.2. <ab>

<ab> (anonymous block) contains any component-level unit of text, acting as a container for phrase or inter level elements analogous to, but without the same constraints as, a paragraph. [16.3. Blocks, Segments, and Anchors]	
Module	linking
Attributes	att.declaring (@decls) att.fragmentable (@part) att.written (@hand) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	macro.abContent model.pLike
Contained by	**core:** item note quote **figures:** cell figure **header:** abstract publicationStmt sourceDesc **linking:** ab **textstructure:** body div
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	The <ab> element may be used at the encoder's discretion to mark any component-level elements in a text for which no other more specific appropriate markup is defined. Unlike paragraphs, <ab> may nest and may use the *type* and *subtype* attributes.
Example	 <ab>In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.</ab> <ab>And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.</ab> <ab>And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.</ab> <!-- ...-->
Schematron	<sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:l or ancestor::tei:lg) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText |parent::tei:figure |parent::tei:note)"> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level divisions such as p or ab, unless ab is a child of figure or note, or is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.abContent"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element ab
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	att.declaring.attributes,
	att.fragmentable.attributes,
	att.written.attributes,
	macro.abContent
	}

1.3. <abstract>

<abstract> contains a summary or formal abstract prefixed to an existing source document by the encoder. [2.4.4. Abstracts]	
Module	header
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.profileDescPart
Contained by	**header:** profileDesc
May contain	**core:** list p **figures:** table **linking:** ab
Note	This element is intended only for cases where no abstract is available in the original source. Any abstract already present in the source document should be encoded as a within the `<front>`, as it should for a born-digital document.
Example	<profileDesc> <abstract resp="#LB"> Good database design involves the acquisition and deployment of skills which have a wider relevance to the educational process. From a set of more or less instinctive rules of thumb a formal discipline or "methodology" of database design has evolved. Applying that methodology can be of great benefit to a very wide range of academic subjects: it requires fundamental skills of abstraction and generalisation and it provides a simple mechanism whereby complex ideas and information structures can be represented and manipulated, even without the use of a computer. </abstract> </profileDesc>
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.pLike"/> <classRef key="model.listLike"/> <elementRef key="listBibl"/> </alternate> </content>
Schema Declaration	element abstract { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp, att.global.source.attribute.source,

```
    ( model.pLike | model.listLike | listBibl )+
}
```

1.4. <author>

<author> (author) in a bibliographic reference, contains the name(s) of an author, personal or corporate, of a work; for example in the same form as that provided by a recognized bibliographic name authority. [3.12.2.2. Titles, Authors, and Editors 2.2.1. The Title Statement]

Module	core
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to) att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso) att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod) 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. **Derived from:** att.naming **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** 1–# occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace **Legal values are:** **original_author**, **translators**
Member of	model.respLike
Contained by	**header:** titleStmt
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del emph graphic hi note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	Particularly where cataloguing is likely to be based on the content of the header, it is advisable to use a generally recognized name authority file to supply the content for this element. The attributes *key* or *ref* may also be used to reference canonical information about the author(s) intended from any appropriate authority, such as a library catalogue or online resource. In the case of a broadcast, use this element for the name of the company or network responsible for making the broadcast. Where an author is unknown or unspecified, this element may contain text such as *Unknown* or *Anonymous*. When the appropriate TEI modules are in use, it may also contain detailed tagging of the names used for people, organizations or places, in particular where multiple names are given.

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

	`</author>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element author`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  att.canonical.attribute.key,`
	`  att.canonical.attribute.ref,`
	`  att.datable.w3c.attribute.when,`
	`  att.datable.w3c.attribute.notBefore,`
	`  att.datable.w3c.attribute.notAfter,`
	`  att.datable.w3c.attribute.from,`
	`  att.datable.w3c.attribute.to,`
	`  att.datable.iso.attribute.when-iso,`
	`  att.datable.iso.attribute.notBefore-iso,`
	`  att.datable.iso.attribute.notAfter-iso,`
	`  att.datable.iso.attribute.from-iso,`
	`  att.datable.iso.attribute.to-iso,`
	`  att.datable.custom.attribute.when-custom,`
	`  att.datable.custom.attribute.notBefore-custom,`
	`  att.datable.custom.attribute.notAfter-custom,`
	`  att.datable.custom.attribute.from-custom,`
	`  att.datable.custom.attribute.to-custom,`
	`  att.datable.custom.attribute.datingPoint,`
	`  att.datable.custom.attribute.datingMethod,`
	`  attribute role { list { ( "original_author" | "translators" )+ } }?,`
	`  macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

1.5. <body>

<body> (text body) contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter. [4. Default Text Structure]	
Module	textstructure
Attributes	att.declaring (@decls) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**textstructure:** text
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** desc head list note p quote **dictionaries:** entry **figures:** figure table **linking:** ab **textstructure:** div

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

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

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

Schema Declaration

```
element body
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
```

```
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.declaring.attributes,
   (
      model.global*,
      ( model.divTop, ( model.global | model.divTop )* )?,
      ( model.divGenLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )?,
      (
         ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
       | ( model.div1Like, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
       | (
            ( ( schemaSpec | model.common ), model.global* )+,
            (
               ( model.divLike, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
             | ( model.div1Like, ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+
            )?
         )
      ),
      ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
   )
}
```

1.6. <cell>

<cell> (cell) contains one cell of a table. [14.1.1. TEI Tables]

Module	figures
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) role (role) indicates the kind of information held in this cell or in each cell of this row. **Derived from** att.tableDecoration **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **label**
Contained by	**figures:** row
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note p quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data

Example	`<row>`
	` <cell role="label">General conduct</cell>`
	` <cell role="data">Not satisfactory, on account of his great unpunctuality`
	`  and inattention to duties</cell>`
	`</row>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element cell`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`

```
    attribute role { "label" }?,
    macro.specialPara
}
```

1.7. <code>

<**code**> contains literal code from some formal language such as a programming language. [22.1.1. Phrase Level Terms]	
Module	tagdocs
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) lang (formal language) a name identifying the formal language in which the code is expressed **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.word
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	Character data only

Example	`<code lang="JAVA"> Size fCheckbox1Size = new Size();`
	` fCheckbox1Size.Height = 500;`
	` fCheckbox1Size.Width = 500;`
	` xCheckbox1.setSize(fCheckbox1Size);`
	`</code>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element code { att.global.attributes, attribute lang { text }?, text }`

1.8. <date>

<**date**> (date) contains a date in any format. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc. 2.6. The Revision Description 3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information 15.2.3. The Setting Description 13.4. Dates]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.datable (@calendar) (att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to)) (att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso)) (att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod)) att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.dimensions (att.ranging (@atLeast, @atMost, @min, @max, @confidence)) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) type characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. **Derived from** att.typed **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **published**

	trans- **lat-** **ed**
Member of	model.dateLike model.publicationStmtPart.detail
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor publicationStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del emph graphic hi note ref term title **figures:** figure formula **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Example	`<date when="1980-02">early February 1980</date>`
Example	`Given on the <date when="1977-06-12">Twelfth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-seven of the Republic the Two Hundredth and first and of the University the Eighty-Sixth.</date>`
Example	`<date when="1990-09">September 1990</date>`
Content model	`<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <classRef key="model.phrase"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element date { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp, att.global.source.attribute.source, att.canonical.attributes, att.datable.attributes, att.editLike.attributes, att.dimensions.attributes, attribute type { "published" | "translated" }?, (text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.global)* }`

1.9. <del>

<del> (deletion) contains a letter, word, or passage deleted, marked as deleted, or otherwise indicated as superfluous or spurious in the copy text by an author, scribe, or a previous annotator or corrector. [3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.transcriptional (att.editLike (@evidence, @instant)) (att.written (@hand)) att.dimensions (att.ranging (@atLeast, @atMost, @min, @max, @confidence)) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.pPart.transcriptional

Contained by	**core:** author date del editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	This element should be used for deletion of shorter sequences of text, typically single words or phrases. The `<delSpan>` element should be used for longer sequences of text, for those containing structural subdivisions, and for those containing overlapping additions and deletions. The text deleted must be at least partially legible in order for the encoder to be able to transcribe it (unless it is restored in a `<supplied>` tag). Illegible or lost text within a deletion may be marked using the `<gap>` tag to signal that text is present but has not been transcribed, or is no longer visible. Attributes on the `<gap>` element may be used to indicate how much text is omitted, the reason for omitting it, etc. If text is not fully legible, the `<unclear>` element (available when using the additional tagset for transcription of primary sources) should be used to signal the areas of text which cannot be read with confidence in a similar way. Degrees of uncertainty over what can still be read, or whether a deletion was intended may be indicated by use of the `<certainty>` element (see 21. Certainty, Precision, and Responsibility). There is a clear distinction in the TEI between <del> and `<surplus>` on the one hand and `<gap>` or `<unclear>` on the other. <del> indicates a deletion present in the source being transcribed, which states the author's or a later scribe's intent to cancel or remove text. `<surplus>` indicates material present in the source being transcribed which should have been so deleted, but which is not in fact. `<gap>` or `<unclear>`, by contrast, signal an editor's or encoder's decision to omit something or their inability to read the source text. See sections 11.3.1.7. Text Omitted from or Supplied in the Transcription and 11.3.3.2. Use of the gap, del, damage, unclear, and supplied Elements in Combination for the relationship between these and other related elements used in detailed transcription.

Example	`<l>`
	` <del rend="overtyped">Mein</del> Frisch <del rend="overstrike" type="primary">schwebt</del>`
	` weht der Wind`
	`</l>`

Example	`<del rend="overstrike">`
	` <gap reason="illegible" quantity="5"`
	`  unit="character"/>`
	`</del>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element del`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  att.transcriptional.attributes,`
	`  att.dimensions.attributes,`
	`  macro.paraContent`
	`}`

1.10. <desc>

<desc> (description) contains a short description of the purpose, function, or use of its parent element, or when the parent is a documentation element, describes or defines the object being documented. [22.4.1. Description of Components]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.translatable (@versionDate) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.descLike model.labelLike
Contained by	**core:** del desc emph graphic head hi item list note p quote ref title **dictionaries:** form **figures:** cell figDesc figure **linking:** ab **textstructure:** body div
May contain	**core:** date desc emph hi list quote ref term title **figures:** table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	When used in a specification element such as `<elementSpec>`, TEI convention requires that this be expressed as a finite clause, begining with an active verb.
Example	Example of a <desc> element inside a documentation element. `<dataSpec module="tei" ident="teidata.point"> <desc versionDate="2010-10-17" xml:lang="en">defines the data type used to express a point in cartesian space.</desc> <content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="(-?[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)?,-?[0-9]+(\.[0-9]+)?)"/> </content> <!-- ... --> </dataSpec>`
Example	Example of a <desc> element in a non-documentation element. `<place xml:id="KERG2"> <placeName>Kerguelen Islands</placeName> <!-- ... --> <terrain> <desc>antarctic tundra</desc> </terrain> <!-- ... --> </place>`
Schematron	A <desc> with a *type* of deprecationInfo should only occur when its parent element is being deprecated. Furthermore, it should always occur in an element that is being deprecated when <desc> is a valid child of that element. <sch:rule context="tei:desc[@type eq 'deprecationInfo']"> <sch:assert test="../@validUntil">Information about a deprecation should only be present in a specification element that is being deprecated: that is, only an element that has a @validUntil attribute should have a child <desc type="deprecationInfo">.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.limitedContent"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element desc { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`

```
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.translatable.attributes,
   macro.limitedContent
}
```

1.11. <distributor>

<distributor> (distributor) supplies the name of a person or other agency responsible for the distribution of a text. [2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc.]	
Module	header
Attributes	att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.publicationStmtPart.agency
Contained by	**header:** publicationStmt
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del emph graphic hi note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Example	`<distributor>Oxford Text Archive</distributor>` `<distributor>Redwood and Burn Ltd</distributor>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element distributor`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  att.canonical.attributes,`
	`  macro.phraseSeq`
	`}`

1.12.

** ** (text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1. Divisions of the Body]	
Module	textstructure
Attributes	att.divLike (att.fragmentable (@part)) att.declaring (@decls) att.written (@hand) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) type — characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. **Derived from:** att.typed **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** teidata.enumerated

	Legal values are: **1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **glos-sary**
Member of	model.divLike
Contained by	**textstructure:** body div
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** desc head list note p quote **dictionaries:** entry **figures:** figure table **linking:** ab **textstructure:** div
Example	<body> <head>Fallacies of Authority</head> The subject of which is Authority in various shapes, and the object, to repress all exercise of the reasoning faculty. <head>The Nature of Authority</head> With reference to any proposed measures having for their object the greatest happiness of the greatest number [...] <head>Analysis of Authority</head> What on any given occasion is the legitimate weight or influence to be attached to authority [...] <head>Appeal to Authority, in What Cases Fallacious.</head> Reference to authority is open to the charge of fallacy when [...] </body>
Schematron	<sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:l or ancestor::tei:lg) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText)"> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div, unless div is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>
Schematron	<sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:p or ancestor::tei:ab) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText)"> Abstract model violation: p and ab may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div, unless div is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.divTop"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <classRef key="model.divLike"/> <classRef key="model.divGenLike"/> </alternate> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <elementRef key="schemaSpec"/> <classRef key="model.common"/> </alternate>

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

Schema Declaration

```
element div
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.divLike.attributes,
   att.declaring.attributes,
   att.written.attributes,
   attribute type { "1" | "2" | "3" | "4" | "5" | "6" | "glossary" }?,
   (
      ( model.divTop | model.global )*,
      (
         (
            ( ( model.divLike | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )+
          | (
               ( ( schemaSpec | model.common ), model.global* )+,
               ( ( model.divLike | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )*
            )
         ),
         ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
      )?
   )
}
```

1.13. <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	core
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to) att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso) att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod) 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. **Derived from**: att.naming **Status**: Optional

	Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace **Legal values are:** **editors** **reviewers** **translation-reviewers**
Member of	model.respLike
Contained by	**header:** titleStmt
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del emph graphic hi note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	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.

Example	`<editor role="Technical_Editor">Ron Van den Branden</editor>`
	`<editor role="Editor-in-Chief">John Walsh</editor>`
	`<editor role="Managing_Editor">Anne Baillot</editor>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element editor`
	`{`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`att.global.attribute.n,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`att.canonical.attribute.key,`
	`att.canonical.attribute.ref,`
	`att.datable.w3c.attribute.when,`
	`att.datable.w3c.attribute.notBefore,`
	`att.datable.w3c.attribute.notAfter,`
	`att.datable.w3c.attribute.from,`
	`att.datable.w3c.attribute.to,`
	`att.datable.iso.attribute.when-iso,`
	`att.datable.iso.attribute.notBefore-iso,`
	`att.datable.iso.attribute.notAfter-iso,`
	`att.datable.iso.attribute.from-iso,`
	`att.datable.iso.attribute.to-iso,`
	`att.datable.custom.attribute.when-custom,`
	`att.datable.custom.attribute.notBefore-custom,`
	`att.datable.custom.attribute.notAfter-custom,`
	`att.datable.custom.attribute.from-custom,`
	`att.datable.custom.attribute.to-custom,`
	`att.datable.custom.attribute.datingPoint,`
	`att.datable.custom.attribute.datingMethod,`
	`attribute role`
	`{`
	`list { ( "editors" | "reviewers" | "translation-reviewers" )+ }`
	`}?,`

```
   macro.phraseSeq
}
```

1.14. <emph>

<**emph**> (emphasized) marks words or phrases which are stressed or emphasized for linguistic or rhetorical effect. [3.3.2.2. Emphatic Words and Phrases 3.3.2. Emphasis, Foreign Words, and Unusual Language]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Example	`You took the car and did <emph>what</emph>?!!`

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

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

Schema Declaration	`element emph`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  macro.paraContent`
	`}`

1.15. <entry>

<**entry**> (entry) contains a single structured entry in any kind of lexical resource, such as a dictionary or lexicon. [9.1. Dictionary Body and Overall Structure 9.2. The Structure of Dictionary Entries]	
Module	dictionaries
Attributes	att.entryLike (@type) (att.typed (type, @subtype)) att.sortable (@sortKey) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.entryLike model.entryPart.top

Contained by	**dictionaries:** entry sense **figures:** figure **textstructure:** body div
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** note ref **dictionaries:** entry form sense **figures:** figure
Note	Like all elements, <entry> inherits an *xml:id* attribute from the class *global*. No restrictions are placed on the method used to construct *xml:id*s; one convenient method is to use the orthographic form of the headword, appending a disambiguating number where necessary. Identification codes are sometimes included on machine-readable tapes of dictionaries for in-house use. It is recommended to use the <sense> element even for an entry that has only one sense to group together all parts of the definition relating to the word sense since this leads to more consistent encoding across entries.
Example	<entry> <form> <orth>disproof</orth> <pron>dIs"pru:f</pron> </form> <gramGrp> <pos>n</pos> </gramGrp> <sense n="1"> <def>facts that disprove something.</def> </sense> <sense n="2"> <def>the act of disproving.</def> </sense> </entry>
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <elementRef key="hom"/> <elementRef key="sense"/> <elementRef key="pc"/> <classRef key="model.entryPart.top"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> <classRef key="model.ptrLike"/> </alternate> </content>

Schema Declaration	element entry
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	att.entryLike.attributes,
	att.sortable.attributes,
	(hom | sense | pc | model.entryPart.top | model.global | model.ptrLike)+
	}

1.16. <figDesc>

<figDesc> (description of figure) contains a brief prose description of the appearance or content of a graphic figure, for use when documenting an image without displaying it. [14.4. Specific Elements for Graphic Images]	
Module	figures
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**figures:** figure
May contain	**core:** date desc emph hi list quote ref term title

	figures: table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	This element is intended for use as an alternative to the content of its parent <figure> element ; for example, to display when the image is required but the equipment in use cannot display graphic images. It may also be used for indexing or documentary purposes.

Example	`<figure>`
	` <graphic url="emblem1.png"/>`
	` <head>Emblemi d'Amore</head>`
	` <figDesc>A pair of naked winged cupids, each holding a`
	`  flaming torch, in a rural setting.</figDesc>`
	`</figure>`

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

Schema Declaration	`element figDesc`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  macro.limitedContent`
	`}`

1.17. <figure>

<figure> (figure) groups elements representing or containing graphic information such as an illustration, formula, or figure. [14.4. Specific Elements for Graphic Images]	
Module	figures
Attributes	att.placement (@place) att.written (@hand) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.global
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del editor emph head hi item list note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** entry form sense **figures:** cell figure table **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **textstructure:** body div text
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** desc graphic head list note p quote **dictionaries:** entry **figures:** figDesc figure formula table **linking:** ab

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

Content model	`<content>`

```
 <alternate minOccurs="0"
  maxOccurs="unbounded">
  <classRef key="model.headLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.common"/>
  <elementRef key="figDesc"/>
  <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>
  <classRef key="model.global"/>
  <classRef key="model.divBottom"/>
 </alternate>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element figure
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.placement.attributes,
   att.written.attributes,
   (
      model.headLike
    | model.common
    | figDesc
    | model.graphicLike
    | model.global
    | model.divBottom
   )*
}
```

1.18. <fileDesc>

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

Module	header
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**header:** teiHeader
May contain	**header:** publicationStmt sourceDesc titleStmt
Note	The major source of information for those seeking to create a catalogue entry or bibliographic citation for an electronic file. As such, it provides a title and statements of responsibility together with details of the publication or distribution of the file, of any series to which it belongs, and detailed bibliographic notes for matters not addressed elsewhere in the header. It also contains a full bibliographic description for the source or sources from which the electronic text was derived.

Example

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

Content model

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

```
  </sequence>
  <elementRef key="sourceDesc"
   minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element fileDesc
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   (
      (
         titleStmt,
         editionStmt?,
         extent?,
         publicationStmt,
         seriesStmt*,
         notesStmt?
      ),
      sourceDesc+
   )
}
```

1.19. <form>

<form> (form information group) groups all the information on the written and spoken forms of one headword. [9.3.1. Information on Written and Spoken Forms]

Module	dictionaries
Attributes	att.lexicographic (att.datcat (@datcat, @valueDatcat, @targetDatcat)) (att.lexicographic.normalized (@norm, @orig)) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.entryPart.top model.formPart
Contained by	**dictionaries:** entry form sense
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data

Example	`<form>`
	` <orth>zaptié</orth>`
	` <orth>zaptyé</orth>`
	`</form>`
	(from TLFi)

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

Schema Declaration	`element form` `{`

```
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.lexicographic.attributes,
   (
      text
    | model.gLike
    | model.phrase
    | model.inter
    | model.formPart
    | model.global
   )*
}
```

1.20. <formula>

<formula> (formula) contains a mathematical or other formula. [14.2. Formulæ and Mathematical Expressions]	
Module	figures
Attributes	att.notated (@notation) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.graphicLike
Contained by	**core:** author date del editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figure formula table **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**core:** graphic hi **figures:** formula character data
Example	`<formula notation="tex">$E=mc^2$</formula>`
Example	`<formula notation="none">E=mc<hi rend="sup">2</hi>` `</formula>`

Example	`<formula notation="mathml">`
	` <m:math>`
	`  <m:mi>E</m:mi>`
	`  <m:mo>=</m:mo>`
	`  <m:mi>m</m:mi>`
	`  <m:msup>`
	`   <m:mrow>`
	`    <m:mi>c</m:mi>`
	`   </m:mrow>`
	`   <m:mrow>`
	`    <m:mn>2</m:mn>`
	`   </m:mrow>`
	`  </m:msup>`
	` </m:math>`
	`</formula>`

Content model	`<content>`
	` <alternate minOccurs="0"`
	`  maxOccurs="unbounded">`
	`  <textNode/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.hiLike"/>`
	` </alternate>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element formula`
	`{`
	`   att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`   att.global.attribute.n,`
	`   att.global.attribute.xmllang,`

```
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.notated.attributes,
   ( text | model.graphicLike | model.hiLike )*
}
```

1.21. <graphic>

<**graphic**> (graphic) indicates the location of a graphic or illustration, either forming part of a text, or providing an image of it. [3.10. Graphics and Other Non-textual Components 11.1. Digital Facsimiles]

Module	core
Attributes	att.media (att.internetMedia (@mimeType)) att.resourced (@url) att.declaring (@decls) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.graphicLike
Contained by	**core:** author date del editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figure formula table **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**core:** desc
Note	The *mimeType* attribute should be used to supply the MIME media type of the image specified by the *url* attribute. Within the body of a text, a <graphic> element indicates the presence of a graphic component in the source itself. Within the context of a <facsimile> or <sourceDoc> element, however, a <graphic> element provides an additional digital representation of some part of the source being encoded.

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

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

Example	`<facsimile>`
	` <surfaceGrp n="leaf1" xml:id="spi001">`
	`  <surface xml:id="spi001r">`
	`  <graphic type="normal"`
	`  subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001r.jpg"/>`
	`  <graphic type="normal" subtype="low-res"`
	`  url="spi/normal/lowRes/001r.jpg"/>`
	`  <graphic type="normal"`
	`  subtype="high-res" url="spi/normal/highRes/001r.jpg"/>`
	`  <graphic type="high-contrast"`
	`  subtype="low-res" url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001r.jpg"/>`
	`  <graphic type="high-contrast"`
	`  subtype="high-res" url="spi/contrast/highRes/001r.jpg"/>`
	`  </surface>`
	`  <surface xml:id="spi001v">`
	`  <graphic type="normal"`
	`  subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001v.jpg"/>`
	`  <graphic type="normal" subtype="low-res"`
	`  url="spi/normal/lowRes/001v.jpg"/>`
	`  <graphic type="normal"`
	`  subtype="high-res" url="spi/normal/highRes/001v.jpg"/>`

```
   <graphic type="high-contrast"
    subtype="low-res" url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001v.jpg"/>
   <graphic type="high-contrast"
    subtype="high-res" url="spi/contrast/highRes/001v.jpg"/>
   <zone xml:id="spi001v_detail01">
    <graphic type="normal"
     subtype="thumbnail" url="spi/thumb/001v-detail01.jpg"/>
    <graphic type="normal"
     subtype="low-res"
     url="spi/normal/lowRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/>
    <graphic type="normal"
     subtype="high-res"
     url="spi/normal/highRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/>
    <graphic type="high-contrast"
     subtype="low-res"
     url="spi/contrast/lowRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/>
    <graphic type="high-contrast"
     subtype="high-res"
     url="spi/contrast/highRes/001v-detail01.jpg"/>
   </zone>
  </surface>
 </surfaceGrp>
</facsimile>
```

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element graphic
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.media.attributes,
   att.resourced.attributes,
   att.declaring.attributes,
   model.descLike*
}
```

1.22. <head>

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

Module	core
Attributes	att.placement (@place) att.written (@hand) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.headLike
Contained by	**core:** list **figures:** figure table **textstructure:** body div
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	The <head> element is used for headings at all levels; software which treats (e.g.) chapter headings, section headings, and list titles differently must determine the proper processing of a <head> element based on its structural position. A <head> occurring as the first element of a list is the title of that list; one occurring as the first element of a `<div1>` is the title of that chapter or section.

Example

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

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

Example

When headings are not inline with the running text (see e.g. the heading "Secunda conclusio") they might however be encoded as if. The actual placement in the source document can be captured with the *place* attribute.

```
<div type="subsection">
 <head place="margin">Secunda conclusio</head>
 <p>
  <lb n="1251"/>
  <hi rend="large">Potencia: habitus: et actus: recipiunt speciem ab obiectis<supplied>.</supplied>
  </hi>
  <lb n="1252"/>Probatur sic. Omne importans necessariam habitudinem ad proprium
   [...]
 </p>
</div>
```

Example

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

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

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element head
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.placement.attributes,
   att.written.attributes,
   (
      text
    | lg
    | model.gLike
    | model.phrase
    | model.inter
    | model.lLike
    | model.global
```

	)* }

1.23. <hi>

<hi> (highlighted) marks a word or phrase as graphically distinct from the surrounding text, for reasons concerning which no claim is made. [3.3.2.2. Emphatic Words and Phrases 3.3.2. Emphasis, Foreign Words, and Unusual Language]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.written (@hand) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.hiLike
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc formula **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data

Example	`<hi rend="gothic">And this Indenture further witnesseth</hi>`
	` that the said <hi rend="italic">Walter Shandy</hi>, merchant,`
	` in consideration of the said intended marriage ...`

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

Schema Declaration	`element hi`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  att.written.attributes,`
	`  macro.paraContent`
	`}`

1.24. <idno>

<idno> (identifier) supplies any form of identifier used to identify some object, such as a bibliographic item, a person, a title, an organization, etc. in a standardized way. [13.3.1. Basic Principles 2.2.4. Publication, Distribution, Licensing, etc. 2.2.5. The Series Statement 3.12.2.4. Imprint, Size of a Document, and Reprint Information]	
Module	header
Attributes	att.sortable (@sortKey) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to) att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso) att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod)

	type	categorizes the identifier, for example as an ISBN, Social Security number, etc.	
		Derived from	att.typed
		Status	Optional
		Datatype	teidata.enumerated
		Legal values are:	**doi**
Member of	model.nameLike model.publicationStmtPart.detail		
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor idno publicationStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName		
May contain	**header:** idno character data		
Note	<idno> should be used for labels which identify an object or concept in a formal cataloguing system such as a database or an RDF store, or in a distributed system such as the World Wide Web. Some suggested values for *type* on <idno> are ISBN, ISSN, DOI, and URI.		
Example	<idno type="ISBN">978-1-906964-22-1</idno> <idno type="ISSN">0143-3385</idno> <idno type="DOI">10.1000/123</idno> <idno type="URI">http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/185922478</idno> <idno type="URI">http://authority.nzetc.org/463/</idno> <idno type="LT">Thomason Tract E.537(17)</idno> <idno type="Wing">C695</idno> <idno type="oldCat"> <g ref="#sym"/>345 </idno> In the last case, the identifier includes a non-Unicode character which is defined elsewhere by means of a <glyph> or <char> element referenced here as #sym.		
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <elementRef key="idno"/> </alternate> </content>		
Schema Declaration	element idno { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp, att.global.source.attribute.source, att.sortable.attributes, att.datable.w3c.attribute.when, att.datable.w3c.attribute.notBefore, att.datable.w3c.attribute.notAfter, att.datable.w3c.attribute.from, att.datable.w3c.attribute.to, att.datable.iso.attribute.when-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.notBefore-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.notAfter-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.from-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.to-iso, att.datable.custom.attribute.when-custom, att.datable.custom.attribute.notBefore-custom,		

```
   att.datable.custom.attribute.notAfter-custom,
   att.datable.custom.attribute.from-custom,
   att.datable.custom.attribute.to-custom,
   att.datable.custom.attribute.datingPoint,
   att.datable.custom.attribute.datingMethod,
   attribute type { "doi" }?,
   ( text | model.gLike | idno )*
}
```

1.25. <item>

<item> (item) contains one component of a list. [3.8. Lists 2.6. The Revision Description]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.sortable (@sortKey) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**core:** list
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note p quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	May contain simple prose or a sequence of chunks. Whatever string of characters is used to label a list item in the copy text may be used as the value of the global *n* attribute, but it is not required that numbering be recorded explicitly. In ordered lists, the *n* attribute on the <item> element is by definition synonymous with the use of the `<label>` element to record the enumerator of the list item. In glossary lists, however, the term being defined should be given with the `<label>` element, not *n*.

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

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

Schema Declaration	`element item`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  att.sortable.attributes,`
	`  macro.specialPara`
	`}`

1.26. <keywords>

<keywords> (keywords) contains a list of keywords or phrases identifying the topic or nature of a text. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]	
Module	header

Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**header:** textClass
May contain	**core:** list term
Note	Each individual keyword (including compound subject headings) should be supplied as a <term> element directly within the <keywords> element. An alternative usage, in which each <term> appears within an <item> inside a <list> is permitted for backwards compatibility, but is deprecated. If no control list exists for the keywords used, then no value should be supplied for the *scheme* attribute.

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

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

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

Schema Declaration	`element keywords`
	`{`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`att.global.attribute.n,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`( term+ | list )`
	`}`

1.27. <list>

<list> (list) contains any sequence of items organized as a list. [3.8. Lists]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.sortable (@sortKey) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) type (type) describes the nature of the items in the list. **Derived from** att.typed **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **ordered** **unordered**

	Note	Previous versions of these Guidelines recommended the use of *type* on <list> to encode the rendering or appearance of a list (whether it was bulleted, numbered, etc.). The current recommendation is to use the *rend* or *style* attributes for these aspects of a list, while using *type* for the more appropriate task of characterizing the nature of the content of a list. The formal syntax of the element declarations allows `<label>` tags to be omitted from lists tagged <list type="gloss">; this is however a semantic error.
Member of	model.listLike	
Contained by	**core:** del desc emph head hi item note p quote ref title **dictionaries:** form **figures:** cell figDesc figure **header:** abstract keywords sourceDesc **linking:** ab **textstructure:** body div	
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** desc head item note **figures:** figure	
Note	May contain an optional heading followed by a series of items, or a series of label and item pairs, the latter being optionally preceded by one or two specialized headings.	
Example	<list rend="numbered"> <item>a butcher</item> <item>a baker</item> <item>a candlestick maker, with <list rend="bulleted"> <item>rings on his fingers</item> <item>bells on his toes</item> </list> </item> </list>	
Example	<list type="syllogism" rend="bulleted"> <item>All Cretans are liars.</item> <item>Epimenides is a Cretan.</item> <item>ERGO Epimenides is a liar.</item> </list>	
Example	<list type="litany" rend="simple"> <item>God save us from drought.</item> <item>God save us from pestilence.</item> <item>God save us from wickedness in high places.</item> <item>Praise be to God.</item> </list>	
Example	The following example treats the short numbered clauses of Anglo-Saxon legal codes as lists of items. The text is from an ordinance of King Athelstan (924–939): <div1 type="section"> <head>Athelstan's Ordinance</head> <list rend="numbered"> <item n="1">Concerning thieves. First, that no thief is to be spared who is caught with the stolen goods, [if he is] over twelve years and [if the value of the goods is] over eightpence. <list rend="numbered"> <item n="1.1">And if anyone does spare one, he is to pay for the thief with his wergild — and the thief is to be no nearer a settlement on that account — or to clear himself by an oath of that amount.</item> <item n="1.2">If, however, he [the thief] wishes to defend himself or to escape, he is not to be spared [whether younger or older than twelve].</item> <item n="1.3">If a thief is put into prison, he is to be in prison 40 days, and he may then be redeemed with 120 shillings; and the kindred are to stand surety for him that he will desist for ever.</item> <item n="1.4">And if he steals after that, they are to pay for him with his wergild, or to bring him back there.</item> <item n="1.5">And if he steals after that, they are to pay for him with his wergild, whether to the king or to him to whom it rightly belongs; and everyone of those who supported him is to pay 120 shillings to the king as a fine.</item> </list> </item> <item n="2">Concerning lordless men. And we pronounced about these lordless men, from whom no justice can be obtained, that one should order their kindred to fetch back such a person to justice and to find him a lord in public meeting. <list rend="numbered"> <item n="2.1">And if they then will not, or cannot, produce him on that appointed day, he is then to be a fugitive afterwards, and he who encounters him is to strike him down as a thief.</item>	

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

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

Example

```
<p>These decrees, most blessed Pope Hadrian, we propounded in the public council ... and they
 confirmed them in our hand in your stead with the sign of the Holy Cross, and afterwards
 inscribed with a careful pen on the paper of this page, affixing thus the sign of the Holy
 Cross.
<list rend="simple">
  <item>I, Eanbald, by the grace of God archbishop of the holy church of York, have
     subscribed to the pious and catholic validity of this document with the sign of the Holy
     Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ælfwold, king of the people across the Humber, consenting have subscribed with
     the sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Tilberht, prelate of the church of Hexham, rejoicing have subscribed with the
     sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Higbald, bishop of the church of Lindisfarne, obeying have subscribed with the
     sign of the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ethelbert, bishop of Candida Casa, suppliant, have subscribed with thef sign of
     the Holy Cross.</item>
  <item>I, Ealdwulf, bishop of the church of Mayo, have subscribed with devout will.</item>
  <item>I, Æthelwine, bishop, have subscribed through delegates.</item>
  <item>I, Sicga, patrician, have subscribed with serene mind with the sign of the Holy
     Cross.</item>
 </list>
</p>
```

Schematron

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

Content model

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

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

Schema Declaration

```
element list
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.sortable.attributes,
   attribute type { "ordered" | "unordered" }?,
   (
      ( model.divTop | model.global | desc* )*,
      (
         ( item, model.global* )+
       | (
            headLabel?,
            headItem?,
            ( label, model.global*, item, model.global* )+
         )
      ),
      ( model.divBottom, model.global* )*
   )
}
```

1.28. <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 9.3.5.4. Notes within Entries]

Module	core
Attributes	att.placement (@place) att.written (@hand) att.anchoring (@anchored, @targetEnd) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.noteLike
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del editor emph head hi item list note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** entry form sense **figures:** cell figure table **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **textstructure:** body div text
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note p quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Example	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" type="gloss" resp="#MDMH">`

```
 <term xml:lang="de">Malerisch</term>. This word has, in the German, two
 distinct meanings, one objective, a quality residing in the object,
 the other subjective, a mode of apprehension and creation. To avoid
 confusion, they have been distinguished 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.

Example

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 n="126" anchored="true"> 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 model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element note
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   att.placement.attributes,
   att.written.attributes,
   att.anchoring.attributes,
   macro.specialPara
}
```

1.29. <p>

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

Module	core
Attributes	att.declaring (@decls) att.fragmentable (@part) att.written (@hand) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.pLike
Contained by	**core:** item note quote **figures:** cell figure **header:** abstract publicationStmt sourceDesc **textstructure:** body div
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName

	tagdocs: code character data
Example	Hallgerd was outside. <q>There is blood on your axe,</q> she said. <q>What have you done?</q> <q>I have now arranged that you can be married a second time,</q> replied Thjostolf. <q>Then you must mean that Thorvald is dead,</q> she said. <q>Yes,</q> said Thjostolf. <q>And now you must think up some plan for me.</q>
Schematron	<sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:ab or ancestor::tei:p) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText |parent::tei:exemplum |parent::tei:item |parent::tei:note |parent::tei:q |parent::tei:quote |parent::tei:remarks |parent::tei:said |parent::tei:sp |parent::tei:stage |parent::tei:cell |parent::tei:figure)"> Abstract model violation: Paragraphs may not occur inside other paragraphs or ab elements. </sch:report>
Schematron	<sch:report test="(ancestor::tei:l or ancestor::tei:lg) and not(ancestor::tei:floatingText |parent::tei:figure |parent::tei:note)"> Abstract model violation: Lines may not contain higher-level structural elements such as div, p, or ab, unless p is a child of figure or note, or is a descendant of floatingText. </sch:report>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element p
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	att.declaring.attributes,
	att.fragmentable.attributes,
	att.written.attributes,
	macro.paraContent
	}

1.30. <persName>

<persName> (personal name) contains a proper noun or proper-noun phrase referring to a person, possibly including one or more of the person's forenames, surnames, honorifics, added names, etc. [13.2.1. Personal Names]	
Module	namesdates
Attributes	att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to) att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso) att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod) att.canonical (@key, @ref)
Member of	model.nameLike.agent
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor **linking:** ab

	namesdates: persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del emph graphic hi note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Example	<persName> <forename>Edward</forename> <forename>George</forename> <surname type="linked">Bulwer-Lytton</surname>, <roleName>Baron Lytton of <placeName>Knebworth</placeName> </roleName> </persName>
Content model	<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element persName
	{
	  att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	  att.global.attribute.n,
	  att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	  att.global.source.attribute.source,
	  att.datable.w3c.attribute.when,
	  att.datable.w3c.attribute.notBefore,
	  att.datable.w3c.attribute.notAfter,
	  att.datable.w3c.attribute.from,
	  att.datable.w3c.attribute.to,
	  att.datable.iso.attribute.when-iso,
	  att.datable.iso.attribute.notBefore-iso,
	  att.datable.iso.attribute.notAfter-iso,
	  att.datable.iso.attribute.from-iso,
	  att.datable.iso.attribute.to-iso,
	  att.datable.custom.attribute.when-custom,
	  att.datable.custom.attribute.notBefore-custom,
	  att.datable.custom.attribute.notAfter-custom,
	  att.datable.custom.attribute.from-custom,
	  att.datable.custom.attribute.to-custom,
	  att.datable.custom.attribute.datingPoint,
	  att.datable.custom.attribute.datingMethod,
	  att.editLike.attributes,
	  att.canonical.attribute.key,
	  att.canonical.attribute.ref,
	  macro.phraseSeq
	}

1.31. <profileDesc>

<profileDesc> (text-profile description) provides a detailed description of non-bibliographic aspects of a text, specifically the languages and sublanguages used, the situation in which it was produced, the participants and their setting. [2.4. The Profile Description 2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components]	
Module	header
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.teiHeaderPart
Contained by	**header:** teiHeader
May contain	**header:** abstract textClass
Note	Although the content model permits it, it is rarely meaningful to supply multiple occurrences for any of the child elements of <profileDesc> unless these are documenting multiple texts.

Example	<profileDesc> <langUsage> <language ident="fr">French</language> </langUsage> <textDesc n="novel"> <channel mode="w">print; part issues</channel> <constitution type="single"/> <derivation type="original"/> <domain type="art"/> <factuality type="fiction"/> <interaction type="none"/> <preparedness type="prepared"/> <purpose type="entertain" degree="high"/> <purpose type="inform" degree="medium"/> </textDesc> <settingDesc> <setting> <name>Paris, France</name> <time>Late 19th century</time> </setting> </settingDesc> </profileDesc>
Content model	<content> <classRef key="model.profileDescPart" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </content>

Schema Declaration	element profileDesc
	{
	 att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	 att.global.attribute.n,
	 att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	 att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	 att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	 att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	 att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	 att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	 att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	 att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	 att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	 att.global.source.attribute.source,
	 model.profileDescPart*
	}

1.32. <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.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** date p ref **header:** distributor idno **linking:** ab
Note	Where a publication statement contains several members of the model.publicationStmtPart.agency or model.publicationStmtPart.detail classes rather than one or more paragraphs or anonymous blocks, care should be taken to ensure that the repeated elements are presented in a meaningful order. It is a conformance requirement that elements supplying information about publication place, address, identifier, availability, and date be given following the name of the publisher, distributor, or authority concerned, and preferably in that order.
Example	<publicationStmt> <publisher>C. Muquardt </publisher> <pubPlace>Bruxelles & Leipzig</pubPlace> <date when="1846"/> </publicationStmt>
Example	<publicationStmt> <publisher>Chadwyck Healey</publisher> <pubPlace>Cambridge</pubPlace> <availability> Available under licence only </availability>

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

Example

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

Content model

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

Schema Declaration

```
element publicationStmt
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   (
      ( model.publicationStmtPart.agency, model.publicationStmtPart.detail* )+
    | model.pLike+
   )
}
```

1.33. <quote>

<quote> (quotation) contains a phrase or passage attributed by the narrator or author to some agency external to the text. [3.3.3. Quotation 4.3.1. Grouped Texts]

Module	core
Attributes	att.notated (@notation) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.quoteLike
Contained by	**core:** author del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form **figures:** cell figDesc figure **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **textstructure:** body div
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note p quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data

Note	If a bibliographic citation is supplied for the source of a quotation, the two may be grouped using the <cit> element.
Example	`Lexicography has shown little sign of being affected by the work of followers of J.R. Firth, probably best summarized in his slogan, <quote>You shall know a word by the company it keeps</quote> <ref>(Firth, 1957)</ref>`
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.specialPara"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element quote { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp, att.global.source.attribute.source, att.notated.attributes, macro.specialPara }`

1.34. <ref>

<ref> (reference) defines a reference to another location, possibly modified by additional text or comment. [3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References 16.1. Links]	
Module	core
Attributes	att.cReferencing (@cRef) att.declaring (@decls) att.internetMedia (@mimeType) att.pointing (@target) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) type — characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. **Derived from:** att.typed **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** teidata.enumerated **Legal values are:** **footnotemark**, **original_file**, **translations**
Member of	model.ptrLike
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** entry form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor publicationStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title

	figures: figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	The *target* and *cRef* attributes are mutually exclusive.
Example	`See especially <ref target="http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/Texts/A02.xml#s2">the second sentence</ref>`
Example	`See also <ref target="#locution">s.v. <term>locution</term></ref>.`
Schematron	<sch:report test="@target and @cRef">Only one of the attributes @target' and @cRef' may be supplied on <sch:name/> </sch:report>
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element ref { att.cReferencing.attributes, att.declaring.attributes, att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp, att.global.source.attribute.source, att.internetMedia.attributes, att.pointing.attributes, attribute type { "footnotemark" | "original_file" | "translations" }?, macro.paraContent }`

1.35. <row>

<row> (row) contains one row of a table. [14.1.1. TEI Tables]	
Module	figures
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**figures:** table
May contain	**figures:** cell
Example	`<row role="data"> <cell role="label">Classics</cell> <cell>Idle listless and unimproving</cell> </row>`
Content model	`<content> <elementRef key="cell" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element row { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`

```
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   cell+
}
```

1.36. <sense>

<sense> groups together all information relating to one word sense in a dictionary entry, for example definitions, examples, and translation equivalents. [9.2. The Structure of Dictionary Entries]	
Module	dictionaries
Attributes	att.lexicographic (att.datcat (@datcat, @valueDatcat, @targetDatcat)) (att.lexicographic.normalized (@norm, @orig)) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**dictionaries:** entry sense
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del emph graphic hi note ref term title **dictionaries:** entry form sense **figures:** figure formula **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	May contain character data mixed with any other elements defined in the dictionary tag set.
Example	<sense n="2"> <usg type="time">Vx.</usg> <def>Vaillance, bravoure (spécial., au combat)</def> <cit type="example"> <quote>La valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années</quote> <bibl> <author>Corneille</author> </bibl> </cit> </sense>
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <elementRef key="sense"/> <classRef key="model.entryPart.top"/> <classRef key="model.phrase"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>

Schema Declaration	element sense
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	att.lexicographic.attributes,
	(
	text
	| model.gLike
	| sense
	| model.entryPart.top
	| model.phrase
	| model.global
	)*
	}

1.37. <sourceDesc>

<**sourceDesc**> (source description) describes the source(s) from which an electronic text was derived or generated, typically a bibliographic description in the case of a digitized text, or a phrase such as "born digital" for a text which has no previous existence. [2.2.7. The Source Description]	
Module	header
Attributes	att.declarable (@default) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** list p **figures:** table **linking:** ab

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

Schema Declaration	`element sourceDesc`
	`{`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`att.global.attribute.n,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`att.declarable.attributes,`
	`(`
	`model.pLike+`
	`| ( model.biblLike | model.sourceDescPart | model.listLike )+`
	`)`
	`}`

1.38.

<**span**> associates an interpretative annotation directly with a span of text. [17.3. Spans and Interpretations]	
Module	analysis
Attributes	att.interpLike (@type, @subtype, @inst) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.global.meta
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del editor emph head hi item list note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** entry form sense

	figures: cell figure table **header:** distributor **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName **textstructure:** body div text
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date emph hi note ref term title **figures:** figure **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data

Example	`<p xml:id="para2">(The "aftermath" starts here)</p>`
	`<p xml:id="para3">(The "aftermath" continues here)</p>`
	`<p xml:id="para4">(The "aftermath" ends in this paragraph)</p>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`<span type="structure" from="#para2"`
	`to="#para4">aftermath</span>`

Schematron	<sch:report test="@from and @target">Only one of the attributes @target and @from may be supplied on <sch:name/> </sch:report>
Schematron	<sch:report test="@to and @target">Only one of the attributes @target and @to may be supplied on <sch:name/> </sch:report>
Schematron	<sch:report test="@to and not(@from)">If @to is supplied on <sch:name/>, @from must be supplied as well</sch:report>
Schematron	<sch:report test="contains(normalize-space(@to),' ') or contains(normalize-space(@from),' ')">The attributes @to and @from on <sch:name/> may each contain only a single value</sch:report>

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

Schema Declaration	`element span`
	`{`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`att.global.attribute.n,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`att.interpLike.attributes,`
	`macro.phraseSeq.limited`
	`}`

1.39. <table>

<table> (table) contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns. [14.1.1. TEI Tables]	
Module	figures
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) type — characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology. **Derived from:** att.typed **Status:** Optional **Datatype:** teidata.enumerated

	Legal values are: **dataframe**
Member of	model.listLike
Contained by	**core:** del desc emph head hi item note p quote ref title **dictionaries:** form **figures:** cell figDesc figure **header:** abstract sourceDesc **linking:** ab **textstructure:** body div
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** graphic head note **figures:** figure formula row
Note	Contains an optional heading and a series of rows. Any rendition information should be supplied using the global *rend* attribute, at the table, row, or cell level as appropriate.
Example	<table rows="4" cols="4"> <head>Poor Men's Lodgings in Norfolk (Mayhew, 1843)</head> <row role="label"> <cell role="data"/> <cell role="data">Dossing Cribs or Lodging Houses</cell> <cell role="data">Beds</cell> <cell role="data">Needys or Nightly Lodgers</cell> </row> <row role="data"> <cell role="label">Bury St Edmund's</cell> <cell role="data">5</cell> <cell role="data">8</cell> <cell role="data">128</cell> </row> <row role="data"> <cell role="label">Thetford</cell> <cell role="data">3</cell> <cell role="data">6</cell> <cell role="data">36</cell> </row> <row role="data"> <cell role="label">Attleboro'</cell> <cell role="data">3</cell> <cell role="data">5</cell> <cell role="data">20</cell> </row> <row role="data"> <cell role="label">Wymondham</cell> <cell role="data">1</cell> <cell role="data">11</cell> <cell role="data">22</cell> </row> </table>
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.headLike"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <elementRef key="row"/> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.graphicLike"/> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> </alternate> <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <classRef key="model.divBottom"/> <classRef key="model.global" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> </sequence> </content>

Schema Declaration	element table
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	attribute type { "dataframe" }?,
	(
	(model.headLike | model.global)*,
	((row, model.global*)+ | (model.graphicLike, model.global*)+),
	(model.divBottom, model.global*)*
	)
	}

1.40. <teiHeader>

<teiHeader> (TEI header) supplies descriptive and declarative metadata associated with a digital resource or set of resources. [2.1.1. The TEI Header and Its Components 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]	
Module	header
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**header:** fileDesc profileDesc
Note	One of the few elements unconditionally required in any TEI document.
Example	<teiHeader> <fileDesc> <titleStmt> <title>Shakespeare: the first folio (1623) in electronic form</title> <author>Shakespeare, William (1564-1616)</author> <respStmt> <resp>Originally prepared by</resp> <name>Trevor Howard-Hill</name> </respStmt> <respStmt> <resp>Revised and edited by</resp> <name>Christine Avern-Carr</name> </respStmt> </titleStmt> <publicationStmt> <distributor>Oxford Text Archive</distributor> <address> <addrLine>13 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6NN, UK</addrLine> </address> <idno type="OTA">119</idno> <availability> Freely available on a non-commercial basis. </availability> <date when="1968">1968</date> </publicationStmt> <sourceDesc> <bibl>The first folio of Shakespeare, prepared by Charlton Hinman (The Norton Facsimile, 1968)</bibl> </sourceDesc> </fileDesc> <encodingDesc> <projectDesc> Originally prepared for use in the production of a series of old-spelling concordances in 1968, this text was extensively checked and revised for use during the editing of the new Oxford Shakespeare (Wells and Taylor, 1989). </projectDesc> <editorialDecl> <correction> Turned letters are silently corrected. </correction> <normalization> Original spelling and typography is retained, except that long s and ligatured forms are not encoded. </normalization> </editorialDecl>

```
  <refsDecl xml:id="ASLREF">
   <cRefPattern matchPattern="(\S+) ([^.]+)\.(.*)"
    replacementPattern="#xpath(//div1[@n='$1']/div2/[@n='$2']//lb[@n='$3'])">
    <p>A reference is created by assembling the following, in the reverse order as that
         listed here: <list>
      <item>the <att>n</att> value of the preceding <gi>lb</gi>
      </item>
      <item>a period</item>
      <item>the <att>n</att> value of the ancestor <gi>div2</gi>
      </item>
      <item>a space</item>
      <item>the <att>n</att> value of the parent <gi>div1</gi>
      </item>
     </list>
    </p>
   </cRefPattern>
  </refsDecl>
 </encodingDesc>
 <revisionDesc>
  <list>
   <item>
    <date when="1989-04-12">12 Apr 89</date> Last checked by CAC</item>
   <item>
    <date when="1989-03-01">1 Mar 89</date> LB made new file</item>
  </list>
 </revisionDesc>
</teiHeader>
```

Content model

```
<content>
 <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">
  <elementRef key="fileDesc"/>
  <classRef key="model.teiHeaderPart"
   minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  <elementRef key="revisionDesc"
   minOccurs="0"/>
 </sequence>
</content>
```

Schema Declaration

```
element teiHeader
{
   att.global.attribute.xmlid,
   att.global.attribute.n,
   att.global.attribute.xmllang,
   att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
   att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
   att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
   att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
   att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
   att.global.source.attribute.source,
   ( fileDesc, model.teiHeaderPart*, revisionDesc? )
}
```

1.41. <term>

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

Module	core
Attributes	att.declaring (@decls) att.canonical (@key, @ref) att.sortable (@sortKey) att.cReferencing (@cRef) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**analysis:** span **core:** author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor keywords **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del emph graphic hi note quote ref term title

	figures: figure formula **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	When this element appears within an <index> element, it is understood to supply the form under which an index entry is to be made for that location. Elsewhere, it is understood simply to indicate that its content is to be regarded as a technical or specialised term. It may be associated with a <gloss> element by means of its *ref* attribute; alternatively a <gloss> element may point to a <term> element by means of its *target* attribute. In formal terminological work, there is frequently discussion over whether terms must be atomic or may include multi-word lexical items, symbolic designations, or phraseological units. The <term> element may be used to mark any of these. No position is taken on the philosophical issue of what a term can be; the looser definition simply allows the <term> element to be used by practitioners of any persuasion. As with other members of the att.canonical class, instances of this element occuring in a text may be associated with a canonical definition, either by means of a URI (using the *ref* attribute), or by means of some system-specific code value (using the *key* attribute). Because the mutually exclusive *target* and *cRef* attributes overlap with the function of the *ref* attribute, they are deprecated and may be removed at a subsequent release.
Example	`A computational device that infers structure from grammatical strings of words is known as a <term>parser</term>, and much of the history of NLP over the last 20 years has been occupied with the design of parsers.`
Example	`We may define <term xml:id="TDPV1" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term> as <gloss target="#TDPV1">the relationship, expressed through discourse structure, between the implied author or some other addresser, and the fiction.</gloss>`
Example	`We may define <term ref="#TDPV2" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term> as <gloss xml:id="TDPV2">the relationship, expressed through discourse structure, between the implied author or some other addresser, and the fiction.</gloss>`
Example	`We discuss Leech's concept of <term ref="myGlossary.xml#TDPV2" rend="sc">discoursal point of view</term> below.`
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.phraseSeq"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element term { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp, att.global.source.attribute.source, att.declaring.attributes, att.canonical.attributes, att.sortable.attributes, att.cReferencing.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }`

1.42. <text>

<text> (text) contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem or drama, a collection of essays, a novel, a dictionary, or a corpus sample. [4. Default Text Structure 15.1. Varieties of Composite Text]	
Module	textstructure
Attributes	att.declaring (@decls) att.written (@hand) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.resource
Contained by	**textstructure:** TEI
May contain	**analysis:** span

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

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

Example	The body of a text may be replaced by a group of nested texts, as in the following schematic:
	`<text>`
	` <front>`
	`<!-- front matter for the whole group -->`
	` </front>`
	` <group>`
	`  <text>`
	`<!-- first text -->`
	`  </text>`
	`  <text>`
	`<!-- second text -->`
	`  </text>`
	` </group>`
	`</text>`

Content model	`<content>`
	` <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <elementRef key="front"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  </sequence>`
	`  <alternate minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <elementRef key="body"/>`
	`  <elementRef key="group"/>`
	`  </alternate>`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  <sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1">`
	`  <elementRef key="back"/>`
	`  <classRef key="model.global"`
	`  minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>`
	`  </sequence>`
	` </sequence>`
	`</content>`

Schema Declaration	`element text`
	`{`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlid,`
	`  att.global.attribute.n,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmllang,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlbase,`
	`  att.global.attribute.xmlspace,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.style,`
	`  att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,`
	`  att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,`
	`  att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,`
	`  att.global.source.attribute.source,`
	`  att.declaring.attributes,`
	`  att.written.attributes,`
	`  (`
	`  model.global*,`
	`  ( front, model.global* )?,`
	`  ( body | group ),`
	`  model.global*,`
	`  ( back, model.global* )?`
	`  )`
	`}`

1.43. <textClass>

<textClass> (text classification) groups information which describes the nature or topic of a text in terms of a standard classification scheme, thesaurus, etc. [2.4.3. The Text Classification]	
Module	header
Attributes	att.declarable (@default) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Member of	model.profileDescPart
Contained by	**header:** profileDesc
May contain	**header:** keywords
Example	<taxonomy> <category xml:id="acprose"> <catDesc>Academic prose</catDesc> </category> <!-- other categories here --> </taxonomy> <!-- ... --> <textClass> <catRef target="#acprose"/> <classCode scheme="http://www.udcc.org">001.9</classCode> <keywords scheme="http://authorities.loc.gov"> <list> <item>End of the world</item> <item>History - philosophy</item> </list> </keywords> </textClass>
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <elementRef key="classCode"/> <elementRef key="catRef"/> <elementRef key="keywords"/> </alternate> </content>

Schema Declaration	element textClass
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	att.declarable.attributes,
	(classCode | catRef | keywords)*
	}

1.44. <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.canonical (@key, @ref) att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source) att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to) att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso) att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod)
Member of	model.emphLike
Contained by	**analysis:** span

	core: author date del desc editor emph head hi item note p quote ref term title **dictionaries:** form sense **figures:** cell figDesc **header:** distributor titleStmt **linking:** ab **namesdates:** persName
May contain	**analysis:** span **core:** date del desc emph graphic hi list note quote ref term title **figures:** figure formula table **header:** idno **namesdates:** persName **tagdocs:** code character data
Note	The attributes *key* and *ref*, inherited from the class att.canonical may be used to indicate the canonical form for the title; the former, by supplying (for example) the identifier of a record in some external library system; the latter by pointing to an XML element somewhere containing the canonical form of the title.
Example	`<title>Information Technology and the Research Process: Proceedings of a conference held at Cranfield Institute of Technology, UK, 18–21 July 1989</title>`
Example	`<title>Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles: a machine readable edition</title>`
Example	`<title type="full"> <title type="main">Synthèse</title> <title type="sub">an international journal for epistemology, methodology and history of science</title> </title>`
Content model	`<content> <macroRef key="macro.paraContent"/> </content>`
Schema Declaration	`element title { att.global.attribute.xmlid, att.global.attribute.n, att.global.attribute.xmllang, att.global.attribute.xmlbase, att.global.attribute.xmlspace, att.global.rendition.attribute.rend, att.global.rendition.attribute.style, att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition, att.global.analytic.attribute.ana, att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert, att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp, att.global.source.attribute.source, att.canonical.attributes, att.datable.w3c.attribute.when, att.datable.w3c.attribute.notBefore, att.datable.w3c.attribute.notAfter, att.datable.w3c.attribute.from, att.datable.w3c.attribute.to, att.datable.iso.attribute.when-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.notBefore-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.notAfter-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.from-iso, att.datable.iso.attribute.to-iso, att.datable.custom.attribute.when-custom, att.datable.custom.attribute.notBefore-custom, att.datable.custom.attribute.notAfter-custom, att.datable.custom.attribute.from-custom, att.datable.custom.attribute.to-custom, att.datable.custom.attribute.datingPoint, att.datable.custom.attribute.datingMethod, macro.paraContent } `

1.45. <titleStmt>

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

Module	header

Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
Contained by	**header:** fileDesc
May contain	**core:** author editor title
Example	<titleStmt> <title>Capgrave's Life of St. John Norbert: a machine-readable transcription</title> <respStmt> <resp>compiled by</resp> <name>P.J. Lucas</name> </respStmt> </titleStmt>
Content model	<content> <sequence minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <elementRef key="title" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <classRef key="model.respLike" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </sequence> </content>

Schema Declaration	element titleStmt
	{
	att.global.attribute.xmlid,
	att.global.attribute.n,
	att.global.attribute.xmllang,
	att.global.attribute.xmlbase,
	att.global.attribute.xmlspace,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rend,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.style,
	att.global.rendition.attribute.rendition,
	att.global.analytic.attribute.ana,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.cert,
	att.global.responsibility.attribute.resp,
	att.global.source.attribute.source,
	(title+, model.respLike*)
	}

2. Model classes

2.1. model.attributable

model.attributable groups elements that contain a word or phrase that can be attributed to a source. [3.3.3. Quotation 4.3.2. Floating Texts]	
Module	tei
Used by	macro.phraseSeq model.inter
Members	model.quoteLike[quote]

2.2. model.common

model.common groups common chunk- and inter-level elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei
Used by	body div figure
Members	model.divPart[model.lLike model.pLike[ab p]] model.entryLike[entry] model.inter[model.attributable[model.quoteLike[quote]] model.biblLike model.egLike model.labelLike[desc] model.listLike[list table] model.oddDecl model.stageLike]
Note	This class defines the set of chunk- and inter-level elements; it is used in many content models, including those for textual divisions.

2.3. model.dateLike

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

Members	date

2.4. model.descLike

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

2.5. 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 div figure list table
Members	model.divBottomPart model.divWrapper

2.6. model.divLike

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

2.7. 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	model.lLike model.pLike[ab p]
Note	Note that this element class does not include members of the model.inter class, which can appear either within or between paragraph-level items.

2.8. 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 div list
Members	model.divTopPart[model.headLike[head]] model.divWrapper

2.9. 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	model.headLike[head]

2.10. 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	code emph term title

2.11. model.entryLike

model.entryLike groups elements structurally analogous to paragraphs within dictionaries. [9.1. Dictionary Body and Overall Structure 1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	dictionaries
Used by	model.common
Members	entry

2.12. model.entryPart.top

model.entryPart.top groups high level elements within a structured dictionary entry [9.2. The Structure of Dictionary Entries]	
Module	tei
Used by	entry sense
Members	model.biblLike entry form
Note	Members of this class typically contain related parts of a dictionary entry which form a coherent subdivision, for example a particular sense, homonym, etc.

2.13. model.formPart

model.formPart groups elements allowed within a <form> element in a dictionary. [9.3.1. Information on Written and Spoken Forms]	
Module	dictionaries
Used by	form
Members	model.gramPart[model.lexicalRefinement model.morphLike] form

2.14. 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	body date div entry figure form head list macro.phraseSeq macro.phraseSeq.limited macro.specialPara model.paraPart sense table text
Members	model.global.edit model.global.meta[span] model.milestoneLike model.noteLike[note] figure

2.15. model.global.meta

model.global.meta groups globally available elements which describe the status of other elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei
Used by	model.global
Members	span
Note	Elements in this class are typically used to hold groups of links or of abstract interpretations, or by provide indications of certainty etc. It may find be convenient to localize all metadata elements, for example to contain them within the same divison as the elements that they relate to; or to locate them all to a division of their own. They may however appear at any point in a TEI text.

2.16. model.gramPart

model.gramPart groups elements allowed within a `<gramGrp>` element in a dictionary. [9.3.2. Grammatical Information]	
Module	dictionaries
Used by	model.formPart
Members	model.lexicalRefinement model.morphLike

2.17. model.graphicLike

model.graphicLike groups elements containing images, formulae, and similar objects. [3.10. Graphics and Other Non-textual Components]	
Module	tei
Used by	figure formula model.phrase table
Members	formula graphic

2.18. model.headLike

model.headLike groups elements used to provide a title or heading at the start of a text division.	
Module	tei
Used by	figure model.divTopPart table
Members	head

2.19. model.hiLike

model.hiLike groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct but to which no specific function can be attributed. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]	
Module	tei
Used by	formula model.highlighted model.limitedPhrase
Members	hi

2.20. model.highlighted

model.highlighted groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct. [3.3. Highlighting and Quotation]	
Module	tei
Used by	model.phrase
Members	model.emphLike[code emph term title] model.hiLike[hi]

2.21. 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	form head macro.limitedContent macro.specialPara model.common model.paraPart
Members	model.attributable[model.quoteLike[quote]] model.biblLike model.egLike model.labelLike[desc] model.listLike[list table] model.oddDecl model.stageLike

2.22. model.labelLike

model.labelLike groups elements used to gloss or explain other parts of a document.	
Module	tei
Used by	model.inter
Members	desc

2.23. 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	macro.limitedContent macro.phraseSeq.limited
Members	model.emphLike[code emph term title] model.hiLike[hi] model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.a-

	gent[persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]] model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike[ref]

2.24. model.listLike

model.listLike groups list-like elements. [3.8. Lists]	
Module	tei
Used by	abstract model.inter sourceDesc
Members	list table

2.25. model.nameLike

model.nameLike groups elements which name or refer to a person, place, or organization.	
Module	tei
Used by	model.pPart.data
Members	model.nameLike.agent[persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno
Note	A superset of the naming elements that may appear in datelines, addresses, statements of responsibility, etc.

2.26. 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
Members	persName
Note	This class is used in the content model of elements which reference names of people or organizations.

2.27. model.noteLike

model.noteLike groups globally-available note-like elements. [3.9. Notes, Annotation, and Indexing]	
Module	tei
Used by	model.global
Members	note

2.28. model.pLike

model.pLike groups paragraph-like elements.	
Module	tei
Used by	abstract model.divPart publicationStmt sourceDesc
Members	ab p

2.29. 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	model.limitedPhrase model.phrase
Members	model.addressLike model.dateLike[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]

2.30. 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	model.phrase
Members	model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional[del]

2.31. model.pPart.transcriptional

model.pPart.transcriptional groups phrase-level elements used for editorial transcription of pre-existing source materials. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes]	
Module	tei
Used by	model.pPart.edit
Members	del

2.32. model.paraPart

model.paraPart groups elements that may appear in paragraphs and similar elements [3.1. Paragraphs]	
Module	tei
Used by	macro.abContent macro.paraContent
Members	model.gLike model.global[model.global.edit model.global.meta[span] model.milestoneLike model.noteLike[note] figure] model.inter[model.attributable[model.quoteLike[quote]] model.biblLike model.egLike model.labelLike[desc] model.listLike[list table] model.oddDecl model.stageLike] model.lLike model.phrase[model.graphicLike[formula graphic] model.highlighted[model.emphLike[code emph term title] model.hiLike[hi]] model.lPart model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]] model.pPart.edit[model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional[del]] model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike[ref] model.ptrLike.form model.segLike model.specDescLike]

2.33. 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 form head macro.phraseSeq macro.specialPara model.paraPart sense
Members	model.graphicLike[formula graphic] model.highlighted[model.emphLike[code emph term title] model.hiLike[hi]] model.lPart model.pPart.data[model.addressLike model.dateLike[date] model.measureLike model.nameLike[model.nameLike.agent[persName] model.offsetLike model.persNamePart model.placeStateLike[model.placeNamePart] idno]] model.pPart.edit[model.pPart.editorial model.pPart.transcriptional[del]] model.pPart.msdesc model.phrase.xml model.ptrLike[ref] model.ptrLike.form model.segLike model.specDescLike
Note	This class of elements can occur within paragraphs, list items, lines of verse, etc.

2.34. model.placeStateLike

model.placeStateLike groups elements which describe changing states of a place.	
Module	tei
Used by	model.nameLike
Members	model.placeNamePart

2.35. model.profileDescPart

model.profileDescPart groups elements which may be used inside <profileDesc> and appear multiple times.	
Module	tei
Used by	profileDesc
Members	abstract textClass

2.36. model.ptrLike

model.ptrLike groups elements used for purposes of location and reference. [3.7. Simple Links and Cross-References]	
Module	tei
Used by	entry model.limitedPhrase model.phrase model.publicationStmtPart.detail
Members	ref

2.37. 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	distributor
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.

2.38. 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	model.ptrLike[ref] date idno
Note	A 'detail' child element may not occur unless an 'agency' child element precedes it. See also model.publicationStmtPart.agency.

2.39. model.quoteLike

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

2.40. 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	text

2.41. 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	titleStmt
Members	author editor

2.42. model.teiHeaderPart

model.teiHeaderPart groups high level elements which may appear more than once in a TEI header.	
Module	tei
Used by	teiHeader
Members	profileDesc

3. Attribute classes

3.1. 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 annotated 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 attachment 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 white-space **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 16.2.4.6. range().
Example		(...) tamen reuerendos dominos archiepiscopum et canonicos Leopolienses necnon episcopum in duplicibus Quatuortemporibus<anchor xml:id="A55234"/> totaliter expediui... <!-- 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>

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

3.3. att.canonical

att.canonical provides attributes that can be used to associate a representation such as a name or title with canonical information about the object being named or referenced. [13.1.1. Linking Names and Their Referents]		
Module	tei	
Members	att.naming[att.personal[persName] author editor] date distributor term title	

Attributes	key	provides an externally-defined means of identifying the entity (or entities) being named, using a coded value of some kind.
		Status Optional
		Datatype teidata.text
		`<author>`
		` <name key="name 427308"`
		`  type="organisation">[New Zealand Parliament, Legislative Council]</name>`
		`</author>`
		`<author>`
		` <name key="Hugo, Victor (1802-1885)"`
		`  ref="http://www.idref.fr/026927608">Victor Hugo</name>`
		`</author>`
		Note The value may be a unique identifier from a database, or any other externally-defined string identifying the referent.
		No particular syntax is proposed for the values of the *key* attribute, since its form will depend entirely on practice within a given project. For the same reason, this attribute is not recommended in data interchange, since there is no way of ensuring that the values used by one project are distinct from those used by another. In such a situation, a preferable approach for magic tokens which follows standard practice on the Web is to use a *ref* attribute whose value is a tag URI as defined in RFC 4151.

	ref	(reference) provides an explicit means of locating a full definition or identity for the entity being named by means of one or more URIs.
		Status Optional
		Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by 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.

3.4. att.datable

att.datable provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain dates, times, or datable events. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]

Module	tei
Members	author date editor idno persName title
Attributes	att.datable.w3c (@when, @notBefore, @notAfter, @from, @to) att.datable.iso (@when-iso, @notBefore-iso, @notAfter-iso, @from-iso, @to-iso) att.datable.custom (@when-custom, @notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @datingPoint, @datingMethod)

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

Status Optional

Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space

Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]"> <sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0"> @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>

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

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

Note Note that the *calendar* attribute (unlike *datingMethod* defined in att.datable.custom) defines the calendar system of the date in the original material defined by the parent element, *not* the calendar to which the date is normalized.

Schematron	<sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]"> <sch:assert test="string-length(normalize-space(.)) gt 0"> @calendar indicates one or more systems or calendars to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs, but this <sch:name/> element has no textual content.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>
Note	This 'superclass' provides attributes that can be used to provide normalized values of temporal information. By default, the attributes from the att.datable.w3c class are provided. If the module for names & dates is loaded, this class also provides attributes from the att.datable.iso and att.datable.custom classes. In general, the possible values of attributes restricted to the W3C datatypes form a subset of those values available via the ISO 8601 standard. However, the greater expressiveness of the ISO datatypes may not be needed, and there exists much greater software support for the W3C datatypes.

3.5. att.datable.custom

att.datable.custom provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events to a custom dating system (i.e. other than the Gregorian used by W3 and ISO). [13.4. Dates]

Module	namesdates
Members	att.datable[author date editor idno persName title]
Attributes	when-custom — supplies the value of a date or time in some custom standard form.

Status Optional

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

The following are examples of custom date or time formats that are *not* valid ISO or W3C format normalizations, normalized to a different dating system

```
<p>Alhazen died in Cairo on the
```

```
<date when="1040-03-06"
  when-custom="431-06-12"> 12th day of Jumada t-Tania, 430 AH
 </date>.</p>
<p>The current world will end at the
<date when="2012-12-21"
  when-custom="13.0.0.0.0">end of B'ak'tun 13</date>.</p>
<p>The Battle of Meggidu
 (<date when-custom="Thutmose_III:23">23rd year of reign of Thutmose III</date>).</p>
<p>Esidorus bixit in pace annos LXX plus minus sub
<date when-custom="Ind:4-10-11">die XI mensis Octobris indictione IIII</date>
</p>
```

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

notBefore-custom — specifies the earliest possible date for the event in some custom standard form.

Status Optional

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

notAfter-custom — specifies the latest possible date for the event in some custom standard form.

Status Optional

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

from-custom — indicates the starting point of the period in some custom standard form.

Status Optional

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

```
<event xml:id="FIRE1"
 datingMethod="#julian"
 from-custom="1666-09-02"
 to-custom="1666-09-05">
 <head>The Great Fire of London</head>
 <p>The Great Fire of London burned through a large part
   of the city of London.</p>
</event>
```

to-custom — indicates the ending point of the period in some custom standard form.

Status Optional

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

datingPoint — supplies a pointer to some location defining a named point in time with reference to which the datable item is understood to have occurred

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

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

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

```
Contayning the Originall, Antiquity, Increa#e, Moderne
 e#tate, and de#cription of that Citie, written in the yeare
<date when-custom="1598"
 calendar="#julian"
 datingMethod="#julian">1598</date>. by Iohn Stow
 Citizen of London.
```

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

```
<date when="1382-06-28"
 when-custom="6890-06-20"
 datingMethod="#creationOfWorld"> µ### ####### ### <num>#</num> ##### <num>###</num>
</date>
```

	In this example, a date is given in a Mediaeval text measured ‘from the creation of the world’, which is 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.datable) defines the calendar or dating system to which the date described by the parent element is normalized (i.e. in the *when-custom* or other *X-custom* attributes), *not* the calendar of the original date in the element.

3.6. att.datable.iso

att.datable.iso provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events using the ISO 8601:2004 standard. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]		
Module	namesdates	
Members	att.datable[author date editor idno persName title]	

Attributes	when-iso	supplies the value of a date or time in a standard form.
		Status Optional
		Datatype teidata.temporal.iso
		The following are examples of ISO date, time, and date & time formats that are *not* valid W3C format normalizations.
		`<date when-iso="1996-09-24T07:25+00">Sept. 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>`
		`<date when-iso="1996-09-24T03:25-04">Sept. 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>`
		`<time when-iso="1999-01-04T20:42-05">4 Jan 1999 at 8:42 pm</time>`
		`<time when-iso="1999-W01-1T20,70-05">4 Jan 1999 at 8:42 pm</time>`
		`<date when-iso="2006-05-18T10:03">a few minutes after ten in the morning on Thu 18 May</dat`
		`<time when-iso="03:00">3 A.M.</time>`
		`<time when-iso="14">around two</time>`
		`<time when-iso="15,5">half past three</time>`
		All of the examples of the *when* attribute in the att.datable.w3c class are also valid with respect to this attribute.
		`He likes to be punctual. I said <q>`
		`<time when-iso="12">around noon</time>`
		`</q>, and he showed up at <time when-iso="12:00:00">12 O'clock</time> on the dot.`
		The second occurence of `<time>` could have been encoded with the *when* attribute, as 12:00:00 is a valid time with respect to the W3C XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition specification. The first occurence could not.

	notBefore-iso	specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso
	notAfter-iso	specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso
	from-iso	indicates the starting point of the period in standard form. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso
	to-iso	indicates the ending point of the period in standard form. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.iso

Note	The value of these attributes should be a normalized representation of the date, time, or combined date & time intended, in any of the standard formats specified by ISO 8601:2004, 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 when-iso="2007-06-01" dur-iso="P8D"/>`
	indicates the same time period as
	`<date when-iso="2007-06-01/P8D"/>`
	In providing a 'regularized' form, no claim is made that the form in the source text is incorrect; the regularized form is simply that chosen as the main form for purposes of unifying variant forms under a single heading.

3.7. att.datable.w3c

att.datable.w3c provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events conforming to the W3C XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition. [3.6.4. Dates and Times 13.4. Dates]

Module	tei	
Members	att.datable[author date editor idno persName title]	
Attributes	when	supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.w3c Examples of W3C date, time, and date & time formats.

```
<p>
 <date when="1945-10-24">24 Oct 45</date>
 <date when="1996-09-24T07:25:00Z">September 24th, 1996 at 3:25 in the morning</date>
 <time when="1999-01-04T20:42:00-05:00">Jan 4 1999 at 8 pm</time>
 <time when="14:12:38">fourteen twelve and 38 seconds</time>
 <date when="1962-10">October of 1962</date>
 <date when="--06-12">June 12th</date>
 <date when="---01">the first of the month</date>
 <date when="--08">August</date>
 <date when="2006">MMVI</date>
 <date when="0056">AD 56</date>
 <date when="-0056">56 BC</date>
</p>
```

```
This list begins in
 the year 1632, more precisely on Trinity Sunday, i.e. the Sunday after
 Pentecost, in that year the
<date calendar="#julian"
 when="1632-06-06">27th of May (old style)</date>.
```

```
<opener>
 <dateline>
  <placeName>Dorchester, Village,</placeName>
  <date when="1828-03-02">March 2d. 1828.</date>
 </dateline>
 <salute>To
   Mrs. Cornell,</salute> Sunday <time when="12:00:00">noon.</time>
</opener>
```

	notBefore	specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.w3c
	notAfter	specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.w3c
	from	indicates the starting point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.w3c

	to	indicates the ending point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.w3c
Schematron	<sch:rule context="tei:*[@when]"> <sch:report test="@notBefore|@notAfter|@from|@to" role="nonfatal">The @when attribute cannot be used with any other att.datable.w3c attributes.</sch:report> </sch:rule>	
Schematron	<sch:rule context="tei:*[@from]"> <sch:report test="@notBefore" role="nonfatal">The @from and @notBefore attributes cannot be used together.</sch:report> </sch:rule>	
Schematron	<sch:rule context="tei:*[@to]"> <sch:report test="@notAfter" role="nonfatal">The @to and @notAfter attributes cannot be used together.</sch:report> </sch:rule>	
Example	`<date from="1863-05-28" to="1863-06-01">28 May through 1 June 1863</date>`	
Note	The value of these attributes should be a normalized representation of the date, time, or combined date & time intended, in any of the standard formats specified by XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition, using the Gregorian calendar. The most commonly-encountered format for the date portion of a temporal attribute is `yyyy-mm-dd`, but `yyyy`, `--mm`, `---dd`, `yyyy-mm`, or `--mm-dd` may also be used. For the time part, the form `hh:mm:ss` is used. Note that this format does not currently permit use of the value 0000 to represent the year 1 BCE; instead the value -0001 should be used.	

3.8. 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. [9.5.2. Lexical View 18.3. Other Atomic Feature Values]

Module	tei	
Members	att.lexicographic[form sense]	
Attributes	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 *valueDatcat* is present in the immediate context, this attribute takes on role (a), while *valueDatcat* performs role (b). **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
	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 *datcat* is needed. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space
	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 *datcat* 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 white-space

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 name="POS"
  datcat="http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-396_5a972b93-2294-ab5c-a541-7c344c5f26c3">
  <symbol valueDatcat="http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-1256_7ec6083c-23d4-224d-6f94-eecbe6861545"
   value="NN"/>
 </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-eecbe6861545' 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>
 <f name="POS" fVal="#commonNoun"/>
<!-- ... -->
</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 xml:id="commonNoun" value="NN"
  datcat="http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-396_5a972b93-2294-ab5c-a541-7c344c5f26c3"/>
 <symbol xml:id="properNoun" value="NP"
  datcat="http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-1371_fbebd9ec-a7f4-9a36-d6e9-88ee16b944ae"/>
<!-- ... -->
</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-eecbe6861545">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
  <tagUsage gi="case"
   targetDatcat="http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-1840_9f4e319c-f233-6c90-9117-7270e215f039">Contains informat
<!-- ... -->
 </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 <equiv> element that is a child of <elementSpec> or <attDef>.

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 (morphosyntactic category)</fDescr>
 <vRange>
  <vAlt>
   <symbol value="NN"
    datcat="http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-1256_7ec6083c-23d4-224d-6f94-eecbe6861545"/>
   <symbol value="NP"
    datcat="http://hdl.handle.net/11459/CCR_C-1371_fbebd9ec-a7f4-9a36-d6e9-88ee16b944ae"/>
<!-- ... -->
  </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.
Note	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 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 constitues 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 (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.

3.9. att.declarable

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

Module	tei
Members	sourceDesc textClass
Attributes	default — indicates whether or not this element is selected by default when its parent is selected. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.truthValue **Legal values are:** **true** This element is selected if its parent is selected **false** This element can only be selected explicitly, unless it is the only one of its kind, in which case it is selected if its parent is selected.[Default]
Note	The rules governing the association of declarable elements with individual parts of a TEI text are fully defined in chapter 15.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text. Only one element of a particular type may have a *default* attribute with a value of true.

3.10. att.declaring

att.declaring provides attributes for elements which may be independently associated with a particular declarable element within the header, thus overriding the inherited default for that element. [15.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text]

Module	tei
Members	ab body div graphic p ref 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 white-space
Note	The rules governing the association of declarable elements with individual parts of a TEI text are fully defined in chapter 15.3. Associating Contextual Information with a Text.

3.11. att.dimensions

att.dimensions provides attributes for describing the size of physical objects.	
Module	tei
Members	date del
Attributes	att.ranging (@atLeast, @atMost, @min, @max, @confidence)

3.12. att.divLike

att.divLike provides attributes common to all elements which behave in the same way as divisions. [4. Default Text Structure]	
Module	tei
Members	div
Attributes	att.fragmentable (@part)

3.13. att.editLike

att.editLike provides attributes describing the nature of an encoded scholarly intervention or interpretation of any kind. [3.5. Simple Editorial Changes 10.3.1. Origination 13.3.2. The Person Element 11.3.1.1. Core Elements for Transcriptional Work]	
Module	tei
Members	att.transcriptional[del] date persName
Attributes	evidence indicates the nature of the evidence supporting the reliability or accuracy of the intervention or interpretation. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace **Suggested values include:** **internal** there is internal evidence to support the intervention. **external** there is external evidence to support the intervention. **conjecture** the intervention or interpretation has been made by the editor, cataloguer, or scholar on the basis of their expertise. instant indicates whether this is an instant revision or not. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.xTruthValue

	Default false
Note	The members of this attribute class are typically used to represent any kind of editorial intervention in a text, for example a correction or interpretation, or to date or localize manuscripts etc. Each pointer on the *source* (if present) corresponding to a witness or witness group should reference a bibliographic citation such as a `<witness>`, `<msDesc>`, or `<bibl>` element, or another external bibliographic citation, documenting the source concerned.

3.14. att.entryLike

att.entryLike provides attributes used to distinguish different styles of dictionary entries. [9.1. Dictionary Body and Overall Structure 9.2. The Structure of Dictionary Entries]

Module	dictionaries
Members	entry
Attributes	att.typed (type, @subtype) type — indicates type of entry, in dictionaries with multiple types. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Suggested values include:** **main** a main entry (default).[Default] **hom** (homograph) groups information relating to one homograph within an entry. **xref** (cross reference) a reduced entry whose only function is to point to another main entry (e.g. for forms of an irregular verb or for variant spellings: *was* pointing to *be*, or *esthete* to *aesthete*). **affix** an entry for a prefix, infix, or suffix. **abbr** (abbreviation) an entry for an abbreviation. **supplemental** a supplemental entry (for use in dictionaries which issue supplements to their main work in which they include updated information about entries). **foreign** an entry for a foreign word in a monolingual dictionary.
Note	The global *n* attribute may be used to encode the homograph numbers attached to entries for homographs.

3.15. att.fragmentable

att.fragmentable provides attributes for representing fragmentation of a structural element, typically as a consequence of some overlapping hierarchy.

Module	tei
Members	att.divLike[div] ab p
Attributes	part — specifies whether or not its parent element is fragmented in some way, typically by some other overlapping structure: for example a speech which is divided between two or more verse stanzas, a paragraph which is split across a page division, a verse line which is divided between two speakers.

	Status	Optional
	Datatype	teidata.enumerated
	Legal values are:	**Y** (yes) the element is fragmented in some (unspecified) respect
		N (no) the element is not fragmented, or no claim is made as to its completeness[Default]
		I (initial) this is the initial part of a fragmented element
		M (medial) this is a medial part of a fragmented element
		F (final) this is the final part of a fragmented element
	Note	The values I, M, or F should be used only where it is clear how the element may be reconstituted.

3.16. att.global

att.global provides attributes common to all elements in the TEI encoding scheme. [1.3.1.1. Global Attributes]	
Module	tei
Members	TEI ab abstract author body cell code date del desc distributor div editor emph entry figDesc figure fileDesc form formula graphic head hi idno item keywords list note p persName profileDesc publicationStmt quote ref row sense sourceDesc span table teiHeader term text textClass title titleStmt
Attributes	att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition) att.global.linking (@corresp) att.global.analytic (@ana) att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp) att.global.source (@source)
	xml:id — (identifier) provides a unique identifier for the element bearing the attribute. **Status** Optional; **Datatype** ID; **Note** The *xml:id* attribute may be used to specify a canonical reference for an element; see section 3.11. Reference Systems.
	n — (number) gives a number (or other label) for an element, which is not necessarily unique within the document. **Status** Optional; **Datatype** teidata.text; **Note** The value of this attribute is always understood to be a single token, even if it contains space or other punctuation characters, and need not be composed of numbers only. It is typically used to specify the numbering of chapters, sections, list items, etc.; it may also be used in the specification of a standard reference system for the text.
	xml:lang — (language) indicates the language of the element content using a ‘tag’ generated according to BCP 47. **Status** Optional; **Datatype** teidata.language

```
<p> … The consequences of
 this rapid depopulation were the loss of the last
<foreign xml:lang="rap">ariki</foreign> or chief
```

```
(Routledge 1920:205,210) and their connections to
ancestral territorial organization.</p>
```

Note The *xml:lang* value will be inherited from the immediately enclosing element, or from its parent, and so on up the document hierarchy. It is generally good practice to specify *xml:lang* at the highest appropriate level, noticing that a different default may be needed for the <teiHeader> from that needed for the associated resource element or elements, and that a single TEI document may contain texts in many languages.

Only attributes with free text values (rare in these guidelines) will be in the scope of *xml:lang*.

The authoritative list of registered language subtags is maintained by IANA and is available at http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry. For a good general overview of the construction of language tags, see https://www.w3.org/International/articles/language-tags/, and for a practical step-by-step guide, see https://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-choosing-language-tags.en.php.

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

xml:base provides a base URI reference with which applications can resolve relative URI references into absolute URI references.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.pointer

```
<div type="bibl">
 <head>Selections from <title level="m">The Collected Letters of Robert Southey. Part 1: 17
 </head>
 <listBibl xml:base="https://romantic-circles.org/sites/default/files/imported/editions/sou
  <bibl>
   <ref target="letterEEd.26.3.xml">
    <title>Robert Southey to Grosvenor Charles Bedford</title>, <date when="1792-04-03">3 A
   </ref>
  </bibl>
  <bibl>
   <ref target="letterEEd.26.57.xml">
    <title>Robert Southey to Anna Seward</title>, <date when="1793-09-18">18 September 1793
   </ref>
  </bibl>
  <bibl>
   <ref target="letterEEd.26.85.xml">
    <title>Robert Southey to Robert Lovell</title>, <date from="1794-04-05"
     to="1794-04-06">5-6 April, 1794</date>.
   </ref>
  </bibl>
 </listBibl>
</div>
```

xml:space signals an intention about how white space should be managed by applications.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.enumerated

Legal values are:

default signals that the application's default white-space processing modes are acceptable

preserve indicates the intent that applications preserve all white space

Note The XML specification provides further guidance on the use of this attribute. Note that many parsers may not handle xml:space correctly.

3.17. att.global.analytic

att.global.analytic provides additional global attributes for associating specific analyses or interpretations with appropriate portions of a text. [17.2. Global Attributes for Simple Analyses 17.3. Spans and Interpretations]		
Module	analysis	
Members	att.global[TEI ab abstract author body cell code date del desc distributor div editor emph entry figDesc figure fileDesc form formula graphic head hi idno item keywords list note p persName profileDesc publicationStmt quote ref row sense sourceDesc span table teiHeader term text textClass title titleStmt]	
Attributes	ana	(analysis) indicates one or more elements containing interpretations of the element on which the *ana* attribute appears. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space **Note** When multiple values are given, they may reflect either multiple divergent interpretations of an ambiguous text, or multiple mutually consistent interpretations of the same passage in different contexts.

3.18. att.global.linking

att.global.linking provides a set of attributes for hypertextual linking. [16. Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment]		
Module	linking	
Members	att.global[TEI ab abstract author body cell code date del desc distributor div editor emph entry figDesc figure fileDesc form formula graphic head hi idno item keywords list note p persName profileDesc publicationStmt quote ref row sense sourceDesc span table teiHeader term text textClass 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 white-space

```
<group>
 <text xml:id="t1-g1-t1"
  xml:lang="mi">
  <body xml:id="t1-g1-t1-body1">
   <div type="chapter">
    <head>He Whakamaramatanga mo te Ture Hoko, Riihi hoki, i nga Whenua Maori, 1876.</head>
    <p>…</p>
   </div>
  </body>
 </text>
 <text xml:id="t1-g1-t2"
  xml:lang="en">
  <body xml:id="t1-g1-t2-body1"
   corresp="#t1-g1-t1-body1">
   <div type="chapter">
    <head>An Act to regulate the Sale, Letting, and Disposal of Native Lands, 1876.</head>
    <p>…</p>
   </div>
  </body>
 </text>
</group>
```

In this example a `<group>` contains two <text>s, each containing the same document in a different language. The correspondence is indicated using *corresp*. The language is indicated using *xml:lang*, whose value is inherited; both the tag with the *corresp* and the tag pointed to by the *corresp* inherit the value from their immediate parent.

```
<!-- In a placeography called "places.xml" --><place xml:id="LOND1"
 corresp="people.xml#LOND2 people.xml#GENI1">
 <placeName>London</placeName>
 <desc>The city of London...</desc>
</place>
```

```
<!-- In a literary personography called "people.xml" -->
<person xml:id="LOND2"
 corresp="places.xml#LOND1 #GENI1">
 <persName type="lit">London</persName>
 <note>
  <p>Allegorical character representing the city of <placeName ref="places.xml#LOND1">Londo
 </note>
</person>
<person xml:id="GENI1"
 corresp="places.xml#LOND1 #LOND2">
 <persName type="lit">London's Genius</persName>
 <note>
  <p>Personification of London's genius. Appears as an
     allegorical character in mayoral shows.
  </p>
 </note>
</person>
```

In this example, a <place> element containing information about the city of London is linked with two <person> elements in a literary personography. This correspondence represents a slightly looser relationship than the one in the preceding example; there is no sense in which an allegorical character could be substituted for the physical city, or vice versa, but there is obviously a correspondence between them.

3.19. 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 ab abstract author body cell code date del desc distributor div editor emph entry figDesc figure fileDesc form formula graphic head hi idno item keywords list note p persName profileDesc publicationStmt quote ref row sense sourceDesc span table teiHeader term text textClass title titleStmt]

Attributes

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

Status Optional

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

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

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

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

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.text

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

Note Unlike the attribute values of *rend*, which uses whitespace as a separator, the *style* attribute may contain whitespace. This attribute is intended for recording inline stylistic information concerning the source, not any particular output.

The formal language in which values for this attribute are expressed may be specified using the `<styleDefDecl>` element in the TEI header.

If *style* and *rendition* are both present on an element, then *style* overrides or complements *rendition*. *style* should not be used in conjunction with *rend*, because the latter does not employ a formal style definition language.

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

Status Optional

Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space

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

Note The *rendition* attribute is used in a very similar way to the *class* attribute defined for XHTML but with the important distinction that its function is to describe the appearance of the source text, not necessarily to determine how that text should be presented on screen or paper.

If *rendition* is used to refer to a style definition in a formal language like CSS, it is recommended that it not be used in conjunction with *rend*. Where both *rendition* and *rend* are supplied, the latter is understood to override or complement the former.

Each URI provided should indicate a `<rendition>` element defining the intended rendition in terms of some appropriate style language, as indicated by the *scheme* attribute.

3.20. att.global.responsibility

att.global.responsibility provides attributes indicating the agent responsible for some aspect of the text, the markup or something asserted by the markup, and the degree of certainty associated with it. [1.3.1.1.4. Sources, certainty, and responsibility 3.5. Simple Editorial Changes 11.3.2.2. Hand, Responsibility, and Certainty Attributes 17.3. Spans and Interpretations 13.1.1. Linking Names and Their Referents]

Module	tei
Members	att.global[TEI ab abstract author body cell code date del desc distributor div editor emph entry figDesc figure fileDesc form formula graphic head hi idno item keywords list note p persName profileDesc publicationStmt quote ref row sense sourceDesc span table teiHeader term text textClass title titleStmt]

Attributes

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

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.probCert

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

Status Optional

Datatype 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space

Note To reduce the ambiguity of a *resp* pointing directly to a person or organization, we recommend that *resp* be used to point not to an agent (`<person>` or `<org>`) but to a `<respStmt>`, <author>, <editor> or similar element

	which clarifies the exact role played by the agent. Pointing to multiple <respStmt>s allows the encoder to specify clearly each of the roles played in part of a TEI file (creating, transcribing, encoding, editing, proofing etc.).
Example	`Blessed are the <choice> <sic>cheesemakers</sic> <corr resp="#editor" cert="high">peacemakers</corr> </choice>: for they shall be called the children of God.`
Example	`<!-- in the <text> ... --><lg> <!-- ... --> <l>Punkes, Panders, ba#e extortionizing sla<choice> <sic>n</sic> <corr resp="#JENS1_transcriber">u</corr> </choice>es,</l> <!-- ... --> </lg> <!-- in the <teiHeader> ... --> <!-- ... --> <respStmt xml:id="JENS1_transcriber"> <resp when="2014">Transcriber</resp> <name>Janelle Jenstad</name> </respStmt>`

3.21. 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 ab abstract author body cell code date del desc distributor div editor emph entry figDesc figure fileDesc form formula graphic head hi idno item keywords list note p persName profileDesc publicationStmt quote ref row sense sourceDesc span table teiHeader term text textClass 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 white-space **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:elementRef | self::tei:macroRef | self::tei:moduleRef | self::tei:schemaSpec) and $srcs[2]"> When used on a schema description element (like <sch:value-of select="name(.)"/>), the @source attribute should have only 1 value. (This one has <sch:value-of select="count($srcs)"/>.) </sch:report> </sch:rule> **Note** The *source* attribute points to an external source. When used on an element describing a schema component (<classRef>, <dataRef>, <elementRef>, <macroRef>, <moduleRef>, or <schemaSpec>), it identifies the source from which declarations for the components should be obtained. On other elements it provides a pointer to the bibliographical source from which a quotation or citation is drawn. In either case, the location may be provided using any form of URI, for example an absolute URI, a relative URI, a private scheme URI of the form tei:x.y.z, where x.y.z indicates the version number, e.g. tei:4.3.2 for TEI P5 release 4.3.2 or (as a special case) tei:current for whatever is the latest release, or a private scheme URI that is expanded to an absolute URI as documented in a <prefixDef>.

	When used on elements describing schema components, *source* should have only one value; when used on other elements multiple values are permitted.

Example	`<p>`
	`<!-- ... --> As Willard McCarty (<bibl xml:id="mcc_2012">2012, p.2</bibl>) tells us, <quote source="#mcc_2012">`
	`term.</quote>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</p>`

Example	`<p>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	` <quote source="#chicago_15_ed">Grammatical theories are in flux, and the more we learn, the less we seem to know.</quote>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`</p>`
	`<!-- ... -->`
	`<bibl xml:id="chicago_15_ed">`
	` <title level="m">The Chicago Manual of Style</title>,`
	`<edition>15th edition</edition>. <pubPlace>Chicago</pubPlace>: <publisher>University of Chicago Press</publisher> (<date>2003</date>), <biblScope unit="page">p.147</biblScope>.`
	`</bibl>`

Example	`<elementRef key="p" source="tei:2.0.1"/>` Include in the schema an element named <p> available from the TEI P5 2.0.1 release.

Example	`<schemaSpec ident="myODD"`
	` source="mycompiledODD.xml">`
	`<!-- further declarations specifying the components required -->`
	`</schemaSpec>`
	Create a schema using components taken from the file mycompiledODD.xml.

3.22. att.internetMedia

att.internetMedia provides attributes for specifying the type of a computer resource using a standard taxonomy.	
Module	tei
Members	att.media[graphic] ref
Attributes	mimeType (MIME media type) specifies the applicable multimedia internet mail extension (MIME) media type **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.word separated by whitespace

Example	In this example *mimeType* is used to indicate that the URL points to a TEI XML file encoded in UTF-8.
	`<ref mimeType="application/tei+xml; charset=UTF-8"`
	` target="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/TEIC/TEI/dev/P5/Source/guidelines-en.xml"/>`

Note	This attribute class provides an attribute for describing a computer resource, typically available over the internet, using a value taken from a standard taxonomy. At present only a single taxonomy is supported, the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Media Type system. This typology of media types is defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force in RFC 2046. The list of types is maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The *mimeType* attribute must have a value taken from this list.

3.23. att.interpLike

att.interpLike provides attributes for elements which represent a formal analysis or interpretation. [17.2. Global Attributes for Simple Analyses]	
Module	tei
Members	span
Attributes	type indicates what kind of phenomenon is being noted in the passage. **Status** Recommended **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Sample values include:** **image** identifies an image in the passage.

		character identifies a character associated with the passage. **theme** identifies a theme in the passage. **allusion** identifies an allusion to another text.
	subtype	(subtype) provides a sub-categorization of the phenomenon is being noted in the passage, if needed **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.enumerated **Note** The *subtype* attribute may be used to provide any sub-classification for the element additional to that provided by its *type* attribute.
	inst	(instances) points to instances of the analysis or interpretation represented by the current element. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space **Note** The current element should be an analytic one. The element pointed at should be a textual one.

3.24. att.lexicographic

att.lexicographic provides a set of attributes for specifying standard and normalized values, grammatical functions, alternate or equivalent forms, and information about composite parts. [9.2. The Structure of Dictionary Entries]	
Module	dictionaries
Members	form sense
Attributes	att.datcat (@datcat, @valueDatcat, @targetDatcat) att.lexicographic.normalized (@norm, @orig)

3.25. att.lexicographic.normalized

att.lexicographic.normalized provides attributes for usage within word-level elements in the analysis module and within lexicographic microstructure in the dictionaries module.		
Module	analysis	
Members	att.lexicographic[form sense]	

Attributes	norm	(normalized) provides the normalized/standardized form of information present in the source text in a non-normalized form
		Status Optional
		Datatype teidata.text
		Normalization of part-of-speech information within a dictionary entry.
		`<gramGrp>`
		`<pos norm="noun">n</pos>`
		`</gramGrp>`
		Normalization of a source form in a tokenized historical corpus.
		`<s>`
		`<w>for</w>`
		`<w norm="virtue's">vertues</w>`
		`<w>sake</w>`
		`</s>`
		`<s>`
		`<w norm="persuasion">perswasion</w>`
		`<w>of</w>`
		`<w norm="Unity">Vnitie</w>`
		`</s>`

Example of normalization from Aviso. Relation oder Zeitung. Wolfenbüttel, 1609. In: Deutsches Textarchiv.

```
<s>
 <w norm="freiwillig">freywillig</w>
 <pc norm=","
  join="left">/</pc>
 <w norm="unbedrängt">vnbedra#ngt</w>
 <w norm="und">vnd</w>
 <w norm="unverhindert">vnuerhindert</w>
</s>
```

```
<w norm="Teil">Theyll</w>
```

```
<w norm="Freude">Frewde</w>
```

orig — (original) gives the original string or is the empty string when the element does not appear in the source text.

Status Optional

Datatype teidata.text

Example from a language documentation project of the Mixtepec-Mixtec language (ISO 639-3: 'mix'). This is a use case where speakers spell something incorrectly but we would like to preserve it for any number of reasons, the use of *orig* is essential and could have uses for both the speaker to see past mistakes, researchers to get insight into how untrained speakers write their language instinctually (in contrast to prescribed convention), etc.:

```
<w orig="ntsa sia'i">ntsasia'i</w>
```

Example from the EarlyPrint project. Fragment of text where obvious errors have been corrected but the original forms remain recorded:

```
<w lemma="he"
 pos="pns"
 xml:id="b1afj-003-a-0950">he</w>
<w lemma="have"
 pos="vvz"
 xml:id="b1afj-003-a-0960">hath</w>
<w lemma="bring"
 pos="vvn"
 xml:id="b1afj-003-a-0970">brought</w>
<w lemma="forth"
 pos="av"
 xml:id="b1afj-003-a-0980"
 orig="sorth">forth</w>
```

An example from the EarlyPrint project showing the use of both *norm* and *orig*. The *orig* attribute preserves the original version (sometimes with spelling errors, often with printer abbreviations), the element content resolves printer abbreviations but retains the original orthography, and the *norm* attribute holds normalized values:

```
<w lemma="commandment"
 pos="n1"
 norm="commandment"
 xml:id="b9avr-018-a-7720"
 orig="commandem#t">commandement</w>
```

Note	It needs to be stressed that the two attributes in this class are meant for strictly lexicographic and linguistic uses, and not for editorial interventions. For the latter, the mechanism based on `<choice>`, `<orig>`, and `<reg>` needs to be employed.

3.26. att.media

att.media provides attributes for specifying display and related properties of external media.	
Module	tei
Members	graphic
Attributes	att.internetMedia (@mimeType)

3.27. att.naming

att.naming provides attributes common to elements which refer to named persons, places, organizations etc. [3.6.1. Referring Strings 13.3.6. Names and Nyms]

Module	tei
Members	att.personal[persName] author editor
Attributes	att.canonical (@key, @ref) role — may be used to specify further information about the entity referenced by this name in the form of a set of whitespace-separated values, for example the occupation of a person, or the status of a place. **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace

3.28. att.notated

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

3.29. att.placement

att.placement provides attributes for describing where on the source page or object a textual element appears. [3.5.3. Additions, Deletions, and Omissions 11.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions]	
Module	tei
Members	figure head note
Attributes	place — specifies where this item is placed. **Status** Recommended **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace **Suggested values include:** **top** at the top of the page **bottom** at the foot of the page **margin** in the margin (left, right, or both) **opposite** on the opposite, i.e. facing, page **overleaf** on the other side of the leaf **above** above the line **right** to the right, e.g. to the right of a vertical line of text, or to the right of a figure **below** below the line **left** to the left, e.g. to the left of a vertical line of text, or to the left of a figure

	end at the end of e.g. chapter or volume.
	inline within the body of the text.
	inspace in a predefined space, for example left by an earlier scribe.
	`<add place="margin">[An addition written in the margin]</add>`
	`<add place="bottom opposite">[An addition written at the foot of the current page and also on the facing page]</add>`
	`<note place="bottom">Ibid, p.7</note>`

3.30. 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	note ref span term	
Attributes	target	specifies the destination of the reference by supplying one or more URI References **Status** Optional **Datatype** 1–# occurrences of teidata.pointer separated by white-space **Note** One or more syntactically valid URI references, separated by whitespace. Because whitespace is used to separate URIs, no whitespace is permitted inside a single URI. If a whitespace character is required in a URI, it should be escaped with the normal mechanism, e.g. `TEI%20Consortium`.
Schematron	<sch:rule context="tei:*[not(self::tei:schemaSpec)][@targetLang]"> <sch:assert test="@target">@targetLang should only be used on <sch:name/> if @target is specified.</sch:assert> </sch:rule>	

3.31. att.ranging

att.ranging provides attributes for describing numerical ranges.		
Module	tei	
Members	att.dimensions[date del]	
Attributes	atLeast	gives a minimum estimated value for the approximate measurement. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric
	atMost	gives a maximum estimated value for the approximate measurement. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric
	min	where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the minimum value observed. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric
	max	where the measurement summarizes more than one observation or a range, supplies the maximum value observed. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.numeric

	confidence	specifies the degree of statistical confidence (between zero and one) that a value falls within the range specified by *min* and *max*, or the proportion of observed values that fall within that range. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.probability
Example		`The MS. was lost in transmission by mail from <del rend="overstrike"> <gap reason="illegible" extent="one or two letters" atLeast="1" atMost="2" unit="chars"/> </del> Philadelphia to the Graphic office, New York.`
Example		`Americares has been supporting the health sector in Eastern Europe since 1986, and since 1992 has provided <measure atLeast="120000000" unit="USD" commodity="currency">more than $120m</measure> in aid to Ukrainians.`

3.32. att.resourced

att.resourced provides attributes by which a resource (such as an externally held media file) may be located.		
Module	tei	
Members	graphic	
Attributes	url	(uniform resource locator) specifies the URL from which the media concerned may be obtained. **Status** Required **Datatype** teidata.pointer

3.33. att.sortable

att.sortable provides attributes for elements in lists or groups that are sortable, but whose sorting key cannot be derived mechanically from the element content. [9.1. Dictionary Body and Overall Structure]		
Module	tei	
Members	entry idno item list term	
Attributes	sortKey	supplies the sort key for this element in an index, list or group which contains it. **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.word `David's other principal backer, Josiah ha-Kohen <index indexName="NAMES"> <term sortKey="Azarya_Josiah_Kohen">Josiah ha-Kohen b. Azarya</term> </index> b. Azarya, son of one of the last gaons of Sura was David's own first cousin.` **Note** The sort key is used to determine the sequence and grouping of entries in an index. It provides a sequence of characters which, when sorted with the other values, will produced the desired order; specifics of sort key construction are application-dependent Dictionary order often differs from the collation sequence of machine-readable character sets; in English-language dictionaries, an entry for *4-H* will often appear alphabetized under ‘fourh’, and *McCoy* may be alphabetized under ‘maccoy’, while *A1*, *A4*, and *A5* may all appear in numeric order ‘alphabetized’ between ‘a-’ and ‘AA’. The sort key is required if the orthography of the dictionary entry does not suffice to determine its location.

3.34. att.transcriptional

att.transcriptional provides attributes specific to elements encoding authorial or scribal intervention in a text when transcribing manuscript or similar sources. [11.3.1.4. Additions and Deletions]	
Module	tei

Members	del
Attributes	att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.written (@hand)

3.35. att.translatable

att.translatable provides attributes used to indicate the status of a translatable portion of an ODD document.		
Module	tagdocs	
Members	desc	
Attributes	versionDate	specifies the date on which the source text was extracted and sent to the translator **Status** Optional **Datatype** teidata.temporal.working **Note** The *versionDate* attribute can be used to determine whether a translation might need to be revisited, by comparing the modification date on the containing file with the *versionDate* value on the translation. If the file has changed, changelogs can be checked to see whether the source text has been modified since the translation was made.

3.36. 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	att.transcriptional[del] ab div figure head hi 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.pointer

4. Macros

4.1. macro.abContent

macro.abContent (anonymous block content) defines the content of anonymous block elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei
Used by	ab

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

Declaration	`macro.abContent = ( text | model.paraPart | ab )*`

4.2. 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 figDesc
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/> <classRef key="model.inter"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	macro.limitedContent = (text | model.limitedPhrase | model.inter)*

4.3. macro.paraContent

macro.paraContent (paragraph content) defines the content of paragraphs and similar elements. [1.3. The TEI Class System]	
Module	tei
Used by	del emph hi p ref title
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.paraPart"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	macro.paraContent = (text | model.paraPart)*

4.4. 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	author distributor editor persName term
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <classRef key="model.attributable"/> <classRef key="model.phrase"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	macro.phraseSeq = (text | model.gLike | model.attributable | model.phrase | model.global)*

4.5. 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	span
Content model	<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.limitedPhrase"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>

Declaration	`macro.phraseSeq.limited = ( text | model.limitedPhrase | model.global )*`

4.6. 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	cell item note quote
Content model	`<content> <alternate minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <textNode/> <classRef key="model.gLike"/> <classRef key="model.phrase"/> <classRef key="model.inter"/> <classRef key="model.divPart"/> <classRef key="model.global"/> </alternate> </content>`
Declaration	`macro.specialPara = ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.inter | model.divPart | model.global )*`

5. Datatypes

5.1. 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	`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.

5.2. teidata.count

teidata.count defines the range of attribute values used for a non-negative integer value used as a count.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="nonNegativeInteger"/> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.count = xsd:nonNegativeInteger`

Note	Any positive integer value or zero is permitted

5.3. teidata.duration.iso

teidata.duration.iso defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using ISO 8601 standard formats	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+"/> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.duration.iso = token { pattern = "[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+" }`
Example	`<time dur-iso="PT0,75H">three-quarters of an hour</time>`
Example	`<date dur-iso="P1,5D">a day and a half</date>`
Example	`<date dur-iso="P14D">a fortnight</date>`
Example	`<time dur-iso="PT0.02S">20 ms</time>`
Note	A duration is expressed as a sequence of number-letter pairs, preceded by the letter P; the letter gives the unit and may be Y (year), M (month), D (day), H (hour), M (minute), or S (second), in that order. The numbers are all unsigned integers, except for the last, which may have a decimal component (using either `.` or `,` as the decimal point; the latter is preferred). If any number is *0*, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S (second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator `T` must precede the first 'time' number-letter pair. For complete details, see ISO 8601 *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*.

5.4. teidata.duration.w3c

teidata.duration.w3c defines the range of attribute values available for representation of a duration in time using W3C datatypes.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="duration"/> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.duration.w3c = xsd:duration`
Example	`<time dur="PT45M">forty-five minutes</time>`
Example	`<date dur="P1DT12H">a day and a half</date>`
Example	`<date dur="P7D">a week</date>`
Example	`<time dur="PT0.02S">20 ms</time>`
Note	A duration is expressed as a sequence of number-letter pairs, preceded by the letter P; the letter gives the unit and may be Y (year), M (month), D (day), H (hour), M (minute), or S (second), in that order. The numbers are all unsigned integers, except for the `S` number, which may have a decimal component (using `.` as the decimal point). If any number is *0*, then that number-letter pair may be omitted. If any of the H (hour), M (minute), or S (second) number-letter pairs are present, then the separator `T` must precede the first 'time' number-letter pair. For complete details, see the W3C specification.

5.5. teidata.enumerated

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

Module	tei
Used by	Element: • author/@role • cell/@role • date/@type • div/@type • editor/@role • idno/@type • list/@type • ref/@type • table/@type

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

Declaration	`teidata.enumerated = teidata.word`
Note	Attributes using this datatype must contain a single ‘word’ which contains only letters, digits, punctuation characters, or symbols: thus it cannot include whitespace. Typically, the list of documented possibilities will be provided (or exemplified) by a value list in the associated attribute specification, expressed with a `<valList>` element.

5.6. teidata.language

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

Module	tei
Used by	

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

Declaration	`teidata.language = xsd:language | ( "" )`
Note	The values for this attribute are language ‘tags’ as defined in BCP 47. Currently BCP 47 comprises RFC 5646 and RFC 4647; over time, other IETF documents may succeed these as the best current practice. A ‘language tag’, per BCP 47, is assembled from a sequence of components or *subtags* separated by the hyphen character (-, U+002D). The tag is made of the following subtags, in the following order. Every subtag except the first is optional. If present, each occurs only once, except the fourth and fifth components (variant and extension), which are repeatable. **language** The IANA-registered code for the language. This is almost always the same as the ISO 639 2-letter language code if there is one. The list of available registered language subtags can be found at http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry. It is recommended that this code be written in lower case. **script** The ISO 15924 code for the script. These codes consist of 4 letters, and it is recommended they be written with an initial capital, the other three letters in lower case. The canonical list of codes is maintained by the Unicode Consortium, and is available at http://unicode.org/iso15924/iso15924-codes.html. The IETF recommends this code be omitted unless it is necessary to make a distinction you need. **region**

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

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

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

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

There are two exceptions to the above format. First, there are language tags in the IANA registry that do not match the above syntax, but are present because they have been 'grandfathered' from previous specifications.

Second, an entire language tag can consist of only a private use subtag. These tags start with `x-`, and do not need to follow any further rules established by the IETF and endorsed by these Guidelines. Like all language tags that make use of private use subtags, the language in question must be documented in a corresponding `<language>` element in the TEI header.

Examples include

sn
Shona

zh-TW
Taiwanese

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

en-SL
English as spoken in Sierra Leone

pl
Polish

es-MX
Spanish as spoken in Mexico

es-419
Spanish as spoken in Latin America

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

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

5.8. teidata.namespace

teidata.namespace defines the range of attribute values used to indicate XML namespaces as defined by the W3C Namespaces in XML Technical Recommendation.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	<content> <dataRef restriction="\S*" name="anyURI"/> </content>
Declaration	teidata.namespace = xsd:anyURI { pattern = "\S*" }
Note	The range of syntactically valid values is defined by RFC 3986 *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*

5.9. 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	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.

5.10. teidata.pattern

teidata.pattern defines attribute values which are expressed as a regular expression.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="token"/> </content>
Declaration	teidata.pattern = token
Note	A regular expression, often called a *pattern*, is an expression that describes a set of strings. They are usually used to give a concise description of a set, without having to list all elements. For example, the set containing the three strings *Handel*, *Händel*, and *Haendel* can be described by the pattern `H(ä|ae?)ndel` (or alternatively, it is said that the pattern `H(ä|ae?)ndel` *matches* each of the three strings) Wikipedia

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

5.11. teidata.pointer

teidata.pointer defines the range of attribute values used to provide a single URI, absolute or relative, pointing to some other resource, either within the current document or elsewhere.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <dataRef restriction="\S+" name="anyURI"/> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.pointer = xsd:anyURI { pattern = "\S+" }`
Note	The range of syntactically valid values is defined by RFC 3986 *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*. Note that the values themselves are encoded using RFC 3987 *Internationalized Resource Identifiers* (IRIs) mapping to URIs. For example, `https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%` is encoded as `https://secure.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/wiki/%25` while `http://-mr----nx.mirbg4--n###.#########-#####.####/` is encoded as `http://ckbbajlc6dj7bxne2c.xn--wgbh1c/`

5.12. teidata.probCert

teidata.probCert defines a range of attribute values which can be expressed either as a numeric probability or as a coded certainty value.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <alternate> <dataRef key="teidata.probability"/> <dataRef key="teidata.certainty"/> </alternate> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.probCert = teidata.probability | teidata.certainty`

5.13. 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"/> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.probability = xsd:double`
Note	Probability is expressed as a real number between 0 and 1; 0 representing *certainly false* and 1 representing *certainly true*.

5.14. teidata.replacement

teidata.replacement defines attribute values which contain a replacement template.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	

	<content> <textNode/> </content>
Declaration	teidata.replacement = text

5.15. teidata.temporal.iso

teidata.temporal.iso defines the range of attribute values expressing a temporal expression such as a date, a time, or a combination of them, that conform to the international standard *Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times*.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	<content> <alternate> <dataRef name="date"/> <dataRef name="gYear"/> <dataRef name="gMonth"/> <dataRef name="gDay"/> <dataRef name="gYearMonth"/> <dataRef name="gMonthDay"/> <dataRef name="time"/> <dataRef name="dateTime"/> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[0-9.,DHMPRSTWYZ/:+\-]+"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	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.

5.16. 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"/> <dataRef name="dateTime"/> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	teidata.temporal.w3c = xsd:date | xsd:gYear | xsd:gMonth | xsd:gDay | xsd:gYearMonth | xsd:gMonthDay | xsd:time

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

5.17. teidata.temporal.working

teidata.temporal.working defines the range of values, conforming to the W3C XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition specification, expressing a date or a date and a time within the working life of the document.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <alternate> <dataRef name="date" restriction="(19[789][0-9]|[2-9][0-9]{3}).*"/> <dataRef name="dateTime" restriction="(19[789][0-9]|[2-9][0-9]{3}).*"/> </alternate> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.temporal.working = xsd:date { pattern = "(19[789][0-9]|[2-9][0-9]{3}).*" } | xsd:dateTime { pattern = "(19[789][0-9]|[2-9][0-9]{3}).*" }`
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. The earliest time expressable with this datatype is 01 January 1970 (the Unix Epoch), which could be written as either 1970-01-01 or 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z.

5.18. teidata.text

teidata.text defines the range of attribute values used to express some kind of identifying string as a single sequence of Unicode characters possibly including whitespace.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	`<content> <dataRef name="string"/> </content>`
Declaration	`teidata.text = string`
Note	Attributes using this datatype must contain a single ‘token’ in which whitespace and other punctuation characters are permitted.

5.19. 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	`teidata.truthValue = xsd:boolean`
Note	The possible values of this datatype are 1 or true, or 0 or false. This datatype applies only for cases where uncertainty is inappropriate; if the attribute concerned may have a value other than true or false, e.g. unknown, or inapplicable, it should have the extended version of this datatype: teidata.xTruthValue.

5.20. teidata.unboundedCount

teidata.unboundedCount defines the range of values used for a counting number or the string unbounded for infinity.

Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	<content> <alternate> <dataRef name="nonNegativeInteger"/> <valList type="closed"> <valItem ident="unbounded"/> </valList> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	teidata.unboundedCount = xsd:nonNegativeInteger | ("unbounded")

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

5.22. teidata.word

teidata.word defines the range of attribute values expressed as a single word or token.	
Module	tei
Used by	teidata.enumeratedElement: • code/@lang
Content model	<content> <dataRef name="token" restriction="[^\p{C}\p{Z}]+"/> </content>
Declaration	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.

5.23. teidata.xTruthValue

teidata.xTruthValue (extended truth value) defines the range of attribute values used to express a truth value which may be unknown.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	<content> <alternate> <dataRef name="boolean"/> <valList> <valItem ident="unknown"/> <valItem ident="inapplicable"/> </valList> </alternate> </content>
Declaration	teidata.xTruthValue = xsd:boolean | ("unknown" | "inapplicable")

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

5.24. teidata.xpath

teidata.xpath defines attribute values which contain an XPath expression.	
Module	tei
Used by	
Content model	<content> <textNode/> </content>
Declaration	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.