1 Introduction

TEI Tite is a constrained customization of TEI designed for use when outsourcing production of TEI documents to vendors, who use some combination of OCR and keyboarding to produce encoded text. While the canonical version of Tite is maintained by the TEI Council, a derived version is used in the AccessTEI program.

TEI Tite is meant to express a transitional format for documents, not an archival one. A project outsourcing encoding of documents using Tite should convert Tite documents created by vendors into a more suitable format for long-term preservation, such as one of the encoding levels of Best Practices for TEI in Libraries or a project-specific TEI customization.

While Tite includes only a limited set of all of the elements in TEI, it should not be confused with TEI Lite, which also contains a subset of elements. What distinguishes Tite from other TEI customizations is that Tite is meant to prescribe exactly one way of encoding a particular feature of a document in as many cases as possible, ensuring that any two encoders would produce the same XML document for a source document.

This document specifies how a source document should be encoded using TEI Tite. Its organizing model is roughly the structure of a TEI document itself, and it proceeds from high-level features to low, starting with general requirements, text structure, directions on when to group texts, considerations about type of text (genre and format), continuing down to instructions on marking phrase-level features, reference systems, and so forth. In its original ODD (one document does-it-all) format, this document can generate everything necessary for working in TEI Tite: both documentation (this Tite-specific prose as well as the full technical documentation for each of its elements) and schemas in either W3C Schema, RELAX NG, or XML DTD. Software utilities, including the Roma web tool, can generate these.

Tite uses a subset of the TEI’s elements, except for a few shortcut elements for the convenience of use by vendors (<b>, <i>, <ul>, <sup>, <sub>, <smcap>, <cols/>, and <ornament>) which can be transformed to normal TEI elements. Tite is also not a TEI-conformant customization since it breaks the TEI Abstract Model by omitting <teiHeader> for encoder convenience. That is, Tite was created primarily by removing elements and attributes from the TEI, and not from extensive modification. As a TEI customization, Tite inherits TEI semantics, and ambiguity in this specification should be resolved with reference to the TEI Guidelines. What makes Tite distinct is that where the TEI in general is famously tolerant of multiple methods of encoding a given feature, Tite seeks uniformity of encoding through constraint, via its stripped-down tag set and via this specification.

Tite can be used to encode printed prose, poetry, drama, newspapers, and anything else which can be described with the basic TEI building-blocks of divisions, paragraphs, line groups, and speeches.

In this documentation, document refers generally to the item (book, pamphlet, newspaper, etc.) to be encoded and text to either linguistic (as opposed to graphic) material or a logically distinct literary unit.

2 General Requirements

2.1 What to Capture

All printed material should be captured: all text (that is, printed characters) should be transcribed and the presence of graphical items or other non-transcribable elements should be indicated with markup.

2.2 End-of-line Hyphens

A distinction should be maintained in the electronic transcription between end-of-line or soft hyphens (an artifact of page layout) and hard hyphens (a linguistic feature). The former should be transcribed as the SOFT HYPHEN (U+00AD) character; the latter, as the HYPHEN-
3 GLOBAL TEXT STRUCTURE

MINUS (U+002D) character generally available on Western keyboards. In the rare case of coincidence of the two types — where a word that is normally hyphenated is split across a line break at its hyphen — the hyphen should be considered hard, and transcribed as the HYPHEN-MINUS.

2.3 Character Encoding
Characters should be encoded in UTF-8. For characters not easily input from the keyboard, use hexadecimal numeric entities (e.g. é, the small latin e with acute accent, is represented as &\#x00E9;).

2.4 Accuracy and Verification
The standard for accuracy of transcription should be at least 99.99% (1 error in 10,000 characters). The sample size for verification will be 5% of the total text.

2.5 Documenting the Encoding Process
Almost surely, difficult encoding situations will arise whose resolution may not be covered by this documentation or the TEI Guidelines. In such cases, it is important to document the markup choices that are made. To this end each encoded file should be accompanied by a document with such notes. These notes should reference features of a document that seem remarkable to encoders and how these were handled by encoders.

3 Global Text Structure

3.1 TEI Tite text structure
In TEI Tite, <text> is the root element, containing front matter, the body of the text, and back matter.

```
<text xml:id="unique-identifier">
  <front>
  </front>
  <!-- front matter -->
  <body>
  </body>
  <!-- body of text -->
  <back>
  </back>
  <!-- back matter -->
</text>
```

The <text>’s xml:id attribute should contain a unique identifier for the document being encoded.

Tite omits the <teiHeader> element as a convenience to transcribers. This departs from normal TEI practice, which requires <TEI> as the root element, containing <teiHeader> and <text> elements. In order to bring a document encoded in TEI Tite into adherence with the TEI Abstract Model, projects should add a teiHeader before engaging in post-transcription processing.

3.2 Groups of Texts
A document should be encoded as a group of texts only when each member of the group contains its own front or back matter (most often, a separate title page). In this case the <group> element should be a child of the <text> element, and should contain child <text> elements each containing a <front>, <body>, and <back> (each <text> need not have both front and back matter, but should have at least one). Note that this group of texts will still
have its own front and back matter. When dealing with a group of texts, the basic TEI text structure is modified to look like:

```xml
<text>
  <front>
  <!-- front matter for the group -->
  </front>
  <group>
    <text>
      <front>
      <!-- front matter of first text -->
      </front>
      <body>
      <!-- body of first text -->
      </body>
      <back>
      <!-- back matter of first text -->
      </back>
    </text>
    <text>
      <front>
      <!-- front matter of second text -->
      </front>
      <body>
      <!-- body of second text -->
      </body>
      <back>
      <!-- back matter of second text -->
      </back>
    </text>
  </group>
  <!-- more texts or groups of texts here -->
</text>
</text>
```

In cases where a document appears to contain a group of texts but the above condition is not met, encode each unit as a (numbered) `<div>` with an appropriate `type` attribute.

### 3.3 Structural Divisions

Tite uses numbered divisions: `<div1>` through `<div7>`, which stand for levels of nesting within a text. `<div1>`s nest inside or are contained by the `<front>`, `<body>`, and `<back>` elements, `<div2>`s nest inside or are contained by `<div1>`s, etc. The document’s table of contents is often a good place to find cues about where structural divisions start and end; other cues can be blank pages, recurring typographical or ornamental features, or a numbering system (“Chapter 5” etc.). Also, the presence of a heading will often indicate the beginning of a division.

The `type` attribute should be used to express the type of division being marked. Where present, use a name for division type given in the document itself. Though any constrained enumerated list of `type` values will have to be determined on a job-by-job basis, some examples of appropriate division types are:

- act
- article
- book
- chapter
3 GLOBAL TEXT STRUCTURE

- essay
- letter
- part
- scene
- section
- subsection

When a heading is present, encode it with the `<head>` element. If there is more than one heading at the beginning of a given division, encode each heading with its own `<head>` element, using the `type` attribute to distinguish them. Appropriate values are:

- main
- sub (subtitle)
- alt (alternate)
- desc (descriptive)

The `n` attribute should be used to record sequential labels associated with a structural division (numbers, numerals, letters). When present, these labels should also be transcribed within the content of `<head>` element. For instance:

```xml
<div1 n="III" type="part">
  <head>III: It Awakes</head>
</div1>
```

### 3.3.1 False Indicators

A **divisional title** is a page that resembles a half-title page: it displays the title or heading of a major structural unit on an otherwise blank page. Divisional titles should be encoded not with a separate `<div>` element, but as a `<head>` within the appropriate `<div>`. For half-title pages and similar fly-title pages see the section on Front Matter.

Another potential false indication of a new structural division is an ornament used as an informal division: a printer’s ornament of some sort, a string of asterisks or periods, or a horizontal line. Mark these with the special `<ornament>` element. If the ornament is a horizontal line or printer’s device or otherwise not transcribable, make the element empty and include an appropriate `type` attribute (line or ornament); if the ornament is made up of characters, transcribe the characters into the `<ornament>`’s content.

### 3.4 Front and Back Matter

Front and back matter should be encoded with the `<front>` and `<back>` elements, respectively. `<div1>` elements should contain the major sections and should be characterized by `type` attribute values. The exception, however, is the title page, which should be encoded with the `<titlePage>` element and its children. The `<titlePart>` element should have a `type` attribute with one of the following values:

- main
- sub (subtitle)
- desc (descriptive title)
• alt (alternate title)
• volume (volume information)

<titlePart type="volume"/> should be used to encode volume information wherever it is found on the title page, even if it is separated from the other title information. The elements that make up the <titlePage> content model are: <graphic>, <byline>, <epigraph>, <docTitle>, <titlePart>, <docAuthor>, <docEdition>, <docImprint>, <docDate>, <figure>, <ornament>.

Information on the verso of the title page should be included as well (after a <pb/>).

Common items to encode in front and back matter — and therefore common type attribute values for <front> and <back> divisions are:

front
• acknowledgements
• advertisement
• castlist
• contents
• dedication
• fly-title
• foreword
• introduction
• preface

back
• appendix
• bibliography
• colophon
• glossary
• index

Half-title and fly-title pages may be encountered in the front matter. A half-title page precedes the title page proper and sometimes includes volume or series information; a fly-title page comes at the very end of the front matter, just before the body. In the case of half-titles, encode these as <div1 type="half-title"> (with <titlePart> elements as appropriate); in the case of fly-titles, encode them likewise with <div1 type="fly-title">, making sure to make the fly-title division the last part of the front matter (and not the first part of the body, as may seem reasonable as well).

4 Types of Text

Tite is equipped to support basic encoding of several types of text: in terms of genre, it supports prose, verse, and drama, and in terms of format, it supports books, newspapers, pamphlets, and other similar printed material. Tite has special elements for letters, verse, drama, and newspapers.
4 TYPES OF TEXT

4.1 Letters

<opener> and <closer> are elements designed to encode the beginning and ending sections of letters, prefaces, diary entries, or other personal types of writing. Both elements contain:

- <dateline>: for recording time and place of composition; use <date> with when value (formatted yyyy-mm-dd) to record date information
- <signed>: for recording a signature
- <salute>: for recording salutation at the beginning ("Dear Roger,") or end ("Yours truly,")

<opener> contains the additional elements <epigraph>, <argument>, and <byline>. <epigraph> will often be useful in the context of a letter. When encoding an epigraph, make sure to encode the content as you would any other feature, marking line groups, bibliographical elements, etc.

<argument> and <byline>, however, are not intended specifically for use with letters:

- <argument>: for a summary that precedes a division
- <byline>: for a statement of responsibility for the document

4.2 Verse

All verse should be encoded within at least one <lg> element, even when there are no distinct stanzas or when the verse is interspersed with prose. If it is known, use the type attribute to express the type of line group. Sometimes within a poem there is a question about what should be tagged as a <lg> or as a separate <div>. As a rough rule of thumb, if there is a title accompanying the division, use the <div> element; otherwise, use <lg>.

Each line of verse should be encoded with the <l> element, and care should be taken to distinguish these logical lines of verse from lines motivated by page layout. The latter should be encoded as <lb/>s. Thus

AS virtuous men pass mildly away, And whisper to their souls to go, Whilst some of their sad friends do say, "Now his breath goes," and some say, "No."

should be encoded as

<lg type="stanza">
<l>AS virtuous men pass mildly away,</l>
<l>And whisper to their souls to go,</l>
<l>Whilst some of their sad friends do say,</l>
<l>"Now his breath goes," and some say, "No."
</lg>

Also, as in the example above, use the rend attribute to mark when a line is indented more than its siblings. Use numbered indent values (e.g. indent(1), indent(2), etc.) to make clear levels of indentation.

4.3 Drama

The standard TEI elements for drama should be used: <sp>, <stage>, <speaker>. If the who attribute is used on <sp>, also transcribe who is given as the speaker, in whatever form it is written, in the <speaker> element. Short pieces of stage direction that accompany the speaker designation may be included in the <speaker> element.

Scenes and acts should be encoded as appropriately nested <div> elements with type attributes of scene or act, respectively. Cast lists can likewise be encoded using <div> and type="castlist".

Prologues and epilogues can be treated as <sp>s of their own, unless their structure would be better represented by nested <div> elements.
4.4 Newspapers

Tite includes the elements `<cols/>` and `<cb/>` which are well suited for the multi-column layout of newspapers. Additional relevant elements are: `<ref>`, to encode a pointer to the continuation of a story in a different column or on a different page; and `<figure>`, to describe illustrations, advertisements, and cartoons.

5 Block-level Features

5.1 Block Quotations

Use the `<q>` element to encode block quotations. A block quotation is indicated by its being set off from surrounding text either with extra line-spacing or margins or with a different typeface. If the quotation is of an entire text, use the `<floatingText>` element and its children inside the `<q>` element:

```xml
<div1 type="intro">
  <p>... ...

  <q>
    <floatingText>
      <body>
        <lg type="poem">
          <!-- poem -->
        </lg>
      </body>
    </floatingText>
  </q>

  <p>... ...
</div1>
```

If present, transcribe all quotation marks or other delimiters inside the `<q>` element.

5.2 Figures

Use the `<figure>` element to encode figures. If a figure has a heading or caption, encode it with the `<head>` element. If there is associated text, simply use a `<p>` to encode it.

5.3 Tables and Lists

Tables and lists are encoded as in the TEI Guidelines, but note the following.

If a cell in a table is a heading or a label, set the `role` attribute to `label`; if the cell contains data, there is no need to use `role`: data is the default. If a cell or row spans more than one column or row, use the `rows` or `cols` attributes set to the number of columns or rows that it spans.

If unsure about whether a structure is best encoded as a list or table, record it as a table only if it would not be properly understood without tabular layout.

Lists should be encoded as either sequences of `<items>` or `<label>`-`<item>` pairs. When items in the list contain a label, as in a gloss list, be sure to use the latter form.

5.4 Notes

Both the reference to the note in the running text and the note itself must be encoded. Use `<ptr/>` or `<ref>` to encode the reference. If there is no reference in the text (often the case for marginal notes), supply a `<ptr/>` element in a reasonable place in the text running beside the note. If there is a reference (number, symbol, etc.), use the `<ref>` element and include the
6 PHRASE-LEVEL FEATURES

reference text as the content. In both cases, a target attribute must be supplied which contains
the xml:id value of the associated <note>.

When encoding the note itself with the <note> element, the xml:id and place attributes must
be supplied. See the TEI documentation for acceptable values for place; the most common will
be foot, end, margin-left (-right, -top, -bot).

Transcribe the note directly after it is referenced in the document. In the case of notes without
explicit reference (pointed to with <ptr/>), set the anchored attribute to false.

5.5 divWrapper Elements

Elements that can appear at the beginning and end of structural divisions, such as <argument>,
<epigraph>, and <opener>, are called divWrapper elements in the TEI class system. An
argument is a summary of what is to come; be sure to distinguish this from a heading, which
is a title for the division. If an epigraph comes with bibliographic or simple citation material,
encode this as well. For example:

<epigraph>
  <cit>
    <q>"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of
tyranny over the mind of man."</q>
    <bibl>
      <author>Thomas Jefferson.</author>
    </bibl>
  </cit>
</epigraph>

5.6 Uncertain Blocks

In rare cases where the logical identity of a block-level element is hard to discern, use the TEI
element <ab> (anonymous block) instead of applying a <p> or <div> element. In these
cases, be sure to document this decision in accompanying notes. Applying this element should
be viewed as a last resort.

The <gap> element should be used when for some reason the document being transcribed
contains illegible text (smudged, torn, missing, etc.) or something outside the scope of
transcription for a given project: characters in an unsupported character set, for instance.<gap> indicates that something is omitted. When using <gap>, set the reason attribute to an
appropriate value. (See <unclear> below.)

6 Phrase-level Features

6.1 Typographical Changes

There are six elements in Tite that capture specific typographical features:

for bold-face glyphs

for italicized glyphs

for underlined glyphs

for glyphs in small-caps

for glyphs in subscript

for glyphs in superscript
6.2 Phrase-level Quotation

These mark the physical change, and are agnostic about a logical motivation for it. There are two exceptions to this approach, however: marking foreign words and titles. In the case of foreign words, use the \texttt{<foreign> element; in the case of titles, use the \texttt{<title> element only if certain that the word or phrase in question is a title. If a phrase is, say, italicized, but you are uncertain about its being a title, use the \texttt{<i> element instead. Foreign words should be marked only if they are typographically distinguished from surrounding text.

In addition, the \texttt{<handshift> element may be used within the body of a transcription to indicate where a change of hand is detected for whatever reason.

If there is a typographical feature not covered by the above elements, the TEI \texttt{<hi> element is still available in Tite. Use it without a \textit{rend} attribute.

6.2 Phrase-level Quotation

For passages set off by quotation marks or another delimiter, use the \texttt{<q> element, including the delimiter inside the tag.

6.3 Alignment and Indentation

If the alignment of an element seems remarkable, set the element’s \textit{rend} attribute to an appropriate value (normally center, right, left, etc.). However, when semantic already accounts for its cause, description of alignment is not necessary. Headings, for instance, do not need to be marked as being centered.

To indicate level of indentation (often in verse), use numerical arguments to indent, as in indent(1), indent(-1), and so on.

6.4 Uncertain Segments

The \texttt{<seg> element is the phrase-level analogue to the \texttt{<ab> element. If a phrase-level feature seems to be present but its identity is hard to fathom, use this element. This, again, is a last resort.

Alternately, when a passage of text is for some reason too hard to read, use the \texttt{<unclear> element, setting the \textit{reason} attribute to an appropriate value. When using \texttt{<unclear>}, surround the entire word with the tag if any part of it is unclear (not just the illegible letter, say).

6.5 Unknown Glyphs

For cases in which it is unknown which character a given glyph corresponds to, mark the glyph with the \texttt{<g> element to indicate the uncertainty. By convention in Tite, \texttt{<g> represents any unknown glyph: no \textit{ref} attribute is necessary. Note that unknown glyphs are different from illegible text.

7 Reference Systems

Encode page breaks (\texttt{<pb/>} at the start of each page, and encode breaks even for blank pages. If the page is numbered, include the page number as the value of the \textit{n} attribute and, again, no matter where the page number is printed on the page, place the \texttt{<pb/>} element at the top.

If marking column breaks, follow the same rules as for page breaks. Column breaks are imagined to appear at the top of the column, at the beginning of the column’s text. The \texttt{<cols/>} element exists to record a change in columnar layout. If such a change occurs, mark the beginning of the new layout with \texttt{<cols/>} and supply the new number of columns as the value for the \textit{n} attribute.

For many applications, it will not be important to capture line breaks in ordinary prose text, but in cases where they are purposeful (such as the layout of acrostics, or where a word is broken across a line), they should be captured using the \texttt{<lb/>} element, placing it at the start of each line.
Appendices

A  TEI Tite and the Best Practices for TEI in Libraries

The Best Practices for TEI in Libraries ("BP") creates common definitions of levels of encoding based on depth of markup applied. Because the levels of encoding provide a tremendously useful common set of terms, it’s helpful to situate TEI Tite according to them.

Mapped to BP levels, TEI Tite would sit between Level 3 and Level 4: it requires use of all the elements from Level 3 plus additional ones, but requires fewer elements than Level 4. Relative to Level 3, Simple Analysis, Tite

- encourages the use of the rend attribute on typographically distinct text (marked with <hi>), implicitly, through the provision of convenience elements (<i>, <b>, etc.), and it provides the <title> and <foreign> elements for semantic markup of typographically distinct phrases; in level 3, the rend attribute is optional, and <title> and <foreign> are not provided
- provides some genre-specific elements in addition to those for verse that level three also provides (<lg>, <l>): <sp>, <speaker>, and <stage> for drama, the <cols/> element especially for newspapers.

The most useful comparison for Tite is to Level 4 (Basic Content Analysis), provides the most useful comparison. The following items represent instances where Tite is less ambitious than Level 4:

- except in the case of the <foreign> and <title> elements, it is preferred in Tite to describe typographical changes physically, rather than semantically; Tite uses <i>, <b>, etc. where level four uses <emph>, <gloss>, <term>
- Tite provides only <q> for quoted material, where level four is more discriminating, using <quote>, <said>, <mentioned>, <soCalled>
- Tite doesn’t provide elements for editorial intervention, as level four does: <choice>, <sic>, <corr>
- Tite doesn’t provide entity-specific naming elements, like <persName>, <placeName>, <orgName> and their list- (<listPerson>, etc.) forms

Bringing Tite-encoded documents up to BP Level 4 would simply require application of additional markup, not significant reworking of markup, and in that way Tite is compatible with the BP.

Do also keep in mind that Tite lacks both the <teiHeader> and root <TEI> element used in TEI-conformant documents.

B  Formal specification

B.1  Elements

<ab> (anonymous block) contains any arbitrary component-level unit of text, acting as an anonymous container for phrase or inter level elements analogous to, but without the semantic baggage of, a paragraph. [16.3]
Note The \texttt{<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.

<abbr> (abbreviation) contains an abbreviation of any sort. [3.5.5.]

Module core

Attributes Attributes \texttt{att.global} (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

Member of \texttt{model.pPart.editorial}

Contained by

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp speaker stage time title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i smcap sub sup ul

figures: cell

linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart

May contain

core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i smcap sub sup ul

figures: figure formula

gaiji: g

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Example

```xml
<choice>
  <expan>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</expan>
  <abbr cert="low">NorATO</abbr>
  <abbr cert="high">NATO</abbr>
  <abbr cert="high" xml:lang="fr">OTAN</abbr>
</choice>
```

Example

```xml
<choice>
  <abbr>SPQR</abbr>
  <expan>senatus populusque romanorum</expan>
</choice>
```

Note  The `<abbr>` tag is not required; if appropriate, the encoder may transcribe abbreviations in the source text silently, without tagging them. If abbreviations are not transcribed directly but expanded silently, then the TEI header should so indicate.

<add>  (addition) contains letters, words, or phrases inserted in the source text by an author, scribe, or a previous annotator or corrector.  [3.4.3. ]  

Module  core  
Attributes  Attributes  `att.global` (`@xml:id`, `@n`, `@xml:lang`, `@rend`, `@style`)  
`att.transcriptional` (`@hand`, `@status`, `@cause`, `@seq`)  `att.typed` (`@type`)  
Member of  `model.pPart.transcriptional`  
Contained by  core:  `abbr`  `add`  `addrLine`  `author`  `bibl`  `date`  `del`  `editor`  `email`  `foreign`  `head`  `hi`  `item`  `label`  `name`  `note`  `num`  `p`  `pb`  `ptr`  `q`  `ref`  `speaker`  `stage`  `time`  `title`  `unclear`  
derived-module-tei_tite:  `b`  `i`  `smcap`  `sub`  `sup`  `ul`  
figures:  `cell`  
linking:  `ab`  `seg`  
textstructure:  `byline`  `closer`  `dateline`  `docAuthor`  `docDate`  `docEdition`  `docImprint`  `opener`  `salute`  `signed`  `titlePart`  
May contain  core:  `abbr`  `add`  `address`  `bibl`  `cb`  `cit`  `date`  `del`  `desc`  `email`  `foreign`  `gap`  `graphic`  `hi`  `label`  `lb`  `lg`  
`list`  `listBibl`  `milestone`  `name`  `note`  `num`  `pb`  `ptr`  `q`  `ref`  `stage`  `time`  `title`  `unclear`  
derived-module-tei_tite:  `b`  `cols`  `ornament`  `smcap`  `sub`  `sup`  `ul`  
figures:  `figure`  `formula`  `table`  
gaiji:  `g`  
linking:  `seg`  
textstructure:  `floatingText`  
transcr:  `handShift`  
Declaration
Example

The story I am
going to relate is true as to its main facts, and as to the
consequences <add place="above">of these facts</add> from which
this tale takes its title.

Note In a diplomatic edition attempting to represent an original source, the <add> element should not be used for additions to the current TEI electronic edition made by editors or encoders. In these cases, either the <corr> or <supplied> element are recommended. In a TEI edition of a historical text with previous editorial emendations in which such additions or reconstructions are considered part of the source text, the use of <add> may be appropriate, dependent on the editorial philosophy of the project.

<addrLine> (address line) contains one line of a postal address. [3.11.2.4.]

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.addrPart
Contained by core: address
May contain core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols smcap sub sup hi
figures: figure formula

gaiji: 
linking: seg
transcr: handShift

Declaration

```
element addrLine { att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }
```

Example

```
<address>
  <addrLine>Computing Center, MC 135</addrLine>
  <addrLine>P.O. Box 6998</addrLine>
  <addrLine>Chicago, IL</addrLine>
  <addrLine>60680 USA</addrLine>
</address>
```

Example
Addresses may be encoded either as a sequence of lines, or using any sequence of component elements from the model.addrPart class. Other non-postal forms of address, such as telephone numbers or email, should not be included within an <address> element directly but may be wrapped within an <addrLine> if they form part of the printed address in some source text.

<address>
<ref target="tel:+1-201-555-0123">(201) 555 0123</ref>
</address>

Note Addresses may be encoded either as a sequence of lines, or using any sequence of component elements from the model.addrPart class. Other non-postal forms of address, such as telephone numbers or email, should not be included within an <address> element directly but may be wrapped within an <addrLine> if they form part of the printed address in some source text.

Example

<address>
 <street>via Marsala 24</street>
 <postcode>40126</postcode>
 <name>Bologna</name>
 <name n="I">Italy</name>
</address>

Example

<address>
 <addrLine>Computing Center, MC 135</addrLine>
 <addrLine>P.O. Box 6998</addrLine>
 <addrLine>Chicago, IL 60680</addrLine>
 <addrLine>USA</addrLine>
</address>
**B  FORMAL SPECIFICATION**

Note  This element should be used for postal addresses only. Within it, the generic element &lt;addLine&gt; may be used as an alternative to any of the more specialized elements available from the model.addrPart class, such as &lt;street&gt;, &lt;postCode&gt; etc.

&lt;argument&gt; contains a formal list or prose description of the topics addressed by a subdivision of a text. [4.2. 4.6.]

Module  textstructure
Attributes  Attributes  att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of  model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Contained by
core:  lg list
figures:  figure table
textstructure:  back body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group opener titlePage
May contain
core:  bibl cb cit desc gap head l label lb lg list listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage
derived-module-tei_tite:  cols ornament
figures:  figure table
linking:  ab
textstructure:  floatingText
Declaration

```
element argument
| newline
| {newline
|    att.global.attributes,
|    ( ( model.global | model.headLike )*, ( ( model.common ), model.global* )+ )\newline
```

Example

```xml
&lt;argument&gt;
 &lt;p&gt;Monte Video — Maldonado — Excursion
to R Polanco — Lazo and Bolas — Partridges —
Absence of Trees — Deer — Capybara, or River Hog —
Tucutuco — Molothrus, cuckoo-like habits — Tyrant
Flycatcher — Mocking-bird — Carrion Hawks —
Tubes formed by Lightning — House struck&lt;/p&gt;
&lt;/argument&gt;
```

Note  Often contains either a list or a paragraph

&lt;author&gt; in a bibliographic reference, contains the name(s) of an author, personal or corporate, of a work; for example in the same form as that provided by a recognized bibliographic name authority. [3.11.2.2. 2.2.1]

Module  core
Attributes  Attributes  att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of  model.respLike
Contained by
core:  bibl
May contain
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.

Declaration

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

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>
```

<br> (bold) for capturing typographical feature: bold glyphs.

**Namespace** http://www.tei-c.org/ns/tite/1.0

**Module** derived-module-tei_tite

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

**Member of** model.hiLike

**Contained by**

```
core:  abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item
      label name note num pb ptr ref resp speaker stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite:  b col smcap sub sup ul
figures:  cell formula
linking:  ab ab
textstructure:  byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener
             salute signed titlePart
```
May contain

- abbr
- add
- address
- bibl
- cb
- cit
- date
- del
- desc
- email
- foreign
- gap
- hi
- label
- lb
- lg
- list
- listBibl
- milestone
- name
- note
- num
- pb
- ptr
- q
- ref
- stage
- time
- title
- unclear

- derived-module-tei_tite: b
- cols
- i
- ornament
- smcap
- sub
- sup
- ul

- figures: figure
- formula
- table

- gaiji: g

- linking: seg

- textstructure: floatingText

- transcr: handShift

Declaration

```latex
\begin{verbatim}
element b { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }
\end{verbatim}
```

Example

```
\begin{verbatim}
\<back>
\end{verbatim}
```

4.7. 4.

Module textstructure

Attributes

- att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

Contained by

- textstructure: floatingText

May contain

- cb
- gap
- head
- lb
- list
- milestone
- note
- p
- ph

- derived-module-tei_tite: cols

- figures: figure

- table

- linking: ab

- textstructure: argument

- byline

- closer

- div1

- docAuthor

- docDate

- docEdition

- docImprint

- docTitle

- epigraph

- postscript

- signed

- titlePage

- titlePart

Declaration

```
\begin{verbatim}
element back\newline
{\newline
  att.global.attributes,\newline
  \newline
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```
The Golden Dream or, the Ingenuous Confession

To shew the Depravity of human Nature

A letter from the Printer, which he desires may be inserted

Sir.

I have done with your Copy, so you may return it to the Vatican, if you please

The Books usually read by the Scholars of Mrs Two-Shoes are these and are sold at Mr Newbery's at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Church-yard.

The Christmas Box, Price 1d.
The History of Giles Gingerbread, 1d.
A Curious Collection of Travels, selected from the Writers of all Nations, 10 Vol, Pr. bound 1l.

By the KING's Royal Patent, Are sold by J. NEWBERY, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

Dr. James's Powders for Fevers, the Small-Pox, Measles, Colds, &c. 2s. 6d
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 1s.

Note The content model of back matter is identical to that of front matter, reflecting the facts of cultural history.

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

<bibl>Blain, Clements and Grundy: Feminist Companion to Literature in English (Yale, 1990)</bibl>

Example

<bibl>
</bibl>

Example

<bibl type="article" subtype="book_chapter" xml:id="carlin_2003">
  <author>
    <name>
      <surname>Carlin</surname>
      <forename>Claire</forename>
    </name>
  </author>, <title水平="a">The Staging of Impotence : France’s last congrès</title水平 dans <bibl type="monogr">Theatrum mundi : studies in honor of Ronald W. Tobin</bibl>, éd. <editor>
    <name>
      <forename>Claire</forename>
      <surname>Carlin</surname>
    </name>
  </editor> et <editor>
Note: Contains phrase-level elements, together with any combination of elements from the biblPart class.

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

(text body) contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter. [4, 21]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

Contained by textstructure: floatingText text

May contain core: bibl cb cit desc gap head label lb lg listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage

derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament

figures: figure table

linking: ab

textstructure: argument byline closer dateline div1 docAuthor docDate epigraph floatingText opener postscript salute signed

Declaration

element body\newline
{\newline
att.global.attributes,\newline
{\newline
  model.global*,,,\newline
  ( ( model.divTop ), ( model.global | model.divTop )* )?,\newline
  ( ( model.divGenLike ), ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )?,\newline
  ( ( model.divLike ), ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+\newline
  | ( ( model.divLike ), ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+\newline
  | ( ( model.common ), model.global* )+\newline
  \newline
  ( ( model.divLike ), ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+\newline
  | ( ( model.divLike ), ( model.global | model.divGenLike )* )+\newline
  | ( ( model.divBottom ), model.global* )\newline
}\newline
}
<byline> contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or end of the work. [4.2.2. 4.5.]

Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart

Contained by
core: lg list
figures: figure table
textstructure: back body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group opener titlePage
May contain
core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note
num pb ptr ref time title unclear
derived-module-tes_tite: b cols smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula
gaiji: 긷
linking: seg
textstructure: docAuthor
transcr: handShift

Declaration

```
element byline\newline
{\newline
  att.global.attributes,\newline
  ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | docAuthor | model.global )*\newline
}
```

Example

<byline>Written by a CITIZEN who continued all the while in London. Never made publick before.</byline>

Example

<byline>Written from her own MEMORANDUMS</byline>

Example

<byline>By George Jones, Political Editor, in Washington</byline>

Example

<byline>BY
<docAuthor>THOMAS PHILIPOTT</docAuthor>
Master of Arts,
(Somtimes)
Of Clare-Hall in Cambridge.</byline>

Note The byline on a title page may include either the name or a description for the document’s author. Where the name is included, it may optionally be tagged using the <docAuthor> element.

<cb/> (column break) marks the beginning of a new column of a text on a multi-column page. [3.10.3.]
Module core

Attributes

att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)  
att.typed (@type)  
att.edition (@ed, @edRef)

Member of model.milestoneLike

Contained by

core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl cit date del editor email foreign head hi item label lg list listBibl name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp sp speaker
stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell figure table
linking: ab seg
textstructure: argument back body byline closer dateline div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart

May contain Empty element

Declaration

element cb
{newline
  att.global.attributes, newline
  att.typed.attributes, newline
  att.edition.attributes, newline
  empty
} newline

Example Markup of an early English dictionary printed in two columns:

<cb n="1"/>
<entryFree>
  <form>Well</form>, <sense>a Pit to hold Spring-Water</sense>:  
  <sense>In the Art of <hi rend="italic">War</hi>, a Depth the Miner  
  sinks into the Ground, to find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines,  
  or to prepare one</sense>.  
</entryFree>
<entryFree>To <form>Welter</form>, <sense>to wallow</sense>, or  
<sense>lie groveling</sense>.</entryFree>
</cb>
<entryFree>
  <form>Wey</form>, <sense>the greatest Measure for dry Things,  
  containing five Chaldron</sense>.  
</entryFree>
<entryFree>
  <form>Whale</form>, <sense>the greatest of  
  Sea-Fishes</sense>.  
</entryFree>

Note On this element, the global n attribute indicates the number or other value  
associated with the column which follows the point of insertion of this <cb/>  
element. Encoders should adopt a clear and consistent policy as to whether the  
numbers associated with column breaks relate to the physical sequence number of  
the column in the whole text, or whether columns are numbered within the page.  
The <cb/> element is placed at the head of the column to which it refers.
**<cell>** contains one cell of a table. [14.1.1.]

**Module** figures

**Attributes**
- **att.global**( @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
- **att.tableDecoration**( @role, @rows, @cols)

**Contained by**
- **figures**: row

**May contain**
- **core**: abbr, add, address, bibl, cb, cit, date, del, desc, email, foreign, gap, graphic, hi, label, lb, lg, list, listBibl, milestone, name, note, num, p, pb, ptr, q, ref, sp, stage, time, title, unclear
- **derived-module-tei_tite**: b, cols, ornament, smcap, sub, sup, ul
- **figures**: figure, formula, table
- **gaiji**: g
- **linking**: ab, seg
- **textstructure**: floatingText
- **transcr**: handShift

**Declaration**

```
element cell
newline
\newline
att.global.attributes,\newline
att.tableDecoration.attributes,\newline
macro.specialPara}
```

**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>
```

**<cit>** (cited quotation) contains a quotation from some other document, together with a bibliographic reference to its source. In a dictionary it may contain an example text with at least one occurrence of the word form, used in the sense being described, or a translation of the headword, or an example. [3.3.3. 4.3.1. 9.3.5.1.]

**Module** core

**Member of** model.quoteLike

**Contained by**
- **core**: add, cit, del, desc, head, hi, item, note, p, q, ref, sp, stage, title, unclear
- **derived-module-tei_tite**: cols
- **figures**: figure
- **linking**: ab, seg
- **textstructure**: argument, body, div1, div2, div3, div4, div5, div6, div7, docEdition, epigraph, postscript, salute, signed, titlePart

**May contain**
- **core**: bibl, cb, cit, gap, lb, listBibl, milestone, note, pb, ptr, q, ref
- **derived-module-tei_tite**: cols
- **figures**: figure
- **textstructure**: floatingText
Declaration

```
element cit

{\newline
model.qLike | model.egLike | model.biblLike | model.ptrLike | model.global | model.entryPart )+
```

Example

```
<cit>
<quote>
and the breath of the whale is frequently attended with such an
insupportable smell,
as to bring on disorder of the brain.</quote>
<bibl>Ulloa’s South America</bibl>
</cit>
```

Example

```
<entry>
<form>
<orth>horrifier</orth>
</form>
<cit type="translation" xml:lang="en">
<quote>
to horrify</quote>
</cit>
<cit type="example">
<quote>
elle était horrifiée par la dépense
</quote>
<cit type="translation" xml:lang="en">
<quote>
she was horrified at the expense.</quote>
</cit>
</cit>
</entry>
```

Module textstructure

Attributes

```
att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
```

Member of model.divBottomPart

Contained by

core: \text{
figures: \text{figure, table

textstructure: \text{back, body, div1, div2, div3, div4, div5, div6, div7, front, group, postscript

May contain

core: \text{abbr, add, address, cb, date, del, email, foreign, gap, graphic, hi, lb, milestone, name, note, num, pb, ptr, ref, time, title, unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: \text{b, cols, i, smcap, sub, sup, ul
figures: \text{figure, formula

gaiji: \text{g
linking: \text{seg

textstructure: \text{dateline, salute, signed

transcr: \text{handShift
```

Declaration

groups together salutations, datelines, and similar phrases appearing as a final
group at the end of a division, especially of a letter. [4.2.2, 4.2]
### B  FORMAL SPECIFICATION

```xml
<cols/>

(columns) with the n attribute (denoting new number of columns) is used to
mark where a document changes columnar layout.

**Namespace**  http://www.tei-c.org/ns/tite/1.0

**Module**  derived-module-tei_tite

**Attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>att.global</td>
<td>attributes, @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ed</td>
<td>indicates the edition or version in which the change in columnar layout is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>located at this point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datatype</td>
<td>data.word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Member of**  model.milestoneLike

**Contained by**

- core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl cit date del editor email foreign head hi
  item  label lg list listBibl name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp sp speaker
  stage time title unclear
- derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
- figures: cell figure table
- linking: ab seg
- textstructure: argument back body byline closer dateline div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6
div7 docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front
  group opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart

**Example**

```xml
<div type="letter">
  <p>perhaps you will favour me with a sight of it when convenient.</p>
  <closer>
    <salute>I remain, &c. &c.</salute>
    <signed>H. Colburn</signed>
  </closer>
</div>

**Example**

```xml
<div type="chapter">
  <p>and his heart was going like mad and yes I said yes I will
  Yes.</p>
  <closer>
    <dateline>
      <name>Trieste-Zürich-Paris</name>
      <date>1914–1921</date>
    </dateline>
  </closer>
</div>
```
May contain Empty element

Declaration

```
<date>
```

contains a date in any format. 

```
<date
when="1980-02">early February 1980</date>
```

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.

Example

```xml
<date when="1990-09">September 1990</date>
```

**<dateline>** contains a brief description of the place, date, time, etc. of production of a letter, newspaper story, or other work, prefixed or suffixed to it as a kind of heading or trailer. [4.2.2.]

**Module textstructure**

**Attributes**

att.global (xml:id, @n, xml:lang, @rend, @style)

**Member of**

model.divWrapper

**Contained by**

core: lg list

figures: figure table

textstructure: body closer div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group opener

**May contain**

core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear
derived-module- เช่น title
figures: figure formula

gaiji: g

linking: seg
textstructure: docDate
transcr: handShift

**Declaration**

```xml
<element dateline>
  { newline
    att.global.attributes,
    ( text | model.gLike | model.phrase | model.global | docDate )
  }*
</element>
```

Example

```xml
<dateline>Walden, this 29. of August 1592</dateline>
```

Example

```xml
<div type="chapter">
  <p>
    <!-- ... --> and his heart was going like mad and yes I said yes I will
    Yes.</p>
  <closer>
    <dateline>
      <name type="place">Trieste-Zürich-Paris,</name>
      <date>1914–1921</date>
    </dateline>
  </closer>
</div>
```
<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. [3.4.3.]

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (xmlns:id, @n, xmlns:lang, @rend, @style)
att.transcriptional (@hand, @status, @cause, @seq) att.typed (@type)
Member of model.pPart.transcriptional
Contained by core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref speaker stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell
linking: ab seg
textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart
May contain core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i cols ornamental smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: g
linking: seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift
Declaration

element del
<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>

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.).

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. and 11.3.3.2. for the relationship between these and other related elements used in detailed transcription.
<div1>

<desc>contains a brief description of the purpose and application for an element, attribute, attribute value, class, or entity.</desc>

Note TEI convention requires that this be expressed as a finite clause, beginning with an active verb.

</div1>

<div1> (level-1 text division) contains a first-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1.2.]

Module textstructure
Attributes
att.global ( @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style ) att.typed ( @type )

Member of model.div1Like
Contained by textstructure:  back  body  front

May contain core:  bibl  cb  cit  desc  gap  head  label  lb  lg  list  listBibl  milestone  note  p  pb  q  sp  stage
derived-module-tei_tite:  cols  ornament
figures:  figure  table
linking:  ab

textstructure:  argument  byline  closer  dateline  div2  docAuthor  docDate  epigraph
floatingText  opener  postscript  salute  signed

Declaration
element div1

{ newline
  att.global.attributes, newline
  att.typed.attributes, newline
  ( ( model.divTop | model.global )*,
    ( ( ( model.div2Like | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )+
      ( ( ( model.common ), model.global* )+,
        ( ( model.div2Like | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )*
      )
    )?
  )
}

Example

<div1 xml:id="levi" n="I" type="part">
  <head>Part I: Of Man </head>
  <div2 xml:id="levil" n="1" type="chapter">
    <head>Chap. I. Of Sense </head>
    <p>Concerning the Thoughts of man... </p>
  </div2>
</div1>

</div1>
Note any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.

<div2> (level-2 text division) contains a second-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1.2 ]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type)

Member of model.div2Like

Contained by
textstructure: div1

May contain
core: bibl cb cit desc gap head label lb lg list listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage
derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament
figures: figure table
linking: ab

textstructure: argument byline closer dateline div3 docAuthor docDate epigraph

floatingText opener postscript salute signed

Declaration

```
element div2
{

att.global.attributes, newline
att.typed.attributes, newline
(newline
  (model.divTop | model.global)*, newline
(newline
  ( (model.div3Like | model.divGenLike), model.global* )+newline
  | (newline
    ( (model.common), model.global* )+, newline
    ( (model.div3Like | model.divGenLike), model.global* )* newline
  )newline
  ), newline
  ( (model.divBottom), model.global* )* newline
)?newline
}
```

Example

```
<div1 n="2" type="part">
  <head>The Second Partition: The Cure of Melancholy</head>
  <div2 n="2.1" type="section">
    <div3 n="2.1.1" type="member">
      <div4 n="2.1.1.1" type="subsection">
        <head>Unlawful Cures rejected.</head>
        <p>Inveterate melancholy, howsoever it may seem to be a continuate, inexorable disease, hard to be
```
cured, accompanying them to their graves most part
(as <ref target="#a">Montanus</ref> observes), yet many
times it may be helped...

Note any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower
subdivisions.

<div3> (level-3 text division) contains a third-level subdivision of the front, body, or back
of a text. [4.1.2.]
Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed
(@type)
Member of model.div3Like
Contained by
textstructure: div2
May contain
core: bibl cb cit desc gap head label lg list listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage
derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament
figures: figure table
linking: ab
textstructure: argument byline closer dateline div4 docAuthor docDate epigraph
floatingText opener postscript salute signed
Declaration
element div3
{
att.global.attributes, att.typed.attributes
(model.divTop | model.global)*,
(model.div4Like | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )+
(model.common )*,
(model.div4Like | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )*
}
Example

```xml
<div2 n="2.2" type="section">
  <div3 n="2.2.1" type="member">
    <head>Sect. II. Memb. I</head>
    <p/>
  </div3>
  <div3 n="2.2.2" type="member">
    <head>Memb. II Retention and Evacuation rectified.</head>
    <p/>
  </div3>
  <div3 n="2.2.3" type="member">
    <head>Memb. III Ayr rectified. With a digression of the Ayr.</head>
    <p/>
  </div3>
</div2>
```

Note any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.

<di4> (level-4 text division) contains a fourth-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1.2.]

Module textstructure

Attributes 

att.global (xml:id, @n, xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type)

Member of model.div4Like

Contained by 
textstructure: div3

May contain 
core: bibl cb rit desc gap head [ label ] [ lg list ] listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage

derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament

figures: figure table

linking: ab

textstructure: argument byline closer dateline div5 docAuthor docDate epigraph floatingText opener postscript salute signed

Declaration

```xml
(element div4


att.global.attributes,
att.typed.attributes,
(


( model.divTop | model.global )*,


(


( model.div5Like | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )+


( ( model.common ), model.global* )+,  


( ( model.div5Like | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )*


)newline
)newline
)newline
```

34
Example

```xml
<div n="2.2.1" type="member">
<head>Sect. II. Memb. I</head>
<div n="2.2.1.1" type="subsection">
<head>Subsect I. — Dyet rectified in substance.</head>
<p>Diet, <term xml:lang="grc">diaitotiku</term>, <term xml:lang="la">victus</term> or living</p>
</div>
<div n="2.2.2.1" type="subsection">
<head>Subsect II. — Dyet rectified in quantity.</head>
<p>Man alone, saith Cardan, eates and drinks without appetite, and useth all his pleasures without necessity</p>
</div>
</div>
```

Note any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.

<div> (level-5 text division) contains a fifth-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text. [4.1.2. ]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes `att.global` (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) `att.typed` (@type)

Member of model.div5Like

Contained by textstructure: `div4`

May contain core: bib1 ch cit desc gap head l label lb lg list listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage
derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament

figures: figure table

linking: ab
textstructure: argument byline closer dateline div6 docAuthor docDate epigraph

floating Text opener postscript salute signed

Declaration

```xml
{element div5\newline
\att.global.attributes,\newline
\att.typed.attributes,\newline
{\newline
 ( model.divTop | model.global )*,\newline
{\newline
 (\newline
 ( model.div6Like | model.divGenLike ), model.global* )|\newline
| (\newline
 ( ( model.common ), model.global* )+,\newline
```
Example

```html
<div2 type="chapter">
  <head>Recipes</head>
  <head>Chapter VI.</head>
  <div3>
    <head>Fruit and vegetable soups</head>
    <p>...</p>
    <div4>
      <head>Stocks for all kinds of soups</head>
      <div5 type="recipe">
        <head>Rich strong stock</head>
        <!-- ... -->
      </div5>
      <div5 type="recipe">
        <head>Medium Stock</head>
        <!-- ... -->
      </div5>
    </div4>
    <div4 type="recipe">
      <head>Apple soup</head>
      <div5>
        <head>Ingredients</head>
        <list>
          <item>2 lbs. of good boiling apples,</item>
          <item>3/4 teaspoonful of white pepper,</item>
          <item>6 cloves,</item>
          <item>cayenne or ginger to taste,</item>
          <item>3 quarts of medium stock</item>
        </list>
      </div5>
      <head>Mode</head>
      <p>Peel and quarter the apples taking out their cores; put them into the stock, stew them gently till tender, Rub the whole through a strainer, add the seasoning. give it one boil up, and serve.</p>
      <div5>
        <head>Time</head>
        <p>1 hour.</p>
      </div5>
      <div5>
        <head>Average cost</head>
        <p>per quart, 1s.</p>
      </div5>
      <div5>
        <head>Seasonable</head>
        <p>from September to December.</p>
      </div5>
      <div5>
        <head>Sufficient</head>
        <p>for 10 persons</p>
      </div5>
    </div5>
</div2>
```
The apple is mentioned in Holy Writ; and Homer describes it as valuable in his time... As a food, the apple cannot be considered to rank high, as more than the half of it consists of water, and the rest of its properties are not the most nourishing. It is however a useful adjunct to other kinds of food, and, when cooked, is esteemed as slightly laxative.

Artichoke (Jerusalem) soup

Note: Any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.

Declaration:
```xml
<element div6>
  {newline
    att.global.attributes,\newline
    att.typed.attributes,\newline
    (\newline
      (model.divTop | model.global)*,\newline
      (\newline
        (model.div7Like | model.divGenLike), model.global* )+\newline
        (\newline
          (model.common), model.global* )+,\newline
          (model.div7Like | model.divGenLike), model.global* )*\newline
    ),\newline
    ((model.divBottom), model.global* )*\newline
  )?\newline
</element>
```
Example

```xml
<div2 type="chapter">
    <head>Recipes</head>
    <head>Chapter VI.</head>
    <div3>
        <head>Fruit and vegetable soups</head>
        <p>...</p>
        <div4>
            <head>Stocks for all kinds of soups</head>
            <div5 type="recipe">
                <head>Rich strong stock</head>
                <div6>
                    <head>Ingredients</head>
                    <list>
                        <item>4 lbs of shin of beef</item>
                        <item>4 lbs of knuckle of veal</item>
                        <item>4 quarts of water</item>
                    </list>
                    <head>Mode</head>
                    <p>Line a delicately clean stewpan... Strain through a very fine hair sieve, or tammy, and it will be fit for use</p>
                </div6>
                <div6>
                    <head>Time</head>
                    <p>5 hours.</p>
                </div6>
                <div6>
                    <head>Average cost</head>
                    <p>1s 3d. per quart</p>
                </div6>
            </div5>
            <div5 type="recipe">
                <head>Medium Stock</head>
            </div5>
        </div4>
    </div3>
</div2>
```

*Note* any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.

---

<div7> (level-7 text division) contains the smallest possible subdivision of the front, body or back of a text, larger than a paragraph. [4.1.2.]

**Module** textstructure

**Attributes**

- `att.global` (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
- `att.typed` (@type)

**Member of** model.div7Like

**Contained by**

- `div`
May contain

core: bib l cb c it desc gap head l label l b l g l list l listBibl l milestone l note p pb q sp stage
derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament
figures: figure table
linking: ab
textstructure: argument byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate epigraph floatingText opener postscript salute signed

Declaration
element div7
{\newline
  \n
  att.global.attributes,\newline
  att.typed.attributes,\newline
  (\newline
    ( model.divTop | model.global )*,\newline
    (\newline
      ( ( model.common ), model.global* )+,\newline
      ( ( model.divBottom ), model.global* )*\newline
    )?\newline
  )}\newline
}

Example

<div2 type="chapter">
  <head>Recipes</head>
  <head>Chapter VI.</head>
<div3>
  <head>Fruit and vegetable soups</head>
  <p>...</p>
<div4>
  <head>Stocks for all kinds of soups</head>
  <div5 type="recipe">
    <head>Asparagus soup</head>
    <div6 type="altRecipe">
      <head>I.</head>
      <div7>
        <head>Ingredients</head>
        <list>
          <item>...</item>
        </list>
      </div7>
      <div7>
        <head>Mode</head>
        <p>Put the beef, cut into pieces and rolled in flour, into a stewpan...</p>
      </div7>
    </div6>
    <div6 type="altRecipe">
      <head>II.</head>
      <div7>
        <head>Ingredients</head>
        <list>
          <item>...</item>
        </list>
      </div7>
      <div7>
        <head>Mode</head>
        <p>Boil the peas, and rub them through a sieve; add the gravy...</p>
      </div7>
    </div6>
  </div5>
</div3>
Note any sequence of low-level structural elements, e.g., paragraphs (\texttt{\textless p\textgreater}), lists (\texttt{\textless list\textgreater}), or examples (\texttt{\textless eg\textgreater} or \texttt{\textless egXML\textgreater}).

\texttt{\textless \texttt{docAuthor} \textgreater} (document author) contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page (often but not always contained in a byline). [4.6.]

\textit{Module} textstructure

\textbf{Attributes} attributes \texttt{att.global} (\texttt{@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style})

\textbf{Member of} model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart

\textbf{Contained by}

\textbf{core:} \texttt{lg list}

\textbf{figures:} \texttt{figure table}

\textbf{textstructure:} \texttt{back body byline div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group titlePage}

\textbf{May contain}

\textbf{core:} \texttt{abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear}

\textbf{derived-module-tei_tite:} \texttt{b cols cols smcap sub sup ul}

\textbf{figures:} \texttt{figure formula}

\textbf{gaiji:} \texttt{g}

\textbf{linking:} \texttt{seg}

\textbf{transcr:} \texttt{handShift}

\textbf{Declaration}

\texttt{element docAuthor \{ att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq \}}

\textbf{Example}

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{\textless \texttt{titlePage} \textgreater}
\texttt{\textless \texttt{docTitle} \textgreater}
\texttt{\textless \texttt{titlePart} \textgreater}Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts.\texttt{\textlt;/titlePart} \\
\texttt{\textlt;/docTitle} \\
\texttt{\textlt;/byline} By \texttt{\textlt;/docAuthor}Lemuel Gulliver\texttt{\textlt;/docAuthor}, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships\texttt{\textlt;/byline} \\
\texttt{\textlt;/titlePage} \\
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Note} The document author's name often occurs within a byline, but the \texttt{\textlt;/docAuthor} element may be used whether the \texttt{\textlt;/byline} element is used or not. It should be used only for the author(s) of the entire document, not for author(s) of any subset or part of it.

\texttt{\textlt;/docDate} (document date) contains the date of a document, as given on a title page or in a dateline. [4.6.]

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Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global ( @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

@when gives the value of the date in standard form, i.e. YYYY-MM-DD.

Status Optional

Datatype data.temporal.w3c

Note For simple dates, the when attribute should give the Gregorian or
proleptic Gregorian date in one of the formats specified in XML

Member of model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart

Contained by core: lg list

figures: figure table
textstructure: back body dateline div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docImprint front
group titlePage

May contain core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note
num pb ptr ref time title unclear
derived-module-teri_tite: b cols smcap sub sup uf
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
linking: seg
transcr: handShift

Declaration

```
<docEdition>
Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global ( @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Contained by
textstructure: back front titlePage
May contain
```

Example

```
<docImprint> Oxford, Clarendon Press, <docDate>1987</docDate>
</docImprint>
```

Note Cf. the general <date> element in the core tag set. This specialized element is
provided for convenience in marking and processing the date of the documents, since
it is likely to require specialized handling for many applications. It should be used
only for the date of the entire document, not for any subset or part of it.

<docEdition> (document edition) contains an edition statement as presented on a
title page of a document. [4.6]


**B FORMAL SPECIFICATION**

```
core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols ornament smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: g
linking: seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift
```

Declaration

```
element docEdition { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }
```

**Example**

```
```

**Note** Cf. the `<edition>` element of bibliographic citation. As usual, the shorter name has been given to the more frequent element.

---

**<docImprint>** (document imprint) contains the imprint statement (place and date of publication, publisher name), as given (usually) at the foot of a title page. [4.6,]

**Module** textstructure

*Attributes*

```
Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
```

**Member of**

```
model.pLike.front | model.titlepagePart
```

**Contained by**

```
textstructure: back | front | titlePage
```

**May contain**

```
core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr pubPlace publisher ref time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols ornament smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
linking: seg
textstructure: docDate
transcr: handShift
```

Declaration

```
element docImprint
{ newline
   { newline
      att.global.attributes, 
   } newline
   | model.gLike | model.phrase | pubPlace | docDate | publisher | model.
}```

**Example**

```
```

Imprints may be somewhat more complex:
Note Cf. the `<imprint>` element of bibliographic citations. As with title, author, and editions, the shorter name is reserved for the element likely to be used more often.

**<docTitle>** (document title) contains the title of a document, including all its constituents, as given on a title page. [4.6, ]

**Module** textstructure

**Attributes** <br>att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

**Member of** model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart

**Contained by** textstructure: back front titlePage

**May contain** core: cb gap lb milestone note pb

derived-module-tei_tite: cols

figures: figure
textstructure: titlePart

**Declaration**

```xml
element docTitle
{newline
  {newline
    att.global.attributes,\newline
    ( model.global*, ( titlePart, model.global* )+ )\newline
  }
}
```

**Example**

```xml
<docTitle>
  <titlePart type="main">The DUNCIAD, VARIOURVM.</titlePart>
  <titlePart type="sub">WITH THE PROLEGOMENA of SCRIBLERUS.</titlePart>
</docTitle>
```

**<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. [3.11.2.2, ]

**Module** core

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

**Member of** model.respLike
Example

```xml
<editor>Eric Johnson</editor>
<editor role="illustrator">John Tenniel</editor>
```

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

```xml
<email>(electronic mail address) contains an email address identifying a location to which email messages can be delivered. [3.5.2.]</email>
```
Note The format of a modern Internet email address is defined in RFC 2822.

<epigraph>
contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, appearing at the start or
end of a section or on a title page. [4.2.3, 4.2, 4.6.]

Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global ( @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.divWrapper model.pLike.front model.titlepagePart
Contained by
core: lg list
figures: figure table
textstructure: back body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group opener titlePage
May contain
core: bibl cb cit desc gap l label lb list listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage
derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament
figures: figure table
linking: ab
textstructure: floatingText
Declaration
element epigraph { att.global.attributes, ( model.common | model.global )* }  

Example

<epigraph xml:lang="la">
  <cit>
    <bibl>Lucret.</bibl>
    <quote>
      <l part="F">petere inde coronam,</l>
      <l>Vnde prius nulli velarint tempora Musae.</l>
    </quote>
  </cit>
</epigraph>

<figure> groups elements representing or containing graphic information such as an
illustration, formula, or figure. [14.4.]

Module figures
Attributes Attributes att.global ( @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed
  (@type)
Member of model.global
Contained by
core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl cit date del editor email foreign head hi
  item l label lb list listBibl milestone note p pb q sp stage
time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup tt
figures: cell figure table
element figure
newline { newline 
 att.global.attributes, newline 
 att.typed.attributes, newline 
 (newline 
 model.headLike | model.common | figDesc | model.graphicLike | model.global } 

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>

<floatingText> contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, which interrupts the text containing it at any point and after which the surrounding text resumes. [4.3.2.]

Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type)
Member of model.qLike
Contained by
core: add cit del desc head hi item l note p q ref sp stage title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell figure
linking: ab seg
textstructure: argument body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front
group opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart

May contain
core: ch gap lb milestone note pb
derived-module-tei_tite: cols
figures: figure

textstructure: back body front group

Declaration

```xml
element floatingText
{ newline
  att.global.attributes, newline
  att.typed.attributes, newline
  ( newline
    model.global*, newline
    ( front, model.global* )?, newline
    ( body | group ), newline
    model.global*, newline
    ( back, model.global* )? newline
  ) newline
}
```

Example

```xml
<body>
  <div type="scene">
    <sp>
      <p>Hush, the players begin...<p>
    </sp>
    <floatingText type="pwp">
      <body>
        <div type="act">
          <sp>
            <l>In Athens our tale takes place ....</l>
          </sp>
          <!-- ... rest of nested act here -->
        </div>
      </body>
    </floatingText>
    <sp>
      <p>Now that the play is finished ...</p>
    </sp>
  </div>
</body>
```

Note A floating text has the same content as any other and may thus be interrupted by another floating text, or contain a group of tesselated texts.
Example

This is heathen Greek to you still? Your \texttt{<foreign xml:lang="la">lapis philosophicus</foreign>?}

Note The global \texttt{xml:lang} attribute should be supplied for this element to identify the language of the word or phrase marked. As elsewhere, its value should be a language tag as defined in \texttt{6.1}. This element is intended for use only where no other element is available to mark the phrase or words concerned. The global \texttt{xml:lang} attribute should be used in preference to this element where it is intended to mark the language of the whole of some text element.

The \texttt{<distinct>} element may be used to identify phrases belonging to sublanguages or registers not generally regarded as true languages.

\texttt{<formula>} contains a mathematical or other formula. \cite{14.2}

Module figures

Attributes Attributes \texttt{att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)}

Member of \texttt{model.graphicLike}

Contained by

\begin{itemize}
  \item core: abbr add addrLine author date del editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref speaker stage time title unclear
  \item derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i smcap sub sup ul
  \item figures: cell figure formula table
  \item linking: ab seg
  \item textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart
\end{itemize}

May contain

\begin{itemize}
  \item core: graphic hi
  \item derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i smcap sub sup ul
  \item figures: formula
\end{itemize}

Declaration

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{element formula\newline
{\newline}
\end{verbatim}
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>

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

Module textstructure

Attributes

att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

Contained by
textstructure: floatingText

May contain
core: cb gap head lb milestone note pb pt pb

derived-module-tei_tite: cols

figures: figure

linking: ab

textstructure: argument byline closer dateline div1 docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph postscript salute signed titlePage titlePart

Declaration

element front

att.global.attributes, newline

{ newline
  ( ( model.frontPart | model.pLike | model.pLike.front | model.global )* ), newline
  ( newline
    ( newline
      model.div1Like, newline
  )
}
Example

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

Example

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

<g> (character or glyph) represents a glyph, or a non-standard character.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>gaiji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attributes</td>
<td>att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of</td>
<td>model.gLike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contained by</td>
<td>abbr, add, addrLine, author, bibl, date, del, editor, email, foreign, head, hi, item, label, name, note, num, p, pubPlace, publisher, q, ref, speaker, stage, time, title, unclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derived-module-tei_tite:</td>
<td>b, i, smcap, sub, sup, ul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figures:</td>
<td>cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linking:</td>
<td>ab, seg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textstructure:</td>
<td>byline, closer, dateline, docAuthor, docDate, docEdition, docImprint, opener, salute, signed, titlePart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May contain Character data only

Declaration

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

Example

```
<g ref="#ctlig">ct</g>
```

This example points to a `<glyph>` element with the identifier `ctlig` like the following:

```
<glyph xml:id="ctlig">
 <!-- here we describe the particular ct·ligature intended -->
</glyph>
```

Example

```
<g ref="#per-glyph">per</g>
```

The medieval brevigraph `per` could similarly be considered as an individual glyph, defined in a `<glyph>` element with the identifier `per` like the following:

```
<glyph xml:id="per-glyph">
 <!-- ... -->
</glyph>
```

Note The name `g` is short for `gaiji`, which is the Japanese term for a non-standardized character or glyph.

----

 `<gap>` indicates a point where material has been omitted in a transcription, whether for editorial reasons described in the TEI header, as part of sampling practice, or because the material is illegible, invisible, or inaudible. [3.4.3] 

Module core

Attributes 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>att.global ( @xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@reason gives the reason for omission. Sample values include sampling, inaudible, irrelevant, cancelled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of `data.word` separated by whitespace

Member of `model.global.edit`

Contained by `core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl cit date del editor email foreign head hi item label lg list name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp sp speaker stage time title unclear`

`derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul`

`figures: cell figure table`

`linking: ab seg`

`textstructure: argument back body bline closer dateline div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart`

May contain `core: desc`
Declaration

```xml
element gap
  {newline
    att.global.attributes,nline
    attribute reason { list { data.word+ } },nline
    ( model.desclike | model.certLike )*nline
  }
```

Example

```xml
<gap quantity="4" unit="chars"
  reason="illegible"/>
```

Example

```xml
<gap quantity="1" unit="essay"
  reason="sampling"/>
```

Example

```xml
<del>
  <gap atLeast="4" atMost="8" unit="chars"
    reason="illegible"/>
</del>
```

Example

```xml
<gap extent="unknown" unit="lines"
  reason="lost"/>
```

Note

The `<gap>`, `<unclear>`, and `<del>` core tag elements may be closely allied in use with the `<damage>` and `<supplied>` elements, available when using the additional tagset for transcription of primary sources. See section 11.3.3.2 for discussion of which element is appropriate for which circumstance. The `<gap>` tag simply signals the editor's decision to omit or inability to transcribe a span of text. Other information, such as the interpretation that text was deliberately erased or covered, should be indicated using the relevant tags, such as `<del>` in the case of deliberate deletion.

`<graphic>` indicates the location of an inline graphic, illustration, or figure. [3.9]

Module core

Attributes

- `att.global` (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
- `att.resourced` (@url)

Member of

- `model.graphicLike`
- `model.titlepagePart`

Contained by

- `core: abbr add addrLine author date del editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref speaker stage time title unclear`
- `derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul`
- `figures: cell figure formula table`
- `linking: ab seg`
- `textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePage titlePart`

May contain
Declaration

```
<group>

| core:  | desc |

| Declaration |

```

```
element graphic
  {newline
    att.global.attributes,
    att.resourced.attributes,
    model.descLike*newline
  }
```

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>
```

Note The mimeType attribute should be used to supply the MIME media type of the image specified by the url attribute.

```
<group>
  contains the body of a composite text, grouping together a sequence of distinct texts (or groups of such texts) which are regarded as a unit for some purpose, for example the collected works of an author, a sequence of prose essays, etc. [4] 4.3.1, 15.1.

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type)

Contained by textstructure: floatingText group text

May contain core: ch gap head lb milestone note ph
derived-module-tei_tite: cols
figures: figure
textstructure: argument byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate epigraph group opener postscript salute signed text

Declaration

```
element group
  {newline
    att.global.attributes,
    att.typed.attributes,
    ( model.divTop | model.global )*,newline
    ( ( text | group ), ( text | group | model.global )* ),newline
    model.divBottom*
  }
```

Example
<handShift/> marks the beginning of a sequence of text written in a new hand, or the beginning of a scribal stint. [11.3.2.1] 

**Module transcr**

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

- @new indicates a <handNote> element describing the hand concerned.

**Status** Recommended

**Datatype** [data.pointer]

**Note** This attribute serves the same function as the hand attribute provided for those elements which are members of the att.transcriptional class. It may be renamed at a subsequent major release.

**Member of** model.pPart.transcriptional

**Contained by** core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref speaker stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart

**May contain** Empty element

**Declaration**

```xml
element handShift
newline
{newline
   att.global.attributes,
newline
   attribute new { data.pointer }?,
newline
   empty
}
```

**Example**

```xml```
<text>
<!-- Section on Alexander Pope starts -->
</text>
<front>
<!-- biographical notice by editor -->
</front>
<group>
<text>
<!-- first poem -->
</text>
</group>
<text>
<!-- second poem -->
</text>
</text>
<!-- end of Pope section-->
```
<l>And if the cattes skynne be slyk <handShift medium="black-ink"/> and gaye</l>

Note The <handShift/> element may be used either to denote a shift in the document hand (as from one scribe to another, on one writing style to another). Or, it may indicate a shift within a document hand, as a change of writing style, character or ink. Like other milestone elements, it should appear at the point of transition from some other state to the state which it describes.

<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.]

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type)
Member of model.headLike model.pLike.front
Contained by
core:  lg list listBibl
figures:  figure table
textstructure:  argument back body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group postscript
May contain
core:  abbr add address bibl ch cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite:  b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul
figures:  figure formula table
gaiji:  \g
linking:  seg
textstructure:  floatingText
transcr:  handShift

Declaration
element head
{newline
  att.global.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  }\newline
text\newline
  |  lg  |  model.gLike  |  model.phrase  |  model.inter  |  model.lLike  |  model.gLike  |  model.lLike
}

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>
</div1>
<div2 type="section">
  <head> In the name of Christ here begins Book I of the history. </head>
</div2>
Proposing as I do ... From the Passion of our Lord until the death of Saint Martin four hundred and twelve years passed.

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.

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>
</list>
```

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 `<div>` is the title of that chapter or section.

`<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. 3.3.2.]

Module core
Attributes Attributes `att.global` (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of `model.hiLike`
Contained by 
core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp speaker stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell formula
linking: ab seg
textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart
May contain 
core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: ])).
Example

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

<i>(italics) for capturing typographical feature: italicized glyphs.</i>

Namespace http://www.tei-c.org/ns/tite/1.0
Module derived-module-tei_tite
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.hiLike
Contained by
core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item |
label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp speaker stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell formula
linking: ab seg
textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener
salute signed titlePart
May contain
core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg
list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: |
linking: seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift
Declaration

element i { att.global.attributes, macro параContent }

<i> contains one component of a list. [3.7, 2.5] 

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.sortable (@sortKey)
Contained by
core: list
May contain

core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone note num pb ptr q ref sp stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul
gaiji:
linking: ab seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift

Declaration

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

Example

```xml
<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>
```

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.

<|>

(verse line) contains a single, possibly incomplete, line of verse. [3.12.1. 3.12. 7.2.5.]
**<label>** contains any label or heading used to identify part of a text, typically but not exclusively in a list or glossary. [3.7]

**Module core**

**Attributes** Attributes `att.global` (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) `att.typed` (@type)

**Member of** model.labelLike

**Contained by**

core: `add` `del` `desc` `head` `hi` `item` `lg` `list` `note` `p` `q` `ref` `stage` `title` `unclear`

derived-module-tei_tite: `b` `i` `smcap` `sub` `sup` `ul`

**Figures:** `cell` `figure`

**Linking:** `ab` `seg`

**Textstructure:** `argument` `body` `div1` `div2` `div3` `div4` `div5` `div6` `div7` `docEdition` `epigraph`

**May contain**

core: `abbr` `add` `address` `cb` `date` `del` `email` `foreign` `gap` `graphic` `hi` `lb` `milestone` `name` `note` `num` `p` `ptr` `ref` `time` `title` `unclear`

derived-module-tei_tite: `b` `cols` `i` `smcap` `sub` `sup` `ul`

**Figures:** `figure` `formula`

**Gaiji:** `g`

**Linking:** `seg`

**Transcri:** `handShift`

**Declaration**

```
<element l { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }>
```

**Example**

```xml
<l met="x/x/x/x/x/" real="/xx/x/x/x/">Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"</l>
```

**Example** Labels are commonly used for the headwords in glossary lists; note the use of the

**global xml:lang attribute to set the default language of the glossary list to Middle English, and identify the glosses and headings as modern English or Latin:**

```xml
<list type="gloss" xml:lang="enm">
  <head xml:lang="en">Vocabulary</head>
  <headLabel xml:lang="en">Middle English</headLabel>
  <headItem xml:lang="en">New English</headItem>
  <label>nu</label>
  <item xml:lang="en">now</item>
  <label>lhude</label>
  <item xml:lang="en">loudly</item>
</list>
```
Example Labels may also be used to record explicitly the numbers or letters which mark list items in ordered lists, as in this extract from Gibbon’s Autobiography. In this usage the <label> element is synonymous with the n attribute on the <item> element:

I will add two facts, which have seldom occurred in the composition of six, or at least of five quartos.

<list rend="runon" type="ordered">
  <label>(1)</label>
  <item>My first rough manuscript, without any intermediate copy, has been sent to the press.</item>
  <label>(2)</label>
  <item>Not a sheet has been seen by any human eyes, excepting those of the author and the printer: the faults and the merits are exclusively my own.</item>
</list>

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

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

Note that the <label> might also appear within the <item> rather than as its sibling. Though syntactically valid, this usage is not recommended TEI practice.
Example  Labels may also be used to represent a label or heading attached to a paragraph or sequence of paragraphs not treated as a structural division, or to a group of verse lines. Note that, in this case, the <label> element appears within the <p> or <lg> element, rather than as a preceding sibling of it.

Example This example shows typographical line breaks within metrical lines, where they occur at different places in different editions:
B FORMAL SPECIFICATION

Example This example encodes typographical line breaks as a means of preserving the visual appearance of a title page. The break attribute is used to show that the line break does not (as elsewhere) mark the start of a new word.

Note By convention, \textless lb/\textgreater elements should appear at the point in the text where a new line starts. The \textit{n} attribute, if used, indicates the number or other value associated with the text between this point and the next \textless lb/\textgreater element, typically the sequence number of the line within the page, or other appropriate unit. This element is intended to be used for marking actual line breaks on a manuscript or printed page, at the point where they occur; it should not be used to tag structural units such as lines of verse (for which the \textless l/\textgreater element is available) except in circumstances where structural units cannot otherwise be marked. The \textit{type} attribute may be used to characterize the line break in any respect. The more specialized attributes \textit{break, ed, or edRef} should be preferred when the intent is to indicate whether or not the line break is word-breaking, or to note the source from which it derives.

\textless lg\textgreater (line group) contains one or more verse lines functioning as a formal unit, e.g. a stanza, refrain, verse paragraph, etc. \[3.12.1. \quad 3.12. \quad 7.2.5.\]

Module core
Attributes Attributes \att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) \att.typed (@type)  
Member of \macro.paraContent \model.divPart  
Contained by  
core: add del head hi item \lg note p q ref sp stage title unclear  
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul  
figures: cell figure  
linking: ab seg  
textstructure: argument body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docEdition epigraph postscript salute signed titlePart  
May contain  
core: cb desc gap head label lb lg milestone note pb stage  
derived-module-tei_tite: cols  
figures: figure  
textstructure: argument byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate epigraph opener postscript salute signed  
Declaration  
\begin{verbatim}
element lg\newline
\{newline
  \att.global.attributes,\newline
  \att.typed.attributes,\newline
\end{verbatim}

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Schematron

<sch:assert test="count(descendant::tei:lg|descendant::tei:l|descendant::tei:gap) > 0">An lg element must contain at least one child l, lg or gap element.</sch:assert>

Example

<lg type="free">
  <l>Let me be my own fool</l>
  <l>of my own making, the sum of it</l>
</lg>

<lg type="free">
  <l>is equivocal.</l>
  <l>One says of the drunken farmer:</l>
</lg>

<lg type="free">
  <l>leave him lay off it. And this is</l>
  <l>the explanation.</l>
</lg>

Note contains verse lines or nested line groups only, possibly prefixed by a heading.

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

Module core
Attributes Attributes [att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.sortable (@sortKey)]

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

Derived from [att.typed]

Status Optional

Datatype [data.enumerated]

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

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

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

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

syllogism each list item is part of an argument consisting of two or more propositions and a final conclusion derived from them.
Note Previous versions of these Guidelines recommended the use of type on <list> to encode the rendering or appearance of a list (whether it was bulleted, numbered, etc.). The current recommendation is to use the rend or style attributes for these aspects of a list, while using type for the more appropriate task of characterizing the nature of the content of a list.

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

Member of model.listLike

Contained by

core: add del desc head hi item l note p q ref sp stage title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul

figures: cell figure

linking: ab seg

textstructure: argument back body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docEdition epigraph postscript salute signed titlePart

May contain

core: cb gap head item label lb milestone note pb

derived-module-tei_tite: cols

figures: figure

textstructure: argument byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate epigraph opener postscript salute signed

Declaration

```
<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>  
  </list>
</list>
```

Example
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 n="3">Concerning the refusal of justice. The lord who refuses justice and upholds his guilty man, so that the king is appealed to, is to repay the value of the goods and 120 shillings to the king; and he who appeals to the king before he demands justice as often as he ought, is to pay the same fine as the other would have done, if he had refused him justice. <list rend="numbered">
  <item n="3.1">And the lord who is an accessory to a theft by his slave, and it becomes known about him, is to forfeit the slave and be liable to his wergild on the first occasion if he does it more often, he is to be liable to pay all that he owns.</item>
  <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>
</div>

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>
</list>
</p>
I, Tilberht, prelate of the church of Hexham, rejoicing have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.

I, Higbald, bishop of the church of Lindisfarne, obeying have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.

I, Ethelbert, bishop of Candida Casa, suppliant, have subscribed with the sign of the Holy Cross.

I, Ealdwulf, bishop of the church of Mayo, have subscribed with devout will.

I, Æthelwine, bishop, have subscribed through delegates.

I, Sicga, patrician, have subscribed with serene mind with the sign of the Holy Cross.

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
<milestone/>
marks a boundary point separating any kind of section of a text, typically but not necessarily indicating a point at which some part of a standard reference system changes, where the change is not represented by a structural element. [3.10.3.]

Module core
Attributes
att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
att.milestoneUnit (@unit) att.typed (@type) att.edition (@ed, @edRef)

Member of model.milestoneLike

Contained by
core: abbr add addrLine address author bibl cit date del editor email foreign head hi item label lg list listBibl name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp sp speaker stage time title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul

figures: cell figure table

linking: ab seg

textstructure: argument back body byline closer dateline div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart

May contain

Empty element

Declaration

element milestone\newline
{\newline
  att.global.attributes,\newline
  att.milestoneUnit.attributes,\newline
  att.typed.attributes,\newline
  att.edition.attributes,\newline
  empty}\newline
}

Example
<milestone n="23" ed="La" unit="Dreissiger"/>
... <milestone n="24" ed="AV" unit="verse"/> ...

Note For this element, the global n attribute indicates the new number or other value for the unit which changes at this milestone. The special value unnumbered should be used in passages which fall outside the normal numbering scheme, such as chapter or other headings, poem numbers or titles, etc. The order in which milestone elements are given at a given point is not normally significant.

Example
<name type="person"> Thomas Hoccleve </name>
<name type="place"> Villingaholt </name>
<name type="org"> Vetus Latina Institut </name>
<name type="person" ref="#HOC001"> Occleve </name>
Note Proper nouns referring to people, places, and organizations may be tagged instead with `<persName>`, `<placeName>`, or `<orgName>`, when the TEI module for names and dates is included.

**<note>** contains a note or annotation. [3.8.1. 2.2.6. 3.11.2.8. 9.3.5.4.]

### Module core

**Attributes** Attributes `att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)` `att.pointing (@targetLang, @target)` `att.typed (@type)`

Member of `model.noteLike`

**Located by**

- `core`: abbr add addrLine address author bibl cit date del editor email foreign head hi item label lg list name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp sp speaker stage time title unclear
- `derived-module-tei_title`: b i smcap sub sup ul
- `figures`: cell figure table
- `linking`: ab seg
- `textstructure`: argument back body byline closer dateline div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph floatingText front group opener postscript salute signed text titlePage titlePart

**May contain**

- `core`: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi i label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num p pb ptr q ref resp sp speaker stage time title unclear
- `derived-module-tei_title`: b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul
- `figures`: figure formula table
- `gaiji`: g
- `linking`: ab seg
- `textstructure`: floatingText

### Declaration

```
 element note
 {newline
  att.global.attributes,
  att.pointing.attributes,
  att.typed.attributes,
  macro.specialPara}
```

### 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
<br/>&lt;mentioned&gt;picturesque&lt;/mentioned&gt; and
<br/>&lt;mentioned&gt;painterly&lt;/mentioned&gt; respectively.
</note> style of the
```
Dutch genre painters of the seventeenth century that drapery has this psychological significance.

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:

\[
\text{Example}\text{ The global } n \text{ attribute may be used to supply the symbol or number used to mark the note’s point of attachment in the source text, as in the following example:}
\]

Mevorakh b. Saadya’s mother, the matriarch of the family during the second half of the eleventh century, 
\[
\text{The alleged mention of Judah Nagid’s mother in a letter from 1071 is, in fact, a reference to Judah’s children; cf. above, nn. 111 and 54.} \]
\[
\text{is well known from Geniza documents published by Jacob Mann.}
\]

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.

\[
\text{(number) contains a number, written in any form.}[3.5.3.]
\]

Module core
Attributes Attributes \texttt{att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)}

\texttt{@type} indicates the type of numeric value.
Status Optional
Datatype \texttt{data.enumerated}
Suggested values include: \texttt{cardinal} absolute number, e.g. 21, 21.5
\texttt{ordinal} ordinal number, e.g. 21st
\texttt{fraction} fraction, e.g. one half or three-quarters
\texttt{percentage} a percentage

Note If a different typology is desired, other values can be used for this attribute.

Member of \texttt{model.measureLike}

Contained by
core: \texttt{abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item l label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp speaker stage time title unclear}
derived-module-tei_tite: \texttt{b i smcap sub sup u li}
figures: \texttt{cell}
linking: \texttt{ab seg}
textstructure: \texttt{byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart}
May contain
Example

<p>I reached <num type="cardinal" value="21">twenty-one</num> on my <num type="ordinal" value="21">twenty-first</num> birthday.</p>
<p>Light travels at <num value="3E10">3×10<hi rend="sup">10</hi></num> cm per second.</p>

Note Detailed analyses of quantities and units of measure in historical documents may also use the feature structure mechanism described in chapter 18. The <num> element is intended for use in simple applications.

<opener> groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a preliminary group at the start of a division, especially of a letter. [4.2]

Module textstructure

Attributes

Member of model.divTopPart

Contained by

core: lg list
textstructure: body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 group postscript

May contain

core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols smcap sub sup ul
groups: figure formula

gaiji: g

linking: seg
textstructure: argument byline dateline epigraph salute signed
transcr: handShift

Declaration
element opener

| newline
| att.global.attributes,
| attribute type
| {"cardinal" | "ordinal" | "fraction" | "percentage" | xsd:Name
| },
| newline
| macro.phraseSeq}
Example

```xml
<opener>
  <dateline>Walden, this 29. of August 1592</dateline>
</opener>
```

Example

```xml
<opener>
  <dateline>Walden, this 29. of August 1592</dateline>
  <name type="place">Great Marlborough Street</name>
  <date>November 11, 1848</date>
  <salute>My dear Sir,</salute>
  <p>I am sorry to say that absence from town and other circumstances have prevented me from<br>
  earlier enquiring...</p>
</opener>
```

<ornament> for capturing typographical feature: printer’s ornament, horizontal line, strings of asterisks or periods, etc, indicating an informal division that does not call for a new <div> element. If a horizontal rule or printer’s ornament, use appropriate rend attribute and leave the element empy; if the ornament can be represented with characters, include these in the element.

Namespace http://www.tei-c.org/ns/tite/1.0
Module derived-module-tei_tite
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.inter model.titlepagePart
Contained by core: add del desc head hi item note p q ref stage title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell figure
linking: ab seg
textstructure: argument body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docEdition epigraph postscript salute signed titlePage titlePart
May contain Character data only
Declaration element ornament { att.global.attributes, text }

<p> (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose. [3.1 7.2.5. ]
Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.fragmentable (@part)
Member of model.pLike
Contained by
Example

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

```xml
<p>... <pb n="145" ed="ed2"/>
</p>
<!-- Page 145 in edition "ed2" starts here -->
... <pb n="283" ed="ed1"/>
<!-- Page 283 in edition "ed1" starts here -->
</p>
```

Example A page break may be associated with a facsimile image of the page it introduces by means of the `facs` attribute

```xml
<body>
<pb n="1" facs="page1.png"></p>
<!-- page1.png contains an image of the page; the text it contains is encoded here -->
<p>
<!-- ... -->
</p>
</body>
```

Note A `<pb/` element should appear at the start of the page which it identifies. The global `n` attribute indicates the number or other value associated with this page. This will normally be the page number or signature printed on it, since the physical sequence number is implicit in the presence of the `<pb/` element itself. The `type` attribute may be used to characterize the page break in any respect, for example as word-breaking or not.
B  FORMAL SPECIFICATION

derived-module-tei_tite:  cols ornament
figures:  figure table
linking:  ab
textstructure:  closer floatingText opener postscript signed

Declaration

```xml
<ptr/>
```

Example

```xml
<div type="letter">
  <opener>
    <dateline>
      <placeName>Rimaone</placeName>
      <date when="2006-11-21">21 Nov 06</date>
    </dateline>
    <salute>Dear Susan,</salute>
  </opener>
  <p>Thank you very much for the assistance splitting those logs. I'm sorry about the misunderstanding as to the size of the task. I really was not asking for help, only to borrow the axe. Hope you had fun in any case.</p>
  <closer>
    <salute>Sincerely yours,</salute>
    <signed>Seymour</signed>
  </closer>
  <postscript>
    <label>P.S.</label>
    <p>The collision occurred on <date when="2001-07-06">06 Jul 01</date>.</p>
  </postscript>
</div>
```

<ptr/> (pointer) defines a pointer to another location. [3.6, 16.1]
<pubPlace> (publication place) contains the name of the place where a bibliographic item was published. [3.11.2.4]

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (id, n, xml:lang, rend, style)
Member of model.imprintPart
Contained by core: bibi
textstructure: docImprint
May contain core: abbr add address date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b cols smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
linking: seg
transcr: handShift
Declaration
element pubPlace { att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq }

Example
<publisher> provides the name of the organization responsible for the publication or distribution of a bibliographic item. [3.11.2.4. 2.2.4.]

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.imprintPart
Contained by core: bib

textstructure: docImprint

May contain core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear

derived-module-ansi_title: b cols i smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula
gaiji: g
linking: seg
transcr: handShift

Declaration

\[
\text{element publisher \{ att.global.attributes, macro.phraseSeq \}}
\]

Example

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

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

<q> (quoted) contains material which is distinguished from the surrounding text using quotation marks or a similar method, for any one of a variety of reasons including, but not limited to: direct speech or thought, technical terms or jargon, authorial distance, quotations from elsewhere, and passages that are mentioned but not used. [3.3.3.]

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.source (@source)

@type may be used to indicate whether the offset passage is spoken or thought, or to characterize it more finely.

Status Optional
Datatype: `data.enumerated`

Suggested values include: *spoken* representation of speech

- **thought**: representation of thought, e.g. internal monologue
- **written**: quotation from a written source
- **soCalled**: authorial distance
- **foreign**: linguistically distinct
- **distinct**: technical term
- **emph**: rhetorically emphasized
- **mentioned**: referring to itself, not its normal referent

**Member of** `model.qLike`

**Contained by**

- `core`: `add` `cit` `del` `desc` `head` `hi` `item` `note` `p` `q` `ref` `sp` `stage` `title` `unclear`

**May contain**

- `derived-module-tei_tite`: `b` `i` `smcap` `sub` `sup` `ul`
- `figures`: `cell` `figure`
- `linking`: `ab` `seg`
- `textstructure`: `argument` `body` `div1` `div2` `div3` `div4` `div5` `div6` `div7` `docEdition` `epigraph` `postscript` `salute` `signed` `titlePart`

**Declaration**

```xml
element q

{ newline
  att.global.attributes,
  att.source.attributes,
  attribute type

  { newline
    "spoken",
    "thought",
    "written",
    "soCalled",
    "foreign",
    "distinct",
    "term",
    "emph",
    "mentioned",
    xsd:Name
  },

macro.specialPara}
```

**Example**
It is spelled `<q>Tübingen</q>` — to enter the letter `<q>ü</q>` with an umlaut hold down the `<q>option</q>` key and press `<q>0 0 0 f c</q>`.

*Note* May be used to indicate that a passage is distinguished from the surrounding text for reasons concerning which no claim is made. When used in this manner, `<q>` may be thought of as syntactic sugar for `<hi>` with a value of `rend` that indicates the use of such mechanisms as quotation marks.

```xml
<ref>
  (reference) defines a reference to another location, possibly modified by additional text or comment. [3.6. 16.1. ]
</ref>

**Module** core

**Attributes**

- `att.global` (xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
- `att.pointing` (@targetLang, @target)
- `att.typed` (@type)

**Member of** model.ptrLike

**Contained by**

- core: abbr add addrLine author bibl cit date del desc editor email foreign head hi item l label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp speaker stage time title unclear
- derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sup ul
- figures: cell
- linking: ab seg
- textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint openerSalute signed titlePart

**May contain**

- core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
- derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul
- figures: figure formula table
- gaiji: s
- linking: seg
- textstructure: floatingText
- transcr: handShift

**Declaration**

```xml
(element ref

{newline
  att.global.attributes,\newline
  att.pointing.attributes,\newline
  att.typed.attributes,\newline
  macro.paraContent >>\newline
  tei:constraintSpec\newline
  [\newline
    scheme = "isoschematron\newline
    ident = "refAtts"\newline
    """"Only one of the attributes @target' and @cRef' may be supplied on """"\newline
  ]\newline
})
```

**Schematron** `<s:report test="@target and @cRef">Only one of the attributes @target’ and @cRef’ may be supplied on `<s:name/>`<s:report>`
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>.

Note The target and cRef attributes are mutually exclusive.

<resp> (responsibility) contains a phrase describing the nature of a person’s intellectual responsibility, or an organization’s role in the production or distribution of a work.

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.datable (@calendar) (att.datable.w3c (@when, @from, @to))

Contained by core: <respStmt>

May contain core: abbr address cb date email foreign gap hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title
derived-module-tei_title: b cols i smcap sub sup ul
decrease

Declaration

```xml
element resp\newline
{\newline
  att.global.attributes,\newline
  att.datable.attributes,\newline
  macro.phraseSeq.limited}
```

Example

<respStmt>
  <resp key="com">compiler</resp>
  <name>Edward Child</name>
</respStmt>

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

<respStmt> (statement of responsibility) supplies a statement of responsibility for the intellectual content of a text, edition, recording, or series, where the specialized elements for authors, editors, etc. do not suffice or do not apply. May also be used to
encode information about individuals or organizations which have played a role in the production or distribution of a bibliographic work.

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.respLike
Contained by
core: bibl
May contain
core: name resp
Declaration

```
<row>
  contains one row of a table.  
</row>
```

Example

```
<row role="data">
  <cell role="label">Classics</cell>
  <cell>Idle listless and unimproving</cell>
</row>
```
<salute> (salutation) contains a salutation or greeting prefixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text, or the salutation in the closing of a letter, preface, etc. [4.2.2] 

Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.divWrapper

Contained by
core: lg list
figures: figure table
textstructure: body closer div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group opener

May contain
core: abbr add addrLine author bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-.tei_tite: b cols i smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: 
linking: seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift

Declaration

```
element salute { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }
```

Example

```
<salute>To all courteous mindes, that will voutchsafe the readinge.</salute>
```

<seg> (arbitrary segment) represents any segmentation of text below the chunk level. [16.3. 6.2. 7.2.5] 

Module linking
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type)
Member of model.segLike

Contained by
core: abbr add addrLine author bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-.tei_tite: b cols i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell
linking: ab seg
textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart

May contain
core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
derived-module-.tei_tite: b cols i smcap sub sup ul
figures: figure formula table
Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes \texttt{att.global} (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

Member of model.divBottomPart model.divTopPart

Contained by

core: \texttt{lg list}

figures: \texttt{figure table}

textstructure: back body closer div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group opener

postscript

May contain

core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg

list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b cols ornament smcap sup sub sup ul

figures: figure formula table

gaiji: g

linking: seg

Declaration

\texttt{element seg \{ att.global.attributes, att.typed.attributes, macro.paraContent \}}

Example

\texttt{<seg>When are you leaving?</seg>}

\texttt{<seg>Tomorrow.</seg>}

Example

\texttt{<s>}

\texttt{<seg rend="caps" type="initial-cap">So father’s only</seg> glory was the ballfield.}

\texttt{</s>}

Example

\texttt{<seg type="preamble">}

\texttt{<seg type="patronym">the son of Volsung</seg>, was a king in Frankish country.</seg>}

\texttt{<seg>Sinfiotli was the eldest of his sons ...</seg>}

\texttt{<seg> Borghild, Sigmund’s wife, had a brother ... </seg>}

\texttt{</seg>}

Note The \texttt{seg} element may be used at the encoder’s discretion to mark any segments of the text of interest for processing. One use of the element is to mark text features for which no appropriate markup is otherwise defined. Another use is to provide an identifier for some segment which is to be pointed at by some other element—i.e. to provide a target, or a part of a target, for a \texttt{ptr/} or other similar element.

\texttt{<signed>} (signature) contains the closing salutation, etc., appended to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text. [4.2.2.]

Module textstructure

Attributes Attributes \texttt{att.global} (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

Member of model.divBottomPart model.divTopPart

Contained by

core: \texttt{lg list}

figures: \texttt{figure table}

textstructure: back body closer div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 front group opener

postscript

May contain

core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg

list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b cols ornament smcap sup sub sup ul

figures: figure formula table

gaiji: g

linking: seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift

Declaration

```
element signed { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }
```

Example

```
<signed>Thine to command <name>Humph. Moseley</name></signed>
```

Example

```
<closer>
    <signed>Sign’d and Seal’d,
    <list>
        <item>John Bull,</item>
        <item>Nic. Frog.</item>
    </list>
</signed>
</closer>
```

<smcap> (smallcaps) for capturing typographical feature: glyphs in small capitals.

Namespace http://www.tei-c.org/ns/tite/1.0
Module derived-module-tei_tite
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
Member of model.hiLike

May contain

```
core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pbr pnum pubPlace publisher q qref resp speaker stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
figures: cell formula
linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart
```

Declaration

```
element smcap { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }
```
<sp> (speech) contains an individual speech in a performance text, or a passage presented as such in a prose or verse text. [3.12.2. 3.12. 7.2.2.]

Module core

Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

Member of model.divPart

Contained by
core: item note q stage
figures: cell figure
textstructure: argument body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 epigraph postscript

May contain
core: cb cit gap l lg list milestone note p pb q speaker stage
derived-module-tei_tite: cols
figures: figure table
linking: ab
textstructure: floatingText

Declaration

element sp
{newline
   \att.global.attributes,\newline
   (\newline
     model.global*,\newline
     ( speaker, model.global* )?),\newline
   (\newline
     \newline
     lg | model.\Like | model.pLike | model.listLike
     model.global*\newline
   )+,\newline
 }\newline
}

Example

<sp>
   <speaker>The reverend Doctor Opimian</speaker>
   <p>I do not think I have named a single unpresentable fish.</p>
 </sp>

<sp>
   <speaker>Mr Gryll</speaker>
   <p>Bream, Doctor: there is not much to be said for bream.</p>
 </sp>

<sp>
   <speaker>The Reverend Doctor Opimian</speaker>
   <p>On the contrary, sir, I think there is much to be said for him. In the first place...</p>
   <p>Fish, Miss Gryll — I could discourse to you on fish by the hour: but for the present I will forbear...</p>
 </sp>

Note The who attribute on this element may be used either in addition to the <speaker> element or as an alternative.

Note Lines or paragraphs, stage directions, and phrase-level elements. The who attribute on this element may be used either in addition to the <speaker> element or as an alternative.
contains a specialized form of heading or label, giving the name of one or more speakers in a dramatic text or fragment. [3.12.2]
Example

```xml
<stage type="setting">A curtain being drawn.</stage>
<stage type="setting">Music</stage>
<stage type="entrance">Enter Husband as being thrown off his horse.</stage>
<stage type="exit">Exit pursued by a bear.</stage>
<stage type="business">He quickly takes the stone out.</stage>
<stage type="delivery">To Lussurioso.</stage>
<stage type="novelistic">Having had enough, and embarrassed for the family.</stage>
<stage type="modifier">Disguised as Ansaldo.</stage>
<stage type="location">At a window.</stage>
<stage rend="inline" type="delivery">Aside.</stage>
```

Example

```xml
<l>Behold. <stage n="*" place="margin">Here the vp</stage> per part of the Scene</l> open'd; when straight appear'd a Heauen, and all the <hi>Pure Artes</hi> sitting on two semi<lb>circular ben</lb>ches, one a<lb>boue another: who sate thus till the rest of the <hi>Prologue</hi> was spoken, which being ended, they descended in order within the <hi>Scene</hi> whiles the Musicke plaid</stage> Our Poet knowing our free hearts</l>
```

Note The who attribute may be used to indicate more precisely the person or persons participating in the action described by the stage direction.
\section*{tite:sup}</sup>

( superscript ) for capturing typographical feature: superscript glyphs.

\textbf{Namespace} http://www.tei-c.org/ns/tite/1.0

\textbf{Module} derived-module-tei\textunderscore tite

\textbf{Attributes} Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

\textbf{Member of} model.hiLike

\textbf{Contained by}

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item [label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp speaker stage time title unclear]

derived-module-tei\textunderscore tite: b i smcap sub sup ul

\textbf{figures:} cell formula

\textbf{linking:} ab seg

\textbf{textstructure:} byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart

\textbf{May contain}

core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear

derived-module-tei\textunderscore tite: b cols | ornament smcap sub sup ul

\textbf{figures:} figure formula table

\textbf{gaiji:} g

\textbf{linking:} seg

\textbf{textstructure:} floatingText

\textbf{transcr:} handShift

\textbf{Declaration}

\begin{verbatim}
  element sup { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }
\end{verbatim}

\section*{tite:table}

\textbf{contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns.}

\textbf{Module} figures

\textbf{Attributes} Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)

\textbf{@rows} indicates the number of rows in the table.

\textbf{Status} Optional

\textbf{Datatype} data.count

\textbf{Note} If no number is supplied, an application must calculate the number of rows. Rows should be presented from top to bottom.

\textbf{@cols} (columns) indicates the number of columns in each row of the table.

\begin{table}
\end{table}
Status Optional

Datatype [data.count]

Note If no number is supplied, an application must calculate the
number of columns. Within each row, columns should be presented
left to right.

Member of model.listLike

Contained by

core: add del desc head hi item note p q ref sp stage title unclear

derived-module-ten_tite: b i smcap sub sup u l

figures: cell figure

linking: ab seg

textstructure: argument back body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 docEdition
epigraph postscript salute signed titlePart

May contain

core: cb gap graphic head lb milestone note pb

derived-module-ten_tite: cols

figures: figure formula row

textstructure: argument byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate epigraph postscript

Declaration

element table

{ newline

att.global.attributes, newline
attribute rows { data.count }?, newline
attribute cols { data.count }?, newline
(newline

(model.headLike | model.global)*, newline
((row, model.global*)+ | ((model.graphicLike), model.global*)+), newline
((model.divBottom), model.global*)* newline
)
newline

Example

<table rows=4 cols=4>
<thead>Poor Men's Lodgings in Norfolk (Mayhew, 1843)</thead>
<tr role="label">
<td role="data">Dossing Cribs or Lodging Houses</td>
<td role="data">Beds</td>
<td role="data">Needys or Nightly Lodgers</td>
</tr>
<tr role="data">
<td role="label">Bury St Edmund's</td>
<td role="data">5</td>
<td role="data">128</td>
</tr>
<tr role="data">
<td role="label">Thetford</td>
<td role="data">3</td>
<td role="data">36</td>
</tr>
</table>
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:

```xml
<text>
  <front>
    <docTitle>
      <titlePart>Autumn Haze</titlePart>
    </docTitle>
    <titlePart>
    </titlePart>
  </front>
</text>
```
<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>

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.

<time> contains a phrase defining a time of day in any format. [3.5.4.]

Module core

Attributes
  Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style) att.typed (@type) att.datable (@calendar) att.datable.w3c (@when)

Member of model.dateLike

Contained by
  core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher ref resp speaker stage time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
derived-module-tei_tite: cols figure formula

gaiji: g

May contain
  core: abbr add address cb date del email foreign gap graphic hi lb milestone name note num pb ptr ref time title unclear
derived-module-tei_tite: cols figure formula

ing: element time\
| \newline

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Example

As he sat smiling, the quarter struck — <time when="11:45:00">the quarter to twelve</time>.

<title> contains a title for any kind of work. [3.11.2.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.5, ]

Module core
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
  @type classifies the title according to some convenient typology.
  Derived from att.typed
Status Optional
Datatype data.enumerated
Sample values include: main main title
  sub (subordinate) subtitle, title of part
  alt (alternate) alternate title, often in another language, by which
  the work is also known
  short abbreviated form of title
  desc (descriptive) descriptive paraphrase of the work functioning
  as a title

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

@level indicates the bibliographic level for a title, that is, whether it identifies an
article, book, journal, series, or unpublished material.
Status Optional
Datatype data.enumerated
Legal values are: a (analytic) the title applies to an analytic item, such
as an article, poem, or other work published as part of a larger item.
  m (monographic) the title applies to a monograph such as a book
or other item considered to be a distinct publication, including
single volumes of multi-volume works
  j (journal) the title applies to any serial or periodical publication
  such as a journal, magazine, or newspaper
  s (series) the title applies to a series of otherwise distinct
  publications such as a collection
  u (unpublished) the title applies to any unpublished material
  (including theses and dissertations unless published by a
  commercial press)
Note: The level of a title is sometimes implied by its context: for example, a title appearing directly within an `<analytic>` element is *ipso facto* of level a, and one appearing within a `<series>` element of level s. For this reason, the `level` attribute is not required in contexts where its value can be unambiguously inferred. Where it is supplied in such contexts, its value should not contradict the value implied by its parent element.

Member of `model.emphLike`

Contained by
- core: `abbr`, `add`, `addrLine`, `author`, `bibl`, `cb`, `cit`, `date`, `del`, `desc`, `editor`, `email`, `foreign`, `head`, `hi`, `item`
- `label`, `name`, `note`, `num`, `p`, `pubPlace`, `publisher`, `q`, `ref`, `resp`, `speaker`, `stage`, `time`, `title`, `unclear`

`derived-module-tei_tite`: `b`, `i`, `smcap`, `sub`, `sup`, `ul`

`figures`: `cell`

`linking`: `ab`, `seg`

`textstructure`: `byline`, `closer`, `dateline`, `docAuthor`, `docDate`, `docEdition`, `docImprint`, `opener`, `salute`, `signed`, `titlePart`

May contain
- core: `abbr`, `add`, `address`, `bibl`, `cb`, `cit`, `date`, `del`, `desc`, `editor`, `email`, `foreign`, `gap`, `graphic`, `hi`, `label`, `lb`, `lg`, `list`, `listBibl`, `milestone`, `name`, `note`, `num`, `pb`, `ptr`, `q`, `ref`, `stage`, `time`, `title`, `unclear`
- `derived-module-tei_tite`: `b`, `cols`, `ornament`, `smcap`, `sub`, `sup`, `ul`

`figures`: `figure`, `formula`, `table`

`gaiji`: `g`

`linking`: `seg`

`textstructure`: `floatingText`

`transcr`: `handShift`

Declaration

```
<element title>

\newline
att.global.attributes,\newline
attribute type { data.enumerated }?,\newline
attribute level { "a" | "m" | "j" | "s" | "u" }?,\newline
macro.paraContent}
```

Example

```
```

Example

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

Example

```
<title type="full">Synthèse</title>
<title type="main">Synthèse</title>
<title type="sub">an international journal for epistemology, methodology and history of science</title>
```
Note The attributes key and ref, inherited from the class att.canonical may be used to indicate the canonical form for the title; the former, by supplying (for example) the identifier of a record in some external library system; the latter by pointing to an XML element somewhere containing the canonical form of the title.

<titlePage> (title page) contains the title page of a text, appearing within the front or back matter.  

Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
   @type classifies the title page according to any convenient typology.
   Status Optional
   Datatype data.enumerated
   Note This attribute allows the same element to be used for volume title pages, series title pages, etc., as well as for the main title page of a work.

Member of model.frontPart
Contained by textstructure: back front
May contain core: cb gap graphic lb milestone note pb
derived-module-tei_tite: cols ornament
figures: figure
textstructure: argument byline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph titlePart

Declaration
element titlePage
{ newline
   att.global.attributes, {newline
   attribute type { data.enumerated }?, {newline
   {newline
   model.global*, {newline
   ( model.titlepagePart ), {newline
   ( model.titlepagePart | model.global )* {newline
   } {newline
   }
   Example

   <titlePage>
   <docTitle>
   <titlePart type="main">THOMAS OF Reading.</titlePart>
   <titlePart type="alt">OR, The sixe worthy yeomen of the West.</titlePart>
   </docTitle>
   <docEdition>Now the fourth time corrected and enlarged</docEdition>
   <byline>By T.D.</byline>
   <figure>
   <head>TP</head>
   <p>Thou shalt labor till thou returne to duste</p>
   <figDesc>Printers Ornament used by TP</figDesc>
   </figure>
contains a subsection or division of the title of a work, as indicated on a
title page. [4.6. ]

Module textstructure
Attributes Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
    @type specifies the role of this subdivision of the title.
  Status Optional
  Datatype [data.enumerated]
  Suggested values include: main main title of the work[Default]
    sub (subordinate) subtitle of the work
    alt (alternate) alternative title of the work
    short abbreviated form of title
    desc (descriptive) descriptive paraphrase of the work

Member of model.pLike.front model.titlePagePart
Contained by
textstructure: back docTitle front titlePage
May contain
core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg
  list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
figures: figure formula table
gaiji: ❧
linking: seg

textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift

Declaration

```
<docTitle>
  <titlePart type="main">THE FORTUNES
      AND MISFORTUNES Of the FAMOUS
  Moll Flanders, &c.
</titlePart>
<titlePart type="desc">Who was BORN in NEWGATE,
      And during a Life of continu’d Variety for
      Threescore Years, besides her Childhood, was
      Twelve Year a <hi>Whore</hi>, five times a <hi>Wife</hi> (wherof
```
once to her own Brother) Twelve Year a <hi>Thief</hi>, Eight Year a Transported <hi>Felon</hi> in <hi>Rhode</hi>, at last grew <hi>Rich</hi>, liv’d <hi>Honest</hi>, and died a <hi>Penitent</hi>.
</docTitle>

(underline) for capturing typographical feature: underlined glyphs.

Namespace http://www.tei-c.org/ns/tite/1.0
Module derived-module-tei_tite
Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
    Member of model.hiLike
    Contained by
        core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del desc editor email foreign head hi item |
            label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref resp speaker stage time title unclear
        derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul
    figures: cell formula
    linking: ab seg
textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener |
            salute signed titlePart
    May contain
        core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg |
            list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear
        derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul
    figures: figure formula table
gaiji: gi
    linking: seg
textstructure: floatingText
transcr: handShift
Declaration
element ul { att.global.attributes, macro.paraContent }

<unclear> contains a word, phrase, or passage which cannot be transcribed with certainty because it is illegible or inaudible in the source. [11.3.3.1. 3.4.3.]
Module core
Attributes att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @rend, @style)
    @reason indicates why the material is hard to transcribe.
        Status Optional
        Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of data.word separated by whitespace
        <div>
            <head>Rx</head>
            <p>500 mg <unclear reason="illegible">placebo</unclear></p>
        </div>
        Note One or more words may be used to describe the reason; usually each word will refer to a single cause. Typical
examples might thus include faded, illegible, eccentric_ductus background_noise, passing_truck, etc.

Member of model.pPart.transcriptional

Contained by

core: abbr add addrLine author bibl date del editor email foreign head hi item label name note num p pubPlace publisher q ref speaker stage time title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b i smcap sub sup ul

figures: cell

linking: ab seg

textstructure: byline closer dateline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint opener salute signed titlePart

May contain

core: abbr add address bibl cb cit date del desc email foreign gap graphic hi label lb lg list listBibl milestone name note num pb ptr q ref stage time title unclear

derived-module-tei_tite: b cols i ornament smcap sub sup ul

figures: figure formula table

gaiji: g

linking: seg

textstructure: floatingText

transcr: handShift

Declaration

`element unclear\newline
{\newline
att.global.attributes,\newline
attribute reason { list { data.word+ } }?,\newline
macro.paraContent}\n`  

Example

 `<u> ...and then <unclear reason="background-noise">Nathalie</unclear> said ... </u> `  

Note The same element is used for all cases of uncertainty in the transcription of element content, whether for written or spoken material. For other aspects of certainty, uncertainty, and reliability of tagging and transcription, see chapter 21. The `<damage>`, `<gap>`, `<del>`, `<unclear>` and `<supplied>` elements may be closely allied in use. See section 11.3.3.2. for discussion of which element is appropriate for which circumstance.

The `hand` attribute points to a definition of the hand concerned, as further discussed in section 11.3.2.1.

B.2 Model classes

model.addrPart groups elements such as names or postal codes which may appear as part of a postal address. [3.5.2.]

Module tei

Used by address

Members model.nameLike model.nameLike.agent name model.offsetLike model.placeStateLike model.placeNamePart addrLine
model.addressLike groups elements used to represent a postal or email address. [1. ]

Module tei
Used by model.pPart.data
Members address|email

model.biblLike groups elements containing a bibliographic description. [3.11. ]

Module tei
Used by cit|listBibl|model.inter
Members bibl|listBibl

model.biblPart groups elements which represent components of a bibliographic description. [3.11. ]

Module tei
Used by bibl
Members model.imprintPart|pubPlace|publisher|model.respLike|author|editor|respStmt
bibl

model.common groups common chunk- and inter-level elements. [1.3. ]

Module tei
Used by argument|body|div1|div2|div3|div4|div5|div6|div7|epigraph|figure|postscript
Members model.divPart|model.lLike|model.pLike|ab|lg|sp|
model.inter|model.biblLike|bibl|listBibl|model.egLike|model.labelLike|desc|label
model.listLike|list|table|model.oddDecl|model.qLike|model.quoteLike|cit|
floatingText|n|model.stageLike|stage|ornament

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

model.dateLike groups elements containing temporal expressions. [3.5.4. 13.3.6. ]

Module tei
Used by model.pPart.data
Members date|time

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

Module tei
Used by gap|graphic
Members desc

model.div1Like groups top-level structural divisions.

Module tei
B FORMAL SPECIFICATION

Used by back body front
Members div1

model.div2Like groups second-level structural divisions.

Module tei
Used by div1
Members div2

model.div3Like groups third-level structural divisions.

Module tei
Used by div2
Members div3

model.div4Like groups fourth-level structural divisions.

Module tei
Used by div3
Members div4

model.div5Like groups fifth-level structural divisions.

Module tei
Used by div4
Members div5

model.div6Like groups sixth-level structural divisions.

Module tei
Used by div5
Members div6

model.div7Like groups seventh-level structural divisions.

Module tei
Used by div6
Members div7

model.divBottom groups elements appearing at the end of a text division.

Module tei
Used by body div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 figure front group lg list table
Members model.divBottomPart closer postscript signed model.divWrapper argument byline dateline docAuthor docDate epigraph salute
**model.divBottomPart** groups elements which can occur only at the end of a text division. [4.6.]

- **Module**: tei
- **Used by**: back, model.divBottom, postscript
- **Members**: closer, postscript, signed

**model.divPart** groups paragraph-level elements appearing directly within divisions. [1.3.]

- **Module**: tei
- **Used by**: macro.specialPara, model.common
- **Members**: model.lLike, model.pLike, ab, p, lg, sp
- **Note**: Note that this element class does not include members of the model.inter class, which can appear either within or between paragraph-level items.

**model.divTop** groups elements appearing at the beginning of a text division. [4.2.]

- **Module**: tei
- **Used by**: body, div1, div2, div3, div4, div5, div6, div7, group, lg, list
- **Members**: model.divTopPart, model.headLike, head, opener, signed
  - model.divWrapper, argument, byline, dateline, docAuthor, docDate, epigraph, salute

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

- **Module**: tei
- **Used by**: model.divTop, postscript
- **Members**: model.headLike, head, opener, signed

**model.divWrapper** groups elements which can appear at either top or bottom of a textual division. [4.2.]

- **Module**: tei
- **Used by**: model.divBottom, model.divTop
- **Members**: argument, byline, dateline, docAuthor, docDate, epigraph, salute

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

- **Module**: tei
- **Used by**: model.highlighted, model.limitedPhrase
- **Members**: foreign, title

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

---

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model.gLike groups elements used to represent individual non-Unicode characters or glyphs.

model.global groups elements which may appear at any point within a TEI text. 

documentation

model.global.edit groups globally available elements which perform a specifically editorial function.

model.graphicLike groups elements containing images, formulae, and similar objects.

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

model.hiLike groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct but to which no specific function can be attributed.
**model.highlighted** groups phrase-level elements which are typographically distinct.

[3.3. ]

**Module** tei

**Used by** formula model.highlighted model.limitedPhrase

**Members** b hi i smcap sub sup ul

**model.imprintPart** groups the bibliographic elements which occur inside imprints.

[3.11. ]

**Module** tei

**Used by** bibl model.phrase

**Members** pubPlace publisher

**model.inter** groups elements which can appear either within or between paragraph-like elements.

[1.3. ]

**Module** tei

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

**Members** model.biblLike bibl listBibl model.egLike model.labelLike desc label

model.listLike list table model.oddDecl model.qLike model.quoteLike cit

floatingText q model.stageLike stage ornament

**model.lLike** groups elements representing metrical components such as verse lines.

**Module** tei

**Used by** head lg model.divPart sp

**Members** 

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

**Module** tei

**Used by** lg model.inter

**Members** desc label

**model.limitedPhrase** groups phrase-level elements excluding those elements primarily intended for transcription of existing sources.

[1.3. ]

**Module** tei

**Used by** macro.limitedContent macro.phraseSeq.limited

**Members** model.emphLike foreign title model.hlLike b hi i smcap sub sup ul

model.pPart.data model.addressLike address email model.dateLike date time
model.listLike groups list-like elements. [3.7]

Module tei
Used by back model.inter sp
Members list table

model.measureLike groups elements which denote a number, a quantity, a measurement, or similar piece of text that conveys some numerical meaning. [3.5.3]

Module tei
Used by model.pPart.data
Members num

model.milestoneLike groups milestone-style elements used to represent reference systems. [1.3] [3.10.3]

Module tei
Used by listBibl model.global
Members cb cols lb milestone pb

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

Module tei
Used by model.addrPart model.pPart.data
Members model.nameLike.agent name model.offsetLike model.placeStateLike model.placeNamePart

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

model.nameLike.agent groups elements which contain names of individuals or corporate bodies. [3.5]

Module tei
Used by model.nameLike respStmt
Members name

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

model.noteLike groups globally-available note-like elements. [3.8]

Module tei
**model.pLike** groups paragraph-like elements.

*Module* tei

*Used by* back front model.divPart sp

*Members* ab p

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

*Module* tei

*Used by* back front

*Members* argument byline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph head titlePart

**model.pPart.data** groups phrase-level elements containing names, dates, numbers, measures, and similar data. [3.5.]

*Module* tei

*Used by* bibl model.limitedPhrase model.phrase

*Members* model.addressLike address email model.dateLike date time model.measureLike num model.nameLike name model.offsetLike model.placeStateLike model.placeNamePart

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

*Module* tei

*Used by* bibl model.phrase

*Members* model.pPart.editorial abbr model.pPart.transcriptional add del handShift unclear

**model.pPart.editorial** groups phrase-level elements for simple editorial interventions that may be useful both in transcribing and in authoring. [3.4.]

*Module* tei

*Used by* model.limitedPhrase model.pPart.edit

*Members* abbr

**model.pPart.transcriptional** groups phrase-level elements used for editorial transcription of pre-existing source materials. [3.4.]

*Module* tei

*Used by* model.pPart.edit

*Members* add del handShift unclear
**model.phrase** groups elements which can occur at the level of individual words or phrases.  

Module: **tei**

*Used by:* `bline` `closer` `date` `dateline` `docImprint` `head` `macro.paraContent` `macro.phraseSeq` `macro.specialPara` `opener` `time`

*Members:* `model.graphicLike` `model.highlighted` `model.emphLike` `foreign` `title` `model.hiLike` `hi i smcap sub sup u` `model.lPart` `model.pPart.data` `model.addressLike` `address` `email` `model.dateLike` `date` `time` `model.measureLike` `num` `model.nameLike` `name` `model.offsetLike` `model.placeStateLike` `model.placeNamePart` `model.pPart.edit` `model.pPart.editorial` `abbr` `model.pPart.transcriptional` `add` `del` `handShift` `unclear` `model.pPart.msdesc` `model.phrase.xml` `model.ptrLike` `ptr` `ref` `model.qLike` `floatingText` `q`

*Note:* This class of elements can occur only within larger elements of the class `inter` or `chunk`. In prose, this means these elements can occur within paragraphs, list items, lines of verse, etc.

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

Module: **tei**

*Used by:* `model.nameLike`

*Members:* `model.placeNamePart`

**model.ptrLike** groups elements used for purposes of location and reference.

Module: **tei**

*Used by:* `bibl` `cit` `model.limitedPhrase` `model.phrase` `ptr` `ref`

**model.qLike** groups elements related to highlighting which can appear either within or between chunk-level elements.

Module: **tei**

*Used by:* `cit` `model.inter` `sp`

*Members:* `model.quoteLike` `cit` `floatingText`

**model.quoteLike** groups elements used to directly contain quotations.

Module: **tei**

*Used by:* `model.qLike`

*Members:* `cit`

**model.respLike** groups elements which are used to indicate intellectual or other significant responsibility, for example within a bibliographic element.
model.segLike groups elements used for arbitrary segmentation. [16.3. 17.1. ]

Module tei
Used by model.biblPart
Members author editor respStmt

model.segLike groups elements used for arbitrary segmentation. [16.3. 17.1. ]

Module tei
Used by model.biblPart
Members author editor respStmt

Note The principles on which segmentation is carried out, and any special codes or attribute values used, should be defined explicitly in the <segmentation> element of the <encodingDesc> within the associated TEI header.

model.stageLike groups elements containing stage directions or similar things defined by the module for performance texts. [7.3. ]

Module tei
Used by lg model.inter sp
Members stage

Note Stage directions are members of class inter: that is, they can appear between or within component-level elements.

model.titlepagePart groups elements which can occur as direct constituents of a title page, such as <docTitle>, <docAuthor>, <docImprint>, or <epigraph>. [4.6. ]

Module tei
Used by titlePage
Members argument byline docAuthor docDate docEdition docImprint docTitle epigraph graphic ornament titlePart

B.3 Attribute classes

att.datable provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain dates, times, or datable events.

Module tei
Members name resp
Attributes att.datable w3c (@when, @from, @to)

@calendar indicates the system or calendar to which the date represented by the content of this element belongs.
Status Optional
Datatype data.pointer
Schematron <sch:rule context="tei:*[@calendar]"/> <sch:assert test="string-length(.) gt 0">@calendar indicates the system or calendar 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>).

attdatable.w3c provides attributes for normalization of elements that contain datable events conforming to the W3C XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes Second Edition.

Module tei
Members attdatable[name resp]
Attributes Attributes
@when supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form, e.g.
yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional

Datatype [data.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="1962-06-12">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>
</opener>

@from indicates the starting point of the period in standard form, e.g.
yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional

Datatype [data.temporal.w3c]
@to indicates the ending point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
Status Optional
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.]

Module tei
Members bibl listBibl
Attributes Attributes
  @default indicates whether or not this element is selected by default when its parent is selected.
  Status Optional
  Datatype [data.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]. Only one element of a particular type may have a default attribute with a value of true.

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

Module tei
Members bibl
Attributes Attributes
  @status describes the status of a document either currently or, when associated with a dated element, at the time indicated.
  Status Optional
  Datatype [data.enumerated]
  Sample values include: approved
                          candidate
                          cleared
                          deprecated
                          draft [Default]
                          embargoed
                          expired
                          frozen
                          galley
                          proposed
                          published
                          recommendation
                          submitted
                          unfinished
                          withdrawn

Example

  <revisionDesc status="published">
    <change when="2010-10-21" status="published"/>
att.edition provides attributes identifying the source edition from which some encoded feature derives.

Module tei

Members cb lb milestone pb

Attributes Attributes

@ed (edition) supplies a sigil or other arbitrary identifier for the source edition in which the associated feature (for example, a page, column, or line break) occurs at this point in the text.

Status Optional

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

@edRef (edition reference) provides a pointer to the source edition in which the associated feature (for example, a page, column, or line break) occurs at this point in the text.

Status Optional

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

Example

<l>Of Mans First Disobedience, <lb ed="1674"/> and <lb ed="1667"/> the Fruit</l>
<l>Of that Forbidden Tree, whose <lb ed="1667 1674"/> mortal tast</l>
<l>Brought Death into the World, <lb ed="1667"/> and all <lb ed="1674"/> our woe</l>

Example

<l>Looking into the future aeons from the supreme moment of the cosmos, I saw the populations still with all their strength maintaining the <pb n="411" edRef="#stapledon1968">essentials of their ancient culture, still living their personal lives in zest and endless novelty of action, ... I saw myself still
att.fragmentable preserves, though with increasing difficulty, my lucid consciousness;

att.fragmentable groups structural elements which may be fragmented, usually as a consequence of some overlapping hierarchy.

Module tei

Members

Attributes 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 data.enumerated

Legal values are:

Y (yes) the element is fragmented in some (unspecified) respect

N (no) either 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 be reconstituted.

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

Module tei

Members

Attributes Attributes

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

Status Optional

Datatype xsd:ID

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

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

Status Optional

Datatype data.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 data.language

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

Note The xml:lang value will be inherited from the immediately enclosing element, or from its parent, and so on up the document hierarchy. It is generally good practice to specify xml:lang at the highest appropriate level, noticing that a different default may be needed for the teiHeader from that needed for the associated resource element or elements, and that a single TEI document may contain texts in many languages. The authoritative list of registered language subtags is maintained by IANA and is available at http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry.

For a good general overview of the construction of language tags, see http://www.w3.org/International/articles/language-tags/, and for a practical step-by-step guide, see http://www.w3.org/International/questions/qa-choosing-language-tags.

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

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

Status Optional

Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of data.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.
To The Duchesse of Newcastle, On Her New Blazing-World.

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.

att.global.facs groups elements corresponding with all or part of an image, because they contain an alternative representation of it, typically but not necessarily a transcription of it. [11.1.]

Module transcr
Members pb
Attributes
@facs (facsimile) points to all or part of an image which corresponds with the content of the element.
Status Optional
Datatype 1–∞ occurrences of data.pointer separated by whitespace

att.milestoneUnit provides an attribute to indicate the type of section which is changing at a specific milestone. [3.10.3. 2.3.6.3. 2.3.6.]

Module core
Members milestone
Attributes
@unit provides a conventional name for the kind of section changing at this milestone.
Status Required
Datatype data.enumerated
Suggested values include: page physical page breaks (synonymous with the <pb/> element).
- column column breaks.
- line line breaks (synonymous with the <lb/> element).
- book any units termed book, liber, etc.
- poem individual poems in a collection.
- canto cantos or other major sections of a poem.
- speaker changes of speaker or narrator.
- stanza stanzas within a poem, book, or canto.
- act acts within a play.
scene scenes within a play or act.
section sections of any kind.
absent passages not present in the reference edition.
unnumbered passages present in the text, but not to be included as part of the reference.

```xml
<milestone n="23" ed="La" unit="Dreissiger"/>
... <milestone n="24" ed="AV" unit="verse"/>
```

Note If the milestone marks the beginning of a piece of text not present in the reference edition, the special value absent may be used as the value of unit. The normal interpretation is that the reference edition does not contain the text which follows, until the next `<milestone/>` tag for the edition in question is encountered. In addition to the values suggested, other terms may be appropriate (e.g. Stephanus for the Stephanus numbers in Plato).

---

**att.personal** (attributes for components of names usually, but not necessarily, personal names) common attributes for those elements which form part of a name usually, but not necessarily, a personal name. [13.2.1.]

**Module** tei

**Members** name

**Attributes** Attributes

- **@full** indicates whether the name component is given in full, as an abbreviation or simply as an initial.
  - **Status** Optional
  - **Datatype** `data.enumerated`
  - **Legal values are:** yes the name component is spelled out in full.[Default]  
    - **abb** (abbreviated) the name component is given in an abbreviated form.  
    - **init** (initial letter) the name component is indicated only by one initial.

- **@sort** specifies the sort order of the name component in relation to others within the name.
  - **Status** Optional
  - **Datatype** `data.count`

---

**att.pointing** defines a set of attributes used by all elements which point to other elements by means of one or more URI references.

**Module** tei

**Members** note ptr ref

**Attributes** Attributes

- **@targetLang** specifies the language of the content to be found at the destination referenced by target, using a language tag generated according to BCP 47.
Status  Optional

Datatype  data.language

Schematron

```xml
<sch:rule context="tei:*[not(self::tei:schemaSpec)][@targetLang]">
<sch:assert test="count(@target)">@targetLang can only be used if @target is specified.</sch:assert>
</sch:rule>

<linkGrp xml:id="pol-swh_aln_2.1-linkGrp">
  <ptr xml:id="pol-swh_aln_2.1.1-ptr"
       target="pol/UDHR/text.xml#pol_txt_1-head"
       type="tuv"
       targetLang="pl"/>
  <ptr xml:id="pol-swh_aln_2.1.2-ptr"
       target="swh/UDHR/text.xml#swh_txt_1-head"
       type="tuv"
       targetLang="sw"/>
</linkGrp>
</linkGrp>
```

In the example above, the <linkGrp> combines pointers at parallel fragments of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: one of them is in Polish, the other in Swahili.

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

@target specifies the destination of the reference by supplying one or more URI references.

Status  Optional

References

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

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.

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  data.pointer

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]
Module tei

Attributes Attributes

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

Status Optional

Datatype data.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.

att.source provides attributes for pointing to the source of a bibliographic reference.

Module tei

Attributes Attributes

@source provides a pointer to the bibliographical source from which a quotation or citation is drawn.

Status Optional

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

Example

<p>
<!... -->
As Willard McCarty (<bibl xml:id="mcc_2012">2012, p.2</bibl>) tells us, <quote source="#mcc_2012">’Collaboration’ is a problematic and should be a contested term.</quote>
<!... -->
</p>

Example

<p>
<!... -->
<quote source="#chicago_15_ed">Grammatical theories are in flux, and the more we learn, the less we seem to know.</quote>
<!... -->
att.tableDecoration provides attributes used to decorate rows or cells of a table.

[14.]

Module tei

Members cell row

Attributes Attributes

@role indicates the kind of information held in this cell or in each cell of this row.

Status Optional

Datatype data.enumerated

Suggested values include: label labelling or descriptive information only.

data data values.[Default]

Note When this attribute is specified on a row, its value is the default for all cells in this row. When specified on a cell, its value overrides any default specified by the role attribute of the parent <row> element.

@rows indicates the number of rows occupied by this cell or row.

Status Optional

Datatype data.count

Default 1

Note A value greater than one indicates that this cell spans several rows. Where several cells span multiple rows, it may be more convenient to use nested tables.

@cols (columns) indicates the number of columns occupied by this cell or row.

Status Optional

Datatype data.count

Default 1

Note A value greater than one indicates that this cell or row spans several columns. Where an initial cell spans an entire row, it may be better treated as a heading.

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.]

Module tei
B FORMAL SPECIFICATION

Members

| add | del |

Attributes Attributes

@hand indicates the hand of the agent which made the intervention.

Status Optional

Datatype data.pointer

@status indicates the effect of the intervention, for example in the case of a deletion, strikeouts which include too much or too little text, or in the case of an addition, an insertion which duplicates some of the text already present.

Status Optional

Datatype data.enumerated

Sample values include: duplicate all of the text indicated as an addition duplicates some text that is in the original, whether the duplication is word-for-word or less exact.

duplicate-partial part of the text indicated as an addition duplicates some text that is in the original

excessStart some text at the beginning of the deletion is marked as deleted even though it clearly should not be deleted.

excessEnd some text at the end of the deletion is marked as deleted even though it clearly should not be deleted.

shortStart some text at the beginning of the deletion is not marked as deleted even though it clearly should be.

shortEnd some text at the end of the deletion is not marked as deleted even though it clearly should be.

partial some text in the deletion is not marked as deleted even though it clearly should be.

unremarkable the deletion is not faulty. [Default]

Note Status information on each deletion is needed rather rarely except in critical editions from authorial manuscripts; status information on additions is even less common. Marking a deletion or addition as faulty is inescapably an interpretive act; the usual test applied in practice is the linguistic acceptability of the text with and without the letters or words in question.

@cause documents the presumed cause for the intervention.

Status Optional

Datatype data.enumerated

Legal values are: fix repeated for the purpose of fixation

unclear repeated to clarify a previously illegible or badly written text or mark

@seq (sequence) assigns a sequence number related to the order in which the encoded features carrying this attribute are believed to have occurred.

Status Optional

Datatype data.count

att.typed provides attributes which can be used to classify or subclassify elements in any way.
**Module tei**

**Members** add bibl ch date del desc div1 div2 div3 div4 div5 div6 div7 figure floatingText g group head lb lg listBibl milestone name note pb ptr ref seg text time

**Attributes**

* Attributes
  * @type characterizes the element in some sense, using any convenient classification scheme or typology.
  * Status: Optional

* Datatype: `data.enumerated`

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

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

**Schematron**

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

### B.4 Macros

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

* Module: tei

* Used by: Element:
  * table/@rows
  * table/@cols

* Declaration: `data.count = xsd:nonNegativeInteger`

**Note** Only positive integer values (including zero) are permitted.

**data.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

* Declaration

```xml
data.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.

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

Module tei

Used by

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

*Module* tei

*Used by* Element:
- `list/@type`
- `num/@type`
- `p/@type`
- `title/@type`
- `title/@level`
- `titlePage/@type`
- `titlePart/@type`

*Declaration* `data.enumerated = data.name`

*Note* Attributes using this datatype must contain a word which follows the rules defining a legal XML name (see [http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#dt-name](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#dt-name)): for example, they cannot include whitespace or begin with digits. Typically, the list of documented possibilities will be provided (or exemplified) by a value list in the associated attribute specification, expressed with a `<valList>` element.

**data.language** defines the range of attribute values used to identify a particular combination of human language and writing system.  

*Module* tei

*Used by*  

*Declaration* `data.language = xsd:language | ""`

*Note* The values for this attribute are language tags as defined in BCP 47. Currently BCP 47 comprises RFC 4646 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](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](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 found at http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/country_codes/iso-3166-1_decoding_table.htm. 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.

---

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

- **Module** tei
- **Used by** data.enumerated
- **Declaration** `data.name = xsd:Name`
- **Note** Attributes using this datatype must contain a single word which follows the rules defining a legal XML name (see http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#dt-name); for example they cannot include whitespace or begin with digits.
**data.numeric** defines the range of attribute values used for numeric values.

*Module* tei

*Used by*

*Declaration*

```xml
data.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.

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

*Module* tei

*Used by*

*Declaration*

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

*Example*

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

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

**data.point** defines the data type used to express a point in cartesian space.
Module tei

Used by Element:

• handShift/@new

Declaration

```
data.pointer = token { pattern = "([-0-9]+\.[0-9]*,\.[0-9]+)*\)"
```

Example

```
<facsimile>
   <surface ulx="0" uly="0" lrx="400" lry="280">
      <zone points="220,100 300,210 170,250 123,234">
         <graphic url="handwriting.png "/>
      </zone>
   </surface>
</facsimile>
```

Note A point is defined by two numeric values, which may be expressed in any notation permitted.

---

data.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 Element:

• handShift/@new

Declaration

```
data.pointer = xsd:anyURI
```

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

---

data.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 Element:

• docDate/@when

Declaration

```
data.temporal.w3c =\newline
   xsd:date\newline
   | xsd:gYear\newline
   | xsd:gMonth\newline
   | xsd:gDay\newline
   | xsd:gYearMonth\newline
   | xsd:gMonthDay\newline
```

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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.

**data.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**

**Declaration** `data.text = string`

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

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

**Module** tei

**Used by**

**Declaration** `data.truthValue = xsd:boolean`

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

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

**Module** tei

**Used by**

**Declaration**

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

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

**Module** tei

**Used by** Element:

- `cols/@ed`
- `gap/@reason`
- `unclear/@reason`

**Declaration**

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

**Note** Attributes using this datatype must contain a single word which contains only letters, digits, punctuation characters, or symbols: thus it cannot include whitespace.
macro.limitedContent (paragraph content) defines the content of prose elements that are not used for transcription of extant materials. [1.3.]

Module tei
Used by desc
Declaration

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

Module tei
Used by ab abbr add addrLine addl author docAuthor docDate docEdition editor email foreign foreign ref hi im ni nref note para p p ref p ref p ref salute seg signed smcap sup sub sub sup title titlePart unclear

Declaration

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

Module tei
Used by ab abbr addrLine addl author docAuthor docDate docEdition editor email foreign foreign ref hi im ni nref note para p p ref p ref p ref salute seg signed smcap sup sub sub sup title titlePart unclear

Declaration

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.]

Module tei
Used by resp

Declaration

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.]

Module tei
Used by cell item note q stage
Declaration

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- University of Michigan Digital Library Production Service,
- University of Virginia Digital Library Production Service,
- and the California Digital Library

and represented in their documents

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- and CDL TEI Base Encoding Guidelines,

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