Edition-specific TEI encoding guidelines

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1 Introduction

1.1 The project “Berlin Intellectuals 1800 – 1830” and its Digital Edition

The Digital Edition described here was conceived and is being realized by the Junior Research Group “Berlin Intellectuals 1800 – 1830” at the Institute for German Literature of the Humboldt-University in Berlin (Germany). The Research Group is interested in various corpora that will be partly edited in print and partly edited online, the overlap between both publications forms being very thin. This documentation describes the encoding guidelines for the digital edition. This edition is based on XML and follows the TEI-P5 encoding guidelines.

The digital edition contains the following corpora: letters (60 %), work manuscripts (novel, drama: 15 %), lecture notes (15 %), manuscripts from the University Archive documenting the history of the philosophy faculty between 1810 and 1830 (10 %). All of them are handwritten documents, in the vast majority original documents (only occasionally handwritten copies), written mostly in German or, in some cases, in French. They were produced in Berlin or in connection with intellectuals from Berlin in the late 18th and early 19th century.

1.2 About this document

This document describes the encoding guidelines and decisions that were made specifically for our project and our edition. It is not a replacement for the original TEI documentation. Rather, it focuses on the way we use TEI elements in order to fit every phenomenon we need to encode. For this reason, only elements that we actually use are described together with exact details on how we use them.

2 Basic encoding decisions

The TEI encoding must not be adapted to the letters exclusively. It has to be more universal in order to treat other types of text, too. This is one of the reasons why we decided not to use special elements like in SIG Correspondence, though it is appropriate and functional for letters. Yet we considered creating new, non-standard elements as no sensitive approach because there are consequences on the exchange of data and their durability.

For each manuscript, a single XML document is created. Section 3 describes elements appearing in those documents including header and body. Apart from that, there are
several XML documents called indexes. Each of them contains one of the central indexes of the edition: Persons, organizations, places, works, and of course the index of contributors to the edition. The index documents are described in section 4.

3 Manuscript encoding

A single TEI document comprises the full text of the manuscript and the metadata attached to it:

- The `<teiHeader>` element contains all metadata on the digital file.
- The `<text>` element contains the textual content.
- The transcription itself is contained in the `<body>` element in a `<div>` with the attribution `@type="transcription`.
- Currently there aren't any `<front>` and `<back>` elements outside of the `<body>` except for dramas where `<back>` is used for a cast list (see section 3.3).

This is the skeleton of the TEI document (some elements are unlisted—see the appendix for the complete example):

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>
      ...
    </titleStmt>
    <publicationStmt>
      <availability>
        <licence target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/deed.en">Attribution 3.0 Germany (CC BY 3.0)</licence>
      </availability>
      <date when-iso="..."/>
    </publicationStmt>
    <seriesStmt>
      <title type="main">Briefe und Texte aus dem intellektuellen Berlin um 1800</title>
      ...
    </seriesStmt>
    <sourceDesc>
      ...
    </sourceDesc>
  </fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
</TEI>
```
3.1 The header

As usual, the header comprises the <teiHeader> element. Following the TEI guidelines, the <fileDesc> (the main characteristics of the document), <encodingDesc> (editorial rules), <profileDesc> (information about the content) and <revisionDesc> (the history of the encoding) elements are used in <teiHeader>.

Inside the header, descriptions are always given in German, English and French where appropriate.
Within `<fileDesc>`, there are the following elements:

- `<titleStmt>`
- `<publicationStmt>`
- `<seriesStmt>`
- `<sourceDesc>`

In the mandatory element `<titleStmt>`, we always encode the title of the document (<title>), authors and editors (not for letters), and information on its digital version: the funder (<funder>), the head of the project (<principal>), and, inside as many `<respStmt>` elements as needed, all other staff members and contributors who have worked on the digital version of the particular document.

In case of letters, the `<title>` is structured as follows: “Brief von + name of the sender + an + name of the addressee + (place, date).”

For example:

- `<title xml:lang="de">Brief von Ludwig Tieck an Friedrich von Raumer (Ziebingen, 30. März 1815)</title>`
- `<title xml:lang="en">Letter from Ludwig Tieck to Friedrich von Raumer (Ziebingen, 30 March 1815)</title>`
- `<title xml:lang="fr">Lettre de Ludwig Tieck àFriedrich von Raumer (Ziebingen, 30 mars 1815)</title>`

In case of other manuscripts, the `<title>` element contains the title as written on the manuscript or given in another form.

For letters, we do not use the `<author>` element. Instead, the sender and the addressee are encoded in `<correspDesc>` inside `<profileDesc>` (see page 18). For other types of texts, `<author>` and `<editor>` may be used. We have decided to use `<editor>` only for roles belonging to the original text, i.e. roles that have led to the original text as it is. The role is specified in the `@role` attribute of `<editor>`. For roles of digital edition project members, we use `<respStmt>` (see below).

If there is more than one author or more than one person with the same role, then their names are grouped inside one `<author>` or `<editor>` element, respectively.

These are examples of our intended use of the `<author>` and `<editor>` elements:

1 If the role is “Herausgeber”, then `@role` is left out.
The <funder> element always contains “Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft: Emmy Noether-Programm”.

The <principal> element always contains the name of Anne Baillot, the “Nachwuchsgruppenleiterin”, and her affiliation. The indication is very detailed (forename, surname, and the complete address of Humboldt University).

The next item <respStmt> comprises the declaration of all persons who took part in the research and edition of the encoded document. We have selected five different responsibilities: “edited by”, “prepared by”, “in collaboration with”, “with help from” and “digitization by”.

Inside the <respStmt>, the name of the person is given inside a <persName> element. Using the attribute @ref, we link it with the corresponding entry in the index of contributors. The description of the responsibility is given inside <resp> and is only included in English language.

For example:
3 Manuscript encoding

For a more detailed revision history, we use <revisionDesc> (see page 19).

The <publicationStmt> element typically contains all information about the publisher, the publication place and date and the restrictions of its use. In this project, we only use <availability> and <date>.

The <seriesStmt> element groups information about the series which the document belongs to. This is in all cases the edition “Briefe und Texte aus dem intellektuellen Berlin um 1800”, but we also specify genre and topic of each document. To do so, we use @type attributes with the values “main” for the name of the edition, “genre” for genre and “topic” for topic. Genre and topic may appear more than once. For example:

```
<seriesStmt>
  <title type="main">Briefe und Texte aus dem intellektuellen Berlin um 1800</title>
  <title type="genre">Briefe</title>
  <title type="genre">Protokolle/Berichte</title>
  <title type="topic">Berliner Universität</title>
</seriesStmt>
```

The following element, <sourceDesc>, is used for all metadata describing the sources of the digital edition. This element is repeatable, so one could describe different sources if one TEI document for the digital edition is based on several manuscripts.

The documents we are encoding are handwritten. For this reason, the <sourceDesc> element always contains the sub-element <msDesc>, which is intended for the description of manuscripts. If the manuscript is a letter, it also contains <correspDesc> to identify the sender and addressee.
The `<msDesc>` element contains the following elements. The first four are mandatory, `<additional>` is optional.

- `<msIdentifier>` (information identifying the manuscript)
- `<msContents>` (describes the intellectual content of a manuscript)
- `<physDesc>` (physical description of the manuscript)
- `<history>` (the history of the manuscript)
- `<additional>` (optional, currently only used to hold a `<listBibl>` describing publications related to the manuscript)

In the `<msIdentifier>` element, all information concerning the institution, the manuscript’s collection and its identifier `<idno>` is placed. A `@type` attribute for `<idno>` can be used to be more specific about who gave this identifier.

It’s necessary to differentiate between the `<repository>` and the `<institution>` element. Institution describes according to the TEI guidelines an “organization such as a university or library, with which a manuscript is identified, generally its holding institution”, whereas repository is the place “within which manuscripts are stored”, thus the place where the document is preserved. The `@key` attribute for `<country>` is mandatory.

For example:

```
<msIdentifier>
  <country key="DE">
    <seg xml:lang="de">Deutschland</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="en">Germany</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="fr">Allemagne</seg>
  </country>
  <settlement>
    <seg xml:lang="de">Berlin</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="en">Berlin</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="fr">Berlin</seg>
  </settlement>
  <institution ref="#stabi.berlin">
    <seg xml:lang="de">Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="en">Berlin State Library - Prussian Cultural Heritage</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="fr">Bibliothèque d’Etat de Berlin -</seg>
  </institution>
</msIdentifier>
```
The only sub-element of `<msContents>` is `<msItem>`. We use it for three different purposes.

First, the document date may be given inside `<docDate>`.

It may be identified as incorrect and thus differ from the `<origDate>` (origin date) in the `<history>` section, where the actual date (which can be a supposition) is declared. If no date is given on the manuscript, then `<docDate>` is left out and only `<origDate>` appears in the header. If `<docDate>` and `<origDate>` are the same, then both still appear.

For example:

```xml
<msContents>
  <msItem>
    <docDate when="1823-10-06"/>
  </msItem>
</msContents>
```

`<docDate>` has the attribute `@when` to hold a standardized form. See section 5.1 on page 53 for details on how we write standardized dates.

Second, `<msItem>` may be used to give a summary of the manuscript or other details written by a project member in one or more `<note>` elements with the `@resp` attribute.

---

2If a date was written by a different person, for example by an archivist, it is not included in `<docDate>`. 
attribute

3. Manuscript encoding

<msContents>
  <msItem>
    <note resp="#julia.doborosky">Vorschläge zur Verteilung von Prämien an Mitglieder des philologischen Seminars</note>
    <note resp="#julia.doborosky">die Zuteilung solle wegen außerordentlicher Umstände beschleunigt werden</note>
  </msItem>
</msContents>

Third, <msItem> may be used to give keywords ("Schlagwörter") for the manuscript. They are also included inside <note> elements—one for each keyword—with @resp and @type="keyword":

<msContents>
  <msItem>
    <note type="keyword" resp="#sabine.seifert">Nordsternbund</note>
    <note type="keyword" resp="#sabine.seifert">Musenalmanach</note>
  </msItem>
</msContents>

<physDesc> comprises the physical description of the manuscript. In our case, <physDesc> may contain four or five elements: <objectDesc>, <handDesc>, <accMat>, <sealDesc> and <decoDesc>.

In the <objectDesc> element, the material, the dimensions, the state of conservation etc. of the manuscript are specified. The statements are grouped inside <supportDesc>. For example:

<objectDesc>
  <supportDesc>
    <support>
      <material>
        <seg xml:lang="de">Art des Papiers, Qualität usw.</seg>
        <seg xml:lang="en">...</seg>
        <seg xml:lang="fr">...</seg>
      </material>
    </support>
    <extent>
      <measure type="folio">
        <seg xml:lang="de">2 Blätter</seg>
      </measure>
    </extent>
  </supportDesc>
</objectDesc>

See page 37 for an explanation of our use of @resp with the <note> element.
The `<foliation>` contains descriptions of foliations. The `@corresp` attribute links each foliation with the hand who made it (as described by a `<handNote>`) or—only if it is made by us—with the corresponding person in the index of project members.

The `<handDesc>` element is also part of `<physDesc>`. Here, the different hands found in the manuscript can be identified and described with as many `<handNote>` elements as needed. More than one `<handNote>` element can belong to the same person: if an author completed a text after a long time, two different hands could be identified for him.

*In the text, we use `<note type="foliation">` to give foliation numbers. (See page 38)*
<handNote> is also used to describe which scripture the hand uses predominantly (in general, this would be Kurrentschrift).

The following attributes are used:

- @xml:id: An identifier of the hand.
- @scope: The hand’s preponderance in this manuscript.
- @medium: Which instrument has the hand been using?
- @scribeRef: Points to the person responsible for the hand, i.e. to the respective <person> element in the index of persons. This attribute is always given, even if the person is the author/sender. If the hand is of an archivist that cannot be identified as a person, then this attribute points to the corresponding archive in the index of organizations.
- @scribe: The function that the person has in this particular text.
- @corresp: Only used with scribe="publisher" (see list below).

In the full text, any @hand attribute points to a <handNote> element in the TEI header where the particular hand is described.

In the TEI header:

```xml
<handDesc>
  <handNote xml:id="major_hand" scope="major" medium="black_ink" scribe="author" scribeRef="#p0133">
    <seg xml:lang="de">Hand des Absenders Ludwig Tieck, Brieftext in schwarzer Tinte, vorwiegend in Kurrentschrift.</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="en">Hand of sender Ludwig Tieck, letter text in black ink, mainly German script.</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="fr">Main de l’expéditeur Ludwig Tieck, corps de la lettre, encre noire, écriture majoritairement gothique.</seg>
  </handNote>

  <handNote xml:id="red_hand" scope="minor" medium="red_ink" scribe="publisher" scribeRef="#p0042" corresp="#w0221">
    <seg xml:lang="de">Vermutlich Hand von Friedrich von Raumer zur Zeit der Vorbereitung für den Druck, wenige Anmerkungen in roter Tinte, vorwiegend in Kurrentschrift.</seg>
    <seg xml:lang="en">Very likely Hand of Friedrich von Raumer at the time when he prepared his edition of this letter; few remarks in red ink; mostly German script.</seg>
  </handNote>
</handDesc>
```

Footnote:

3 Usual rules from the XML specification apply for the @xml:id, for example, it may not start with a digit. Furthermore, because of the way XML files are stored on our server, @xml:ids must in our case be unique within the whole edition.
Probablement la main de Friedrich von Raumer lors de sa préparation du manuscrit pour la publication, quelques annotations à l’encre rouge, majoritairement en écriture gothique.

Hand des Archivars, der die Folierung des Konvoluts in Bleistift vorgenommen hat.

Hand of the archivist in charge of foliation.

Main de l’archiviste qui a numéroté les pages.

There may only be one hand with scope="major". This is defined to be the default hand of the document, i.e. the hand that is active in parts of the body where no †hand attribute is given. All other hands have scope="minor".

When there is only one hand in the whole manuscript, scope="sole" is used instead of scope="major". Then this hand is the default hand, of course.

The following values can be used for †scribe:

- author: The hand is of the author/sender.
- publisher: The hand is of somebody who played a role in publishing the text. In this case, the attribute †corresp can be used to point to the entry of the corresponding publication in the index of works (see example above).
- commentator: The hand is of a commentator.
- archivist: The hand is of an archivist (no matter if the archivist person is known by name or not—see the description of †scribeRef above).
- copyist: The hand is of a copyist, i.e. a person who copied a manuscript authored by somebody else.
- addressee: In case of letters, the hand is of the addressee (i.e. the person given in †correspAction type="received" inside †correspDesc).
- unknown: The person and role of the hand are unknown.
- other: The hand is of a person whose role does not fit in the other categories but who is not unknown.
Furthermore, <physDesc> may contain <sealDesc> where seals used to close the letter (wax etc.) are specified.

Any material accompanying the letter—for example an envelope, a picture, a drawing etc.—is described inside <physDesc> using the <accMat> element. Envelopes are usually regarded as part of the manuscript pages and are transcribed like normal pages but are being pointed to from <accMat>.

<accMat>
  <seg xml:lang="de">
    Der Brief wurde in <origPlace ref="#l0066">Ziebingen</origPlace> am <origDate when-iso="1815-03-30">30. März 1815</origDate> verfasst.
  </seg>
  ...
</accMat>

After the <physDesc> element, we can now take a look at the <history> element inside <msDesc>. The full history of a manuscript is described here: from its creation until today (going through the place and date of creation, the provenance, the acquisition ...). Two child elements can be used: <origin> and <acquisition>.

<origin> describes at least the place of creation of the manuscript (inside <origPlace>) and its date of creation (inside <origDate>). Further information may be added.

The actual date of creation may differ from any date written on the manuscript—<origDate> contains a date that is either identified as correct or is a supposition, <docDate> appearing inside <msItem> contains a date written on the manuscript even if that is incorrect. If <origDate> and <docDate> are the same, both still appear.

For example:

<history>
  <origin>
    Der Brief wurde in <origPlace ref="#l0066">Ziebingen</origPlace> am <origDate when-iso="1815-03-30">30. März 1815</origDate> verfasst.
  </origin>
  <acquisition>
    ...
  </acquisition>
</history>

See page 39 for a further explanation of <ref>.
La lettre a été composée à Ziebingen le 30 mars 1815.

<acquisition>
Der Nachlass 239 (L. de La Foye) wurde im Mai 1990 als Teilnachlass mit Mitteln des Bundesministeriums des Innern von der Galerie Gerda Bassenge (Berlin, Auktion 55, Teil 1, 2. bis 4.5.1990) erworben. Er ist Eigentum der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und als Dauerleihgabe der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin übergeben worden.
</acquisition>
Lebenserinnerungen und Briefwechsel of Friedrich von Raumer: contain part of the letter (vol. 1, p. 279-280).


After the second top-level portion of the header is <encodingDesc>. It comprises <projectDesc> (which simply names the respective project) and <editorialDecl>. The <editorialDecl> element is used for documenting decisions concerning corrections (<correction>) and hyphenation (<hyphenation>) in the manuscript.

For example:

```xml
<editorialDecl>
  <correction method="markup">
    <seg xml:lang="de">Syntaktische Fehler wurden auf Basis des endgültigen Textes (das heißt nach Ausführung aller Streichungen, Hinzufügungen usw.) korrigiert.</seg>
  </correction>
</editorialDecl>
```

We do not do any normalization.

We do corrections in cases described on page 28. This is explained in <correction>. <correction>

<hyphenation> always has the attribute @eol="hard" which—as specified in the TEI
guidelines—describes the way we deal with end-of-line hyphenation (see the description of <lb> on page 20). Furthermore, it needs the attribute @rend where we state which is the default hyphenation character in the manuscript, i.e. the one which appears most often. It uses the same values as the @type attribute of <lb>. Whenever end-of-line hyphenation occurs with the character specified in @rend, then it need not be repeated in @type of <lb>. The @type attribute of <lb> is only mandatory if the hyphenation character in the specific case differs.

Please note that this only applies to end-of-line hyphenation. Hyphenation characters inside a line apart from the single hyphen are treated differently (see page 29).

<teiHeader> → <profileDesc> → <correspDesc>

<profileDesc> is used for two purposes. For letters, it contains <correspDesc>. Here, the sender and addressee are identified using the sub-element <correspAction>. If applicable, previous and following letters are referenced by their file names in our edition using <correspContext>.

For example:

<correspDesc>
  <correspAction type="sent">
    <persName ref="#p0133">Ludwig Tieck</persName>
    <placeName ref="#l0066">Ziebingen</placeName>
    <date when-iso="1818-02-02"/>
  </correspAction>
  <correspAction type="received">
    <persName ref="#p0187">Friedrich von Raumer</persName>
  </correspAction>
  <correspContext>
    <ref type="prev" target="Brief01TieckanRaumer.xml"/>
    <ref type="next" target="Brief03TieckanRaumer.xml"/>
  </correspContext>
</correspDesc>

For the sending side, the originating place is also given, as is the date. For the receiving side, this is usually not the case. Currently, the place and date are doubled in <msItem>, <history> and <dateline>, respectively. It is unclear whether this policy will be kept in the future.

<teiHeader> → <profileDesc>

Inside <profileDesc>, we also specify the languages of the manuscript in <langUsage>:
Each language is identified in a `<language>` element. The approximate percentage of language usage is given in the attribute `@usage`. When there is only one language, usage becomes 100, of course. In those cases, `@usage` may be left out.

`<revisionDesc>` is the last direct child element of `<teiHeader>`. It summarizes the revision history of the file which is given in English only. Each revision is recorded in a `<change>` element with a `@who` attribute which refers to the `@xml:id` attribute of the corresponding `<person>` entry within the index of contributors.

3.2 The body

After `<teiHeader>`, the element `<text>` follows. It always contains the `<body>` of the text and in case of dramas `<back>` where we decided to put cast lists. For other manuscripts types apart from dramas, `<body>` is the only sub-element of `<text>.

Of `<body>`, the only direct sub-element is a `<div>`: `<div type="transcription">`. Inside of it, the actual body, i.e. the text of the manuscript appears.

This section describes elements appearing inside the text. It is split in three parts: Section 3.2.1 contains elements that may appear in any kind of manuscript, section 3.2.2 deals with elements that are specific to letters, section 3.2.3 deals with specific body elements for dramas.
3.2.1 Body elements of all manuscripts

Paragraphs: <p>

Paragraphs are included inside <p>.

A paragraph is defining as beginning and ending with line breaks. Sometimes, however, the end of a paragraph is not marked by a line break but by leaving an amount of space after the last sentence and having the new paragraph begin on the same line. In these cases, @rend="nolb" is used for the <p> before that space. This indicates that there is no line break after it:

\begin{verbatim}
<p rend="nolb">This paragraph ends without a line break but only with a space.</p>
<p rend="nolb">This one, too.</p>
<p>This paragraph, however, ends with a line break.</p>
\end{verbatim}

Line breaks: <lb>

All line breaks are tagged with the <lb> element. The way we encode end-of-line hyphenation is described in the <hyphenation> element in the header.

When a word is being split at a line break, we leave out the hyphenation character. The text

\begin{verbatim}
Werd ich denn hier nun end-
lich etwas finden?
\end{verbatim}

thus becomes:

\begin{verbatim}
Werd ich denn hier nun end<lb break="no"/>lich etwas finden?
\end{verbatim}

As you can see, we use the attribute @break="no" to denote that there is no new word starting there. In the XML file, there must be no spaces and no line breaks between the <lb> tag and the surrounding letters!

However, we retain the information about which hyphenation character is used. For each document, we specify a default end-of-line hyphenation character in the <hyphenation> element (see page 17), that is the character which is used most often. If the hyphenation character in a specific case differs from the default one, we use the attribute @type of <lb> to denote this. The following values are used for @type:

- sh: single hyphen ("-").
- dh: double hyphen ("=").

7<lb> is only used for verses, see section 3.2.3
• us: underscore ("_")
• none: no hyphenation character at all in the original text.

Thus, if the default end-of-line hyphenation character is the single hyphen, but one location of the manuscript reads

Werd ich denn hier nun end=
lich etwas finden?

then it becomes:

Werd ich denn hier nun end<lb break="no" type="dh"/>lich
etwas finden?

In any case, a hyphenation character is retained at the end of a line if it belongs in the word. Thus, the text

Köln-
Ehrenfeld

becomes

Köln-<lb break="no"/>Ehrenfeld

(@break="no" is still used, of course, because there is no beginning of a new word.)

In the rare case that the line after the break needs to be indented for whatever reason, values for @rend have been defined. Use <lb rend="indent"/> for indentation as such without specifying how deep it is, or @rend="indent-1", @rend="indent-2" and so on if you need more than one level of indentation: indent-1 then means lowest, the highest number means highest level of indentation.

Another rare case is that a character appears after a line break that is not part of the text. See this example:

"weñ denn ihr Gemahl durch Krankheit oder sonst=
"ige Abhaltungen am Lesen verhindert wurde,
"selbst öffentlich lehrte u. erklärte den Studenten

Here, a quotation mark appears at the beginning of each line (i.e. after each break), but it is not part of the text and thus must, for example, not appear in the display version 2 ("Lesefassung"). This is indicated by using a special value for @rend with <lb>:

verhindert wurde,<lb rend="after:quot;"/>

selbst öffentlich lehrte
The value "after: &quot;" means that the character "&quot;" appears after the line break.

It is also possible to use <lb rend="before:X"/> for special characters that appear before the line break.

Normally, line breaks are only shown in display version 1 ("diplomatische Umschrift") in the web interface. In the unusual case where a line break that is marked with <lb> should also be shown in display version 2 ("Lesefassung"), <lb rend="both"/> may be used.

Page breaks and facsimilies: <pb>

Until the image link is more precise, the only element which refers to the picture is the page break element <pb>. Each <pb> has a @n attribute which indicates the page number. For technical reasons it is required to always start with page number 1. The differing page number of an archivist etc. must be marked up as a <note> (see page 38).

The @facs attribute is used to link to the picture on the server. We will have to review this solution if we want to have a closer link to the picture (and maybe envisage using the <graphic> and <facsimile> elements).

The first child element of <div type="transcription"> must be <pb>!

For example:

<body>
  <div type="transcription">
    <pb n="1" facs="00000356.jpg"/>
    <opener>
      Werde ich denn hier nun end<pb n="2" facs="00000357.jpg" break="no" type="dh"/>lich etwas finden?
    </opener>
  </div>
</body>

If a word is split at a page break, then the attributes @break="no" and, if necessary, @type are used in exactly the same way as in the <lb> element for line breaks (see above). Hyphenation characters are also dealt with in the same way as they are in line breaks.

See this example:

Werd ich denn hier nun end<pb n="2" facs="00000357.jpg" break="no" type="dh"/>lich etwas finden?

Catchwords ("Kustoden") are included inside <fw> with the attribute @type="catch":

"&quot;" has to be used here to denote the quotation mark because it is a special XML character normally used for denoting attribute values. If, for example, the special character appearing after the line break was an 'A', one could simply write: <lb rend="after:A"/>
Werd ich denn hier nun endlich etwas finden?

Hyphenation characters inside catchwords are retained, though.

**Logical text divisions: <div>, <head>, <trailer>**

For logical text divisions (sections, subsections and so on), we used nested `<div>` elements. We do not use the numbered division elements `<div1>`, `<div2>` and so on.

When appropriate, `<div>` may have the attributes `@type` specifying the type of division and `@n` specifying the number of the division. Here is an example from a drama:

```
<div type="act" n="2">
  ...
  <div type="scene" n="1">
    ...
  </div>
</div>
```

Heading and trailing elements of the section as appearing in the manuscript are given inside `<head>` and `<trailer>`, respectively. These elements always belong only to the `<div>` of which they are direct sub-elements:

```
<div type="act" n="2">
  <head>II. Akt</head>
  ...
  <div type="scene" n="1">
    <head>I. Scene</head>
    ...
  </div>
  ...
  <trailer>Ende des 2ten Akts.</trailer>
</div>
```

Sometimes, an obvious logical unit of a manuscript can be identified but it has no heading given in the text. In these cases, we can (but do not need to) make up our own heading text. It can be included in `<head>`, but needs to be inside a `<note>` with `@resp` (see pages 37 and 38 for explanations of our uses of `<note>` with `@resp`):

```
<head><note type="structure" resp="#johanna.preusse">2. Akt</note></head>
```
Other text divisions: <milestone>

Sometimes, an author has obviously marked a division in the text that, however, does not belong to a logical unit such as section, subsection and so on, and thus cannot be marked using <div> elements. In these cases, we use the generic empty element <milestone> with @unit="none" to mark this division. We do not encode any further assumptions on why the division is there.

Often, such divisions are marked in the manuscript using a horizontal rule. In these cases, @rend="horizontal-rule" may be used with <milestone>.

See this example:

<lg>
...<l>Gram will sich nur dann entfernen,</l>Wenn dein Herz an deinem ruht.</l></lg>
<milestone unit="none" rend="horizontal-rule" />Da glänzt der halbe Mond, da steht die Kirche, ...
<p>Da glänzt der halbe Mond, da steht die Kirche, ...
</p>

Other values of @rend may be used as appropriate, for example "curved-horizontal-rule" or "vertical-rule".

Changes in the manuscript: <subst>, <del>/</add>

Our documents are handwritten manuscripts, so they all contain deletions and additions. For these—apart from transpositions (see below)—, we use the element couple of <del> and <add>.

If the deletion or addition is made by a different hand than the surrounding text, then these elements are used with the attribute @hand pointing to the corresponding <handNote> element in the header:

<del rend="strikethrough" hand="#red">Werd ich denn hier nun endlich etwas finden?</del>

Ich war <add place="above" hand="#minor_hand">da</add> zu fremd, um von alle dem Vieles zu verstehen,

For the @rend attribute of <del>, the following values are recommended (other values may be used if appropriate):

- strikethrough
- overwritten

Sometimes, it is not clear whether an addition should be encoded with <add> or with <note>. See page 37 for a discussion of this problem and an explanation of our solutions.
Changes in the manuscript: <subst>, <del/>/<add>

- erasure
- none (e.g. if the deletion is only marked by writing the correct word alongside)

For the @place attribute of <add>, the following values are recommended (other values may be used if appropriate):

- across (used in combination with <del rend="overwritten">)
- above
- below
- bottom
- top
- margin (may—but does not need to—be more specific: margin-left, margin-right, margin-top, margin-bottom denote which margin it is, and combining these values with . . .-horizontal and . . .-vertical denotes whether the text is written horizontally or vertically (margin-left-horizontal, margin-left-vertical, margin-right-horizontal and so on).
- opposite
- overleaf
- end
- inline (if the text is simply written in the line, usually when some text immediately before has been struck through)
- dots (if the text was first deleted and then marked to be included again by writing dots below it; see below for examples of nesting of additions and deletions)

In case of footnotes or other margin notes that have a numbered or otherwise labeled anchor in the main text, the attribute @n may be used with <add> to give the label.

In case of strikethrough text, it is sometimes hard to decide how precise to be when encoding a manuscript. Taking a close look at a manuscript page, one can see in many cases that words are actually not completely strikethrough although they are meant to be as the author of course did not use a ruler for striking out. For high precision, the parts (sometimes only one or two letters) that are actually not strikethrough may be marked using @rend="none":

<del rend="none">str</del><del rend="strikethrough">ikethrough text</del>

However, it is left to the encoder to decide whether he really wants to be that precise or simply use @rend="strikethrough" all the way through.

If a passage is stroke out so strongly that it cannot be identified anymore, this is indicated by using <del> in combination with <gap>, <supplied> or <unclear>. See this example:
The <subst> element groups a combination of deletion and addition in case they definitely belong together. @hand may also be used with <subst> and then does not need to be repeated inside <del> and <add>:

```
<subst hand="#red">
  <del rend="strikethrough">allem</del>
  <add place="above">beiden</add>
</subst>
```

Sometimes, additions and deletions are nested in themselves: Some text had been added that was (partly) deleted afterwards, or some text had been deleted that was marked for inclusion again afterwards (for example by writing dots below it). For these cases, we use two basic rules:

1. What is meant to be final, goes outside:
   - `<del>A <add>B</add> C</del>` means that “A C” was written first, then “B” was added in its middle, then everything was deleted.
   - `<del><add>A</add></del>` means that “A” was once written as an addition but then, the whole addition was deleted.
   - `<add><del>A</del></add>` means that “A” was first deleted but then marked as to be included again.

2. If rule 1 cannot be obeyed, then the attribute @seq is used to denote the sequence of the additions and deletions:
   - `<add seq="1">A <del seq="2">B</del> C</add>` means that “A B C” was once written as one large addition but then, the “B” part was deleted (and not the other way round as it would be if there was no @seq attribute).

@seq may use higher numbers in case more than two additions and deletions are nested.

Sometimes, additions and deletions may also be nested with (parts of) other elements. If, however, an addition or deletion goes over such (parts of) other elements in a way that <add> and <del> cannot be used with proper XML nesting, <addSpan> and <delSpan> are used with the same attributes and with <anchor>.

In the unusual case that something was overwritten but it cannot be told which was first and which is the text that was written over it, @seq="0" is used. See this example where a comma and a dash stand in the same place:

```
For simplicity reasons, @rend and @place are missing in the following examples but should always be used, of course.
```
This is a bit of tag abuse because it actually cannot be told which is deleted and which is added, but there are no other elements available. Thus, we use @seq="0" to indicate that actually no sequence can be given.

Regarding additions on the margin and footnotes, we have encountered some more unusual cases and errors in the manuscripts and describe them like this:

• If there are two margin note marks in the text but only one note on the page (i.e. if the note could either belong into this or that place), we use a pointer:

In one of the places, we give the <add> element an @xml:id and @type="multiple-anchors":¹

```
text <add xml:id="myID" type="multiple-anchors">addition</add> text
```

In the other place, we use <add> with @type="multiple-anchors", too, and inside, there is a <ptr> pointing to the other <add>:

```
text <add type="multiple-anchors"><ptr target="#myID" /></add> text
```

• If there is a margin note mark in the text but no actual note, we use <add> with @type="no-anchor" and a non-pointing <ptr>:

```
text <add type="no-anchor"><ptr type="none" /></add> text
```

**Textual transpositions: <transpose>**

In some cases, an author has written two or more parts of text which he later decides to give a different order. Sometimes, he does not denote that by deleting the parts and writing them completely again, but by using some mark to denote change of order. For such transpositions, we do not use <subst>, <del> and <add>, but <transpose>. See this example:

```
<seg xml:id="ib01">dann</seg>
<seg xml:id="ib02">erst</seg>
<listTranspose>
  <transpose>
    <ptr target="#ib02"/>
    <ptr target="#ib01"/>
  </transpose>
</listTranspose>
```

¹Usual rules from the XML specification apply for the @xml:id, for example, it may not start with a digit. Furthermore, because of the way XML files are stored on our server, @xml:ids must in our case be unique within the whole edition.
The author has first written "dann erst", but then decided that it should be "erst dann". The two parts "dann" and "erst" are included in <seg> elements each with an @xml:id. Immediately afterwards, <listTranspose> follows with a single <transpose> element containing a pointer (<ptr>) to each part in the order that the author has settled on.

**Shift of hand: <handShift>**

Sometimes, the hand changes in a way that cannot be dealt with using the @hand attribute with some element. For example, if the author had stopped writing at some point and completed the text on another day using different ink, then this change of hand may obviously not be marked as an addition or a note using <add> or <note>. In those cases, we use the empty element <handShift> to denote a shift of hand:

```xml
<handShift new="#red"/>
```

This part is written in black ink (default hand).

This part is written in red ink.

The attribute @new points to the corresponding <handNote> element in the header, as does @hand within <add>, <note> or other elements.

Please note that <handShift> is meant as a switch that is turned at the point where it appears and never goes back to its original position unless another <handShift> element appears. This means that <handShift> does not obey XML hierarchies. In following example, the hand "#red" runs until the second <handShift> element appears and does not stop at the closing <hi>:

```xml
<handShift new="#major_hand"/>
```

This part is written in black ink again.

**Corrections made by us: <choice>, <sic>/<corr>**

We do not normalize spelling.

We do correct syntactical mistakes on the basis of the final text, i.e. with all additions and deletions carried out. For this, <choice> is used with <sic> and <corr>:

```xml
<choice>
  <sic>
  <corr>
```

---

12 Usual rules from the XML specification apply for the @xml:ids, for example, they may not start with a digit. Furthermore, because of the way XML files are stored on our server, they must in our case be unique.
<choice>
  <sic>geworden</sic>
  <corr>wurden</corr>
</choice>

Abbreviations: <choice>, <abbr>/<expan>

We expand abbreviations using <choice>, <abbr> and <expan>:

<choice>
  <abbr>phil.</abbr>
  <expan>philosophische</expan>
</choice>

Dashes and hyphens

We differentiate dashes and hyphens the following way:

- - is the single hyphen (“–”).
- &#11840; is the double hyphen (“＝”, not the equal sign)
- &amp;#8211; or &mdash; is the en-dash (“—”, German “Gedankenstrich”).
- &amp;#8212; or &mdash; is the em-dash (“—”).
- &amp;#8722; or &minus; is the mathematical minus sign.

End-of-line hyphenation is treated differently, see page 17.

See below for an explanation of the difference between the numerical and the letter-based (entity) references for the dashes and the minus sign.

Special characters

Every character available in Unicode can be typed in as-is because all our XML documents are UTF8-encoded.

If, however, an encoder cannot type in a character because it is not available on their keyboard, two means of referencing it are possible:

- XML numeric character reference &amp;narr; where narr are up to four decimal digits describing the Unicode code point of the character.

---

13Syntactical mistakes usually happen when the author makes additions or deletions changing the structure of a sentence and does not notice that some word forms needed to be changed, too.
Table 1: Often-used character references

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>numeric reference</th>
<th>entity reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>ampersand</td>
<td>&amp;#38;</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>en-dash, German Gedankenstrich</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>em-dash</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>math. minus sign</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>double hyphen</td>
<td>⹀</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>’</td>
<td>apostrophe</td>
<td>’</td>
<td>’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>è</td>
<td>e with diaeresis</td>
<td>ë</td>
<td>ë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>È</td>
<td>E with diaeresis</td>
<td>Ë</td>
<td>Ë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ì</td>
<td>i with diaeresis</td>
<td>ï</td>
<td>ï</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ì</td>
<td>I with diaeresis</td>
<td>Ï</td>
<td>Ï</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ÿ</td>
<td>y with diaeresis</td>
<td>ÿ</td>
<td>ÿ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ý</td>
<td>Y with diaeresis</td>
<td>Ÿ</td>
<td>Ÿ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ç</td>
<td>c with cedilla</td>
<td>ç</td>
<td>ç</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ç</td>
<td>C with cedilla</td>
<td>Ç</td>
<td>Ç</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ř</td>
<td>any letter with Geminationsstrich</td>
<td>̄ after letter</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ř</td>
<td>any letter with overline</td>
<td>̅ after letter</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ř</td>
<td>non-breaking space</td>
<td> </td>
<td> </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- XML character entity reference \&amp;\textit{abcde}; where \textit{abcde} are letters. We use the character entity references defined in HTML, although they are not part of XML nor TEI. Currently, we have not defined these entities in our schema so our documents are not technically valid during editing, but the entity references are transformed into numeric references before publication.

It is up to each encoder to decide which means to use. Table 1 lists references that appear often in our manuscripts. The full list is given in [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_XML_and_HTML_character_entity_references](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_XML_and_HTML_character_entity_references)

**Geminationsstriche**

“Geminationsstriche” are marked using the Unicode character “combining macron”:

\textit{Som\&#772;er}

The combining macron follows immediately after the letter with the Geminationsstrich, without any whitespace surrounding it. This works for every letter: n\&#772; o\&#772; and so on.

Note that \&#772; is only used for the “Geminationsstriche” which denotes a doubled letter. Thus, “ř” becomes “mm” in display version 2 (“Lesefassung”). In case of an overline that is not a “Geminationsstriche”, the combining overline must be used in the same manner: m\&#773;.
Space

A non-breaking space is a space that must never be used for a line break. It is denoted by \&#160; or \&nbsp;:

S.\&#160;159

Space appearing inside a line for a reason can be denoted using the \<space> element:

\<space exten\"t\"="two words"/>  
\<space exten\"t\"="two words" rend="_" />  
\<space exten\"t\"="two words" rend="\#8211;" />  

@extent and @rend may be used. The first example denotes an empty space. The second example denotes a space which uses underscores on the manuscript page as placeholders. The third example denotes a space which uses en-dashes.

Do not confuse \<space> with \<gap>: \<space> is for space found in a line deliberately placed there by the writer; \<gap> is for parts that contain text that cannot be transcribed.

Unidentifiable glyphs: \<g>

We have decided not to describe unidentifiable glyphs (i.e. symbols that apparently do not belong to any language) any further because they can be viewed in the facsimile. Instead, we only use \<g> with @type="unknown" to denote that the glyph is there:

text text \<g type="unknown" /> text text

Hard-to-read passages: \<unclear>, \<supplied>, \<gap>

The \<unclear> element with the attributes @cert and @reason is used for passages that are difficult to read:

\<unclear cert="medium" reason="stain">nur</unclear>

Sometimes, it happens that a hard-to-read passage could be either this or that. In those cases, \<unclear> can be used with \<choice>:

der \<choice>

\<unclear reason="illegible" cert="high">den</unclear>

\<unclear reason="illegible" cert="low">dem</unclear>

\</choice> Derwisch
Here, it is recommended to use @cert to give one possible version a high and the other one a low certainty. cert="high" here means, however, that there is a high likelihood for the passage to be the version described—and not that the certainty of unclarity was high. The same goes for cert="low", respectively. When the editor could not decide to give one version a higher possibility than the other one, cert="medium" may be used twice, but this is not recommended.

For illegible passages or when a piece of text is missing, we use the <gap> element. It uses the attributes @extent to denote the length of the missing part and @reason as does <unclear>, but is an empty element.

![Example gap element](example)

If the editor decides that he knows or can guess the text that is missing, then he may use <supplied> instead of <gap> to supply the missing text. <supplied> has the same attributes as <unclear>:

leur <supplied reason="stain">raison</supplied> fait

The difference between <unclear> and <supplied> is that the first is used when the text is hard to read but still legible and the latter is used as a replacement for <gap> when the text is completely illegible or missing.

The following values for @reason in <unclear>, <gap> and <supplied> are currently recognized in the web interface and translated automatically into German and French for display:

- border/bound/binding
- crease/folding/folded
- damage
- erasure/strikethrough (for use with <del>, see page)
- faded
- illegible/not... legible
- hole (without the word seal)
- incomplete
- lost
- overlapping folio

---

14 As opposed to <unclear>, it is mandatory for <gap> to have @extent specified. For <unclear>, the extent can usually be seen from the text that it includes. In rare cases, however, @extent may also be given for <unclear>, for example when it is unsure whether the unclear part is actually 3 or 4 characters long.

15 More specifically, this means that any @reason will be translated automatically when it contains the shown word, i.e. "illegible" gets translated into German "unleserlich", as gets the more elaborate "illegible, unknown name".
• overwritten
• paper missing
• seal
• smudged
• stain
• tape
• wax

Other values may be used if appropriate.

Do not confuse <gap> with <space>! <gap> is for parts containing text that cannot be transcribed, <space> is for space found in a line deliberately placed there by the writer.

Highlighted text: <hi>

We only use the <hi> element, which, according to the TEI guidelines, “marks a word or phrase as graphically distinct from the surrounding text”. A change of scripture is indicated with <hi>, too (for example if one word is written in “Latin” and the rest of the text in “Kurrent” scripture). We add the @rend attribute which can adopt several values.

For example:

<hi rend="underline" n="2">Erstens</hi>

The following values are recommended for @rend:

• underline (with @n indicating how often the word is underlined; if n=1, then it may be left out)
• superscript
• subscript
• small
• large
• quoted
• majuscule
• latin (if the respective text is written in “Latin” scripture as opposed to “Kurrent” scripture surrounding it)
• kurrent (if the respective text is written in “Kurrent” scripture as opposed to “Latin” scripture surrounding it)
Lists: <list>

- mark (if there is a vertical line to mark a part of the text)
- upsidedown

<hi> may be used with @hand to denote the hand which has done the highlighting if it is not the hand that has written the highlighted text. @hand corresponds with <handNote> in header as it does in the <add> and <note> elements.

**Horizontal alignment**

Almost every element may use the @rend attribute to denote its horizontal alignment. See these examples:

```xml
<dateline rend="align(right)">Dresden den 6t October. 23</dateline>
<stamp rend="align(center)">Litteraturarchiv Berlin.</stamp>
```

The following values are used:

- align(center) (centered text)
- align(right) (right-aligned text)

Left-aligned text is not denoted because it is the default.

Apart from that, some elements, for example <hi>, use @rend for other purposes. Please note that if because of this, an element has two values for @rend, the following is not allowed because an attribute may not appear more than once for an element in XML:

```xml
<!-- WRONG! -->
<hi rend="kurrent" rend="align(center)">
...</hi>
```

This, however, is correct:

```xml
<hi rend="kurrent align(center)">
...</hi>
```

Lists: <list>

Lists should be encoded with the <list> element:

```xml
<list>
  <label>1)</label>
  <item>die Rechtslehre,</item>
</list>
```

```xml
<list>
  <label>2)</label>
  <item>die philosophischen Briefe,</item>
</list>
```

```xml
<list>
  <label>3)</label>
</list>
```

\[The \text{TEI} \text{guidelines} \text{currently} \text{do} \text{not} \text{allow} \text{to} \text{use} \text{@hand} \text{with} \text{<hi>} \text{but} \text{we} \text{have} \text{decided} \text{to} \text{use} \text{it} \text{anyway.} \]
The labels given inside the <label> element must really exist in the document. The <label> element must not be used if they don’t appear in the source.

Citations: <cit>, <quote>

Parts that the author of a manuscript has cited from another source are included in <cit> and <quote>. If no bibliographic reference is given in the manuscript, we write the reference ourselves and include it in a <note> with @resp. See this example:

<cit>
<quote>
<l>da nun die Liebe haucht in die Gedanken</l>
<l>Ich werde kunstvoll gut gesetzt an Jahren</l>
</quote>


Dates: <date>

We place dates in a <date> element and add a standardized form following the guidelines in section 5.1 on page 53.

Two examples:
<date when-iso="1823-10-06">den 6t October. 23</date>
<date when-iso="1824/1825">1824-1825</date>

Named entitites: Persons, organizations, places, works

Every time, a name of a person, an organization, a place or a work appears in a text, it gets marked using <persName>, <orgName>, <placeName> or <title>, respectively. For every such entity, an entry in the corresponding index (see section 4) is created.

17 See page 37 for an explanation of our use of <note> with @resp.
including an @xml:id that has a specific format. From inside the text, the name is linked with the index entry using the @ref attribute which points to the corresponding @xml:id.

For example:

```xml
<placeName ref="#l0003">Dresden</placeName>
<orgName ref="#o0001">Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin</orgName>
<persName ref="#p0003">Sofokles</persName>
<title ref="#w0010">Nachgelassene Schriften und Briefwechsel</title>
```

However, it sometimes happens that the author writes about a person, an organization, a place or a work without quoting their name. We can't use the elements <persName>, <orgName>, <placeName> or <title> in those cases, because there is neither a name nor a title. Instead, the <rs> (“referencing string”) element can be applied:

```xml
<rs ref="#p0002">Bruder</rs>
```

### Parts a in different language: <foreign>

The majority of the manuscripts is written in German or French. We specify the document's languages in the <profileDesc> as part of the TEI header.

To denote the actual parts of the text written in another language than its main language, we add an @xml:lang attribute to the correspondent element (<div>, <p>, <hi>, ...). If there is no element directly corresponding with the change of language, we use the <foreign> element with @xml:lang as its attribute.

```xml
<foreign xml:lang="la">malus</foreign>
```

### Notes: <note>

We distinguish two types of notes—but use the <note> element for both of them.

On the one hand, there are notes that appear on the manuscript page. They can be written by the author/sender himself, by a publisher, by an archivist, and so on. We use the attribute @hand to link them to a hand that is described in a <handNote> element.

The @place attribute can adopt the same values as it can in the <add> element (see page 25).

18The TEI guidelines currently do not allow @hand to appear with <note>. We have decided to use it anyway because it makes much sense in our case.
For example, an author has written annotations in his own list:

```
<note place="inline" hand="#pencil">
  <list>
    <item>Erste Periode der
      <persName ref="#p0001">
        <choice><abbr>Shaksp.</abbr><expan>Shakespeare</expan></choice>
      </persName>
      Werke von 1584-92.
    </item>
  </list>
</note>
```

Signatures of archives are marked using the @type attribute:

```
<note type="signature" hand="#red">2b1830</note>
```

On the other hand, there are notes that we write ourselves. They do not appear on the manuscript page, of course. For these notes, we do not use @hand, but @resp to link the note with the person that has written it, i.e. with their entry in the index of contributors.

For example:

```
<note resp="#sabine.seifert">Die Nibelungensage ist ein im deutschen und skandinavischen Mittelalter weitverbreiteter heldenepischer Stoff, der über Jahrhunderte in zahlreichen voneinander abweichenden Fassungen überliefert ist.</note>
```

If a note written by us should appear only in one of the two display versions in the web interface, this may be indicated using @subtype:

```
<note resp="#sabine.seifert" subtype="1">only in version 1 (diplomatische Umschrift)</note>
<note resp="#sabine.seifert" subtype="2">only in version 2 (Lesefassung)</note>
```

Both the <note> and the <add> element may describe additions. We have discussed extensively inside the group on how to distinguish between cases where <note> should be used and cases where <add> should be used.\footnote{On the one hand, it had been proposed to differentiate between the two elements according to the position of a note on the manuscript page, and on the other hand, to differentiate between them according to the content of a note. Both possibilities, however, would not lead to consistent decisions between all texts in the edition and were thus judged inappropriate as a rule for the whole edition.} We have decided that this cannot be told for the whole edition and thus settled on making this decision dependent on the habits of each author—except for two project-wide rules:
• If an addition directly and definitely belongs together with a deletion, then <add>, <del> and <subst> are always used.

• For margin notes (those with @place="margin" and so on), <add> is used if the addition has a determinable anchor in the text, i.e. if it grammatically and/or semantically belongs into a certain position in the text that can be clearly identified. Otherwise, then <note> is used.

Accordingly, margin notes are presented the following way in the web interface:

• In display version 1 ("diplomatische Umschrift"), they are, of course, always presented on the margin, no matter if they are marked using <add> or <note>.

• In display version 2 ("Lesefassung"), margin notes with <add> are displayed inside the text while those with <note> are not displayed at all.

Foliation numbers: <note>

We also use the <note> element to denote foliation numbers found on the manuscript page or made by us (e.g. if the foliation on the manuscript is wrong). They are marked using type="foliation". As with other notes, they are linked with @hand or @resp, depending on who made them.

For example:

<note type="foliation" hand="#red">Foliation number on the manuscript page</note>
<note type="foliation" hand="#pencil">Other foliation number on the manuscript page</note>
<note type="foliation" resp="#johanna.preusse">A foliation made by us</note>

Logical text structure: <note>

Furthermore, the <note> element may be used with type="structure" to denote numbers or other means of text structuring in a logical way, for example the number of an act in a drama (see also page 23).

<head><note type="structure" resp="#johanna.preusse">2. Akt</note></head>

---

20 This does not necessarily mean that there is a visible anchor (for example a footnote mark) in the text, but usually, this is the case.

21 Foliation numbers in the text are not linked directly to the corresponding <foliation> element in the header. The link between <foliation> and the responsible hand or person is done using the @corresp attribute with <foliation>. (See page 12.)
Stamps: <stamp>
The wording of stamps on the document can be marked up with the `<stamp>` element in the body.
For example:

```xml
<stamp>Litteraturarchiv Berlin.</stamp>
```

Pointers inside one manuscript: <ref>
A different location inside the same manuscript can be referenced by giving the element that is being pointed to an `@xml:id` and using `<ref>` with `@target` from another location to point to it. See the example:

```xml
<pb n="4" facs="00000170.jpg" xml:id="Brief001ChamissoandeLaFoye-Blatt4v" />
```

This is the pointer:

```xml
<accMat>
  <ref target="#Brief001ChamissoandeLaFoye-Blatt4v">Blatt 4v</ref>
  dient als Briefumschlag.
</accMat>
```

As `@target` points to a location within the same XML tree, `#` appears as its first character.

Pointers to other manuscripts of the edition: <ref>
Other manuscripts of our edition are referenced using `<ref>` with `@target` containing the file name of the manuscript:

```xml
<seg xml:lang="de"><persName ref="#p0237">Chamissos</persName>
eigenhändige Abschrift dieses Briefes hat möglicherweise dem Brief an <persName ref="#p0248">de La Foye</persName> (ohne Ort und Datum, <ref target="Brief027ChamissoandeLaFoye.xml">Bl. 47-48</ref>) beigelegen. Wann Chamisso die Abschrift anfertigte, ist nicht eindeutig zu bestimmen.
</seg>
```

---

22Usual rules from the XML specification apply for the `@xml:id`, for example, it may not start with a digit. Furthermore, because of the way XML files are stored on our server, `@xml:id`s must in our case be unique within the whole edition.

23This is not used in the unusual case where there is not the same number of margin notes on one page as margin note marks. See 27 for an example of that.


This may be combined with a pointer to a position inside the other manuscript:

<ref target="Boeckh_Buchkatalog.xml#book-4">Nr. 4 im Katalog meiner Bücher</ref>

**Pointers to HTTP URLs:** <ref>

<ref> with @target is also used for pointing to HTTP URLs. This occurs most often in notes that are written by us and in the header.

<note resp="#lena.ebert">Im <ref target="http://woerterbuchnetz.de/DWB/" Deutschen Wörterbuch von Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm</ref> [Zugriff 17.07.2012] findet man für "Maultasche" auch die Bedeutung <quote>"klatschender schlag aufs maul"</quote>, in welcher <persName ref="#p0237">Chamisso</persName> das Wort sicherlich verwendet.</note>

### 3.2.2 Specific elements for encoding letters

In every letter, we use specific elements to encode its opening and its closing parts.

**Opener:** <opener>

According to the TEI guidelines, "<opener> groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a preliminary group at the start of a division, especially of a letter”. We use the <dateline> element to encode the place and the date of the letter, <salute> for the salutation.

For example:

<opener>
<dateline>
<placeName ref="#l1234">Dresden</placeName>, den
<date when-iso="1823-10-06">6t Octobr. 23</date>
</dateline>
<salute>Mein geliebter Freund,</salute>
</opener>
**Closer: <closer>**

Similarly, the TEI guidelines say: “<closer> groups together salutations, datelines, and similar phrases appearing as a final group at the end of a division, especially of a letter”. <closer> may also be used for the final salutations, <signed> for the signature. It is also possible to have a <dateline> at the end of a letter. Postscripts are encoded within the <postscript> element. We only integrate the specified elements in the <closer>, primarily the last salutations. Different (preceding) content in the last paragraph is not part of the <closer>, but of the running text.

For example:

```xml
<p>Die Hohenstaufen habe ich jezt erhalten, zu <lb/>meiner grossen Freude.</p>  
<closer><salute>Meine Grüsse Ihrer Frau und Kindern,<lb/></salute>  
<signed>mein herzlichen Dank.<lb/></signed>  
</closer>
```

**Addresses: <address>**

Addresses are not necessarily specific to letters but appear most often in letters. We use the <address> element for denoting addresses appearing on manuscript pages. Its lines are included in <addrLine> elements, without <lb> between them.

See this example:

```xml
<p><address>  
<addrLine><foreign xml:lang="fr"><hi rend="latin">àMonsieur <persName ref="#p0248">Louis deLafoye</persName></hi></foreign></addrLine>  
<addrLine><hi rend="latin">Caen</hi></addrLine>  
<addrLine><hi rend="latin">Calvados</hi></addrLine>  
</address></p>
```

### 3.2.3 Specific elements for encoding dramas

**Speech: <sp>, <speaker>**

<sp> is used for speech with an attribute @who linking its speaker with the corresponding entry of the cast list in the back (see page 44). The name of the speaker or the speakers as given in the manuscript text are included in a <speaker> element.

See this example:

```xml
```

41
Stage directors are given in `<stage>` with the attribute `@type`. We use the values of `@type` as suggested in the TEI guidelines. However, sometimes it is hard to decide which value to use when more than one is possible. Here are some further explanations on how we interpret the meanings of the values and some examples of our uses of them:

- **setting**: We use this typically at the beginning of a scene when the figures on the stage are listed. It can also be used for other descriptions of stage setting as long as they don’t relate to the location (use `location` instead) or any movement (use `business` instead).
  
  `<stage type="setting">Vorige. Mustapha.</stage>`
  
  `<stage type="setting">(Sklaven stehn im Hintergrunde zur Bedienung.)</stage>`

- **entrance**:
  
  `<stage type="entrance">(Schahriar kommt über die Mauer zurück.)</stage>`

- **exit**:  
  
  `<stage type="exit">(<hi rend="underline">sie gehn ab.</hi>)</stage>`

- **business**: describes actions on stage. It is sometimes hard to decide when to use `business` and when to use `delivery` because both may describe actions (see below).
  
  `<stage type="business">(<hi rend="underline">Die Sklaven bereiten eine kostbare Tafel.</hi>)</stage>`

  `<l>Das Gift &ndash; &ndash; </l><stage type="business">(sie sinkt)</stage>`

- **delivery**: describes how a figure speaks which may thus include what the figure does while speaking. Clear use cases are directions like “loud”, “crying” or “embracing him”. However, use may be extended to include everything the figure does during speaking. In these cases, it is left to the encoder to decide between delivery and business.
  
  `<sp who="#Solimann"><speaker>Solimann</speaker><stage type="delivery">(umarmt ihn<lb/> heftig)</stage><l>Nein! &ndash; Das kann das Schicksal nicht verlangen!</l>`
• **modifier**: is used to describe a figure in detail.

```xml
<sp who="#Ali"><speaker><stage type="modifier"> Ali, ein Greis von neunzig Jahren, sitzt in seiner Höle, sein Bart reicht fast bis auf die Knie.</stage></sp>
```

• **location**: is typically used to describe the location at the beginning of a scene.

```xml
<location>Garten des Raschid.</location>
```

• **mixed**: 

```xml
<mixed>(er öffnet die Thür der Höle, Achmet tritt herein, der ehrwürdige Anblick des Greises macht daß er einige Augenblick zurückstarrt, dann tritt er näher.)</mixed>
```

**Verses: <l>, <lg>**

Single lines of verses are encoded in `<l>`:

```xml
<l>Die Sonne glänzt am Himmel</l>
<l>Geschmückt mit tausend Strahlen</l>
<l>Werd ich denn hier nun endlich etwas finden? &ndash;</l>
```

`<lg>` may be used to group several `<l>` elements to form a logical unit, for example a song, a stanza or a verse paragraph. `@type` may be used to specify the type of line group:

```xml
<sp who="#Musikerinnen"><lg type="song">
  <l>Die Sonne glänzt am Himmel</l>
  <l>Geschmückt mit tausend Strahlen</l>
  <l>der Mond beglänzt den Himmel</l>
  <l>Mit sanftem Silberscheine</l>
  <l>So glänzt der edle Sultan</l>
  <l>So seine schöne Gattinn</l>
</lg>
```

When a verse or a line group goes over more than one speech or if it is, for instance, broken by a page break, we use the `@part` attribute to denote this. Values of `@part` are “I” (initial), “M” (medial) and “F” (final). For example:
Was ist das?

Aufruhr!

Ha, wer wagt so frevelhaft &ndash; &ndash;

If necessary, a level of indentation may be specified with \l{} in the same way as with \lb{} (see page \pageref{page:21}).

### 3.3 Back matter

Currently, the only type of text where a \back{} appears in our edition is drama. Here, we use it to group a cast list which gives an @xml:id to each role. Please note that the cast list is compiled by us, i.e. by a contributor to the digital edition, and thus does not appear on the manuscript.

The whole cast list is included in the \castList{} element, a single role is a \castItem{} described by \role{} and \roleDesc{}. See this example:

```
<castList>
  <castItem>
    <role xml:id="Roxane">Roxane</role>
    <roleDesc>Sultanin</roleDesc>
  </castItem>
  <castItem>
    <role xml:id="Achmet">Achmet</role>
    <roleDesc>...</roleDesc>
  </castItem>
</castList>
```

### 4 Index encoding

The digital edition includes five indexes:

- index of persons
Index encoding

- index of organizations
- index of places
- index of works
- index of contributors (to the digital edition)

One XML document is created for each of the indexes. This is the skeleton of each of the index documents:

```xml
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>
      <title>Index ...</title>
      <funder>Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft:
        Emmy Noether-Programm</funder>
      <principal>
        <persName ref="#anne.baillot">
          <forename>Anne</forename>
          <surname>Baillot</surname>
        </persName>
        <affiliation>
          <orgName ref="#hu.berlin">Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin</orgName>
          <address>
            <street>Unter den Linden 6</street>
            <postCode>10099</postCode>
            <settlement>Berlin</settlement>
            <country key="DE">Deutschland</country>
          </address>
        </affiliation>
      </principal>
    </titleStmt>
    <publicationStmt>
      <availability>
        <licence target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/deed.en">Attribution 3.0 Germany (CC BY 3.0)</licence>
      </availability>
      <date when-iso="...">...</date>
    </publicationStmt>
    <seriesStmt>
      <title type="main">Briefe und Texte aus dem intellektuellen Berlin um 1800</title>
    </seriesStmt>
  </fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
```
The TEI header is almost identical for all indexes. Please note that the `<sourceDesc>` element contains only one line: “born digital”, because it originates in a digital form.

The indexes are included inside the `<body>` element, i.e. the elements `<listPerson>`, `<listOrg>` and so on are direct sub-elements of `<body>`.

### 4.1 Index of persons

The index of persons comprises any person appearing in our texts, whether as an author, as an addressee of a letter, otherwise involved or simply mentioned in a manuscript. This index is to be distinguished from the index of contributors listing persons who have worked on this edition (see page 52 for the latter).

```xml
<listPerson>
  <person xml:id="...">
    <persName>
      <forename>...</forename>
      <surname>...</surname>
      ...
    </persName>
    <birth>
      <date when-iso="...">
        <placeName>...</placeName>
      </date>
    </birth>
  </person>
</listPerson>
```

The index consists of a `<listPerson>` element which contains one `<person>` element for each person described and one `<relationGrp>` element for describing all relationships between persons. This is the basic structure whose elements are described in more detail below:
<death>
    <date when-iso="..." />
    <placeName>...</placeName>
</death>
<sex value="1" />
<occupation>...</occupation>
<education>...</education>
<affiliation>...</affiliation>
<event>...</event>
<idno type="PND">...</idno>
</person>
<person xml:id="...">
    ...
</person>
</relationGrp>
<relation name="..." active="... ..." passive="... ..." />
<relation name="..." mutual="... ..." />
...
</relationGrp>
</listPerson>
<person>
    
    Every <person> element has an @xml:id attribute used for referencing the person from the manuscript texts and other places whose value is composed of “p” plus four different digits:
</person>
<person xml:id="p0023">
    <persName>
        <forename>Friedrich Heinrich</forename>
        <nameLink>von der</nameLink>
        <surname>Hagen</surname>
    </persName>
</person>

The following information can be given inside of <persName>:

- <forename> is used for the first name. It can be completed by a @type attribute in order to precise whether this is the name usually used, the second name etc.
- <surname> is used for the family name. It can be completed by a @type attribute in order to precise whether this is a maiden or married name (@type="maiden" or @type="married").
- <nameLink> is used for the link in aristocratic names.
• `<addName>` is used for a nickname or alias.

• `<roleName>` with @type="honorary" is used to indicate academic titles that are "Dr." or on a higher level than that.  

• `<roleName>` with other values of @type is used to indicate functions such as king, pope, princess ...

• `<genName>` is used in order to distinguish between identical names belonging to different persons (in case of a difference of generation etc.), for example if there is a number after the first name of kings or the words “junior” and “senior”.

For example:

```xml
<persName>
  <forename>Stanislaus</forename>
  <genName>II.</genName>
  <addName>Augustus</addName>
  <surname>Poniatowsky</surname>
  <roleName type="nobility">König von Polen</roleName>
  <date when-iso="1764/1798">1764-1798</date>
  <roleName type="nobility">Großfürst von Litauen</roleName>
</persName>
```

Apart from the name, we encode the following information on persons inside a `<person>` element:

- **information on birth** using `<birth>` with `<date>` and `<placeName>` inside.
- **information on death** using `<death>` with `<date>` and `<placeName>` inside.
- **sex** using `<sex>` with `<sex value="1" />` for a male person and `<sex value="2" />` for a female person.
- **occupations** using the `<occupation>` element. Any kind of occupation or profession can be encoded here. Thus, `<occupation>` may appear more than once.
- **affiliations** using the `<affiliation>` element. `<orgName>` can be used inside this element in order to denote the name of an organization and to provide a pointer to the corresponding entry in the index of organizations. `<placeName>` may also be used if appropriate. `<affiliation>` can appear more than once.
- **educational experiences** using the `<education>` element. Inside, `<placeName>` and `<orgName>` can be used, too, when appropriate. `<education>` can appear more than once.
- **other events** related to that person using the `<event>` element.
PND number using <idno>. The German-language Personennamendatei (PND) is a powerful authority file of people that is maintained by the German National Library. It is used by libraries, the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie (ADB, a large German biographical resource) and several other parties. Thus, we decided to include the PND number of every person inside an <idno> element. For example: <idno type="PND">118829130</idno>

For every element, we can use the attribute @cert to indicate the degree of certainty associated with its content. We use the values high, medium and low. When no @cert attribute is given, this means that the content is definitely certain.

Dates are encoded inside <date> with the appropriate attributes according to the guidelines given in section 5.1 on page 53. Dates inside <birth> and <death> need not be repeated as textual content of the <date> element because for the indices, the textual content is not shown in the web interface anyway. Thus, this is correct:

<birth><date when-iso="1730-08-19"/></birth>

... but this is superfluous:

<birth><date when-iso="1730-08-19">19. August 1730</date></birth>

Relationships between persons are encoded using <relation> elements that appear inside one <relationGrp> which is included in <listPerson> after all <person> elements.

Here are some examples:

<relation name="parent" active="#p0001 #p0002" passive="#p0003 #p0004" />
<relation name="spouse" mutual="#p0001 #p0002" />
<relation name="lover" mutual="#p0001 #p0006" />
<relation name="teacher" active="#p0006" passive="#p0004" />

These examples indicate the following: Persons 1 and 2 are parents of persons 3 and 4. Persons 1 und 2 are also married. Person 1, however, has a lover which is person 6. Person 6 is also a teacher of person 4.

Names of relations (in the @name attribute) can be chosen as appropriate. For now, we have decided on the following names describing basic relationships that appear often:

We include any such academic titles here, regardless of whether they are a part of the name according to German law. We do not, however, include academic titles that are on a level below “Dr.”, for example “Magister” and “Diplom”.

Currently, the TEI guidelines do not allow <idno> inside <person> but we have decided to use it anyway because it fits our case very well.
• parent: describes a parent-child relationship with the parents encoded in @active and the children encoded in @passive.
• spouse: describes a marriage relationship with both partners encoded in @mutual.
• engaged: describes a romantic relationship where the partners are engaged but not married. Both partners are encoded in @mutual.
• lover: describes a non-marriage, non-engagement romantic relationship with both partners encoded in @mutual.
• sibling: describes a sibling relationship with the siblings encoded in @mutual. Only used if the parents are not included in the index of persons. (Otherwise the parent relationship is used.)
• teacher: describes an educational teacher-student relationship with the teacher encoded in @active and the student encoded in @passive.

Other names may be used as appropriate. For reasons of uniformity, however, we do not use the inverse relationships “child” (use parent instead) and “student” (use teacher instead).

4.2 Index of organizations

The format of this index still needs to be specified.

4.3 Index of places

Places have @xml:ids that are composed of “l” (location) plus four digits.

<listPlace>

The whole index of places is contained in one <listPlace> element. Inside, there is one <place> element for each place. It has a @type attribute specifying the type of location (city, country, region ...). Inside <place>, at least one name is given inside <placeName>. Other names, for example in different languages, may be added. After that, GPS coordinates for the place are included inside <location> and <geo>. See this example of a full entry in the index of places:
4.4 Index of works

This index gathers works, monographs, articles, journals ..., shortly all objects that can be described bibliographically. Every title has an @xml:id attribute whose value is composed of “w” (work) plus five digits.

The whole index is contained in one <listBibl> element. Inside, there is one element <biblStruct> for each title. The structure of <biblStruct> depends on the type of work.

For non-independent publications, i.e. articles within a monograph or journal, the basic structure is as follows:

```xml
<biblStruct xml:id="w...">
  <analytic>
    <author ref="#p...">...</author>
    <title>...</title>
  </analytic>
  <monogr>
    <editor ref="#p...">...</editor>
    <title ref="#w..." level="...">...</title>
    <imprint>
      <biblScope unit="volume">...</biblScope>
      <biblScope unit="page">...</biblScope>
      <pubPlace ref="#l...">...</pubPlace>
      <publisher>...</publisher>
    </imprint>
  </monogr>
</biblStruct>
```

<analytic> contains the <author> and <title> of the article. <monogr> in this case contains information on the independent item inside which the article was published.


<editor> is usually used here, it may have a @role attribute to specify the role of the person (see page 3.1 where the same syntax is used).\(^{26}\) The <title> inside <monogr> always has the attribute @level where the type of publication is specified. @level="j" is used for journals, @level="m" is used for books (monographic title), @level="p" is used for "Seminararbeiten" (non-journal papers made in university courses). @ref is used if the monographic item itself appears in the index of works and then points to its entry. See the below example of a monographic item for an explanation of further elements that may appear inside <monogr>. Afterwards, <imprint> follows using <biblScope>, <pubPlace>, <publisher> and <date>, as specified in the TEI guidelines.

For monographic items, <biblStruct> looks as follows:

```xml
<biblStruct xml:id="w...">
  <monogr>
    <author ref="#p...">...</author>
    <editor ref="#p..." role="...">...</editor>
    <title level="m">...</title>
    <title level="m" type="sub">...</title>
    <edition n="...">...</edition>
    <editor ref="#p..." role="...">...</editor>
    <imprint>
      <pubPlace ref="#l...">...</pubPlace>
      <publisher>...</publisher>
      <date when-iso="..."/>
    </imprint>
    <extent unit="volume">2</extent>
  </monogr>
</biblStruct>
```

Only <monogr> appears here. Its structure is the same as above. <author> and <editor> are used if appropriate, the position of the latter depending on whether the work as is or only the specific edition was published by the editor. <editor> may use @role as specified above. <title> must have the attribute @level="m" denoting that it is monographic item. Sub-titles are added using a further <title> element with the attribute @type="sub". <edition> is used if appropriate. Towards the end, <imprint> follows with <pubPlace>, <publisher> and <date>. <extent> may be given to denote the size of the item, for example if is has more than one volume.

For dates, the guidelines given in section 5.1 on page 53 apply.

### 4.5 Index of contributors

The format of this index still needs to be specified.

\(^{26}\)If the role is "Herausgeber", then @role is left out.
5 Encoding decisions for the whole edition

This section describes encoding decisions for certain elements that appear throughout the whole edition, i.e. in manuscripts as well as in indices and <teiHeader>s.

5.1 Dates

Dates can appear inside the elements <date>, <docDate> and <origDate>. We always give an ISO-8601-like standardized form like this:

\[
\text{<date when-iso=\"1823-10-06\">den 6t October. 23</date>}
\]
\[
\text{<date when-iso=\"1824/1825\">1824-1825</date>}
\]

Inside the indices—as already stated in section 4.1—, there need not be any textual content in most <date> elements because such content is not shown in the web interface anyway. Thus, this is correct:

\[
\text{<birth><date when-iso=\"1730-08-19\"/></birth>}
\]

... but this is superfluous:

\[
\text{<birth><date when-iso=\"1730-08-19\">19. August 1730</date></birth>}
\]

Because the TEI guidelines allow a number of attributes and ways of encoding a standardized form of the given date, we have decided not to use all of them, but always encode dates in this format:

- We always use the attribute @when-iso for singular values and give the dates according to ISO 8601, that is to say in the following format: yyyy-mm-dd.
- For intervals, we use a slash "/": @when-iso="1824/1825" means "from 1824 until 1825". We never use the attributes @from-iso nor @to-iso.
- Intervals within the same year or month are given like this: @when-iso="1824-07/08" means "from July 1824 until August 1824", @when-iso="1824-07-01/04" means "from 1 August 1824 until 4 August 1824", @when-iso="1824-07-01/08-04" means "from 1 July 1824 until 4 August 1824". As a rule of thumb, writing intervals like this is only allowed when there are more fields to the left of the slash than to the right of the slash.

\[27\text{Only for <docDate>, we use @when with the the same ISO 8601 value because it is the only attribute allowed there.}\]
Sometimes, there are intervals like “from (some day in) 1824 until 6 June 1825”. It is, however, not allowed to have more fields to the right of the slash than to the left. In those cases, we adhere to the extensions of ISO 8601 given in the EDTF (Extended Date/Time Format) draft\(^\text{28}\). This especially means looking at the following sections:

5.2.1 Uncertain/Approximate

The characters “?” and “~” are used to mean “uncertain” and “approximate” respectively, and in combination, i.e. “?~”, to mean “uncertain” as well as “approximate”. These characters may occur only at the end of the date string and apply to the entire date. […] 

Examples

- 1984?
  uncertain: possibly the year 1984, but not definitely
- 2004-06?
- 2004-06-11?
- 1984~
  “approximately” the year 1984
- 1984?~
  the year is approximately 1984 and even that is uncertain

5.2.2 Unspecified

The character “u” may be used in place of a digit to indicate that the value of that digit is unspecified. It may be substituted for each of multiple digits, however for level 1, only the right-most one or two digits may be replaced, for the following cases:

1. A year with one or two (rightmost) unspecified digits.
2. Year specified but month unspecified.
3. Year and month specified, day unspecified.
4. Year specified, day and month unspecified.

Examples

- 199u
  some unspecified year in the 1990s.
- 19uu
  some unspecified year in the 1900s.
- 1999-uu
  some month in 1999
- 1999-01-uu
  some day in January 1999
- 1999-uu-uu
  some day in 1999
  […]

\(^{28}\) [http://www.loc.gov/standards/datetime/pre-submission.html](http://www.loc.gov/standards/datetime/pre-submission.html) (draft of 13 January 2012)
Thus, here are some examples of tricky intervals:

@when-iso="1824-uu-uu/1825-06-06" beginning some day in 1824 and ending on 6 June 1825.

@when-iso="1824-05-057/1825-06-06" beginning possibly on 5 May 1824, ending definitely on 6 June 1825.

@when-iso="1824-05-uu?/1825-06-06" beginning possible in May 1024, ending definitely on 6 June 1825.

Note: Section 5.2.3 of the EDTF draft allows having more fields to the right of the slash than to the left! We, however, do not allow this, as stated above! All gaps are filled with “uu”.

• Sometimes it might be impossible to give an exact date, but one can guess, e.g. from the content of a manuscript, that for example, it cannot be written before a certain date because it refers to something that happened on that date. For such open-end or open-start cases, we use the @notBefore-iso and @notAfter-iso attributes. For cases where a date is one of a set of possible dates, we use @when-iso and adhere to the “One of a Set” proposal in EDTF:

5.3.3 One of a Set

Square brackets wrap a single-choice list. A list is represented using commas and double-dots where a double-dot indicates all the values between the two values it separates, inclusive. […]

Examples
– [1667,1668,1670..1672]
  One of the years 1667, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1672
  […]
– [1667,1760-12]
  Either the year 1667 or the month December of 1760.

Here are two examples that use a combination of the the “u” and square-bracket notation:

@when-iso="[-07uu,-06uu]" 6th or 5th century BC

@when-iso="[03uu,04uu]" 3rd or 4th century AD

• Dates may also refer to a different calendar, mainly to the French Revolutionary calendar. The value of @when-iso always has to be in the form of the Gregorian calendar. The @calendar attribute is used to denote that the date refers to another calendar. We use the value “french-rev-cal” for the French Revolutionary calendar:

<date calendar="french-rev-cal" when-iso="1804-12-12">21 frimaire</date>
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A XML template for manuscripts

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A XML template for manuscripts

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A XML template for manuscripts

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Keine Korrekturen.
No corrections.
Aucune correction.