The Association for Computers and the Humanities (ACH)

The Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL)

The Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing (ALLC)

Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange

Edited by

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Note

This is the current draft (as of October 23, 1992) of one section of the *Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange*, version 2 (also known as TEI P2), produced by the Text Encoding Initiative. This fascicle contains:

- a table of contents for TEI P2, indicating the status of each section as of the release date of this fascicle
- a draft for one section of TEI P2
- entries derived from this section for the reference list of tags of TEI P2 (if any)
- a User Response and Comment Form

Please feel free to send us your comments on the contents of this draft and their applicability to your needs. Comments may be sent to the TEI-L list server for general discussion, or directly to either of the TEI editors (adresses on the User Response and Comment form). Bear in mind in reading, however, that TEI P2 is a reference manual, not a tutorial in the use of electronic text, and unavoidably assumes either a certain amount of prior knowledge or patience with unfamiliar technical material. Note also that some matters which may appear obscure in one section may well be treated in more detail elsewhere in the full text of TEI P2.

TEI P2, like P1, is a working draft. The observant will find several typographic and presentational flaws in the current text: for example, cross-references are not properly resolved in the LaTeX versions and some parts of the reference material are not yet complete. We hope to rectify as many as possible of these flaws in the coming months, but have decided not to allow them to delay any further the release of the draft. We hope that those interested in the Guidelines will find the current state of the text readable and usable enough for the purpose of substantive comment. As far as possible, all comments received on this section will be taken into account in the preparation of the next version of the Guidelines, which is due by the end of 1992.

Updates on the status of the draft as a whole will be distributed automatically to all subscribers of the Listserv list TEI-L. To subscribe to TEI-L, send electronic mail to the address LISTSERV@UICVM (or Listserv@uicvm.uic.edu) containing the single line

```
subscribe tei-l J. Smith
```

(substituting your name for “J. Smith”). TEI-L is also the appropriate place to pose questions or offer public comments on the TEI guidelines and other relevant issues. The TEI-L file server contains all the sections of TEI P2 thus far released, as well as other TEI materials. Its contents are shadowed at various other sites around the world; for more information consult one of the following documents:

- TEI ED J8, “Obtaining the Second Version of the TEI Guidelines (TEI P2)” (describes how to retrieve electronic copies of TEI P2 and the various formats they are available in)

- TEI ED J9, "Obtaining Paper Copies of the Second Version of the TEI Guidelines (TEI P2)" (describes how to request paper copies of TEI P2, for those without electronic mail access)

These documents are available from the TEI-L file server or through the editors at the addresses given on the User Response and Comment Form.

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Changes in Version 2

The chapter included in this fascicle corresponds to section 5.2 of the first public draft of these Guidelines (TEI P1). Changes made to this material in this version include:

- The discussion of alternative methods of constructing a tag set for overall text structure has been suppressed.
- The tags for elements of a title-page have been renamed.
- The specialized tags for divisions of front matter and back matter (**<foreword>**, **<acknowledgements>**, **<dedication>**, **<colophon>**, etc.) have been deleted; like those of the text body, these elements may be tagged with generic ** ** elements.
- In addition to numbered ** ** elements, the current draft also allows for un-numbered generic ** **s.

Overall Table of Contents for TEI P2

The following list shows the expected contents of TEI P2 as a whole and indicates the current status of each chapter.

Part I: Introduction

1. About These Guidelines (in preparation)
2. Concise Summary of SGML (in preparation)
3. Structure of the TEI Document Type Declarations (in preparation)

Part II: Core Tags and General Rules

4. Character Representation and Character Sets (released 17 July 1992)
5. The TEI Header (released 19 August 1992)
6. Tags Available in All TEI DTDs (in preparation)

6.1. Paragraphs (in preparation)
6.2. Ambiguous Punctuation (in preparation)
6.3. Highlighting and Quotation Marks (in preparation)
6.4. Names, Numbers, Dates, and Abbreviations (in preparation)
6.5. Simple Editorial Changes (in preparation)
6.6. Simple Cross References (in preparation)
6.7. Lists (in preparation)
6.8. Notes (in preparation)
6.9. Reference Systems (in preparation)
6.10. Bibliographic Citations (in preparation)
6.11. Segmentation (in preparation)

Part III: Base Tag Sets

7. Base Tag Set for Prose (included in this fascicle)
8. Base Tag Set for Verse (in preparation)
9. Base Tag Set for Drama (in preparation)
10. Base Tag Set for Transcriptions of Spoken Texts (released 23 Apr 1992)
11. Base Tag Set for Letters and Memoranda (in preparation)
12. Base Tag Set for Printed Dictionaries (in preparation)
13. Base Tag Set for Terminological Data (in preparation)
14. Base Tag Set for Language Corpora and Collections (in preparation)
15. User-Defined Base Tag Sets (in preparation)

Part IV: Additional Tag Sets

16. Formulae and Tables (in preparation)
17. Simple Analytic Mechanisms (in preparation)
18. Feature Structure Analysis (in preparation)
19. Certainty (in preparation)
20. Manuscripts, Analytic Bibliography, and Physical Description of the Source Text (in preparation)
21. Text Criticism and Apparatus (in preparation)
22. Additional Tags for Names and Dates (in preparation)
23. Graphs, Digraphs, and Trees (in preparation)
24. Graphics, Figures, and Illustrations (in preparation)
25. Formulae and Tables (in preparation)
26. Additional Tags for the TEI Header (in preparation)

Part V: Auxiliary Document Types

27. Structured Header (in preparation)
28. Writing System Declaration (in preparation)
29. Feature Structure Declaration (in preparation)
30. Tag Set Declaration (in preparation)

Part VI: Technical Topics

31. TEI Conformance (in preparation)
32. Modifying TEI DTDs (in preparation)
33. Local Installation and Support of TEI Markup (in preparation)
34. Use of TEI Encoding Scheme in Interchange (in preparation)
35. Relationship of TEI to Other Standards (in preparation)
36. Markup for Non-Hierarchical Phenomena (in preparation)
37. Algorithm for Recognizing Canonical References (in preparation)

Part VII: Alphabetical Reference List of Tags and Classes

VII. Alphabetical Reference List of Tags (in preparation)

Part VIII: Reference Material

38. Full TEI Document Type Declarations (in preparation)
39. Standard Writing System Declarations (in preparation)
40. Feature Structure Declaration for Basic Grammatical Annotation (in preparation)
41. Sample Tag Set Declaration (in preparation)
42. Formal Grammar for the TEI-Interchange-Format Subset of SGML (in preparation)

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Part 3

Base Tag Sets

Chapter 7

Base Tag Set for Prose

This section describes the basic tag set for prose documents. The textual features considered here include such basic structural features as the chapters into which the body of a modern prose text is divided; the sections and subsections into which chapters are in turn divided; the index, glossary, bibliography, and other parts of the back matter; the title page, contents, preface and other components which together make up the front matter.[1]

Prose texts may be regarded either as *unitary*, that is, forming an organic whole, or as *composite* that is, consisting of several components which are in some important sense independent of each other. The distinction is not always entirely obvious: for example a collection of essays might be regarded as a single item in some circumstances, or as a number of distinct items in others. In such borderline cases, the encoder must choose whether to treat the text as unitary or composite; each may have advantages and disadvantages in a given situation.

Whether unitary or composite the text is marked with the **<text>** tag and may contain front matter, a text body, and back matter. In unitary texts, the text body is tagged **<body>**; in composite texts, where the text body consists in a series of subordinate or included texts, it is tagged **<group>**. The overall structure of any text, unitary or composite, is thus defined by the following elements:

<text> : contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem, drama, collection of essays, or novel.
<front> : contains any prefatory matter (headers, title page, prefaces, dedications, etc.) found before the start of a text proper.
<body> : contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter.
<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.
<back> : contains any appendixes etc. following the main part of a text.

For further discussion of composite texts and corpora, see chapter 14, "Base Tag Set for Language Corpora and Collections," [in separate fascicle]. The remainder of this section deals primarily with unitary texts consisting of prose.

---

[1] For discussions of these *parts of the book* see e.g. *Esdaile's Manual of Bibliography* revised edition by Roy Stokes, (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1931; 1967); *The Chicago Manual of Style* (Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1969; 13th edition 1982), especially chapter 1. The TEI core structural elements tag set was developed with special attention to Annex E of ISO 8879, the SGML standard, and to BK-1, the SGML document type definition for books and dissertations included in the AAP tag set, for which see AAP (Association of American Publishers), *Author's Guide to Electronic Manuscript Preparation and Markup,* Version 2.0 Revised Edition ([Dublin, Ohio]: Electronic Publishing Special Interest Group (EPSIG), 1989).

The overall structure of a unitary text is thus:

```
<TEI.2>
<teiHeader> ... </teiHeader>
<text>
    <front>
       <!-- front matter of copy text goes here. -->
    </front>
    <body>
       <!-- body of text goes here. -->
    </body>
    <back>
       <!-- back matter of text, if any, here. -->
    </back>
</text>
</TEI.2>
```

Each of these elements and their content is further described in the following subsections. The formal declarations for **<text>** and **<body>** are as follows:

```
<!-- 7:  Top-level parts of prose text                        -->
<!ELEMENT text          - -  (front?, (body | group), back?)    >
<!ATTLIST text               %a.global;                         >
<!ELEMENT body          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                             div0* | div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)     >
<!ATTLIST body               %a.global;                         >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 7.7                         -->
```

Other textual elements, such as paragraphs, lists or phrases, which nest *within* these major structural elements, are discussed in chapter 6, "Tags Available in All TEI DTDs," [in separate fascicle].

7.1 Divisions of the Body

In some texts, the body consists simply of a sequence of low-level structural items such as the paragraphs or lists discussed in chapter 6, "Tags Available in All TEI DTDs," [in separate fascicle]. In many cases however sequences of such elements will be grouped together hierarchically into textual divisions and subdivisions, such as chapters or sections. The names used for these structural subdivisions of texts vary with the genre and period of the text, or even with the whim of the author, editor or publisher. For example, a major subdivision of an epic or of the bible is generally called a "book", that of a report is usually called a "part", that of a novel a "chapter" — unless it is an epistolary novel, in which case it may be called a "letter".

To cater for this variety, these Guidelines propose that all such textual divisions be regarded as occurrences of the same neutrally-named elements, with an attribute *type* used to categorize further elements at a given hierarchic level. Two alternative styles are provided for the naming of these neutral divisions: *numbered* and *un-numbered*. Numbered divisions are named **<div0>**, **<div1>**, **<div2>**, etc., where the number indicates the depth of this particular division

within the hierarchy, the largest such division being “div0”, any subdivision within it being “div1”, any further sub-sub-division being “div2” and so on. Unnumbered divisions are simply named ** **, and allowed to nest recursively to indicate their hierarchic depth.

7.1.1 Un-numbered Divisions

The following element is used to identify textual subdivisions in the unnumbered style:

** ** : contains a subdivision of the front, body or back of a text. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section'

Using this style, the body of a text containing two parts, each composed of two chapters, might be represented as follows:

```
<body>
<div type='Part' n='1'>
      <div type='Chapter' n='1'>
      <!-- text of part 1, chapter 1 -->
      </div>
      <div n='2'>
      <!-- text of part 1, chapter 2-->
      </div>
</div>
<div type=part n='2'>
      <div n='1'>
      <!-- text of part 2, chapter 1 -->
      </div>
      <div n='2'>
      <!-- text of part 2, chapter 2 -->
      </div>
</div>
</body>
```

Note that end-tags are mandatory for un-numbered divisions, to avoid ambiguity. Note also that the *type* attribute must be specified each time its value changes, for reasons discussed in section 7.1.3, “Numbered or Un-numbered?,” on page 8 below.

The ** ** element has the following formal definition:

```
<!-- 7.1.1:  Un-numbered divisions                              -->
<!ELEMENT div           - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div                %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 7.7                          -->
```

7.1.2 Numbered Divisions

The following elements are used to identify textual subdivisions in the numbered style:

<div0> : contains the largest possible subdivision of the body of a text. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section', 'part'.

<div1> : contains a first-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text (the largest, if **<div0>** is not used, the second largest if it is). Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'chapter', 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section'

<div2> : contains a second-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'scene', 'part', 'chapter' etc.

<div3> : contains a third-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'subsection', 'canto'

<div4> : contains a fourth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.

<div5> : contains a fifth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.

<div6> : contains a sixth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.

<div7> : contains the smallest possible subdivision of the front, body or back of a text, larger than a paragraph. Attributes include:
type : specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.

The largest possible subdivision of the body may be tagged either **<div0>** or **<div1>**,[2] and the smallest possible **<div7>**. If numbered divisions are in use, a division at any one level (say, **<div3>**), may contain only numbered divisions at the next lowest level (in this case, **<div4>**).

Using this style, the body of a text containing two parts, each composed of two chapters, might be represented as follows:

[2] This convention (corresponding with the idea that a type-set document may begin either with a “level 0” or a “level 1” heading) is provided for convenience and compatibility with some widely used formatting systems.

```
<body>
<div0 type='Part' n='1'>
    <div1 type='Chapter' n='1'>
    <!-- text of part 1, chapter 1 -->
    <div1 n='2'>
    <!-- text of part 1, chapter 2-->
<div0 n='2'>
    <div1 n='1'>
    <!-- text of part 2, chapter 1 -->
    <div1 n='2'>
    <!-- text of part 2, chapter 2 -->
</body>
```

Formal definitions for these elements are as follows:

```
<!-- 7.1.2:  Numbered divisions                                  -->
<!ELEMENT div0          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div1*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div0               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div1          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div2*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div1               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div2          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div3*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div2               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div3          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div4*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div3               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div4          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div5*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div4               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div5          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div6*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div5               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div6          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div7*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div6               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!ELEMENT div7          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div7               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED        >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 7.7                          -->
```

7.1.3 Numbered or Un-numbered?

The choice between numbered and un-numbered divisions will depend to some extent on the complexity of the material: un-numbered divisions allow for an arbitrary depth of nesting, while numbered divisions limit the depth of the tree which can be constructed. Where divisions at different levels should be processed differently (chapters, but not sections, for example, beginning on new pages), numbered divisions simplify the task of defining the desired processing for each level. Some software may find numbered divisions easier to process, as there is no need to maintain knowledge of the whole document structure in order to know the level at which a division occurs; such software may however find it difficult to cope with some other aspects of the TEI scheme. The two styles may not be mixed within the same **<front>**, **<body>** or **<back>** element.

Whichever style is used, the global *n* and *id* attributes (section 3.3, "Global Attributes," [in separate fascicle]) should be used where appropriate to provide reference strings for each division of a text which is regarded as significant for referencing purposes (on reference systems, see further section 6.9, "Reference Systems," [in separate fascicle]). As indicated above, the *type* attribute is used to provide a name or description for the division. Typical values might be "book", "chapter", "section", "part", or (for verse texts) "book", "canto", "stanza", or (for dramatic texts) "act", "scene". This attribute has a declared value of "#CURRENT", which implies that if defaulted, the value used will be that most recently specified on any element of the same kind, scanning the text left to right. Hence, if un-numbered divisions are used, the appropriate value must be specified each time a change of level occurs, both "down" and "up" the document hierarchy.

The following extended example uses numbered divisions to indicate the structure of a novel, and illustrates the use of the attributes discussed above. It also uses some elements discussed in the next section (7.2, "Contents of Prose Divisions," on page 9) and the **<p>** element discussed in section 6.1, "Paragraphs," [in separate fascicle].

```
<div0 type='book' n='I' id=JA0100>
<head>Book I.
  <div1 type='chapter' n='1' id=JA0101>
  <head>Of writing lives in general, and particularly of
  Pamela, with a word by the bye of Colley
  Cibber and others.</head>
  <p>
  It is a trite but true observation, that examples work
  more forcibly on the mind than precepts:  ...

        <!-- remainder of chapter 1 here -->

  <div1 n='2' id=JA0102>
  <head>Of Mr. Joseph Andrews, his birth, parentage, education,
  and great endowments; with a word or two concerning ancestors.</head>
  <p>Mr. Joseph Andrews, the hero of our ensuing history, was
  esteemed to be the only son of Gaffar and Gammar Andrews,
  and brother to the illustrious Pamela, whose virtue is at present
  so famous ...
```

```
        <!-- remainder of chapter 2 here -->
        <!-- remaining chapters of Book 1 here -->

<trailer>The end of the first Book
<div0 n='II' id=JA0100>
<head>Book II</head>
  <div1 n='1' id=JA0201>
  <head>Of divisions in authors</head>
  <p>There are certain mysteries or secrets in all
  trades, from the highest to the lowest, from that of
  <term>prime-ministering</term>, to this of
  <term>authoring</term>, which are seldom discovered
  unless to members of the same calling ...
  <p>
  I will dismiss this chapter with the following
  observation: that it becomes an author generally to
  divide a book, as it does a butcher to joint his meat,
  for such assistance is of great help to both the reader
  and the carver. And now having indulged myself a little
  I will endeavour to indulge the curiosity of my reader,
  who is no doubt impatient to know what he will find
  in the subsequent chapters of this book.
  <div1 n='2' id=JA0202>
  <head>A surprising instance of Mr Adams's short memory, with
  the unfortunate consequences which it brought on Joseph.</head>
  <p>Mr. Adams and Joseph were now ready to depart different
  ways ...
```

7.2 Contents of Prose Divisions

The divisions of any kind of text may sometimes begin with a brief heading or descriptive title, with or without a byline, an epigraph or brief quotation, or a salutation such as one finds at the start of a letter. They may also conclude with a brief trailer, byline, or signature. The following special-purpose elements are provided to mark these features:

<head> : contains any title or heading appearing at the start of a division of a text, list, etc.

<epigraph> : contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, sometimes used at the start of a section or chapter, or on a title page.

<salute> : contains a salutation or greeting prefixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle or other division of a text.

<trailer> : contains a closing title or footer appearing at the end of a division of a text.

<signed> : contains the closing salutation etc. suffixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle or other division of a text.

<byline> : contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page, at the head of the work, or at the end of the work.

The following example demonstrates the use of the **<epigraph>** element:

```
<div n='19'><head>Chapter 19</head>
<epigraph><p>I pity the man who can travel
from Dan to Beersheba, and say <q>'Tis all
barren;</q> and so is all the world to him
who will not cultivate the fruits it offers.</p>
<bibl>Sterne: Sentimental Journey.</bibl>
</epigraph>
<p>To say that Deronda was romantic would be to
misrepresent him: but under his calm and somewhat
self-repressed exterior ...
```

Other than these elements, a division element (numbered or un-numbered) may contain an optional sequence of ungrouped lower-level structural elements (paragraphs, lists, etc., in the case of prose; speeches or stage directions in the case of drama; verse lines in the case of verse), followed by other division elements. The lower-level structural elements appropriate to texts of specific types are defined in the chapters of Part III devoted to those types; the basic lower-level structural unit of prose is the paragraph, which is described in section 6.1, "Paragraphs," [in separate fascicle]. Since texts of all types may have prose in their front matter, back matter, notes, etc., the **<p>** element is available in all TEI DTDs.

The elements discussed in this section are formally defined as follows:

```
<!-- 7.2:  Tags for start and end of divisions               -->
<!ELEMENT head          - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
<!ATTLIST head              %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT epigraph      - O  (%seq;)                          >
<!ATTLIST epigraph          %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT salute        - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
<!ATTLIST salute            %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT trailer       - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
<!ATTLIST trailer           %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT signed        - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
<!ATTLIST signed            %a.global;                        >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 7.7                       -->
```

7.3 Front Matter

The front matter of an encoded text should not be confused with the TEI header described in chapter 5, "The TEI Header," [in separate fascicle], which serves as a kind of front matter for the computer file itself, not the text it encodes.

With the exception of the title page, (on which see section 7.4, "Title Pages," on page 13) the contents of the front matter should be encoded using the same elements as the rest of a text. As with the divisions of the text body, no other specific tags are proposed here for the various kinds of subdivision which may appear within front matter: instead either numbered or un-numbered ** ** ele-

ments should be used. The following suggested values[3] for the *type* attribute may be used to distinguish various kinds of division characteristic of front matter:

preface : A foreword or preface addressed to the reader in which the author or publisher explains the content, purpose or origin of the text.
ack : A formal declaration of acknowledgment by the author in which persons and institutions are thanked for their part in the creation of a text.
dedication : A formal offering or dedication of a text to one or more persons or institutions by the author.
abstract : A summary of the content of a text as continuous prose.
contents : A table of contents, specifying the structure of a work and listing its constituents. The **<list>** element should be used to mark its structure.
frontispiece : A pictorial frontispiece, possibly including some text.

The following extended example demonstrates how various parts of the front matter of a text may be encoded. The front part begins with a title page, which is presented in section 7.4, "Title Pages," on page 13 below. This is followed by a dedication and a preface, each of which is encoded as a distinct ** **:

```
<div type='dedication'>
<p>To my parents, Ida and Max Fish
</div>
<div type='preface'>
<head>Preface</head>
<p>The answer this book gives to its title question is
<q>there is and there isn't</q>.
     ...
<p>Chapters 1-12 have been previously published in the
following journals and collections:
<list>
<item>chapters 1 and 3 in <title>New literary
History</title></item>
...
<item>chapter 10 in <title>Boundary II</title> (1980)</item>
</list>. I am grateful for permission to reprint.
<signature>S.F.</signature>
</div>
```

The front matter concludes with another ** ** element, shown in the next example, this time containing a table of contents, which contains a **<list>** element (as described in section 6.7, "Lists," [in separate fascicle]). Note the use of the **<ptr>** element to provide page-references: the implication here is that the target identifiers supplied (P1, P68 etc.) may correspond with identifiers used either for ** ** elements representing chapters of the text, or for **<pb>** elements marking page divisions of the text. Alternatively, the literal page numbers

[3] As with all lists of "suggested values" for attributes, it is recommended that software written to handle TEI-conformant texts be prepared to recognize and handle these values when they occur, without limiting the user to the values in this list.

present in the source text might be transcribed, but they are likely to be of little direct use in work with the electronic text.

```
<div type='contents'>
<head>Contents</head>
<list>
<item>Introduction, or How I stopped Worrying and Learned
  to Love Interpretation <ptr target=p1>
</item>
<item><list><head>Part One: Literature in the Reader</head>
  <item n='1'>Literature in the Reader: Affective
  Stylistics <ptr target=p21>
  <item n='2'>What is Stylistics and Why Are They
  Saying Such Terrible Things About It? <ptr target=p68>
  ...
</list></list>
</div>
```

The following example uses numbered divisions to mark up the front matter of a medieval text. (Entity references are used to represent the characters thorn, yogh, and ampersand, as discussed in section 4.1, "Local Character Character Sets," [in separate fascicle].) Note that in this case no title page in the modern sense occurs; the title is simply given as a heading at the start of the front matter. Note also the use of the *type* attribute to indicate document elements comparatively unusual in modern books such as the initial prayer:

```
<front>
<head>Here bygynni&th; a book of contemplacyon,
&th;e whiche is clepyd  &Th;E CLOWDE OF VNKNOWYNG,
in &th;e whiche a soule is onyd wi&t GOD.</head>
<div1 type='prayer'>
<head>Here biginne&th; &th;e preyer on &th;e prologe.</head>
<p>God, unto whom alle hertes ben open, &amp; unto
whome alle wille speki&th;, &amp; unto whom no priue
&th;ing is hid: I beseche &th;ee so for to clense &th;e
entent of myn hert wi&th; &th;e unspekable &yog;ift of
&th;i grace, &th;at I may parfiteliche loue &th;ee
&mp; wor&th;ilich  preise &th;ee. Amen.

<div1 type='preface'>
<head>Here biginne&th; &th;e prolog.</head>
<p>In &th;e name of &th;e Fader &mp; of &th;e Sone &amp;
of &th;e Holy Goost.
<p>I charge &th;ee & I beseeche &th;ee, wi&th; as moche
power &amp; vertewe as &th;e bonde of charite is sufficient
to suffre, what-so-euer &th;ou be &th;at &th;is book schalt
haue in possession ...

<div1 type='contents'>
<head>Here biginne&th; a table of &th;e chapitres.</head>
<list>
<label>&th;e first chapitre
```

```
   <item>Of foure degrees of Cristen mens leuing;
    &amp; of &th;e cours of his cleping &th;at &th;is
    book was maad vnto.
<label>&th;e secound chapitre
   <item>A schort stering to meeknes &amp; to &th;e
     werk of &th;this book
     ...
<label>&th;e fiuve and seuenti chapitre
   <item>Of somme certein tokenes bi &th;e whiche
     a man may proue whe&th;er he be clepid of God
     to worche in &th;is werk.
</list>
<trailer>&amp here eende&th; &th;e table of &th;e chapitres.
</front>
```

Front matter tags are defined in file *TEIfron2.dtd*:

```
<!-- 7.3:  Additional Tag Set for Front Matter               -->
<!ELEMENT front         - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                             div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)            >
<!ATTLIST front              %a.global;                        >
<!-- ... declarations from section 7.4                       -->
<!--     (Tags for title pages)                               -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
```

7.4 Title Pages

Detailed analysis of the title page and other *preliminaries* of older printed books and manuscripts is of major importance in descriptive bibliography and the cataloguing of printed books: such analysis may require a rather more detailed tag set than that proposed here.[4] The following elements are therefore proposed as an interim measure; they constitute a useful descriptive tag set for the major features of most title pages.

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

<docTitle> : contains the title and all its constituents, as given on a title page.

<titlePart> : contains a subsection or division of the title of a work, as indicated on a title page. Attributes include:

type : specifies the role of this subdivision of the title. Sample values include:

main : main title of the work

sub : subtitle of the work

&@fn@sep

[4] Definition of such a tag set remains a work item for the TEI; such tag sets for contemporary printed matter already exist or are being created within the publishing industry, for example the Majour (Modular Application for Journals) Project of the European Workgroup on SGML. See for example *MAJOUR: Modular Application for Journals: DTD for Article Headers* ([n.p.]: EWS, 1991).

alt : alternative title of the work
desc : descriptive paraphrase of the work included in title

<byline> : contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page, at the head of the work, or at the end of the work.

<docAuthor> : contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page.

<epigraph> : contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, sometimes used at the start of a section or chapter, or on a title page.

<imprimatur> : contains a formal statement authorizing the publication of a work, sometimes required to appear on a title page.

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

<docEdition> : contains an edition statement as presented on a title page of a document.

<ornament> : marks the position of a printers device, ornament or figure for example on a title page or elsewhere in a printed text.

Two examples of the use of these elements follow. First, the title page of the work discussed earlier in this section:

```
<front>
<titlePage>
<docTitle>
<titlePart type=main>Is There a Text in This Class?</>
<titlePart type=sub>The Authority of Interpretive Communities</>
</docTitle>
<docAuthor>Stanley Fish</>
<docImprint><publisher>Harvard University Press
  <place>Cambridge, Massachusetts</>
  <place>London, England</>
</docImprint>
</titlepage>
```

Second, a characteristically verbose 17th century example:

```
<titlepage>
<docTitle>
 <titlepart type=main>  THE
  Pilgrim's Progress
  FROM
  THIS WORLD,
  TO
  That which is to come:</>
<titlepart type=sub>
  Delivered under the Similitude of a
  DREAM</>
<titlepart type=desc>  Wherein is Discovered,
  The manner of his setting out,
  His Dangerous Journey; And safe
  Arrival at the Desired Countrey.</>
</docTitle>
<epigraph>
  <p>I have used Similitudes,</p><bibl>Hos. 12.10</bibl>
```

```
</epigraph>
<byline>
  By <docAuthor>John Bunyan</>.</byline>
<imprimatur>Licensed and Entred according to Order.</>
<docImprint>
  <place>LONDON,
  Printed for <name type=printer>Nath. Ponder</>
  at the <name>Peacock</> in the <place>Poultrey</>
  near <place>Cornhil</>, <docDate>1678</>.
</docImprint>
```

Those elements in the above list which are not defined elsewhere have the following formal declarations:

```
<!-- 7.4:  Tags for title pages                              -->
<!ELEMENT titlePage     - o  ((docTitle | byline | docAuthor |
                              docImprint | imprimatur | epigraph
                              | ornament)+)                    >
<!ATTLIST titlePage           %a.global;                       >
<!ELEMENT docTitle      - o  (titlePart+)                      >
<!ATTLIST docTitle            %a.global;                       >
<!ELEMENT titlePart     - O  (%paraContent;)                   >
<!ATTLIST titlePart           %a.global;
          type                CDATA              main          >
<!ELEMENT byline        - O  (%paraContent; | docAuthor)*      >
<!ATTLIST byline              %a.global;                       >
<!ELEMENT docAuthor     - O  (%phrase.seq;)                    >
<!ATTLIST docAuthor           %a.global;                       >
<!ELEMENT imprimatur    - O  (%paraContent;)                   >
<!ATTLIST imprimatur          %a.global;                       >
<!ELEMENT docImprint    - o  ((#PCDATA | name | place)* &
                              docDate?)                        >
<!ATTLIST docImprint          %a.global;                       >
<!ELEMENT docDate       - O  (%phrase.seq;)                    >
<!ATTLIST docDate             %a.global;
          value               CDATA              #IMPLIED      >
<!ELEMENT docEdition    - O  (%paraContent;)                   >
<!ATTLIST docEdition          %a.global;                       >
<!ELEMENT ornament      - o  (s | fig | xfig)*                 >
<!ATTLIST ornament            %a.global;
          desc                CDATA              #IMPLIED      >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 7.3                        -->
```

Where title pages are encoded at all, their physical rendition is often of considerable importance. One approach to this requirement would be to use the **<s>** tag, described in section 6.11, “Segmentation,” [in separate fascicle], to segment the typographic content of each part of the title page, and then use the global *rend* attribute to specify its rendition. Another would be to use a tag set specialized for the description of typographic entities such as pages, lines, rules etc., bearing special purpose attributes to describe line height, leading, degree of kerning, font etc. For more information, see chapter 20, “Manuscripts, Analytic Bibliography, and Physical Description of the Source Text,” [in separate fascicle].

7.5 Back Matter

Conventions vary as to which elements are grouped as back matter and which as front. For example, some books place the table of contents at the front, and others at the back. Even title pages may appear at the back of a book as well as at the front. The content model for **<back>** and **<front>** elements are therefore identical.

The following suggested values for the *type* attribute may be used to distinguish various kinds of division characteristic of back matter:

appendix : An ancillary self-contained section of a work, often providing additional but in some sense extra-canonical text

glossary : A list of terms associated with definition texts ("glosses"): this should be encoded as a **<list type=gloss>** (see section 6.7, "Lists," [in separate fascicle])

notes : A section in which textual or other kinds of notes are gathered together

bibliogr : A list of bibliographic citations: this should be encoded as a **<list.citn>** (see section 6.10, "Bibliographic Citations," [in separate fascicle])

index : Any form of index to the work.

colophon : A statement appearing at the end of a book describing the conditions of its physical production, in modern books often with details of the fonts and design used.

No additional elements are proposed for the encoding of back matter at present. Some characteristic examples follow:

```
<back>
  <div type=index>
  <head>Index</head>
  <list type=index>
  <item>Actors, public, paid for the contempt attending
    their profession, <ptr target=p209>
  <item>Africa, cause assigned for the barbarous state of
    the interior parts of that continent, <ptr target=p125>
  <item>Agriculture
    <list type=indexentry>
    <item>ancient policy of Europe unfavourable to, <ptr target=p371>
    <item>artificers necessary to carry it on, <ptr target=p481>
    <item>cattle and tillage mutually improve each other,
         <ptr target=p325>
    ...
    <item>wealth arising from more solid than that which proceeds
    from commerce <ptr target=p520>
    </list>
  <item>Alehouses, not the efficient cause of drunkenness,
      <ptr target=p461>
  ...
  </list>
  </div>
  ...
```

```
</back>

<back>
  <div type=letter>
  <head>A letter written to his wife, founde with this booke
  after his death.</head>
  <p>The remembrance of the many wrongs offred thee, and thy
  unreproued vertues, adde greater sorrow to my miserable state,
  than I can utter or thou conceiue....
  ... yet trust I in the world to come to find mercie, by the
  merites of my Saiour to whom I commend thee, and commit
  my soule.
  <signed>Thy repentant husband for his disloyaltie,
  <name>Robert Greene.</name></signed>
  <epigraph lang=LA><q>Faelicem fuisse infaustum</q></epigraph>
  <trailer>FINIS</trailer>
  </div>
  ...
</back>

  <back>
  <div type=corrigenda>
  <head>Addenda</head>
  <salute lang=LA>M. Scriblerus Lectori</salute>
  <p>Once more, gentle reader I appeal unto thee, from the
  shameful ignorance of the Editor, by whom Our own Specimen
  of <name>Virgil</> hath been mangled in such miserable
  manner, that scarce without tears can we behold it. At the
  very entrance, Instead of <mentioned lang=GR>prolegomena</mentioned>,
  lo! <mentioned lang=GR>prolegumena</mentioned> with an Omega!
  and in the same line <mentioned lang=LA>consul&acirc;as</mentioned>
  with a circumflex! In the next page thou findest <mentioned lang=LA>
  leviter perlabere</>, which his ignorance took to be the
  infinitive mood of <mentioned lang=LA>perlabor</> but ought to
  be <mentioned lang=LA>perlabi</> ... Wipe away all these monsters,
  Reader, with thy quill.</p>
  <ornament>
  </div>
  </back>
```

The **<back>** element is defined in file *TEIback2.dtd*; since there are no other specialized back-matter tags, nothing else is defined there:

```
<!-- 7.5:  Tags for Back Matter                              -->
<!ELEMENT back          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                             div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)            >
<!ATTLIST back               %a.global;                        >
```

7.6 Specifying the Prose Base

To make the prose base accessible within a TEI document, the document should define the following parameter entity declaration (or the equivalent) in its document-type-declaration subset:

```
<!ENTITY % TEI.base system 'teipros2.dtd' >
```

The overall document structure might thus be as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE TEI.2 system 'tei2.dtd' [
  <!ENTITY % TEI.base system 'teipros2.dtd' >
]>
<TEI.2>
<teiHeader> ... </teiHeader>
<text> ... </text>
</TEI.2>
```

Within prose texts, as within texts of any type, smaller texts may be embedded. In many cases, these may be easy to treat as quotations, using the elements defined in section 6.3.2, "Material in Quotation Marks," [in separate fascicle]. In other cases, however, the embedded text may not be prose: it may be a poem, or a fragment of a dictionary, or a scene from a play. Such embedded texts should be treated as texts in their own right and tagged with the **<text>** element, as described in chapter 14, "Base Tag Set for Language Corpora and Collections," [in separate fascicle].

If the embedded text is not of the same type as the enclosing text (if a poem is embedded in a prose text, for example), the base for mixed-type texts should be used instead of the base for prose. For a prose text with an embedded text in verse, the document type declaration might look like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE TEI.2 system 'tei2.dtd' [
  <!ENTITY % TEI.base  system 'teimix2.dtd' >
  <!ENTITY % TEI.prose system 'teipros2.dtd' >
  <!ENTITY % TEI.verse system 'teivers2.dtd' >

]>
```

For more information on TEI base tag sets and their invocation, consult section 3.5, "Invocation of TEI DTDs," [in separate fascicle] and section 3.6, "Combining TEI DTD Fragments," [in separate fascicle]. For more information on the base tag set for mixed-type texts, consult chapter 14, "Base Tag Set for Language Corpora and Collections," [in separate fascicle].

7.7 Overall Structure of the Prose DTD

The TEI tag set for prose is found in file *teipros2.dtd*; it has the following overall structure:

```
<!-- 7.7:  Base Tag Set for Prose                              -->
<!ENTITY % x.divtop '' >
<!ENTITY % m.divtop '%x.divtop byline | epigraph | head |
          salute | signed' >
<!ENTITY % x.divbot '' >
<!ENTITY % m.divbot '%x.divbot byline | signed | trailer' >

<!-- ... declarations from section 7                          -->
<!--     (Top-level parts of prose text)                      -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 7.1.1                      -->
<!--     (Un-numbered divisions)                              -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 7.1.2                      -->
<!--     (Numbered divisions)                                 -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->
<!-- ... declarations from section 7.2                        -->
<!--     (Tags for start and end of divisions)                -->
<!--     go here ...                                          -->

<!-- Front matter is defined in TEI.front file.               -->
%TEI.front;

<!-- Back matter is defined in TEI.back file.                 -->
%TEI.back;
```

Part 7

Alphabetic Reference List of Tags

<back> (i.e. back matter)

Description: contains any appendixes etc. following the main part of a text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within: text
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div div1
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT back          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                             div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)            >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST back              %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 7.5, “Back Matter,” on page 16.
This tag is recommended.

<body> (i.e. text body)

Description: contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within: text
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div div0 div1
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT body          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                             div0* | div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)     >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST body              %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 7.1, “Divisions of the Body,” on page 4.
This tag is required.

<byline>

Description: contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page, at the head of the work, or at the end of the work.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

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

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

Remarks: The byline on a title page will usually, but (as the examples show) not always, include the name of the document's author.
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes: divtop divbot
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: titlePage
May contain: %paraContent; docAuthor
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT byline        - O  (%paraContent; | docAuthor)*       >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST byline            %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is optional.

(i.e. text division)

Description: contains a subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section'
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: back body div front
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div           - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div                %a.global;
          type               CDATA               #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 7.1.1, “Un-numbered Divisions,” on page 5.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div0> (i.e. level-0 text division)

Description: contains the largest possible subdivision of the body of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section', 'part'.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: body
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div1
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div0          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div1*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div0              %a.global;
          type              CDATA               #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div1> (i.e. level-1 text division)

Description: contains a first-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text (the largest, if **<div0>** is not used, the second largest if it is).
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'chapter', 'act', 'volume', 'book', 'section'
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: back body div0 front
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div2
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div1          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div2*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div1              %a.global;
          type              CDATA               #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div2> (i.e. level-2 text division)

Description: contains a second-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'scene', 'part', 'chapter' etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div1
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div3
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div2          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div3*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div2              %a.global;
          type              CDATA               #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div3> (i.e. level-3 text division)

Description: contains a third-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'subsection', 'canto'
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div2
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div4
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div3          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div4*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div3              %a.global;
          type              CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div4> (i.e. level-4 text division)

Description: contains a fourth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div3
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div5
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div4          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div5*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div4              %a.global;
          type              CDATA               #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div5> (i.e. level-5 text division)

Description: contains a fifth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div4
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div6
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div5          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div6*,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div5              %a.global;
          type              CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div6> (i.e. level-6 text division)

Description: contains a sixth-level subdivision of the front, body or back of a text.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div5
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div7
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div6          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, div7*,
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                 >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div6              %a.global;
          type              CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<div7> (i.e. level-7 text division)

Description: contains the smallest possible subdivision of the front, body or back of a text, larger than a paragraph.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name for this level of subdivision, e.g. 'clause', 'stanza' etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: a semi-open list of keywords
Default value: #IMPLIED

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: div6
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT div7          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div7              %a.global;
          type              CDATA               #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 7.1.2, “Numbered Divisions,” on page 6.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

Class Name: divbot (i.e. Bottom-of-div elements)

Description: This class groups elements which can occur at the end of a text block: trailer, byline, etc.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Part: type=base name=prose>.
Member of classes:
DTD file: TEIpros2
Discussed in 7.1, “Divisions of the Body,” on page 4.

Class Name: divtop (i.e. Top-of-div elements)

Description: This class groups elements which can occur at the beginning of a text block: head, epigraph, byline, etc.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Part: type=base name=prose>.
Member of classes:
DTD file: TEIpros2

Discussed in 7.1, “Divisions of the Body,” on page 4.

<docAuthor> (i.e. document author)

Description: contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks: The document author's name often occurs within a byline, but the **<docAuthor>** element may be used whether the **<byline>** element is used or not.
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within: byline titlePage
May contain: %phrase.seq;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT docAuthor     - O  (%phrase.seq;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST docAuthor          %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is recommended.

<docDate> (i.e. document date)

Description: contains the date of a document, as given (usually) on a title page.
Attributes:

value: gives the value of the date in a standard form.
Data type: CDATA
Value: Any string representing a date in standard format; recommended form is “yyyy-mm-dd”.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

```
This list begins in the year 1632, more precisely
on Trinity Sunday, i.e. the Sunday after Pentecost,
in that year the <date type=Julian value=1632-6-6>
27th of May (old style)</date>.
```

Remarks: For simple dates, the value should give the Gregorian date in the form (yyyy-mm-dd) specified by ISO 2014. More complicated dates or special applications may require another calendar or another form; these should be documented in the **<std.vals>** element in the TEI Header.
This attribute is optional.

Example:

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

Remarks: 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.
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: docImprint
May contain: %phrase.seq;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT docDate       - O  (%phrase.seq;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST docDate           %a.global;
          value             CDATA               #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is recommended.

<docEdition> (i.e. document edition)

Description: contains an edition statement as presented on a title page of a document.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<docEdition>The Third edition Corrected</>
```

Remarks: Cf. the **<edition>** element of bibliographic citation. As usual, the shorter name has been given to the more frequent element.
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT docEdition    - O  (%paraContent;)                  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST docEdition         %a.global;                       >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is optional.

<docImprint> (i.e. document imprint)

Description: contains the imprint statement (place and date of publication, publisher name), as given (usually) at the foot of a title page.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

Imprints may be somewhat more complex:

```
<docImprint><place>London</place>Printed for
<name>E. Nutt</>, at <place>Royal Exchange</>; <name>J. Roberts</>
in <placewick-Lane</>; <name>A. Dodd</> without <place>Temple-Bar</>;
and <name>J. Graves</> in <place>St. James's-street.</> <date>1722.</>
</docImprint>
```

Remarks: 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.
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: titlePage
May contain: #PCDATA docDate name place
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT docImprint    - o  ((#PCDATA | name | place)* &
                              docDate?)                          >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST docImprint         %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is optional.

<docTitle> (i.e. document title)

Description: contains the title and all its constituents, as given on a title page.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: titlePage
May contain: titlePart
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT docTitle      - o  (titlePart+)                       >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST docTitle           %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is recommended.

<epigraph> (i.e. epigraph)

Description: contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, sometimes used at the start of a section or chapter, or on a title page.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<epigraph LANG=lat><bibl>Lucret.</bibl>
        <q>
        <l>petere inde coronam,
        <l>Vnde prius nulli velarint tempora Musae.
        </q>
</epigraph>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes: divtop
DTD file:
May occur within: titlePage
May contain: %seq;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT epigraph      - O  (%seq;)                          >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST epigraph          %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 7.2, “Contents of Prose Divisions,” on page 9.
This tag is optional.

<front> (i.e. front matter)

Description: contains any prefatory matter (headers, title page, prefaces, dedications, etc.) found before the start of a text proper.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<front>
<epigraph lang=LA>
Nam Sibyllam quidem Cumis ego ipse oculis meis
vidi in ampulla pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent:
<q lang=GRC>Sibylla ti weleis</q>; respondebat
illa: <q lang=GRC>apowanein welo.</q></epigraph>
<div type=dedication>
<p>For Ezra Pound <q lang=IT>il miglior fabbro.</q></p>
</front>
```

```
<front>
<div type=dedication>
<p>To our three selves
</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.
 ...
</div>
</front>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within: text
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; %seq; div div1
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT front         - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, %seq;, (div* |
                             div1*), (%m.divbot;)*)             >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST front             %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 7.3, “Front Matter,” on page 10.
This tag is recommended.

<group>

Description: 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.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within: group text
May contain: %m.divbot; %m.divtop; group text
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT group         - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, (text | group)+,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST group              %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 7, “Base Tag Set for Prose,” on page 3.
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<head> (i.e. section head, list head, title)

Description: contains any title or heading appearing at the start of a division of a text, list, etc.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<div n=3>
<head>Chapter 3. In which a search is organdized and Piglet meets
the Heffalump again
<p> ...
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes: divtop
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT head          - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST head               %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 7.2, “Contents of Prose Divisions,” on page 9.
This tag is recommended.

<imprimatur>

Description: contains a formal statement authorizing the publication of a work, sometimes required to appear on a title page.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<imprimatur>Licensed and entred acording to Order.
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: titlePage
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT imprimatur    - O  (%paraContent;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST imprimatur         %a.global;                         >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is optional.

Entity Name: m.divbot

Description: defines the class of elements *divbot* (q.v.), for use in definition of content models.
DTD file: teipros2
Expansion: 'signed | byline | trailer'
Discussed in 7.7, “Overall Structure of the Prose DTD,” on page 19.

Entity Name: m.divtop

Description: defines the class of elements *divtop* (q.v.), for use in definition of content models.
DTD file: teipros2
Expansion: 'head | salute | signed | byline | epigraph'
Discussed in 7.7, “Overall Structure of the Prose DTD,” on page 19.

<ornament>

Description: marks the position of a printers device, ornament or figure for example on a title page or elsewhere in a printed text.
Attributes:

desc: provides a brief description of the appearance of the ornament.

Data type: CDATA
Value: A brief descriptive phrase

Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<ornament desc='a donkey burdened with books'>
        <s>DEFEROR IN VICVM</s>
        <s>VENDENTEM THVS ET ODORES</s>
</ornament>
```

Remarks: Any text included in the ornament may be encoded as distinct segments as content of the **<ornament>** element.
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: titlePage
May contain: fig s xfig
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT ornament      - o  (s | fig | xfig)*                  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST ornament          %a.global;
          desc              CDATA               #IMPLIED      >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is optional.

Entity Name: paraContent (i.e. paragraph content)
Description: defines the legal contents of paragraphs and similar elements as comprising character data, phrase-level elements which can occur only in paragraph content, and some higher-level elements which can occur either within paragraph content or within sequences of high-level elements (as defined by the parameter entity *seq*).
DTD file: tei2
Expansion: '(#PCDATA | %m.inter | %m.phrase;)*'
Discussed in 3.4, “Element Classes and Other Parameter Entities,” [in separate fascicle].

Entity Name: phrase.seq (i.e. phrase sequence)
Description: defines a sequence of character data and phrase-level elements.
DTD file: tei2
Expansion: '(#PCDATA | %m.phrase)*'
Discussed in 7.7, “Overall Structure of the Prose DTD,” on page 19.

<salute> (i.e. salutation)

Description: contains a salutation or greeting prefixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle or other division of a text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes: divtop
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT salute        - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST salute            %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 7.2, “Contents of Prose Divisions,” on page 9.
This tag is optional.

Entity Name: seq (i.e. sequence)
Description: defines a sequence of elements (such as paragraphs) which can occur directly within text divisions and in similar positions.
Remarks: This parameter entity is used in each base tag set to define the content of ** ** and other elements.
DTD file: teipros2
Expansion: '(%m.common | %m.prose;)* '
Discussed in 7.7, “Overall Structure of the Prose DTD,” on page 19.

<signed> (i.e. signature)

Description: contains the closing salutation etc. suffixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle or other division of a text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes: divtop divbot
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT signed        - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST signed            %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 7.2, “Contents of Prose Divisions,” on page 9.
This tag is optional.

Entity Name: TEI.back

Description: defines the file in which tags for back matter are defined.
Remarks: This parameter entity is used in each base tag set to include the back-matter tags, which are common to all bases.
DTD file: tei2
Expansion: system 'TEIback2.dtd'
Discussed in 7.5, “Back Matter,” on page 16.

Entity Name: TEI.front

Description: defines the file in which tags for front matter are defined.
Remarks: This parameter entity is used in each base tag set to include the front-matter tags, which are common to all bases.
DTD file: tei2
Expansion: system 'TEIfron2.dtd'
Discussed in 7.3, “Front Matter,” on page 10.

<text>

Description: contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem, drama, collection of essays, or novel.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within: group
May contain: back body front group
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT text          - -  (front?, (body | group), back?)    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST text              %a.global;                          >
```

Discussed in 7, “Base Tag Set for Prose,” on page 3.
This tag is required.

<titlePage> (i.e. title page)

Description: contains the title page of a text, appearing within the front or back matter.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<titlePage>
<docTitle>
<titlePart type=main>THOMAS OF
Reading.</>
<titlePart type=alt>
OR,
The sixe worthy yeomen
of the West.</>
</docTitle>
<docEdition>Now the fourth time corrected and enlarged</docEdition>
<byline>By T.D.</byline>
<ornament desc='emblem of TP'>
<s>TP
<s>Thou shalt labor till thou returne to duste
</ornament>
<docImprint>
Printed at <place>London</> for <name>T.P.</name>
<date>1612.</docImprint>
```

```
</titlePage>
```

Remarks:
Part: auxiliary tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: byline docAuthor docImprint docTitle epigraph imprimatur ornament
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT titlePage     - o  ((docTitle | byline | docAuthor |
                              docImprint | imprimatur | epigraph
                              | ornament)+)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST titlePage          %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 7.4, "Title Pages," on page 13.
This tag is recommended.

<titlePart> (i.e. title part)

Description: contains a subsection or division of the title of a work, as indicated on a title page.
Attributes:

type: specifies the role of this subdivision of the title.
Data type: CDATA
Suggested values include:
main : main title of the work
sub : subtitle of the work
alt : alternative title of the work
desc : descriptive paraphrase of the work included in title

Default value: main
This attribute is optional.

Example:

```
<docTitle>
  <titlePart type=main>THE
  FORTUNES
  AND
  MISFORTUNES
  Of the FAMOUS
  Moll Flanders, &c.
  <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 {Whore}, five times a {Wife} (wherof
  once to her own Brother) Twelve Year a {Thief,}
  Eight Year a Transported {Felon} in {Virginia}, at last
  grew {Rich}, liv'd {Honest}, and died a {Penitent}.
</docTitle>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within: docTitle
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT titlePart     - O  (%paraContent;)                  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST titlePart          %a.global;
          type               CDATA               main          >
```

Discussed in 7.4, “Title Pages,” on page 13.
This tag is recommended.

<trailer> (i.e. trailer)

Description: contains a closing title or footer appearing at the end of a division of a text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
<trailer>Explicit pars tertia</>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for prose texts.
Member of classes: divbot
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT trailer       - O  (%phrase.seq)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST trailer           %a.global;                        >
```

Discussed in 7.2, “Contents of Prose Divisions,” on page 9.
This tag is optional.

Usability Report and Comment

If you have comments of any kind on the current draft of the TEI Guidelines, please complete this form and return it to one of the following addresses:

C. M. Sperberg-McQueen, Computer Center (M/C 135), University of Illinois at Chicago, 1940 W. Taylor Room 124, Chicago IL 60612-7352, USA. Bitnet: U35395@UICVM, Internet: U35395@uicvm.uic.edu

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Further copies of this form may be downloaded from LISTSERV @ UICVM (or listserv @ uicvm.uic.edu). Send a mail message containing the line 'GET TEIURC MEMO TEI-L'

Your name:
Your postal address:

Your e-mail address (if any):
Your occupation:
Your academic background:
Your immediate reactions to the Guidelines (please tick or cross one only):

Relevance to your present concerns or interests: high medium low
Importance to your future research plans: high medium low
Comprehensibility/usability of current draft: high medium low

Detailed technical comment: [Please feel free to comment on any part of the Guidelines or in general. Comments relating to specific parts of the text are most helpful if they include a section or chapter number]

Thank you!