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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TEI P2, Chapter 7
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Note

This is the current draft (as of March 26, 1993) 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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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.

Contents

Part 2

Core Tags and General Rules

Chapter 7

Default Text Structure for TEI Documents

This chapter describes the default high level structure for all TEI documents. The majority of the different base tag sets described in part II simply embed the framework defined in this chapter; a few redefine it with some minor modifications; this chapter is therefore relevant to every kind of TEI document. For further details on the overall structure of the TEI document type definitions, in particular the use of base and additional tag sets, see chapter 3, "Structure of the TEI Document Type Declarations," [in separate fascicle].

TEI 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 of a series of subordinate texts or groups, 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 or drama, a collection of essays, a novel, or a corpus sample.
<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.

The overall structure of a unitary text is:

```
<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>
```

The overall structure of a composite text made up of two unitary texts is:

```
<TEI.2>
<TeiHeader> ... </TeiHeader>
<text>
   <front>
      <!-- front matter of composite text goes here. -->
   </front>
   <group>
      <text>
         <front>
            <!-- front matter of first unitary text, if any -->
         </front>
         <body>
            <!-- body of first unitary text  -->
         </body>
         <back>
            <!-- back matter of first unitary text, if any -->
         </back>
      </text>
      <text>
         <body>
            <!-- body of second unitary text -->
         </body>
      </text>
   </group>
   <back>
      <!-- back matter of composite text, if any -->
   </back>
</text>
</TEI.2>
```

Each of these elements is further described in the following subsections. **<text>**, **<body>** and **<group>** are formally declared as follows:

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

Elements **<front>** and **<back>** are separately declared, as further discussed in sections 7.4, "Front Matter," on page 25 and 7.6, "Back Matter," on page 31. 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] (for elements common to all kinds of document) and in part II (for elements specific to a particular base). The **<group>** element, used for composite texts, is further discussed in section 7.3, "Groups of Texts," on page 18.

7.1 Divisions of the Body

In some texts, the body consists simply of a sequence of low-level structural items, referred to here as *components* or *component-level elements*; see further section 3.4, "Element Classes and Other Parameter Entities," [in separate fascicle]). Examples in prose texts include paragraphs or lists; in dramatic texts, speeches and stage directions; in dictionaries, dictionary entries. In other cases 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" or "section", that of a novel a "chapter" — unless it is an epistolary novel, in which case it may be called a "letter". Even texts which are not organized as linear prose narratives, or not as narratives at all, will frequently be subdivided in a similar way: a drama into "acts" and "scenes"; a reference book into "sections"; a diary or day book into "entries"; a newspaper into "issues" and "sections", and so forth.

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 elements independently of their hierarchic level. Two alternative styles are provided for the marking 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. Un-numbered divisions are simply named **<div>**, and allowed to nest recursively to indicate their hierarchic depth. The two styles may *not* be combined within a single **<front>**, **<body>** or **<back>** element.

7.1.1 Un-numbered Divisions

The following element is used to identify textual subdivisions in the un-numbered style:

<div> : contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.

As a member of the class *divn* this element has the following additional attribute:

type : specifies a name conventionally used for this level of subdivision, e.g. “act”, “volume”, “book”, “section”, “canto”, etc.

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' type='chapter'>
      <!-- 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 **<div>** element has the following formal definition:

```
<!-- 7.1.1:  Un-numbered divisions                              -->
<!ELEMENT div           - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, (div+ |
                             (%component;+, div*)),
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                       >
<!ATTLIST div                %a.global;
                             %a.declaring;
                             %a.divn;                            >
<!-- 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.
<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).
<div2> : contains a second-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.

<div3> : contains a third-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.
<div4> : contains a fourth-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.
<div5> : contains a fifth-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.
<div6> : contains a sixth-level subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.
<div7> : contains the smallest possible subdivision of the front, body or back of a text, larger than a paragraph.

As members of the class *divn* these elements all bear the following additional attribute:

type : specifies a name conventionally used for this level of subdivision, e.g. “act”, “volume”, “book”, “section”, “canto”, etc.

The largest possible subdivision of the body may be regarded either as a **<div0>** or as a **<div1>** element,[1] 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:

```
<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;)*, ( div1+ | (
                             %component;+, div1*)),
                             (%m.divbot;)*)                     >
<!ATTLIST div0               %a.global;
                             %a.declaring;
                             %a.divn;                          >
<!ELEMENT div1          - O  ((%m.divtop;)*, ( div2+ | (
```

[1] 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.

```
                              %component;+, div2*)),
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div1                %a.global;
                              %a.declaring;
                              %a.divn;                            >
<!ELEMENT div2          - O   ((%m.divtop;)*, ( div3+ | (
                              %component;+, div3*)),
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div2                %a.global;
                              %a.declaring;
                              %a.divn;                            >
<!ELEMENT div3          - O   ((%m.divtop;)*, ( div4+ | (
                              %component;+, div4*)),
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div3                %a.global;
                              %a.declaring;
                              %a.divn;                            >
<!ELEMENT div4          - O   ((%m.divtop;)*, ( div5+ | (
                              %component;+, div5*)),
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div4                %a.global;
                              %a.declaring;
                              %a.divn;                            >
<!ELEMENT div5          - O   ((%m.divtop;)*, ( div6+ | (
                              %component;+, div6*)),
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div5                %a.global;
                              %a.declaring;
                              %a.divn;                            >
<!ELEMENT div6          - O   ((%m.divtop;)*, ( div7+ | (
                              %component;+, div7*)),
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div6                %a.global;
                              %a.declaring;
                              %a.divn;                            >
<!ELEMENT div7          - O   ((%m.divtop;)*, %component;+,
                              (%m.divbot;)*)                      >
<!ATTLIST div7                %a.global;
                              %a.declaring;
                              %a.divn;                            >
<!-- 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 slightly 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. On the other hand, in a collection of many works it may prove difficult or impossible to ensure that the same numbered division always corresponds with the same type of textual feature: a “chapter” may be at level 1 in one work and level 3 in another. 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, “Elements Common to All Divisions,” on page 12) 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 ...
```

7.1.4 Partial and Composite Divisions

In most situations, the textual subdivisions marked by **<div>** elements will be both complete and identically organized with reference to the original source. For some purposes however, in particular where dealing with unusually large or unusually small texts, encoders may find it convenient to present as textual divisions sequences of text which are incomplete with reference to the original text, or which are in fact an ad hoc agglomeration of tiny texts. In some kinds of texts it is in any case difficult or impossible to determine the order in which the individual subdivisions of text should be combined to form the next higher level of subdivision, as noted below.

To overcome these problems, the following additional attributes are defined for all elements in the *divn* class:

- *org* : specifies how the content of the division is organized. Legal values are:
  - *uniform* : uniform content: i.e. the immediate contents of this element are regarded as forming a logical unit, to be processed in sequence.
  - *composite* : composite content: i.e. no claim is made about the sequence in which the immediate contents of this division are to be processed, or their inter-relationships.
- *complete* : specifies whether or not this division is complete with respect to the original source. Legal values are:
  - *YES* : the full text of the original has been transcribed.

NO : a sample of the original text has been transcribed.

part : indicates from which part of the original source the division has been extracted in the case of a sampled division. Legal values are:

medial : division lacks material at start and end.
initial : division lacks material at end.
unknown : position of sampled material within original unknown.
complete : division is not a sample.
final : division lacks material at start.

For example, an encoder might choose to transcribe only the first two thousand words of each chapter from a novel. In such a case, each chapter might conveniently be regarded as a partial division, and tagged with a **<div>** element in the following form:

```
<div n='xx' complete=NO part=initial>
```

where “xx” represents a number for the chapter. The **<sampling>** element in the TEI Header should also be used to record the principles underlying the selection of incomplete samples, as further described in section 5.3.2, “The Sampling Declaration,” [in separate fascicle].

The following example demonstrates how a newspaper column composed of very short unrelated snippets may be encoded using these attributes:

```
<div1 type=storylist org=composite>
<head>News in brief</head>
<div2 type=story>
<head>Police deny <soCalled>losing</soCalled> bomb</head>
<p>Scotland Yard yesterday denied claims in the Sunday
Express that anti-terrorist officers trailing an IRA van
loaded with explosives in north London had lost track of
it 10 days ago.
</div2>
<div2 type=story>
<head>Hotel blaze</head>
<p>Nearly 200 guests were evacuated before dawn
yesterday after fire broke out at the Scandic
Crown hotel in the Royal Mile, Edinburgh.
</div2>
<div2 type=story>
<head>Test match split</head>
<p>Test Match Special next summer will be split
between Radio 5 and Radio 3, after protests this
year that it disrupted Radio 3's music schedule.
</div2>
<!-- other stories here -->
</div1>
```

The *org* attribute on the **<div1>** element is used here to indicate that individual stories in this group, marked here as **<div2>**, are really quite independent of each other, although they are all marked as subdivisions of the whole group. They can be read in any order without affecting the sense of the piece; indeed, in some cases, divisions of this nature are printed in such a way as to make it impossible to determine the order in which they are intended to be read. Individual stories can be added or removed without affecting the existing components.

This method of encoding composite texts as composite divisions has some limitations compared with the more general and powerful mechanisms discussed in section 7.3, "Groups of Texts," on page 18. It may however be preferable in some circumstances, notably where where the individual texts are very small.

7.2 Elements Common to All 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. Elements which may appear in this way, either at the start or at the end of a text division proper, are regarded as forming a class, known as *divtop* or *divbot* respectively.

The following special-purpose elements are provided to mark features which may appear only at the start of a division:

- **<head>** : contains any heading, for example, the title of a section, or the heading of a list or glossary. Attributes include:
  - *type* : categorizes the heading in some way meaningful to the encoder.
- **<epigraph>** : contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, appearing at the start of a section or chapter, or on a title page.
- **<argument>** : A formal list or prose description of the topics addressed by a subdivision of a text.
- **<opener>** : groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a preliminary group at the start of a division, especially of a letter.

For further details of the **<head>** element, see section 7.2.1, "Headings and Trailers," on page 13. For **<epigraph>** and **<argument>**, see section 7.2.3, "Arguments and Epigraphs," on page 16. For **<opener>**, see section 7.2.2, "Openers and Closers," on page 14.

The following special-purpose elements are provided to mark features which may appear only at the end of a division:

- **<trailer>** : contains a closing title or footer appearing at the end of a division of a text.
- **<closer>** : groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a final group at the end of a division, especially of a letter.

For further details of the **<trailer>** element, see section 7.2.1, "Headings and Trailers," on page 13. For the **<closer>** element, section 7.2.2, "Openers and Closers," on page 14.

7.2.1 Headings and Trailers

The **<head>** element is used to identify a heading prefixed to the start of any textual division, at any level. A given division may of course contain more than one such element, as in the following example:

```
<div1 n='Etym'>
<head>Etymology</head>
<head>(Supplied by a late consumptive usher to a
grammar school)</head>
<p>The pale Usher &dash; threadbare in coat, heart,
body and brain; I see him now. He was ever
dusting his old lexicons and grammars....
```

Unlike some other markup schemes, the TEI scheme does *not* require that headings attached to textual subdivisions at different hierarchic levels have different identifiers. All kinds of heading are marked identically using the **<head>** tag; the type or level of heading intended is implied by the immediate parent of the **<head>** element, which may for example be a **<div1>**, **<div2>**, etc., an unnumbered **<div>**, or a **<list>**.

In certain kinds of text (notably newspapers), there may be a need to categorize individual headings within the sequence at the start of a division, for example as "main" headings, or "detail" headings. Specific elements are provided for certain kinds of heading-like features, (notably **<byline>**, **<dateline>** and **<salute>**; see further section 7.2.2, "Openers and Closers," on page 14), but the *type* attribute must be used to discriminate among other forms of heading.

In the following example, taken from a British newspaper, the lead story and its associated headlines have been encoded as a **<div>** element, with appropriate *divtop* elements attached:

```
<div type=story>
<head rend='large underlined' type=sub>
President pledges safeguards for 2,400 British
troops in Bosnia</head>
<head rend='very large bold' type=main>
Major agrees to enforced no-fly zone </head>
<byline>By George Jones, Political Editor, in Washington
</byline>
<p>Greater Western intervention in the conflict in
former Yugoslavia was pledged by President Bush yesterday....
```

In older writings, the headings or *incipits* may be rather longer than usual in modern works. When heading-like material appears in the middle of a text, the encoder must decide whether or not to treat it as the start of a new division. If the phrase in question appears to be more closely connected with what follows than with what precedes it, then it may be regarded as a hehading and tagged as the **<head>** of a new **<div>** element. If it appears to be simply inserted or superimposed — as for example the kind of "pull quotes" often found in newspapers or magazines, then the **<quote>**, **<q>**, or **<cit>** element may be more appropriate.

The **<trailer>** element, which can appear at the end of a division only, is used to mark any heading-like feature appearing in this position, as in this example:

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

7.2.2 Openers and Closers

In addition to headings of various kinds, divisions sometimes include more or less formulaic opening or closing passages, typically conveying such information as the name and address of the person to whom the division is addressed, the place or time of its production, a salutation or exhortation to the reader, and so on. Divisions in epistolary form are particularly liable to include such features. To cater for the full variety of such features, the elements described in chapter 11, “Base Tag Set for Letters and Memoranda,” [in separate fascicle] should be used, but for many simple cases, the following elements should be adequate:

<byline> : contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or end of the work.
<dateline> : contains a brief description of the place, date, time, etc. of production of a letter, newspaper story, or other work, prefixed or suffixed to it as a kind of heading or trailer.
<salute> : contains a salutation or greeting prefixed to a foreword, dedicatory epistle or other division of a text, or the salutation in the closing of a letter, preface, etc.
<signed> : contains the closing salutation, etc., appended to a foreword, dedicatory epistle, or other division of a text.

The **<opener>** element may be used to group together any mixture of the above elements, appearing as a unit at the start of a division. The **<closer>** element is used to group together any mixture of the same elements appearing at the end of a division, as in the following examples:

The **<byline>** and **<dateline>** elements are used to encode headings which identify the authorship and provenance of a division. Although the terminology derives from newspaper usage, there is no implication that **<dateline>** or **<byline>** elements apply only to newspaper texts. The following example illustrates use of the **<dateline>** and **<signature>** elements at the end of the preface to a novel:

```
<div type=preface>
<head>To Henry Hope.</head>
<p>It is not because this volume was conceived and partly
executed amid the glades and galleries of the Deepdene,
that I have inscribed it with your name.... I shall find a
reflex to their efforts in your own generous spirit and
enlightened mind.
</p>
<closer>
<signed lang=el>D.</signed>
<dateline>Grosvenor Gate, May-Day, 1844</dateline>
</closer>
</div>
```

In the following examples, both **<opener>** and **<closer>** grouping elements are used:

```
<div type=narrative n='6'>
<head>Sixth Narrative</head>
<head>contributed by Sergeant Cuff</head>
<div type=fragment n='6.1'>
<opener>
  <dateline><place>Dorking, Surrey,</place>
            <date>July 30th, 1849</date>
  </dateline>
  <salute>To <name>Franklin Blake, Esq.</name> Sir, &dash;
  </salute>
</opener>
<p>I beg to apologize for the delay that has occurred
in the production of the Report, with which I engaged
to furnish you. I have waited to make it a complete
Report....

<closer>
  <salute>I have the honour to remain, dear sir, your
    obedient servant </salute>
  <signed> <name>RICHARD CUFF</name> (late sergeant in the
     Detective Force, Scotland Yard, London).
  </signed>
</closer>
</div>
```

```
<div type=letter n='14'>
<head>Letter XIV: Miss Clarissa Harlowe to Miss Howe</head>
<opener>
   <dateline>Thursday evening, March 2.</dateline>
</opener>
```

```
<p>On Hannah's depositing my long letter ...
<p>An interruption obliges me to conclude myself in some hurry,
as well as fright, what I must ever be,
<closer>
<salute>Yours more than my own,</salute>
<signed>Clarissa Harlowe</signed>
</closer>
</div>
```

For further discussion of the encoding of names of persons and places and of dates, see section 6.4.3, “Dates,” [in separate fascicle] and chapter 22, “Additional Tags for Names and Dates,” [in separate fascicle].

7.2.3 Arguments and Epigraphs

The **<argument>** element may be used to encode the prefatory list of topics covered sometimes found at the start of a chapter or other division. It is most conveniently encoded as a list, since this allows each item to be distinguished, but may also simply be presented as a paragraph. The following are thus both equally valid ways of encoding the same argument:

```
<div type=chap n='6'>
<argument>
Kingston &mdash; Instructive remarks on early English
history &mdash; Instructive observations on carved oak
and life in general &mdash; Sad case of Stivvings,
junior &mdash; Musings on antiquity &mdash; I forget
that I am steering &mdash; Interesting result &mdash;
Hampton Court Maze &mdash; Harris as a guide.
</argument>
<p> It was a glorious morning, late spring or early summer,
as you care to take it...
</div>

<div type=chap n='6'>
<argument>
<list type='inline'>
<item>Kingston
<item>Instructive remarks on early English history
<item>Instructive observations on carved oak and life in general
<item>Sad case of Stivvings, junior
<item>Musings on antiquity
<item>I forget that I am steering
<item>Interesting result
<item>Hampton Court Maze
<item>Harris as a guide.
</list>
</argument>
<p> It was a glorious morning, late spring or early summer,
as you care to take it...
</div>
```

An *epigraph* is a quotation from some other work appearing on a title page, or at the start of a division. It may be encoded using the special-purpose **<epigraph>** element. Its content will generally be a **<q>** or **<quote>** element, often associated with a bibliographic reference, as in the following example:

```
<div n='19'><head>Chapter 19</head>
 <epigraph>
     <quote>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.
     </quote>
     <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 ...
```

For discussion of quotations appearing other than as epigraphs refer to section 6.3.2, “Material in Quotation Marks,” [in separate fascicle].

7.2.4 Content of Textual Divisions

Other than its initial sequence of *divtop* elements, and its closing sequence of *divbot* elements, every textual division (numbered or un-numbered) consists of a sequence of ungrouped lower-level structural elements, that is, a sequence of *component* elements (see 3.4, “Element Classes and Other Parameter Entities,” [in separate fascicle]). The actual elements available will depend on the base tag set in use; in all cases, at least the component-level structural elements defined in the core will be available (paragraphs, lists, dramatic speeches, verse lines and line groups etc.). If the drama base has been selected, then additionally the low level dramatic structural elements (speeches or stage directions, as defined in chapter 9, “Base Tag Set for Drama,” [in separate fascicle]) will be available. If the dictionary base is in use, then dictionary entries, related entries, etc. (as defined in chapter 12, “Base Tag Set for Printed Dictionaries,” [in separate fascicle]) will also be available; if the tag set for transcribed speech is in use, then utterances, pauses, vocals, kinesics, etc., as defined in chapter 10.4.3, “Basic Structural Elements,” [in separate fascicle] — and so on.

Where a text contains low level elements from more than one base, two options are available. The first option, selected by the “mixed” base, allows for low level structural elements from any or all of the selected bases to appear at any point. The second option, selected by the “general” base, allows for low level structural elements from different bases to appear in different textual divisions of the same text, but requires that any one division use elements from only one base. For further information, refer to chapter 14, “Composite Texts and Combining Bases,” [in separate fascicle].

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

```
<!-- 7.2.4:  Tags for start and end of divisions              -->
<!ELEMENT head          - -  (%phrase.seq;)                    >
<!ATTLIST head               %a.global;
          type               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
<!ELEMENT trailer       - O  (%phrase.seq)                     >
<!ATTLIST trailer            %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT byline        - O  (%phrase.seq; | docAuthor)*       >
<!ATTLIST byline             %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT dateline      - O  (date | place | #PCDATA | address)  >
<!ATTLIST dateline           %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT argument      - -  (%paraContent;)                   >
<!ATTLIST argument           %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT epigraph      - -  ((q | quote) & (%bibl;)?)         >
<!ATTLIST epigraph           %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT opener        - O  (signed | dateline | salute |
                             %phrase.seq)*                     >
<!ATTLIST opener             %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT closer        - O  (signed | dateline | salute |
                             %phrase.seq)*                     >
<!ATTLIST closer             %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT salute        - O  (%phrase.seq)                     >
<!ATTLIST salute             %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT signed        - O  (%phrase.seq)                     >
<!ATTLIST signed             %a.global;                        >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 7.7                         -->
```

7.3 Groups of Texts

The **<group>** element should be used to represent a collection of independent texts which is to be regarded as a single unit for processing or other purposes. Examples of such composite texts include anthologies and other collections; the presence of common front matter referring to the whole collection, possibly in addition to front matter relating to each individual text, is a good indication that a given text might usefully be encoded as a **<group>**, though encoders may choose to use this structure to represent other kinds of composite as well.

<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.

For example, the overall structure of a collection of short stories might be encoded as follows:

```
<TEI.2>
<TEIHeader>
   <!-- header information for the whole collection -->
</TEIHeader>
<text>
   <front>
      <docTitle>The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
      </docTitle>
```

```
   <note>First published in <title>The Strand</title>
   between July 1891 and December 1892</note>
   <!-- Any other front matter specific
        to the collection here ... -->
</front>
<group>
   <text>
      <front>
         <head rend=italic>Adventures of Sherlock
               Holmes</head>
         <docTitle>Adventure I. &mdash
               A Scandal in Bohemia</docTitle>
         <byline>By A. Conan Doyle.</byline>
      </front>
      <body>
         <div1 n='I.1'>
         <p>To Sherlock Holmes she is always
         <emph>the</emph> woman.
         ...
      </body>
   </text>
   <text>
      <front>
         <head rend=italic>Adventures
               of Sherlock Holmes</head>
         <docTitle>Adventure II. &mdash
               The Red-Headed League</docTitle>
         <byline>By A. Conan Doyle.</byline>
      </front>
      <body>
         <!-- text of The Red-Headed League here -->
      </body>
   </text>

   <!-- more texts here -->

   <text>
      <front>
         <head rend=italic>
             Adventures of Sherlock Holmes</head>
         <docTitle>Adventure XII. &mdash
             The Adventure of the Copper Beeches
         </docTitle>
         <byline>By A. Conan Doyle.</byline>
      </front>
      <body>
         <p><q>&odq;To the man who loves art for
         its own sake,&cdq;</q> remarked Sherlock
         Holmes ...
         <!-- rest of the the Copper Beeches here -->
         ... she is now the head of a private school
         at Walsall, where I believe that she has
         met with considerable success.</p>
```

```
          </body>
        </text> <!-- end of the Copper Beeches -->
      </group>
    </text>  <!-- end of the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes -->
    </TEI.2>
```

A text which is a member of a group may itself contain groups. This is quite common in collections of verse, but may happen in any kind of text. As an example, consider the overall structure of a typical collection, such as the *Muses Library* edition of Crashaw's poetry (ed. J.R. Tutin, [ca. 1900]). Following a critical introduction and table of contents, this work contains the following major sections:

- *Steps to the Temple* (a collection of verse first published in 1648)
- *Carmen deo Nostro* (a second collection, published in 1652)
- *The Delights of the Muses* (a third collection, published in 1648)
- *Posthumous Poems,* I (a collection of fragments all taken from a single manuscript)
- *Posthumous Poems,* II (a further collection of fragments, taken from a different manuscript)

Each of the three collections published in Crashaw's lifetime has a reasonable claim to be considered as a text in its own right, and may therefore be encoded as such. It is rather more arbitrary as to whether the two posthumous collections should be treated as two groups, following the practice of the Muses Library edition. An encoder might elect to combine the two into a single group, or simply to treat each fragment as an ungrouped unitary text.

The Muses Library edition reprints the whole of each of the three original collections, including their original front matter (title pages, dedications etc.). These should be encoded using the **<front>** element and its constituents (on which see further section 7.4, “Front Matter,” on page 25), while the body of each collection should be encoded as a single **<group>** element. Each individual poem within the collections should be encoded as a distinct **<text>** element. The beginning of the whole collection would thus appear as follows (for further discussion of the use of the elements **<div>** and **<lg>** for textual subdivision of verse, see section “REFID=COve not defined” and chapter 8, “Base Tag Set for Verse,” [in separate fascicle]):

```
<text>
  <front>
    <titlePage>
      <docTitle>The poems of Richard Crashaw</docTitle>
      <byline>Edited by J.R. Tutin</byline>
      ...
    </titlePage>
    <div type=preface><head>Editor's Note
      <p>A few words are necessary...
      ...
  </front>

  <group>
```

```
<text>
  <front>
    <titlepage>
      <docTitle>
        Steps to the Temple, Sacred Poems
      </docTitle>
      ...
    </titlepage>
    <div type=address><head>The Preface to the Reader
      <p>Learned Reader, The Author's friend will not usurp
      much upon thy eye...
  </front>
  <group>
    <text>
      <front><docTitle>Sospetto D'Herode</docTitle>
      </front>
      <body>
        <div1 type=book n='Herod I'>
        <head>Libro Primo</head>
        <epigraph>
          <l>Casting the times with their strong signs
          ...
        </epigraph>
        <lg n='I.1' type=stanza>
        <l>Muse! now the servant of soft loves no more
        <l>Hate is thy theme and Herod whose unblest
        <l>Hand (O, what dares not jealous greatness?) tore
        <l>A thousand sweet babes from their mothers' breast,
        <l>The blooms of martyrdom...
        ...
    </text>
    <text>
      <front><docTitle>The Tear</docTitle></front>
      <body>
        <lg n='I'>
        <l>What bright soft thing is this
        <l>Sweet Mary, thy fair eyes' expense?
        ...
    </text>
```

Following the remaining poems of the *Steps to the Temple*, each one within its own **<text>** element, the structure of the remainder of the work might be represented as follows:

```
  </group>
  <back> <!-- back matter for Steps to the Temple here -->
  </back>
</text>
<text> <!-- Carmen deo Nostro -->
  <front> ... </front>
  <group>
    <text>... </text>
    <text>... </text>
```

```
        <!-- more texts here -->
      </group>
    </text>
    <text> <!-- The delights of the Muses -->
      <group>
        <text>...  </text>
        <text>...  </text>
        <!-- more texts here -->
    </text>
     ...
    </group>
    <back>
      <!-- back matter for the whole collection -->
    </back>
  </text>
```

The **<group>** element may be used in this way to encode any kind of collection of which the constituents are regarded by the encoder as texts in their own right. Examples include anthologies of verse or prose by multiple authors, collections, florilegia or commonplace books, journals, day books, etc. As a fairly typical example, we consider *The Norton Book of Travel*, an anthology edited by Paul Fussell and published in 1987 by W.W. Norton. This work comprises the folowing major sections:

1. Front matter (title page, acknowledgments, introductory essay)
2. The Beginnings
3. The Eighteenth Century and the Grand Tour
4. The Heyday
5. Touristic Tendencies
6. Post Tourism
7. Back matter (permissions list, index)

Each titled section listed above comprises a group of extracts or complete texts from writers of a given historical period, preceded by an introductory essay. For example, the second group listed above contains, inter alia, the following:

1. Prefatory essay
2. Five letters by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu
3. An extract from Swift's Gullivers Travels
4. Two poems by Alexander Pope
5. Two extracts from Boswell's Journal
6. A poem by William Blake

Each group of writings by a single author is preceded by a brief biographical notice. Some of the extracts are quite lengthy, containing several chapters or other divisions; others are quite short. As the above list indicates, the texts included range across all kinds of material: verse, prose, journals and letters.

The easiest way of encoding such an anthology is to treat each individual extract as a text in its own right. A sequence of texts by a single author, together with the biographical note preceding it, can then be treated as a single **<group>** element within the larger **<group>** formed by the section. The sequence of single or composite texts making up a single section of the work is likewise treated, together with its prefatory essay, as a single **<group>** within the work. Schematically:

```
<text> <!-- the whole anthology -->
  <front>
      <!-- title page, acknowledgments, introductory
           essay for anthology -->
  </front>
  <group> <!-- 'body' of the anthology -->
    <group><head>The Beginnings</head>
          <!-- sequence of texts or groups -->
    </group>
    <group> <!-- The Eighteenth Century and the Grand Tour -->
       <text> <!-- prefatory essay by editor -->  </text>
       <group><!-- Lady Mary Wortley Montagu -->
          <text> <!-- biographical notice, by
                      editor --> </text>
          <text> <!-- first letter  --> </text>
          <text> <!-- second letter --> </text>
           ...
       </group>  <!-- end of Montagu section -->
       <text>    <!-- single text by Jonathan Swift -->
             <front> <!-- biographical notice,
                          by editor --> </front>
             <body> ... </body>
       </text>  <!-- end of Swift section -->
       <group>  <!-- Alexander Pope -->
          <text> <!-- biographical notice, by
                      editor --> </text>
          <text> <!-- first poem  --> </text>
          <text> <!-- second poem --> </text>
       </group> <!-- end of Pope section -->
       ...
    </group> <!-- end of 18th Century Section -->
    <group><head>The Heyday</head>
        <!-- texts and subgroups ... -->
    </group>
    ...
  </group> <!-- end of 'body' of anthology -->
  <back> <!-- back matter for whole anthology  -->
  </back>
</text>  <!-- end of the anthology -->
```

Note that the editor's introductory essays on each author may be treated as texts in their own right, as here the essays on Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Alexander Pope, or as front matter to the embedded text, as here the essay on Swift. The treatment in the example is intentionally inconsistent, to allow comparison of the two approaches. Consistency can be imposed either by treating the Swift section as a **<group>** containing one text by Swift and one by the editor, or by treating the Montagu and Pope sections as **<text>** elements containing the editor's essays as front matter. Marked in the second way, the Pope section of the book would look like this:

```
<text><!-- Alexander Pope -->
    <front>
         <!-- biographical notice -->
    </front>
    <group>
         <text>  <!-- first poem  --> </text>
         <text>  <!-- second poem --> </text>
         ...
    </group>
</text> <!-- end of Pope section -->
```

The essays on “The Eighteenth Century and the Grand Tour” and other larger sections could also be tagged as “front” matter in the same way, by treating the larger sections as **<text>** elements rather than **<group>** elements.

Where, as in this case, an anthology contains different kinds of text (for example, mixtures of prose and drama, or transcribed speech and dictionary entries, or letters and verse), the elements to be encoded may well need to be drawn from more than one of the base tag sets described in part II. In such a situation, either the mixed or the general base should be specified, as further described in chapter 14, “Composite Texts and Combining Bases,” [in separate fascicle]. The elements provided by the core tag set described in chapter 6, “Tags Available in All TEI DTDs,” [in separate fascicle] should however prove adequate for most simple purposes, where prose, drama, and verse are combined in a single collection.

For anthologies of short extracts such as commonplace books, it may often be preferable to regard each extract not as a text in its own right but simply as a quotation or **<cit>** element. The following component-level elements may be used to encode quotations of this kind:

<cit> : A quotation from some other document, together with a bibliographic reference to its source.
<quote> : contains a phrase or passage attributed by the narrator or author to some agency external to the text.

For example, the chapter of “extracts” which appears in the front matter of Melville's *Moby Dick* might be encoded as follows:

```
<div type=chap n='2'>
<head>Extracts</head>
<head>(Supplied by a sub-sub-Librarian)</head>

<p>It will be seem that this mere painstaking burrower and
grubworm of a poor devil of a Sub-Sub appears to have gone
through the long Vaticans and street-stalls of the earth,
picking up whatever random allusions to whales he could
anyways find...
Here ye strike but splintered hearts together &dash; there,
ye shall strike unsplinterable glasses!</p>

<cit>
  <quote>And God created great whales.</quote>
```

```
    <bibl>Genesis</bibl>
  </cit>
  <cit>
    <quote>
      <l>Leviathan maketh a path to shine after him;
      <l>One would think the deep to be hoary.
    </quote>
    <bibl>Job</bibl>
    ...
  <cit>
    <quote>By art is created that great Leviathan,
    called a Commonwealth or State &dash (in Latin,
    <mentioned lang=LAT>civitas</mentioned>), which
    is but an artificial man.
    </quote>
    <bibl>Opening sentence of Hobbes's Leviathan</bibl>
  </cit>
```

For more information on the use of the **<quote>** and **<bibl>** elements, see sections 6.3.2, "Material in Quotation Marks," [in separate fascicle] and 6.10, "Bibliographic Citations," [in separate fascicle] respectively.

Where one or more whole texts are embedded within other texts, without necessarily forming a composite, the encoder may also choose to represent the nested structure directly. The **<text>** element is itself a *component*-level element, and thus can appear within any division level element in the same way as a paragraph. For example, texts such as the *Decameron* or the *Arabian Nights* might be regarded as sequences of discrete texts embedded within another single text, the framing narrative, rather than as groups of discrete texts in which the fragments of framing narrative are regarded as front matter.

7.4 Front Matter

By *front matter* we mean distinct sections of a text (usually, but not exclusively, a printed one), prefixed to it by way of introduction or identification as a part of its production. Features such as title pages or prefaces are clear examples; a less definite case might be the prologue attached to a play. 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.

An encoder may choose simply to ignore the front matter in a text, if the original presentation of the work is of no interest, or for other reasons; alternatively some or all components of the front matter may be thought worth including with the text as components of the **<front>** element.[2] With the exception of the title page, (on which see section 7.5, "Title Pages," on page 28), 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
&@fn@sep

[2] This decision should be recorded in the **<sampling>** element of the header.

un-numbered **<div>** elements may 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 7.5, "Title Pages," on page 28 below. This is followed by a dedication and a preface, each of which is encoded as a distinct **<div>**:

```
<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.
<signed>S.F.</signed>
</div>
```

The front matter concludes with another **<div>** 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 **<div>** elements representing chapters of the text, or for **<pb>** elements

[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.

marking page divisions of the text. (For the **<ptr>** element, see 6.6, “Simple Cross References,” [in separate fascicle].) Alternatively, the literal page numbers 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 “REFID=CHlon not defined”.) 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 on the **<div>** elements to indicate document elements comparatively unusual in modern books such as the initial prayer:

```
<front>
<docTitle>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&th; GOD.</docTitle>
<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
&amp; 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 &mp; 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>
```

7.5 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 of a document, including 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. Suggested values include:
    main : main title of the work
    desc : descriptive paraphrase of the work included in title
    sub : subtitle of the work
    alt : alternative title of the work
<byline> : contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or end of the work.
<docAuthor> : contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page (often but not always contained in a **<byline>**).
<epigraph> : contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, appearing at the start of a section or chapter, or on a title page.

&@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).

<imprimatur> : contains a formal statement authorizing the publication of a work, sometimes required to appear on a title page or its verso.
<docEdition> : contains an edition statement as presented on a title page of a document.
<docImprint> : contains the imprint statement (place and date of publication, publisher name), as given (usually) at the foot of a title page.
<docDate> : contains the date of a document, as given (usually) on a title page.
<ornament> : marks the position of a printers device, ornament or figure for example on a title page or elsewhere in a printed text.

These elements constitute the element class *tpParts*, which is defined by the parameter entity *m.tpParts*. Encoders wishing to add new elements to this class may do so by modifying or redefining this parameter entity, as further described in chapter 32, “Modifying TEI DTDs,” [in separate fascicle]. 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>
  <q>I have used Similitudes,</q><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>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:

```
<!-- 7.5:  Tags for title pages                              -->
<!ELEMENT titlePage     - o  (%m.tpParts)+                     >
<!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  (%phrase.seq; | docAuthor)*       >
<!ATTLIST byline             %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT docAuthor     - O  (%phrase.seq;)                    >
<!ATTLIST docAuthor          %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT imprimatur    - O  (%paraContent;)                   >
<!ATTLIST imprimatur         %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT docEdition    - O  (%paraContent;)                   >
<!ATTLIST docEdition         %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT docImprint    - O  ( (#PCDATA | name | place)*,
                             (docDate, (#PCDATA | name |
                             place)*)?)                        >
<!ATTLIST docImprint         %a.global;                        >
<!ELEMENT docDate       - O  (%phrase.seq;)                    >
<!ATTLIST docDate            %a.global;
          value              %ISO-date          #IMPLIED       >
<!ELEMENT ornament      - o  (s*)                              >
<!ATTLIST ornament           %a.global;
          desc               CDATA              #IMPLIED       >
<!-- This fragment is used in sec. 7.5                       -->
```

Where title pages are encoded, 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.

Front matter elements are defined in a distinct DTD file called *TEIfron2.dtd*.

```
<!-- 7.5:  Additional Tag Set for Front Matter                -->
<!ELEMENT front         - O  ( titlepage*, ( ( (%m.divtop),
                             (%m.divtop | titlepage)*) | (
                             (div), (div | titlepage)*) | (
                             (div1), (div1 | titlepage)*) )? )  >
<!ATTLIST front              %a.global;
                             %a.declaring;                     >
<!ENTITY % x.tpParts '' >
<!ENTITY % m.tpParts '%x.tpParts byline | docAuthor |
docDate | docEdition | docImprint | docTitle |
epigraph | imprimatur | ornament | titlePart' >
<!-- ... declarations from section 7.5                         -->
<!--     (Tags for title pages)                                -->
<!--     go here ...                                           -->
```

7.6 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 may be used for the *type* attribute on all division elements, in order 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.bibl>** (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; first, an index (for the case in which a printed index is of sufficient interest to merit transcription):

```
<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>
```

Next, a back-matter division in epistolary form:

```
  <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>Faelicem fuisse infaustum</epigraph>
    <trailer>FINIS</trailer>
    </div>
    ...
  </back>
```

And finally, a list of corrigenda and addenda with pseudo-epistolary features:

```
    <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 <q lang=GR>prolego/mena</q>,
    lo! <q lang=GR>prolegw/mena</q> with an Omega!
    and in the same line <q lang=LA>consul&acirc;s</q>
```

```
with a circumflex! In the next page thou findest <q lang=LA>
leviter perlabere</>, which his ignorance took to be the
infinitive mood of <q lang=LA>perlabor</> but ought to
be <q 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.

```
<!-- 7.6:  Tags for Back Matter                               -->
<!ELEMENT back         - O  ( titlepage*, ( ( (%m.divtop),
                                (%m.divtop | titlepage)*) | (
                                (div), (div | titlepage)*) | (
                                (div1), (div1 | titlepage)*) )? )  >
<!ATTLIST back              %a.global;
                            %a.declaring;                    >
```

7.7 DTD Fragment for Default Text Structure

The DTD fragment described by the present chapter is found in file *teistr2.dtd*; it has the following overall structure:

```
<!-- 7.7:  Default text structure                             -->
<!-- This definition of the basic text structure is used by   -->
<!-- most TEI base tag sets; some bases, however, use slight  -->
<!-- variations upon it.                                      -->


<!ENTITY % x.divtop '' >
<!ENTITY % m.divtop '%x.divtop argument | byline | cit
| docAuthor | docDate | epigraph | head | opener |
salute | signed' >
<!ENTITY % x.divbot '' >
<!ENTITY % m.divbot '%x.divbot byline | closer |
epigraph | salute | signed | trailer' >

<!-- ... declarations from section 7                          -->
<!--     (Top-level parts of default structure)               -->
<!--     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 7.2.4                      -->
<!--     (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

<argument>

Description: A formal list or prose description of the topics addressed by a subdivision of a text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divtop -->
DTD file:
Data description: Often contains either a list or a paragraph
May occur within:
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT argument      - -  (%paraContent;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.3, “Arguments and Epigraphs,” on page 16.
This tag is optional.

<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: The content model of back matter is identical to that of front matter, reflecting the facts of cultural history.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: decling -->
DTD file: teiback2
May occur within: text
May contain: %m.divtop div div1 titlepage
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT back          - O  ( titlepage*, ( ( (%m.divtop),
                             (%m.divtop | titlepage)*) | (
                             (div), (div | titlepage)*) | (
                             (div1), (div1 | titlepage)*) )? )  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.6, “Back Matter,” on page 31.
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 common core features.
Member of classes: decling -->
DTD file:
May occur within: text
May contain: %component; %m.divbot; %m.divtop; div div0 div1
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7, “Default Text Structure for TEI Documents,” on page 3.
This tag is required.

<byline>

Description: contains the primary statement of responsibility given for a work on its title page or at the head or 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 George Jones, Political Editor, in Washington
</byline>

<dateline>Zagreb:</dateline>
<byline>de notre envoy&eacute; sp&eacute;cial.</byline>

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

Remarks: The byline on a title page may include either the name or a description for the document's author. Where the name is included, it may optionally be tagged using the **<docAuth>** element.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divtop divbot tpparts -->
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq; docAuthor
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.2, “Openers and Closers,” on page 14.
Discussed in 7.4, “Front Matter,” on page 25.
This tag is optional.

<cit>

Description: A quotation from some other document, together with a bibliographic reference to its source.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divtop -->
DTD file:
Data description: Must contain a single quote and a single bibliographic reference in either order
May occur within:
May contain: %bibl q quote
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT cit          - -  ((q | quote) & (%bibl))           >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.3, “Groups of Texts,” on page 18.
This tag is optional.

<closer>

Description: groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a final group at the end of a division, especially of a letter.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

...and his heart was going like mad and yes
I said yes I will Yes.</p>
<closer>
 <dateline>
   <place>Trieste-Z&uuml;rich-Paris,</place>
   <date>1914-1921</date>
 </dateline>
</closer>
</div>
</text>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divbot -->
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq dateline salute signed
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT closer        - O  (signed | dateline | salute |
                             %phrase.seq)*                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.2, “Openers and Closers,” on page 14.
This tag is optional.

Class Name: **divn**
Description: Structural elements which behave in the same way as divisions.
Attributes:

type: specifies a name conventionally used for this level of subdivision, e.g. “act”, “volume”, “book”, “section”, “canto”, etc.
Data type: CDATA
Value: any string of characters
Default value: #CURRENT
This attribute is recommended.

org: specifies how the content of the division is organized.

Data type: (composite | uniform)
Legal values are:
composite : composite content: i.e. no claim is made about the sequence in which the immediate contents of this division are to be processed, or their inter-relationships.
uniform : uniform content: i.e. the immediate contents of this element are regarded as forming a logical unit, to be processed in sequence.
Default value: uniform
This attribute is optional.

complete: specifies whether or not this division is complete with respect to the original source.
Data type: (YES | NO)
Legal values are:
YES : the full text of the original has been transcribed.
NO : a sample of the original text has been transcribed.
Default value: YES
This attribute is optional.

part (i.e. part): indicates from which part of the original source the division has been extracted in the case of a sampled division.
Data type: (initial | medial | final | unknown | complete)
Legal values are:
initial : division lacks material at end.
medial : division lacks material at start and end.
final : division lacks material at start.
unknown : position of sampled material within original unknown.
complete : division is not a sample.
Default value: #IMPLIED
Example:

Remarks:
This attribute is optional.

Part: type=base name=core>.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 7, “Default Text Structure for TEI Documents,” on page 3.

<dateline>

Description: contains a brief description of the place, date, time, etc. of production of a letter, newspaper story, or other work, prefixed or suffixed to it as a kind of heading or trailer.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

 ...and his heart was going like mad and yes
 I said yes I will Yes.</p>
 <closer>
  <dateline>
    <place>Trieste-Z&uuml;rich-Paris,</place>
    <date>1914-1921</date>
  </dateline>
 </closer>
 </div>
 </text>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within: closer opener
May contain: #PCDATA address date place
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT dateline      - O  (date | place | #PCDATA | address)  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.2, “Openers and Closers,” on page 14.
This tag is optional.

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

Description: contains the largest possible subdivision of the body of a text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div0               %a.global;

                             %a.divn;                         >
```

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divn decling -->
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: %component; %m.divbot; %m.divtop; div2
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div1               %a.global;                        >
```

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

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

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div2               %a.global;                      >
```

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

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

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div3               %a.global;                       >
```

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divn decling -->
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div3
May contain: %component; %m.divbot; %m.divtop; div5
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div4               %a.global;                       >
```

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: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]

Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divn decling -->
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div4
May contain: %component; %m.divbot; %m.divtop; div6
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div5               %a.global;                     >
```

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divn decling -->
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div5
May contain: %component; %m.divbot; %m.divtop; div7
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div6              %a.global;                          >
```

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divn decling -->
DTD file:
Data description: any sequence of low-level structural elements, possibly grouped into lower subdivisions.
May occur within: div6
May contain: %component; %m.divbot; %m.divtop;
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

```
<!ATTLIST div7              %a.global;                          >
```

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

<div> (i.e. text division)

Description: contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divn decling -->
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: %component; %m.divbot; %m.divtop; div
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.1, “Divisions of the Body,” on page 5.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

Class Name: **divbot** (i.e. Bottom-of-division elements)
Description: groups elements which can occur at the end of a text division; for example, trailer, byline, etc.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Part: type=base name=core>.
Member of classes:
DTD file: teistr2
Discussed in 7.2, “Elements Common to All Divisions,” on page 12.

Class Name: **divtop** (i.e. top-of-div elements)
Description: groups elements which can occur at the start of a text block: head, epigraph, byline, etc.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Part: type=base name=core>.
Member of classes:
DTD file: teistr2
Discussed in 7.2, “Elements Common to All Divisions,” on page 12.

<docAuthor> (i.e. document author)

Description: contains the name of the author of the document, as given on the title page (often but not always contained in a **<byline>**).
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 common core features.
Member of classes: tpParts divtop -->
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within: byline
May contain: %phrase.seq;
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
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: %ISO-date
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 8601. 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 common core features.
Member of classes: tpparts divtop -->
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              %ISO-date           #IMPLIED       >
```

Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
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 common core features.
Member of classes: tpParts -->
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 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
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 common core features.
Member of classes: tpParts -->
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: #PCDATA docDate name place
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
This tag is optional.

<docTitle> (i.e. document title)

Description: contains the title of a document, including 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 common core features.
Member of classes: tpParts -->
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: titlePart
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
This tag is recommended.

<epigraph> (i.e. epigraph)

Description: contains a quotation, anonymous or attributed, appearing 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>
        <quote>
        <l>petere inde coronam,
        <l>Vnde prius nulli velarint tempora Musae.
        </quote>
</epigraph>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divtop tpparts divbot -->
DTD file:
May occur within:

May contain: %bibl; q quote
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT epigraph      - -  ((q | quote) & (%bibl;)?)          >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.3, “Arguments and Epigraphs,” on page 16.
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 common core features.
Member of classes: decling -->
DTD file: teifron2
May occur within: text
May contain: %m.divtop div div1 titlepage
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT front         - O  ( titlepage*, ( ( (%m.divtop),
                              (%m.divtop | titlepage)*) | (
                              (div), (div | titlepage)*) | (
                              (div1), (div1 | titlepage)*) )? )  >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.4, “Front Matter,” on page 25.
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: decling -->
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 7.3, “Groups of Texts,” on page 18.
Discussed in 26.1, “Varieties of Composite Text,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is mandatory when applicable.

<head> (i.e. heading)

Description: contains any heading, for example, the title of a section, or the heading of a list or glossary.
Attributes:

type: categorizes the heading in some way meaningful to the encoder.
Data type: CDATA
Value: A set of user-defined keywords may be employed. Their significance should be documented in the header.

Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is optional.

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

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

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

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

Remarks: The **<head>** tag is used for headings at all levels; processing programs which treat (e.g.) chapter headings, section headings, and list titles differently must determine the proper processing of a **<head>** element

based on its structural position. A **<head>** occurring as the first element of a list is the title of that list; one occurring as the first element of a **<div1>** is the title of that chapter or section.
Part: additional tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divtop -->
DTD file:
Data description: May contain character data and phrase-level elements.
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq;
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 6.7, “Lists,” [in separate fascicle].
Discussed in 7.2.1, “Headings and Trailers,” on page 13.
This tag is recommended when applicable.

<imprimatur>

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

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: tpParts -->
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: %paraContent;
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
This tag is optional.

<opener>

Description: groups together dateline, byline, salutation, and similar phrases appearing as a preliminary group at the start of a division, especially of a letter.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

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

 <opener>
   <dateline><place>Great Marlborough Street</place>
   <date>November 11, 1848</date>
   </dateline>
   <salute>My dear Sir,</salute>
</opener>
<p>I am sorry to say that absence from town and other
circumstances have prevented me from earlier enquiring...
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divtop -->
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %phrase.seq dateline salute signed
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT opener        - O  (signed | dateline | salute |
                             %phrase.seq)*                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.2, “Openers and Closers,” on page 14.
This tag is optional.

<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. The appearance of the ornament itself (for example as a bit-mapped image) should be encoded in the same way as other embedded images; see section 42, “Formal Grammar for the TEI-Interchange-Format Subset of SGML,” [in separate fascicle]
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: tpParts -->
DTD file:
Data description:
May occur within:
May contain: s
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.

This tag is optional.

<quote> (i.e. quotation)

Description: contains a phrase or passage attributed by the narrator or author to some agency external to the text.
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Example:

```
Lexicography has shown little sign of being affected by the
work of followers of J.R. Firth, probably best summarized
in his slogan, <quote>You shall know a word by the company it
keeps</quote><ref target=FI57>(Firth, 1957)</ref>
```

Remarks: If a bibliographic citation is supplied for the source of a quotation, the two may be grouped using the **<cit>** element.
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: hqinter -->
DTD file:
May occur within: cit epigraph
May contain: %specialPara;
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT quote         - -  (%specialPara;)                    >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 6.3.2, “Material in Quotation Marks,” [in separate fascicle].
This tag is optional.

<salute> (i.e. salutation)

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

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

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: divtop divbot -->
DTD file:
May occur within: closer opener
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.2, “Openers and Closers,” on page 14.
This tag is optional.

<signed> (i.e. signature)

Description: contains the closing salutation, etc., appended 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 common core features.
Member of classes: divtop divbot -->
DTD file:
May occur within: closer opener
May contain: %phrase.seq
Element Declaration:

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

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.2.2, “Openers and Closers,” on page 14.
This tag is optional.

<text>

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

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

```
<!-- Amy Lowell, in Imagist Poetry, ed Jones, (Penguin 1972) -->

<text>
<front>
<group>
<text>
<text>
</group>
</text>
```

Remarks:
Part: base tag set for common core features.
Member of classes: inter decling -->
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;
                             %a.declaring;                    >
```

Discussed in 7, "Default Text Structure for TEI Documents," 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 common core features.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
May occur within:
May contain: %m.tpParts
Element Declaration:

```
<!ELEMENT titlePage     - o  (%m.tpParts)+                      >
```

Attribute List Declaration:

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

Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
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 common core features.
Member of classes: tpParts -->
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 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.
This tag is recommended.

Class Name: tpParts (i.e. Title page elements)

Description: This class groups elements which can occur as direct constituents of a title page (**<docTitle>**, **<docAuth>**, **<docImprint>**, **<epigraph>**, etc.)
Attributes: [None: global and inherited attributes only.]
Part: type=base name=core>.
Member of classes:
DTD file: teifron2
Discussed in 7.5, “Title Pages,” on page 28.

<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 common core features.
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 7.2.1, “Headings and Trailers,” on page 13.
This tag is optional.

Class Name: **declaring**
Description: groups elements which may be independently associated with a particular declarable element within the header, thus overriding the inherited default for that element.
Attributes:

decls: identifies one or more *declarable elements* within the header, which are understood to apply to the element bearing this attribute and its content.
Data type: IDREFS
Value: must identify a set of declarable elements of different types.
Default value: #IMPLIED
This attribute is mandatory when applicable.

Remarks: The rules governing the association of declarable elements with individual parts of a TEI text are fully defined in chapter “REFID= not defined” target=CCas>.
Part: type=aux name=hdr>.
Member of classes:
DTD file:
Discussed in 26.3, “Associating Contextual Information with a Text,” [in separate fascicle].

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:

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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!

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