

TEI elements used in E-Laute TEI-xml files

This lists contains the TEI elements used in the E-Laute project. Most of the elements are used according to the TEI guidelines, only some are used in more more restricted way and may thus have a more specific meaning. This meaning is explained in column 3.

For the sake of shortness and readability the closing part of a xml element is omitted in the tables. In the last column the rendering according to the editorial conventions is given. The list connects the TEI markup with the editorial presentation on the E-Laute platform.

1. elements in <teiHeader>

1.1. in alphabetical order

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
<abbr>	(abbreviation) contains an abbreviation of any sort.	Used for abbreviations of funding institutions etc. in <respStmt> of <teiHeader>, abbreviations in the text are encoded as parts of <choice><orig><reg>, see there		
<address>	(address) contains a postal address, for example of a publisher, an organization, or an individual.			
<altIdentifier>	(alternative identifier) contains an alternative or former structured identifier used for a manuscript or other object, such as a former catalogue number.	Used within <msIdentifier> for other numbers/sigla of a source in catalogues and databases (main abbreviation is usually the shelfmark of the transcribed copy, <idno>)	@type for catalogues/databases, e.g. type="RISM"	
<appInfo>	(application information) records information about an application which has edited the TEI file.			
<application>	provides information about an application which has acted upon the document.			
<author>	(author) in a bibliographic reference, contains the	If used in <teiHeader> the use of author should be compared with the information in the E-Laute		

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
	name(s) of an author, personal or corporate, of a work; for example in the same form as that provided by a recognized bibliographic name authority.	database, which uses a rather narrow concept of author; TEI differentiates between <publisher> (printer), <editor> and <author> which should be used in the TEI xml files.		
<availability>	(availability) supplies information about the availability of a text, for example any restrictions on its use or distribution, its copyright status, any licence applying to it, etc.			
<biblFull>	(fully-structured bibliographic citation) contains a fully-structured bibliographic citation, in which all components of the TEI file description are present.	Only used in case of prints; for manuscripts use <msDesc>		
<change>	(change) documents a change or set of changes made during the production of a source document, or during the revision of an electronic file.			
<charDecl>	provides information about nonstandard characters and glyphs	Used to describe symbols of German Lute Tabulature and to link to resources allowing their correct rendering on the edition platform (smufl)		If the GLT symbol is available on https://smufl-browser.edirom.de/index , it is rendered by a <ref> element linking to the resource, in other cases an adequate Unicode symbol or an combination of letters and diacritics is used.
<country>	(country) contains the name of a geo-political unit, such as a nation, country, colony, or			

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
	commonwealth, larger than or administratively superior to a region and smaller than a bloc.			
<date>	(date) contains a date in any format.			
<decoNote>	(note on decoration) contains a note describing either a decorative component of a manuscript or other object, or a fairly homogenous class of such components		currently: @type with values "woodcut_inhabited" (bewohnte Initiale) "woodcut_decorated" (non figurative decoration such as fleuronée @xml:id with names as value for linking in the <text> part of the file	
<desc>	(description) contains a short description of the purpose, function, or use of its parent element, or when the parent is a documentation element, describes or defines the object being documented.			
<edition>	(edition) describes the particularities of one edition of a text.	- As a child element of <editionStmt> for versions/revisions of the TEI xml file - As child of <biblFull> for different editions of a historical printed book		
<editionStmt>	(edition statement) groups information relating to one edition of a text.	Describes the digital edition / the TEI xml file within <teiHeader>		
<editor>	contains a secondary statement of responsibility for a bibliographic item, for example the name of an individual, institution or organization, (or of several such) acting as editor, compiler, translator, etc.	As child of <biblFull> used for the editor of an historical print (editors of the TEI xml file are mentioned within the <respStmt> as <person role="editor">)		

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
<editorialDecl>	(editorial practice declaration) provides details of editorial principles and practices applied during the encoding of a text.	Describes the TEI xml file		
<encodingDesc>	(encoding description) documents the relationship between an electronic text and the source or sources from which it was derived.			
<expan>	(expansion) contains the expansion of an abbreviation.	Only used expansion of the names of funding institutions etc. within <fileDesc> for abbreviations in the <text> part see <choice>, <reg>, <ex>		
<fileDesc>	(file description) contains a full bibliographic description of an electronic file.			
<forename>	(forename) contains a forename, given or baptismal name.			
<glyph>	Guidelines, ch. 5.2.: "The char element is provided to define a character which is not available in the current document character set, for whatever reason, as stated above. The glyph element is used to annotate a character that has already been defined somewhere (either in the document character set, or through a char element) by providing a specific glyph that shows how a character appeared in the original document. This is necessary since Unicode code points refer not to a single, specific	Child element of <charDecl>, see there ; E-Laute uses the <glyph> element , not the <char> element; the definition is not to be found in the file itself but on the smufl server, resp. the symbol is defined as a part of German Lute Tabulature		

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	glyph shape of a character, but rather to a set of glyphs, any of which may be used to render the code point in question; in some cases they can differ considerably."			
<handDesc> and <handNote>	(description of hands) contains a description of all the different hands used in a manuscript or other object. / (note on hand) describes a particular style or hand distinguished within a manuscript.	Can be used to differentiate and describe hands/scribes in a manuscript		
<idno>	Supplies any form of identifier used to identify some object, such as a bibliographic item, a person, a title, an organization, etc. in a standardized way.	In E-Laute files only to identify sources (shelfmarks or IDs of the database)	@type="shelfmark" und ="PID" @source="(URL)"	
<item>	(item) contains one component of a list.			
<label>	(label) contains any label or heading used to identify part of a text, typically but not exclusively in a list or glossary			
<licence>	contains information about a licence or other legal agreement applicable to the text			
<list>	(list) contains any sequence of items organized as a list.			
<listChange>	groups a number of change descriptions associated with either the creation of a source			

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
	text or the revision of an encoded text.			
<localProp>	(locally defined property) provides a locally defined character (or glyph) property.	Descendant of <charDecl>, see there		
<locus>	<locus> defines a location within a manuscript, manuscript part, or other object typically as a (possibly discontinuous) sequence of folio references.	Descendant of <physDesc>, used to mention pages, where an initial can be found or on which a hand can be identified		
<msDesc>	(manuscript description) contains a description of a single identifiable manuscript or other text-bearing object such as an early printed book.			
<msIdentifier>	(manuscript identifier) contains the information required to identify the manuscript or similar object being described.			
<msName>	(Manuskriptname) enthält einen Eigennamen in Form eines Nomens oder einer Nominalphrase, der für ein Manuskript oder anderes Objekt verwendet wird, anstatt einer formalen Identifikationsnummer oder Signatur.	in the context of E-Laute a common name used in literature or a name used within the research of the project (such as "Hungersperger tabulature"), should only be used after discussing it with/asking the team members working on the specific source		
<note>	(note) contains a note or annotation.	currently used for annotations, additions etc. in the source itself as well as remarks by the editors/encoders.		
<objectDesc>	(object description) contains a description of the physical components making up the object which is being described.			

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
<orgName>	(organization name) contains an organizational name.			
<p>	(paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose.			
<persName>	(personal name) contains a proper noun or proper-noun phrase referring to a person, possibly including one or more of the person's forenames, surnames, honorifics, added names, etc.			
<physDesc>	(physical description) contains a full physical description of a manuscript, manuscript part, or other object optionally subdivided using more specialized elements from the class			
<postCode>	(postal code) contains a numerical or alphanumeric code used as part of a postal address to simplify sorting or delivery of mail.			
<publicationStmt>	(publication statement) groups information concerning the publication or distribution of an electronic or other text.			
<publisher>	(publisher) provides the name of the organization responsible for the publication or distribution of a bibliographic item.	should be used to differentiate from author as well as editor if this distinction is to be found in the source. Cf. <author> and <editor>		
<pubPlace>	(publication place) contains the name of the place where a bibliographic item was published.			

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
<ref>	(reference) defines a reference to another location, possibly modified by additional text or comment.			
<repository>	(repository) contains the name of a repository within which manuscripts or other objects are stored, possibly forming part of an institution.			
<resp>	(responsibility) contains a phrase describing the nature of a person's intellectual responsibility, or an organization's role in the production or distribution of a work.	Used as an attribute for <note> and <figureDesc> to name the commentator in editorial comments.		
<respStmt>	(statement of responsibility) supplies a statement of responsibility for the intellectual content of a text, edition, recording, or series, where the specialized elements for authors, editors, etc. do not suffice or do not apply. May also be used to encode information about individuals or organizations which have played a role in the production or distribution of a bibliographic work.			
<revisionDesc>	(revision description) summarizes the revision history for a file.			
<settlement>	(settlement) contains the name of a settlement such as a city, town, or village identified as a single geo-political or administrative unit.			

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
<sourceDesc>	(source description) describes the source(s) from which an electronic text was derived or generated, typically a bibliographic description in the case of a digitized text, or a phrase such as 'born digital' for a text which has no previous existence.			
<street>	contains a full street address including any name or number identifying a building as well as the name of the street or route on which it is located.			
<supplied>	(supplied) signifies text supplied by the transcriber or editor for any reason; for example because the original cannot be read due to physical damage, or because of an obvious omission by the author or scribe.			
<surface>	defines a written surface as a two-dimensional coordinate space, optionally grouping one or more graphic representations of that space, zones of interest within that space, and, when using an embedded transcription approach, transcriptions of the writing within them.			
<surname>	(surname) contains a family (inherited) name, as opposed to a given, baptismal, or nick name.			

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering</u>
<TEI>	(TEI document) contains a single TEI-conformant document, combining a single TEI header with one or more members of the class. Multiple elements may be combined within a (or) element.			
<teiHeader>	(TEI header) supplies descriptive and declarative metadata associated with a digital resource or set of resources.			
<text>	(text) contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem or drama, a collection of essays, a novel, a dictionary, or a corpus sample.			
<title>	(title) contains a title for any kind of work.	- In <teiHeader> we use <title type="main"> and <title type="alternative">, the content of the elements must be taken from E-Laute database, the spelling follows the database, in the <text> part the title is given as in the source an normalized, see below		
<titleStmt>	(title statement) groups information about the title of a work and those responsible for its content.	only used in the <teiHeader>		

2. Elemente in <text>**2.1. in alphabetischer Folge**

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen</u>
<back>	(back matter) contains any appendixes, etc. following the main part of a text	Used in some cases of prints where the information appears at the end of the whole book. The text is transcribed and normalized according to the editorial conventions using <choice><orig><reg> and other elements.		
<body>	(text body) contains the whole body of a single unitary text, excluding any front or back matter.			
<cell>	(cell) contains one cell of a table.			
<choice> <orig> und <reg>	(choice) groups a number of alternative encodings for the same point in a text. / (original form) contains a reading which is marked as following the original, rather than being normalized or corrected. / (regularization) contains a reading which has been regularized or normalized in some sense.	With <choice> the differences between 'transcription' and 'edition' are represented, Cf. the editing conventions. In <orig> the spelling ist given as in the source, using Unicode symbols if necessary (e.g. for abbreviation symbols), in <reg> the normalized spelling is given.		Text appears normalized in the transcription version. 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.5, 3.7,
<choice> <sic> und <corr>	(choice) groups a number of alternative encodings for the same point in a text. / (Latin for thus or so) contains text reproduced although	<sic> contains the incorrect letter or text fragment that needs to be changed. <corr> contains the correction.		- The corrected text or letter appears in italics (only in the edition version). 2.11.1

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen</u>
	apparently incorrect or inaccurate. / (correction) contains the correct form of a passage apparently erroneous in the copy text.			
<closer>	(closer) groups together salutations, datelines, bylines, and similar phrases appearing as a final group at the end of a division, especially of a letter	Maybe used in cases of manuscripts		
<corr> see <choice>				
<damage>	(damage) contains an area of damage to the text witness.	<damage> + <supplied>: Used only in case of physical damage, such as holes in the paper/parchment, water damage etc.		The damage is indicated in the transcription version by empty square brackets. If the damaged text can be reconstructed, it appears (added using <supplied> inside the damage bracket) in square brackets in the edition version. 1.5, 2.11.4
<date>	(date) contains a date in any format.			
	(deletion) contains a letter, word, or passage deleted, marked as deleted, or otherwise indicated as superfluous or spurious in the copy text by an author, scribe, or a previous annotator or corrector.	only for deletions, which can be found in the source, not for editorial changes		- In the transcription the content of is rendered as a crossed out word/letter; - In the edition and if the deletion is considered correct by the editor the deletion is not marked

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen</u>
				up. 1.4., 2.4.
<desc>	(description) contains a short description of the purpose, function, or use of its parent element, or when the parent is a documentation element, describes or defines the object being documented.			
<div>	(text division) contains a subdivision of the front, body, or back of a text.	The <div> elements usually match the entries in the E-Laute database. Every entry in the database has to be represented with a <div> in the TEI xml file, these <div> elements all have an @xml:id its value is similar to the ID in the database. <div> can also appear on pages without musical pieces to enable the annotation of a text (especially historical, modern, or editorial additions).		
<ex>	(editorial expansion) contains a sequence of letters added by an editor or transcriber when expanding an abbreviation.	<ex> is only used as a child of <reg> and it is used to expand an abbreviation found in the source, the abbreviated spelling is transcribed within the <orig> element (using Unicode symbols if necessary), e.g.: <choice><orig>ernerē</orig> <reg>ernere<ex>n</ex></reg></choice>;		- Text that has been resolved with <ex> appears normalized in the edition version. 2.2
<facsimile>	contains a representation of some written source in the form of a set of images rather than as transcribed or encoded text.			
<figDesc>	(description of figure) contains a brief prose description of the appearance or content of a graphic figure,	Used for editorial additions respectively descriptions to images/graphical representations and tables as a child of <figure> (figure/figureDesc - resp)	resp="#xml.ID of the commentator"	- In transcription and edition rendered in square brackets, gray font color, and italics

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen</u>
	for use when documenting an image without displaying it.			
<figure>	(figure) groups elements representing or containing graphic information such as an illustration, formula, or figure.	See entry for <figureDesc>		
<fileDesc>	(file description) contains a full bibliographic description of an electronic file.			
<forename>	(forename) contains a forename, given or baptismal name.			
<front>	(front matter) contains any prefatory matter (headers, abstracts, title page, prefaces, dedications, etc.) found at the start of a document, before the main body.			
<g>	(character or glyph) represents a glyph, or a non-standard character.			
<graphic>	(graphic) indicates the location of a graphic or illustration, either forming part of a text, or providing an image of it.			
<head>	(heading) contains any type of heading, for example the title of a section, or the heading of a list, glossary, manuscript description, etc.			
<hi>	(highlighted) marks a word or phrase as graphically distinct from the surrounding text, for			

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	reasons concerning which no claim is made.			
<item>	(item) contains one component of a list.			
<l>	(verse line) contains a single, possibly incomplete, line of verse.	Used for lines of verse and lines of verse only, not for a printed or written line in a book. (If a TEI file is generated by transkribus, please choose the option "line breaks (<lb/>" in the export options).		
<label>	(label) contains any label or heading used to identify part of a text, typically but not exclusively in a list or glossary.			
<lb>	(line beginning) marks the beginning of a topographic line in some edition or version of a text.	Marks the beginning of a line in the source. All the line beginnings should be encoded as found in the source, also in the case of titles and numbers at the beginning of a lute piece etc. Cf. for example the title of Nr. 1 in D-Mbs, Mus.ms. 1512 on fol. 3r at the end of the piece: it should be encoded with the line beginning <i>Mein vleis und mue ich nie</i> ; In case of a line beginning within a word/hyphenation, the <lb> is encoded in <orig> and in <reg> it is marked up as <lb break="no"/>.		1.2., 2.3.
<lg>	(line group) contains one or more verse lines functioning as a formal unit, e.g. a stanza, refrain, verse paragraph, etc.	Used for stanzas and stanzas only		
<list>	(list) contains any sequence of items organized as a list.			
<notatedMusic>	encodes the presence of music notation in a text.			
<note>	(note) contains a note or annotation.	a. Used for historical (e.g., numbering) or modern additions (e.g., pencil annotations) in the source, as	<u>Historical addition:</u> type="historic" <u>Modern addition:</u>	- a. Both in the transcription and in the

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		<p>well as for editorial comments on historical or modern notes in the source.</p> <p>b. In addition, <note> appears in combination with <supplied> to mark untitled pieces in TEI or to add missing titles.</p>	<p>type="modern" <u>Editorial comment:</u> type="editorial" resp="#xmlID:of the commentator"</p>	<p><u>edited version: Historical addition:</u> Gray font color and italics <u>Both in the transcription and in the edited version</u> : <u>Modern addition:</u> Square brackets, gray font color, and italics <u>Only in the edited version: Editorial comment:</u> Pop-up icon, gray font color, and italics</p> <p>b. Text is only visible in the XML view (in square brackets)</p>
<num>	(number) contains a number, written in any form.			
<orig> see <choice>				
<p>	(paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose.			
<pb>	page beginning) marks the beginning of a new page in a paginated document.			
<pc>	(punctuation character) contains a character or string of characters regarded as constituting a single punctuation mark.			
<persName>	(personal name) contains a proper noun or proper-noun phrase referring to a person, possibly including one or more of the person's	Names in the text of the template are annotated within <text> with <persName>, the spelling follows the template, and no distinction is made between first and last names in <text>.		

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen</u>
	forenames, surnames, honorifics, added names, etc.	If the names refer to authors, editors, printers/publishers, or other persons mentioned in the <teiHeader>, @sameAs is used to refer back to the element in the header. In the <teiHeader>, a standardized spelling of the name based on the E-Laute database is used, if available or appropriate.		
<ptr>	(pointer) defines a pointer to another location.	Pointers refer to the MEIs. The IDs are taken from the database (short signature) and prefixed with the ÖNB abbreviation (o:lau). The pointer is inserted under <notatedMusic> (<ptr>) and the target is assigned the respective ID (ÖNB abbreviation + signature from the database or xml:id).	type="mei" (for lyrics "tei") target="o:lau + xml:id from database" subtype="lyrics" (Subtype only for lyrical texts)	
<publicationStmnt>	(publication statement) groups information concerning the publication or distribution of an electronic or other text.			
<reg> see <choice>				
<row>	(row) contains one row of a table.			
<seg>	(arbitrary segment) represents any segmentation of text below the 'chunk' level.			
<sic> see <choice>				
<space>	(space) indicates the location of a significant space in the text.			
<supplied>	(supplied) signifies text supplied by the transcriber or editor for any reason; for example because the original cannot be read due to physical damage, or because of an obvious omission by the author or scribe.	1. Used when the editor adds entire words for the purpose of correction if the text in the source is considered incorrect. In <teiHeader> used to add for example the common name of source if this name is not present in the source itself.)		1. Added word appears only in the edition version (in angle brackets). 2.11.2 2. <u>Transcription</u> : Empty brackets are used to

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		<p>2. <supplied> is also used in combination with <damage> (damage/supplied) to supplement entire words or letters when the manuscript is damaged (e.g., by holes or tears).</p> <p>3. <supplied> also appears in combination with <corr> (choice/sic/corr-supplied) when words or letters are deleted by the editor. If only one letter is deleted, <supplied> remains empty; if one or more words are deleted, three dots appear in the supplied brackets.</p> <p>4. <supplied> is also used in combination with <surplus> when it can be assumed that the sentence structure is incorrect and should be reversed.</p> <p>5. <supplied> is also used when it can be assumed that part of a text is missing (e.g., incomplete sentence or resulting illogical semantics, etc.), but there are no other sources available to compensate for the loss of text.</p> <p>6. Untitled pieces or additions of title names are also added with <supplied> (inside a <note>).</p> <p>7. <supplied><pc></p>	<p>4. reason="switch" (surplus-reason:switch + supplied-reason:switch)</p> <p>5. reason="textloss"</p>	<p>indicate the location of the damage in the word. <u>Edition</u>: Here, the missing letters are supplemented using supplied and appear in square brackets. 2.11.4</p> <p>3. The combination of <corr> with <supplied> results in empty angle brackets in the edition version. 2.11.2</p> <p>4. The rearranged word(s) appear(s) in half brackets (only in the edited version). 2.11.3</p> <p>5. The edited version contains double square brackets with three dots inside. 2.11.5</p> <p>6. Text is only visible in the XML view (in square brackets)</p> <p>7. In the edition of lyrics, punctuation is added, these added punctuation signs are also given in <supplied></p>
<surface>	defines a written surface as a two-dimensional coordinate			

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	space, optionally grouping one or more graphic representations of that space, zones of interest within that space, and, when using an embedded transcription approach, transcriptions of the writing within them.			
<surname>	(surname) contains a family (inherited) name, as opposed to a given, baptismal, or nick name.			
<surplus>	(surplus) marks text present in the source which the editor believes to be superfluous or redundant.	<surplus> is used in combination with <supplied> when it can be assumed that the sentence structure is incorrect and should be reversed. The word that is in the wrong place is thus marked as superfluous using <surplus>. It is then inserted in the correct place using <supplied>. Dies ist <surplus reason="switch">schönes<surplus> ein <supplied reason="switch">schönes<supplied> Lied!	reason="switch"	- The rearranged word(s) appear(s) in half brackets (only in the edited version). 2.11.3
<table>	(table) contains text displayed in tabular form, in rows and columns.			
TEI	(TEI document) contains a single TEI-conformant document, combining a single TEI header with one or more members of the class. Multiple elements may be combined within a (or) element.			
<teiHeader>	(TEI header) supplies descriptive and declarative metadata associated with a			

<u>element</u>	<u>definition according to TEI guidelines (quotes)</u>	<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>attributes</u>	<u>rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen</u>
	digital resource or set of resources.			
<text>	(text) contains a single text of any kind, whether unitary or composite, for example a poem or drama, a collection of essays, a novel, a dictionary, or a corpus sample.			
<title>	(title) contains a title for any kind of work.	The title is transcribed according to the editorial conventions as found in the source and a normalized version (expanded abbreviations etc.) is provided within <choice><reg>.		
<titlePage>	(title page) contains the title page of a text, appearing within the front or back matter.			
<titlePart>	(title part) contains a subsection or division of the title of a work, as indicated on a title page.	can be used for subtitles, naming of partbooks as Tenor, Bassus etc. and other information in the title page(s). The text is transcribed and normalized according to the editorial conventions		
<unclear>	(unclear) contains a word, phrase, or passage which cannot be transcribed with certainty because it is illegible or inaudible in the source.	Used if the letters cannot be read with certainty because of the difficult script not because of physical damage (in this case <damage> is used).	reason="illegible"	If the entire word is illegible, the presumed word is placed in cruces brackets: †unklar†. If several letters are illegible or if it can be assumed that these are words, empty cruces with three dots in the middle are used: †...† If only one letter is illegible, only the letter in question is placed in a cruces bracket: unkl†a†r. 1.6.

3. Specific phenomena and their TEI markup

<u>specific use in E-Laute</u>	<u>element</u>	<u>rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen</u>
Abbreviations and expansions	<p><ex>, <ex> is only used as a child of <reg> and it is used to expand an abbreviation found in the source, the abbreviated spelling is transcribed within the <orig> element (using Unicode symbols if necessary), e.g.:</p> <pre><choice><orig>ernerē</orig> <reg>ernere<ex>n</ex></reg></choice></pre>	- In transcription and edition the text is rendered normally 2.2
Additions by the editors of the TEI file	<p><supplied></p> <p><supplied> is used to add missing words or titles (usually in combination with other annotations, see also the various entries under “supplied”). In the edition of lyrics, punctuation is added, these added punctuation signs are also given in <supplied></p> <pre><supplied><pc></pre>	- Text is displayed in angle brackets (only in the edition version). Added titles are displayed in square brackets (only in the HTML view).
Author, editor, publisher	<p><author>, <editor>, <publisher></p> <p>If used in <teiHeader> the use of author should be compared with the information in the E-Laute database, which uses a rather narrow concept of author; TEI differentiates between <publisher> (printer), <editor> and <author> which should be used in the TEI xml files</p>	
Beginning of a printed or handwritten line in the source.	<p><lb></p> <p>All the line beginnings should be encoded as found in the source, also in the case of titles and numbers at the beginning of a lute piece etc. Cf. for example the title of Nr. 1 in D-Mbs, Mus.ms. 1512 on fol. 3r at the end of the</p>	1.2., 2.3.

specific use in E-Laute	element	rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen
	<p>piece: it should be encoded with the line beginning <i>Mein vleis und mue ich nie</i>;</p> <p>In case of a line beginning within a word/hyphenation, the <lb> is encoded in <orig> and in <reg> it is marked up as <lb break="no"/></p>	
decorations, initial etc.	use <decoNote> in the <header>	
deletions, which can be found in the source		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the transcription the content of is rendered as a crossed out word/letter; - In the edition the deletion is not marked up. 1.4., 2.4.
headings	<head>	
Title details	<title> The title is transcribed according to the editorial conventions as found in the source and a normalized version (expanded abbreviations etc.) is provided within <choice><reg>.	
lines of verse	<l>	
Missing words without any physical evidence, such as incomplete sentences, missing rhymes etc.	<supplied> (reason="textloss") In the case of text loss that cannot be reconstructed, double square brackets with three dots are used. The attribute "textloss" is used for this purpose in <supplied>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the transcription it is not rendered. - In the edition the word suggested and added by the editor is rendered in angle brackets. 2.11.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the transcription textloss, that cannot be reconstructed, is not rendered. - In the edition it is rendered in double square brackets with three dots. 2.11.5
Mistakes and their correction	<choice><sic><corr> <sic> contains the reading of the source if it is considered a mistake, <corr> contains the corrected letter/spelling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the transcription it is not rendered. - In the edition it is rendered in italic. 2.11.1
Music within a print, even if only single GLT symbols, notes, notational symbols	<notatedMusic>	

specific use in E-Laute	element	rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen
	the GLT symbols are described and linked to in the <charDecl> in the <header> <glyph> is used for the single symbols, <g> links back to the <header> from the <text>	
names in the source	<persName> as descendant of <text>	
names of sources in research literature	<msName> is used for common names used in literature or a name used within the research of the project	
new page	<pb>	
Normalization of spelling	<choice><orig><reg>	- Not specially rendered
parts / entries of a print or a manuscript	<div> The <div> elements usually match the entries in the E-Laute database. Every entry in the database has to be represented with a <div> in the TEI xml file, these <div> elements all have an @xml:id its value is similar to the ID in the database. However, if the editor identifies more entries/units than given in the database one may add an extra <div> without an @xml:id. <div> can also appear on pages without musical pieces to enable the annotation of a text (especially historical, modern, or editorial additions).	
Physical damage, such as holes in the paper/parchment, water damage etc.	<damage><supplied>	- In the transcription the damage is rendered in empty square brackets. - In the edition, if the text it is reconstructable, it is rendered in square brackets. If the text is not reconstructable the damage is rendered in empty square brackets with three dots. 2.11.4
remark by the editor of the TEI file or a remark found in the source	a. <note> (for text) b. <figure><figureDesc> (for pictures, tables etc.)	a. - Transcription + Edition: Historical addition: Gray font color and italics - Transcription + Edition: Modern addition: Square brackets, gray font color, and italics - Only in Edition: Editorial comment: Pop-up icon, gray font color, and italics

specific use in E-Laute	element	rendering and paragraph in Editionskonventionen
		b. - In transcription and edition rendered in square brackets, gray font color, and italics
stanzas	<lg>	
subtitles, naming of partbooks as Tenor, Bassus etc. and other information in the title page(s).	<titlePart> The text is transcribed and normalized according to the editorial conventions	
Text which is considered as superfluous by the editor	<choice><sic><corr><supplied>	- In transcription it is not rendered. - In edition it is rendered in empty angle brackets (when individual letters are deleted) or in empty angle brackets with three dots (when whole words are deleted) 2.11.2
Unreadable letters and words / letters which cannot be read with certainty because of the difficult script	<unclear> (reason="illegible") in case of physical damage use <damage>	-In transcription and edition rendered with cruces.
Unusual symbols such as German lute tablature	<glyph> in the header, <g> in the <text> part linking back to the <glyph> element in the header	