

Syriaca Manual

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1. Introduction

These guidelines are for the creation of TEI files for Syriac manuscripts according to the Syriaca.org Schema. Records created following this manual can be contributed to the Syriaca.org repository and also shared with other manuscript repositories such as the [Fihrist Catalogue](#). For the moment, these guidelines cover only the *description* rather than the *transcription* of manuscripts. It is envisaged that guidelines for transcription will be produced in the future.

The Syriaca.org Schema is based on the [Fihrist Schema](#) for Islamic manuscripts and the [Enrich Schema](#) for the description of Western manuscripts. More information about TEI itself can be found on the [TEI website](#), including links to a documentation wiki. Most sections in this document correspond to a relevant section in the [Enrich documentation](#) and the [Fihrist documentation](#), where fuller explanations may be found.

We have chosen to use the TEI guidelines because they allow the greatest detail of mark up and the greatest flexibility in adaptation to our materials. We anticipate that this schema can be adapted for related materials and invite comments and suggestions for improvement. We also

welcome collaboration to make these standards interchangeable with other xml schemas (such as EAD) or for sharing information between manuscript catalogues using RDF and linked open data.

2. Linking within the TEI document

Manuscript description using TEI sometimes involves linking together different parts of the xml document. We will tackle this issue first, before going on to look at description, as it has implications for the whole structure of the document. However, this section may make more sense as you read further through the manual.

Large parts of the TEI manuscript description (the identifier, the physical description, the manuscript history, the encoding description and the profile description) relate to the manuscript as a whole. Information about works contained within the manuscript is recorded in one or more `<msItem>` elements. This works well if a manuscript contains only one item, or if the broader aspects of the description (scribe, date, subject etc.) relate equally well to all of the works contained within the manuscript.

Difficulties can arise where a manuscript contains multiple works (i.e. multiple `<msItem>` elements) with differing physical aspects, histories, subject matter etc. However, TEI allows one to assign a unique `@xml:id` value to each `<msItem>`, and thus allows one to use the `<ref>` element to reference that value in other parts of the document.

So, if a manuscript contains two works of differing date:

--Give each `<msItem>` a different value in `@xml:id`--

```
<msContents>
  <msItem n="1" xml:id="a1">
    -- Intellectual content of the first work --
  </msItem>
  <msItem n="2" xml:id="a2">
    -- Intellectual content of the second work--
  </msItem>
</msContents>
```

--and then reference these values (preceded by #) in the `@target` attribute of the `<ref>` element when recording dates, to distinguish which date relates to which `<msItem>`--

```
<history>
  <origin>
    <ref target="#a1"><date calendar="Gregorian"
when="1680">1680</date></ref>
    <ref target="#a2"><date calendar="Gregorian"
when="1695">1695</date></ref>
```

```
</origin>
</history>
```

This principle can be applied when recording information about a specific `<mslItem>` anywhere in the document outside that `<mslItem>` element. Any data not surrounded by a `<ref>` element is assumed to relate to all works contained in the manuscript. For manuscripts containing a single manuscript item, no referencing is necessary, but this is rarely the case in the Syriac manuscripts which we have thus far encountered.

At times, a passage from a print source contains information relevant to multiple sections of the XML structure. For example, Wright's catalogue may reproduce a marginal note that also contains some insight to the manuscript's provenance. Internal linking is the preferred method to encode this information in multiple places without requiring unnecessary repetition of Wright's prose.

As an example, Wright in one entry notes a marginal note stating the following: "A still later note, on fol. 113 b, written by the priest Sergius, states that it was at one time the property of the convent of Theodore, having been purchased by the abbat Leontius."

Because it is a marginal note, the full text of the entry is located in the `<additions>` section [See 4.1.4.1.3.4], and receives an `@xml:id`, like so:

```
<additions>
  <list>
    <item xml:id="addition1">
      <p>A still later note, on <locus from="113b" to="113b">fol. 113
b</locus>, written by the priest <persName ref="">Sergius</persName>, states
that it was at one time the property of the <placeName
ref="http://syriaca.org/place/360">monastery, Dayr al-Suryān</placeName>,
having been purchased by the abbat <persName ref="">Leontius</persName>.</p>
    </item>
    ...
  </list>
</additions>
```

However, because its content also describes issues of provenance, a link to this note, using its `@xml:id` as a `@target` within `<ref>`, is included in the `<provenance>` element, like so:

```
<provenance>
  <p><ref target="#addition1">See additions.</ref></p>
</provenance>
```

In this way the provenance will link to the marginal note due to its content, but the marginal note remains in `<additions>` and does not need to be further copied for each use.

When possible, @ref inside the element is the preferred form for linking

The following elements can also be used depending on the guidelines: <ref target="">, <ptr target="">, <idno type="URI">[URI]</idno>

We have chosen to put all marginalia, mark-up, and additions that cannot reasonably be classified as an <msItem> into <additions> and provide links to the entry there as needed. Likewise we have chosen to put all description regarding the physical condition of the text, regardless of what part of the manuscript is being described, into <condition> (e.g., a statement about the condition of the pagination would go in <condition>, not <foliation>). The one exception to this latter statement is any description of the condition of the binding, which would be included in the appropriate area of the <bindingDesc>.

3. XML Language Declaration

The @xml:lang attribute indicates the natural language and writing system applicable to the content of a given element. If it is not specified, the value is inherited from that of the immediately enclosing element. As a rule, therefore, it is simplest to specify the base language of the tei document on the <TEI> element, and allow most elements to take the default value for @xml:lang; the language of an element then need be explicitly specified only for elements in languages other than the base language.

For this reason, it is recommended practice to supply a default value for the @xml:lang attribute, either on the TEI root element, or on both the teiHeader and the text element. The latter is appropriate in the not uncommon case where the text element in a TEI document uses a different default language from that of the TEI Header attached to it. Other language shifts in the source should be explicitly identified by use of the @xml:lang attribute on an element at an appropriate level wherever possible.

Example:

```
<TEI xml:lang="en" xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
```

This specifies English as the default language. It is not necessary to specify English elsewhere unless you need to specify a transliteration scheme (e.g., "en-x-gedsh").

Note: for the @xml:lang attribute we are following the BCP 47 guideline (<http://tools.ietf.org/rfc/bcp/bcp47.txt>) which recommends using the two letter language code when available from ISO 639-1 (see http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php) and using three letter language codes from ISO 639-3 (<http://www-01.sil.org/iso639-3/codes.asp>) only for languages not included in ISO 639-1. Common language and script codes are documented below in <profileDesc><langUsage>.

4. <teiHeader>: Header Elements

The <teiHeader> is a mandatory element of every TEI file, and it encodes important information about the process which created this file. Every <teiHeader> element contains a <fileDesc> element, an <encodingDesc> element, a <profileDesc> element, and a <revisionDesc> element.

The majority of the content of the <teiHeader> will be standard across all Syriaca.org domains, and indeed across most TEI files in each domain. For the standard Syriaca.org header structure see the separate [Syriaca.org TEI Header Manual](#).

The structure of every TEI header for Syriaca.org should look as follows, with the variable parts indicated by .

4.1 <fileDesc>: File Description

Each <fileDesc> element contains (in order) a <titleStmt>, an <editionStmt>, a <publicationStmt>, and a <sourceDesc>.

4.1.1 <titleStmt>: Title Statement

This is the title statement for the electronic document as a whole.

Example:

```
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>
      <title>      </title>
      <sponsor>Syriaca.org: The Syriac Reference Portal</sponsor>
      <funder>      </funder>
      <principal>David A. Michelson</principal>
            
    </titleStmt>
```

The <titleStmt> must contain a <title> element which contains the title for this TEI document.

For Syriaca.org, we have opted to create the title statement for manuscripts from the shelfmark of the manuscript the document describes with an additional abbreviation to indicate the repository (e.g. “BL” for British Library). Thus, the <title> for the TEI document describing the British Library’s Egerton Collection MS 704 is:

```
<title xml:lang="en">BL Egerton MS 704</title>
```

Likewise for the British Library’s Additional Collection MS 14444:

```
<title xml:lang="en">BL Add MS 14444</title>
```

The TEI guidelines recommend that the <titleStmt> element also indicate who is responsible for this TEI file. We identify Syriaca.org as the sponsoring institution, as follows:

```
<sponsor>Syriaca.org: The Syriac Reference Portal</sponsor>
```

Next within the <titleStmt> the funding bodies are identified by use of the <funder> element. If multiple funding bodies are relevant, then each one gets a separate <funder> element, which are simply listed. As of 5/28/2013, the manuscript catalog project of Syriaca.org has received funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, so the funding section for manuscripts looks like this:

```
<funder>The National Endowment for the Humanities</funder>
<funder>The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation</funder>
```

Next the principal researcher is identified using the <principal> element:

```
<principal>David A. Michelson</principal>
```

Other parties who are responsible for the creation of this TEI place are then identified individually in <respStmt> elements. The contents of the <respStmt> element are, in any order, the name of the responsible party contained in a <name> element and a phrase describing the nature of the responsibility (e.g. creator, proofreader, etc.) wrapped in a <resp> element. The <name> element should take first a @type attribute identifying that the name contained therein is that of a person. The <name> element should also take a @ref attribute which points to the @xml:id of the editor within the “editors.xml” document. The creator of the TEI file should be identified with a <respStmt> giving the content of the <resp> element as “creator”. Additional participants in the creation of the file, for example by entering Syriac or Arabic text, can be given additional <respStmt> entries. In this case, the full <titleStmt> of the TEI file containing BL Egerton MS 704 will look as follows:

```
<titleStmt>
  <title xml:lang="en">BL Egerton MS 704</title>
  <sponsor>Syriaca.org: The Syriac Reference Portal</sponsor>
  <funder>The National Endowment for the Humanities</funder>
  <funder>The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation</funder>
  <principal>David A. Michelson</principal>
  <editor role="general-editor"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#dmichelson">David A.
michelson</editor>
    <editor role="creator"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#dmichelson">David A.
Michelson</editor>
    <editor role="creator"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#wwright">William
Wright</editor>
    <editor role="creator"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#thannah">Tucker D.
```

```

Hannah</editor>
  <editor role="creator"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#raydin">Robert Aydin</editor>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>Created by</resp>
    <name type="person"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#thannah">
      Tucker D. Hannah</name>
  </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>Based on the work of</resp>
    <name type="person"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#wwright">
      William Wright</name>
  </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>Edited by </resp>
    <name type="person"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#dgreeson">
      Daniel J. Greeson</name>
  </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>Syriac text entered by</resp>
    <name type="person"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#raydin">
      Robert Aydin</name>
  </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>Project management by</resp>
    <name type="person"
ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#ewalston">
      Elizabeth Walston</name>
  </respStmt>
  <respStmt>
    <resp>English text entry and proofreading by</resp>
    <name type="org"
      ref="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#uasyriacare
searchgroup">
      Syriac Research Group, University of Alabama</name>

  </respStmt>
</titleStmt>

```

4.1.2 <editionStmt>: Edition Statement

The <editionStmt> allows the specification of an edition or version number. When a TEI file is first published online, that edition should be “1.0”, noted by an @n attribute. Subsequent

revisions may bump the revision number, either by a whole new version (i.e. to “2.0”) or by a minor version (i.e. to “1.1”). This is encoded as follows:

```
<editionStmt>
  <edition n="1.0"/>
</editionStmt>
```

Note that this element contains no human-readable text.

4.1.3 <publicationStmt>: Publication Statement

<publicationStmt> contains information about the publication of the TEI description/transcription of the manuscript, rather than the publication of the manuscript itself. It can contain the name, address and contact details of the publishing body, the date of publication (which is the date of the creation of the TEI record) , availability and licence information, as well as an id number.

```
<publicationStmt>
  <authority>Syriaca.org: The Syriac Reference Portal
</authority>
  <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/.../tei</idno>
    <availability>
      <licence
        target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/">Distributed under a
        Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License
      </licence>
    </availability>
    <date>...</date>
</publicationStmt>
```

4.1.4 <sourceDesc>: Source Description

4.1.4.1 <msDesc>: Manuscript Description

Manuscript description takes place in the <msDesc> element. This element can be included either in the <sourceDesc> element of the <teiHeader> element or in the main <body> element. We have preferred to keep it in the <sourceDesc>.

4.1.4.1.1 <msIdentifier>: Manuscript Identifier

The <msIdentifier> element provides information used to identify the manuscript. It records data such as the holding institution, class-marks, alternative identifiers, and specific names for particular manuscripts.

The elements used to describe the holding institution include <country>, <region>, <settlement>, <institution> and <repository>.

The elements used to identify the manuscript within the holding institution are: <idno> (used to report the Syriaca.org URI), <collection>, <altIdentifier> (used to report the shelfmark or other

numbering systems), and <msName> (when the manuscript is known by a name).

When the original catalogue uses Roman numerals, our policy is to report them both in Roman numeral format and as an arabic numeral.

Each <msIdentifier> must include an <idno> of @type="URI" with a syriaca.org URI as its primary identifier.

Basic example:

```
<msIdentifier>
  <country>United Kingdom</country>
  <settlement>London</settlement>
  <repository>British Library</repository>
  <collection>Oriental Manuscripts</collection>
  <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/124</idno>
</msIdentifier>
```

Example with alternative identifiers, collections, and manuscript name:

```
<msIdentifier>
  <country ref="http://syriaca.org/place/700">United Kingdom</country>
  <settlement ref="http://syriaca.org/place/701">London</settlement>
  <repository ref="http://syriaca.org/place/702">British
Library</repository>
  <collection>Oriental Manuscripts</collection>
  <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/124</idno>
  <altIdentifier>
    <idno type="BL-Shelfmark">Add MS 14451</idno>
  </altIdentifier>
  <altIdentifier>
    <collection>William Wright, Catalogue of the Syriac Manuscripts in
the British Museum Acquired since the Year 1838</collection>
    <idno type="Wright-BL-Arabic">119</idno>
  </altIdentifier>
  <altIdentifier>
    <collection>William Wright, Catalogue of the Syriac Manuscripts in
the British Museum Acquired since the Year 1838</collection>
    <idno type="Wright-BL-Roman">CXIX</idno>
  </altIdentifier>
  <msName xml:lang="eng">Curetonian Gospels</msName>
</msIdentifier>
```

Note: If a manuscript contains multiple parts or is a palimpsest the identifiers are handled differently. See the discussion of <msPart> below [See 7.].

4.1.4.1.2 <msContents>: Manuscript Contents

The element <msContents> is used to describe the intellectual content of the manuscript (title, author, editor, textual additions, filiation and bibliographical references). Every conceptual work contained in the manuscript is treated as a separate <msItem>. A <summary> element can be included before the first <msItem>. It contains general information about the manuscript contents. For example, this summary could be taken from the headword classification provided by Wright's catalogue. We have chosen to leave the <summary> element empty (i.e., <summary/>) at this stage of the project and to have the computer generate it automatically in a later phase.

4.1.4.1.2.1 <textLang>: Text Language(s)

The element <textLang> is used to describe the languages and writing systems used in the manuscript. The element itself contains a prose description of the language or languages and scripts used. The @mainLang and @otherLangs attributes contain the ISO 639-1 and -3 codes for the languages as well as a script code if relevant. Either attribute can take multiple entries, separated by blank spaces.

If only a general description of the manuscript is available, it is our practice to enter <textLang> under <msContents> and outside of all <msItem> elements so as to apply to all of the items in that manuscript. If individual <msItem>s vary in language, however, then <textLang> should be applied to each.

Usually this element needs only a basic prose content, if at all.

Example:

```
<msContents>
  <textLang mainLang="syr-Syrj" otherLang="ara-Syrj">Chiefly in Syriac,
  with Karshuni translations of some portions.
</textLang>
<msItem>
  <title>Of a tablet or tablets for the altar</title>
</msItem>
<msItem>
  <title>Of the napkins</title>
</msItem>
</msContents>
```

4.1.4.1.2.2 <msItem>: Manuscript Item

The element <msItem> contains the intellectual information for each individual work contained within the manuscript. If a manuscript contains multiple works, it will have multiple <msItem> elements; if a manuscript contains a single work, it will only have one <msItem>. The location of

each work within the manuscript should be identified using <locus>. The @xml:id attribute of the <msItem> may be used to link each work to its correspondent hand note or other physical description [see 4.1.4.1.3] (see 2. Linking within the TEI document above).

Basic structure of the elements providing the intellectual content:

```
<msContents>
  <summary/>
  <msItem>
    -- Intellectual content -
  </msItem>
</msContents>
```

When the manuscript contains several works the <msItem> is identified with a running number, using the attribute @n, and with a corresponding @xml:id attribute. The value of @xml:id is used to relate information recorded later in the document to that particular work within the manuscript via linking (i.e. subject headings which are only relevant to that work). We have adopted the convention of using a running number prefixed by "a" as the @xml:id value (i.e. a1, a2, a3 etc. Note: In the event that Roman characters are exhausted, begin with Greek in unicode, "α").

Basic structure of the intellectual content of a manuscript with several works:

```
<msContents>
  <summary/>
  <msItem n="1" xml:id="a1">
    -- Intellectual content of the first work --
  </msItem>
  <msItem n="2" xml:id="a2">
    -- Intellectual content of the second work--
  </msItem>
</msContents>
```

In some cases, it is necessary to nest one or more <msItem> elements within another. For example, this is the case in a Biblical manuscript which contains the books of the Pentateuch. In order to capture information both at the Pentateuch level and at that of its constituent books, each book gets an <msItem>, and all are contained in the Pentateuch's <msItem>. In our practice we adopted the convention of denoting subordinated-level <msItem> elements by using running letters in the @xml:id value, e.g. "a1" → "b1" → "c1", and running the numbers according to each letter, but continuing the running @n value uninterrupted:

```
<msContents>
  <msItem n="1" xml:id="a1">
    --intellectual content of the first a-level work of this manuscript--
  </msItem>
  <msItem n="2" xml:id="a2">
    --intellectual content of the second a-level work--
    <msItem n="3" xml:id="b1">
```

```

        --intellectual content of the first b-level work; #b1 is a
component of #a2--
        </msItem>
        <msItem n="4" xml:id="b2">
        --intellectual content of the second b-level work, another
component of #a2--
        </msItem>
    </msItem>
    <msItem n="5" xml:id="a3">
        --intellectual content of the third a-level work of this manuscript--
        <msItem n="6" xml:id="b3">
        --intellectual content of the third b-level work; #b3 is a
component of #a3--
        <msItem n="7" xml:id="c1">
        --intellectual content of the first c-level work, a further
subordinate level--
        </msItem>
        <msItem n="8" xml:id="c2">
        --intellectual content of the second c-level work--
        </msItem>
    </msItem>
    <msItem n="9" xml:id="b4">
        --intellectual content of the fourth b-level work of this
manuscript--
    </msItem>
</msItem>
</msContents>

```

NB:

How to mark up the Hexapla:

When encountering an <msItem> of a biblical work translated from the septuagint version and containing marks or marginal notes of hexapla versions, construct msItem structure according to this example:

```

<msItem xml:id="a1">
    <title>Genesis according to LXX of Paul of Tella with marginal readings
of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion</title>
    <msItem xml:id="b1">
        <title>Genesis according to LXX of Paul of Tella</title>
    </msItem>
    <msItem xml:id="b2">
        <title>Marginal notes of Genesis according to Hexapla</title>
        <msItem xml:id="c1">
            <title>Marginal notes of Genesis according to Aquila</title>
        </msItem>
        <msItem xml:id="c2">
            <title>Marginal notes of Genesis according to
Symmachus</title>

```

```

        </msItem>
        <msItem xml:id="c3">
            <title>Marginal notes of Genesis according to
            Theodotion</title>
        </msItem>
    </msItem>
</msItem>

```

Basic structure of the intellectual content of a single work, nested within <msContents>:

```

<msItem n="1" xml:id="a1">
    <locus from="1a" to="30b">ff. 1a-30b</locus>
    <author>Information about the author of the work</author>
    <editor>Information about the editor, compiler, translator</editor>
    <title>Title or titles of the work</title>
    <rubric xml:lang="syr">The Syriac title as presented by the manuscript
item, if known</rubric>
    <incipit xml:lang="syr">The first lines of the manuscript proper, if
known</incipit>
    <quote xml:lang="syr">Any other lines given from the manuscript</quote>
    <explicit xml:lang="syr">The closing lines of the manuscript proper, if
known</explicit>
    <finalRubric xml:lang="syr">A closing note that marks the end of the
item, if any</finalRubric>
    <colophon>The colophon of the msItem, or a link to it if included as an
<addition></colophon>
    <listBibl>
        <bibl>Bibliographical information</bibl>
    </listBibl>
    <filiation>Filiation of the manuscript with other copies</filiation>
    <note>Additional information about this item not fitting in another
element</note>
</msItem>

```

Attributes within <msItem>

@defective: This attribute can be used to indicate if any text or folia originally present are now missing. The following values are permitted:

“true”=The source catalogue or clear deduction indicates missing content. Eg. Wright mentions “leaves are wanting” or “fragments of”.

“unknown”=If it is likely that the text is incomplete but it is not discussed by Wright.

“false”=This is the default value and it is not necessary to enter it. If the item is not defective our practice is merely to delete the attribute altogether.

Overview:

The elements contained within <mslItem> to provide intellectual information are:

1. <locus> contains the pagination or foliation to locate the mslItem within the manuscript. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.1]
2. <author> in an mslItem, contains the name(s) of the author(s), personal or corporate, of the conceptual work; uses the form supplied by the source catalogue and when possible also links to the Syriaca.org persons authority file. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.2]
3. <editor> supplies additional information concerning the secondary statement of responsibility and its @role (editor, compiler, translator, etc.) This would be used when a text has been translated and the translator is known. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.2]
4. <title> contains a title for any kind of work. More than one type of title can be recorded, distinguished by the @type attribute. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.3]
5. <rubric> contains the text of any rubric or heading attached to a particular manuscript item - that is, a string of words through which a manuscript signals the beginning of a text division, often with an assertion as to its author and title, which is in some way set off from the text itself. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.4]
6. <incipit> contains the incipit of a manuscript item, that is the opening words of the text proper, exclusive of any rubric which might precede it, of sufficient length to identify the work uniquely; such incipits were, in former times, frequently used a means of reference to a work, in place of a title. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.4]
7. <quote> (quotation) contains a phrase or passage from the text that does not fulfill a more specific classification, such as a quote from the middle of the text or from a margin. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.4]
8. <explicit> contains the explicit of a manuscript item, that is, the closing words of the text proper, exclusive of any rubric or colophon which might follow it. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.4]
9. <finalRubric> contains the string of words that denotes the end of a text division, often with an assertion as to its author and title, usually set off from the text itself by red ink, by a different size or type of script, or by some other such visual device. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.4]
10. <colophon> contains the colophon of a manuscript item: that is, a statement providing information regarding the date, place, agency, or reason for production of the manuscript. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.4]
11. <listBibl> (citation list) contains a list of bibliographic citations of any kind. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.5]
12. <bibl> (bibliographic citation) contains a loosely-structured bibliographic citation of which the sub-components may or may not be explicitly tagged. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.5]
13. <filiation> contains information concerning the manuscript's filiation, i.e. its relationship to other surviving manuscripts of the same text, its protographs, antigraphs and apographs. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.5]
14. <note> contains a note or annotation. [See 4.1.4.1.2.2.6]

Any given <mslItem> may or may not require all of these, but every <mslItem> should strive to

include at least <locus> and a <title>, <rubric>, <incipit>, <quote>, <explicit>, or <finalRubric> by which to identify it.

4.1.4.1.2.2.1 <locus>: Locus

The <locus> element marks the location of the parent element's material within the manuscript. More often than not, <locus> will capture page numbers within the manuscript. When describing page numbers, <locus> can take the attributes @from and @to to capture the range of page numbers. When describing page numbers, it is our policy to use an affixed "a" to refer to the recto of a folio, an affixed "b" to refer to the verso, and no affixation to refer to the folio itself if recto or verso is unknown.

Example:

```
<locus from="1a" to="33b">Foll. 1a-33b</locus>
```

Frequently in Wright's catalogue the beginning location of an <msItem> is given, but not the ending location. In this situation our policy is to record the listed opening location as the beginning of the range, and to record the *unaffixed* opening location of the *next* <msItem> as the closing location of the first. For example, the <locus> for an <msItem> beginning at 6b, when followed by a second <msItem> beginning at 21a, would be:

```
<locus from="6b" to="21">Foll. 6b-21</locus>
```

As another example, consider the <locus> for an <msItem> beginning at 3a, followed by an <msItem> beginning at 5b:

```
<locus from="3a" to="5">Foll. 3a-5</locus>
```

An exception to this policy occurs when the <locus> of the item's <explicit> or <finalRubric> is known. This <locus> is taken as an indicator of the specific location of the item's ending, and so the <locus> of the <explicit> or <finalRubric> would become the closing location in the <locus>. Example for <msItem n="1"> beginning 2b with <finalRubric> on 14a, followed by <msItem n="2"> beginning 14b:

```
<locus from="2b" to="14a">Foll. 2b-14a</locus>
```

If a single folio is given for a location, our policy is to list that location in both the @from and @to places of the <locus>:

```
<locus from="13" to="13">Fol. 13</locus>
```

The <locus> element as it applies to the location of an <msItem> should always carry human-readable text in the format of the above examples. Outside of this context, we have decided that occurrences of <locus> nested in the following contexts, when they occur, should also carry human-readable text:

When tagging folia numbers already present in reproduced prose. For example, <condition>:

```

<condition>
  <list>
    <item>
      <p>Leaves are wanting after fol. <locus from="1"
to="1">1</locus>, <locus from="14" to="14">14</locus>, <locus from="35"
to="35">35</locus>, and <locus from="48" to="48">48</locus></p>
    </item>
  </list>
</condition>

```

When identifying the extent of <layout> in manuscripts with more than one <layout>.

In contrast, it is our policy for <locus> to contain no human-readable text but only enter values into @from and @to in the following:

The location of a <rubric>, <incipit>, <quote>, <explicit>, or <finalRubric>

The location of an entry under <additions>

In these contexts, <locus> should carry no human-readable text, like so:

```
<locus from="47b" to="47b"/>
```

4.1.4.1.2.2.2 <author>: Author and <editor>: Editor

The <author> element provides the name of the author and its variants using the element <persName>. Ideally this should contain the headword form of an author's name according to the Syriaca.org Authority File. Names sourced in this way should have a @type attribute value of "uniform".

However, due to the nature of the manuscript material, there is not always an authorized name for the authors. In these cases, best practice is: 1) to provide the name as it appears in the manuscript, when the cataloguer has access to this material; 2) if the information comes from a previous record, to supply the name provided by the printed catalogue or card and updating this information when possible. Names sourced in this way should have a @type attribute value of "supplied".

If the author of a given item cannot be specified, leave empty the <author> element. In some cases, multiple authors will be listed for a given manuscript item. In such cases, create a separate, nested <msItem> for each author. If, for example, Wright lists a work as "hymns by various authors, including Ephrem and Narsai", you would encode this work as follows:

```

<msItem>
  <title xml:lang="en">Hymns by various authors, including Ephrem and
Narsai</title>
  <msItem>
    <author>Ephrem</author>

```

</msItem>

the author's entry in Syriaca.org Authority File.

Examples for uniform and supplied names:

</author>

URI Policy:

- <placeNames>, <Bibls>, other works titles, are tagged but not given a URI except in special circumstances.

However, If a URI does not exist for a given person, place, or work at the time of encoding a manuscript record, continue to wrap these entities in the corresponding element (e.g. <author> for authors; <persName> for other persons, <placeName> for places and so forth). However, do not add an @ref attribute value. In a later phase of the project, we will identify entities with existing URIs and supply those. For entities that do not have an existing URI, one will be minted at that time. These URIs should not be minted during the manuscript record encoding phase.

To find Author URI's

Consult:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/pub?key=0Al4QTWq4L7scdDBzMUE3cTQ4WGphSUpQcWNEMHU4UHc&single=true&gid=14&output=html>

For additional information:

GEDSH:

<http://www.bethmardutho.org/index.php/projects/gorgias-encyclopedia-dictionary-syriac-heritage/518.html>

Barsoum *Scattered Pearls:*

[http://www.syriacstudies.com/AFSS/Syriac_Books_in_English/Entries/2008/2/21_%28History_of_Syriac_Literature_and_Sciences%29_Kitab_al-Lulu_al-Manthur_fi_Tarikh_al-Ul](http://www.syriacstudies.com/AFSS/Syriac_Books_in_English/Entries/2008/2/21_%28History_of_Syriac_Literature_and_Sciences%29_Kitab_al-Lulu_al-Manthur_fi_Tarikh_al-Ulma_wal_Awlaad_al-Ashraf_al-Masabih_al-Nawazid.pdf)

When a name is not available in the Syriaca.org Authority File a new URI can be minted according to the standard Syriaca.org protocols. [These protocols are yet to be drafted.]

For secondary statements of responsibility, use the <editor> element, distinguished with the following values in the @role attribute:

"editor", which refers to the person responsible for editing the manuscript, usually by collating it with other copies;

"compiler", to the person responsible for the selection and compilation of the material contained in the manuscript;

and "translator", to the person responsible for the translation of an original work.

Example:

```
<editor role="translator" ref="http://syriaca.org/person/82">Paul of <placeName  
ref="">Tella</placeName></editor>
```

A note on person names:

Whenever a personal name occurs such as in the elements <author>, <editor> or in the <handNote>, the name should be tagged as <persName> and the language(s) of the name supplied with attribute @xml:lang. If a name is given in both its original language and in translation, it is best practice to wrap each name in a unique <persName> element, and both <persName> elements in a single <person> tag so as to make their equivalent reference to a single person machine-readable. The <person> element can contain attributes to define the person's @role, assign a unique @xml:id, and link to an Syriaca.org URI via @ref. This <person> tag must also be wrapped in a <listPerson> tag, even if for only one <person>:

```
<listPerson>  
  <person role="scribe" xml:id="Ant_Jerus"  
ref="http://syriaca.org/person/948">  
    <persName xml:lang="eng">Antonius of Jerusalem</persName>  
    <persName xml:lang="syr">ܐܢܬܘܢܝܘܣ ܕܩܝܡܝܐ</persName>  
  </person>  
</listPerson>
```

Another note on personal names:

It is our practice to tag placeName of personal names of a Syriac origin.

```
<persName ref="">Solon, bishop and metropolitan of <placeName  
ref="">Seleucia</placeName> in <placeName  
ref="">Isauria</placeName></persName>
```

However, for authors of prominence not of a Syriac origin. E.g. Eusebius of Caesarea, there is not a placeName tagged.

4.1.4.1.2.2.3 <title>: Title

Within <msItem>, the <title> element should be used to supply either the uniform or supplied form of the item's title and must include a @ref attribute linking to that work's Syriaca.org URI (if available). Example:

```
<msItem>
  <title type="supplied" ref="http://syriaca.org/work/1">The Book of
Genesis, according to the Peshitta version</title>
</msItem>
```

If an existing print catalogue provides a descriptive title, that title should be encoded with the attribute @type="supplied". Example of descriptive title:

```
<msItem>
  <title type="supplied">Fragments of the second volume of the Commentary
of Daniel of Salach on the <ref
target="http://syriaca.org/work/19">Psalms</ref>; viz. part of the homilies on
<ref target="http://syriaca.org/work/19">Pss. li., lviii., and
lxii</ref>.</title>
</msItem>
```

In some cases, Wright will only give a Roman or Greek character in lieu of an English title. This is particularly the case for low-level msItems. In such cases, the Roman or Greek character should be included as a "part" designation". E.g., "Part c". The enclosing msItem's title is assumed to be inherited, following XML's inheritance rules, by the nested msItem. Thus the part designation is unambiguously associated with the work of which it is a part, and the <title> element needs only indicate the part designation.

In rare cases excerpts of a single work will be broken up among non-contiguous manuscript items. That is, the work may begin, be interrupted by another msItem, and then resume. In such cases, simply append "Continuation of " to the title of any subsequent non-contiguous instances of a work and use the same work URI as each title's @ref attribute value.

Uniform titles will usually only be entered in English (and eventually Syriac once those have been established), but supplied titled can be entered in more than one language and script, indicated by the @xml:lang attribute. (Note: Syriac titles as reported in the manuscript itself should be entered below in <rubric> rather than as a supplied or uniform title.)

```
<msItem>
  <title type="supplied">The treatise of Lucian, here called Lucius, "de
non temere credendo calumnise"</title>
  <title xml:lang="la" type="supplied">de non temere credendo
calumnise</title>
```

</msItem>

When a title contains a reference to a different work, such as in the case of a commentary on a biblical book, a <ref> element may be used to indicate this relationship. See the example above from Daniel of Salach.

4.1.4.1.2.2.4 <rubric>: Rubrics, <incipit>: Incipits, <explicit>: Explicits, <quote>: Other Quotations from the Text, <finalRubric>: Final Rubrics, and <colophon>: Colophons

The elements <rubric>, <incipit>, <explicit>, <finalRubric>, <colophon>, and the more general <quote> are available within <msItem> to encode verbatim information from the opening and closing statements of the work and other relevant parts of the text. A <locus> element can be included within each to specify the location of the component within the manuscript. These elements imply quotation, and so additional markup is not necessary to convey this.

Note: A running title can be marked up by wrapping the text in a <fw type="header"></fw>, which is then wrapped in a <rubric>. Example:

```
<rubric xml:lang="syr"><fw type="header">[Running title]</fw></rubric>
```

<rubric xml:lang="syr">

If the msItem has an original language title given in the manuscript, put it here. Wright may denote this by saying that a <msItem> is "entitled..." or "Title:...".

In some cases, a manuscript item will have multiple Syriac titles. For instance, a liturgical manuscript may include both the title of the work and an indication of the liturgical occasion on which the work should be read. In such cases, both the Syriac title and the liturgical note should be encoded as <rubric> elements. No further typology (such as specifying an alternate rubric or the location of a rubric as marginal) is necessary during the encoding of the manuscript record.

<incipit xml:lang="syr">

If the opening lines of the text proper of the msItem are given put it here, Wright may denote this by saying of a <msItem> "it begins...".

<explicit xml:lang="syr">

If the closing lines of the text proper of the msItem are given put it here. (Note: Wright appears not to give many explicits.)

<finalRubric xml:lang="syr">

Put here any additional prose original to the manuscript that denotes the end or division of this <msItem> from the next. Wright may call this a "subscription".

<colophon>

The colophon is distinguished from the final rubric in that it is not necessarily about the end of the text. It may be a note about the original scribe or patron. The text of the colophon is *not* included here but below as an addition, and the <ref> element with @target provides the link to that addition below.

Wright when designating a colophon is typically referring to the closing lines of the text proper.

Therefore, when Wright designates a colophon, it is to be coded as <finalRubric>.

<quote>

Used for any other quotation from the original manuscript that does not fit the description of any of the above categories.

```
<msItem>
  <locus from="138b" to="141">138b-141</locus>
  <title xml:lang="en" type="supplied">Anecdotes of Nicolaus, bishop of
Myra, in Lycia</title>
  <rubric xml:lang="syr">
    <locus from="138b" to="138b"/>
    ܐܢܝܬܐ ܕܢܝܠܐܘܫ ܒܝܫܦܘܩ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ
ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ
ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ
    </rubric>
  <incipit xml:lang="syr">
    <locus from="138b" to="138b"/>
    ܐܢܝܬܐ ܕܢܝܠܐܘܫ ܒܝܫܦܘܩ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ
ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ
ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ
ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܠܝܟܝܐ
    </incipit>
</msItem>

<msItem>
  <locus from="1" to="10">1-10</locus>
  <title ref="http://syriaca.org/work/72" type="supplied">The Gospel of S.
Matthew, ch. i. 1 –vi. 20, according to the Peshitta version</title>
  <explicit xml:lang="syr">
    <locus from="10" to="10"/>ܐܠܝܬܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ
    </explicit>
</msItem>

<msItem>
  <locus from="147a" to="225">147a-225</locus>
  <title ref="http://syriaca.org/work/45" type="supplied">
The two books of Kings (undivided)</title>
  <finalRubric xml:lang="syr">
    <locus from="225" to="225"/>ܐܠܝܬܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ ܕܡܝܪܐ
    </finalRubric>
</msItem>
```

Example for Colophon:

```
<colophon><ref target="#addition2">See additions.</ref></colophon>
...
...
```


See MS 75 on page 409 column b of Wright for original version.

<incipit xml:lang="syr">ܐܝܬܢ ܕܥܡܪܢ ܕܩܕܝܫܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ.
 <choice>
 <orig>ܕܥܠܡܐ</orig>
 <corr>ܕܥܠܡܐ</corr>
 </choice> ܐܝܬܢ ܕܥܡܪܢ ܕܩܕܝܫܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ.
</incipit>

[illegible][illegible]

24

specific.

4.1.4.1.2.2.5 <filiation>: Filiation, <bibl>: Bibliography, Text Classification and Related Resources

~~Information concerning textual relations may be supplied in a variety of ways. The <filiation> element provides information about the relationship of the manuscript with other surviving manuscripts in terms of their content. <bibl> can also be used to point out to external resources related to a work such as printed catalogue pages, digitized versions or pages where images of the manuscript can be ordered.~~

In most cases, it is sufficient to indicate cross-references to other manuscripts and manuscript sections by tagging the shelf-mark and folia range, if applicable, with a <bibl> element. An empty <ptr> element with @target attribute pointing to the Syriaca.org URI for the manuscript part should follow the shelf-mark. Finally, references to a specific folia range should be tagged with as <citedRange unit="locus"> element, as in the following example:

This is current version:

```
<msItem>
<note>The sixth book of the select epistles of Severus of Antioch, in the same
translation as <bibl>Add MS 12159<ptr
target="
```

Here is an example of another way Wright cites similar manuscripts. The practiced demonstrated below is still being discussed and has not been implemented into the project:

```
<msItem>
  <note>After this there is a huge lacuna, extending <bibl> from
  <citedRange unit="item" from="#d25" to="#c15">1 e, α to 5 h</citedRange>
  in Add. 12,147<ptr
  target="
```

Nota Bene:

When a URI is not available for a manuscript cited by Wright, the TEI:ptr is not included, instead the TEI:bibl is marked as @type="MS"

```
<bibl type="MS">Add. 7150</bibl>
```

For references to secondary literature, including editions and translations of primary sources, see [4.1.4.1.2.2.6 <note>](#): Note below.

The <listBibl> element, which includes a number of bibliographical items tagged with the element <bibl>, is used to provide bibliographical references or to specify textual relations.

As a general rule, use a note element to document relationships between manuscripts that are not strictly about filiation. Reserve the listBibl for secondary literature.

This element can be used to supply information concerning the relationship between commentaries, recensions and supplements, and the original works from which they derive.

Example of bibliographical reference:

```
<msItem>
  <listBibl>
    <bibl>Golius Sale Cat., med. qu. 12</bibl>
    <bibl>UAM 147 entry DCXLII (642)</bibl>
    <bibl>NPAE, 590</bibl>
    <bibl>GAL I 239</bibl>
    <bibl>GAS III 319</bibl>
  </listBibl>
</msItem>
```

Example of reference to textual relationship:

```
<msItem>
  <title xml:lang="ara-Latn-x-lc">Khulāṣat al-ikhtiṣāṣ fī maʿrifat al-quwá
wa-al-khawāṣṣ</title>
  <filiation>There is another manuscript of this work at the Birmingham
University, Mingana Collection, Islamic Arabic Ms. no. 933 (1485)</filiation>
  <listBibl>
    <bibl>Abridgement of <title xml:lang="ara-Latn-x-lc">al-Falāḥah
al-nabaṭīyah <foreign xml:lang="ara">النبطية الفلاحة</foreign></title> of
<author key="n88250347" ref="http://viaf.org/viaf/88345338"><persName
xml:lang="ara-Latn-x-lc">Ibn Waḥshīyah, Aḥmad ibn ʿAlī, 9th
cent.</persName><persName xml:lang="ara">ابو بكر احمد بن
وحشية</persName></author>.</bibl>
  </listBibl>
</msItem>
```

A <bibl> containing a <ref> element can be used to point to external resources related to a work, such as printed catalogue pages, digitized versions or sites where images can be ordered. For digitized versions, use the @type attribute value "digitized-version", for image ordering sites, use "image-orders".

Examples of pointing out to a related resource:

Printed Catalogue

```

<listBibl>
  <bibl xml:id="Wrightpart1">
    <author>William Wright</author>
    <title xml:lang="en">Catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts in the British
Museum Acquired since the Year 1838</title>
    <pubPlace>London</pubPlace>
    <date>1870</date>
    <ptr target="http://syriaca.org/bibl/8"/>
    <citedRange unit="entry">IX</citedRange>
    <citedRange unit="pp">I:7-8</citedRange>
  </bibl>
</listBibl>

```

Digitized Version

```

<listBibl>
  <bibl type="digitized-version">
    <ref
target="http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Add_MS_17210"
>http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Add_MS_17210</ref>
  </bibl>
</listBibl>

```

Image Orders

```

<listBibl>
  <bibl type="image-orders">
    <ref target="https://forms.bl.uk/imaging/userguide.html"
>https://forms.bl.uk/imaging/userguide.html</ref>
  </bibl>
</listBibl>

```

OPTIONAL PRACTICE: It is possible to use a taxonomy to broadly classify works according to the following categories inherited from Fihrist: commentary, supercommentary, supplement, translation, abridgement, gloss, selection, diagrams, papers, documents, extract, notes, and letters. These values, prefixed by a "#" are entered in the class attribute of the <mslItem> element. In edition 1.0 of the British Library Syriac Catalogue we have elected not to use this classification.

4.1.4.1.2.2.6 <note>: Note

A <mslItem> may contain one or more <note> elements, each holding a note or annotation which does not fit easily into any of the other elements.

Example for <note>:

```

<note>The lessons are rubricated in the usual way.</note>

```

```
<msItem n="1" xml:id="a1">
  <locus from="1" to="89">ff. 1-89</locus>
  <title ref="http://syriaca.org/work/3">The book of Numbers, according to
the Peshitta version</title>
  <note>Commences with ch. iii. 14.</note>
</msItem>
```

Any bibliographic references which Wright makes concerning a manuscript item should be included in a <bibl> element within a note. These will be connected to Syriaca.org's Bibliographic Module at a later stage of the project.

Example for <note> with bibl:

```
<msItem xml:id="b7" n="8" defective="true">
  <locus to="18" from="15a">Foll. 15a-18</locus>
  <author ref="http://syriaca.org/person/42">Jacob of Batnae</author>
  <title xml:lang="en">On the Massacre of the Innocents</title>
  <note>See <bibl>Assemani, Bibl. Or., t. i., p. 309, no. 11, pars
altera</bibl>.</note>
</msItem>
```

On Rubrications and Other Text Layout:
Leave these as notes on the msItem

4.1.4.1.3 <physDesc>: Physical Description

Under the general heading 'physical description' we subsume a large number of different aspects of the manuscript, including:

1. aspects of the form, support, extent, and quire structure of the manuscript object and of the way in which the text is laid out on the page.
2. the style of writing used and discussion of any decorative features, any musical notation employed, and of any annotations or marginalia.
3. discussion of binding, seals, and any accompanying material.

4.1.4.1.3.1 <objectDesc>: Object Description

The <objectDesc> element is used to group together those parts of the physical description which relate specifically to the text-bearing object. The @form attribute of the <objectDesc> element indicates the form of the writing support being described. Valid values are:

1. codex

Since all of the British Library MSS are currently codices, the majority of our MSS are marked as codex, unless we are aware of a point in time in which the item circulated as *membra*

disjecta.

2. leaf

Leaf is used for single leaves which may now be bound in a codex, but must, by definition, be *membra disjecta* from an earlier codex or a single leaf created for insertion or repair.

3. unspecified

Unspecified is used for all cases which do not fit either codex or leaf.

This element contains:

1. <supportDesc> - refers to the physical characteristics of the carrier of the text.
2. <layoutDesc> - contains information about the disposition of the textual elements.

4.1.4.1.3.1.1 <supportDesc>: Support description

The <supportDesc> element and sub-elements describe the physical characteristics of the carrier medium. The @material attribute of <supportDesc> designates the materials used for the writing support. Valid values are:

1. perg (parchment)
2. chart (paper)
3. mixed
4. unknown

<supportDesc> can contain the following elements:

1. <support>
2. <extent>
3. <collation>
4. <foliation>
5. <condition>

Example for <supportDesc>:

```
<objectDesc form="codex">  
  <supportDesc material="chart">  
  </supportDesc>  
</objectDesc>
```

4.1.4.1.3.1.1.1 <support>: Support

The <support> element contains a variety of elements used to describe the characteristics of the material written on and discuss its alterations, such as coloured and burnished paper, watermarks, etc.

Example of <support>:

```
<objectDesc form="codex">  
  <supportDesc material="perg">
```

```

        <support>
            <material>Vellum</material>
        </support>
    </supportDesc>
</objectDesc>

```

Example with a <watermark>:

```

<objectDesc form="codex">
    <supportDesc material="chart">
        <support>
            <material>Burnished paper</material> with <watermark>three
            crescents</watermark> watermark.
        </support>
    </supportDesc>
</objectDesc>

```

In the event that there is a manuscript with two materials (e.g. vellum and paper), we do the following:

```

<objectDesc form="codex">
    <supportDesc material="mixed">
        <support>
            <material>Vellum</material>
        </support>
        <support>
            <material>Paper</material>
        </support>
    </supportDesc>
</objectDesc>

```

4.1.4.1.3.1.1.2 <extent>: Extent

The <extent> element specifies the number of leaves in the manuscript using a nested <measure> element. You can also use the embedded <dimensions> element to specify leaf dimensions, including unit of measurement, also using a nested <measure> element.

Example of <extent>:

```

<objectDesc form="codex">
    <supportDesc material="chart">
        <support>
            ...
        </support>
        <extent>
            <measure type="composition" unit="leaf" quantity="95">95
            foll.</measure>
            <dimensions type="leaf" unit="in">
                <height>
                    <measure type="height" quantity="13.875"

```

```

        unit="in">13 7/8</measure>
      </height>
      <width>
        <measure type="width" quantity="10.25"
        unit="in">10 1/4</measure>
      </width>
    </dimensions>
  </extent>
</supportDesc>
</objectDesc>

```

The <dimensions> block can be repeated to describe other measurements, indicated by the value of @type: "binding", "boxed", "leaf", "line-height", "slip", "unknown" or "written".

4.1.4.1.3.1.1.3 <foliation>: *Foliation*

The <foliation> element is used to provide information about the systems used to number the folios or pages in the manuscript. ~~The usage of several systems might be noted by providing @type to distinguish between systems.~~

Example of <foliation>:

```

<foliation type="ancient">
  <p>Original foliation in red Arab numerals in the outer margin of each
  recto</p>
</foliation>
<foliation type="modern">
  <p>Additional pagination in pencil in <locus from="1b" to="67a">ff.
  1b-67a</locus></p>
</foliation>

```

4.1.4.1.3.1.1.4 <collation>: *Collation*

The <collation> element provides information about the arrangement of the leaves and quires of the manuscript. This information may be conveyed using informal prose in a paragraph tagged with <p></p>, or may be specified in terms of its segmentation with the <seg> element. Each segment can additionally have a <locus> element to describe position within the manuscript, and a <formula> element to describe the way the leaves have been gathered into quires.

Example of <collation>:

```

<objectDesc form="codex">
  <supportDesc material="perg">
    <collation>
      <p>Standard quire of 8 leaves gathered according to the Rule
      of Gregory</p>
    </collation>
  </supportDesc>
</objectDesc>

```

```

        <seg n="1" type="gathering">
            <locus from="11a" to="14b">ff. 11a-14b</locus>
            <formula>H/F-F/H-H/F-F/H</formula>
        </seg>
        <seg n="2" type="gathering"></seg>
    </collation>
    < /supportDesc>
</objectDesc>

<collation>
    <p>The quires, originally ten in number, are signed with letters</p>
</collation>

```

4.1.4.1.3.1.1.5 <condition>: Condition

The <condition> element summarizes the physical conditions of the manuscript in plain prose tagged with <p></p>. Comments about damaged or missing parts of the physical manuscript should be included here.

Example of <condition>:

```

<condition>
    <p>The manuscript shows signs of damage on its outermost leaves.</p>
</condition>

```

Information about repairs to the manuscript should be listed under <condition>. If the repair also constitutes an addition, then the information should be listed under <additions> with an internal reference (e.g., <ref target="___">See additions.</ref>) from <condition> to that addition.

4.1.4.1.3.1.2 <layoutDesc>: Layout Description

The <layoutDesc> element is used to describe the way text and illumination are arranged on the page, specifying for example the number of written, ruled, or pricked lines and columns per page, size of margins, distinct blocks such as glosses, commentaries, etc.

Example of <layoutDesc>:

```

<layoutDesc>
    <layout columns="2" writtenLines="29 33">
        <p>2 columns, with 29 to 33 lines on each page.</p>
    </layout>
</layoutDesc>

```

Note that @writtenLines designates that there is a range by citing the upper and lower limits of the range separated by white space.

4.1.4.1.3.2 <handDesc>: Hand Description

The <handDesc> element provides a description of the characteristics of the writing, with the <handNote> element and its attributes @scope, @script and @medium. The @script can be described using the <desc> element, and the name of the scribe with the <listPerson>, <person>, <persName> construction mentioned earlier [See 4.4.1.2.2.2, “A note on person names”]. Each <handNote> should also receive a unique @xml:id. Our convention is to sequentially assign @xml:ids of the form “handNote1”, “handNote2”, and so on. The <handDesc> element should include a @hands attribute which takes a numeric value for the number of hands to be described. The value of @hands should match the number of <handNote> elements.

4.1.4.1.3.2.1 <handNote>: Hand Note

In attributes and within a nested <desc> element, the <handNote> captures information about the hand or hands contributing to the work. This information may, and often will, include a date of the hand(s), which *should* be included in the hand note description as it is a descriptor of the hand as well as reproduced in <origin> (see below) as a descriptor of the manuscript’s origins.

Valid values for the @scope attribute are:

1. sole (if there is only one hand)
2. major (the majority hand if more than one are believed to have contributed; only one major hand)
3. minor (the minority hand or hands if more than one have contributed)

Valid attributes for the @script attribute are:

1. syr (Default for Syriac text or no script designated)
 - a. Note: The “syr” language tag assumes “Syr” script tag as a default, so there is no need to use “Syr” when the language is Syriac. For the use with Garshuni see below.
2. syr-Syre (Estrangelo/a Syriac)
3. syr-Syrj (Jacobite Syriac or Syriac with Greek vowels)
4. syr-Syrn (Nestorian Syriac or Syriac with pointed vowels)
5. syr-x-syrm (Melkite or “Malkite”) Note: This is a lowercase tag since it is private usage.
6. syr-x-syrp (Palestinian Syriac) Note: This is a lowercase tag since it is private usage.
7. ar-Syrc (Garshuni Arabic)
8. Mixed
9. Unknown

The @medium attribute takes any text to briefly describe the medium used for the writing described by that <handNote>, or may be “unknown”. When describing the @medium, use hyphens between words, rather than white space.

For example:

```
medium="black-red-gold"
```

Just note the colors separated by hyphens. Put the rest in the <desc>.

Example of <handDesc>:

```
<handDesc hands="1">
  <handNote xml:id="handNote1" scope="sole" script="syr-Syre"
medium="unknown">
    <desc>The character is a large and beautiful Estrangela of the
<origDate notBefore="0500" notAfter="0600" calendar="Gregorian">vith
cent.</origDate>
    </desc>
  </handNote>
</handDesc>
```

Note that regularly-formatted dates, such as “vith cent.” in the example above or “1024 C.E.”, need only be tagged with a <date> element (or an <origDate> element if referring to the manuscripts origin, on which see [4.1.4.1.4.1 <origin>: Origin](#) below). That is, such regularly-formatted dates do not require machine-readable attributes during the first stage of encoding since. This will increase the speed of encoding; an automated script will be able to fill out the attribute values at a later stage of the project.

If the manuscript has been written by different hands or presents different calligraphic styles it may be noted by providing a location with the <locus> element.

Example of <handDesc> with <locus>:

```
<handDesc hands="4">
  ...
  <handNote xml:id="handnote2" scope="major" script="unknown"
medium="unknown">
    <locus from="199" to="200">Foll. 199 and 200</locus>
    <listPerson>
      <person role="scribe" xml:id="Ant_Jerus"
ref="http://syriaca.org/person/948">
        <persName xml:lang="eng">Antonius of
Jerusalem</persName>
        <persName xml:lang="syr">ܐܢܬܘܢܝܘܣ ܕܝܪܘܫܠܡ</persName>
      </person>
    </listPerson>
  </handNote>
  ...
</handDesc>
```

Note that additions to the manuscript are detailed in other areas of the mark-up, and that the <handNote> will only describe what is known about the hand itself and will provide internal referencing as necessary:

```
<handNote xml:id="handNote2" scope="minor" script="syriac" medium="unknown">  
    <desc><ref target="#addition1">See additions</ref></desc>  
</handNote>  
...  
<item n="1" xml:id="addition1">  
    <locus from="109a" to="109a"/>  
    <p>In the upper part of the second column of fol. 109 a, there is a note,  
which says that the book was the property of <persName>the lady  
Olympia</persName>:</p>  
    <p><quote xml:lang="syriac">  
        ܩܕܝܫܐ ܟܬܒܐ ܠܥܡܪܢܐ ܚܝܬܐ ܕܘܣܬܪܗܝܠ ܕܩܝܣܪܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ  
ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ ܕܩܝܨܐ.  
    </quote></p>  
</item>
```

Note on Handnotes:

1. `@scope=Major` will be assumed as the hand of all `mslItem`s which do not have a link to `handnote`
2. When a `@scope=minor` scribe has written an `mslItem` or portion of `mslItem`, this will be linked as `<ref>` in the `handnote`
3. Additions to the manuscript by hands other than the `@scope=major` scribe for which no identifying information about the hand is given should be treated as a single `<handNote>` and counted as only one in the `@hands` attribute. In such cases, the text node of the `<desc>` element should read "See additions". This will sufficiently refer to whatever unidentified additional material there might be.
4. A description of the type "Several hands have added marginal rubrication", etc., if the hands cannot be separated into their distinct contributions, will be treated as a single `<handNote>` and thus counted in the `@hands` attribute as only one.
5. Where applicable, `persNames`, `placeNames`, and dates may be tagged within the `handNote`.

Related:

When a @scope=minor hand has inserted a text that can be treated as an intellectual whole, it should be included as an mslItem instead of an addition. The encoder may use discretion to classify these as either mslItems or additions depending on the nature of the insertion.

4.1.4.1.3.3 <decoDesc>: *Decoration Description*

Decorative elements may be described within the <decoDesc> element with one or several descriptive paragraphs tagged as <decoNote>. The <decoNote> element allows you to categorize the nature of the decorative motifs with @type, and to position the decoration in the manuscript with the <locus> element. <decoNote>s also take an @xml:id attribute of the sequence “decoNote1”, “decoNote2”, etc.

Valid values for the @type attribute are:

These attributes have not been defined more specifically and may be used according to the judgment of the cataloguer.

1. border
2. diagram
3. frieze
4. illustration
5. initial
6. map
7. marginal
8. miniature
9. mixed
10. other
11. ornamentation
12. paratext
13. printmark
14. publishmark
15. rubrication
16. secondary
17. tooling
18. unspecified
19. unwan
20. vignette

Example for <decoDesc>:

```
<decoDesc>
  <decoNote xml:id="decoNote1" type="ornamentation">
    <desc>In this manuscript there is some ornamentation with red,
    green and yellow pigments, especially at the beginning and end of each
    article.</desc>
  </decoNote>
</decoDesc>
```



```

    <binding xml:id="binding1" contemporary="true">
      <p>A piece of the Oriental binding of this book has been preserved,
      and is placed at the end, after <locus from="173" to="173">fol.
      173</locus>.</p>
    </binding>
  </bindingDesc>

```

Other elements possible here are <decoNote> and <condition>. These should be employed only insofar as there is a description of any decoration or condition *specifically as related to the binding*. All other decorations or conditions should be mentioned in the <decoDesc> or <supportDesc>, respectively. Within <binding>, this <decoNote> takes @xml:ids of the sequence “bindingdeco1”, “bindingdeco2”, etc.

```

<bindingDesc>
  <binding xml:id="binding1" contemporary="unknown">
    <p></p>
  </binding>
  <decoNote xml:id="bindingdeco1"/>
  <condition/>
</bindingDesc>

```

4.1.4.1.3.6 <sealDesc>: Seal Description

The <sealDesc> element supplies information about the seals attached to documents. <seal>s should be numbered using @xml:ids in the sequence “seal1”, “seal2”, etc. <seal>s also carry @contemporary attributes that designate through values of “true”, “unknown”, or “false” if the seal is original to the manuscript. The element <seal> requires a <p> in order to carry human-readable text.

Example for <sealDesc>:

```

<sealDesc>
  <seal xml:id="seal1" contemporary="unknown">
    <p><ref target="#addition1">See additions</ref></p>
  </seal>
</sealDesc>

```

4.1.4.1.3.7 <accMat>: Accompanying Material

The <accMat> element allows for the listing and description of any documents and artifacts attached to the document. Textual content should be encoded with <p> tags, with elements such as <locus>, <persName>, <date> and <quote> embedded.

Example for <accMat>:

```

<accMat>
  <p>In the binding of this volume there have been preserved, though in a
  mutilated condition, two very ancient Arabic documents. The one, <locus

```

from="1a" to="1a">fol. 1 a</locus>, written in an almost Kūfic character, is a patent of manumission, granted by the amīr <persName>Ahmad ibn Tūlūn</persName> to <persName>Ahmad ibn Karā</persName>, and therefore dating from between <origDate notBefore-custom="0250" notAfter-custom="0270" datingMethod="Hijri-qamari">A. H. 250 and 270</origDate>, <origDate notBefore="0864" notAfter="0883" calendar="Gregorian">A.D. 864 and 883</origDate>.

</p>

<p>The other, <locus from="214b" to="214b">fol. 214b</locus>, written in a current naskhī, appears to be a statement of the amount of tax due by certain places or communities in Egypt for the years 294 and 295 of the Hijra, dated <date when-custom="0296" datingMethod="Hijri-qamari">A.H. 296</date>, <date when="0909" calendar="Gregorian">A.D. 909</date>.

</p>

</accMat>

4.1.4.1.4 <history>: History

The history of the manuscript is described with the <history> element, which contains: <origin>, <provenance> and <acquisition>.

4.1.4.1.4.1 <origin>: Origin

Use the <origin> element to provide the date in which the manuscript was written and, when known, the place. The element <origDate> can be used in combination with the @calendar attribute.

```
<history>
  <origin>
    <origDate notBefore="1600" notAfter="1700"
      calendar="Gregorian">xviiith century</origDate>
  </origin>
</history>
```

Valid values for @calendar should always be "Gregorian"

1. Gregorian [=A.D.]

Other calendars can be added using @datingMethod (see below)

2. Julian

3. AM

4. Hijri-shamsi

5. Hijri-qamari [=A.H.]

6. Coptic-EoM

7. Alexandrian

8. Iranian-Yazdigird
9. Iranian-Jalali
10. Spanish
11. Ilahi
12. Hindu
13. Seleucid [=A. Gr.]
14. unknown
15. other

@calendar should always be used when specific, rather than estimated, dates are mentioned.

Additionally, a number of attributes are used to qualify the <origDate> element:

1. @notBefore specifies the earliest possible date in standard form (yyyy-mm-dd)
2. @notAfter specifies the latest possible date in standard form (yyyy-mm-dd)
3. @from indicates the starting point of the period in standard form (yyyy-mm-dd)
4. @to indicates the ending point of the period in standard form (yyyy-mm-dd)
5. @when supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form (yyyy-mm-dd)

These attributes should ALWAYS contain Gregorian dates. If a non-Gregorian date is used, these attributes should be appended with "-custom" (@notBefore-custom, @notAfter-custom, @from-custom, @to-custom, @when-custom) and the element should include the @datingMethod attribute to clarify the non-Gregorian calendar:

Example for <origin>:

```
<origin>
  <origDate when="0615" calendar="Gregorian">A. D. 615</origDate>
  <origDate when-custom="0926" datingMethod="Seleucid">A. Gr. 926</origDate>
</origin>
```

All dates should be rendered in an ISO format and approximate dates should be converted to numeric values following the Syriaca.org Dates Guidelines:

<http://htmlpreview.github.io/?https://github.com/srophe/syriaca/blob/Edits-to-Date-Policy/dates.html>

NB: Only dates relevant to the origin of the manuscript should appear here. All other dates tagged elsewhere in the document should be marked with the element <date> and not reproduced under <origin>.

When a date is given in a chronogram, use the @rend attribute with a value of "chronogram":

Example for chronogram:

```
<origDate datingMethod="Hijri-qamari" when-custom="1351" rend="chronogram"> في  
1351= عام غفر انك</origDate>
```

In order to refer to a particular item in a manuscript with multiple works, the date should be nested within a <ref> element with the attribute @target="#msItem id" [see 2. Linking with the TEI document above]

Example of dates for multiple works:

```
<origin>
  <ref target="#a1">
    <origDate datingMethod="Hijri-qamari"
when-custom="1091">1091</origDate>
    <origPlace xml:lang="eng">Cairo</origPlace>
    <origPlace xml:lang="ara">القاهرة</origPlace>
  </ref>
</origin>
```

4.1.4.1.4.2 <provenance>: Provenance and <acquisition>: Acquisition

The <provenance> element supplies information about history of the manuscript and its former owners. The element <acquisition> is used to describe the way a manuscript was acquired by the current holding institution. These may contain personal names tagged with <persName>, names of organizations tagged with <orgName>, and other elements to provide further information, such as <date> and <place>. URI's should be referenced (and if necessary, minted) for persons and places.

Examples for <provenance> and <acquisition>:

```
<history>
  <provenance>
    <p><ref target="#addition1">See additions.</ref></p>
  </provenance>
</history>
```

```
<history>
  <acquisition>
    <p>The last four leaves were discovered in a MS, belonging to the
    <persName ref="">Honourable R. Curzon</persName>, and presented by him to
    the <orgName>Trustees of the British Museum</orgName> in <date
    calendar="Gregorian" when="1867">1867</date>.</p>
  </acquisition>
</history>
```

4.1.4.1.5 <additional>: Additional Information

4.1.4.1.5.1 <adminInfo>: Administrative Information

The <adminInfo> element is used to hold information relating to the curation and management of a manuscript in the holding institution.

```

<additional>
  <adminInfo>
    <recordHist>
      <source>Manuscript description based on <bibl><ref
target="#Wright">Wright's Catalogue</ref></bibl>. abbreviated by
the Syriaca.org editors.</source>
    </recordHist>
    <availability status="restricted">
      <p/>
    </availability>
    <custodialHist>
      <custEvent type="">
        <p/>
      </custEvent>
    </custodialHist>
    <note/>
  </adminInfo>
  <listBibl>
    <bibl xml:id="Wright">
      <author>William Wright</author>
      <title xml:lang="en">Catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts in the
British Museum Acquired since the Year 1838</title>
      <pubPlace>London</pubPlace>
      <date>1870</date>
      <ptr target="http://syriaca.org/bibl/8"/>
      <citedRange unit="entry">I</citedRange>
      <citedRange unit="pp">I:1-3</citedRange>
    </bibl>
  </listBibl>
</additional>

```

This information may be divided into the following parts:

4.1.4.1.5.1.1 <recordHist>: Recorded History

Provides information about the <source> used for the manuscript description.

Example of <recordHist>:

```

<recordHist>
  <source>"Manuscript description based on <bibl>E. G. Browne: A hand-list
of the Muhammadan manuscripts, including all those written in the Arabic
character, preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Cambridge,
1900"</bibl>, abbreviated by the OCIMCO project team. </source>
</recordHist>

```

4.1.4.1.5.1.2 <availability>: Availability

Supplies information about the availability of a manuscript, using the @status attribute. Valid values for @status are "free", "unknown" and "restricted". May also contain information about the images or text, such as any restrictions on their use or distribution, their copyright status, etc.

Example for <availability>:

```
<availability status="restricted">
  <p>Entry to read in the Library is permitted only on presentation of a
  valid reader's card for admissions procedures contact <ref
  target="http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/cgi-bin/eligibility.cgi/"> Cambridge
  University Library Admissions</ref>. Contact <email> near\_eastern@lib.cam.ac.uk
  </email> for further information on the availability of this manuscript</p>
</availability>
```

4.1.4.1.5.1.3 <custodialHist>: Custodial History

Contains a description of a manuscript's custodial history as a series of dated custodial events, using the <custEvent> element. <custEvent> cannot take human-readable text directly and so must carry a <p> for text.

Example for <custodialHist>:

```
<custodialHist>
  <custEvent type="conservation" notBefore="2001-03-01"
  notAfter="2001-02-28">
    <p>Rebound at Cambridge binders.</p>
  </custEvent>
  <custEvent type="photography" notBefore="2011-05-01"
  notAfter="2011-05-30">
    <p>Photographed by Imaging Services.</p>
  </custEvent>
</custodialHist>
```

4.2 <encodingDesc>: Encoding Description

The <encodingDesc> element of the <teiHeader> is used for indicating aspects of the process of encoding the text.

4.2.1 <editorialDecl>: Editorial Declaration

The first element within an <encodingDesc> is the <editorialDecl>, which indicates editorial decisions regarding how the source documents were handled. An <editorialDecl> cannot directly contain prose, so a prose description of each editorial decision should be wrapped in a <p> element. For example:

```
<encodingDesc>
```

```

<editorialDecl>
  <interpretation>
    <p>Description is based on Wright's Catalogue without
consultation of physical manuscripts. Foliation is approximate.
Wright often does not indicate ending folia so those have been
assumed based on beginning folia.</p>
    <p>Scribal notes which could not be more clearly classified
based on Wright's descriptions have been identified as
<addition>s whether they occur in the margins or the body of
the manuscript.</p>
    <p>In general, we have classified as an <msItem> as
much of the manuscript contents as possible, including tables of
contents and indices.</p>
  </interpretation>
</editorialDecl>
...
</encodingDesc>

```

4.2.2 <classDecl>: Class Declaration

The element <encodingDesc> is used to identify the source reference for the classes and the subject headings used to describe the content of the manuscript. For Syriaca.org we use Wright's headings as genre classifications [see 4.1.4.1.2.2.5 Filiation, Bibliography, Text Classification and Related Resources, OPTIONAL PRACTICE].

Consequently, our <classDecl> looks like this:

```

<encodingDesc>
  <classDecl>
    <taxonomy xml:id="Wright-BL-Taxonomy">
      <bibl>
        <ref target="#Wright"/>
        <ptr
target="http://syriaca.org/documentation/Wright-BL-Taxonomy.h
tml"/>
      </bibl>
      <category xml:id="biblical-manuscripts">
        <category xml:id="bible-ot"/>
        <category xml:id="bible-nt"/>
        <category xml:id="bible-apocrypha"/>
        <category xml:id="bible-punctuation"/>
      </category>
      <category xml:id="service-books">
        <category xml:id="psalter"/>
        <category xml:id="lectionaries"/>
        <category xml:id="missals"/>
        <category xml:id="sacerdotals"/>
      </category>
    </taxonomy>
  </classDecl>
</encodingDesc>

```

```

        <category xml:id="choral"/>
        <category xml:id="hymns"/>
        <category xml:id="prayers"/>
        <category xml:id="funerals"/>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="theology">
        <category xml:id="theo-single"/>
        <category xml:id="theo-collected"/>
        <category xml:id="theo-catenae"/>
        <category xml:id="theo-anonymous"/>
        <category xml:id="theo-council"/>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="wright-history">
        <category xml:id="history"/>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="lives">
        <category xml:id="lives-collect"/>
        <category xml:id="lives-single"/>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="scientific-lit">
        <category xml:id="sci-logic"/>
        <category xml:id="sci-grammar"/>
        <category xml:id="sci-ethics"/>
        <category xml:id="sci-medicine"/>
        <category xml:id="sci-agriculture"/>
        <category xml:id="sci-chemistry"/>
        <category xml:id="sci-natural-history"/>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="wright-fly-leaves">
        <category xml:id="fly-leaves"/>
    </category>
    <category xml:id="appendices">
        <category xml:id="appendix-a"/>
        <category xml:id="appendix-b"/>
    </category>
</taxonomy>
</classDecl>
</encodingDesc>

```

Our practice is always to identify the relevant <msItem>s or <msPart>s with the most detailed classification available that can be confirmed (e.g., classifying “bible-ot” rather than “biblical-manuscripts” when the source is known to be an Old Testament text).

NB.- Further categories may be added to the <taxonomy> element according to the needs of a collection, by defining a new @xml:id:

```

<category xml:id="new_category">
<catDesc>new_category</catDesc>

```

</category>

4.3 <profileDesc>: Profile Description

4.3.1 <langUsage>: Language Use

The <profileDesc> element describes non-bibliographic aspects of a text. For our purposes, the important part of this is the <langUsage> element, which describes the way we have used language tags in our text.

- Our use of “syr” for Syriac is based on the decision not to distinguish between “Classical Syriac,” which currently has the [ISO 639-3](#) code “syc”, and “Syriac,” which has the [ISO 639-3](#) code “syr.”
- Syriac has four [ISO 15924](#) script codes: Syriac (“Sycr”), Estrangelo (“Syre”), Western (“Syrj”), and Eastern (“Syrn”) and we have designated an additional two private-use codes: Melkite Syriac (x-syrm) and Palestinian Syriac (x-syrp).

When possible language and script codes should be used together unless the script is not known:

1. syr (Default for Syriac text or no script designated)
Note: The “syr” language tag assumes “Sycr” script tag as a default, so there is no need to use “Sycr” when the language is Syriac. For the use with Garshuni see below.
2. syr-Syre (Estrangelo/a Syriac)
3. syr-Syrj (Jacobite Syriac or Syriac with Greek vowels)
4. syr-Syrn (Nestorian Syriac or Syriac with pointed vowels)
5. syr-x-syrm (Melkite) Note: This is a lowercase tag since it is private usage.
6. syr-x-syrp (Palestinian Syriac) Note: This is a lowercase tag since it is private usage.
7. ar-Sycr (Unvocalized Arabic Garshuni)

```
<profileDesc>
  <langUsage>
    <language ident="syr">Unvocalized Syriac of any variety or
period</language>
    <language ident="syr-Syre">Syriac in Estrangela</language>
    <language ident="syr-Syrj">Vocalized West Syriac</language>
    <language ident="syr-Syrn">Vocalized East Syriac</language>
    <language ident="syr-x-syrm">Melkite Syriac</language>
    <language ident="syr-x-syrp">Palestinian Syriac</language>
    <language ident="ar-Sycr">Unvocalized or Undetermined Arabic
Garshuni</language>
    <language ident="ar-Syrj">Arabic Garshuni in Vocalized West Syriac
Script</language>
    <language ident="ar-Syrn">Arabic Garshuni in Vocalized East Syriac
Script</language>
    <language ident="en">English</language>
```

```

        <language ident="ar">Arabic</language>
        <language ident="fr">French</language>
        <language ident="de">German</language>
        <language ident="la">Latin</language>
        <language ident="grc">Ancient Greek</language>
        <language ident="cop">Coptic</language>
    </langUsage>
</profileDesc>

```

4.3.2 <textClass>: Text Class Subject Headings

Fihrist uses Library of Congress Subject Headings to provide subject access to the works contained in the manuscripts. The subject headings are listed within the <profileDesc> element, according to the following template:

```

<profileDesc>
  <textClass>
    <keywords scheme="#Wright-BL-Taxonomy">
      <list>
        <item>
          <ref target="#Part1"/>
          <ref target="#bible-ot"/>
        </item>
        <item>
          <ref target="#Part2"/>
          <ref target="#bible-ot"/>
        </item>
        <item>
          <ref target="#Part3"/>
          <ref target="#bible-nt"/>
        </item>
        ...
        </item>
      </list>
    </keywords>
  </textClass>
</profileDesc>

```

The @target attribute of <ref> is used to point to the relevant Wright subject heading.

4.4 <revisionDesc>: Revision Description

After the <profileDesc> element, the final part of the TEI header is the <revisionDesc> element, which is used to include a detailed log of which changes have been made to this file, when, and

by whom. Each revision is encapsulated in a <change> element, ordered from newest to oldest. The <change> element takes attributes @when and @who which indicate the date of the change and the person who made the change. The value of @when is a date in “yyyy-mm-dd” format, whereas @who will have the value of an @xml:id attribute from “http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml” - the list of editors. An optional @n attribute, whose value is a version number, can indicate that this change advanced the version number (given in the <editionStmt> within the <fileDesc> element). An optional @target attribute can point to the @xml:id of the particular entry modified. The contents of the <change> element describe the revision that was made. While there are no TEI requirements for the content, Syriaca.org could adopt a controlled vocabulary for the human-readable descriptions of executed changes. A fictional <revisionDesc> for a manuscript might look as follows:

Example for <revisionDesc>:

```
<revisionDesc>
  <change when="2013-06-16"
who="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#thannah">Created:
file</change>
  <change when="2013-07-15"
who="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#dgreeson">Initial edits:
Added URI for author, added Syriac text</change>
  <change type="planned" subtype="arabic">Add missing Arabic text.</change>
</revisionDesc>
```

In this example, later in the document the <author> element would contain the following elements with the @xml:id attributes pointed to here:

```
<author xml:id="dg" ref="http://syriaca.org/person/10">...</author>
```

A single change which affected multiple entries can include space-separated pointers to multiple @xml:id attributes. For example:

```
<change when="2013-03-16"
who="http://syriaca.org/documentation/editors.xml#tcarlson"
target="#tac1 #tac2 #tac3">
  FIXED: typos in <gi>title</gi> entries within <gi>bibl</gi> elements
</change>
```

Planned Revisions using <change type="planned">

In some cases there is work which is planned but not yet completed. In order to leave a note to future editors that some aspect of the markup has not been completed, but is planned, a <change> element is inserted at the beginning of the <revisionDesc> in the <teiHeader> with @type="planned". A @subtype attribute will be used to provide a machine-extractable identification of this planned revision across multiple place records.

For future, planned changes the vocabulary is controlled and dependent on the @subtype of the

<change>, which itself is a controlled vocabulary by the schema (a full list can be found here: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0Ap588DBrLAy8dHJDbnNLTXkxWDIBUm1Tdmh6VXQyVXc#gid=2>).

In the future, when a planned revision is executed, the @type and @subtype can be deleted, and the information indicating who completed the revision when (@who, @when) added, to turn the planned revision into a past revision.

5 <facsimile>: Digital Facsimiles

Used to list and describe any images of the manuscript for viewing alongside the TEI. Gives each image an id which can be used in the TEI transcription to link sections of text with corresponding images. Images are not currently displayed in the Syriaca.org Manuscripts project.

6 <text>: Text

A transcription of the manuscript would go here. Syriaca.org does not currently display transcriptions.

Attribution: Portions of these guidelines have been adapted from the TEI Consortium, eds. *TEI P5: Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange*. Version 2.3.0. Modified 2013-01-17. TEI Consortium. <http://www.tei-c.org/Guidelines/P5/> (Accessed June 18, 2013) and licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/).

7 <msPart>: Manuscript Parts

Used to describe manuscripts which were originally physically distinct, but are now bound together. The <msPart> allows separate descriptions (with unique URIS) to also be grouped under one identifier reflecting the modern codex. If a manuscript fits such a case, then small adjustments need to be made. An <msPart> occurs after the <msIdentifier> under <msDesc>. An <msPart> may contain its own <msIdentifier>, <msContents>, <physDesc>, <history>, and <additional>, each of which will feature information that is unique to that <msPart>.

Example:

```
<msDesc>
  <msIdentifier>
    --Information pertaining to the manuscript as a whole--
  </msIdentifier>
  <msPart xml:id="Part1">
    <msIdentifier>
```

```

        --Information unique to Part 1--
    </msIdentifier>
    <msContents>
        --Contents of Part 1 only--
    </msContents>
    <physDesc>
        --Physical Description of Part 1 only--
    </physDesc>
    ...
    </additional>
</msPart>
<msPart xml:id="Part2">
    <msIdentifier>
        --Information unique to Part 2--
    </msIdentifier>
    ...
    </additional>
</msPart>
</msDesc>

```

For @xml:ids throughout such a document, it is necessary for both computer- and human-readability that @xml:ids be prefixed with the part number. For example, a document with only one manuscript part (and thus no need for the <msPart> structure) may have an <msItem xml:id="a1">, <msItem xml:id="b1">, <handNote xml:id="handNote1">, <item xml:id="addition1">, etc. But a document with 2 or more manuscript parts needs to differentiate these ids so as not to be redundant. We therefore adopted the convention of affixing "p1" to the @xml:ids in part 1, "p2" to the xml:ids in part 2, etc. So those same elements, if they occur in <msPart xml:id="Part2"> would become <msItem xml:id="p2a1">, <msItem xml:id="p2b1">, <handNote xml:id="p2handNote1">, <item xml:id="p2addition1">, etc. **NOTA BENE:** Fly-leaves should be treated as separate msParts.

The shelfmark for each manuscript part should be constructed as follows. For manuscript parts that were originally bound separately, the locus range the msPart occupies within the now-composite manuscript should be appended to the shelfmark for the composite manuscript. For example,

```

<msDesc>
    <msIdentifier>
        <country>United Kingdom</country>
        <settlement>London</settlement>
        <repository>British Library</repository>
        <collection>Oriental Manuscripts</collection>
        <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/97</idno>
        <altIdentifier>
            <idno type="BL-Shelfmark">Add MS 14437</idno>
        </altIdentifier>
    </msIdentifier>

```

```

</msIdentifier>
<msPart xml:id="Part1">
  <msIdentifier>
    <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/98</idno>
    <altIdentifier>
      <idno type="BL-Shelfmark">Add MS 14437 foll. 1-46</idno>
    </altIdentifier>
  </msIdentifier>
  ...
</msPart>
  ...
</additional>
</msPart>
</msDesc>

```

For palimpsest manuscripts, the following controlled vocabulary should be used. The most ancient text will be called the "lower text". The less ancient text(s) written over the lower text will be called "upper text". In some cases, a page may have undergone multiple phases of over writing, i.e. there may be multiple "upper texts". In such cases, the various upper texts will be enumerated starting with the most ancient and proceeding to the most recent. So, if a page has undergone three phases of scraping and overwriting, the most ancient ('original') text will be called the "lower text"; the next phase (next most ancient) will be called "upper text 1" and the last phase (the most recent) "upper text 2". Note that in this schema there is only one lower text but there may be many upper texts.

```

<msDesc>
  <msIdentifier>
    <country>United Kingdom</country>
    <settlement>London</settlement>
    <repository>British Library</repository>
    <collection>Oriental Manuscripts</collection>
    <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/873</idno>
    <altIdentifier>
      <idno type="BL-Shelfmark">Add MS 17212</idno>
    </altIdentifier>
  </msIdentifier>
  <msPart xml:id="Part1">
    <msIdentifier>
      <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/1437</idno>
      <altIdentifier>
        <idno type="BL-Shelfmark">Add MS 17212 upper text
2</idno>
      </altIdentifier>
    </msIdentifier>
    ...
  </msPart>

```

```

<msPart xml:id="Part2">

    <msIdentifier>
        <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/1438</idno>
        <altIdentifier>
            <idno type="BL-Shelfmark">Add MS 17212 upper text
1</idno>
        </altIdentifier>
    </msIdentifier>
    ...
</msPart>
<msPart xml:id="Part3">

    <msIdentifier>
        <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/1439</idno>
        <altIdentifier>
            <idno type="BL-Shelfmark">Add MS 17212 lower text</idno>
        </altIdentifier>
    </msIdentifier>
    ...
</msPart>
</msDesc>

```

Another case arises where a final upper text may consist of lower texts from various manuscripts. For example, foll. 1-10 may have originally been a 6th c manuscript but foll. 11-45 a 9th c manuscript, both of which were bound together and overwritten in the 14th c. In such a case, the final form of the manuscript will be called the "upper text" and the two ancient parts called, respectively, "foll. 1-10, lower text" and "foll. 11-45, lower text". The upper text need not be divided into msParts to match the lower text. So, in the preceding example, the upper text would be a single msPart simply designated as "upper text".

A more complex case arises when a manuscript record has two or more msParts, only one of which has a portion that is palimpsest. So, for example, Add. 14,646 consists of two msParts, foll. 1-333 and foll. 134-194. Foll. 183-194 of this manuscript are palimpsest. Such a situation should be handled as follows: three msParts should be created and labelled "Add. 14,646, foll. 1-333", "Add. 14,646 foll. 134-194, upper text", and "Add. 14,646 foll. 183-194, lower text". Notice that the locus range for the upper and lower text do not match exactly. In such cases, a prose sentence should be included in the physDesc/objectDesc/supportDesc/condition/list/item of the msPart for the upper text specifying which folia make up the palimpsest portion.

In some records, the extent of a given lower text cannot be specified with precision. For instance, the leaves of a lower text may not be contiguous within the final binding of the manuscript, e.g., foll. 1, 3, 15, 64, etc. In such cases, the lower text should be identified by specifying at least one folio and appending the phrase "et passim" to the shelf mark: "Add MS 14496 foll. 5, et passim., lower text".

[TBD: A discussion on how to represent manuscripts which are now separated but were originally a single MS. This will be done by creating a second TEI document for the “hypothetical reconstruction” which is marked as such (so it can be filtered in searching) and the using XML linking to populate the reconstruction with <refs> to the existing descriptions of the MS in its modern form.]

8 Basic TEI Framework for Manuscript Encoding

```
<teiHeader xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt>
      <title xml:lang="en">...</title>
      <sponsor>Syriaca.org: The Syriac Reference Portal</sponsor>
      <funder>...</funder>
      <principal>...</principal>
      <respStmt>
        <name type="person" ref="">...</name>
        <resp>Creator</resp>
      </respStmt>
    </titleStmt>
    <editionStmt>
      <edition n="1.0"/>
    </editionStmt>
    <publicationStmt>
      <pubPlace/>
      <authority>Syriaca.org: The Syriac Reference Portal </authority>
      <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/.../tei</idno>
      <availability>
        <p/>
        <licence target="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/">
          <p>Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0
Unported License</p>
        </licence>
      </availability>
      <date calendar="Gregorian">...</date>
    </publicationStmt>
```

```

<sourceDesc>
  <msDesc xml:id="" xml:lang="en">
    <msIdentifier>
      <country>...</country>
      <settlement>...</settlement>
      <repository>...</repository>
      <collection>...</collection>
      <idno type="URI">http://syriaca.org/manuscript/...</idno>
      <altIdentifier>
        <idno type="...">...</idno>
      </altIdentifier>
    </msIdentifier>
    <msContents class="...">
      <summary/>
      <textLang mainLang="syr">Syriac</textLang>
      <msItem n="1" xml:id="a1" defective="...">
        <locus from="..." to="...">...</locus>
        <author key="...">...</author>
        <title ref="...">...</title>
        <rubric xml:lang="syr">
          <locus from="..." to="...">/>
        </rubric>
        <incipit xml:lang="syr">
          <locus from="..." to="...">/>
        </incipit>
        <quote xml:lang="syr">
          <locus from="..." to="...">/>
        </quote>
        <explicit xml:lang="syr">
          <locus from="..." to="...">/>
        </explicit>
        <finalRubric xml:lang="syr">
          <locus from="..." to="...">/>
        </finalRubric>
        <colophon>
          <ref target="...">See below.
        </colophon>
      </msItem>
    </msContents>
  </msDesc>
</sourceDesc>

```

```

        <note>...</note>
        <listBibl>
            <bibl>...</bibl>
            ...
        </listBibl>
    </msItem>
    ...
</msContents>
<physDesc>
    <objectDesc form="...">
        <supportDesc material="...">
            <support>
                <material>...</material>
            </support>
            <extent>
                <measure type="composition" unit="leaf"
quantity="...">...</measure>
                <dimensions type="..." unit="in">
                    <height>
                        <measure type="height"
quantity="..." unit="in">...</measure>
                    </height>
                    <width>
                        <measure type="width"
quantity="..." unit="in">...</measure>
                    </width>
                </dimensions>
            </extent>
            <foliation type="ancient">
                <locus from="..." to="...">...</locus>
                <p>...</p>
            </foliation>
            <collation>
                <p>...</p>
            </collation>
            <condition>
                <p>...</p>
            </condition>
        </supportDesc>
        <layoutDesc>
            <layout columns="..." writtenLines="...">
                <locus from="..." to="..." />
            </layout>
        </layoutDesc>
    </objectDesc>
</physDesc>

```

```

                <p>...</p>
            </layout>
        </layoutDesc>
    </objectDesc>
    <handDesc hands="...">
        <handNote xml:id="handNote1" scope="..." script="..."
medium="...">

            <desc>...</desc>
        </handNote>

        ...
    </handDesc>
    <decoDesc>
        <decoNote xml:id="decoNote1" type="..."
medium="...">

            <desc>...</desc>
        </decoNote>

        ...
    </decoDesc>
    <additions>
        <p>...</p>
        <list>
            <item n="1" xml:id="addition1">
                <locus from="..." to="..." />
                <ref target="..." />
                <quote>...</quote>
            </item>
            ...
        </list>
    </additions>
    <bindingDesc>
        <binding xml:id="binding1"
contemporary="...">...</binding>

        <decoNote xml:id="bindingdeco1">...</decoNote>
        <condition>...</condition>
    </bindingDesc>
    <sealDesc>
        <seal xml:id="seal1" contemporary="...">
            <p>...</p>
        </seal>
    </sealDesc>
    <accMat>
        <p>...</p>
    </accMat>

```

```

</physDesc>
<history>
  <summary>...</summary>
  <origin>
    <origDate notBefore="..."
notAfter="...">...</origDate>
    <origPlace>...</origPlace>
  </origin>
  <provenance>
    <p>...</p>
    ...
  </provenance>
  <acquisition>
    <p>...</p>
    ...
  </acquisition>
</history>
<additional>
  <adminInfo>
    <recordHist>
      <source>Manuscript description based on
        <bibl>
          <ref target="#Wright">Wright's
Catalogue</ref>
          </bibl>. abbreviated by the Syriaca.org
editors.
        </source>
      </recordHist>
      <availability status="restricted"/>
      <custodialHist>
        <custEvent type="...">
          <p>...</p>
        </custEvent>
      </custodialHist>
      <note>...</note>
    </adminInfo>
  <listBibl>
    <bibl xml:id="Wright">
      <author>William Wright</author>
      <title xml:lang="en">Catalogue of Syriac
Manuscripts in the British Museum Acquired since the Year 1838</title>
      <pubPlace>London</pubPlace>
      <date>1870</date>

```

```

        <ptr target="http://syriaca.org/bibl/8"/>
        <citedRange unit="entry">...</citedRange>
        <citedRange unit="pp">...</citedRange>
    </bibl>
</listBibl>
</additional>
</msDesc>
</sourceDesc>
</fileDesc>
<encodingDesc>
    <editorialDecl>
        <interpretation>
            <p>Description is based on Wright's Catalogue without consultation of
physical manuscripts. Foliation is approximate. Wright often does not indicate ending folia so
those have been assumed based on beginning folia.</p>
            <p>Scribal notes which could not be more clearly classified based on
Wright's descriptions have been identified as &lt;addition>s whether they occur in the margins
or the body of the manuscript.</p>
            <p>In general, we have classified as an <msItem>; as much of the
manuscript contents as possible, including tables of contents and indices.</p>
        </interpretation>
        ...
    </editorialDecl>
    <classDecl>
        <taxonomy>...</taxonomy>
    </classDecl>
</encodingDesc>
<profileDesc>
    <langUsage>
        <language ident="">...</language>
    </langUsage>
    <textClass>...</textClass>
    ...
</profileDesc>
<revisionDesc>
    <change when="..." who="...">Created: file</change>
    ...
    <change type="planned" subtype="...">...</change>
    ...
</revisionDesc>
</teiHeader>

```

Sources

To keep track of where we are remixing/editing from:

FIHRIST

TEI Guidelines

Draft TEI Schema for Geography

TEI Header Manual for Syriaca.org

Our own edits/additions