Talk 4: TEI Core Elements; Names, People and Places

TEI @ Oxford

23 May 2013
Some More Structure

In order to explain the elements form the core module, I need to explain a bit more about the high level structure of documents. But first let’s look at some examples! Think about what might be important to mark up...
Examples from WW1 Poetry Digital Archive

Many of our examples come from the First World War Poetry Digital Archive: http://www.oucs.ox.ac.uk/ww1lit/ and related 'Great War Archive'. In specific we will be looking at the correspondence and poetry of Wilfred Owen and related materials.
Some More Structure

Now really onto the 'Core' elements

Names, People, and Places

Postcard Front

A Little Health, A Little Wealth, A Little House, And Freedom, And at the End, I'd Like A Friend, But Little Cause To Need Him.

And Every
Some More Structure

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Postcard Front

Quite delighted to have your blunt criticism of your first postcard. I am doing my best to keep up with the advanced computers I am not satisfied with either. Still I am satisfied with the two Guineas that half-hour work brought me. Got the cheque this morning.

E. L. Gunston Esq.
Y.M.C.A
Hazeldean Down Camp
near Winchester
Jan. 10, 1917

My own Mother, I was censoring letters all afternoon. After tea, I commenced a big commotion of my friendly neighbors in the hour-ten, in the kitchen. I wrote a special note to Lottie but the concussion blew out my candle so many times that I lost heart.

I am kept pretty busy, tho' there is only a short 'harade'. The men do practically nothing all day but write letters. But officers have frequent meetings over schemes, maps, instructions, and a thousand cares.

Yesterday I took a tour out the line which
we shall occupy. Our party was shelled going up across the open country. It was not at all frightening and only one 4.7 gun anywhere near, falling plump on the road but quite a minute after we had passed the spot. I tell you these things because afterwards they will sound less exciting. If I leave all my exploits for recitation after the war without mentioning them how they will be appearing bomb shell shrap.
I am not allowed to send a sketch, but you must know I am transformed now, wearing a steel helmet, buffalo leather, rubber waders up to the knees, and gaiters. But for the rifle, we are exactly like Cromwellian Troopers. The waders are of course indispensable. In 2½ miles of trench which I walked yesterday there was not one inch of dry ground. There is a mean depth of 2 feet of water.

It seems an era since Christmas, Day, and Goose, Carols, Dickens & Mr. Micawber. Assuming the war lasts another year I should get leave twice, or three times, if we get it, or should get it every 3 months. Be sure to have no chloride.
Preface MS

This book is not about heroes, English Poetry.
Is not yet fit to hear of them.

Now it is about Battle and glory of battle;
Glory of suffering, self, dominion or power
Till you are war.

Above all, the Battle is not concerned with Poetry.

The subject is War, and the part of a War.

The Poetry is in the part.

I knew no headquarters to make public
But these.

Hypocriies are not the constant
To those generations. They may be to the next.

If I thought the battle of the next.

Poets want that I more ought to know,

The Poet must be truthful.

If I thought the battle of the book would last.

I will say it and the names will

Be constant, for the battle, for the battle.

For the battle, will be.
This book is not about heroes. English poetry is not yet fit to
speak of them.

Nor is it about deeds, or lands, nor anything about glory, honour,
might, majesty, dominion, or power, except War.

Above all I am not concerned with Poetry.
My subject is War, and the pity of War.
The Poetry is in the pity.

Yet these elegies are to this generation in no sense consolatory.
They may be to the next. All a poet can do today is warn. That
is why the true Poets must be truthful.

(If I thought the letter of this book would last, I might have used
proper names; but if the spirit of it survives—survives Prussia—
my ambition and those names will have achieved fresher fields
than Flanders. . . )

At Ripon, probably in May 1918, WO began this draft Preface for a collection
of war poems that he hoped to publish in 1919 (WO, 265–6).

1 Cp. the General Epistle of Jude 25, ‘To the only wise God our Saviour, be
glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever.’

CP&F, 535
Red Cross or Iron Cross?

WOUNDED AND A PRISONER
OUR SOLDIER CRIES FOR WATER.

THE GERMAN "SISTER"
POURS IT ON THE GROUND BEFORE HIS EYES.

THERE IS NO WOMAN IN BRITAIN
WHO WOULD DO IT.

THERE IS NO WOMAN IN BRITAIN
WHO WILL FORGET IT.
Some More Structure

Now really onto the 'Core' elements

Names, People, and Places

The Kitchen is the Key to Victory
Why divisions rather than pages?

It is often more powerful to mark the intellectual divisions rather than the physical ones. A division can start on one page and finish on another, or cross other physical boundaries.

We use an *empty element* `<pb/>` to mark the boundary where a page begins, rather than enclosing each page in a `<div type="page">`. 

```
<pb n="5"/>
<div type="prose">
  <p>...</p>
</div>
<div type="verse">
  <head>Strange Meeting</head>
  <lg>...</lg>
  <pb n="6"/>
  ...
</lg>
</div>
<div type="prose">
  <p>...</p>
</div>
```
Divisions can contain divisions...

```xml
<div type="postcard">
  <div type="postmark">
    <div type="advert">
      <ab>BUY NATIONAL<br/>WAR BONDS</ab>
    </div>
    <div type="dateStamp">
      <dateline>
        <placeName>SCARBOROUGH</placeName>
        <time>6.30 PM</time>
      </dateline>
    </div>
    <div type="advert">
      <ab>BUY NATIONAL<br/>WAR BONDS</ab>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div type="address">
    <!-- <address> here -->
  </div>
  <div type="prose">
    <!-- text here -->
  </div>
</div>
```
More about divisions

<div>
  
  - generic, hierarchic subdivisions, each incomplete as a text as a whole
  - the @type attribute is used to label a particular level e.g. as 'part' or 'chapter'
  - the @n attribute gives a particular division a name or number
  - the @xml:id attribute gives a particular division a unique identifier
  - Divisions must always tessellate: once ”down” a level, you cannot pop ”up” again within the same division.
  
</div>
Divisions may have heads and trailers

```html
<div>
  <head>Preface</head>
  <p>
  <!-- content of the div -->
  </p>
  <trailer>...</trailer>
</div>
```
Numbered and unnumbered divisions

The level can be made explicit by using 'numbered' divs (div1, div2). Opinions vary:

<div1> vs. <div n="1">

- numbered: the number indicates the depth of this particular division within the hierarchy, the largest such division being ‘div1’, any subdivision within it being ‘div2’, etc.
- unnumbered: nest recursively to indicate their hierarchic depth. (And computers can count very well!)

The two styles must not be combined within a single <front>, <body>, or <back> element.
N.B. Divisions always tessellate
Whence `<floatingText>`?

`<div>`s must tessellate over the entire text

```html
<div1>
  <div2>
  <!-- content -->
  </div2>
  <div2>
  <!-- content -->
  </div2>
</div1>
```

is valid, while

```html
<div1>
  <!-- content -->
  <div2>
  <!-- content -->
  <div2>
  <!-- content -->
  </div2>
  <!-- content -->
</div1>
```

is not valid.
Some More Structure

Now really onto the 'Core' elements

Names, People, and Places

<floatingText> Example

<p>She was thus ruminating, when a Gentleman enter'd the Room, the Door being a jar... calling for a Candle, she beg'd a thousand Pardons, engaged him to sit down, and let her know, what had so long conceal'd him from her Correspondence. </p>

<pb n="5"/>

<floatingText>
<body>
  <head>The Story of <hi>Captain Manly</hi></head>
  <p>!--- Captain Manly's store here -->
  </p>
</body>
</floatingText>
<pb n="37"/>
<p>The Gentleman having finish'd his Story ...
  !-- more -->
</p>
Virtual divisions

Where the whole of a division can be automatically generated, for example because it is derived from another part of this or another document, an encoder may prefer not to represent it explicitly but instead simply mark its location by means of a processing instruction, or by using the special purpose `<divGen>` element:

```xml
<front>
  <divGen type="toc"/>
  <div>
    <head>Preface</head>
    <p>...</p>
  </div>
</front>
```

(intended primarily for use in document production or manipulation, rather than in transcription of pre-existing material)
Some More Structure

Now really onto the 'Core' elements

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Document order vs XML Order

The order of XML encoding does not necessarily reflect the order of the source document. Compare:

```xml
<div type="postcard">
  <div type="address">
    <!-- <address> here -->
  </div>
  <div type="prose">
    <!-- text here -->
  </div>
  <div type="postmark">
    <div type="advert">
      <ab>BUY NATIONAL<lb/>WAR BONDS</ab>
    </div>
    <div type="dateStamp">
      <dateline>
        <placeName>SCARBOROUGH</placeName>
        <lb/>
        <time>6.30 PM</time>
        <lb/>
      </dateline>
    </div>
    <div type="advert">
      <ab>BUY NATIONAL<lb/>WAR BONDS</ab>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

with the version we saw earlier

@jamescummings
Now really onto the 'Core' elements

The so-called 'Core' module groups together elements which may appear in any kind of text and the tags used to mark them in all TEI documents. This includes:

- paragraphs
- highlighting, emphasis and quotation
- simple editorial changes
- basic names numbers, dates, addresses
- simple links and cross-references
- lists, notes, annotation, indexing
- graphics
- reference systems, bibliographic citations
- simple verse and drama
Some More Structure

Now really onto the ‘Core’ elements

Names, People, and Places

Paragraphs

<p> (paragraph) marks paragraphs in prose

- Fundamental unit for prose texts
- <p> can contain all the phrase-level elements in the core
- <p> can appear directly inside <body> or inside <div> (divisions)

<p>Thanks for yours of this morning. I hope <lb/>you have had my card posted last Monday. <lb/>On Mond. next I lecture the <orgName ref="#Fieldclub">Field Club</orgName> - <lb/>a Nat. Hist. Association, in the lines of our <lb/>old Society - Geological, (you + me) + Botanical <lb/>(New) Do you remember: you<supplied>r</supplied> old <lb/>Black Molt?</p>
Highlighting

By *highlighting* we mean the use of any combination of typographic features (font, size, hue, etc.) in a printed or written text in order to distinguish some passage of a text from its surroundings. For words and phrases which are:

- distinct in some way (e.g. foreign, archaic, technical)
- emphatic or stressed when spoken
- not really part of the text (e.g. cross references, titles, headings)
- a distinct narrative stream (e.g. an internal monologue, commentary)
- attributed to some other agency inside or outside the text (e.g. direct speech, quotation)
- set apart in another way (e.g. proverbial phrases, words mentioned but not used)
Highlighting Examples

- `<hi>` (general purpose highlighting); `<distinct>` (linguistically distinct)

```html
<p>Last week I wrote (to order) a strong `<lb/>`bit of Blank: on `<hi rend="ul">`Antaeus v. Heracles</hi>`. `<lb/>`These are the best lines, methinks: `<lb/>`(N.B. Antaeus deriving strength from his Mother Earth `<lb/>`nearly licked old `<distinct>`Herk</distinct>.)</p>
```

- Other similar elements include: `<emph>`, `<mentioned>`, `<soCalled>`, `<term>` and `<gloss>`
Quotation

Quotation marks can be used to set off text for many reasons, so the TEI has the following elements:

- `<q>` (separated from the surrounding text with quotation marks)
- `<said>` (speech or thought)
- `<quote>` (passage attributed to an external source)
- `<cit>` (groups a quotation and citation)

```xml
<quote>
<l>
... How Earth herself empowered him with her trick,
</l>
<l>Gave him the grip and stringency of Winter,
</l>
<l>And all the ardour of th' invincible Spring;
</l>
<bibl>
  <author>Wilfred Owen</author>
  <title>Letter to Leslie Gunston / The Wrestler</title>
  <date when="1917-07"/>
</bibl>
</quote>
```
Simple Editorial Changes: `<choice>` and Friends

- `<choice>` (groups alternative editorial encodings)
- Errors:
  - `<sic>` (apparent error)
  - `<corr>` (corrected error)
- Regularization:
  - `<orig>` (original form)
  - `<reg>` (regularized form)
- Abbreviation:
  - `<abbr>` (abbreviated form)
  - `<expan>` (expanded form)
Choice Example

```xml
<p>...any might,
<unclear reason="scribbled">majesty</unclear>,
<choice>
  <abbr>domin</abbr><am/>
</abbr>
  <expan>domin</expan><ex>ion</ex>
</expan>
</choice> or power...</p>
```
Additions, Deletions, and Omissions

- `<add>` (addition to the text, e.g. marginal gloss)
- `<del>` (phrase marked as deleted in the text)
- `<gap>` (indicates point where material is omitted)
- `<unclear>` (contains text unable to be transcribed clearly)
Example of `<add>`, `<del>`, and `<unclear>`

```xml
<p>
  <add place="left">My </add>
  <del rend="stroked">It's </del>
  <add place="above">
    <del rend="stroked">The </del>
  </add> subject <del rend="stroked">of</del> is War, and the <unclear>pity </unclear>of <del rend="stroked">it</del> War. <lb/>
  The Poetry is in the pity.
</p>
```
Basic Names

- `<name>` (a name in the text, contains a proper noun or noun phrase)
- `<rs>` (a general-purpose name or referencing string)

The `@type` attribute is useful for categorizing these, and they both also have `@key`, `@ref`, and `@nymRef` attributes.

More interesting name-related elements can be had by including the namesdates module.
Addresses

- `<email>` (an electronic mail address)
- `<address>` (a postal address)
- `<addrLine>` (a non-specific address line)
- `<street>` (a full street address)
- `<postCode>` (a postal (or zip) code)
- `<postBox>` (a postal box number)
- `<name>` can also be used

and the 'namesdates' module extends this with more geographic names
Basic Address Example

WW1 Poetry Archive Project:

<email>ww1lit@oucs.ox.ac.uk</email>

Shell-shock hospital 'Craiglockhart' that Wilfred Owen stayed in:

<address>
  <street>14 Frederick Street</street>
  <postCode>EH2 2HB</postCode>
  <settlement>Edinburgh</settlement>
  <country>United Kingdom</country>
</address>
Basic Numbers and Measures

- `<num>` (marks a number of any sort)
- `<measure>` (marks a quantity or commodity)
- `<measureGrp>` (groups specifications relating to a single object)
- While `<num>` has simple `@type` and `@value` attributes, `<measure>` has `@type`, `@quantity`, `@unit` and `@commodity` attributes
Number and Measure examples

&lt;l&gt;With a &lt;num value="1000"&gt;thousand&lt;/num&gt; pains that vision's face was grained;&lt;/l&gt;

... only &lt;measure type="distance" unit="m" quantity="3218.69"&gt;two miles&lt;/measure&gt; from the front....
Dates

- `<date>` (contains a date in any format and includes a `@when` attribute for a regularised form and a `@calendar` attribute to specify what calendar system)
- `<time>` (contains a time in any format and includes a `@when` attribute for a regularised form)

```xml
<date when="1917-07">July 1917.<lb/> Wednesday</date>
```
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Now really onto the 'Core' elements

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Simple Linking Example

See `<ref target="#Section12">section 12 on page 34</ref>`.

See `<ptr target="#Section12"/>`. 
Lists

- `<list>` (a sequence of items forming a list)
- `<item>` (one component of a list)
- `<label>` (label associated with an item)
- `<headLabel>` (heading for column of labels)
- `<headItem>` (heading for column of items)
Simple List Example

The previous slide contained only:

```html
<div>
  <head>Lists</head>
  <list>
    <item>
      <gi>list</gi> (a sequence of items forming a list)</item>
    <item>
      <gi>item</gi> (one component of a list)</item>
    <item>
      <gi>label</gi> (label associated with an item)</item>
    <item>
      <gi>headLabel</gi> (heading for column of labels)</item>
    <item>
      <gi>headItem</gi> (heading for column of items)
  </list>
</div>
```
Notes

- `<note>` (contains a note or annotation)
- Notes can be those existing in the text, or provided by the editor of the electronic text
- A `@place` attribute can be used to indicate the physical location of the note
- Notes should usually be encoded where its identifier/mark first appears; notes can also be kept separately and point back to their location with a `@target` attribute

```
<note>Painted by <persName>John Singer Sargent</persName>, 1918</note>
```
Indexing Example

<p>Last week I wrote (to order) a strong <lb/>bit of Blank<index>
   <term>Verse</term>
   <index>
      <term>Blank Verse</term>
   </index>
</index>:
</p>
Graphics

- `<graphic>` (indicates the location of an inline graphic, illustration, or figure)
- `<binaryObject>` (encoded binary data embedding a graphic or other object)
- The `figure` module provides `<figure>` and `<figDesc>` for more complex graphics

```
<figure>
  <graphic url="images/postcard-front.jpg"/>
  <figDesc>A postcard image of two men relaxing at a table, smoking pipes and drinking. A dog and potted fruit tree are nearby with a house over the wall in the distance.</figDesc>
</figure>
```
Simple Verse

<lg type=" stanza">
  <l>It seemed that out of battle I escaped</l>
  <l>Down some profound dull tunnel, long since scooped</l>
  <l>Through granites which titanic wars had groined.</l>
</lg>
Simple Drama

<sp>
  <speaker>The reverend Doctor Opimiam</speaker>
  <p>I do not think I have named a single unpresentable fish.</p>
</sp>

<sp>
  <speaker>Mr Gryll</speaker>
  <p>Bream, Doctor: there is not much to be said for bream.</p>
</sp>
Names, People, and Places

Instances of names are distinct from the entities which they reference. One entity (person, place, organisation) might be known by many names. We get these in our TEI schema by including the namesdates module.
Names

TEI provides several ways of marking up names and nominal expressions:

- `<rs>` ("referring string") – any phrase which refers to a person or place, e.g. ‘the girl you mentioned’, ‘my husband’...
- `<name>` – any lexical item recognized as a proper name e.g. ‘Siegfried Sassoon’, ‘Calais’, ‘John Doe’ ...
- `<persName>`, `<placeName>`, `<orgName>`: ‘syntactic sugar’ for `<name type="person">` etc.
- A rich set of proposals for the *components* of such nominal expressions, e.g. `<surname>`, `<forename>`, `<geogName>`, `<geogFeat>` etc.
Some More Structure

Now really onto the 'Core' elements

Names, People, and Places

Entities

- `<person>` corresponding with `<persName>`
- `<place>` corresponding with `<placeName>`
- `<org>` corresponding with `<orgName>`
- and in addition `<relation>`, `<event>` ...
Reference theory

Reference is a fundamental semiotic concept

- We can talk about the real world using natural languages because we know that some types of word are closely associated with real, specific, objects.
- Proper names and technical terms are canonical examples of this kind of word.
- ‘Wilfred Owen’ refers to a single real world entity; ‘Lyon’ and ‘River Thames’ to others: a specific place, a specific river respectively.
- When we translate between natural languages, often the proper names don’t change, or are conventionally equivalent.
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Now really onto the 'Core' elements

Names, People, and Places

Name Examples

```xml
<p>... <name ref="#jsbach" type="person">Johann Sebastian Bach</name> the German composer was born in 1685...</p>

<p>... <name ref="grove:jsbach" type="person">Johann Sebastian Bach</name> the German composer was born in 1685...</p>

<p>... <name role="composer">Engelbert Humperdinck</name> was born in 1854...</p>
<p>... <name role="singer">Engelbert Humperdinck</name> was born in 1936...</p>
```
References take many forms

Even within a single language, in a single document, there may be many ways of referencing the same person:

...  
<persName>Leslie Gunston</persName> .....  
<persName>Leslie</persName> .....  
<rs>Wilfred's cousin</rs>

The @ref can be used simply to combine all references to a specified person:

....  
<persName ref="#LG">Leslie Gunston</persName> .....  
<persName ref="#LG">Leslie</persName> .....  
<rs ref="#LG">Wilfred's cousin</rs>  
<!-- ... elsewhere -->  
<person xml:id="LG">  
  <persName>Leslie Gunston</persName>  
  <!-- everything we want to say about Leslie -->  
</person>
References are also ambiguous

<s>Jean likes <name ref="#NN123">Nancy</name></s>

Using a more precise element (<persName> or <placeName> ) is one way of resolving the ambiguity; another is to follow the pointer:

<person xml:id="NN123">
  <persName>
    <forename>Nancy</forename>
    <surname>Ide</surname>
  </persName>
</person>

or...

<place xml:id="NN123">
  <placeName notBefore="1400">Nancy</placeName>
  <placeName notAfter="0056">Nantium</placeName>
</place>
Components of `<persName>` elements

```xml
<p>
  <persName>
    <forename>Wilfred</forename>
    <forename>Edward</forename>
    <forename>Salter</forename>
    <surname>Owen</surname>
  </persName> did not know
  <persName ref="#jsbach" xml:lang="fr">
    <forename type="composé">Jean-Sébastien</forename>
    <surname>Bach</surname>
  </persName>
</p>
```

Not to mention... `<roleName>` (e.g. ‘Emperor’), `<genName>` (eg ‘the Elder’) `<addName>` (e.g. ‘Hammer of the Scots’), `<nameLink>` a link between components (e.g. ‘van’) ...
Components of place names

- `<placeName>` (names can be made up of other names)
- `<geogName>` a name associated with some geographical feature such as a mountain or river
- `<geogFeat>` a term for some particular kind of geographical feature e.g. ‘Mount’, ‘Lake’

```xml
<placeName>
  <geogFeat>Mont</geogFeat>
  <geogName>Blanc</geogName>
</placeName>
```
Place names generally fall into a kind of hierarchy
What can we say about named entities?

Potentially, quite a lot...

```xml
<person xml:id="VM1893">
  <persName xml:lang="ru">Владимир Владимирович Маяковский</persName>
  <persName xml:lang="fr">Wladimir Maïakowski</persName>
  <birth when="1893-07-19">7 July (OS) 1893,
  <placeName ref="#BGDT" xml:lang="en">Baghdati, Georgia</placeName>
  </birth>
  <death when="1930-04-14"/>
  <occupation>Poet and playwright</occupation>
  <note>Among the foremost representatives of early-20th century Russian Futurism.</note>
</person>
```

What elements should the TEI provide for such a purposes?
Another basic `<person>`

```xml
<person xml:id="WO">
  <persName>
    <forename>Wilfred</forename>
    <forename>Edward</forename>
    <forename>Salter</forename>
    <surname>Owen</surname>
  </persName>
  <birth when="1893-03-18">
    <placeName>Oswestry</placeName>, 18th March 1893
  </birth>
  <death when="1918-11-04">
    <placeName>Ors</placeName>, 4th November 1918
  </death>
  <bibl type="wikipedia">
  </bibl>
</person>
```
Traits, States, and Events

Inside entities there are generally three *classes* of information:

- `<state>`: more general-purpose, but usually a time-related property (e.g. occupation for a person, population for a place)
- `<trait>`: if you want to distinguish between time-bound and static, use this for properties that (usually) don’t change over time (e.g. eye colour for a person, location for a place)
- `<event>`: an independent event in the real world which may lead to a change in state or trait (e.g. birth for a person, a war for a place)

Additionally, all these elements are members of the ‘datable’ class so can have time/dating attributes.
Some More Structure

Now really onto the 'Core' elements

Names, People, and Places

Traits

Some typical traits of a person

- `<faith>`: faith, belief system, religion etc. of a person
- `<langKnowledge>`: linguistic knowledge of a person
- `<nationality>`: nationality (socio-politico status)
- `<sex>`: sex
- `<socsecStatus>`: socio-economic status

Some typical traits of a place:

- `<climate>`: describes the climate
- `<location>`: describes where a place is (see later)
- `<population>`: describes its population
- `<terrain>`: describes its terrain

Some of these (e.g. sex) have normalised attributes, but mostly they contain free text descriptions.
States

Some typical states for a person

- `<occupation>` an informal description of a person’s trade, profession or occupation
- `<residence>` (residence) a person’s present or past places of residence
- `<affiliation>` an informal description of a person’s present or past affiliation with some organization
- `<education>` a description of the educational experience of a person
- `<floruit>` contains information about a person’s period of activity
A place is defined by its location

The `<location>` element can contain

- a more or less well-structured description using the hierarchy of place name components mentioned earlier (a politico-geographical location)
- a set of geographical co-ordinates

```xml
<place xml:id="craiglockhart">
  <placeName>Craiglockhart War Hospital</placeName>
  <settlement>Edinburgh</settlement>
  <region>Scotland</region>
  <country key="UK">United Kingdom</country>
  <location>
    <geo>55.91812, -3.24019</geo>
  </location>
</place>
```
A place can be fictional

<place type="imaginary">
  <placeName>Atlantis</placeName>
  <location>
    <offset>fifty leagues beyond</offset>
    <placeName>Pillars of</placeName><persName>Hercules</persName>
  </location>
</place>
Places can self-nest

```
<place type="soverignState">
  <placeName>United Kingdom</placeName>
  <placeName type="full">United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</placeName>
  <place type="country">
    <placeName>Scotland</placeName>
    <place xml:id="edinburgh" type="city">
      <placeName>Edinburgh</placeName>
      <place xml:id="craiglockhart">
        <placeName>Craiglockhart War Hospital</placeName>
        <location>
          <geo>55.91812, -3.24019</geo>
        </location>
      </place>
    </place>
  </place>
</place>
```
Organizational names

Organizations have names as well. These are any named collection of people regarded as a single unit. An `<orgName>` can point back to an `<org>` in the header.

```xml
<p>On <date when="1915-10-21">21 October 1915</date> Owen enlisted in the <orgName ref="#AROTC">Artists' Rifles Officers' Training Corps</orgName>.</p>

<org xml:id="AROTC">
<!-- Information about the organization -->
</org>
```
Events

For persons, only two specific event elements are defined: `<birth>` and `<death>`. Anything else must be defined using the generic `<event>` element and its `@type` attribute.

```xml
<person xml:id="SS">
  <persName>Siegfried Loraine Sassoon</persName>
  <birth when="1886-09-08">
    <placeName>
      <placeName>Weirleigh Mansion</placeName>
      <settlement>Matfield</settlement>
      <region>Kent</region>
    </placeName>
  </birth>
  <death when="1967-09-01"/>
  <event when="1914-08-04" type="military">
    <desc>In service with Sussex Yeomanry on the day the United Kingdom declared war</desc>
  </event>
  <event when="1933-12" type="marriage">
    <desc>Married Hester Gatty in December 1933</desc>
  </event>
  <event when="1945" type="separation">
    <desc>Seperated from his wife in 1945</desc>
  </event>
</person>
```
That is a far too quick overview of many of the Core elements as well as Names/People/Places.

Now let’s have a short break before I wrap up with some information TEI Customization and the TEI Community.