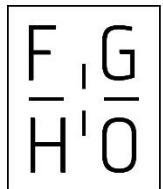


Coding the Sources

Digitales Edieren in den Geisteswissenschaften

Online Summerschool und Workshop

Lübeck/Online, 17.08. – 27.08.2020



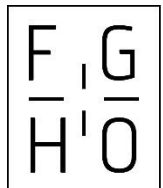
Forschungsstelle
für die Geschichte
der Hanse und des Ostseeraums



Entitäten in Editionen

TEI names, places, dates (Normdaten)

Franz Fischer
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Lübeck/Online, 20.08.2020



Forschungsstelle
für die Geschichte
der Hanse und des Ostseeraums



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Historisches Seminar

Modul namesdates

Für eine genauere und strukturierte Beschreibungen von Namen stellt das Modul *namesdates* ([Kapitel 13](#)) zahlreiche weitere Elemente zur Verfügung, z.B.:

- Personennamen: `<persName />`
- Körperschaftsnamen : `<orgName />` (organizational names)
- Ortsnamen: `<placeName />`, `<geogName />`
- Objektnamen (z.B. ‚Realia‘): `<objectName />`

13.2 Names

13.2.1 Personal Names

« 13.1 Attribute Classes
Defined by This Module
» 13.3 Biographical and
Prosopographical Data
Home

The core [rs](#) and [name](#) elements can distinguish names in a text but are insufficiently powerful to mark their internal components or structure. To conduct nominal record linkage or even to create an alphabetically sorted list of personal names, it is important to distinguish between a family name, a forename and an honorary title. Similarly, when confronted with a string such as 'John, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and count of Anjou', the analyst will often wish to distinguish amongst the various constituent elements present, since they provide additional information about the status, occupation, or residence of the person to whom the name belongs. The following elements are provided for these and related purposes:

<persName> (personal name) contains a proper noun or proper-noun phrase referring to a person, possibly including one or more of the person's forenames, surnames, honorifics, added names, etc.

<surname> contains a family (inherited) name, as opposed to a given, baptismal, or nick name.

<forename> contains a forename, given or baptismal name.

<roleName> contains a name component which indicates that the referent has a particular role or position in society, such as an official title or rank.

<addName> (additional name) contains an additional name component, such as a nickname, epithet, or alias, or any other descriptive phrase used within a personal name.

<nameLink> (name link) contains a connecting phrase or link used within a name but not regarded as part of it, such as *van der* or *of*.

<genName> (generational name component) contains a name component used to distinguish otherwise similar names on the basis of the relative ages or generations of the persons named.

In addition to the [att.naming](#) attributes mentioned above, all of the above elements are members of the class [att.personal](#), and thus share the following attributes:

att.personal (attributes for components of names usually, but not necessarily, personal names) common attributes for those elements which form part of a name usually, but not necessarily, a personal name.

@full indicates whether the name component is given in full, as an abbreviation or simply as an initial.

@sort specifies the sort order of the name component in relation to others within the name.

The [persName](#) element may be used in preference to the general [name](#) element irrespective of whether or not the components of the personal name are also to be marked. The element [persName](#) is synonymous with the element `<name type="person">`, except that its `@type` attribute allows for further subcategorization of the personal name itself, for example as a 'married', 'birth', 'pen', 'pseudo', or 'religious' name. Consequently the following examples are equivalent:

Personennamen

<persName /> kann u.a. enthalten

➤ **<surname />**

➤ **<forename />**

➤ **<addName />** (Zusätze wie ‚Dr.‘, ‚der Große‘ usw.)

➤ **<genName />** (*generational name*, z.B. ‚Sen.‘, ‚Jun.‘, ‚VII.‘)

➤ **<nameLink />** (‚van der‘, ‚of‘)

➤ **<roleName />** (Titel u.ä., z.B. ‚president‘, ‚König‘)

➤ jeweils spezifizierbar durch **@type**

Beispiel: Personennamen

```
<ab>
```

```
  <persName>
```

```
    <forename type="given">Margaret</forename>
```

```
    <forename type="unused">Hilda</forename>
```

```
    <surname type="maiden">Roberts</surname>
```

```
    <surname type="married">Thatcher</surname>
```

```
  </persName>
```

```
</ab>
```

```
<ab>
```

```
  <persName ref="http://d-nb.info/gnd/118560034">
```

```
    <roleName>König</roleName>
```

```
    <forename>Karl</forename>
```

```
    <genName>I</genName>
```

```
    <addName>der Große</addName>
```

```
  </persName>
```

```
</ab>
```

Orts- und Körperschaftsnamen

- `<placeName/>`: ‚normaler‘ Ortsname, z.B.:
 - Lübeck
 - USA
 - Atlantis
- `<geogName/>`: geographischer Name, z.B.:
 - Ostsee
 - Schwarzwald
 - Die Gefilde der Glückseligen
- mögliche Unterelemente:
 - `<district/>`, `<settlement/>`, `<region/>`, `<country/>`, `<bloc/>`, `<geogFeature/>`
- `<orgName/>` für Körperschaften, z.B.:
 - Forschungsstelle für die Geschichte der Hanse und des Ostseeraums (FGHO)
 - kann Unterelemente aus Personen und Ortsnamen enthalten

Beispiel: Orts- und Körperschaftsnamen

```
<placeName>
```

```
  <district>Harlem</district>
```

```
  <settlement type="city">New York</settlement>
```

```
  <region type="state">N.Y.</region>
```

```
  <country>USA</country>
```

```
</placeName>
```

```
<orgName>
```

```
  <orgName>Forschungsstelle für die Geschichte der Hanse  
  und des Ostseeraums</orgName>
```

```
  <orgName>
```

```
    <name type="role">Europäisches Hansemuseum</name>
```

```
    <name type="city">Lübeck</name>
```

```
  </orgName>
```

```
</orgName>
```


Namen vs. ‚Entitäten‘

- **Namen** können als `<name/>`, `<rs/>` etc. ausgezeichnet werden:
 - im Text selber, z.B.: `/TEI/text/body/p`
 - als Teil einer Personen- bzw. Ortsliste (z.B. in der profile description des `teiHeader`, genauer: in der participant description oder setting description)
 - `/TEI/teiHeader/profileDesc/particDesc/listPerson/person`
 - `/TEI/teiHeader/profileDesc/particDesc/listOrg/org`
 - `/TEI/teiHeader/profileDesc/settingDesc/listPlace/place`
- `<person/>`, `<org/>`, `<place/>`, `<object/>` beschreiben **Entitäten**, nicht Namen
 - Auszeichnung im `teiHeader`, im `standOff` oder in einer separaten TEI-Datei
 - Namen und weitere Details werden hier nur einmal, umfassend und genau spezifiziert
 - Personen, Orte und Objekte können mit einer ID versehen werden, auf die im Text verwiesen werden kann



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Version 4.1.0. Last updated on 19th August 2020, revision b414ba550

<person>

Home
C Elements

<person> provides information about an identifiable individual, for example a participant in a language interaction, or a person referred to in a historical source. [[13.3.2 The Person Element](#) [15.2.2 The Participant Description](#)]

Module namesdates — Names, Dates, People, and Places

Attributes [att.global](#) (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) ([att.global.rendition](#) (@rend, @style, @rendition)) ([att.global.linking](#) (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) ([att.global.analytic](#) (@ana)) ([att.global.facs](#) (@facs)) ([att.global.change](#) (@change)) ([att.global.responsibility](#) (@cert, @resp)) ([att.global.source](#) (@source)) [att.editLike](#) (@evidence, @instant) [att.sortable](#) (@sortKey)

@role ¶	specifies a primary role or classification for the person.
Status	Optional
Datatype	1-∞ occurrences of teidata.enumerated separated by whitespace
Note	Values for this attribute may be locally defined by a project, using arbitrary keywords such as 'artist', 'employer', 'author', 'relative', or 'servant', each of which should be associated with a definition. Such local definitions will typically be provided by a valList element in the project schema specification.

@sex ¶	specifies the sex of the person.
Status	Optional
Datatype	1-∞ occurrences of teidata.sex separated by whitespace

Beispiel: Ausführlicher Personendatensatz

```
<person xml:id="KARL01">
  <persName xml:lang="de">
    <roleName>König</roleName>
    <forename>Karl</forename>
    <genName>I</genName>
    <addName>der Große</addName>
  </persName>
  <persName xml:lang="la">
    <forename>Carolus</forename>
    <addName>Magnus</addName>
  </persName>
  <birth>2. April 747 oder 748</birth>
  <death>28. Januar 814</death>
  <sex>männlich</sex>
  <trait type="physical">
    <label>Augenfarbe</label>
    <desc>blau</desc></trait>
  <idno type="VIAF">https://viaf.org/viaf/89643029/</idno>
  <idno type="GND">http://d-nb.info/gnd/118560034</idno>
  <idno type="wikipedia">https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_der_Große</idno>
</person>
```



P5 Guidelines — English ▾

Search

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C Elements

<place>

<place> contains data about a geographic location [[13.3.4 Places](#)]

Module	namesdates — Names, Dates, People, and Places
Attributes	att.global (@xml:id, @n, @xml:lang, @xml:base, @xml:space) (att.global.rendition (@rend, @style, @rendition)) (att.global.linking (@corresp, @synch, @sameAs, @copyOf, @next, @prev, @exclude, @select)) (att.global.analytic (@ana)) (att.global.facs (@facs)) (att.global.change (@change)) (att.global.responsibility (@cert, @resp)) (att.global.source (@source)) att.typed (@type, @subtype) att.editLike (@evidence, @instant) att.sortable (@sortKey)
Member of	model.placeLike
Contained by	corpus: settingDesc namesdates: listPlace org place
May contain	core: bibl biblStruct desc head label listBibl note p ptr header: biblFull idno linking: ab link linkGrp msdescription: msDesc namesdates: bloc climate country district event geogName listEvent listPlace location place placeName population region settlement state terrain trait

Beispiel: Ausführliche Ortsbeschreibung

```
<settingDesc>
  <listPlace>
    ...
    <place xml:id="NEWYORK">
      <placeName>
        <settlement type="city">New York City</settlement>
        <region type="state">New York</region>
        <country>USA</country>
      </placeName>
      <location>
        <geo>40° 42' 46" N, 74° 0' 21" W</geo>
        <geo>40.712778°, -74.005833°</geo>
      </location>
      <idno type="VIAF"> https://viaf.org/viaf/266415900/</idno>
      <idno type="TGN">http://vocab.getty.edu/page/tgn/7007567</idno>
      <idno type="Wikipedia"> https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City</idno>
    </place>
    ...

  </listPlace>
</settingDesc>
```

Beispiel: Verweise auf Personen und Orte

<p>

**<rs ref="#MAGGIE">Die ehemalige englische
Ministerpräsidentin</rs>** äußerte sich bei ihrem
Besuch im

<name ref="#NEWYORK">Big Apple</name>

mehrfach bewundernd über den

<rs ref="#KARL01">ersten Karolingerkaiser</rs>.

</p>

Datierungen / Zeitangaben

- `<date/>` zeichnet eine Datumsangabe aus
- `<time/>` zeichnet eine Zeitangabe aus

- normalisierte Zeitangaben (W3C-Stil, gregorianischer Kalender) durch
 - `@when`, `@notBefore`, `@notAfter`, `@from`, `@to`, `@dur`
- alternative Normierungen durch
 - `@when-custom`, `@from-custom` usw.
- ggf. wichtig
 - `@calendar` und `<calendarDescription/>`

Datierungs-Attribute

- @when** supplies the value of the date or time in a standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
- @notBefore** specifies the earliest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
- @notAfter** specifies the latest possible date for the event in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
- @from** indicates the starting point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.
- @to** indicates the ending point of the period in standard form, e.g. yyyy-mm-dd.

	@notBefore	@from
@notAfter	range of possibilities, inclusive	duration from @from to sometime before @notAfter, inclusive
@to	duration from sometime after @notBefore to @to, inclusive	duration from @from to @to, inclusive

Some further self-explanatory examples follow:

```
<birth when="1857-03-15">15 March 1857.</birth>
```

```
<birth notBefore="1857-03-01"
notAfter="1857-04-30">Some time in March or April of 1857.</birth>
```

```
<residence from="1857-03-01"
to="1857-04-30">Lived in Amsterdam during March and April of 1857.</residence>
```

```
<date from="1857-03-01"
notAfter="1857-04-30">From the 1st of March to some time later in March or April of 1857.</date>
```

```
<residence notBefore="1857-03-01"
to="1857-04-30">From the 1st of March or sometime later to the end of April,
1857.</residence>
```

```
<residence from="1856-03" to="1858-04">From sometime in March of 1856 to sometime in April of 1858.</residence>
```

Beispiele für Datums- und Zeitangaben

`<p>Heute ist der <date when="2020-08-20">20. August</date> und es ist jetzt <time when="10:30:00">halb elf</time>.`

Das `<date from="1401" to="1500">15. Jahrhundert</date>` dauerte `<date dur="P100Y">100 Jahre</date>`.

`<name type="person">Lenin</name>` wurde am `<date calendar="#julianisch" when="1870-04-22" when-custom="1870-04-10">10. April 1870</date>` in `<name type="place">Simbirsk</name>` geboren.

`<date notBefore="1870-04-22">Bald nach seiner Geburt</date>` lernte er reden.`</p>`

calendarDescription im TEI Header

```
<TEI>
  <teiHeader>
    ...
    <profileDesc>
    ...
      <calendarDesc>
        <calendar xml:id="julianisch">
          <p>Julianischer Kalender</p>
        </calendar>
      </calendarDesc>
    </profileDesc>
  </teiHeader>
  ...
</TEI>
```

... bereits hiebevör in <date when="1662">anno 1662</date>. zum
gemeinem Rathschlage ...

... ein anderer Hänße tagk <date when="1669-05">circa medium Maj
anni currentis</date> ausgeschrieben ist ...

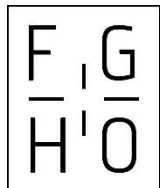
... vnd am
<date when="1669-05-29">29.<hi rendition="#superscript">ten</hi>
eiusdem</date> ...

Übung

- Zeichnen Sie in ihrem Übungs-XML (Hanse-Rezess) die vorkommenden Namen und Datumsangaben aus
 - => text => body => p => persName / orgName / placeName / date
- Erstellen Sie entsprechende Listen der im Text vorkommenden Personen, Körperschaften und Orte und kodieren Sie diese im TEI-Header
 - => profileDesc => participantDesc => listPerson
 - => profileDesc => participantDesc => listOrg
 - => profileDesc => settingDesc => listPlace
- Ergänzen Sie Details anhand der im Google-Ordner bereitgestellten Datei „Orts- und Personenlist.txt“ und ggf. vorhandener Normdaten
- Verweisen Sie die im Text identifizierten Namen und Referenzen auf die entsprechenden Entitäten im Header anhand von @ref und @xml:id

Alternative: Eigenes Projekt / Textmaterial

Fragen?
franz.fischer@unive.it



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