

DH Pacifist Teams: Coding Scheme

as agreed at our meeting of March 14, 2013; revised and expanded

1. Places:

<region> (for archipelagos like "Society Islands" or "Friendly Islands")

<placeName> Tahiti (can be used for village names, island names, continent names. We're going to see lots of variations on names, but for our *first* phase of placeName encoding, just surround all names of places with this tag and we'll sort out the variations later as we develop our Placeography. (And we can go back and find all the variations of a particular name at that stage and tag them.)

<placeName>Matavai Bay**</geogName>**.

Use **<geogFeat>** to mark the feature, like a bay or mountain. This can be combined with **<placeName>** thus:

<placeName>Matavai **<geogFeat>**Bay**</geogFeat></placeName>**.

***We can use **<geogFeat>** alone when a feature is not named but just described near a lat / lon coordinate, as in an unnamed **<geogFeat>**region of **<terrain>**ice**</terrain>** islands**</geogFeat>**..

<terrain> This can be ephemeral...as in ice islands as obstructions to travel, or a constituent part of a **geogFeat**.
lava, sandy beach, garden, forest.

<settlement> village, town, hamlet

<district> physical territory or bounded geopolitical identity of a chiefdom--divisions on an island. Both Forsters actually use this word, district, to describe chiefdoms! Several settlements should be contained within a district.

Where we see MULTIPLE tags in play within a paragraph or cluster of lines or chunk of text, all describing the same place, here's the standard way that TEI stacks them. Note that **<placeName>** can go anywhere—inside location or outside:

```
<place>
  <placeName>
  <location>
    <geo>
    <settlement>
    <district>
  </location>
</place>
```

2. Dates and Times:

As you see them in the poems (and later as we continue with the voyage accounts), surround any dates with **<date>**March 6th 1772 **</date>**. Surround indications of times of day with **<time>**six o'clock in the morning**</time>**.

Optional for now: add the **@when** attribute to normalize times and dates.

For dates: use digits and hyphens: year-month-date.

For time, use colons thus: hour:minute:second. For time, use a **24-hour clock cycle, so that 1 pm is hour 13.**

Examples:

`<date when="1772-03-06">March 6th, 1772</date>`

`<time when="13:25">twenty-five minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon</time>`

`<time when="13:25:30">30 seconds after 1:25 PM</time>`. (Somehow I think we won't see many readings of seconds!)

Spans of dates, and spans of hours:

`<date from="1770" to="1771">` or `<date from="1770-3-06" to="1771-2-25">`

`<time from="14:00" to="16:00">` for 2 to 4 PM.

3. Persons, Peoples, Mythical Entities:

We use `<persName>` for any name of a human being. Don't worry right now about how many different spellings you see. Just grab people's names and surround them with this element, and we'll sort out the variations and how to associate them when we develop our Personography.

Here's how we'll indicate gods, goddesses, and other mythical entities:

`<name type="myth">` Goddess of the New Columbus`</name>`

`<orgName>`: For named groups of people--as in the followers of Oberea, or the Tahitians at the heiva.

4. Foreign Passages: `<foreign>` and `@xml:lang`

We can tag uses of Tahitian, Hawaiian, New Zealand (and Latin / German etc) words and phrases, using TEI's `<foreign>` element. When the word or phrase is NOT ALREADY CODED in some other way, use the tag `<foreign>` like this: `<foreign xml:lang="">`

* IF this word or phrase is being tagged as a person, entity, or concept, etc, **JUST use @xml:lang within that element** you're using, in order to specify the language.

@xml:lang: According to TEI, approved values for `xml:lang` are the subtags posted here at the IANA language subtag registry:

<http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry>

** This is a little tricky to use--When you look up a language here, you need to be sure you're finding **languages** rather than **regions**. Languages will have **lower case two-letter codes**.

For Latin, we'll use `xml:lang="la"`

For Tahitian, `xml:lang="ty"`

For Hawaiian, `xml:lang="haw"`

New Zealand is a little complicated... I discovered a broad scale `xml:lang` value we could use for Austronesian languages when we're not sure: `xml:lang="map"`

5. Referencing String: <rs>.

START simple: <rs type="object" | "concept" | "person" | "org" >

<rs type="person" ana="Oberea"> Use @ana whenever we can tell who this is.

Otherwise, @ana is NOT necessary for us, and could be problematic if we misinterpret!

<rs type="org"> Use this for a group of people, a crowd, etc, that's otherwise unidentified. Again, use @ana if you know the name of the group, but don't worry about it if you can't tell.

<rs type="object"> Includes: physical objects (feathers, metal, etc), "British Treasures", objects of the eye (as in animal sightings, as in albatrosses or palm trees, too).

<rs type="concept" subtype="euro" | "pac" | "noa"> This is for abstract ideas that seem to be given some priority in the texts. Examples are Love or Greed or civilization or innocence.

@subtype here indicates the group of people being described, if any. Note that, as we discussed, subtype here does not indicate the origin of the idea, but rather **the people to whom the idea is being applied at this point in the text**. @subtype="noa" is used for none of the above when the group being discussed is neither European nor Polynesian, OR when the concept is not being applied to any distinct group of people. (We expect that most concepts will line up with either Europeans or Polynesians, especially in the poems.)

After using rs to mark NOUNS, as in unnamed persons and groups, as well as significant objects and abstract concepts, **let's then move to VERBAL things to do with cultural interactions:**

<rs type="interact">

We anticipate that all such markings are going to be LONGER spans of text, as opposed to the short segments we're talking about for the tagging of nouns we've been discussing above.

@subtype="conflict" | "trade" | "affin" | "imp" |

@role="sex" | "blood" | "cer"

Examples:

@subtype="conflict" can be for theft, war, hostility, physical attacks.

@subtype="trade" is for gift giving, exchange of ideas or objects, situations in which reciprocity is expected.

@subtype="imp" is for imperial behavior, as for example when Europeans set down flags on an island, when they engage in cutting down trees or planting non-native seeds and vegetation, or when they drop off sheep to stock an island so they can feed sailors on return visits for later voyages.

@subtype="affin" indicates affinity, friendship, love, attraction (physical or otherwise). After some interesting discussion, we decided that the use of @affin does not necessarily imply sexual attraction, since we have seen examples of native interest in joining the ships' crews to visit other islands, travel to England, and share in experiences of discovery, for example. Sexual advances can also be unclear in motive, so we introduced @role for clarification (see below). (Where @affin involves sexual behavior, we'll indicate this with @role.)

@role: We'll bring this into play whenever we see something to do with sex or bloodshed or ceremonies of any kind. As we discussed, these three aspects of interaction (sex, bloodshed, ceremonial behavior) don't necessarily fall neatly into any one category. This third attribute need not be used since it will not apply in every circumstance of interaction.

**We can add complexity to <rs> later, after we locate what's important and look at it all together. For example, we can add other values to @role, and consistent with our practice, give our interpretations in @ana.

6. Referencing links directly from Poems to Voyage Accounts.

(Example: when we see notes in poems referring to specific passages of voyage accounts).

We decided this, too, will come at a later pass through, after we work on our collection of important strings of text as indicated above. When we make specific connections, we can use the `<ref>` element. We use `@target` in `ref`, and have it point to a distinct `xml:id` in the voyage document.