

PRIMARY SOURCES: TRANSCRIPTION AND EDITORIAL INTERVENTIONS

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Representation of Primary Sources

- Manuscripts
 - Notebooks
 - Drafts
 - Other written materials
-
- Transcriptions
 - Basic transcriptional elements (core)
 - Enhanced elements for microstructural, genetic phenomena
-
- Digital Facsimiles
 - Handling digitally-encoded images of such materials




Postcard: Part Of Čaršija
<http://gams.uni-graz.at/vase>

Und Beigabe für die Herstellung
 Und Beigabe für die ^{eine} Darstellung im Rahmen einer
 Herstellung.

weber



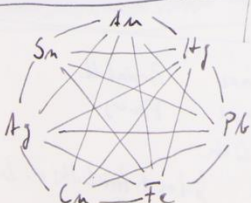
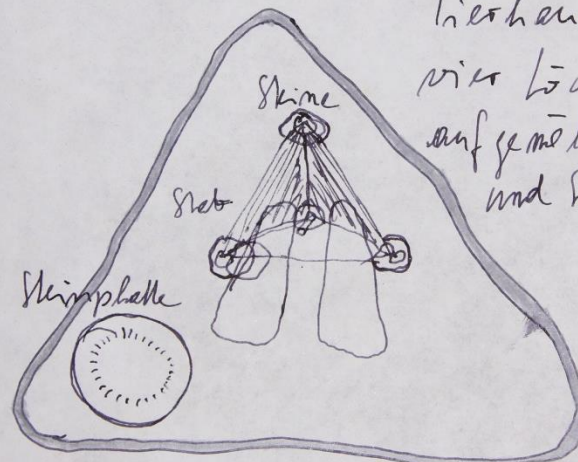
--- Hand --- Hand ---

~~Hand~~ Kasten

♃	Mercur	--- Hand	--- Silber	--- Silber
♄	Jovis	--- MARS	--- Eisen	--- Eisen
♅	Mars	--- Mercur	---	--- Quecksilber
♆	Jovis	--- Jupiter	---	--- Zinn
♁	Venus	---	---	--- Kupfer
♂	Solan	---	---	--- Blei
♁	Jovis	--- Jovis	--- Gold	--- Gold

Elektricität... Alle
 Zeit... eines Jahres... über mehrere Einheiten...

Gespräch an Fluß
 -- bis mal laufen, bis mal
 zwei Mal vorbeigehen. --- Hand

Tierhaut mit
 vier Löchern,
 auf gemähten Fellen
 und Silberband

Steinplatte

Stab

Stäbe

Leintücher, gepöndert

Transcription: a special kind of reading

What is the goal of a transcription?

- to make a primary source accessible...
- ...and comprehensible
- ...which may entail adding and/or using additional information

Hence,

- transcription is selective
- transcription is interpretative
- transcription is subjective and depends on the editors decisions.

The act of transcribing

- Inspect the original document or an image (facsimile) of it.
- Identify areas on the document like text, graphics, etc.
- Find the first line.
- Start typing the first line, identify special characters.
- Record textual modifications/interventions like highlighting, (interlinear) additions, deletions, transpositions, etc.
- Identify text-structures.
- Recognize writing activities.
- Identify named entities like persons, places, etc.

The act of transcribing

- Inspect the original document or an image (facsimile) of it.
→ `<facsimile>`
- Identify areas on the document like text, graphics, etc.
→ `<surface>`, `<zone>`
- Find the first line. → `<line>`
- Start typing the first line, identify special characters.
- Record textual modifications/interventions like highlighting, (interlinear) additions, deletions, transpositions, etc.
→ `<hi>`, `<mod>`
- Identify text-structures. → `<div>`, `<p>`, `<head>`, `<list>`
- Recognize writing activities. → `<add>`, ``, `<abbr>`
- Identify named entities like persons, places, etc.
→ `<rs>`, `<name>`

What's in a transcription?

When transcribing primary sources for the creation of a digital edition, we usually encounter a range of textual phenomena:

- original layout information
- abbreviations or other „arcana“
- errors which invite correction or conjecture
- scribal additions, deletions, substitutions, restorations, transpositions
- passages which are damaged or illegible
- non-standard orthography which invites normalization
- ...

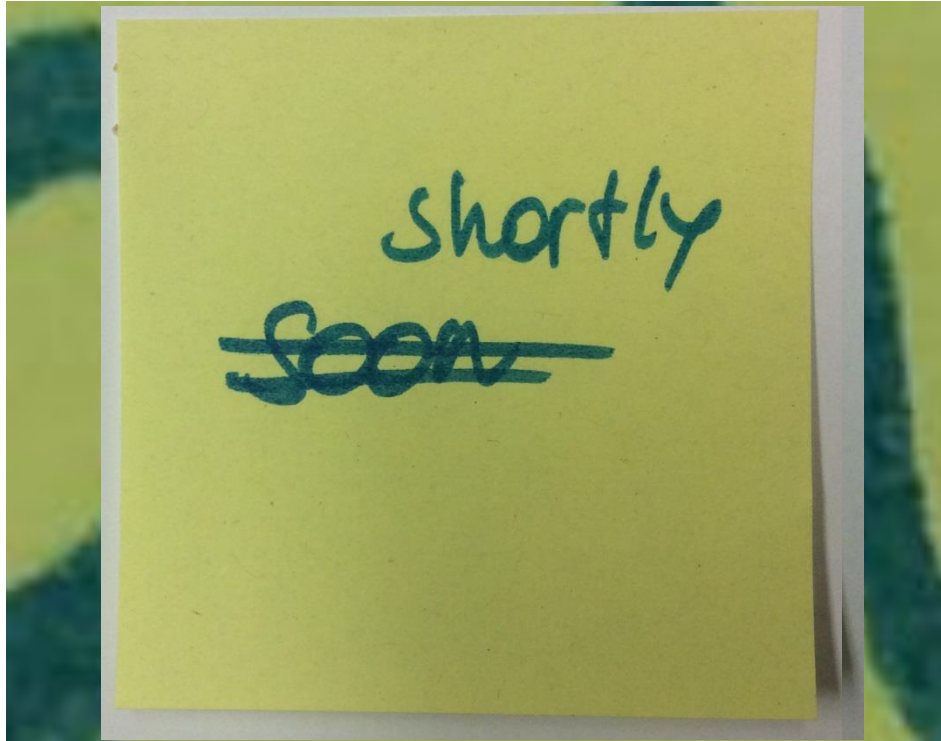
Transcription of primary sources

- `<teiHeader>` provides descriptive and declarative metadata of a digital resource, possibly including a `<msDesc>`.
- `<text>` contains a text-structural representation of a document's intellectual content (the text itself).
- `<facsimile>` organizes a set of page images representing a document.
- `<sourceDoc>` a non-interpretive representation of a document considered purely as a physical object.

Transcription

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <!-- metadata -->
  </teiHeader>
  <facsimile>
    <!-- digital copies -->
  </facsimile>
  <sourceDoc>
    <!-- physical/topographical representation -->
  </sourceDoc>
  <text>
    <!-- text-structural representation -->
  </text>
</TEI>
```


What are we dealing with?



Writing activity: process

```
<mod type="subst" change="#stage1"><del>soon</del>  
<add>shortly</add></mod>
```

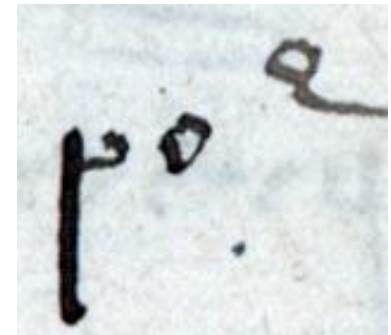
Abbreviations

Abbreviations are used in handwritten materials to shorten the scribal labour by using significant marks to replace:

- single letters
- groups of letters
- words
- whole phrases

Types of Abbreviations

- A *suspension* consists only of the first letter of a word or phrase, followed by a point. (,p.‘ for ,page‘)
- A *contraction* is a form of abbreviation where the letters in the middle of the word are omitted (,Dr‘ for ,Doctor‘); the abbreviation can also come from more than one word.
- A *brevigraph* is a character representing two or more letters (,p with barred tail‘ for ,per‘).
- *Superscripts* are represented by means of letters indicating various kinds of contractions: (,po^r‘ for ,pour‘)



Two levels of encoding abbreviations

Abbreviations can be viewed in two different ways:

- As a representation of a particular sequence of letters or marks on the page: a ,*p with a bar through the descender*



- As a representation of the letters it is believed to stand for:
persone

The nice thing is that we don't have to decide which view we want to represent – the TEI can handle both in one document!

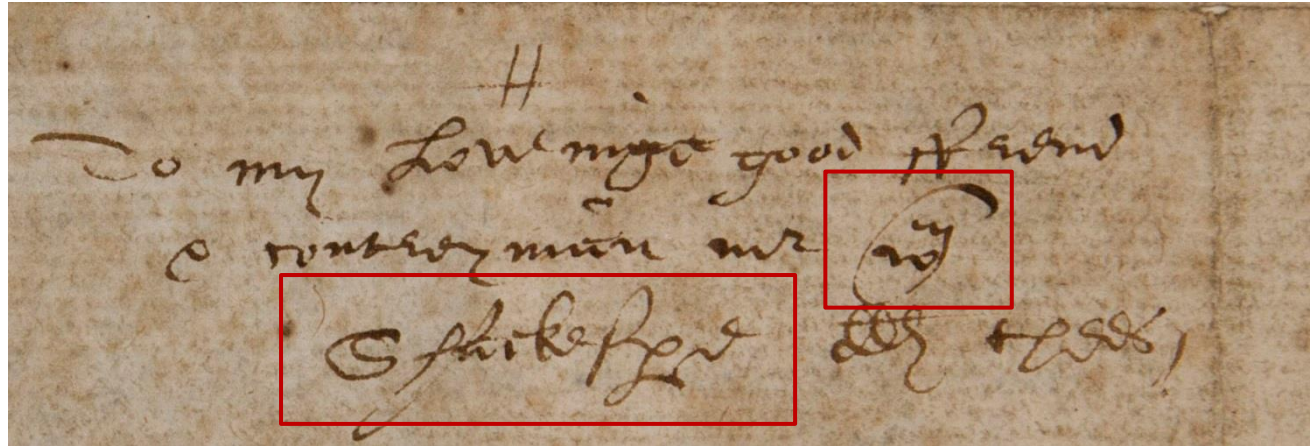
Two levels of encoding abbreviations

- `<abbr>` (abbreviation) and `<expan>` (expansion) encode the whole of an abbreviated word and the whole of its expansion.
- `<am>` (abbreviation marker) contains a sequence of letters or signs present in an abbreviation which are omitted or replaced in the expanded form of the abbreviation.
- `<ex>` (editorial expansion) contains a sequence of letters added by an editor or transcriber when expanding an abbreviation.

Abbreviation and expansion

- Mr. = Mister
- e.g. = *exempli gratia*
- asap = as soon as possible
- btw = by the way
- faq = frequently asked questions
- fyi = for your information

Abbreviations and expansions



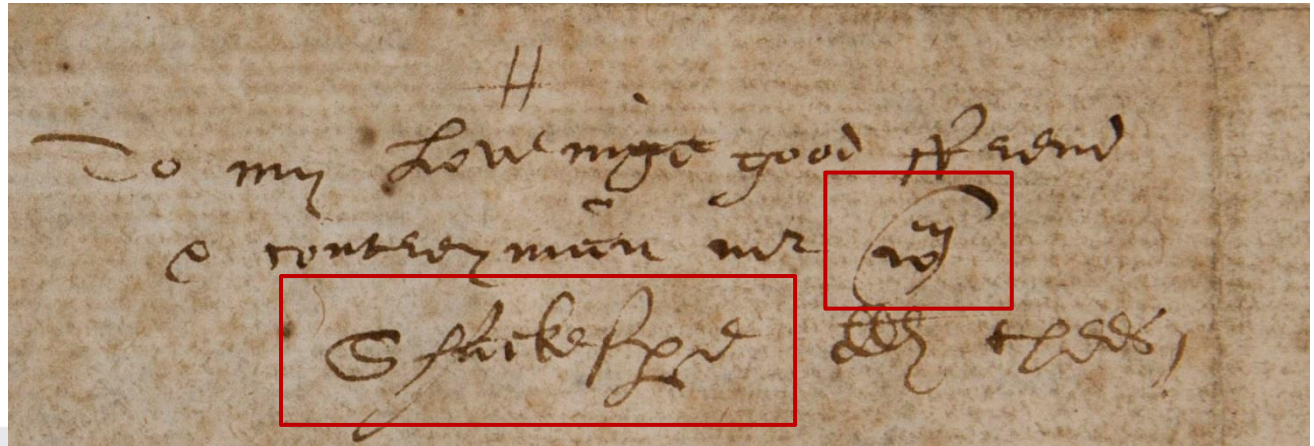
Mr

<expan>William</expan>

<lb />

<expan>Shakespeare</expan>

Abbreviations and expansions



Mr

<choice>

<abbr>W<am/>m</abbr>

<expan>W<ex>illia</ex>m</expan>

</choice>

<lb />

<choice>

<abbr>Shakesp<am/>e</abbr>

<expan>Shakesp<ex>ear</ex>e</expan>

</choice>

Simple Editorial Changes - Reminder

The core module provides some phrase-level elements which may be used to record simple editorial interventions:

`<choice>` groups alternative encodings for the same point in a text

Abbreviations:

- `<abbr>` abbreviated form
- `<expan>` expanded form

Correction and emendation:

- `<sic>` apparent error
- `<corr>` corrected error

Regularization:

- `<orig>` original form
- `<reg>` regularized form

Abbreviation and Expansion

- `<abbr>` abbreviated form
- `<expan>` expanded form

```
<choice>
  <abbr>Mr. </abbr>
  <expan>Mister</expan>
</choice>
```

```
<choice>
  <abbr>añ</abbr>
  <expan>ante</expan>
</choice>
```

añ	=	ante
ā	=	aut
xp̄s	=	Christus
c̄	=	cum
d̄s	=	deus
diḡ	=	dixit
dñs	=	dominus
ej	=	eius
o	=	ergo
g	=	
.	=	

Corrections and emendation

Apparent errors in the text can be recorded in their original state, as corrected text, or combined with the `<choice>` element. Processing software can present either the original or the correction.

- `<sic>` contains apparently incorrect or inaccurate text
- `<corr>` provides the correct reading of the text

William Shakespeare died in

```
<choice>
```

```
  <corr>1616</corr>
```

```
  <sic>1614</sic>
```

```
</choice>
```


Normalization

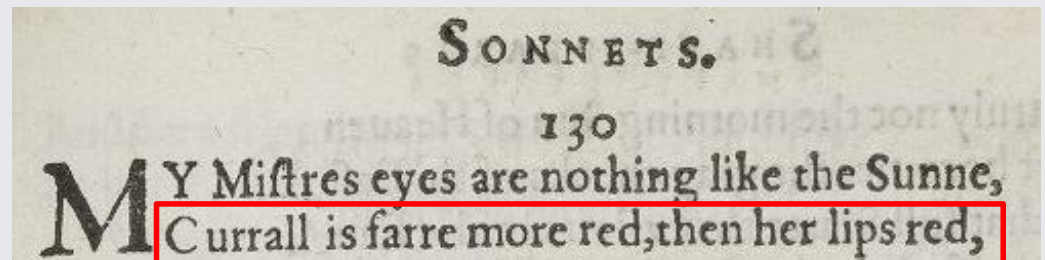
Source texts rarely use modern orthography. For retrieval and other processing reasons, however, the modernized form may vary.

- `<orig>` original form
- `<reg>` regularized form

```

</>
  <choice>
    <orig>Currall</orig>
    <reg>Coral</reg>
  </choice> is
  <choice>
    <orig>farre</orig>
    <reg>far</reg>
  </choice> more red,
  <choice>
    <orig>then</orig>
    <reg>than</reg>
  </choice> her lips red
</l>

```

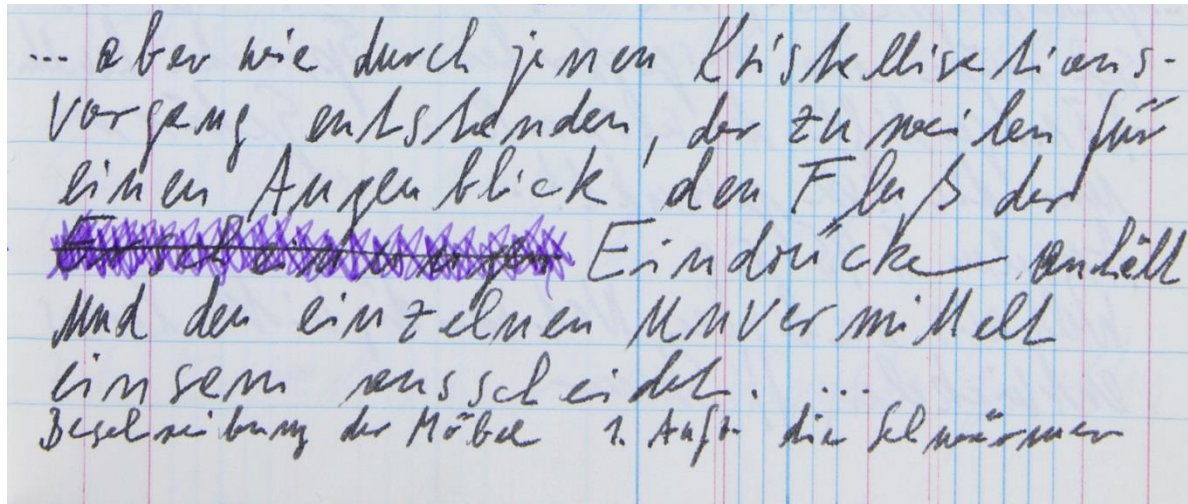


Additions, deletions, substitutions, modifications

Primary sources often contain alterations made to the text, either by the original scribe or in some later hand.

- `<add>` addition to the text, e.g. marginal gloss. The `@place` attribute indicates the location of an addition. (e.g. above, below, intralinear)
- `` letter, word or phrase marked as deleted in the text. The `@rend` attribute specifies the deletion (e.g. strikethrough, overwritten)
- `<mod>` represents any kind of general modification without interpretation often used with a `@type` attribute for further specification.
- `<subst>` groups additions and deletions as a single intervention.

Deletion



<|>...aber wie durch jenen Kristallisations-</|>

<|>vorgang entstanden, der zuweilen für</|>

<|>einen Augenblick den Fluß der</|>

<|><del rend="strikethrough">Erscheinungen Eindrücke enthält</|>

<|>...</|>

Substitutions

And towards our distant rest began to trudge,
~~Helping the worst amongst us~~, who'd no boots all
 But limped on, blood-shod. All went lame; half-blind;
 Drunk with fatigue; deaf even to the hoots
 Of tired, outstripped fef five-nines that dropped behind.

```
</>And towards our distant rest began to trudge,</l>
```

```
</>
```

```
<subst>
```

```
<del rend="striketrough">Helping the worst amongst us</del>
```

```
<add>Dragging the worst amongst us</add>
```

```
</subst>, who'd no boots
```

```
</l>
```

```
<l>But limped on, blood-shod. All went lame;
```

```
<subst>
```

```
<del rend="striketrough">half-</del>
```

```
<add>all</add>
```

```
</subst> blind;</l>
```

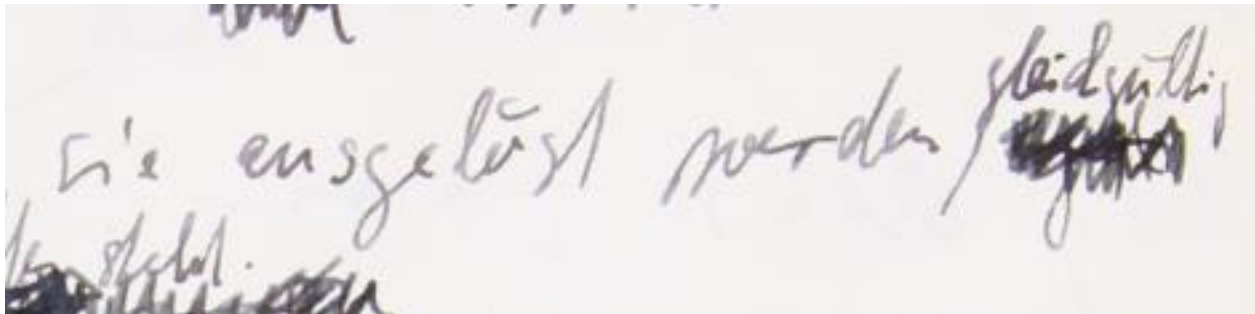
```
<l>Drunk with fatigue ; deaf even to the hoots</l>
```

```
<l>Of tired, outstripped <del rend="striketrough">fef</del> five-nines that dropped behind.</l>
```

Semi-legible text

- `<unclear>` indicates that the transcription is an assumption without perfect confidence, because it is partly illegible.
 - `@reason` states the cause of the uncertainty in the transcription
 - `@resp` indicates the party responsible for the interpretation
 - `@cert` signifies the degree of certainty of the interpretation

Semi-legible text



sie ausgelöst werden

```
<subst>
```

```
<add place="above">gleichgültig</add>
```

```
<del>
```

```
<unclear reason="strikethrough" cert="medium" resp="#MS">
```

```
  egal
```

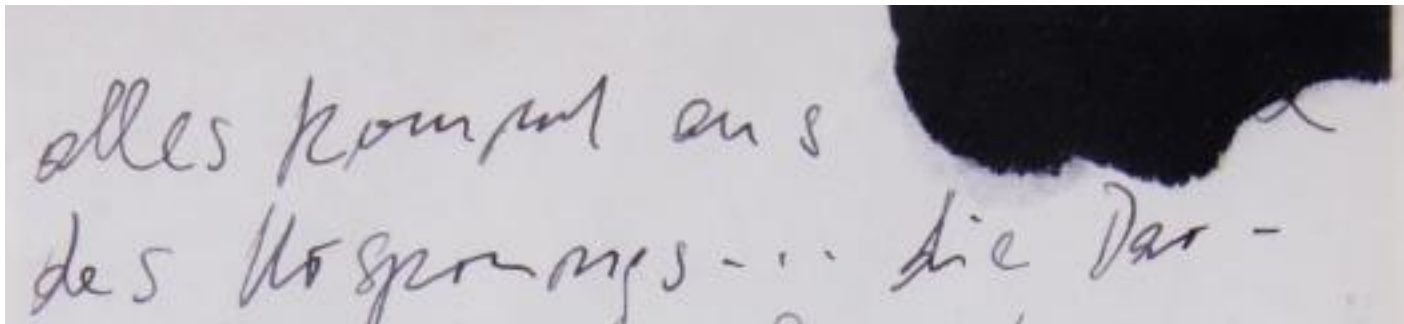
```
</unclear>
```

```
</del>
```

```
</subst>
```

Omitted and damaged material

- `<gap>` indicates omitted material in the transcription
- `<damage>` records physical damage to the document, whether or not the damaged text is readable.



alles kommt aus `<damage reason="tornout" quantity="3" unit="cm" />`

des Ursprungs ... die Dar-

Digital facsimiles

A digital facsimile is composed of digital images of the original source. A digitized source document may contain nothing more than page images and a small amount of metadata, but also an encoded transcription of the pages represented.

- `<facsimile>` contains the representation of a written source as a set of images
- `<graphic>` indicates the location of any graphic using the `@url` attribute

Digital facsimile edition

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">  
  <teiHeader>  
    <!-- metadata describing the edition -->  
  </teiHeader>  
  <facsimile>  
    <graphic url="page01.jpg" />  
    <graphic url="page02.jpg" />  
    <graphic url="page03.jpg" />  
    <graphic url="page04.jpg" />  
  </facsimile>  
</TEI>
```

Referencing digital facsimiles

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <!--...-->
  </teiHeader>
  <text>
    <pb facs="page1.png"/>
    <!-- text contained on page 1 is encoded here -->
    <pb facs="page2.png"/>
    <!-- text contained on page 2 is encoded here -->
  </text>
</TEI>
```

Facsimile and transcription

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <!--...-->
  </teiHeader>
  <facsimile>
    <!--...-->
  </facsimile>
  <text>
    <pb />
    <!-- text contained on page 1 is encoded here -->
    <pb />
    <!-- text contained on page 2 is encoded here -->
  </text>
</TEI>
```

Surface and zone

- `<surface>` defines a written surface as a two-dimensional coordinate space
- `<zone>` defines an single area on the surface using coordinates:
 - `@points` a list of point-pairs which build the text area (x,y).
 - the `@ulx`, `@uly`, `@lrx`, `@lry` define the upper left corner and the lower right corner of a rectangle.
 - to define these coordinates you can for example use the Oxygen facsimile plugin.

Combining Transcription with Facsimile

- Transcriptions may either be supplied **parallel** to a facsimile, or **embedded (documentary)**.
 - If the transcription is regarded as a text in its own right and organized independently of its physical realization in the document, the recommended practice is to use the `<text>` element to contain such a structured representation, and to present it in **parallel**.
 - If the transcription is intended to prioritize the process by which the document came to take its present form over its representation, it may be preferable to present it as an **embedded** transcription within a `<sourceDoc>` element.

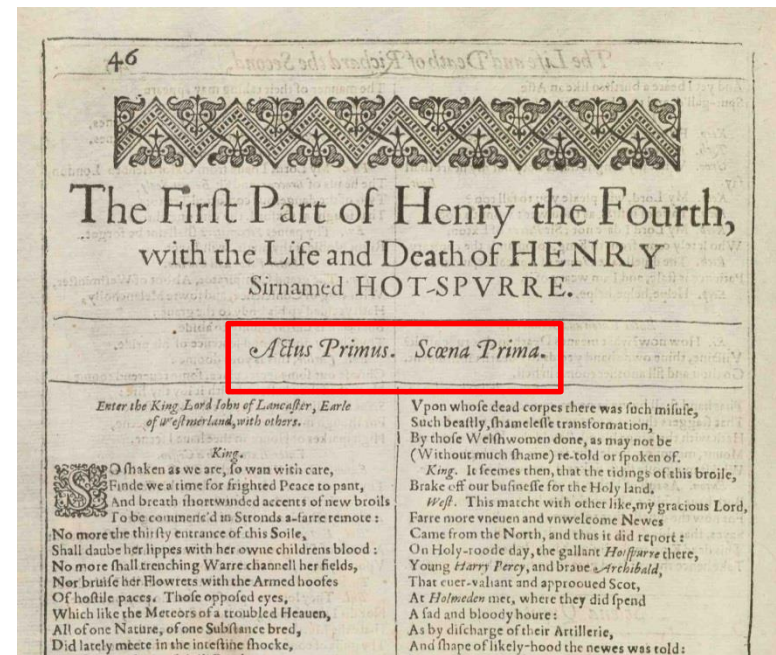
Parallel Transcription: Text to Image

A parallel transcription is used for aligning a transcription of the page with particular surfaces and zones of the image:

- `@facs` attribute in the text corresponds with the `@xml:id` in the facsimile section

```
<facsimile>
  <surface xml:id="ff46">
    <graphic url="ff46.png"/>
    <zone xml:id="ff46-z2"/>
  </surface>
</facsimile>
```

```
<text>
  <body>
    <div>
      <pb n="49" facs="#ff46"/>...
      <head facs="#ff46-z2">Actus Primus. Scena Prima.</head>
    </div>
  </body>
</text>
```



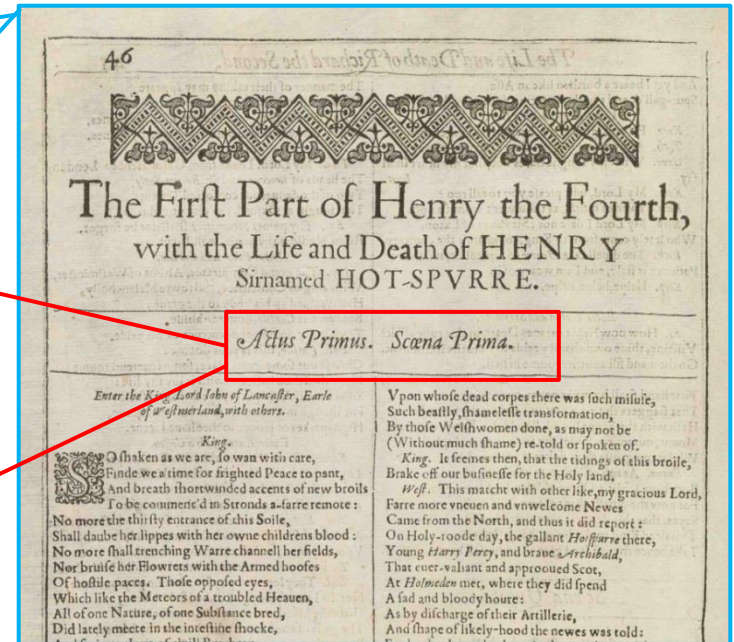
Parallel Transcription: Text to Image

```
<facsimile>
  <surface xml:id="ff46">
    <graphic url="ff46.png"/>
    <zone xml:id="ff46-z2"/>
  </surface>
</facsimile>
```

```
<text>
  <body>
    <div>
      <pb n="49" facs="#ff46"/>...
```

```
  <head facs="#ff46-z2">Actus Primus. Scena Prima.</head>
```

```
    </div>
  </body>
</text>
```



Surface and zone

<facsimile>

```
<surface xml:id="#ff-p46" ulx="0" uly="0" lrx="2360" lry="3776">
  <graphic url="henryIV.jpg"></graphic>
  <zone xml:id="#ff-p46-title" ulx="153" uly="545" lrx="2212" lry="964"/>
  <!-- the main title -->
  <zone xml:id="#ff-p46-scene" ulx="681" uly="1033" lrx="1652" lry="1152"/>
  <!-- act and scene -->
  <zone xml:id="ff-p46-capital" ulx="105" uly="1465" lrx="280" lry="1636"/>
  <!-- capital -->
```

</surface>

</facsimile>

<text>

<body>

<div type="drama" decls="#FirstFolio">

<pb facs="#ff-p46.jpg"/>

<head facs="#ff-p46">The First Part of henry the Fourth,
<lb/>with the life and Death of HENRY <lb/>Sirnamed HOT-SPVRRE.</head>

<head facs="#ff-p46-title">Actus Primus. Scœna Prima.</head>

<cb n="1"/>

<stage>Enter the King, Lord Iohn of Lancaster, Earle of<lb/>Westmerland, with others.</stage>

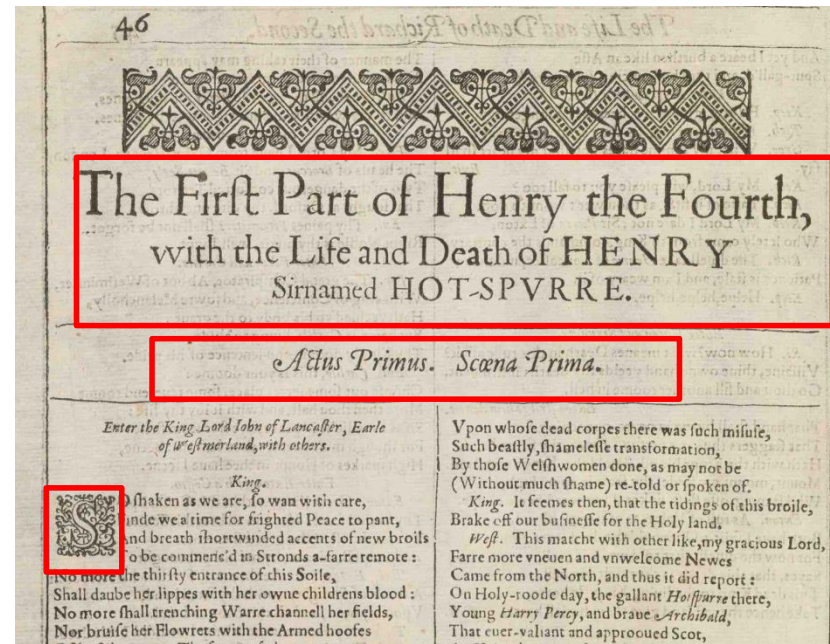
<sp>

<speaker>King.</speaker>

<lb><hi facs="#ff-p46-capital" rend="decoratedCapital">S</hi>O shaken as we are, so wan with care, </lb>

<lb>Find we a time for frighted peace to pant</lb>

<lb>And breathe shortwinded accents of new broils</lb>



Original layout information

Within the `<text>` element, the logical view is privileged, but the physical view can be encoded as well through empty milestone elements:

- `<gb>` marks the start of a new gathering or quire
- `<pb>` marks the start of a new page
- `<cb>` marks the start of a new column
- `<lb>` marks the start of a new written line

This is primarily useful to establish a reference system.

<pb />

<fw />

152



THE TRAGEDIE OF HAMLET, Prince of Denmarke.

Actus Primus. Scœna Prima.

<cb />

Barnardo and Francisco two Centinels.



Barnardo.
Ho's there?

Fran. Nay answer me: Stand & vnfold
your selfe.

Bar. Long liue the King.

Fran. Barnardo?

Bar. He.

you come most carefully vpon your houre.

now strook twelue, get thee to bed *Francisco.*

Fran. For this releefe much thanks: 'Tis bitter cold,
& my heart is sick.

Bar. Have you had quiet Guard?

Fran. Not a Mouse stirring.

Barn. Well, goodnight. If you do meet *Horatio* and
Marcellus, the Riuals of my Watch, bid them make hast.

Enter Horatio and Marcellus.

Fran. I thinke I heare them. Stand: who's there?

Hor. Friends to this ground.

Mar. And Leige-men to the Dane.

Fran. Giue you good night.

Mar. O farwel honest Soldier, who hath reliev'd you?

<cb />

Francisco, Marcellus and my selfe,
and the Ghost of my father.

Mar. Peace, breake thee of: *Enter the Ghost.*
Looke where it comes againe.

Barn. In the same figure, like the King that's dead.

Mar. Thou art a Scholler; speake to it *Horatio.*

Barn. Lookes it not like the King? Marke it *Horatio.*

Hor. Most like: It harrowes me with fear & wonder

Barn. It would be spoke too.

Mar. Question it *Horatio.*

Hor. What art thou that vsurp'st this time of night,
Together with that Faire and Warlike forme
In which the Maiesty of buried Denmarke
Did sometimes march: By Heauen I charge thee speake.

Mar. It is offended.

Barn. See, it stalkes away.

Hor. Stay: speake; speake: I Charge thee, speake.

Exit the Ghost.

Mar. 'Tis gone, and will not answer.

Barn. How now *Horatio*? You tremble & look pale:
Is not this something more then Fantasie?

What thinke you on't?

Hor. Before my God, I might not this beleue

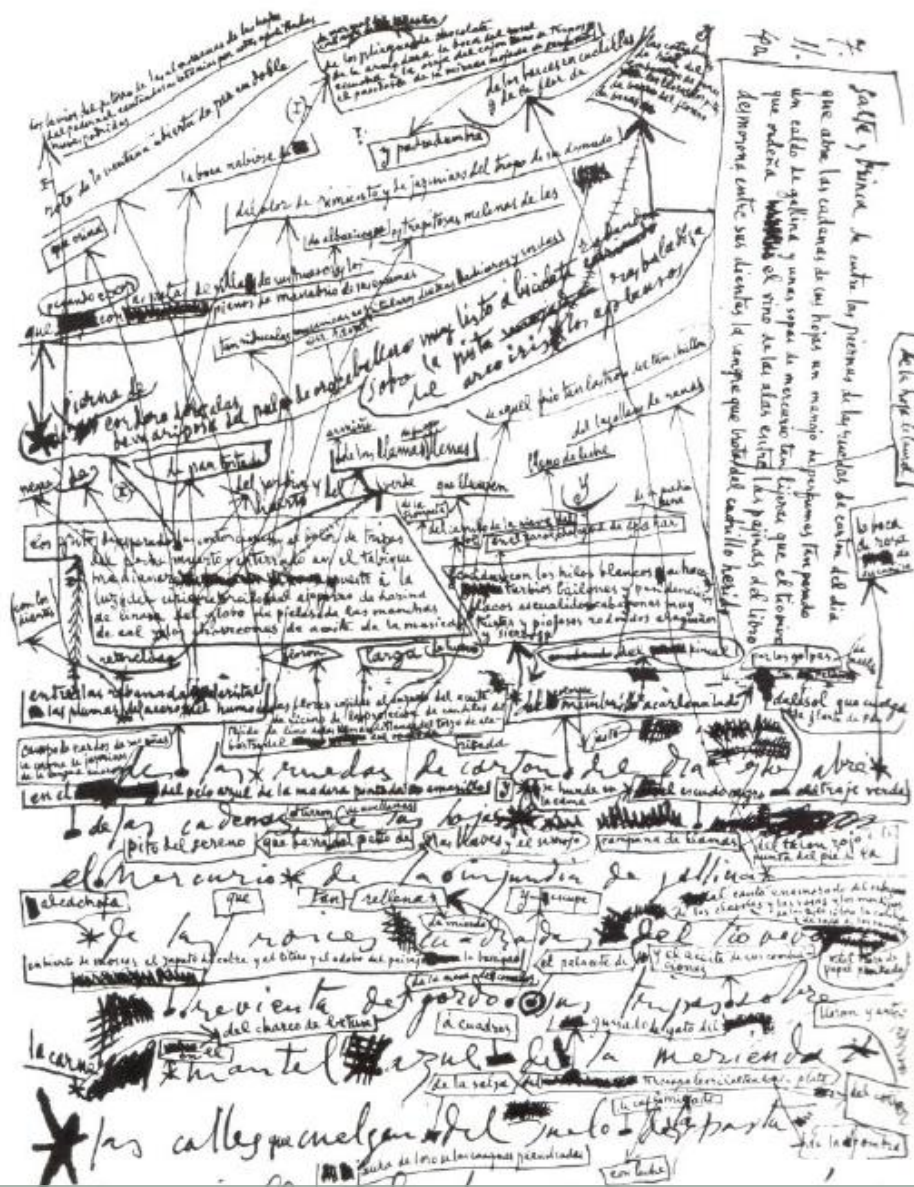
A documentary transcription

- `<sourceDoc>` contains a transcription of a single document, representing the physical surface of a document without interpretation of the text, e.g for building a dossier génétique.
- Similar to `<facsimile>`, a `<sourceDoc>` usually contains one or more `<surface>` elements with `<zone>` and `<line>` elements.
- `<line>` contains the transcription of a topographic line in the source document
- Some editorial markup is allowed (`<add>`, ``, `<unclear>`, etc.) but only elements that are not interpretive, like `<persName>`.

A documentary (embedded) transcription

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader>
    <!-- metadata -->
  </teiHeader>
  <sourceDoc>
    <surface>
      <zone>
        <line><!-- Transcription of the first line --></line>
      </zone>
    </surface>
  </sourceDoc>
</TEI>
```

Modern manuscripts



de espaldas de las nubes que a pasado
menuda y caliente **Picasso**
de al las caras muy pintadas
Manuscript Carnet parchemin

Genetic editing: Marking up the writing process

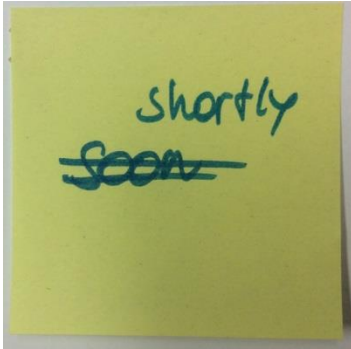
- `<mod>` generic tag for marking any kind of modification in the document, without attributing a specific function to it
- `<metamark>` any kind of written mark intended to determine how the document should be read
- `<retrace>` writing which has been rewritten or otherwise fixed
- `<undo>`, `<redo>` written modifications which have been reversed or reinstated
- `<transpose>`, `<transposeGrp>` transposed sequences

Generic Modification <mod>

The `<mod>` element represents any kind of modification identified within a text at a documentary level. There is no further interpretation of the function or intention of the passage.

- `@type` to categorize the type of the attribute
- `@rend` visual aspects of the appearance
- `@spanTo` when modifications extends across the boundaries of some other XML element

Example: <mod>



```
<mod type="subst">
  <add>soon</add>
  <del>shortly</del>
</mod>
```

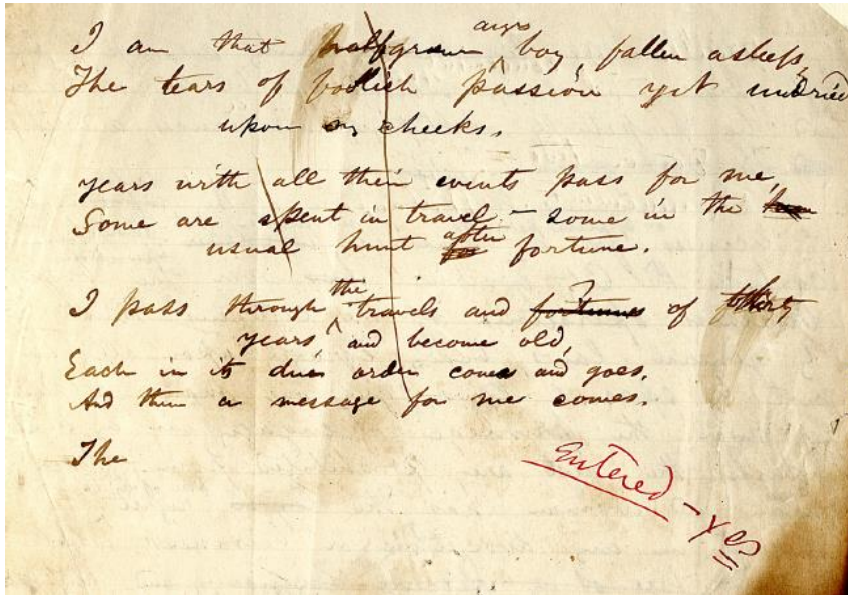
Came and took it in turns to read to him. Or made it up. Came every ~~nights~~ and took it in turns to ^{read to him or} make it ~~up~~ up for him as they went

```
<line>Came and took it in turns to read to him. Or made it up. Came
  <mod rend="strikethrough" spanTo="#X1"/>
  <mod rend="underline">every</mod></line>
<line>nights<anchor xml:id="X1"/> and took it in turns...</line>
```

Metamarks <metamark>

- The `<metamark>` element annotates marks such as numbers, arrows, crosses or other symbols, indicating how the text is to be read. These symbols are a kind of metatext, rather than forming part of the text.
- *@function* specifies the function of the metamark (e.g. status, insertion, deletion, transposition, used)
- *@target* identifies one or more elements to which the function indicated by the metamark applies

Example: <metamark>

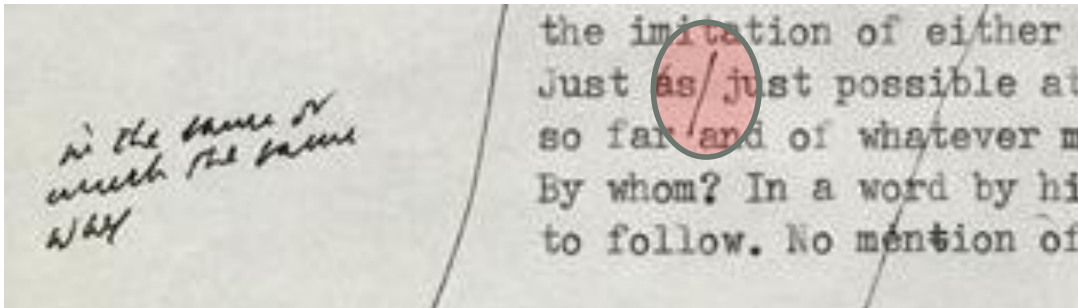


```

<surface>
  <metamark function="used" rend="line"
target="#X2"/>
  <zone xml:id="X2">
    <line>I am that halfgrown <add>angry</add>
    boy, fallen asleep</line>
    <line>The tears of foolish passion yet
    undried</line>
    <line>upon my cheeks.</line>
    <!-- ... -->
    <line>I pass through <add>the</add> travels
    and <del>fortunes</del> of
    <retrace>thirty</retrace>
    </line>
    <!-- ... -->
  </zone>
  <metamark function="used" target="#X2">
    Entered - Yes</metamark>
</surface>

```

Example: <metamark>



```
<zone>
```

```
  <line>the imitation of either...</line>
```

```
  <line>just as <metamark function="addition" rend="line" target="#X1">/</metamark> just  
possible at...</line>
```

```
</zone>
```

```
<zone type="left-margin" xml:id="X1">
```

```
  <line>in the same</line>
```

```
  <line>or much the same way</line>
```

```
</zone>
```

Confirmation, cancellation, reinstatement of modifications: `<undo>` and `<redo>`

An alteration that has to be altered.

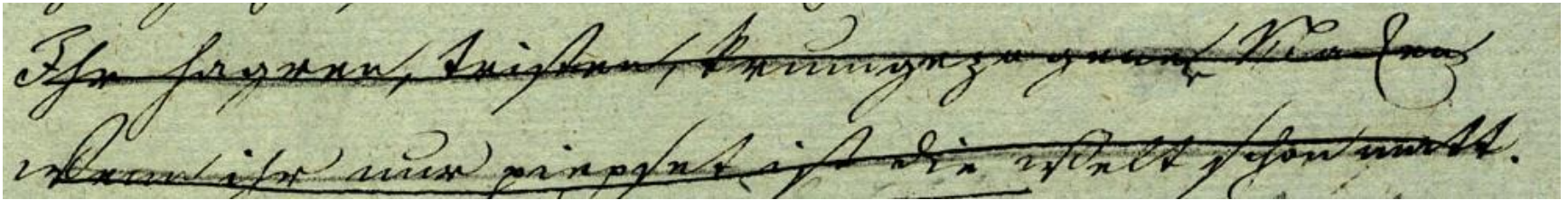
- `<undo>` indicates one or more marked-up interventions in a document which have subsequently been marked for cancellation.
 - `@target` points to the element(s) which are to be reverted
- `<redo>` indicates one or more cancelled interventions in a document which have subsequently been marked repeated.
 - `@target` points to the element(s) which are to be reasserted

Example: <undo>

This is ~~just some sample text~~! we need ^{not} a real example.

```
<line>This is <del change="#s2" rend="overstrike">
  <seg xml:id="X-a">just some</seg> sample <seg xml:id="X-
b">text</seg>, we
  need</del>
  <add change="#s2">not</add> a real example.</line>
<undo target="#X-a #X-b" rend="dotted" change="#s3"/>
```

Example: <redo>



Fixation of a deletion in Goethe's Faust

```

<line>
  <redo target="#redo-1" cause="fix"/>
  <mod
    xml:id="redo-1"
    rend="strikethrough"
    spanTo="#anchor-1" />Ihr hagren, triften, krummgezog nen Nacken
</line>
<line>Wenn ihr nur piepfet ift die Welt fchon matt.<anchor xml:id="anchor-1"/></line>

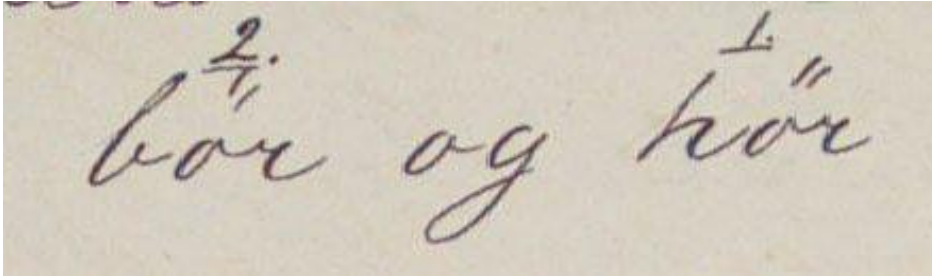
```

Transpositions <transpose>

Transpositions are passages that should be moved to a different position. Metamarks (arrows, asterisks, numbers...) indicate the changes.

- The element <transpose> describes a single textual transposition as an ordered list of at least two pointers (<ptr>) specifying the order in which the elements indicated should be re-combined.
- The element <listTranspose> supplies a list of transpositions, each of which is indicated at some point in a document, typically by means of metamarks. The list can be part of the <profileDesc>.

Example <transpose>



```

<line>
  <seg xml:id="ib01">bör</seg>
  <metamark rend="underline" function="transposition" target="#ib1"
place="above"> 2. </metamark>
  og <seg xml:id="ib02">hör</seg>
  <metamark rend="underline" function="transposition" target="#ib02"
place="above">1. </metamark>
</line>
<!-- ... -->
<listTranspose>
  <transpose>
    <ptr target="#ib02"/>
    <ptr target="#ib01"/>
  </transpose>
</listTranspose>

```

Editorial phrase-level elements

- Elements already encountered in the **core** module:
<abbr>, <add>, <choice>, <corr>, , <expan>, <gap>, <orig>, <reg>, <sic>, <unclear>
- Additional elements from the **transcr** module:
<am>, <damage>, <ex>, <metamark>, <mod>, <redo>, <restore>, <retrace>, <space>, <subst>, <supplied>, <surplus>, <transpose>, <undo>

Recording the genesis of a text

Writing process (“revision history“)

- `<listChange>` groups a list of revision phases
 - `@order` whether the order of the change elements is significant or not
- `<change>` describes a single revision phase
 - `@xml:id` to identify the stages

The list of revision phases is part of the `<profileDesc>`, `<creation>` in the TEI Header:

Recording the genesis of a text

The image shows a page of handwritten text, likely a manuscript or a draft, with extensive annotations in different colors. The main text is written in black ink and is partially obscured by a large green 'X' drawn across it. The annotations include:

- Red ink:** Marginal notes on the left side, such as "Vues de l'air", "Eux Perrin Fin", and "Barbe de rest d'ours".
- Blue ink:** Annotations in the left margin, including "Dans ce cas l'usage de moyen..." and "Le mot Fin est..."
- Green ink:** A large 'X' drawn across the main text, and some underlines.
- Black ink:** The main body of text, which appears to be a list of items or a series of notes, numbered 1) through 5).

The main text includes phrases like "la cause de l'air", "le mot Fin est", and "le mot Fin est". The annotations seem to be related to the study of language or literature, possibly focusing on the evolution or usage of certain words or phrases.

Let us hypothesize that the different colors of ink here are associated with different layers (stages, phases...)

Documenting the layers

```
<profileDesc>
  <creation>
    <listChange ordered="true">
      <change xml:id="stage-1">First layer, in black ink</change>
      <change xml:id="stage-2">Second layer, in red</change>
      <change xml:id="stage-3">Corrections and révisions, in
        blue</change>
      <change xml:id="stage-4">Deletions and usage notes in
        green</change>
    </listChange>
  </creation>
</profileDesc>
```

Associating a layer with a part of the transcript

```
<change xml:id="stage-1">First layer, in black ink</change>
```

```
<change xml:id="stage-2">Second layer, in red</change>
```

```
<zone xml:id="zone1" change="#stage-1">
  <line> 28) le court de tennis. Les tribunes sont ... Deux joueurs</line>
  <!-- ... -->
  <line>30) l'un des joueurs de tennis se tient ... trois</line>
  <line>fois sur le sol</line>
  <zone change="#stage-2">
    <line>31) </line>
    <line>Vue de face</line>
    <line>à contre jour</line>
    <metamark function="add"/>
    <line>la vieille dame ... dans le vestibule (contre-jour)</line>
  </zone>
  <!-- ... -->
</zone>
```

Thank you for your attention!