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Examples for Module 6: Primary sources

1. Jeremy Bentham: *JB/088/179*

This manuscript page was written by the philosopher and jurist Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).
Jeremy Bentham: JB088/179

From this basis it appears to diverge in their
theory, it is a great question to you made
whether they are or are not repressive. The
reasoning on which it is brought upon the con-
sider, is generally, that the two laws in question
are the case of those that rest from a legislature
and the other from a superior legislature.

The question then is properly phrased in question
of constitutional laws, but since the goal which is
the intent of it is one of those which
appear in the elaboration of the effect of a super-
ior enactment to a fundamental one, it seems to have
some claims to be considered here.

Yielding the case for individual laws and the
representations have been addressed as the coming
from the same authority, so long as this is the case
the word repressive may be tested upon an enquiring.

More to alteration, representations may accordingly
be simply in a manner of the same way. The case
This example encodes the prose text as a `<div>` inside the `<body>` of a `<text>` structure. It distinguishes between a main heading ("[Limits]"), and a subtitle (the phrase "Repugnancy, what", in the right margin), by means of the @type attribute on the `<head>` element. Since this is a prose text, the basic structural units are encoded as paragraphs (<p>), with line breaks encoded as `<lb/>` where they occur. Note how the usage of `<lb/>` is pointed out in a comment; although not the formal way to do it (that's what the `<tagUsage>` element in the header is for -- see TBE module 2, The TEI Header), it may serve as a valid reminder for future encoders. The sixth text line starts with a sequence of a deletion and addition: "on" is deleted (marked with the `<del>` tag), and replaced with "emane" (encoded as `<add>`). This sequence might as well have been encoded as a whole as a substitution, and wrapped in a `<subst>` element. This example features another interesting combination of deletion and addition on the penultimate line: the phrase "A law which" was started as a replacement for the phrase starting with "Repugnancy". It was added above the line, but deleted again, without ever becoming an effective replacement. This is reflected in the encoding by encoding the addition first, but marking its contents as deleted:

```xml
<!-- ... -->
<del xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <add>A law which</add>
</del> may
<!-- ... -->
```

A final point of interest is the use of empty `<gap/>` elements to indicate places where the transcriber has deliberately left out text. Often these are deletions that have been crossed out beyond readability. Note, how the reason for these omissions is not stated (which could be done in a @reason attribute).
When two laws appear to disagree in their terms, a great question is often made whether they are or are not repugnant. The occasion is generally where the two laws in question on which it is brought upon the carpet is generally where the two laws in question on which it is brought upon the carpet.

The question then is [properly speaking] a question of constitutional law; but since the word which is the subject of it is a one of those which appears to be expressive of the aspect of a superventitious law to a primordial one, it seems to have some claim to be consider'd here. Hitherto the primordial law provision and the superventitious have been consider'd as the emaning from the same authority source: so long as this is the case the word repugnant may be looked upon as synonymous to alterative. Repugnancy

A law which may accordingly be simply revocative or revesive; and in either case
2. Walt Whitman: After the Argument

This manuscript, featuring an early version of the poem *After the Argument*, was likely written in 1890 or early 1891, shortly before the poem's publication.

![Manuscript image]

**Fig. 2.**

This example clearly illustrates how the TEI `transcr` module can be applied to verse texts as well. The entire poem is encoded inside `<lg type="poem">`, containing a heading (`<head>`) and two verse lines (`<l>`). In order to reflect the (typographic) segments of these lines, they are further divided into `<seg>` elements. As will be clear from the facsimile, this short manuscript features some complex editorial traces. Sequential deletions (`<del>`) and additions (`<add>`) are grouped into substitutions (`<subst>`). Moreover, inside the substitutions, the exact order of the editing interventions is specified by means of a sequence number in a `@seq` attribute, making explicit that the deletions occurred before the additions.

1. Encoding of Manuscripts of Jeremy Bentham, University College London Library: JB/088/179, a manuscript encoded and made available by the Bentham Project of University College London (http://www.ucl.ac.uk/Bentham-Project/).

2. The `@seq` attribute is a more advanced concept documented in the TEI Guidelines, 11. Representation of Primary Sources. Note how this explicit sequence number is not strictly needed here, as deletions logically precede additions, and only one deletion is involved.
This example illustrates nicely how additions and deletions can nest. In both cases in the example, an addition contains further deletions. The deletions are characterised as **overstrike** and **overwrite** in the respective @**type** attributes. The additions are characterised as **insertion**, **overwrite**, or **unmarked**; their @**place** attributes recording that they occurred **supralinear**, **over** existing text, or **inline**.

```xml
<body>
<pb xml:id="leaf01r" type="recto"/>
/lg type="poem">
<head rend="underline" type="main-authorial">After <subst>
<del type="overstrike" seq="1">an</del>
<add place="supralinear" type="insertion" seq="2">the <del type="overstrike">unsolv'd</del> </add>
</subst> argument</head>
<l>
<seg>
<del type="overstrike">The</del>
<add place="supralinear" type="insertion">
<del type="overstrike">Coming in,</del>
<subst>
<del type="overwrite" seq="1">a</del>
<add place="over" type="overwrite" seq="2">A </add>
</subst>
</add>
<seg> group of </seg>
little children, and their</seg>
<seg>ways and chatter, flow</seg>
<add place="inline" type="unmarked">in, </add>
<del type="overstrike">
<add place="supralinear" type="unmarked">upon me</add>
</del>
</seg>
</l>
<l>
<seg>Like <add place="supralinear" type="insertion">welcome </add> rippling water o'er my </seg>
<seg>heated <add place="supralinear" type="insertion">nerves and </add> flesh.</seg>
</l>
</lg>
<closer>
<signed>Walt Whitman</signed>
</closer>
</body>
```
3 Based on a TEI P4 XML encoding of Whitman, Walt, *After the Argument*, a manuscript encoded and made available by the Walt Whitman Archive at http://www.whitmanarchive.org/manuscripts/transcriptions/loc.00001.html.

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