

## **Preface to Documentation of the Beta Schema for EAD Revision**

Documentation of the EAD Revision Beta Schema is provided to support testing of the schema by the EAD community, but it is a work in progress. We have endeavored to make sure the documentation is as accurate a representation of the schema as possible, but errors may exist, and the documents have not been edited for consistent style.

The following information is provided in two documents:

- Attributes: Definitions
- Elements: Definitions, including some information about attribute use and related elements, and non-normative examples. Note that examples have not been finalized, and they may not exactly represent the current state of the schema.

A PDF version of each document is available with the schema at

<http://www2.archivists.org/groups/technical-subcommittee-on-encoded-archival-description-ead/ead-revision>, but will not be kept up to date as further editing continues. The latest editions in Google Docs are available at:

Attributes:

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1h3ZX\\_BWbKD\\_GZYlaKuiCj3W3Re6w8AbObQFLwcZnNZc/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1h3ZX_BWbKD_GZYlaKuiCj3W3Re6w8AbObQFLwcZnNZc/edit?usp=sharing)

Elements:

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zxO\\_AGEBAWAWozqBYyhhj5xRWRtCmDj2yk\\_kftSR3ol/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1zxO_AGEBAWAWozqBYyhhj5xRWRtCmDj2yk_kftSR3ol/edit?usp=sharing)

**ABBR**

An abbreviation for a word or phrase that is expressed in an expanded form in the text; used for searching and indexing purposes. Available only in the <expan> element.

**ACCURACY**

Within the <placeentry> element, this attribute specifies the level of specificity with which a location is captured, i.e., is the geographic information accurate to within 100 feet, accurate to the postal code level, etc. This information is useful for geocoding purposes.

**ACTUATE**

A control that defines whether a link occurs automatically or must be requested by the user. It is used in conjunction with the `SHOW` attribute to determine link behavior. Values are:

- `onload` (element is displayed automatically)
- `onrequest` (element is displayed if user requests)

**ALIGN**

Horizontal position of the text within a column. Available in <colspec> and <entry>.

Values are:

- `left` (flush left)
- `right` (flush right)
- `center` (centered in the column)
- `justify` (flush both left and right)

**ALTHEAD**

An alternative short form of the heading element <head> that might be used, for example, to create a running header.

**ALTITUDE**

The altitude or elevation of the geographic place.

**ALTRENDER**

The content of the element should be displayed or printed differently than the rendering established in a style sheet for other occurrences of the element. See also `RENDER`.

**ARCROLE**

URI preference that identifies a resource that describes some property of a linking element.

**AUDIENCE**

An attribute that helps control whether the information contained in the element should be available to all viewers or only to repository staff. Available for all elements except line break <lb>. The audience attribute can be set to "external" in <archdesc> to allow access to all the information about the materials being described in the finding aid, but specific elements within <archdesc> can be set to "internal" to reserve that information for repository access only. This feature is intended to assist application software in restricting access to particular information by explicitly coding data that is potentially sensitive or may otherwise have a limited audience. Special software capability may be needed, however, to prevent the export of an element marked "internal" when a whole finding aid is displayed in a networked environment. Values are:

- external (default value)
- internal

**CALENDAR**

System of reckoning time, such as the Gregorian calendar or Julian calendar. The value "gregorian" is the default. Available in <date> and <unitdate>.

**CERTAINTY**

The level of confidence for the information given in a <date> or <unitdate> element. For example:

```
<date certainty="approximate">1920</date>
```

**COLNAME**

Name of a column in which an entry appears. Value is one character string made up of letters and numbers with no spaces inside it. Available in <colspec> and <entry>.

**COLS**

The number of columns in a table. Available in <table>.

**COLSEP**

If the columns in the table are to be separated by vertical rules, possible COLSEP values are:

- 1 (display a rule to the right of the column)
- 0 (no rule is displayed)

**COUNTRYCODE**

A unique code for the country in which the materials being described are held. Codes are to be taken from ISO 3166-1 *Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries*, column A2. Available in <unitid> and <placeentry>.

#### **COVERAGE**

A required attribute of <physdescstructured> that specifies if the statement applies to the entire unit of description or only a part thereof. Possible values are:

- whole
- part

#### **DAOTYPE**

Specifies the origin of a digital archival object, whether born digital, digitized by the repository, other, or not known. Values are:

- borndigital
- derived
- other
- unknown

#### **DATECHAR**

Term characterizing the nature of dates, such as dates of creation, accumulation, or modification. Available in <unitdate> and <unitdatestructured>.

#### **DSCTYPE**

A required attribute for <dsc> that indicates the approach used in describing components within a finding aid.

Possible values are:

- analyticcover
- combined
- indepth
- othertype

#### **ENCODINGANALOG**

A field or element in another descriptive encoding system to which an EAD element or attribute is comparable. Mapping elements from one system to another may help build a single user interface that can index comparable information in bibliographic records and finding aids. The mapping designations may also help a repository harvest selected data from a finding aid to build a basic catalog record or vice versa. When possible, subfields as well as fields should be specified, e.g., subfields within MARC21 fields. If the

RELATEDENCODING attribute in <ead>, <control>, or <archdesc> is not used to identify the encoding system from which fields are specified in the ENCODINGANALOG attribute, then include the system designation in ENCODINGANALOG.

Example:

```
<origination><corpname encodinganalog="MARC21 110">Waters  
Studio</corpname></origination>
```

or

```
<archdesc relatedencoding="MARC21"><origination> <persname  
encodinganalog="100$a$q$d$e" source="lcnaf">Waters, E. C. (Elizabeth Cat),  
1870-1944, photographer</persname>  
</origination></archdesc>
```

#### **ENTITYREF**

The name of a nonparsed entity declared in the declaration subset of the document that points to a machine-readable version of the cited reference.

#### **ERA**

Period during which years are numbered and dates reckoned, such as A.D. or C.E. The value "ce" is the default. Available in <unitdate> and <unitdatestructured>.

#### **EXPAN**

The full form of an abbreviation or acronym in an element's text; used for indexing and searching purposes. Available only in the <abbr> element.

#### **FRAME**

The values of the FRAME attribute indicate the position of the external borders (rules) surrounding a table when displayed:

- top (a horizontal rule below the title)
- sides (left and right vertical rules)
- topbot (horizontal rules top and bottom)
- bottom (horizontal rule after the last row)
- all (table is printed in a box)
- none (no rules surround the table)

**HREF**

The locator for a remote resource in a link. An `HREF` takes the form of a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). If no URI is specified, the locator is assumed to be within the document that contains the linking element.

**ID**

An identifier used to name the element so that it can be referred to, or referenced from, somewhere else. Each ID within a document must have a unique value. The ID attribute regularizes the naming of the element and thus facilitates building links between it and other resources. IDs can be specified in the EAD document, or generated by an XSLT stylesheet.

**IDENTIFIER**

On `<unitid>`, a machine-readable unique identifier. On access terms and other elements whose content is drawn from an authority file, the unique identifier for the term being used. If this attribute is used, the `SOURCE` attribute should also be used to identify the authority file.

**LABEL**

A display label for an element can be supplied using this attribute when a meaningful label cannot be derived by the style sheet from the element name or when a heading element `<head>` is not available. This attribute is available in all `<did>` subelements.

**LANG**

Indicates the language of the content of an element. Content of the attribute should be a code taken from ISO 639-2b. May be used consistently in a multi-lingual finding aid to specify which elements are written in which language. Available on all non-empty elements.

**LANGCODE**

The three-letter code for the language in which an abstract is written `<abstract>`, and for the language of the finding aid and the language of the materials `<language>`. The codes should be taken from ISO639-2b.

**LASTDATETIMEVERIFIED**

Last date or date and time the linked resource was verified. May occur on `<citation>`, `<cpfrelation>`, `<functionrelation>`, and `<resourcerelation>`. The value of the attribute provides the last date or last date and time when a related (or linked) object was verified. Verification may include link resolution as well as verification of the version of the linked

object. Follows union of the XML Schema Datatypes date, gYear, gYearMonth, and dateTime. The following are all valid patterns: 2009-12-31, 2009, 2009-12, 2009-12-31T23:59:59.

#### **LATITUDE**

The latitude of the place named in <placeentry>. LATITUDE should be used in conjunction with LONGITUDE and ALTITUDE.

#### **LEVEL**

The hierarchical level of the materials being described by the element. This attribute is available in <archdesc>, where the highest level of material represented in the finding aid must be declared (e.g., collection, fonds, record group), and in <c> and <c01-12> (e.g., subgroup, series, file). If none of the values in the semi-closed list are appropriate, the value "otherlevel" may be chosen and the term specified in the OTHERLEVEL attribute. Values are:

- collection
- fonds
- class
- recordgrp
- series
- subfonds
- subgrp
- subseries
- file
- item
- otherlevel

#### **LISTTYPE**

Specifies the type of list. Available only on <list> Values are:

- deflist
- ordered
- unordered

#### **LOCALTYPE**

An optional attribute allowing a general type to be recorded for local use.

#### **LONGITUDE**

The longitude of a place named in <placeentry>. The value of the attribute is the geographic longitude of the place named. LONGITUDE should be used in conjunction with

LATITUDE and ALTITUDE.

#### **MARK**

For lists with a `LISTTYPE` attribute value "unordered," the `MARK` attribute may be used to indicate the character to mark each list entry. Values are drawn from the CSS "list-style-type" property list:

- disc
- circle
- square
- decimal
- decimal-leading-zero
- lower-roman
- upper-roman
- lower-greek
- lower-latin
- upper-latin
- armenian
- georgian
- lower-alpha
- upper-alpha
- none
- inherit

#### **MOREROWS**

Number of additional rows in a vertical straddle. Value is a number; default value is "0" to indicate one row only, no vertical span. Available in `<entry>` only.

#### **NAMEEND**

Name of the rightmost column of a span. The value must be a column name, as defined by the `COLNAME` attribute on a Column Specification `<colspec>` element. Available in `<entry>` only.

#### **NAMEST**

Name of leftmost column of a span. The value must be a column name, as defined by the `COLNAME` attribute on a Column Specification `<colspec>` element. The extent of a horizontal span is determined by naming the first column (`namest`) and the last column (`nameend`) in the span. Available in `<entry>` only.



**NORMAL**

A consistent form, usually from a controlled vocabulary list, of the content of the following elements can be provided to facilitate retrieval: <corpname>, <famname>, <function>, <genreform>, <geogname>, <name>, <occupation>, <persname>, <subject>, and <title>. In <date> and <unitdate>, the NORMAL attribute follows ISO 8601 *Representation of Dates and Times*.

**NOTAFTER**

A standard numerical form of an approximate date for which a latest possible date is known. Optional attribute for <datesingle>, <fromdate>, and <todate>.

**NOTBEFORE**

A standard numerical form of an approximate date for which an earliest possible date is known. Optional attribute for <datesingle>, <fromdate>, and <todate>.

**NUMERATION**

For lists with a TYPE attribute of "ordered," the NUMERATION attribute specifies the type of numeration. Values are:

- arabic
- upperalpha
- loweralpha
- upperroman
- lowerroman

**OTHERDAOTYPE**

The type of digital archival object captured in a <dao>, when the DAOTYPE attribute is set to "other."

**OTHERLEVEL**

The hierarchical level of the materials described in <archdesc>, <c>, and <c01-12> can be specified when the semi-closed list in the LEVEL attribute (e.g., collection, fonds, series, etc.) does not contain an appropriate term. Set LEVEL to "otherlevel" and then supply the preferred term in the OTHERLEVEL attribute.

**OTHERRELATIONTYPE**

The type of relation provided in a <relation> element can be specified when the semi-closed list in the RELATIONTYPE attribute does not contain an appropriate term. Set RELATIONTYPE to "other" and supply the preferred term in the OTHERRELATIONTYPE attribute.

**OTHERDSCTYPE**

The `DSCTYPE` attribute in `<dsc>` has a semi-closed list, of which one of the values is "otherdsctype." If the format of the `<dsc>` is not one of the types in the semi-closed list, one can be specified in the `OTHERDSCTYPE` attribute.

**PARENT**

A pointer to another container that holds the container item being described in the current element, e.g., points to the element that describes the box in which a folder is housed. Available in `<container>` and `<physloc>`.

**PHYSDESCSTRUCTUREDTYPE**

A required attribute of `<physdescstructured>` that specifies the nature of the statement being provided, whether number of containers, the type and/or number of the material types, or the two- or three-dimensional volume of the materials. Select from the following values:

- carrier
- materialtype
- spaceoccupied

**RELATEDENCODING**

A descriptive encoding system, such as MARC21, ISAD(G), or Dublin Core, to which certain EAD elements can be mapped using the `ENCODINGANALOG` attribute. `RELATEDENCODING` is available in `<ead>`, `<control>`, and `<archdesc>`; the `<control>` elements might be mapped to Dublin Core elements while the body of the finding aid (`<archdesc>`) might instead be mapped to MARC21 or ISAD(G).

**RELATIONTYPE**

A required attribute of `<relation>` used to indicate how the entity specified is related to the materials being described in the EAD instance. Possible values are:

- cpfrelation
- resourcerelation
- functionrelation
- otherrelation

**RENDER**

The formatting of the content of an element is controlled for display and print purposes. Available in `<emph>`, `<title>`, and `<titleproper>`. See also `ALTRENDER`. Values are:

- altrender

- bold
- bolddoublequote
- bolditalic
- boldsinglequote
- boldsmcaps
- boldunderline
- doublequote
- italic
- nonproport
- singlequote
- smcaps
- sub
- super
- underline

#### **REPOSITORYCODE**

A unique code in <unitid> indicating the repository responsible for intellectual control of the materials being described. The code should be taken from ISO/DIS 15511 *Information and documentation—International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL)*.

#### **ROLE**

A contextual role or relationship for the person, family, corporate body, or geographic location within <persname>, <famname>, <corpname>, <geogname>, and <name>, elements. In linking elements such as <ptr>, information that explains to application software the part that a remote resource plays in a link.

#### **ROWSEP**

If the rows in a table are to be separated by horizontal rules, possible rowsep values are:

- 1 (display a rule below the row)
- 0 (no rule is displayed)

#### **RULES**

Name of the descriptive rules or conventions that govern the formulation of the content of the element.

#### **SCRIPT**

Indicates the writing script of the content of an element. Available on all non-empty

elements.

#### **SCRIPTCODE**

The code for the writing script used with a given language. The code should be taken from ISO 15924 *Code for the Representation of Names of Scripts*. Available in <language>.

#### **SHOW**

A control that defines whether a remote resource that is the target of a link appears at the point of the link, replaces the existing link, or appears in a new window. It is used in conjunction with the ACTUATE attribute to determine link behavior. Values are:

- embed (the target resource displays at the point of the link)
- new (the target resource appears in a new window)
- replace (the target resource replaces the local resource that initiated the link)
- other (some other action takes place with respect to the target resource)
- none (no target resource displays)

#### **SOURCE**

The source of the controlled vocabulary term contained in the element. Available in <corpname>, <famname>, <function>, <genreform>, <geogname>, <name>, <occupation>, <persname>, <subject>, <title>, and <unittype>.

#### **STANDARDDATE**

The standardized form of a <singledate>, <fromdate>, or <todate>, given according to the date, gYear, or gYearMonth data type. For example, 2011-07-22, 1963, or 1912-11.

#### **STANDARDDATETIME**

May occur on <eventdatetime>. Provides a standard form of the date or date and time expressed in the <eventdatetime> that can be used in computer processing. Follows union of the XML Schema Datatypes date, gYear, gYearMonth, and dateTime. The following are all valid patterns: 2009-12-31, 2009, 2009-12, 2009-12-31T23:59:59.

#### **TARGET**

A pointer to the ID of another element.

#### **TITLE**

Information that serves as a viewable caption which explains to users the part that a resource plays in a link.

**TPATTERN**

Reference to one of a set of standard patterns that define the specifications of particular HTML output tables. Available in <c>, <c01-12>, and <dsc>.

**TRANSLITERATION**

A value designating the transliteration scheme used in representing converting one script into another script.

**TYPE**

A fixed value that identifies an XLINK compliant element of a particular type. Only one XLINK type is used in EAD--"simple." While the attribute is optional in instances validated against the W3C Schema version of EAD, the Relax NG version of EAD requires it. To support exchange of EAD instances, it is recommended that the TYPE be present in the instance whenever any of the other XLINK attributes are used.

**UNITDATETYPE**

Identifies the type of date expressed in a <unitdate> or <unitdatestructured>. Possible values are:

- bulk
- inclusive

**VALIGN**

Vertical positioning of the text within a table cell. Values are:

- top
- middle
- bottom

**WIDTH**

Width of the column measured in fixed units or relative proportions. Fixed measure is in the form "number followed by unit," where unit is "pt" for point, "cm" for centimeters, "in" for inches, etc. (i.e., "2in" for 2 inches). Proportional measure is in the form "number followed by asterisk" (i.e., "5\*" for five times the proportion). All integers are positive. Use values that are appropriate to the software that governs the display of the resulting table such as a web browser or XSL format objects processor. Available in <table> and <colspec>.