**TITLE**

TEIScribe: A graphic tool for composing and testing TEI documents in the context of the EVI-LINHD environment

**KEYWORDS**

Text Encoding Initiative (TEI); Digital Humanities (DH); Virtual Research Environments (VREs); Lab. Digital scholarly edition;

**ABSTRACT**

Digital Humanities (DH) can be seen as a boundary discipline that requires cooperation and common agreements and views among many scientific communities (del Río Riande, 2016a). This is the case of Virtual Research Environments (VREs), as they facilitate researchers and users from different communities a place to develop, store, share and preserve their work (Carusi and Reimer, 2010). The first DH Center in Spain, LINHD, the Digital Innovation Lab at UNED has started developing EVILINHD, the first VRE for Spanish-speakers (González-Blanco, 2016; del Río Riande, 2016b). The environment offers researchers a collaborative space in the cloud to manage all phases of their projects: the edition process, storage into the database, and text visualization in several output formats, such as HTML. In order to facilitate digital scholarly editing a specific tagging tool has been developed as a cloud application implemented with Vaadin, an open-source Java framework and integrated in EVILINHD: TEIScribe (TEIScribe, 2016).

TEIScribe helps the DH community to concurrently label texts with TEI without XML knowledge through a graphic and intuitive design that aims to break language and technological barriers. The tool, that was conceived and developed for the BIESES project in order to boost collaborative work (BIESES, 2016), is based on some of the existing collaborative cloud editors (such as FontoXML, or CWRC writer), so its

learning curve is low. The creation, modification and eliminating of labels and attributes is done with only a few mouse clicks. Since not all projects have the same labeling needs (Spadini, 2015), each text in TEIScribe is linked to a particular scheme that establishes the TEI-file structure (an XML file). All documents employed by the application are stored in a NoSQL database, a documental database, namely eXistDB, which organizes the different XML documents and schemes by project, and their correspondence. In this way, the tool greatly simplifies the user's work, since it can automatically detect and highlight mistakes on labels, which do not meet the requirement of associated schemes.

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