

Multiple Authorship and Intermedia Revision

An Editorial Approach to Pedro Homem de Mello’s Poems Adapted to Fado

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If the intimate ancestral relationship between poetry and music is evident from the form and etymology of the word “lyric,” no less evident is the resistance, or at least suspicion, that has often arisen from adapting poetry to song. Fernando Pessoa (1888–1935), through the voice of his heteronym, Álvaro de Campos, would maintain that poetry itself was already imbued with musicality, and therefore any attempt to set it to music would be redundant, or even artificial:

And this is what poetry is: singing without music. That's why the great
lyric poets, in the grand sense of the adjective “lyric,” are not musical.
How could they be lyric if they were musical?¹

Perhaps this is why modern poetry had been somewhat sidelined from the Portuguese music scene during the first half of the twentieth century,² a panorama dominated by fado—the iconic Portuguese song originating in the neighborhoods of nineteenth-century Lisbon, and since 2011 included in UNESCO’s Intangible Cultural Heritage List.³

In its early days, fado was mainly a traditional folk music genre. Initially the lyrics were anonymous and passed on orally, and gradually from the 1920s onwards they were written by popular authors.⁴ Fado only began to cross over into the area of cultured poetry in the 1950s, especially through the voice of the famous singer Amália Rodrigues (1920–1999) and the decisive influence of Franco-Portuguese

composer Alain Oulman (1928–1990).⁵ The melodic characteristics of fado, with its subjective focus, melancholic tone, dramatic pauses, and *rubato*, indeed seemed like a perfect match for the lyrical intensity of elegiac poetry. Thus, gradually, though not without controversy,⁶ poets began to take the stage. Pedro Homem de Mello (1904–1984) was one of the first whose work was sung, shortly followed by David Mourão-Ferreira (1927–1996), José Régio (1901–1969), Luiz de Macedo (1925–1987), and, still later, Alexandre O’Neill (1924–1986), Sidónio Muralha (1920–1982), and Vasco de Lima Couto (1923–1980), among others.

In this article, I present a few poems by Pedro Homem de Mello that were adapted to fado, and consider an editorial approach to suit the specificity of these texts. I point out some examples of cultural appropriation intersecting with authorial revision and focus on the implications for editorial theory and practice. The concept frame of reference will therefore be within the scope of social-text editing, which was notoriously responsible, during the 1980s, for drawing attention away from the Greg-Bowers-Tanselle ideal of a single text fulfilling an author’s intentions, toward “a socialized concept of authorship and textual authority”⁷ that comprehends multiple historical versions “regardless of how many authors contributed to the writing.”⁸

Because the editorial interest and challenge here arise at the nexus of versioning⁹ and remediation, the digital medium and its affordances will emerge as the key imaginative toolbox for the edition, in order to address the multimedia nature of the materials involved and the intricate adaptive revisions through which texts are perpetually revived.

I. Pedro Homem de Mello’s Poems Adapted to Music

Pedro Homem de Mello is one of the relevant lyric poets in twentieth-century Portuguese literature. His extensive poetic *oeuvre* was awarded important literary prizes (such as Prémio Antero de Quental 1939, Prémio Ocidente 1964, Prémio Casimiro Dantas 1966, and Prémio Nacional de Poesia 1972), and his books were acclaimed by some of the most influential critics of the time. Despite the continued strong popular appreciation, though, Mello has received little to no critical reception in recent decades, which can partly be explained by ideological

reasons (due to his association with the 1933–74 dictatorial regime) but may also have to do with the vastness and inaccessibility of his works, which are spread across a wide variety of supports. These include an array of paper-based media, but also multimedia material such as vinyl recordings of musical adaptations of his poems.

Indeed, his poetry is indelibly embedded in fado's cultural repository. The author himself recognized his own vocation in fado,¹⁰ and the critics have also noted the musical qualities of his lyricism, which is deeply rooted in the medieval song tradition.¹¹ This was credited to the author's "remarkable sense of popular rhythms and language,"¹² which is certainly not indifferent to his commitment, as an ethnographer, to folklore.¹³

More than fifty poems of his can be heard worldwide through the voices of famous performers, such as Amália Rodrigues, Tereza Tarouca, Fr. Hermano da Câmara, and, more recently, António Variações, Carlos do Carmo, João Braga, Dulce Pontes, Camané, and Sérgio Godinho. Besides these, some lesser known singers such as Germano Rocha, Alexandre dos Santos, Zélia Lopes, Fernando Gomes, Carlos Ramos, Maria Manuel, Beatriz da Conceição, Valdemar Vigário, João Ferreira Rosa, and Jorge Silva have interpreted his poems, as have others whose names appear in the poet's correspondence, insistently asking for lyrics (though questions remain as to whether these requests were met).¹⁴

It is no wonder, then, that several of his poems were written especially to be sung, and there are even examples of his poetry which only came into the public domain through audio recordings. Such is the case for "Olhos fechados,"¹⁵ "Tive um amigo . . . e morreu!,"¹⁶ "Bastam as pedras do rio,"¹⁷ "Rua da Sorte,"¹⁸ and, more recently, "Te juro,"¹⁹ which was recorded long after the poet's death, based on musical manuscripts from Alain Oulman's estate. These lyrics were written with fado in mind, and have been adapted to the musical register with great skill, as can be observed from the surviving manuscripts and the subsequent musical recordings.²⁰

Greater editing challenges are raised, though, by the so-called *poesia non per musica*²¹—that is, poems not intended to be sung but subsequently adapted from their published form. Less common are cases of linear remediation, where the switch to a musical register either leaves the text unchanged²² or merely involves repeating verses and refrains.²³ *A posteriori* adaptations usually present complex

variation issues in terms of both production and transmission, where authorial responsibility is ambiguous and difficult to ascertain.

In fact, some of the poet’s manuscripts contain versions that correspond to the lyrics used in musical renditions, suggesting that he was somehow directly involved in the adaptation.²⁴ Yet, most frequently, only remote authorial monitoring can be inferred from the correspondence with musical composers. Such is the case in the adaptation of the poem “Verde, verde,” which Alain Oulman had sent to Pedro Homem de Mello for his approval.²⁵ In another letter, Tereza Tarouca asks the author’s opinion about the changes made in the poem “Marcha fúnebre,” to be included in her 1968 EP, *Meu Bergantim*.²⁶

In many other cases, however, the musical adaptations occurred entirely independently of the author, while remaining both culturally and textually relevant. In this regard, let us consider as an example the song “Fria claridade,” which was adapted from the poem “Naufrágio,” published in the 1940 book *Estréla Morta*.

I. “Naufrágio”

Originally written during a trip the author made alone to Paris, around 1922, “Naufrágio” [Shipwreck] was inspired by an attractive woman with whom he made eye contact while strolling down the Champs-Élysées.²⁷ These are the events described in the composition, which was then adapted to music by José Marques do Amaral and recorded in Amália Rodrigues’s 1951 LP, *Melodia*. Her biographer had the following to say about the incidents surrounding the adaptation process:

Um dia, Amália viu o poema de Pedro Homem de Mello [. . .] *Naufrágio*, num livro, gostou e, como de costume, cantou, metendo o poema no *Fado Tango*, do célebre guitarrista e cantador, Joaquim Campos, embora o poema tivesse sido bastante cortado e bem cortado. Por quem? Quem transformou *adeus* em *Deus*? Mistério profundo. Estávamos em finais dos anos 40, e o fado foi um sucesso. [. . .] No entanto, quando o autor telefonou a Amália, embora ela o soubesse seu admirador, temeu que fosse a reclamar da sua ousadia. Mas Pedro Homem de Mello estava extasiado, declarava que, embora sempre muito

combatido, tinha finalmente a noção de uma grande vitória, pois através de Amália, a sua poesia “tinha subido até ao povo.”²⁸

[One day Amália read Pedro Homem de Mello’s poem [. . .] *Naufrágio* in a book. She liked it, and as was usual, she sang it, to the tune of *Fado Tango* from the famous guitarist and singer, Joaquim Campos, though the poem had been cut, and well cut at that. By whom? Who changed *adeus* (farewell) to *Deus* (God)? A great mystery. It was the late ’40s and this fado was a success. However, when the author phoned Amália, although she knew him to be her admirer, she was afraid he might intend to complain about her audacity. But Pedro Homem de Mello was ecstatic, declaring that while constantly embattled,²⁹ he finally had the notion of a great victory, because through Amália, his poetry “had risen to the people.”]

Comparing poem³⁰ and song³¹ (Figure 1), Amália Rodrigues’s version has been shortened by eliminating four descriptive stanzas in order to meet the musical register’s specific requirements.³² These were then compensated for with the characteristic *rubato* in the fado performance, when the singer holds the note in key words, contributing to “reinforce the stark emotional oppositions and tensions created by the requisite generic compression.”³³ The adaptation also contains other alterations: the broken rhythm in the line “E os olhos, logo perdidos” [And the eyes, soon lost] is substituted for the more fluent alternative “E aqueles olhos tão lindos” [And those eyes, so beautiful], and, in what appears to be a paronymous corruption, the line “Tive presságios de adeus” [I had presages of farewell] is changed to “Tive presságios de Deus” [I had presages of God].³⁴

Interestingly, however, the shortened fado version was later adopted by Pedro Homem de Mello for his final publication of the poem (in the 1975 book *Pedro*). It also appeared in a later posthumous anthology (*Eu, Poeta e tu Cidade*) with some slight variations from the poet’s revision in *Pedro*.³⁵

Mello, <i>Estréla Morta</i> , 17-19.	Rodrigues, <i>Melodia</i> .	Mello, <i>Pedro</i> , 28-29.	Mello, <i>Eu, Poeta e Tu, Cidade</i> , 48, 134
NAUFRÁFIO	FRIA CLARIDADE	FRIA CLARIDADE	FRIA CLARIDADE
No meio da claridade Daquele tão triste dia Grande, grande era a cidade... E ninguém me conhecia!...	No meio da claridade Daquele tão triste dia Grande, grande era a cidade... E ninguém me conhecia!...	No meio da claridade Daquele tão triste dia Grande, grande era a cidade... E ninguém me conhecia!...	No meio da claridade Daquele tão triste dia Grande, grande era a cidade... E ninguém me conhecia!...
Rostos, carros, movimento, Traziam noite e segredo. Só eu me sentia lento, E avançava como a medo... Só a saudade da Pátria Longinqua me acompanhava! Quisera voltar à serra E ouvir o vento e a água brava; Queria voltar ao bosque Onde sei que sou lembrado... Voltar às leiras de Afife E ouvir a canção tão velha Do pastor que guarda o gado!...	Mas, nas ruas simosas Ainda o rumor cresceria, E eu contemplava, assombrado, Minhas mãos, ontém com rosas... Minhas mãos, hoje de cera!... Rostos, carros, movimento, Traziam noite e segredo. Só eu me sentia lento, E avançava como a medo... Só a saudade da Pátria Longinqua me acompanhava! Quisera voltar à serra E ouvir o vento e a água brava; Queria voltar ao bosque Onde sei que sou lembrado... Voltar às leiras de Afife E ouvir a canção tão velha Do pastor que guarda o gado!...	Mas, nas ruas simosas Ainda o rumor cresceria, E eu contemplava, assombrado, Minhas mãos, ontém com rosas... Minhas mãos, hoje de cera!... Então... passaram por mim Uns olhos lindos... Depois, Julguei sonhar vendo enfim Dois olhos como há só dois.	Então passaram por mim Dois olhos lindos... Depois Julguei sonhar vendo enfim Dois olhos como há só dois. Então passaram por mim Uns olhos lindos... Depois Julguei sonhar vendo enfim Dois olhos como há só dois. Então passaram por mim Uns olhos lindos... Depois Julguei sonhar vendo enfim Dois olhos como há só dois.
Então... os meus sentidos Tive presságios de adeus. E os olhos, logo perdidos, Afastaram-se dos meus!	Então todos os meus sentidos Tive presságios de Deus . E aqueles olhos tão lindos Afastaram-se dos meus! E aqueles olhos tão lindos Afastaram-se dos meus;	Acordei! A claridade Fez-se maior e mais fria. Grande, grande era a cidade... E ninguém me conhecia!...	Então todos os meus sentidos Tive presságios de adeus. E os olhos, logo perdidos Afastaram-se dos meus. Acordei! A claridade Fez-se maior e mais fria. Grande, grande era a cidade... E ninguém me conhecia!...

Figure 1: Side-by-side comparison of the poem “Naufrágio,” Amália Rodrigues’s song “Fria claridade,” and subsequent authorial versions. Gray: text common to all versions; yellow: nonauthorial revisions incorporated by the poet.

As we can see in this case, the “transmission variants”—corresponding to remediation processes independent of the author—were eventually adopted by the poet himself, thus becoming “version variants” (“changes in different printings

of the same work").³⁶ Hence there is an ambiguous interaction between the epigenetic³⁷ production archive and the social transmission archive. In these circumstances, a scholarly edition that intends to account for the transformations undergone by the poem cannot ignore this interaction, even at the risk of provoking some theoretical discomfort.³⁸ As Paul Eggert has already observed, the textual dimension is closely related to the concepts of time and agency, including both originating authorship and the agents involved in the recreation of cultural objects through their historical descent.³⁹ Therefore, I believe we should adopt in these poems what John Bryant envisioned as a *fluid-text* approach, that is, "a broader conception of geneticism in which the notion of *work* embraces all versions of a text, including sources and adaptations, and the *creative process* is extended to include all forms of revision, both authorial and cultural":⁴⁰ fluid text editing attempts to trace the phenomenon of textual evolution by focusing on the text as a dynamic process that charts the changing textual identities of originating version, authorial revisions and adaptive revisions.⁴¹

An edition of Pedro Homem de Mello's poetry in such terms should thus follow the various stages these texts have passed through, along the chain of writing, transmission, and reception. It should highlight the dialogue between the printed and genetic witnesses from the poet's archive, and also between these and the respective adaptations to other codes such as audio readings and musical interpretations.

Now let us look closely at a few more examples, with evident tensions between composition vs. adaptation, authorship vs. appropriation, and literary vs. musical creation. I will then present an editorial proposal to combine written poems with music, while bearing in mind the textual challenges raised by these intermedia revisions.

2. “Povo”

One of Pedro Homem de Mello's most iconic poems was originally entitled “Povo” [People] and was inspired by real events experienced by the author in a remote village of the countryside, where women washed their clothes in the river and men had to carve out of trees the boards for their own coffins.⁴² This long

fifty-two-line composition was then published with slight variations in the books *Miserere* (1948), *Poemas Escolhidos* (1957), and *Povo Que Lavas no Rio* (1969).⁴³

In the early 1960s, Amália Rodrigues came across the poem in one of the author's books and decided to adapt it to music by Joaquim Campos. Similarly to what had happened ten years before with "Fria claridade," she undertook the necessary changes herself, shortening the original poem by 20 percent while altering the order of some lines and repeating others in the refrain (Figure 2).

The following description, made by Rodrigues's biographer, is worth reproducing as important testimony on the compositional history of the text:

[Um dia] Amália leu o poema "Povo," [. . .] contido no [. . .] livro "Miserere" (1948) [. . .]. E Amália apaixonou-se, cortou o poema, reduziu a obra à sua essência a mais luminosa, numa rara comunhão poeta-cantora, deu-lhe a música do magnífico "Fado Vitória," do cantador e compositor emérito Joaquim Campos, e tornou-o em "Povo que Lavas no Rio," um dos seus êxitos perenes. [. . .] Contava-me Amália: "Fui eu que li o poema que, aliás, era muito grande, não podia sequer cantá-lo todo. Fui eu também que escolhi os versos que deviam ficar. Tive até a sorte do poeta não se zangar com a minha escolha, ficou até mesmo bastante contente."⁴⁴

[One day Amália read the poem "Povo" (People), included in the book "Miserere" (1948). And Amália fell in love with it; she cut the poem, reduced the text to its brightest essence, in a rare communion between author and singer; she set it to the beautiful music of "Fado Vitória," by the emeritus composer Joaquim Campos, and turned it into "Povo Que Lavas no Rio" (People who wash clothes in the river), one of her permanent hits. Amália told me: "It was me who read the poem (which was very long, I could not sing it entirely). It was also me who chose the lines that would stay. I was even lucky that the poet did not get angry with my choice; he was actually very happy with it."]

This shortened version of the poem was then interpreted by Amália Rodrigues (1962) and repeated time and again, through the years, by countless singers.⁴⁵ Thirteen years after the composition was adapted and interpreted in the LP

Busto, Mello decided to publish a second version of the poem, which he entitled “Povo que lavas no rio” and dedicated to Amália Rodrigues.⁴⁶ Although not fully coincident with the alterations of the 1962 adaptation (since it recovered a few lines from the original), this second authorial version unhesitatingly shed the long former poem in favor of a shortened, concentrated version that was already inscribed in our collective memory (Figure 2).

Mello, <i>Miserere</i> , 50-53.	Rodrigues, <i>Busto</i> .	Mello, <i>Pedro</i> , 20-21.
POVO	POVO QUE LAVAS NO RIO	POVO QUE LAVAS NO RIO
Povo que lavas no rio, Que vais às feiras e à tenda, Que talhas com teu machado As tábuas do meu caixão!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas com teu machado As tábuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem turve o teu ar sadio, Quem compra o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas com teu machado As tábuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem compra o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!
Meu cravo branco na orelha! Minha canela vermelha! Meu verde mangericão! O Natureza vadia! Vejo uma fotografia... Mas a tua vida, não!	Fui ter à mesa redonda, Beber em malha que esconde O beijo, de mão em mão... Agua pura, fruto agreste, Fora o vinho que me desto, Mas a tua vida, não!	Fui ter à mesa redonda, Beber em malha que esconde O beijo, de mão em mão... Água pura, fruto agreste, Fora o vinho que me desto, Mas a tua vida, não!
Procissões de praia e monte, Areias, pincas e rasteiros, Aos solos dos quais o vento vai? Que é dos canticos da fonte? Guardo o grito desses braços... Mas a tua vida, não!	Aromas de urze e de lama! Dormi com eles na cama... Tive a mesma condição!	Aromas de urze e de lama! Dormi com eles na cama... Tive a mesma condição!
Aromas de urze e de lama! Dormi com eles na cama... Tive a mesma condição!	Bruxas e lobas, estrelas! Tive o dom de conhecê-las... Mas a tua vida, não!	Bruxas e lobas, estrelas! Tive o dom de conhecê-las... Mas a tua vida, não!
Sobrás áfras montanhas, Pedras verdes estranhas Onde os menos olhos estão... Rasguei certo corpo ao meio... Vi certa curva em seu seio... Mas a tua vida, não!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tábuas do meu caixão!	Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o teu amor é grande E me leva à confissão... Povo! Povo! eu te pertenço Deste-me alturas de incenso. Mas a tua vida, não!
Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o teu amor é grande E me leva à confissão... Povo! Povo! eu te pertenço Deste-me alturas de incenso. Mas a tua vida, não!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tábuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem turve o teu ar sadio, Quem compra o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tábuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem compra o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!
Povo que lavas no rio, Que vais às feiras e à tenda, Que talhas com teu machado As tábuas do meu caixão!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado As tábuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem compra o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado As tábuas do meu caixão!

Figure 2: Side-by-side comparison of the poem “Povo,” Amália Rodrigues’s song “Povo que lavas no rio,” and a subsequent version published by the author. Gray: text common to all versions; yellow: nonauthorial revisions incorporated by the poet; blue: transposition.

Once again, a creative exchange between the poet’s primary authorship and the composer’s (or the interpreter’s) secondary authorship is observed and must be explored in an edition that is sensitive to the dynamic nature of textual condition.

More important, though, is the intimate association between poem and music in “Povo que lavas no rio” (the song), which had a major cultural impact. It is no surprise, then, that even though the poem is not widely known in its original form, the musical adaptation has become such an iconic representation of the Portuguese culture. So much so that Mário Cesariny (one of the most influential artists from the twentieth century) declared that Amália’s song should be launched into the stratosphere, if ever the human race would need to condense the very essence of Portugal.⁴⁷

Indeed, the song has grown into a classic of fado’s repertoire. It was covered multiple times and evolved into different versions, always keeping the same melody but choosing different parts of the poem.⁴⁸ Sometimes the lyrics were even altered to better fit the melodic structure of the tune. This happens, for example, in the adaptation interpreted by João Braga, where the ternary rhythm of “Areais, píncaros, passos” [Sands, pinnacles, footsteps] had given way to an alternative line with more fluent rhythmic connections: “Por onde foram os passos” [Where the footsteps went] (Figure 3).

Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o remorso me invade É me leva à confissão...	Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o remorso me invade É me leva à confissão... Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o remorso me invade É me leva à confissão... Povo! Povo! eu te pertenço. Deste-me alturas de incenso. Mas a tua vida, não!	Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o remorso me invade É me leva à confissão... Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o remorso me invade É me leva à confissão... Povo! Povo! eu te pertenço. Deste-me aromas de incenso. Mas a tua vida, não!	Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o remorso me invade É me leva à confissão... Só tu! Só tu és verdade! Quando o remorso me invade É me leva à confissão... Povo! Povo! eu te pertenço. Deste-me aromas de incenso. Mas a tua vida, não!
Povo que lavas no rio, Que vais às feiras e à tenda, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tâbuas do meu caixão!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tâbuas do meu caixão! Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tâbuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem turve o teu ar sádico, Quem compre o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!	Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tâbuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem venda o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!	Povo, ai povo, que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tâbuas do meu caixão! Povo que lavas no rio, Que talhas, com teu machado, As tâbuas do meu caixão! Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem compre o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!
Pode haver quem te defenda, Quem turve o teu ar sádico, Quem compre o teu chão sagrado, Mas a tua vida, não!			

Figure 3: Side-by-side comparison of the poem “Povo” and musical adaptations interpreted by João Braga, Zélia Lopes, and Tereza Tarouca. Gray: text common to all versions.

Editing a poem with these characteristics therefore requires a close monitoring of the remediation process, and an examination of the relations established between the new form and the texts that precede it or follow it, but above all it needs to provide what only the adaptations have to offer: the musical component. It is precisely through this use of the auditory function that the reader can access an aesthetic valence that extends far beyond the literary realm.

3. “Canção verde”

The conclusion is even more evident if we think of those poems that were adapted to different tunes, resulting in several alterations at the textual level. Pedro Homem de Mello’s compositions that fit these characteristics include poems like “Violeta” (which had two different song forms interpreted by Tereza Tarouca⁴⁹), “Escárnio” (used in two songs by Fernando Gomes and Zélia Lopes⁵⁰), “Prece” (set to three melodies, interpreted by Zélia Lopes, Alexandre dos Santos, and Amália Rodrigues⁵¹) and “Canção verde” (adapted to two different songs by Amália Rodrigues and Tereza Tarouca⁵²).

For “Canção verde” [Green song], at least twenty authorial witnesses are available (among autographs, typescripts, printed texts, and even an audio reading record by the author himself).⁵³ It is also possible to find in the poet’s archive, owned by the Portuguese National Library, a parallel composition entitled “Fado triste,”⁵⁴ which shares only two lines with this “Canção verde,” included in the 1951 book *Adeus* (Figure 4).

Mello, *Adeus*, 25-27.

BNP, E14, cx. 22 [folder 91].

CANÇÃO VERDE

A minha canção é verde.
Sempre de verde a cantei.
De verde cantei ao Povo
E fui de verde vestido
Cantar à mesa do Rei.

Porque foi verde o meu canto?
Porque foi verde?
– Não sei...

Verde, verde, verde, verde,
Verde, verde, em vão, cantei!
– Lindo moço! – disse o Povo.
– Verde moço! – disse El-Rei.

Porque me chamaram verde?
Porque foi? Porque?
– Não sei...

Tive um amor – triste sinal!
Amar é perder alguém...
Desde então, ficou mais verde
Tudo em mim: a voz, o olhar,
Cada passo, cada beijo...
E o meu coração também!

Coração! Porque é tão verde?
Porque és verde assim também?

Deu-me a vida, além do luto,
Amor à margem da lei...
Amigos são inimigos.
– Paga-me! disseram todos.
Só eu de verde fiquei.

Porque fiquei eu de verde?
Porque foi isto?
– Não sei...

A minha canção é verde
– Canção à margem da lei...
Verde, ingênuo, verde e moça,
Como a voz deste poema
Que por meu mal, vos cantei!
A minha canção é verde,
Verde, verde, verde, verde...
Mas... porque é verde?
– Não sei...

FADO TRISTE

letra de Pedro Homem de Mello

Que não cantem para mim!
Mas que eu cante para alguém!
Viver é viver assim:
A cantar e querer bem!

Tive um amor – sinal triste
Amar é perder alguém...
Mas a vida enquanto existe
É cantar e querer bem.

Por isso meu bem querer
Por ti choro a toda a hora!
Pois viver quando é viver
É cantar como quem chora...

E amar é viver assim:
Sem pedir nada a ninguém!
Que não cantem para mim!
Mas que eu cante para alguém!

Figure 4: Side-by-side comparison of two authorial compositions, “Canção verde” and “Fado triste.” Gray: text common to all versions.

Regarding the second peripheral composition, two observations stand out. On one hand, as the result of vertical revision, it is a very different version, raising sensible questions of whether it can be distinguished and edited separately from

the first one.⁵⁵ On the other hand, the only autograph witness we have of this text is entitled “Fado triste” [Sad fado] and is accompanied by the indication “letra de Pedro Homem de Mello” [lyrics by Pedro Homem de Mello], suggesting that it was intended to be set to music. The fact that we do not know whether it was actually adapted (nor what its musical shape was) limits our ability to fully understand the genesis of this song-poem.

What we do know for sure is that “Canção verde” was actually adapted as two different songs: “Verde, verde” (interpreted by Amália Rodrigues)⁵⁶ and “Canção verde” (recorded by Tereza Tarouca).⁵⁷ In both songs we have intermediate witnesses that are slightly different from the versions that were finally sung and which may help understand the sequential steps in the adaptation process.

For Amália Rodrigues’s “Verde, verde” there is a manuscript that composer Alain Oulman had sent to the poet for his approval (Figure 5).⁵⁸

Mello, <i>Adeus</i> , 25-27.	BNP, E14, cx. 11 [folder 2].	Rodrigues, <i>Fado Português</i> .
CANÇÃO VERDE	CANÇÃO VERDE	VERDE, VERDE
<p>A minha canção é verde Sempre de verde a cantei De verde cantei ao Povo E fui de verde vestido Cantar à mesa do Rei.</p> <p>Porque foi verde o meu canto? Porque foi verde? – Não sei...</p> <p>Verde, verde, verde, verde. Verde, verde, em vão, cantei! – Lindo moço! – disse o Povo. Verde moço! – disse El-Rei.</p> <p>Porque me chamaram verde? Porque foi? Porque? – Não sei...</p> <p>Tive um amor – triste sina! Amar é perder alguém... Desde então, ficou mais verde Tudo em mim: a voz, o olhar, Cada passo, cada beijo... E o meu coração também!</p> <p>Coração! Porque és tão verde? Porque és verde assim também?</p> <p>Deu-me a vida, além do luto, Amor à margem da lei... Amigos são inimigos. – Paga-me! disseram todos. Só eu de verde fiquei.</p> <p>Porque fiquei eu de verde? Porque foi isto? – Não sei...</p> <p>A minha canção é verde – Canção à margem da lei... Verde, ingénua, verde e moça, Como a voz deste poema Que por meu mal, vos cantei!</p> <p>Mas... porque é verde? – Não sei...</p>	<p>A minha canção é verde Sempre de verde a cantei De verde cantei ao povo E fui de verde vestido Cantar à mesa do rei Cantar à mesa do rei.</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei. Lindo moço disse o povo Verde moço disse el-rei.</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei. Lindo moço disse o rei Verde moço disse el-rei.</p> <p>Tive um amor, triste sina Amar é perder alguém Desde então ficou mais verde Tudo em mim a voz, o olhar Cada passo cada beijo, E o meu coração também</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei Coração porque és tão verde Porque és verde assim também?</p> <p>Deu-me a vida além do luto Amor à margem da lei Amigos são inimigos Paga-me disseram todos Só eu de verde fiquei, Só eu de verde fiquei.</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei Verde verde verde verde Mas porque é verde?... Não sei.</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei Ai canção, porque és tão verde? Ai porque és verde?... Não sei.</p>	<p>A minha canção é verde Sempre de verde a cantei De verde cantei ao povo E fui de verde vestido Cantar à mesa do rei Cantar à mesa do rei.</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei. Lindo moço disse o povo Verde moço disse el-rei.</p> <p>Tive um amor, triste sina Amar é perder alguém Desde então ficou mais verde Tudo em mim a voz, o olhar Cada passo cada beijo, E o meu coração também</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei Coração porque és tão verde Porque és verde assim também?</p> <p>Deu-me a vida além do luto Amor à margem da lei Amigos são inimigos Paga-me disseram todos Só eu de verde fiquei, Só eu de verde fiquei.</p> <p>Verde verde verde verde Verde verde em vão cantei Verde verde verde verde Mas porque é verde?... Não sei.</p>

Figure 5: Side-by-side comparison of the poem “Canção verde,” an intermediate adaptive revision by composer Alain Oulman, and a musical adaptation interpreted by Amália Rodrigues. Gray: text common to all versions.

For Tereza Tarouca’s “Canção verde” there is even an autograph manuscript by Pedro Homem de Mello (Figure 6).⁵⁹

Mello, <i>Adeus</i> , 25-27.	Ms. Tavares Barreto, f. 1.	Tarouca, <i>Tereza Tarouca</i> .
CANÇÃO VERDE	CANÇÃO VERDE	CANÇÃO VERDE
A minha canção é verde. Sempre de verde a cantei. De verde cantei ao Povo E fui de verde vestido. Cantar à mesa do Rei.	A minha canção é verde. A minha canção é verde. Sempre de verde a cantei De verde cantei ao Povo E fui de verde vestido Cantar à mesa do Rei.	A minha canção é verde. A minha canção é verde, Sempre de verde a cantei. De verde cantei ao Povo E fui de verde, de verde, Cantar à mesa do Rei.
Porque foi verde o meu canto? Porque foi verde? – Não sei...		
Verde, verde, verde, verde. Verde, verde, em vão, cantei! – Lindo moyo! – disse o Povo – Verde moyo! – disse El-Rei.		
Porque me chamaram verde? Porque foi? Porquê? – Não sei...		
Tive um amor – triste sinta! Amar é perder alguém... Desde então, ficou mais verde Tudo em mim: a voz, o olhar, Cada passo, cada beijo... E o meu coração também!	Tive um amor – triste sinta Tive um amor – triste sinta Amar é perder alguém Desde então ficou mais verde Tudo em mim: a voz, o olhar... E o meu coração também!	Tive um amor – triste sinta Tive um amor – triste sinta Amar é perder alguém. Desde então ficou mais verde Tudo em mim: a voz, o olhar E o meu coração também!
Coração! Porque és tão verde? Porque és verde assim também?		
Deu-me a vida, além do luto. Amor à margem da lei... Amigos são inimigos. – Paga-me! disseram todos. Só eu de verde fiquei.	Deu-me a vida, além do luto Deu-me a vida, além do luto Amor à margem da lei. Amigos são inimigos. – Paga-me! disseram todos. Só eu, de verde, fiquei.	Deu-me a vida, além do luto, Deu-me a vida, além do luto, Amor à margem da lei. Amigos são inimigos. – Paga-me! disseram todos. Só eu de verde fiquei.
Porque fiquei eu de verde? Porque foi isto? – Não sei...		
A minha canção é verde – Canção à margem da lei... Verde, ingénua, verde e moça, Como a voz deste poema Que por meu mal, vos cantei!	A minha canção é verde A minha canção é verde Canção à margem da lei	A minha canção é verde. A minha canção é verde, Canção à margem da lei. A minha canção é verde, Verde como este poema Que, por meu mal, te cantei.
A minha canção é verde, Verde, verde, verde, verde...	A minha canção é verde Verde, verde, verde, verde	A minha canção é verde. Verde, verde, verde, verde
Mas... porque é verde? – Não sei...	Mas porque é verde? Não sei...	Mas porque é verde? Não sei...

Figure 6: Side-by-side comparison of the poem "Canção verde," an intermediate adaptive revision by the author, and the musical adaptation interpreted by Tereza Tarouca. Gray: text common to all versions.

Comparing poem and songs, we find that several alterations were demanded by the music, namely the exclusion of some lines and the repetition of others. This had a major consequence at the pragmatic level: the partial loss (in both

songs) of an iterative central question in the original poem “Why is it green?,” whose anaphoric repetition (in lines 6, 12, 20, 27, 36) was intended to “turn into drama” what, according to the author, would otherwise sound like a mere “naïve question.”⁶⁰ Both adaptations attempt to compensate for the attenuating effect of the rhetorical disintegration of the poem by seeking new expressive nuances through the melodic subtleties of musical language. Hence the importance of sound files for the analysis of the semantic changes that occurred during the remediation process.

Ultimately, however, what stands out from this textual constellation around “Canção verde” is the need to design an edition in terms of a multimedia and hypertextual architecture, a need that will also be highlighted in the next composition.

4. “O fandangueiro”

Originally published in 1942 under the title “O bailador de fandango” [The fandango dancer],⁶¹ this poem was later adapted by Alain Oulman and interpreted by Amália Rodrigues as “Fandangueiro” (Figure 7).⁶²

Mello, <i>Pecado</i> , 63-64.	Rodrigues, <i>Fandangueiro</i> .
O BAILADOR DE FANDANGO À Princeza de Broglie	FANDANGUEIRO
Sua canção fora a Gota, Sua dança fora o Vira. Chamavam-lhe « fandangueiro ». Mas seu nome verdadeiro Quando bailava, bailava, Não era nome de cravo, Nem era nome de rosa. - Era o de flor, misteriosa, Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...	Sua canção fora a Gota, Sua dança fora o Vira. Chamavam-lhe « fandangueiro ». Mas seu nome verdadeiro Quando bailava, bailava, Não era nome de cravo, Nem era nome de rosa. - Era o de flor, misteriosa, Que se esfolhava, esfolhava... - Era o de flor, misteriosa, Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...
E havia um cristal na vista E havia um cristal no ar Quando aquele fandanguista Se demorava a bailar! E havia um cristal no vento E havia um cristal no mar. E havia no pensamento Uma flor por esfolhar...	E havia um cristal na vista E havia um cristal no ar Quando aquele fandanguista Se demorava a bailar! E havia um cristal no vento E havia um cristal no mar. E havia no pensamento Uma flor por esfolhar...
Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... (Nem sei que nome lhe dar...) Tinham seus braços erguidos Nem sei que ignotos sentidos - Jeitos de Asa pelo ar... Quando bailava, bailava, Não era folha de cravo Nem era folha de rosa. Era uma flor, misteriosa, Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...	Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... (Nem sei que nome lhe dar...) Tinha seus braços erguidos Não sei que ignotos sentidos - Jeitos de Asa pelo ar... Quando bailava, bailava, Não era folha de cravo Nem era folha de rosa. Era uma flor, misteriosa, Que se esfolhava, esfolhava... Era uma flor, misteriosa, Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...
E havia um cristal no vento E havia um cristal no mar. E havia no pensamento Uma flor por esfolhar... Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... Fandangueiro!	E havia um cristal no vento E havia um cristal no mar. E havia no pensamento Uma flor por esfolhar... Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?... Fandangueiro!

Figure 7: Side-by-side comparison of the poem “O bailador de fandango” and Amália Rodrigues’s song “Fandangueiro.” Gray: text common to all versions.

In this case, however, it is not the remediation process itself that deserves greater consideration. Although the association with music and human voice enhanced the poem’s expressiveness, textual alterations were pretty much confined

to the repetition of verses or refrains. What should be noted is the fact that by the time the adaptation was undertaken, Pedro Homem de Mello had already opted for a new configuration of the poem, one that would continue to be seen in his last publications.

The new form was to merge “O bailador de fandango” with a second poem entitled “Mistério” [Mystery],⁶³ which had already been published in the book *Pecado* (1942), although there is also a divergent, parallel version that was composed to be sung by girls of the village of Carreço (Figure 8).⁶⁴

BPMP, M-SER-526.

CANÇÃO PARA SER CANTADA
PELAS RAPARIGAS DE CARREÇO

Domingos Enes Pereira
Por alcunha o bailador
Viveu entre mar e monte
Era um lindo bailador
Vinhamb moças de Fronteira
Para com êle bailar
E vinham moças de Pêrre
Para com êle bailar
E aquêle sentido estranho
Essa extranha poesia
Era uma graça tão pura
Que só êle a possuia!
Domingos Enes Pereira
Ai bailador! bailador!
O teu nome de bandeira
Irá comigo onde eu fôr!
Quem dançou como dançaste
Quem te viu como eu te via
Já teve os anjos mais perto
Já teve o céu onde o havia
Já teve as estrelas de oiro
E a lua e o Sol, mesmo à beira...
Poetas! Cantai comigo:
Domingos Enes Pereira!

Mello, *Pecado*, 119-120.

MISTÉRIO
A José G. d'Andrade

Domingos Enes Pereira
Do lugar de Montedor...
(O bailador do Fandango
Era aquele bailador!)
Vinhamb moças de Areosa
Para com ele bailar...
E vinham moças de Afife
Para com ele bailar.
Então as sombras dos corpos,
Como chamas traiçoeiras,
Entrelaçavam-se e a dança
Cobria o chão de fogueiras...

E as sombras formavam sebe...
O movimento as florira...
O sonho, a noite, o desejo...
Ai! belezas de mentira!

E as sombras entrelaçavam-se...
Os corpos, ninguém sabia
Se eram corpos, se eram sombras,
Se era o amor que as escondia...

Figure 8: Side-by-side comparison of two authorial compositions, "Mistério" and "Canção para ser cantada pelas raparigas de Carreço." Gray: text common to all versions.

So these two compositions—"O bailador de fandango" and "Mistério"—ended up being merged into a single poem, entitled "O fandangueiro," which was successively published in three of the author's books: *Poemas Escolhidos* (1957), *Fandangueiro* (1971), and *Pedro* (1975) (Figure 9).⁶⁵

Mello, Pedro, 25-27.

O FANDANGUEIRO

Sua canção fora a Gota,
 Sua dança fora o Vira.
 Chamavam-lhe «o fandangueiro».
 Mas seu nome verdadeiro
 Quando bailava, bailava,
 Não era nome de cravo,
 Nem era nome de rosa.
 - Era o de flor, misteriosa,
 Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...
 E havia um cristal na vista
 E havia um cristal no ar
 Quando aquele fandanguista
 Se demorava a bailar!
 E havia um cristal no vento
 E havia um cristal no mar.
 E havia no pensamento
 Uma flor por esfolhar...
 Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?...
 (Nem sei que nome lhe dar...)
 Tinha seus braços erguidos
 Nem sei que ignotos sentidos
 - Jeitos de Asa pelo ar...
 Quando bailava, bailava,
 Não era folha de cravo
 Nem era folha de rosa.
 Era uma flor, misteriosa,
 Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...

Domingos Enes Pereira
 Do lugar de Montedor...
 (O bailador do Fandango
 Era aquele bailador!)
 Vinham moças da Areosa
 Para com ele bailar...
 E vinham moças de Afife
 Para com ele bailar.
 Então as sombras dos corpos,
 Como chamas traçoerias,
 Entrelaçavam-se e a dança
 Cobria o chão de fogueiras...

E as sombras formavam sebe...
 O movimento as florira...
 O sonho, a noite, o desejo...
 Ai! belezas de mentira!

E as sombras entrelaçavam-se...
 Os corpos, ninguém sabia
 Se eram corpos, se eram sombras,
 Se era o amor que as escondia...

Figure 9: Final authorial version (merging “O bailador de fandango” and “Mistério”).

Editing such a poem therefore leads us to relate two objects that were originally autonomous but converged in the same composition. Moreover, it also requires that we relate the first of these parts to an adaptation to fado (which

was undertaken by Alain Oulman), and the second part to another parallel composition that was written by the author to be sung.

However, we could go even further and connect the text to a French translation that exists in the author’s archive.⁶⁶ We could even call upon an article, published in *Jornal da Bairrada*, where Homem de Mello talked openly about his source of inspiration for the poem, introducing the real fandango dancer, Domingos, and his brother Francisco, who both died suddenly and in the prime of their lives.⁶⁷ Although external to the genetic archive itself, both documents turn out to be important for the history of the poem’s creation and transmission, and as such they also have a place in the annotations or in a documentary appendix that may go along with the text.⁶⁸

Therefore, an edition of Pedro Homem de Mello’s poetry would greatly benefit from the combination, in a single platform, of multiple and concurrent elements. On one hand, it should provide a systematic presentation of textual genesis, assembling authorial and nonauthorial versions through an integrated apparatus and signalling the ambiguity among these multiple voices,⁶⁹ so that users can explore diachronic revision with no single version being hierarchically privileged over another. Furthermore, it ought to offer the audio component of musical adaptations, which is essential, as we have seen, for understanding the textual alterations and expressive nuances introduced by the adaptation process. Moreover, other optional gateways would improve the *fluid-text* experience, giving access to paragenetic materials that can further clarify the circumstances surrounding the process of writing or adaptation.

II. A Multimedia Digital Approach

Hence the question “How might the editor clarify the boundaries of related textual identities and provide methods of navigating those versions”?⁷⁰ According to John Bryant, “editing adaptation and adaptive revision is best achieved through digital and fluid text approaches.”⁷¹ This is not just due to the fact that electronic platforms can combine written text with other media. It is also because hypermedia environments are best suited to cross-referencing a text’s genetic production

archive with its social transmission archive,⁷² which has proved to be particularly relevant in the already analyzed examples.

In this sense, the practice that has most commonly been followed within the field of digital humanities consists of thoroughly transcribing and encoding each witness in TEI,⁷³ a set of guidelines for the representation of texts in digital form that aims to foster interoperability and long-term sustainability, allowing platforms and resources to be shared by several projects around the world.⁷⁴

Among the open-source tools available within the TEI community is one that generally suits the goals of this project and the specific challenges raised by Pedro Homem de Mello's poems adapted to fado. It is the Versioning Machine, an interface for displaying multiple versions of text encoded with the TEI guidelines. Originally conceived in 2000 by Susan Schreibman, it has since been used in a number of different projects.⁷⁵ Its current version, 5.0 (January 2016), is HTML5 compatible and has been developed to suit texts with multimedia requirements, such as these.

Through its hypertextual architecture and a TEI-P5-conformant schema, the Versioning Machine is appropriate for a genetic-critical approach, favoring a text-centric view. Thus, emendations may be added to the transcriptions (using the <choice>, <sic>, and <corr> elements) while the representation of the writing chronology is achieved by in-document substratification⁷⁶ and a parallel display of successive versions, which users may choose to visualize and reorder in multiple possible combinations (Figure 10).

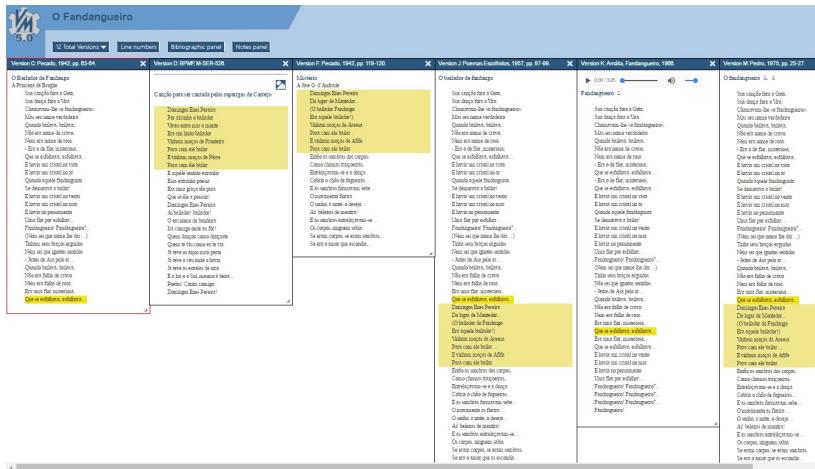


Figure 10: Edition of the poem “O fandangueiro” using the Versioning Machine open-source interface.

The Versioning Machine’s interface allows readers to critically engage with the dynamics of revision by comparing chunks of text alongside word-by-word or line-by-line comparisons, thanks to the underlying apparatus. This may be encoded using either parallel segmentation or the location-referenced method, particularly useful to deal with the overlapping relationships of elements and structures that characterize modernist poets in general and Pedro Homem de Mello in particular.⁷⁷ Additionally, the interface may also assemble facsimiles of manuscripts (encoded within the *<teiHeader>*) and parageneric documents (which may be encoded as notes to be displayed in user-manipulated pop-up windows) (Figure 11).⁷⁸

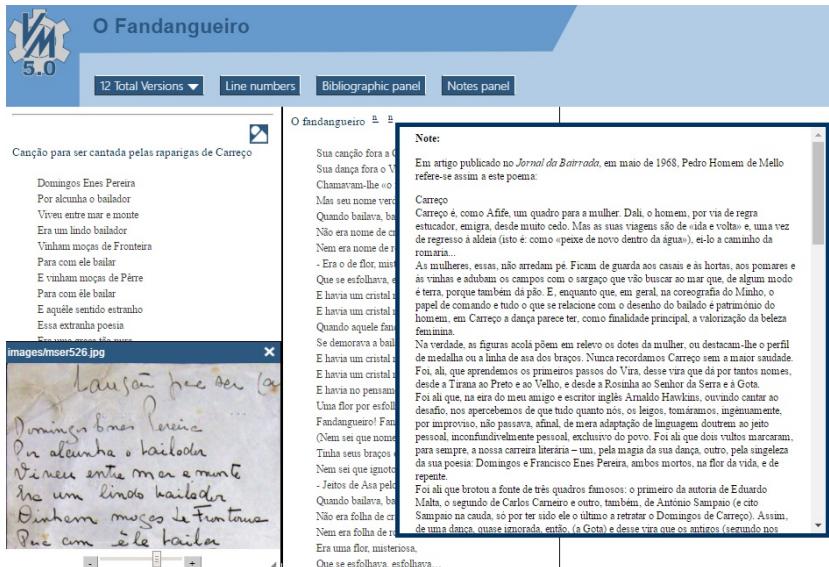


Figure 11: Display of two witnesses assembled for the poem “O fandangueiro” with user-manipulated pop-up windows in the Versioning Machine open-source interface.

As for the musical adaptations addressed in this article, the Versioning Machine has built in the ability to incorporate sound files in the poems, by encoding the tracks within the TEI `<front>` as a list of `<witDetail>`. Furthermore, a `<timeline>` element can also be used to provide a temporal alignment of the audio and the text (Figure 12).

O Fandangueiro

12 Total Versions Line numbers Bibliographic panel Notes panel

Version K. Amália, Fandangueiro, 1966.

Fandangueiro 2

Sua canção fora a Gota,
Sua dança fora o Vira.
Chamavam-lhe «o fandangueiro».
Mas seu nome verdadeiro
Quando bailava, bailava,
Não era nome de cravo,
Nem era nome de rosa
- Era o de flor misteriosa,
Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...
- Era o de flor misteriosa,
Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...
E havia um cristal na vista
E havia um cristal no ar
Quando aquele fandanguista
Se demorava a bailar!
E havia um cristal no vento
E havia um cristal no mar
E havia no pensamento
Uma flor por esfolhar...
Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?...
(Nem sei que nome lhe dar...)
Tinha seus braços erguidos
Não sei que ignotos sentidos
- Jeitos de Asa pelo ar...
Quando bailava, bailava,
Não era folha de cravo
Nem era folha de rosa.
Era uma flor misteriosa,
Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...
Era uma flor misteriosa,
Que se esfolhava, esfolhava...
E havia um cristal no vento
E havia um cristal no mar
E havia no pensamento
Uma flor por esfolhar...
Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?...
Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?...
Fandangueiro! Fandangueiro?...
Fandangueiro!

Figure 12: Display of a musical adaptation assembled in the Versioning Machine open-source interface.

Such a heuristic display of materials “conveys and embodies a pluralistic notion of text” that is deeply inherent in the digital editorial paradigm,⁷⁹ providing for a dynamic representation of the creative process and its permanent intersection with cultural revisions. Where traditional book editions, compliant with the Greg-

Bowers-Tanselle school, were driven by the concept of a single authorship and a stable reading text, digital editions like this favor a continual textual flow that is mutable over time and that includes dialogue among multiple authorial voices in the revision process.

Even though the Versioning Machine's open-source framework may provide only a starting point for the interface of this edition, it indeed seems to address the main concerns of the project: displaying multiple versions of text and multimedia material within a socialized concept of authorship and textual authority deeply implied in Pedro Homem de Mello's poems adapted to fado.⁸⁰

Only thus can the suspicion of adapting poetry to song, which I alluded to at the beginning of this article, finally give way to an artistically richer vision of cultural objects, proving that “adaptations, far from being at the margins of the orthodox editorial tradition [. . .], rightly belong to its mainstream.”⁸¹

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Notes

1. Fernando Pessoa, *Always Astonished: Selected Prose*, trans. Edwin Honig (San Francisco: City Lights Books, 1988), 29.
2. The exception would be classical music, perhaps, thanks to the efforts of composers such as Luís de Freitas Branco (1890–1955) or Fernando Lopes Graça (1906–1994). According to Graça, modern poetry offered ample and rich possibilities for

musical treatment, although few composers would risk doing so. Fernando Lopes Graça, “Acerca dos poetas e dos compositores modernos portugueses,” in *A Música Portuguesa e os Seus Problemas*, vol. 1 (Porto: Edições Lopes da Silva, 1944), 195.

3. See the list entry “Fado, urban popular song of Portugal,” <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/RL/fado-urban-popular-song-of-portugal-00563>. For a prior acquaintance with this musical genre, listen to the online digital sound archive, which is being developed by Museu do Fado and Instituto de Etnomusicologia: <http://arquivosonoro.museudofado.pt/>.
4. At this point, I adopt a fundamental distinction, first proposed in 1922, between “traditional popular texts” and “nontraditional popular texts”: Menéndez Pidal argued that all literature likely to please and be recognized by the common people in general may be called “popular.” There is, however, within this frame, a specific category, which is more rooted in the collective memory, and therefore deserves to be classified as “traditional” [...]. To be considered traditional, texts must [...] obey some laws: widespread dissemination within the community, persistence in the collective memory, cross-fertilization with other texts and re-elaboration through different variants. Popular texts that do not conform to this process fit in the second designation [...]: “non-traditional popular texts.” These are modern compositions that are well known (and often repeated) by the people for a while, but still retain their individual character. (Carlos Nogueira and Elsa Pereira, “The Portuguese Cancioneiros of São João: Traditional Popular, Non-traditional Popular, and Pseudo-Popular,” *Folklore—Journal of the Folklore Society* 125, no. 2 [2014]: 239.) By “popular authors” I am referring to such poets as João da Mata (?–1947), Henrique Rego (1885–1963), Gabriel de Oliveira (1891–1958), Joaquim João Linhares Barbosa (1893–1965), Frederico de Brito (1894–1977), Carlos Conde (1901–1981), etc. While some of these men were educated (Linhares Barbosa, for example, was a journalist), their lyrics did not incorporate institutionalized culture or so-called high literature. In this regard, see Rui Vieira Nery, *Para Uma História do Fado*, 2nd ed. (Lisboa: IN-CM, 2012); Sara Pereira, “Círculo Museológico,” in *Museu do Fado 1998–2008* (Lisboa: EGEAC/Museu do Fado, 2008); and Vítor Pavão dos Santos, *O Fado da Tua Voz: Amália e os Poetas* (Lisboa: Bertrand, 2014).
5. In an interview published in *A Capital*, Amália Rodrigues’s favorite composer recalled: “Comecei com a Amália uma experiência de musicar poetas, que já se fazia, há muito, fora de Portugal. É por isso que ela gosta de dizer que fui eu que lhe trouxe poetas e poemas de qualidade. No entanto, já antes, Amália cantara fados com letras de Pedro Homem de Mello e outras canções com letras de David Mourão-Ferreira.” [I started setting poets to music with Amália, which had already been done outside Portugal for a long time. That is why she likes to say that I brought her quality poets and poems. However, Amália had already sung fado songs with lyrics by Pedro Homem de Mello, and other songs with lyrics by David Mourão-Ferreira.] Alain Oulman, “Alain Oulman: a importância da poesia,” *A Capital* 1081 (1971): 12.
6. In the same 1971 interview, Alain Oulman expressed his surprise at the controversy surrounding the musical adaptations of Luís de Camões’s poetry he had prepared for Amália Rodrigues. Responding to criticism voiced by several artists and writers

in a 1965 survey that *Diário Popular* addressed on the subject, he said that “em França nunca se levantaram problemas semelhantes por alguém ter musicado poetas célebres” [in France, there were never such problems, when works of famous poets were set to music] (Oulman, “Alain Oulman: a importância da poesia,” 12). On the delicate balance between what is gained and lost during the switch to the musical register, he admitted: “Há coisas que não são musicáveis porque, honestamente, se tem de reconhecer que perderiam com a música. Eu, por exemplo, gostaria de musicar Fernando Pessoa, mas, até hoje, não dei com a linguagem musical que não contenesse com a sua linguagem poética.” [Some things cannot be set to music, because honestly, one must admit that they are not as good with music. I, for one, would like to set Fernando Pessoa to music, but, to date, I have not found a musical language that did not clash with his poetic language.] (Oulman, 13).

7. Jerome J. McGann, *A Critique of Modern Textual Criticism* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983), 8.
8. Jack Stillinger, *Multiple Authorship and the Myth of Solitary Genius* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991), 200.
9. By versioning I am referring to “the editing of significant variant documents rather than the conflation of documentary variants in a single eclectic edition.” John Bryant, *The Fluid Text: A Theory of Revision and Editing for Book and Screen* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2005), 76.
10. In a letter from 1961, Mello admitted: “Dá-me ideia de que a nota ‘fadista’ [...] é muito minha (que outra coisa é o MISERERE senão uma colectânea de Fados?)” [I feel that the “fadista” touch [...] is] very much mine (what else is Miserere, but a collection of fados?). António Manuel Couto Viana, *Poetas Minhotos, Poetas do Minho* (Viana do Castelo: Câmara Municipal, 2005), 268.
11. Óscar Lopes, “Pedro Homem de Mello (Panorama crítico e interpretativo da sua Obra Poética),” in *Eu Desci aos Infernos* by Pedro Homem de Mello (Porto: Edições Asa, 1972), 9–38.
12. Jorge de Sena, *Régio, Casais, a Presença e Outros Afins* (Porto: Brasília, 1977), 223–31. As a matter of fact, Pedro Homem de Mello’s favorite meter structures are those from oral tradition, which are also predominant in fado: quatrains (and even five-verse or six-verse stanzas) written in the Portuguese *redondilha* (a traditional verse form made up of either five or seven syllables).
13. In his capacity as an ethnographer and collaborator of the Secretariat of National Propaganda (SPN/SNI) during the authoritarian state regime of Estado Novo, Pedro Homem de Mello published a few books—*A Poesia na Dança e nos Cantares do Povo Português* (1941), *Danças Portuguesas* (1962), *Danças de Portugal* (1966), *Folclore* (1971)—and presented several TV and radio shows about folklore and popular dances.

14. See, for example, a postcard from the northern fado singer Sílvio Pinto, asking the poet for some lyrics (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal [BNP], E14, cx. 3 [folder 11]), and a card from Francisco Aurélio Gomes da Costa, asking for poems to be set to music (BNP, E14, cx. 4 [folder 10]).
15. Amália Rodrigues, *Fados 67* (Columbia, 1967).
16. Tereza Tarouca, *Meu Bergantim* (RCA Victor, 1968).
17. Alexandre dos Santos, *Fados do Dr. Pedro Homem de Mello na Voz de Alexandre dos Santos* (Ofir AM, n.d.).
18. Fernando Gomes, *Fernando Gomes Canta Fados de Pedro Homem de Melo* (Ofir AM, n.d.).
19. Camané, *Sempre de Mim* (EMI, 2008).
20. For “Olhos fechados” (Rodrigues, *Fados 67*) we have a surviving typescript in the poet’s archive at the Portuguese National Library (BNP), E14, cx. 21 [folder 31]. For “Tive um amigo . . . e morreu!” (Tarouca, *Meu Bergantim*) there is one manuscript belonging to Tavares Barreto, which was already published in facsimile form. José Lacerda e Megre, ed., *Manuscritos e Outros Inéditos de Pedro Homem de Mello* (Porto: n.p., 2011), 32–33.
21. This expression was used by the Italian composer Ildebrando Pizzetti in his 1908 article, “I versi per musica” [The verses for music]. Ildebrando Pizzetti, *Musicisti Contemporanei* (Milano: Treves, 1914), 277.
22. E.g., “Adeus,” in Gomes, *Fernando Gomes Canta Fados de Pedro Homem de Melo*.
23. E.g., “Folha caída,” in Zélia Lopes, *Zélia Lopes Canta Poemas de Pedro Homem de Mello* (J. C. Donas, n.d.); “Amizade,” in Santos, *Fados do Dr. Pedro Homem de Mello*; “Bailado,” in Tereza Tarouca, *Ora bate, bate* (RCA Victor, 1971); “Violeta mulher,” in Tereza Tarouca, *Tereza Tarouca Canta Pedro Homem de Mello* (Edisom, 1989); “Antes do Grito,” in Camané, *Sempre de Mim*.
24. See the manuscript belonging to Tavares Barreto (which was published in facsimile form—Megre, *Manuscritos e Outros Inéditos*), where Mello wrote down some poems set to music: “Canção verde,” included in Tereza Tarouca, *Tereza Tarouca* (RCA Victor, 1972); “O meu amor anda em fama,” an adaptation to the poem “Escárnio,” included in Lopes, *Zélia Lopes canta poemas de Pedro Homem de Mello*, and Gomes, *Fernando Gomes canta fados de Pedro Homem de Melo*; “Havemos de ir a Viana,” an adaptation to the poem “Embarque,” included in Amália Rodrigues, *Formiga Bossa Nossa* (Columbia, 1969). For the latter musical adaptation, there are also intermediate autographs—BNP, E14, cx. 19 [folder 2, doc. 21], “Se o meu sangue não me engana,” and Biblioteca Pública Municipal do Porto (BPMP), M-SER-553(6), f. 43v, “Havemos de ir a Viana”—displaying compositional states

- between the printed form—Pedro Homem de Mello, “Embarque,” in *Miserere* (Porto: n.p., 1948), 94; Pedro Homem de Mello, “Embarque,” *Roteiro de Viana* (1969): 164—and the musical product (BNP, M.P. 80 A., “Havemos de ir a Viana,” musical sheet dated from December 16, 1970).
25. See below a transcription of Alain Oulman’s manuscript: BNP, E14, cx. 11 [folder 2, doc. 6], “Verde, verde.”
 26. The letter, which is owned by one of the poet’s granddaughters, Rita Homem de Mello, is dated May 24, 1965.
 27. The facts behind this composition were revealed by one of the poet’s daughters-in-law, Helena Telles da Silva.
 28. Santos, *O Fado da Tua Voz*, 629.
 29. Although he was dear to the popular masses (whose culture he embraced and promoted, not only as a poet, but also in his capacity as a folklorist), Pedro Homem de Mello was sometimes little valued by academia. He was even affected by prejudices that weighed on the high-society, aristocratic man, who was close to the 1933–74 dictatorial regime.
 30. “Naufrágio,” in Pedro Homem de Mello, *Estréla Morta* (Porto: n.p., 1940), 17–19; “Naufrágio,” in Pedro Homem de Mello, *Poemas Escolhidos e o Livro Inédito Os Poetas Ignorados* (Porto: Lello e Irmãos, 1957), 65–66.
 31. “Fria claridade,” in Amália Rodrigues, *Melodia* (78 rpm, Melodia, 1951). Music file also available at <https://itunes.apple.com/gb/album/fria-claridade-single/id833486592>.
 32. “Since music lacks the speed and verbal dexterity of language, fewer words are needed in [...] a song.” Linda Hutcheon, *A Theory of Adaptation* (New York: Routledge, 2013), 45.
 33. Hutcheon, *A Theory of Adaptation*, 45.
 34. One might speculate on the driving forces behind Amália’s alterations, considering that the fado lyrics seem to blur the randomness of the tryst that was suggested in the original poem. Could they indicate a subtle revision that was more favorable to the censors during the *Estado Novo* dictatorship? According to one of the poet’s daughters-in-law, Helena Telles da Silva, the alteration of “adeus” [farewell] to “Deus” [God] merely resulted from an inadvertent mistake, for which Amália would later apologize to the author. In fact, the expression “presages of God” doesn’t seem to make much sense.
 35. Pedro Homem de Mello, *Pedro* (Porto: n.p., 1975), 28–29; Pedro Homem de Mello, *Eu, Poeta e Tu, Cidade* (Famalicão: Quasi, 2007), 48, 134. There was also another authorized fado version from ca. 1979 that did not yet include all of Amália’s

- variations: “Fria claridade,” in Gomes, *Fernando Gomes Canta Fados de Pedro Homem de Melo*.
36. Burghard Dedner, “Highlighting Variants in Literary Editions: Techniques and Goals,” *Variants: The Journal of the European Society for Textual Scholarship* 5 (2006): 15.
 37. This term was proposed by Dirk Van Hulle to refer the writing process that continues after a text is published. Dirk Van Hulle, “Modern Manuscripts and Textual Epigenetics: Samuel Beckett’s Works between Completion and Incompletion,” *Modernism/Modernity* 18, no. 4 (2011): 801–12.
 38. “One might object that, while the editor’s aim is to restore what the author originally wrote, adaptors tend to impose their own readings [...] and that their choices therefore have no authority whatever” (Jonathan Bate and Sonia Massai, “Adaptation as Edition,” in *The Margins of the Text*, ed. David C. Greetham, 4th ed. [Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000], 131). In this regard, Elena Pierazzo argues that “derivative works, such as translations or filmic versions of novels [...], have a different ontological status because in derivative works it is possible to recognise other types of authorship with respect to the work from which they are derived, being, therefore, much more independent compared to the versions. It would be scholarly unacceptable, for instance, to produce a critical edition of a work by combining readings of documents and filmic versions of the same work. Derivative works, then, are related to the work from which they derive, but the level of dependency varies considerably.” Elena Pierazzo, *Digital Scholarly Editing: Theories, Models and Methods* (Farnham: Ashgate, 2015), 53.
 39. Paul Eggert, *Securing the Past: Conservation in Art, Architecture and Literature* (Cambridge University Press, 2009), 240.
 40. John Bryant, “Textual Identity and Adaptive Revision: Editing Adaptation as a Fluid Text,” in *Adaptation Studies: New Challenges, New Directions*, ed. Jorgen Bruhn, Anne Gjelsvik, and Eirik Frisvold Hanssen (London: Bloomsbury, 2013), 47.
 41. Bryant, “Textual Identity and Adaptive Revision,” 51.
 42. Once again, the facts behind this composition were revealed by Helena Telles da Silva, one of the poet’s daughters-in-law.
 43. Mello, *Miserere*, 50–53; Mello, *Poemas Escolhidos*, 198–200; Pedro Homem de Mello, *Povo que Lavas no Rio* (Porto: Brasília Editora, 1969; 2nd ed., Porto: Oficina Gráficos Reunidos, 1978), 17–19. There are also several autograph manuscripts (BPMP, M-SER-553[6], ff. 37r–38r, “Povo que lavas no rio”; Rita Homem de Mello’s private collection [RHM], doc. 23, IMG 2036–2038, “Povo que lavas no rio”; RHM, doc. 25, IMG 2298–2300, “Povo que lavas no rio”; RHM, doc. 32, IMG 2698–2700, “Povo que lavas no rio”), as well as some TV scripts written by Pedro Homem de Mello, where he decided to include readings of his poem (BNP, E14, cx. 17 [folder 4], “Folclore de Cantanhede”; BNP, E14, cx. 13 [folder 1], “Folclore da Maia:

Trofa"). Sometimes the scripts include just a few excerpts from fado adaptations (BNP, E14, cx. 11 [folder 5], "Fado"; BNL, E14, cx. 4 [folder 1, doc. 2]; BNP, E14, cx. 13 [folder 4], "Rancho Folclórico da Vila das Aves"; BNP, E14, cx. 17 [folder 4, doc. 10]; BNP, E14, cx. 14 [folder 1], "Nazare"; BNP, E14, cx. 18 [folder 6], "A dança da Nazaré").

44. Santos, *O Fado da Tua Voz*, 631.
45. Amália Rodrigues, *Busto* (Columbia, 1962), music file available at <https://itunes.apple.com/za/album/povo-que-lavas-no-rio-single/id829797779>; Germano Rocha, *Germano Rocha Accompagné par l'Ensemble de Coimbra* (Barclay, 1963); António Variações, *Estou Além* (Valentim de Carvalho, 1982); Dulce Pontes, *Lágrimas* (Movieplay, 1993). Many other singers have since interpreted this fado version (e.g., Mariza, Mané, Gonçalo Salgueiro, Luís Caeiro, Kássio, Tiago Quental, João Pires, Entre Vozes, etc.), although not always in disc format.
46. "Povo que lavas no rio," in Mello, *Pedro*, 20–21.
47. Santos, *O Fado da Tua Voz*, 631.
48. "Povo," in João Braga, *Miserere* (Orfeu, 1978); "Povo que Lavas no Rio," in Lopes, *Zélia Lopes Canta Poemas de Pedro Homem de Mello*; "Povo," in Tarouca, *Tereza Tarouca Canta Pedro Homem de Mello*. To this list we could also add a live performance version by António Pelarigo, which has been circulating on the Internet: <https://youtu.be/lmjooAhbhH8> [October 2015].
49. "Violeta," in Tarouca, *Ora bate, bate*; "Violeta mulher" (music by Manuel Lima Brummon), in Tarouca, *Tereza Tarouca Canta Pedro Homem de Mello*.
50. "O meu amor anda em fama" (music by C. A. M. Cunha), in Lopes, *Zélia Lopes Canta Poemas de Pedro Homem de Mello*; "O meu amor anda em fama" (music by Alfredo Marceneiro), in Gomes, *Fernando Gomes Canta Fados de Pedro Homem de Mello*.
51. "Prece" (music by Jorge Fontes), in Lopes, *Zélia Lopes Canta Poemas de Pedro Homem de Mello*; "Prece" (music by Álvaro Martins), in Santos, *Fados do Dr. Pedro Homem de Mello*; "Prece" (music by Alain Oulman), in Amália Rodrigues, *Obsessão* (Valentim de Carvalho, 1990).
52. "Verde, verde" (music by Alain Oulman), in Amália Rodrigues, *Fado Português* (Columbia, 1965); "Canção verde" (music by Carlos da Maia), in Tarouca, *Tereza Tarouca*.
53. BNP, E14, cx. 22 [folder 105, doc. 2 = doc. 3]; Pedro Homem de Mello, "Canção verde," *Tavola Redonda* 4 (1950); BNP, E14, cx. 10 [folder 2, doc. 14, notebook, f. 13r–14v]; Pedro Homem de Mello, *Adeus* (Porto: n.p., 1951), 25–27; BNP, E14, cx. 17 [folder 4, doc. 20], "Folclore de Guimarães"; BNP, E14, cx. 8 [folder 18]; Mello, 1957: 221–23; Pedro Homem de Mello, *Fandangueiro* (Porto: Edições ASA,

1971), 35–37; RHM, doc. 39, IMG 3306; Mello, *Pedro*, 22–24; RHM, doc. 29, IMG 2465; Mello, *Eu, Poeta e Tu, Cidade*, 46–47, 131–33; Pedro Homem de Mello, *Pedro Homem de Mello Diz Poemas da Sua Autoria* (Decca Records, n.d.). Some of the documents are incomplete, as the initial sheet was separated from the following ones. Thus BNP, E14, cx. 22 [folder 105, doc. 1], “Canção verde,” only has a sheet with the initial part (vv. 1–21), while BNP, E14, cx. 21 [folder 91, doc. 1, doc. 2, doc. 3], “Veio a idade! e, com o luto,” BNP, E14, cx. 10 [folder 2, doc. 26], “Veio a idade! e, com o luto,” and BNP, E14, cx. 21 [folder 84], “Deu-me a vida, além do luto,” include just the second sheet with the final part of the poem (vv. 22–36). Besides those authorial documents, there are also three more witnesses with several translations to the French: BNP, E14, cx. 9 (folder 2), “Chanson verte”; BNP, E16, cx. 42/29, “Chanson verte”; BNP, E14, cx. 9 [folder 6], “Chanson Verte.” One of these translations, made by Armand Guibert, ended up being published in the Parisian paper *Le Journal des Poetes* (1952).

54. BNP, E14, cx. 22 [folder 91], “Fado triste.”
55. By “vertical revision” I mean a rewriting that metamorphoses a text and seems “to make a different sort of work out of it” (G. Thomas Tanselle, *Textual Criticism and Editing* [Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1990], 53). The recurrent occurrence of vertical revision in Pedro Homem de Mello’s poetry was already addressed in an oral presentation to the annual conference of the European Society for Textual Scholarship (University of Antwerp, October 5–7, 2016): Elsa Pereira, “Challenges of a digital approach: considerations for an edition of Pedro Homem de Mello’s poetry,” in *Advances in Digital Scholarly Editing. Papers Presented at the DiXiT Conferences in The Hague, Cologne, and Antwerp*, ed. Peter Boot et al. [Leiden: Sidestone Press, forthcoming]. It was also discussed in Elsa Pereira, “O exercício da revisão e seu tratamento editorial: para uma edição da poesia de Pedro Homem de Mello,” *Revista da ABRALIN* 16, no. 1 (2017): 139–154.
56. “Verde, verde,” in Amália Rodrigues, *Fado Português* (Columbia, 1965). Music file available at <https://itunes.apple.com/ca/album/verde-verde/id1148735091?i=1148735109>.
57. “Canção verde,” in Tereza Tarouca, *Tereza Tarouca* (RCA Victor EPs, 1972). Music file available at <https://itunes.apple.com/pt/album/cancao-verde/id31591481?i=31591519>.
58. BNP, E14, cx. 11 [folder 2], manuscript by Alain Oulman.
59. This manuscript belongs to Tavares Barreto’s private collection and was already published in facsimile form: José Lacerda e Megre, *Comemorações do Centenário do Nascimento de Pedro Homem de Mello: Alguns Inéditos* (Afeite: Associação Casino Afifense, 2004), 54–55; José Lacerda e Megre, *Manuscritos e Outros Inéditos de Pedro Homem de Mello* (Porto: Singular Plural, 2011), 11–13; José Lacerda e Megre, *Manuscritos Inéditos: Pedro Homem de Mello* (Porto: n.p., 2011), 13–15; José Lacerda e Megre, *Manuscritos Inéditos: Pedro Homem de Mello* (Porto: n.p., 2016), 13–15.

60. The author's explanation appears in the script of a TV show dedicated to the Folklore of Guimarães, which Pedro Homem de Mello hosted in January 1963 (BNP, E14, cx. 17 [folder 4]).
61. Pedro Homem de Mello, "O bailador de fandango," *Anglo-Portuguese News* 134 (1942): 3; Pedro Homem de Mello, "O bailador de fandango," *Cadernos de Poesia* 5 (1942): 92–93; Pedro Homem de Mello, "O bailador de fandango," in *Pecado* (Lisboa: Edições Gama, 1942), 63–64.
62. "Fandangueiro," in Amália Rodrigues, *Fandangueiro* (Columbia, 1966). Music file available at <https://itunes.apple.com/in/album/fado-portugues/id1154569568>.
63. BPMP, M-SER-549(38), "Mistério"; Mello, "Mistério," in *Pecado*, 119–20.
64. BPMP, M-SER-526, "Canção para ser cantada pelas raparigas de Carreço."
65. BPMP, M-SER-553(6), ff. 25v–26v, "Fandangueiro"; BNP, N28/159, "O bailador de fandango"; "O bailador de fandango," in Mello, *Poemas Escolhidos*, 97–99; "O bailador de fandango," in Mello, *Fandangueiro*, 23–25; "O fandangueiro," in Mello, *Pedro*, 25–27.
66. BNP, E14, cx. 9 [folder 2], "Le danseur de Fandango."
67. BNP, E14, cx. 12 [folder 5, subfolder 1], "Folclore: Carreço," clipping from *Jornal da Bairrada*, May 1968.
68. At this point, I refer to a few considerations already made in a conference proceedings: Elsa Pereira, "O dispositivo de paragénesis na edição das obras de João Penha," in *Nervoso mestre, domador valente da Rima e do Soneto português: João Penha (1839–1919) e o seu tempo*, ed. Francisco Topa and Elsa Pereira (Porto: CITCEM—Afrontamento, forthcoming).
69. "If the new insight is that a work is the product of multiple voices, including nonauthorial ones, then the editorial policy must be one that enables readers to hear multiple voices." Peter L. Shillingsburg, *Resisting Texts: Authority and Submission in Constructions of Meaning* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2000), 154.
70. Bryant, "Textual Identity and Adaptive Revision," 63.
71. Bryant, "Textual Identity and Adaptive Revision," 49.
72. Jerome McGann, "From Text to Work: Digital Tools and the Emergence of the Social Text," *Romanticism on the Net*, 41–42 (2006), <http://www.erudit.org/revue/ron/2006/v/n41-42/013153ar.html> [March 2015].
73. The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) is a consortium that was founded in 1988 to develop a set of standard guidelines for the representation of texts in digital form.

Periodically revised and expanded, the current version is called TEI-P5 (2012), <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc.readme-2.8.0.html>.

74. While there is no definite response to the imminent threats that compromise the continued availability of digital editions, experts agree that one important ingredient in any editorial project is the adoption of common practices: the application of encoding standards and the use of shared publication platforms. In this regard, see Peter Boot, “Some Digital Editions and Some Remaining Challenges,” *Janus* 1 (2012): 39–54, <http://www.janusdigital.es/articulo.htm?id=7> [March 16, 2016].
75. A list of projects using the Versioning Machine can be found at <http://v-machine.org/vm-in-use/versioning-machine-in-use/>. Among these, we could single out Richard Breen’s edition of folk songs from the Rake Cycle, for employing sound files in the edition: <http://dhprojects.maynoothuniversity.ie/rbreen/Documenting%20Transmission:%20The%20Rake%20Cycle/samples.html> [October 28, 2016].
76. Although the Versioning Machine can only display a limited number of features encoded in the transcription of primary sources, the tool is available by a GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation: <https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.en.html>. This allows us to modify the software, in order to add special rendering to particular tags. By editing the cascading stylesheet located within the src directory, we could achieve a wider range of representations to suit the specificity of the manuscripts involved in the edition.
77. Tanya E. Clement is one of the editors who use the location-referenced encoding method prescribed in the TEI guidelines to edit modernist poems in the Versioning Machine: <http://digital.lib.umd.edu/transition> [July 22, 2016].
78. “The VM displays information [...] as user-manipulated pop-up notes, marked by icons within the text itself. [...] By using the <note> attribute @type, you can alter the icon display to indicate what type of note is presented: b [...] pertains to biographical information; p [...] pertains to notes regarding the physical object of the page itself; [...] g [...] pertains to a gloss or definition of a word or phrase; c [...] pertains to references to critical, contextual, or secondary material information; n—All other notes [...].” Susan Schreibman et al., Versioning Machine 5.0: A Tool for Displaying and Comparing Different Versions of Literary Texts, <http://v-machine.org/> [August 10, 2016].
79. Patrick Sahle, “What Is a Scholarly Digital Edition?” in *Digital Scholarly Editing: Theories and Practices*, ed. Matthew J. Driscoll and Elena Pierazzo (Cambridge: Open Book Publishers, 2016), 30–31.
80. “[T]extual constitution by versions makes possible a more realistic recovery of authors and their activity in the production of literary works. [...] It is central to McGann’s socialized view of authorship and textual authority. And it is hospitable to the circumstances of multiple authorship.” Stillinger, *Multiple Authorship and the Myth of Solitary Genius*, 200.

81. Bate and Massai, “Adaptation as Edition,” 148–49.