

Manuscripts in the Digital Age: XML-Based Catalogues and Editions

European Summer University 2021

Katarzyna Anna Kapitan

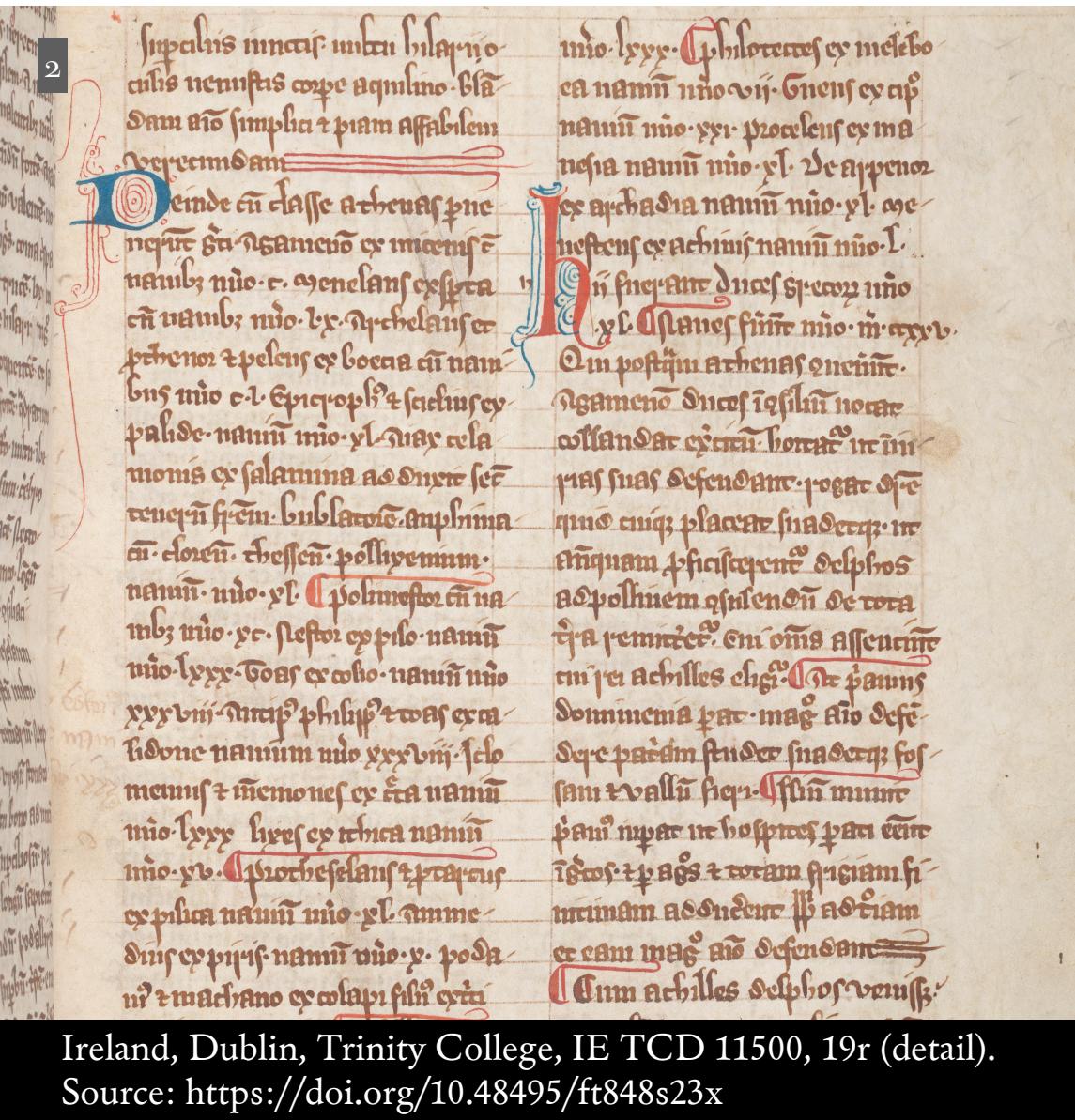
@KatarzynaAnn

&

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Lawrence, KS, University of Kansas, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, MS 9/2:29, fol. 1r.



Ireland, Dublin, Trinity College, IE TCD 11500, 19r (detail).
 Source: <https://doi.org/10.48495/ft848s23x>

Encoding Texts in Prose According to the TEI Guidelines

A CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF THE
DESTRUCTION OF TROY BY DARES OF PHRYGIA

HANDS ON



Dares of Phrygia's *De excidio Troiae historia* (The History of the Destruction of Troy)

- Composed sometime in the fifth or sixth century
- Claims to be a “word-by-word translation” of an eyewitness account from Greek
- Extant only in Latin (no known Greek version)
- Begins with the expedition by Jason and the Argonauts to Colchis and concludes with the immediate aftermath of the fall of Troy
- Earliest witness from the end of the eighth century
- Survives in more than 230 witnesses in Latin (when extracts, summaries, etc. are included)

Texts in Prose: Basic Structure

```
<text>
  <body>
    <div>
      <p>
        <choice>
          <am></am><ex></ex>
        </choice>
      </p>
    </div>
  </body>
</text>
```



1. Open Oxygen XML Editor.
2. Download and open the files from the Google Drive folder

Week 2 > Day 2 > Exercises > Part I Encoding:

- MUFI Entities for Hands-On Encoding Texts in Prose
- Edition and translation of Dares's *Historia* (only chapters 14 and 15)
- “starter” xml files and images for three manuscripts

Chapter 14 of *De excidio Troiae historia* (The History of the Destruction of Troy) by Dares of Phrygia

Group 1: Dublin, Trinity College, IE TCD 11500

Group 2: Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 305

Group 3: St Gall, Stiftsbibliothek, Cod. Sang. 197

XSLT transformation



I. Go to Google Week 2 > Day 2 > Exercises > Part2_Transforming

- Download the entire folder to your drive
- Open **Munich_Bayerische_Staatsbibliothek_Clm_305_TranscriptionSpoiler.xml**
- Associate with it two transformation scenarios **transformation_dipl.xsl** and **transformation_facs.xsl**
 - Output of **transformation_dipl.xsl** should be called **`${cfn}_dipl.html`**
 - Output of **transformation_facs.xsl** should be called **`${cfn}_facs.html`**
- View the output in your Firefox browser, what are the differences in the display.
- Associate the same transformations with your file from this morning (transcription of prose)

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ANNOTATING TEXTS

Home
Documentation

Catalogue
Query
Concordance
Collocations
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Text
Overview

AM 519 a 4to - Alexanders saga v. 1.0.5

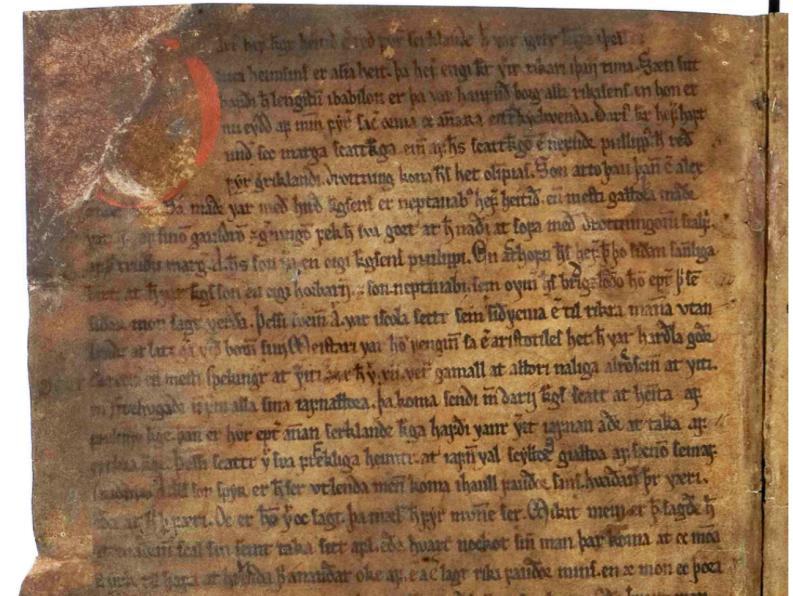
[Previous page](#) [Next page](#) | Go to: [1v](#) [2v](#) | Levels: Facs | Dipl | Norm | Translation | Clean text | Display photographic facsimiles | Size: [small](#) · [medium](#) · [large](#)

[Dipl]

[ms: fol. 1v]

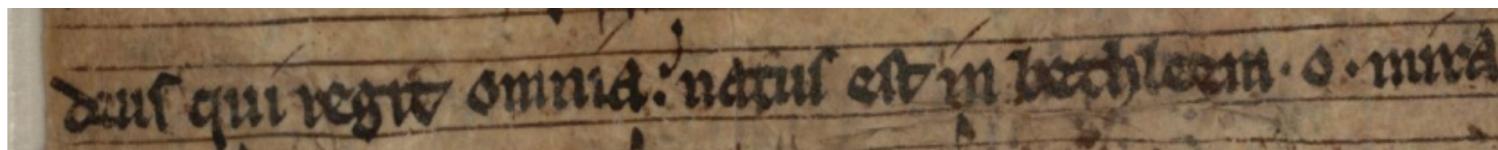
- 1 Dàrius hefer konungr heitið er reð fyrer ferklande. **hann** var agetr konungr 1þessum
2 luta heimfins er asia heiter. þa hefer engi konungr ve
3 hafði **hann** lengstum 1 babilon er þa þar haufuð bozg
4 nu eyðð af mónum fyrer facer ozyma oc annara eitri
5 under sec marga scattkonunga. einn af hans scattkon
6 fyr griklandi. drottning kona hanf het olympiaf. Son
7 ander het. Sa maðr þar með hirð konungens er nept
8 þar **hann**. af sinom gauldrom ok gerningom pek hanf
drottningonni fialfri.
9 af því truðu marger alexandrum hans son vera en eiga
hefer þat þo síðan fannliga
10 birt. at **hann** þar konungs son en eigi horbarðn. ok so
honon epter því sem
11 síðar mon sagt verða. Þessi sveinn alexander þar iscola fettir sem síðvenia er til rikra manna vtan
12 landz at lata gera við boznn sín Meistari þar honom penginn fa er aristotles het. **hann** þar

Features:	
norm:	Hann
dipl:	h{ann}
facs:	h
lemma:	hann
msa:	xPE p3 gM nS cN
pos:	pron-pers
features:	3. masc. sg. nom.
language:	isl
reference:	1v 1
document:	AM-519a-4to



TEI Guidelines Chapter 17: Simple Analytic Mechanisms

The [pc](#) (punctuation character) element should be used to mark up characters which are specifically regarded as providing punctuation, rather than constituting parts of a word. It may be particularly useful when transcribing older written materials, in which an encoding of the original punctuation may be useful for interpretive or analytic purposes, in much the same way as an encoding of the original orthography may be. For example, in the following extract from a Bodleian Library musical manuscript



two different punctuation marks are used to distinguish kinds of pause in the text. The *punctus elevatus* (which resembles an inverted semicolon) is not a Unicode character, but may still be encoded using the [g](#) element. As further described in chapter [5 Characters, Glyphs, and Writing Modes](#), this element points to a definition for the intended character which may be stored either locally or elsewhere.

```
deus qui regis omnia
<pc>
  <g ref="#pelev">;</g>
</pc> natus est in bethlehem
<pc>. </pc>o <pc>. </pc> mira gratia...
<!-- elsewhere -->
<char xml:id="pelev">
  <!-- definition of the punctus elevatus character -->
</char>
```

[bibliography](#) ↗

The [pc](#) element carries special attributes to record analyses of the functional behaviour or classification of the punctuation mark it contains. The @unit attribute may be used, as on the [milestone](#) element to name the kind of unit which the punctuation mark delimits, for example a paragraph or section. The @pre attribute may be used to indicate whether the punctuation precedes or follows the unit it delimits. The @force attribute indicates the strength of the association between the punctuation mark and its adjacent word.

ANNOTATING TEXTS

<**ref**> (reference) defines a reference to another location, possibly modified by additional text or comment.

@**target** specifies the destination of the reference by supplying one or more URI References

@**ref** functions just as ref element, but is used as an attribute.

EXAMPLES:

More info <**ref target**=“<http://www.my-address.com>”>here</**ref**>

Then came <**persName ref**=“#Aga_oor”>Agamemnon</**persName**>

```
<sourceDesc>
  <listPerson>
    <person xml:id="Aga_ooI">
      <persName>Agamemnon</persName>
      [...]
    </person>
    [...]
  </listPerson>
</sourceDesc>
```

Reference in Text

```
<persName ref="#Aga_ooI">Agamemnon</persName>
```

BRYNJÓLFUR JÓNSSON

DETAILS

Name	Brynjólfur Jónsson
Birth	ca. 1625
Death	1664
Occupations	Farmer, Scribe
Residence	Efstaland (farm), Iceland  MAP
Education	Level 1: No formal education, but literate
Socio-economic status	Class 4 

ASSOCIATED MANUSCRIPTS

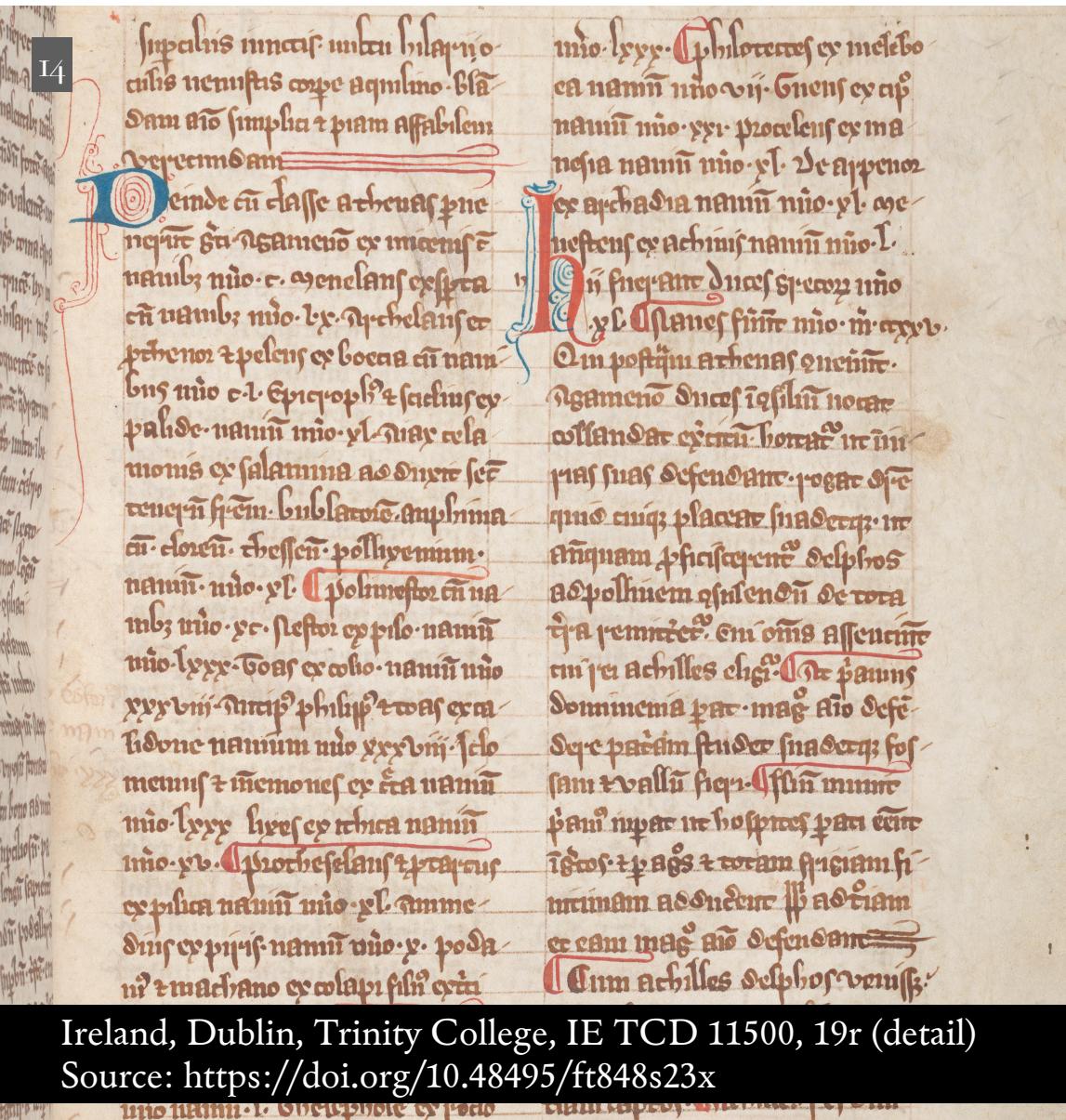
Shelfmark	Title	Origin	Role
AM 285 4to	<i>Hrólf's saga kraka</i>	Iceland, 31 January 1645	Scribe
AM 109 a 8vo II	<i>Legendary Sagas, Tales of Icelanders</i>	Iceland, 1659-1660	Scribe
Papp. 4to nr 17	<i>Legendary Sagas</i>	Iceland, XVII 2/2	Scribe

ASSOCIATED PERSONS

Name	Relationship
Gísli Þorláksson	Employed Brynjólfur Jónsson as a scribe.
Þorlákur Skúlason	Employed Brynjólfur Jónsson as a scribe.

```

<person sex="1" role="scribe"
xml:id="BryJon001">
<persName xml:lang="is">
    <forename sort="1">Brynjólfur</
    forename>
    <surname sort="2">Jónsson</
    surname>
</persName>
<birth cert="low" when="1624"> Ca. 1625</
    birth>
<death when="1664">1664</death>
<residence xml:lang="is">
    <placeName>
        <settlement type="farm"
key="EfsÖxn01">Efstaland</settlement>
        <region type="parish" key="#Öxnada01">
            Öxnadalshreppur</region>
        <region type="county" key="Eyjafj02">
            Eyjafjarðarsýsla</region>
        <country key="IS">Ísland</country> </
    placeName>
</residence>
<education level="1">No formal education, but
literate</education>
<occupation>Farmer, Scribe</occupation>
</person>
```



Annotating Texts According to the TEI Guidelines

PEOPLE AND NUMBERS

HANDS ON



Annotation



Historia, chapter 14 (People and Numbers)

I. From Google Drive folder Week 2 > Day 2 > Exercises > Part3_Annotating

- Download the XML file
Dares_Historia_Chapter_14_annotations_starter.xml
- Start annotating names and numbers following the examples provided in the document
 - <persName ref="#Aga_001">Agamemnon</persName>
 - <num type="ship" value="30">XXX</num>
- **Remember to add new people to Source Description and give them unique identifiers (xml:id)!**

Annotation

Historia, chapter 14 (People and Numbers)

People in the source description:

```
<sourceDesc>
  <listPerson>
    <person xml:id="Aga_oo1">
      <persName>Agamemnon</persName>
    </person>
  </listPerson>
</sourceDesc>
```

People in the text:

```
<persName ref="#Aga_oo1">Agamemnon</persName>
```

Numbers in the text:

```
<num type="ship" value="30">XXX</num>
```