



Lyrik des deutschen Mittelalters

Lyrik des deutschen Mittelalters, Manuel Braun, Sonja Glauch, Florian Kragl (ed.), 2012–2020. <http://www.ldm-digital.de> (Last Accessed: 07.07.2020). Reviewed by Helmut W. Klug (University of Graz), helmut.klug@uni-graz.at.

Abstract

The online anthology *Lyrik des deutschen Mittelalters* aims at bringing Middle High German poetry into the digital medium. In respect to editorial practice the text collection can without difficulty be matched to the old-established minnesong anthologies of German medieval studies. In its digital approach the project provides a sound text presentation which surpasses that of the print medium by far but often fails to embrace the more interesting aspects of the digital paradigm and digital humanities research as receiving the project data through reading remains the only access possible.

Introduction

1 In German medieval studies text collections have a long tradition. The introduction of the major anthologies like *Minnesinger* and *Des Minnesangs Frühling* dates back as far as the middle of the 19th century and earlier. The editors of these collections aimed at providing scholars as well as students with the best source text edition possible, continuously adapting the editorial standards over time. The editors of the *Lyrik des deutschen Mittelalters* (LDM for short) describe this development very aptly:

In medieval studies the belief in the possibility of regaining the author's text, or at least the archetype has declined in the same degree as the scholar's/field's respect for the materiality of a manuscript has grown.

([Introduction](#) ¹)

This statement also summarizes the editorial aim of the LDM, which puts its focus on both tradition and materiality but nonetheless concentrates on the two core editorial activities textual criticism in the scope of historic editions, and providing textual commentary for better access to the text itself. The scope of the text collection is as simple as challenging: to newly edit all poetic texts of the German High Middle Ages from its sources and provide them as an open access online edition (cf. [home page](#)) – in the introduction to the edition the editors describe their aim even more boldly:

to newly edit all medieval German lyrical texts from their sources.

([Introduction](#) ²)

Background

2 The imprint lists Manuel Braun (University of Stuttgart), Sonja Glauch, Florian Kragl (both Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg) as project lead responsible for the LDM. The contact page names active as well as past staff members at both institutions with links to their professional webpages. Unfortunately, the web site provides only little information on the time scope, or the financing of the project: the icons in the footer of the web site suggest DFG-funding (unfortunately the footer disappears when clicking any other menu link), the author page lists two project terms. Florian Kragl's [institutional website](#) (A side note: all the links to the personal websites of the editors in the ‚Kontakt‘ section of the website are invalid – a reminder why a permalink system should be used more frequently.) holds the information that the LDM text collection initiated in the DFG financed project *Lyrik des hohen Mittelalters. Eine exemplarische elektronische Edition*, 2013–15, and is now (2017–20) continued in the DFG project *Lyrik des deutschen Mittelalters: Eine elektronische Edition des Minnesangs* (cf. section ‚[Projekte](#)‘).



Fig. 1: The LDM Website provides a thorough user documentation.



Fig. 2: The LDM Website provides different text versions.

3 Fortunately, the documentation for the web site (editorial concept, user manual) is a lot easier to access than the project details as there are links to the relevant information even on the homepage, there is also a corresponding menu item. On the respective documentation pages (cf. [fig. 1](#)) the whole set of information is also provided in [PDF format](#) via a printer icon. Especially for people interested in the use of the web site this might be a little bit misleading though, as the PDF includes both user manual and editorial concept and starts with the latter. Nonetheless, both pieces of information are comprehensive and comprehensible as is the '[Projekthandbuch](#)', which provides

detailed scholarly documentation and discussion of the methods used in the project. The documentation also provides suggestions for citing the texts as well as information on version control and how to link to older versions. In an online context, where data is not always as stable as in printed books this is a very important and handy feature. Working with older versions, though, does raise some questions: the date of the first version differs from the first publication. This is not unusual but it is confusing that here seems to be no dated version of the first published text. The list of versions doesn't list all items available when clicking through the different versions (cf. [fig. 2](#)). Is this a bug or some kind of quality rating? Is the older version dated to the 13th of June 2019 a different version than the current version? The website suggests that it is but the citation remains the same for both versions. The documentation warns that not all versions provide different texts, which is then highlighted on the website, because even changes in the markup (etc.) constitute new versions. Recording these changes is important, though, but for the user it would be helpful to get some kind of information on the character of the change.

4 The LDM dares to take the edition of medieval German minnesong into a new medium. For this kind of anthologies there are only few preceding incidents: the most memorable probably is the electronic version of *Minnesangs Frühling* which provided the poems as utf-8 coded plain text files stored on a 3,5" floppy disk. The focus of the LDM therefore is primarily the editorial work, the aims of the project are clear cut:

The aim of the project is to transfer this level of understanding [the text-theoretical and media-historical discussion concerning the transmission of minnesong] consequently into editorial practice. The means to achieve this is to replace the printed book with the electronic edition. Only the electronic edition allows for the processing of texts in their different transmissions in such a way that every user can be provided with exactly the synopsis that is currently needed.

([FAU CRIS](#) ³)

When finished, the project will definitely provide a sound text basis of German medieval poetry, access will be furthered by the provision of the texts under a CC BY-SA license. To find out if the project data is also suitable for reusing will have to be seen once all results of the project are online.

Technical Aspects

5 The PHP driven website suggested, and the handbook confirms that all the data is stored annotated with proprietary markup in a mySQL database. The data is delivered via PHP to the user's browser and can there be manipulated through javascript into different text versions. The handbook, which is part of a quite elaborate user documentation of the website and rather aimed at the project staff than the user, provides no details why this setup was chosen. In quite detail it discusses general and editorial decisions, outlines the transcription aims and the use of the proprietary markup, and more than once assures that the data can be provided in a TEI-XML compliant way. In the handbook the editors emphasize (p.39) that the proprietary markup and the working environment is only an internal means to publish TEI-XML data ready for digital preservation. How and based on which technologies this will be implemented, though, is not specified anywhere.



Fig. 3: A closer look at the documentation (screenshot taken in early 2018).

6 This review has been conducted in two phases: initially in early 2018 and a second time in fall 2019. In the first draft of the review a major point of criticism was that the user documentation is problematic as it leads the user to believe that the texts are modeled in TEI-XML and provided for download in this format (cf. [fig. 3](#)). Unfortunately, this seemed not to be the case as the TEI download icon was missing in the text view (cf.

[fig. 5](#)). There was neither a discussion of the data model, and consequently there were no technical interfaces available. The only data export feature was the generation of a PDF that contained both text (single and synoptic view), apparatus, and commentary. All in all, the documentation was promising features and suggesting technology that were not available.

7 I personally support the idea of having a public project page with (sample) data online as soon as possible. But when following this course of project presentation (in contrast to having all the data and results online not until the end of the project) this process has to be thoroughly coordinated and explicitly communicated to the users. This could be done by either labelling the site 'beta' or rather by, and this is my personal preference, directly addressing the users, explaining the approach of step-by-step publication and only publishing content and interface elements that are really finished. The advantage is that the user has access to published and citable data and not to a scholarly dubious perpetual beta version. All this takes is a little interaction with the user and project management.

8 Since the beginning of 2018 the project team has been industriously working on both data and web presentation. The number of stanzas nearly quadrupled, there is the '[Handbuch](#)' detailing the editorial work and supporting the project staff, and there finally is a TEI-XML button providing XML code for each song. According to the handbook (p. 8f.) the database design centers around the song as central unit. On an upper level songs are collected into author corpora, on a lower level songs consist of stanzas which consist of lines which consist of words and punctuation. The TEI-model follows this hierarchy by providing a <div>-element for the song, <lg>-elements for the stanza, and so on. Each element is identified through an @xml:id-attribute value which probably is the basis for the text synopsis and parallel transmission (This is most likely analyzed with the help of the database and not the XML.). Variants of characters or character combinations or editorial changes below word or punctuation level (<w>, <pc>) are encoded with the <choice>-element, providing the form of the manuscript (<orig>) or some kind of modified form (<reg>: character normalization vs. editorial changes). Text revisions are modelled with the elements from the TEI class [model.pPart.transcriptional](#).

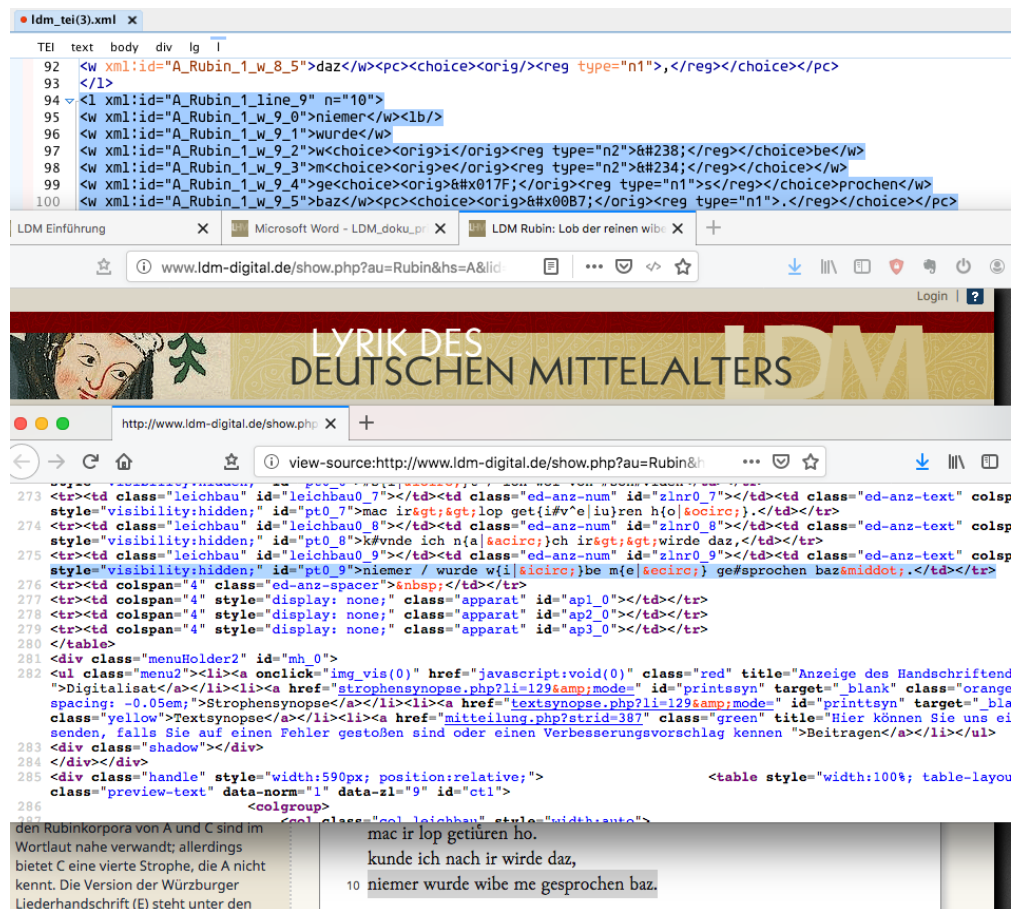


Fig. 4: Special characters are named differently in the XML file and in the project database.

9 Characters special for medieval scripts like the long-s, ligatures or certain text structuring symbols, and modern combined characters like umlaut or vowels with circumflex indicating long vowels are represented by Unicode decimal numeric character references (although using hexadecimal Unicode codepoints, which are referenced in hexadecimal notation, would be more consistent with the standard). An XML-editor like Oxygen can, of course, display these characters in author mode or provide mouse over character information in text mode but the code/text itself is rendered nonreadable for humans by using this encoding. The proprietary text of the database, which can be found in the source code of the page displayed in the web browser (cf. [fig. 4](#)), in contrast, uses named character references for the encoding, which in turn is far more readable. Since the character information provided is standardized, the data is OK. To keep in line with the modelling of characters in the TEI as well as contemporary scholarly resources, I personally prefer the modelling of special characters with the `<g>`-Element and a reference to a detailed character declaration based on community standards, e.g. the [Medieval Unicode Font Initiative character recommendation](#). With this approach the project data is encoded more transparently. The overall gain for the domain would be a

common resource base (character description, fonts, etc.) as well as a common ground for discussion with neighboring fields of research.

10 The downloaded TEI-XML is not valid, by the way, as the code is not TEI compliant in the header. When using detailed markup (here: <publisher>) in the various statements (here: <publicationStm>) it is not possible to use general elements like <p>. Either one uses general elements (<p>, <ab>) with running text or provides data that is modelled to detail. This has to be fixed, of course, but the underlying rules are rather something that has to be discussed with the TEI community at large than with the project staff.

11 Presenting the edited texts on a web site sure makes up an online resource (cf. [project aims above](#)) – Digital Scholarly Editions, though, should convey more of the digital paradigm and consider sustainability in form of re-usable data, persistent identifiers, and digital preservation scenarios. This is a serious shortcoming for a present-day digital edition project. Freely accessible research, meta data, and project data is not only increasingly called for by funding organizations, it improves any digitally oriented humanities project in many ways: it adds transparency and verifiability, improves data life span, allows for reuse of data – for both humans and machines –, in short, today it should be the common approach (cf. e.g. DFG 2015; Pierazzo 2016,195; Andorfer 2015; Rubow et al., 2015,28; Birnbaum et al. 2017,12). At the moment the project orientation is clearly towards reception through reading, this includes also the text collation views. Digital resources are limited to the XML-download of individual songs. To really provide data reusable in different settings there has to be more. Data downloads should provide at least the whole online corpus, and text collections for the individual authors, not just the individual songs. For different kinds of visualization (eg. chronological visualization of sources for songs according to dialect areas) it would also be useful to have access to the metadata on the texts and the historical manuscripts. Looking at the developments since early 2018 to the present day there is hope that more sources will be available at the end of the project term.

Using the LDM

12 All project data can be accessed via the main menu bar that not only opens different ways into the text collection (authors, texts, manuscripts, search) but also links to the project documentation. The core of the web site are, of course, the edited texts, which

are accompanied by several pieces of additional information: diplomatic transcription, several apparatuses, text commentary, author information. The web site also links to and/or includes several external resources like manuscript images, manuscript description, research literature ([Handschriftencensus](#) and complementing literature collected in the course of the project). The texts and the additional data are presented through an intelligently designed user interface.

13 The available texts – presently the home page lists a count of 2754 stanzas edited from 39 manuscripts – are subdivided into author corpora (61 authors plus one section of texts handed down anonymously). The selection of the authors relates to the stages in the projects, where in the first term the complete opus of select authors (Dietmar von Aist, Friedrich der Knecht, Heinrich von Breslau, Leuthold von Seven, Regenbogen (early work), Reinmar von Brennenberg, Rubin, Walther von Meze, Wilder Alexander) has been edited. The second term focuses on authors edited in the anthology *Deutsche Liederdichter des 13. Jahrhunderts* plus Konrad von Würzburg, Tannhäuser, and Heinrich von Veldeke. Select other authors were included to cover parallel transmission or were used as sample editions in the early project stages. (cf. '[Autoren](#)') While the choice in selection for the second term can be reasonably followed, the selection process for the first remains unclear. There might be profound reasons for this selection, the web site itself does not provide further information. This lack of project documentation (also see above) is a major point of criticism, not only because the user is left in the dark concerning project status, development and plans but also because public funded projects should meet their obligations to provide information on progress, failures, and/or success. Models for successful project descriptions would for example be the respective web pages of the [Alfred Escher Briefedition](#), the [Codex Sinaiticus project](#), the [Burckhardt Source project](#). As some of these projects have a larger volume than the LDM, simply providing the grant proposal would also be a suitable way to present the project in its overall scope.

14 The interface of the LDM is strikingly simple, intelligently designed, useful and user-friendly. The texts can be accessed in four different ways: author, text, and manuscript indices as well as a simple search form. While the indices provide alphabetically sorted lists of names, incipits and manuscript sigla (which in this context is a sound decision), the search function provides a full text search with truncation and manuscript restriction. Each index provides additional information: the author index shows the number of stanzas edited per author; the text index holds information on the

source manuscript, the author corpus, and the (canonical) print edition; the manuscript index provides sigle, shelf mark, and number of edited stanzas for each manuscript.

15 Starting from the author index the names lead to an alphabetical list of incipits with information on manuscript, position of the stanza within the manuscript (provided in form of a manuscript specific stanza number instead of the folio specification, which would be the classical and probably more significant information in regard to the source), print edition and icons informing the user on the state of processing, ie. if digital images, transcription, edition, or commentary are available. The author page also provides an essay on the author and the transmission of his work, and parallel transmission. The user can modify the displayed list of entries via different selection boxes in regard to text type and manuscripts. The entries consequently lead to the text presentation. The manuscript page presents a core manuscript description as well as links to external sources. A very handy selector at the top of the page allows easy browsing through the manuscripts. A table holds the contents of the manuscript (folio, author and number of edited stanzas) as far as they are relevant for the project; the hyperlinks lead on to the author page. Irrespective of a user's way into the depths of the text collection she can access the single texts once she has reached the list of incipits – the most direct way would be through the 'Texte' menu item.

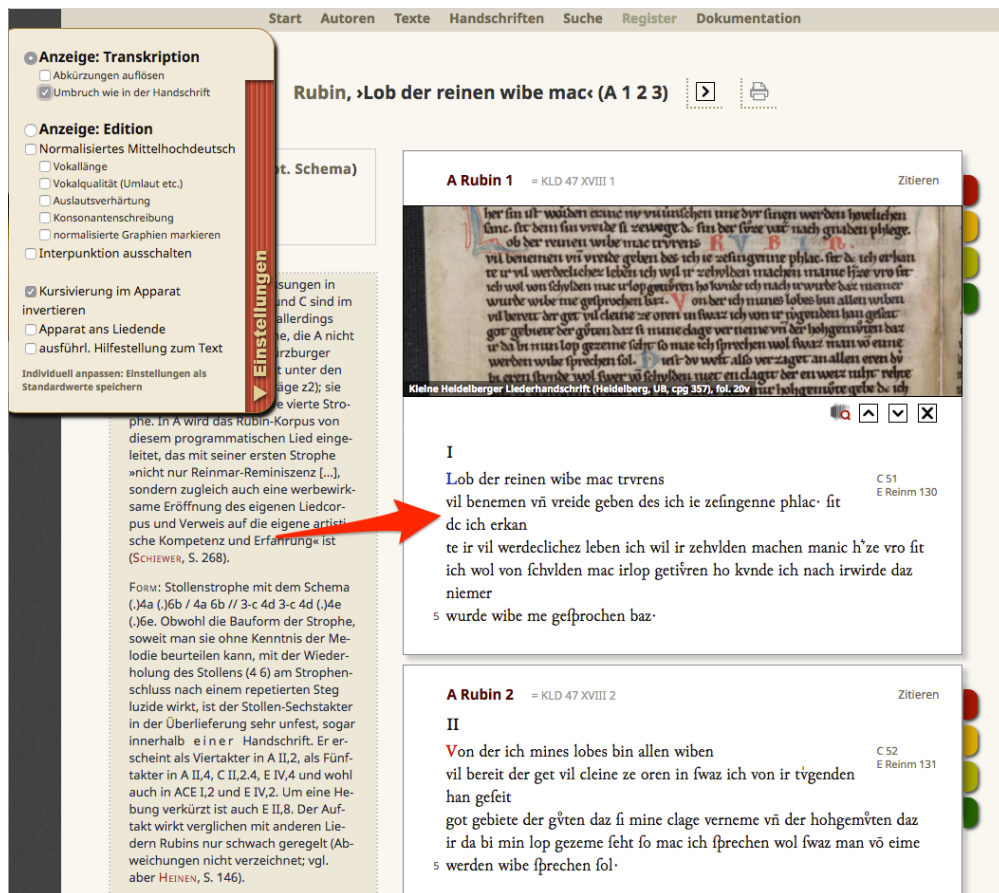


Fig. 5: The non-responsive web design counteracts editorial intentions. The screenshot from early 2018 also documents the missing TEI download icon.

16 The text presentation page is the heart of the web site and it shows that much thought has been spent on text presentation: with great success! It presents all relevant information (text, literary commentary, meta data) on a condensed space with putting the focus clearly on the text itself as well as a tidy page layout. When loading the page, a preference menu pops up in the top left corner alerting the user on its presence before it slides out of sight. It can be activated via click on the part of the frame that remains visible. Here the user chooses her text presentation preferences to minute detail: transcription (resolve abbreviations or not, manuscript line break), edition (punctuation yes/no, normalized Middle High German with some fine tuning), and apparatus. In some cases, the non-responsive web design seems to counteract the good intentions of the editors, for example when the verse lines of the transcription should be displayed as in the manuscript but are wrapped automatically (cf. [fig. 5](#)).

17 Revisiting users can even store selected preferences (as cookies). A print icon opens a new page that allows some manipulation of the edited text and features a drop-out menu where the user can select the printing format. The PDF page is beautifully

composed with a header providing the bibliographic information, columns holding the (synoptic) text representation, commentary, and a footer providing the licensing information. All in all, the PDF could well be a model of how a printer's copy of an online edition should look like. All data is presented in color coded blocks, text blocks have additional sliders that either add information (e.g. manuscript viewer), lead to a new text display (stanza vs. text synopsis), or invite the user to participate (mail form for e.g. reporting errors). On the synopsis pages the user can re-order or delete the text blocks available and tweak the text presentation with the aforementioned preference menu. Unfortunately, the web design is not responsive, so that the reading experience on handheld devices is not acceptable. Since the web presentation conveys the impression that texts are primarily meant to be received this way, it is a general shortcoming.

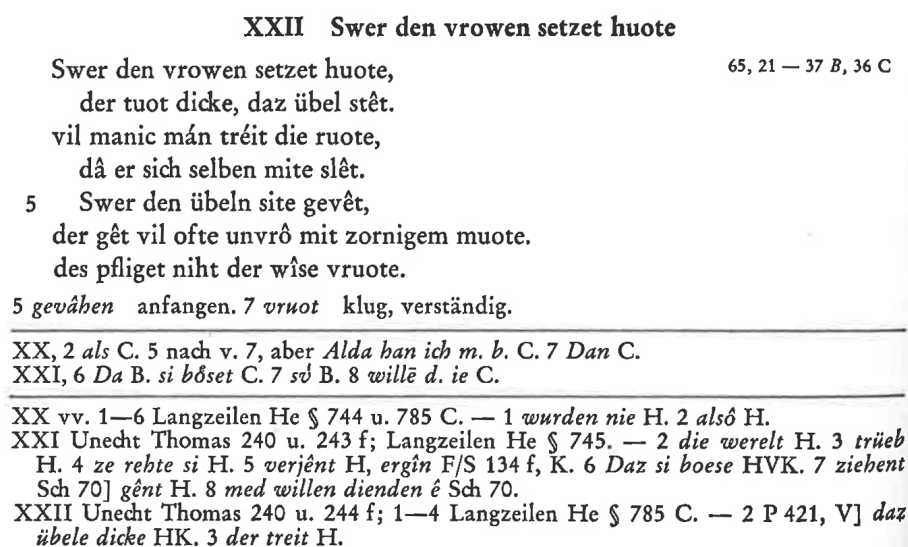


Fig. 6: Text presentation in Des Minnesangs Frühling (Heinrich von Veldeke, p. 134).

18 The layout of the text presentation and the information presented reminds of the page layout in the *Minnesangs Frühling* anthology (cf. [fig. 6](#)) with its three-part apparatus, information on parallel transmission, and (canonical) reference. But the online presentation allows for greater comfort, for example, when a user can decide on the use of cursives, or the location of the apparatus at the end of a stanza or at the end of a song.) This way of text presentation might even be suited to encourage an old-established clientele of minnesong recipients to move from the book to the digital medium. The web presentation has been premeditatedly designed in other contexts, too: question marks and mouse over text provide helpful hints throughout the web site, and each text display is complemented with citation suggestions. Slightly confusing, though,

is the greyed-out menu item 'Register' which can lead the absent-minded user to wonder about future indices, or indices that are only accessible when logged in ... and the web site helpfully provides a register form when clicking this link. It is, of course, the registration page. However, it might be more consistent to provide a German language menu item for registration within a row of other German menu items.

Conclusion

19 The *Lyrik des deutschen Mittelalters* online text collection can without difficulty be matched to the old-established minnesong anthologies of German medieval studies. The web site provides a thoroughly thought out concept and a consistent as well as considerate design, comprehensible and scholarly sound edition principles, and core functions for textual criticism. In the scope of two project terms it is on the way to provide a substantial amount of digitally presented minnesong. The texts are available on an open access basis (CC BY-SA).

20 Unfortunately, there are shortcomings concerning up-to-date digital scholarly research: sporting the label 'Digital Edition' in the header of the web site might be somewhat premature. Many core elements of digital editions are missing (cf. e.g. Pierazzo 2016). To really embrace the advancements a digital editing project has to offer I expect to find comprehensive information on the overall project plan, the workflows, the technical infrastructure, the data model. The use of persistent identifiers is essential, as are institutionalized digital preservation strategies. A modern digital edition project should also provide reusable data, following the FAIR principles (cf. Wilkinson et al. 2016), which goes beyond the download of single XML files. Consequently the *RIDE Criteria for Reviewing Scholarly Digital Editions* should be applied:

Scholarly digital editions are not merely publications in digital form; rather, they are information systems which follow a methodology determined by a digital paradigm, just as traditional print editions follow a methodology determined by the paradigms of print culture.

(Sahle 2014)

21 The LDM in its present state is a respectable edition project that excels in visual data presentation and provides German medieval scholars and students with a sound text collection of digital minnesong. If the project implemented some of the aspects

outlined above, it soon could be a show-case project for digital German medieval studies.

Notes

1. Translated from German by the author; original version: “Der Glaube an die Möglichkeit, den Autortext oder wenigstens den Archetypus wiedergewinnen zu können, ist der Mediävistik in dem Maße abhanden gekommen, wie ihr Respekt für die Materialität der Handschrift gestiegen ist”.

2. Translated from German by the author; original version: “[...] sämtliche lyrische Texte des deutschsprachigen Mittelalters neu aus den Quellen herauszugeben [...]”.

3. Translated from German by the author; original version: “Diesen Erkenntnisstand konsequent in die Editionspraxis zu überführen, ist das Ziel des Projekts; das Mittel hierzu ist der Ersatz des gedruckten Buches durch die elektronische Edition. Nur diese ermöglicht es, die Texte in ihren unterschiedlichen Überlieferungszuständen so aufzubereiten, dass jedem Benutzer genau die Synopse an die Hand gegeben werden kann, die er gerade benötigt”.

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All web pages (besides the pages from the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg) have been archived with archive.org as of April 6 2018 and October 3 2019.

Factsheet

Resource reviewed	
Title	Lyrik des deutschen Mittelalters
Editors	Manuel Braun, Sonja Glauch, Florian Kragl
URI	http://www.ldm-digital.de
Publication Date	2012–2020
Date of last access	07.07.2020

Reviewer	
Surname	Klug
First Name	Helmut W.
Organization	University of Graz
Email	helmut.klug (at) uni-graz.at

Documentation		
Bibliographic description	Is it easily possible to describe the project bibliographically along the schema "responsible editors, publishing/hosting institution, year(s) of publishing"? (cf. Catalogue 1.2)	yes
Contributors	Are the contributors (editors, institutions, associates) of the project fully documented? (cf. Catalogue 1.4)	yes
Contacts	Does the project list contact persons? (cf. Catalogue 1.5)	yes
Selection of materials		
Explanation	Is the selection of materials of the project explicitly documented? (cf. Catalogue 2.1)	no
Reasonability	Is the selection by and large reasonable? (cf. Catalogue 2.1)	yes

Archiving of the data	Does the documentation include information about the long term sustainability of the basic data (archiving of the data)? (cf. Catalogue 4.16)	no
Aims	Are the aims and purposes of the project explicitly documented? (cf. Catalogue 3.1)	yes
Methods	Are the methods employed in the project explicitly documented? (cf. Catalogue 3.1)	yes
Data Model	Does the project document which data model (e.g. TEI) has been used and for what reason? (cf. Catalogue 3.7)	yes
Help	Does the project offer help texts concerning the use of the project? (cf. Catalogue 4.15)	yes
Citation	Does the project supply citation guidelines (i.e. how to cite the project or a part of it)? (cf. Catalogue 4.8)	yes
Completion	Does the edition regard itself as a completed project (i.e. not promise further modifications and additions)? (cf. Catalogue 4.16)	no
Institutional Curation	Does the project provide information about institutional support for the curation and sustainability of the project? (cf. Catalogue 4.13)	no
Contents		
Previous Edition	Has the material been previously edited (in print or digitally)? (cf. Catalogue 2.2)	yes
Materials Used	Does the edition make use of these previous editions? (cf. Catalogue 2.2)	no
Introduction	Does the project offer an introduction to the subject-matter (the author(s), the work, its history, the theme, etc.) of the project? (cf. Catalogue 4.15)	no
Bibliography	Does the project offer a bibliography? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes

Commentary	Does the project offer a scholarly commentary (e.g. notes on unclear passages, interpretation, etc.)? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes
Contexts	Does the project include or link to external resources with contextual material? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	no
Images	Does the project offer images of digitised sources? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes
Image quality	Does the project offer images of an acceptable quality? (cf. Catalogue 4.6)	no
Transcriptions	Is the text fully transcribed? (cf. Catalogue 2.3)	yes
Text quality	Does the project offer texts of an acceptable quality (typos, errors, etc.)? (cf. Catalogue 4.6)	yes
Indices	Does the project feature compilations indices, registers or visualisations that offer alternative ways to access the material? (cf. Catalogue 4.5)	no
Documents		
Types of documents	Which kinds of documents are at the basis of the project? (cf. Catalogue 1.3 and 2.1)	Collection of texts
Document era	What era(s) do the documents belong to? (cf. Catalogue 1.3 and 2.1)	Medieval
Subject	Which perspective(s) do the editors take towards the edited material? How can the edition be classified in general terms? (cf. Catalogue 1.3)	Philology / Literary Studies
Presentation		
Spin-offs	Does the project offer any spin-offs? (cf. Catalogue 4.11)	none
Browse by	By which categories does the project offer to browse the contents? (cf. Catalogue 4.3)	Authors, Works, Documents
Search		
Simple	Does the project offer a simple search? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	yes

Advanced	Does the project offer an advanced search? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	yes
Wildcard	Does the search support the use of wildcards? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	yes
Index	Does the search offer an index of the searched field? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	no
Suggest functionalities	Does the search offer autocompletion or suggest functionalities? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	no
Helptext	Does the project offer help texts for the search? (cf. Catalogue 4.4)	yes
Aim		
Audience	Who is the intended audience of the project? (cf. Catalogue 3.3)	Scholars
Typology	Which type fits best for the reviewed project? (cf. Catalogue 3.3 and 5.1)	
Method		
Critical editing	In how far is the text critically edited? (cf. Catalogue 3.6)	Transmission examined, Normalization, Emendation, Commentary notes
Standards	(cf. Catalogue 3.7)	
XML	Is the data encoded in XML?	no
Standardized data model	Is the project employing a standardized data model (e.g. TEI)?	no
Types of text	Which kinds or forms of text are presented? (cf. Catalogue 3.5.)	Facsimiles, Diplomatic transcription, Edited text, Commentaries
Technical Accessibility		
Persistent Identification and Addressing	Are there persistent identifiers and an addressing system for the edition and/or parts/objects of it and which mechanism is used to that end? (cf. Catalogue 4.8)	none

Interfaces	Are there technical interfaces like OAI-PMH, REST etc., which allow the reuse of the data of the project in other contexts? (cf. Catalogue 4.9)	none
Open Access	Is the edition Open Access?	yes
Accessibility of the basic data	Is the basic data (e.g. the XML) of the project accessible for each part of the edition (e.g. for a page)? (cf. Catalogue 4.12)	yes
Download	Can the entire raw data of the project be downloaded (as a whole)? (cf. Catalogue 4.9)	no
Reuse	Can you use the data with other tools useful for this kind of content? (cf. Catalogue 4.9)	yes
Rights		
Declared	Are the rights to (re)use the content declared? (cf. Catalogue 4.13)	yes
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