Marina BUZZONI
(Università Ca' Foscari Venezia)
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Uuarth thuo the hêlago gêst that barn an ira bôsma: towards a scholarly electronic edition of the *Hêliand*

Despite the traditional presentation of the *Hêliand* as one single work – an idea which is both induced and implemented by the most common editions of the Old Saxon poem (see, for example, Taeger 1984ff.) –, the two major witnesses of the text (ms. M and ms. C) differ in many respects, codicologically, linguistically, geographically – to quote only a few of them –.

The aim of this paper is twofold. On the one hand, it focuses on the historical and ideological motivations which are assumed to be at the basis of the aforementioned differences; on the other hand, it explores the possibility of the electronic medium to adequately convey them. To achieve this purpose, we will need to do more than add hypertext connectivity to existing models of the presentation of editorial data. Rather, we will need to find new means of visualization as a prelude to a much greater challenge: the making of what may be called a "fluid edition", able to capture the inner "mouvance" of the Old Saxon poem.

Giuseppe BRUNETTI
(Università di Padova)

Old English poetry: a Web edition with multiple representations of the lexicon

The words of the poems are tagged in XML for the relevant information in context (lemma, word class, homography, government, morphology, Italian translation); this is done with a semi-automatic lemmatizer developed for the purpose. The tagging is then used to produce editions of the texts (either singly, like *Beowulf*, or in groups, like the *Elegies*) accompanied by interlinear glosses, glossaries (Old English-Italian and Italian-Old English), concordances by lemmas, lists of word forms (with their matching lemmas, homographs distinguished), lists of compounds and poetic words, of words governing cases and/or clauses, statistics of lemmas and word classes, and graphs of word-class distribution of each poem (or group of poems) in relation to the corpus. All these are shown in different frames of the same window, together with a superglossary, that is a glossary of all the poems tagged so far (13,044 lines = 73,548 word forms = 7,548 lemmas, over a third of the whole corpus). The Old English-Italian glossary, the concordance, the list of word forms and the Italian-Old English glossary are hyperlinked to each other and are linked to the line numbers of the poem. In the window of the hyperlexicon, instead, the links go in the opposite direction: one can click any word anywhere in the poem (or group of poems) and visualise its gloss (lexical information in context), and then the full entries of glossary (Old English-Italian and Italian-Old English), concordance and list of word forms.

Fabio CIOTTI
(Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Università Ca' Foscari Venezia)

Humanities Computing and Computational Philology: some reflections on the state of the art and future perspectives / Informatica umanistica e filologia computazionale: alcune riflessioni su stato dell'arte e prospettive

L'applicazione di metodologie computazionali negli studi letterari e filologici ha ormai raggiunto un livello di maturità teorica e pratica incontestabile. Tra i risultati più rilevanti possiamo menzionare:
1. la consapevolezza teorica e metodologica, ampiamente condivisa dai centri di elaborazione e dai singoli studiosi più avanzati e propulsivi della comunità;
2. la predisposizione di linguaggi e *frame-work* condivisi per la modellizzazione e produzione di risorse digitali di qualità, prima tra tutti la *Text Encoding Iniziative*;
3. le ampie campagne di digitalizzazione di fonti primarie e secondarie in formato testuale e/o immagine fac-similare, e la predisposizione di vasti repositories on-line;
4. lo sviluppo di alcuni strumenti informatici per effettuare *information retrieval* e pubblicazione on-line di tali risorse testuali.

A fronte di questi risultati di vasta portata non contestabili, ma collocabili sul piano delle infrastrutture generali per la ricerca umanistica con metodologie informatiche, sta invece la oggettiva limitatezza dei risultati effettivi (fatti salvi alcuni meritevoli esempi) sia nel campo dell'analisi dei testi, sia in quello dell'edizione scientifica degli stessi. Tale scarsità è dovuta anche e soprattutto al fatto che assai sporadico è stato l'investimento degli umanisti nella definizione di nuovi modelli e linguaggi per la rappresentazione ed elaborazione formale dei dati complessi di loro interesse. Per dare nuovo stimolo all'informatica umanistica e in particolare alla critica e filologia computazionale è opportuno ritornare dunque a riflettere e a fare ricerca su questo livello. Tra i campi di indagine aperti se ne segnalano almeno tre:
1. lo studio e la sperimentazione di nuovi formalismi per la codifica dei dati testuali complessi e per il trattamento di gerarchie sovrapposte e strutture non gerarchiche;
2. la predisposizione di strumenti di visualizzazione innovativi in grado di avvalersi di tali modelli di dati arricchiti e di adottare architetture innovative per l'edizione scientifica dei testi;
3. lo studio e lo sviluppo di tecnologie innovative per l'analisi delle ormai vaste banche dati testuali disponibili, attraverso la sperimentazione di metodologie e tecnologie di *data mining* e *knowledge extraction*.

Matthew James DRISCOLL
(Den Arnamagnæanske Samling, Nordisk Forskninginstitut, Københavns Universitet)

Some Thoughts on Editorial Theory and Practice in the Digital Age

The paper will present some of the issues, both practical and theoretical, involved in describing and transcribing primary sources using TEI-conformant XML, looking in particular at how the ideas of the so-called 'new' or 'material' philology impact upon scholarly editorial practice, and how various aspects of the text's 'artefactuality', aspects which have generally (and often but not always by necessity) been overlooked in traditional printed editions, can be presented in the context of an electronic edition, without compromising the edition's usability.

Odd Einar HAUGEN
(University of Bergen)

An apology for the text that never was: Reconstructing the King's Mirror

Editors of traditional critical editions have been accused of offering a text that never was, i.e. a text that is constructed on the basis of several manuscripts, but not identical to any single manuscript. The reconstructive approach has been a defining trait of textual criticism, especially in Classical studies, since Karl Lachmann and his generation in the early 19th century. There is no doubt that some of the most ardent followers of the reconstructivist school (if this term can be used) in textual criticism had too little trust in younger manuscripts and too much trust in their own critical judgment. As Giorgio Pasquali pointed out in his *Storia della tradizione e critica del testo* (1934), younger texts are not necessarily bad – *recentiores, non deteriores*.

In this talk I aim to show that a reconstructive approach is needed for a fuller understanding of a substantial number of works, especially those that have a fragmented textual transmission. For Old Norse works this is the rule rather than the exception. I will use one of the most important Old Norwegian works as a case study, the *Kings's Mirror* (*Konungs skuggsjá*). Even if this work has been preserved in around 60 mss., a complete and orthographically uniform edition can only be attained by a reconstructive approach. This will be demonstrated by a comparison of two major editions of the text, the one by Rudolf Keyser, Peter Andreas Munch and Carl Richard Unger (1848), and the one by Ludvig Holm-Olsen (1945).

These considerations are equally valid for traditional printed editions and for modern digital editions. In other words, making an edition digital does not mean that editorial decisions can be avoided. I will, however, briefly discuss which consequences a reconstructive approach would have for a digital edition of the *King's Mirror*.

Roberto ROSSELLI DEL TURCO
(Università di Torino)

The Vercelli Book. *Diplomatic edition mark-up and visualization using the TEI P5 guidelines*

The P5 version of the *TEI Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange* introduced many changes and new features to the TEI encoding schemas. A very interesting new feature is the possibility to build a digital facsimile of a manuscript, linking text and image: this is the first step to produce an image-based edition of a manuscript (or even of epigraphic inscriptions). In this presentation I will explain how to use the TEI markup in combination with other tools to produce a simple electronic edition showing a digitized image and the corresponding transcription.

Maria Grazia SAIBENE
(Università di Pavia)

The Wanderer. *Text, Intratext, Intertext: Editing the Old English Elegies*

A critical edition (Text) of *The Wanderer* must be based on a close scrutiny of the Manuscript text (Intratext) which will clarify and evaluate the Manuscript evidence and all the aspects which together characterize the work in question. *The Wanderer*, like the other Old English elegies, is made up of a variety of "movements" which differ from each other thematically and stylistically, influenced as they are by the oral-formulaic tradition. As against a printed edition which offer us a static text, an electronic edition is capable of presenting this text in a variety of forms (in the original, in transcription, in an interpretative edition, and in the way it has been presented in earlier editions). In short, an electronic edition can render immediately accessible in the hypertext all the evidence which will enable the reader to grasp intertextual connections (Intertext) and to allow him to arrive at an informed and personal interpretation.

 Paul Gabriele WESTON
(Università di Pavia)

Digital Text Archives: *A Librarian's Approach*

The current digitization landscape shows that the library sector should put the electronic conversion of its documentary heritage and the definition of a strategy for achieving it high on the agenda. The exploitation of the richness of these bibliographic sources implies revisiting fundamental questions about the nature of library OPACs and the ways in which they function. The paper attempts to address some of the potential and challenges associated with using structured texts as components of an interoperability tool. The issue of a long term preservation strategy based on the use of appropriate metadata schemas is also addressed.