Basic critical apparatus

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1 Handy oXygen tricks

Enclose the selection with a tag:

- highlight the characters which you want to tag

- type CTRL+E to display the menu of available tags

- type 'pe' (for `<persName>`) or 'pl' (for `<placeName>`) and then press RETURN

Split the long chunk of text into a sequence of elements of the same kind:

- highlight the long chunk and wrap it with your desired element (say `<p>`)

- move the cursor to a place within that chunk that is the start of next element of the same kind

- type ALT+SHIFT+D to split elements (it inserts closing and starting tags at the cursor position)

- repeat as many times as needed

If you ever forget the key combination to perform the trick try the right-click and see what's in the Refactoring section

It can help a lot to format and indent your work automatically via CTRL+SHIFT+P or clicking the Format and indent icon.

2 The Dantiscus Project

In this and subsequent exercises, we will use the TEI to mark up historical source documents: the letters from the correspondence of the 16th century poet and diplomat Ioannes Dantiscus with the royal house of Poland - King of Poland etc Sigismund I Jagiellon and his wife Bona Sforza. Ca 500 letters between this three important people still exists along more than 5000 other pieces of correspondence with numerous members of European royal houses and other members of Respublica Litteraria of the time. The correspondence is a long-term project of the Laboratory for Editing Sources of the University of Warsaw, by whose kind permission we are using them in this tutorial.

In your Work folder there is a folder called Dantiscus which contains digital images of a couple of letters. You may like to look at them quickly to see the kind of material you will be working on. (The University of Warsaw also makes the whole set available from its web site http://dantiscus.al.uw.edu.pl)

In this first session, the aim is to make a transcription of textual variants for the historical source.

We will begin with the letter of Bona Sforza & Sigismund I Jagiellon to Ioannes DANTISCUS sent from Cracow 1524-08-08, which you'll find in the files NW_BOZ953f53v.jpg(address) and NW_BOZ953f53r.jpg.

3 Structural tagging of a letter

- Open oXygen and make a new XML document. In the Choose the document type dialogue find All[TEI P5] to associate TEI schema with your file.

- Leave the header alone for the moment. Inside the `<body>`, add first a `<pb>` element, to indicate that a new page starts here. Supply the page number (`BNW, BOZ, 953, f. 53v`) as the value of the *@n* attribute, and the name of the image file corresponding with this page (NW_BOZ953f53v.jpg) as the value of the *@facs* attribute .

- Next, add a `<div>` element to the body of the `<text>` element. Give it a *@type* attribute with the value `address`

- Add a `<p>` element to the `<div>`after the `<head>` to contain the text of the address.

- Add another `<pb>` and `<div>` with a `<p>` inside to hold the text of the letter itself and link the pb element with the other file NW_BOZ953f53r.jpg

To save you having to type too much, we've thoughtfully prepared a plain text transcription of this page in the file IDL193.txt. You can cut and paste from this file, or insert the whole of it directly into your encoded version using the File -> Insert File command on the Document menu.

Whichever method you adopt, you'll need to be careful about the ampersands in the text. An XML document cannot contain an ampersand directly: it has to be represented indirectly by means of the short cut `&`. But you probably knew that already.

4   Critical apparatus

If you have a look at the image of this letter you'll have no trouble noticing there's a huge portion of text missing completely - big gaping hole physically torn out from the manuscript. To restore the text we need to use secondary sources - in this case we can use the rough draft of the letter available in the Dantiscus directory as IDL193BNWTG27f175.jpg

5   Recording the variants between the witnesses

We have list of witnesses extant for this letter, but to restore the text as it was most probably sent we need only two:

- 1 fair copy in Latin, in secretary's hand, author's signature, BNW, BOZ, 953, f. 53

- 2 rough draft in Latin, in secretary's hand, BNW, BOZ, 2053, TG 27, No. 3516, f. 175r

To record these sources as witnessess for our letter we need to edit the teiHeader adding the listWit element with witness entries

```
<sourceDesc>
 <listWit>
  <witness xml:id="W1">fair copy in Latin, in secretary's hand, author's
     signature, BNW, BOZ, 953, f. 53 </witness>
  <witness xml:id="W2">rough draft in Latin, in secretary's hand, BNW, BOZ,
     2053, TG 27, No. 3516, f. 175r</witness>
 </listWit>
</sourceDesc>
```

6   App entry

Individual textual variations are encoded using the `<app>` element, which groups together all the readings constituting the variation as `<rdg>` elements. Optionally it may contain a `<lem>` (lemma) element, that is a `<rdg>` we consider to be the base text.

Let's find all places in our letter that were affected by the gap in fair copy (conveniently marked for us with [] brackets). These are sure candidates for app entries. For every app entry we will enter two readings - from our first witness identified earlier as W1 (fair copy) and the secondary source W2 (rough draft). To do it we need to add `<lem>` and `<rdg>` elements with *@wit* specifying the id of the witness to the reading.

Please note how the oXygen assists with providing the value for wit attribute offering the list of possible values - thanks to `<listWit>` element we added earlier

Single entry should look something like this

```
 Pro fide t <app>
 <lem wit="#W2">ua et gratia n</lem>
 <rdg wit="#W1">
  <gap reason="damage"/>
 </rdg>
</app> ostra facturus
```

7   Another case of app entry

App entries may be also used for the cases of textual variants that do not stem from differences between witnessess but from the ambiguity of the source text itself.

Have a look at the end of line 8 that reads `Dat` and abbreviation mark. There is no way of telling if the abbreviation should be expanded to Dat(ae) or Dat(um)

Have a go and encode this combining `<app>`, `<lem>`, `<rdg>` elements with `<expan>` and `<ex>` elements.

8   Save often!

Don't forget to save the file you have created! You might continue to work on it in the next couple of exercises.

If you have time try to compare if two witnesses differ in other aspects and record the variants.

Or go to the other letter and see if there's a need for app entry?