

## ***The Values of French Language and Literature in the European Middle Ages***

### ***The Histoire ancienne jusqu'à César: Alignment (3.0)***

*Alignment* is a digital tool with two principal aims:

1. to map the contents of a selection of key witnesses of the *Histoire ancienne jusqu'à César*, the earliest universal chronicle in French composed in Flanders at the beginning of the thirteenth century;
2. to represent visually the variation of certain textual features.

*Alignment* records the contents of eight manuscripts of the *Histoire ancienne*, which are aligned to the paragraph division of Paris, BnF, f. fr. 20125. The information recorded includes location, rubrics, prose and verse form, material and non-material lacunae.

#### **Manuscripts**

- Paris, BnF, f. fr. 20125 – the most complete witness of the first redaction [file: 2\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Fr20125\_3.0.xml].
- London, BL, Royal 20 D I – the earliest and most authoritative witness of the second redaction. The alignment of Royal includes *Prose 5*, a section which is exclusive to the second redaction [file: 3\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Royal\_20D1\_3.0.xml].
- London, BL, Additional 15268 – an important representative of the 'Acre' group, i.e. one of the late thirteenth-century manuscripts produced in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, which disseminate the 'long' version of the first redaction [file: 4\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Add15268\_3.0.xml].
- London, BL, Additional 19669 – one of the earliest witnesses of the so-called 'beta version' of the first redaction, the abridged text produced in north-eastern France [file: 5\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Add19669\_3.0.xml].
- Paris, BnF, f. fr. 686 – a copy of the 'long' version copied from an Acre model, likely produced in the Veneto between 1350 and 1375. The manuscript also includes *Li Faits des Romains* (ff. 424r-455r), *Lives of Chevaliers* (ff. 445r-448r), *Légendes des saints apôtres* (ff. 448r-555v) [file: 6\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Fr686\_3.0.xml].
- Paris, BnF, f. fr. 17177 – derives from the 'beta version' of the first redaction and provides a further abbreviated text; it represents one of the rare cases in which the *Histoire ancienne* is copied in a manuscript compilation [file: 7\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Fr17177\_3.0.xml].
- Chantilly, Bibliothèque du château, 726 – the earliest witness to transmit the *Histoire ancienne* with *Li Faits des Romains*; produced in Italy, likely for Charles I of Anjou (d. 1285), towards the end of the thirteenth century; shares the iconographic tradition (multi-compartment illuminations across two registers) with BL, Additional 19669 and BnF, f. fr. 17177 [file: 8\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Ch726\_3.0.xml].
- [Vienna1] Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, cod. 2576 (original section) – a mid-14th-century Venetian copy providing a text very close to Paris, BnF, f. fr. 20125 for Genesis, and an abridged, rewritten and lacunary text for the other sections. [file: 9\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Vienna1\_3.0.xml].

- [Vienna2] Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, cod. 2576 [later additions] – later additions and integration deriving from the abridged version. file: 10\_TVOF\_Alignment\_Vienna2\_3.0.xml].

## Visualisations

There are three different visualisations of the data (see <https://tvof.ac.uk/histoire-ancienne/alignment>), each designed for a different purpose:

1. **Columns** : offers access to details concerning single paragraphs as well as an overall view.
2. **Table** : the best option for those who need to locate a paragraph in one of the manuscripts or compare the contents or rubrics of a short range of paragraphs. The sequence of paragraphs will appear in a classic tabular presentation.
3. **Bars** : the best option for a synthetic view of larger textual ranges, such as entire sections or the whole text. It is also the most suitable solution for individuating patterns of variation.

See the separate Figshare record for the software that runs the visualisations (*The Histoire ancienne jusqu'à César: Research Software (The Values of French)*).

*Alignment* is integrated with the digital edition of the *Histoire ancienne jusqu'à César* and supports the Text Viewer's parallel viewing option.

## Credits

The alignment of the manuscripts was completed by Simon Gaunt, Hannah Morcos, Maria Teresa Rachetta, Henry Ravenhall, Natasha Romanova, and Simone Ventura.

Paul Caton, Ginestra Ferraro, and Geoffroy Noël collaborated on the design, development, and digital workflow of the edition and *Alignment*.

## XML Conventions

### Contents

1. <div type="alignment">
2. <ab type="ms\_instance">
  - 2.1 <seg type="ms\_name">
  - 2.2 <seg type="rubric">
  - 2.3 <seg type="location">
  - 2.4 <seg type="verse">
  - 2.5 <seg type="variation">
  - 2.6 Notes
    - 2.6.1 Internal Notes
    - 2.6.2 Public Notes
3. tal Namespace

#### 1. <div type="alignment">

<div type="alignment"> is used for each paragraph in Fr20125. The paragraphs are numbered according to the units of text delineated by pen-flourished initials and rubrics in Fr20125. Each of these 'paragraphs' has a unique xml:id="fr20125\_XXXX". The data for each manuscript, including Fr20125, are recorded in an <ab> as below.

```
<div type="alignment" xml:id="fr20125_XXXX">
  <ab type="ms_instance" corresp="#edfr20125_XXXX">
    <seg type="ms_name">Fr20125</seg>
    <seg type="rubric">XXXX</seg>
    <seg type="location">XXXX</seg>
    <seg type="note">XXXX</seg>
  </ab>
  <ab type="ms_instance">
    <seg type="ms_name">Add 19669</seg>
    <seg type="rubric">x</seg>
    <seg type="location">x</seg>
    <seg type="note">x</seg>
  </ab>
</div>
```

#### 2. <ab type="ms\_instance">

The paragraph information for each manuscript is stored within this element. Only the edited manuscripts (Fr20125 and Royal) have an additional attribute in this field, which supports the alignment of the text viewer.

Fr20125 : <ab type="ms\_instance" corresp="#edfr20125\_XXXX">

Royal : <ab type="ms\_instance" corresp="edRoyal20D1\_XXXX"> (the @corresp can include a range, e.g. corresp="#edRoyal20D1\_00532\_01 #edRoyal20D1\_00532\_04")

##### 2.1 <seg type="ms\_name">

A shorthand title for the manuscript shelfmark is recorded in this field.

##### 2.2 <seg type="rubric">

- The content of the rubric is recorded in this field.
- If space has been left for the rubric, but the rubric is incomplete, or if there is a clear paratextual division but no rubric, <seg type="rubric"/> is kept but no data is entered.
- <seg type="rubric"> is removed when there is no paratextual division between paragraphs.

Additional rubrics: if the paragraph as found in Fr20125 is subdivided by additional rubrics in the aligned manuscript, an additional <seg> is added:

<seg type="rubric" tal:diff="add" tal:dest="[seg no. in Fr20125]">

Example: BL, Add. 15268 § 63

<seg type="rubric">De cam [et] de sa ligniee.</seg>

<seg type="rubric" tal:diff="add" tal:dest="-04">Quel terre [et] q[ue]l genz estora chusis.</seg>

<seg type="rubric" tal:diff="add" tal:dest="-06">Quel genz mesraym estora.</seg>

tal:diff="add" indicates that it is an additional rubric (when compared with Fr20125)  
tal:dest="-06" specifies the destination of the rubric with respect to the <seg> xml:ids of Fr20125; where - is a shorthand for 'before'; '\_00063' is implied because the corresponding Fr20125 paragraph is '\_00063'.

Displaced rubrics: if the rubric occurs before a different <seg> than the one found in Fr20125, @tal:diff="move" is used. In addition, @tal:dest="XX" indicates the corresponding <seg> xml:id in Fr20125.

Example: BL, Add. 15268 § 225

<seg type="rubric" tal:diff="move" tal:dest="-02">Coment esau fist grant ioie aiacob quant il le uit</seg>

### 2.3 <seg type="location">

- This field contains the folio reference for where the rubric begins, including the column (a/b).
- The field <seg type="location"> is removed when the manuscript does not contain the paragraph found in Fr20125.

### 2.4 <seg type="verse">

This field is used if there is a verse element present in the paragraph (at least one couplet). The number of lines is noted in relation to Fr20125 and the mise-en-page is indicated using "cont" [= continuous] or "lin" [=lineated].

It is also noted if the verse content has been prosified.

### 2.5 <seg type="variation">

This field is used for material lacunae.

Admitted values:

'ML' = material lacuna

'PML' = partial material lacuna

- If part of the paragraph is present, the folio is recorded in the location field.
- If the whole paragraph is absent, <seg type="variation">ML</seg> is used and an associated note (<seg type="note" tal:feat="var">) added if necessary.

## 2.6 Notes

### 2.6.1 Internal Notes

<seg type="note"> is for internal use only. In this field is noted any additional useful information:

- textual features of interest;
- the incipit, if it is of interest;
- nature of the material lacunae;

- decorative features (we have noted '/' in this field to indicate the usage of this sign as a paragraph marker in the Rome II section of BL, Royal 20 D I)

### 2.6.2 Public Notes

Public facing notes are linked to a specific <seg>, e.g. location/rubric, etc.

These fields feature comments on the data in the associated <seg>:

- **<seg type="note" tal:feat="rub">**: when the note relates to the rubric
- **<seg type="note" tal:feat="loc">**: when the note relates to the location
- **<seg type="note" tal:feat="var">**: when the note relates to variation

### 3. tal Namespace

In order to use tal:XXX= attributes in oXygen, it is necessary to use the following namespace declaration at the beginning of each file:

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"  
xmlns:tal="https://tvof.kdl.kcl.ac.uk/alignment">
```