The Academic Book of the Future: Identity, Use and Creation of the Academic ‘Books’ for Medievalists

Takako Kato

hashtag #QuadXI
Two bullet points each...

1. What are the important digital academic books for YOU and medievalists in general?
2. How do you identify them?
3. How do you use them?
4. How do you think they were made?
5. Would you be interested in ‘making’ them? Why yes? Why not?
Past, Present
identified, analysed and evaluated all manuscripts containing English texts
• e-corpus of material
http://www.le.ac.uk/english/em1060to1220/

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- Began on 1 May 2005, and ‘finished’ on 30 August 2010.
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• identified 205 mss.
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• Began on 1 May 2005, and ‘finished’ on 30 August 2010.
• identified 205 mss.
• the next generation of researchers.
About Us

Project team

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The Production and Use of English Manuscripts 1060 to 1220

http://www.le.ac.uk/english/em1060to1220/
The Production and Use of English Manuscripts 1060 to 1220

Preface

This website is conceived as an electronic book. In 2005, when we set out on this intellectual journey, we would not have imagined that we would be writing a preface to an e-book, since we had simply envisaged our manuscript catalogue as an electronic database, with the Project's other research findings published in more traditional paper form. The fact that we are able to present a great deal of new research as an integral part of this website is a sign of rapidly changing scholarly research methodologies, technologies, output possibilities and increased impact potential. Here you will find what we have achieved to date in our Catalogue, together with some of our already-published work, and newly commissioned writings, forming a holistic and cogent book on the production and use of English manuscripts in the long post-Conquest period.

From the conception of the project to the final delivery, we aimed to identify, analyse and evaluate all manuscripts containing English written in England between 1060 and 1220; to produce an analytical corpus of material from late Anglo-Saxon England, through the Norman Conquest and into the high Middle Ages; to investigate key questions including the status of written English relative to French and Latin; and to raise awareness of agenda informing the production of so many texts in English during this important period.

Pursuing these aims has allowed us to bring to light a number of important discoveries:

- Hundreds of texts are written in English between 1060 and 1220 right across England. Their extent varies from the big homilies to single annotations in manuscripts. A whole range of kinds of writing is done in English: laws, sermons, saints' lives, land charters, medicinal recipes, prayers.
- English is written and used with Anglo-Norman and French, showing a picture of continuity and change, a world of linguistic and cultural layers where English, Latin and French, old and new, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman are interwoven.
- We have also discovered that many of the categories traditionally used investigating manuscripts and texts are unrealistic and restrictive; for instance the terminology for describing manuscripts and scripts: the way we conceive of the manuscript page – many of the most interesting discoveries we have made have been in the margins of texts, which contradicts the common idea that marginalia is less important than what is in the centre of the page; the ways in which we casually consider scribes, their training and their work without real thought to how the scribes were trained, what scriptoria (institutional manuscript production centres) consisted of, etc.

In other words, while some of our project work is usefully synthetic, bringing together scholars and their research in one place, a great deal of it is potentially revisionary, and we can expect exciting results for years to come from our data. Because all of our data is freely available, we hope many researchers will use it to the advantage of the field.

The Cultural Contexts section offers discursive material and contextual information on the research we have undertaken. In that section we discuss the raison d'être of the project and the wider implications of the findings that have emerged from our work. The Project team have edited this e-book and, along with a team of scholars, have contributed essays on a variety of specific issues and wide-ranging topics. We are very grateful to these contributors and to every other person whose contributions have been so important to the completion of this Project.

Orietta Da Rold, Takako Kato, Mary Swan and Elaine Treharne: the Production and Use of English Manuscripts 1060 to 1220 Project team.
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Pursuing these aims has allowed us to bring to light:

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Pursuing these aims has allowed us to bring to light:

- Hundreds of texts are written in English between 1060 and 1220. A whole range of kinds of writing is represented here, from letters and oracles to charters, medicinal recipes, prayers,
- English is written and used with Anglo-Norman, English, Latin and French, old and new.
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The Cultural Contexts section offers discursive and illustrative essays on a variety of topics. Contributions have been important to the development of the project and the wider implications of the findings. Ongoing projects have contributed essays on a variety of special topics. Contributions have been so important to the development of the project and the wider implications of the findings. Ongoing projects have contributed essays on a variety of special topics.

Orietta Da Roit, Takako Kato, Mary Swan and

Research Impact Framework in a dystopian academia (2038)
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Pursuing these aims has allowed us to bring to light:

- Hundreds of texts are written in English between 1060 and 1220. A whole range of kinds of writing, from major works such as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and the English legal code to more ephemeral documents, from charters, medicinal recipes, prayers, to the most obscure compositions.
- English is written and used with Anglo-Norman, French, Latin and, for the first time in the British Isles, a world of linguistic and cultural layers where English varies from the big homilies to single annotations in manuscripts.
- We have also discovered that many of the categories traditionally used investigating manuscripts and texts are unrealistic and restrictive; for instance the terminology for describing manuscripts and scripts: the way we conceive of the manuscript page - many of the most interesting discoveries we have made have been in the margins of texts, which contradicts the common idea that marginalia is less important than what is in the centre of the page; the ways in which we casually consider scribes, their training and their work without real thought to how the scribes were trained, what scriptoria (institutional manuscript production centres) consisted of, etc.

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Saints and Scholars: New Perspectives on Anglo-Saxon ... - ...
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Stuart McWilliams - 2012 - Preview
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The manuscript is a space of encounter between cultures, but it does not establish a clear hierarchy of languages or 'cultural ... Trehane (eds), The production and use of English manuscripts 1060 to 1220, university of Leicester 2010: ...

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Among the Anglo-Saxon chronicles, for instance, the Peterborough Chronicle used to figure on undergraduate linguistic ... 'The Production and Use of English Manuscripts 1060 to 1220' (http://www.le.ac.uk/english/em1060-1220/index.html).

The Cambridge Companion to Old English Literature - Page 3...
https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=110746921X
Malcolm Godden, Michael Lapidge - 2013 - Preview - More editions
For English manuscripts of the earlier period (up to 800), see the relevant entries in E. A. Lowe, Codices Latini Antiquiores, ... manu—scripts containing Old English texts, see The Production and Use of English Manuscripts 1060 to 1220, ed.
multi-media
TEI: P5 Guidelines

Contents

- Get the P5 Guidelines
- Previous Releases of P5
- Source and data support files for TEI Guidelines

P5, the current version of the TEI Guidelines, was first released on 2 November 2007 and has had maintenance and feature enhancement releases every few months since then.
TEI: P5 Guidelines

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P5, the current version of the P5 guidelines, allows for annotation enhancement releases every year.

Enabling Digital Resources for the Arts and Humanities

Latest News

From April 2008 the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) will no longer be funded to provide a national service. However, the JISC have very kindly provided funding for a further year to keep the website available, to maintain and update the AHDS cross-search catalogue, and for the Centres to continue to deliver AHDS collections. The catalogue will allow users to search across the collections of the AHDS partners, including new collections added after 31st March. To use the cross-search catalogue please use the link on the left hand side.

Despite the loss of central funding, the host institutions of the AHDS are committed to working separately and together to retain the expertise and skills of the staff of the AHDS, and to provide a revised set of services for the arts and humanities research community. For further details about the services on offer please click on the links on the right.
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The future...

• You’re starting this project.
• The aim: reappraise the importance of English as a language in the Post-Conquest period.
• Technologies?
• Nature of the data?
• Dissemination?
• Longevity.
   – FOCUS on the SELLING Point. – 7 minutes talk.