The SourcEncyMe Project on Medieval Latin Encyclopedias

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SOURCENCYME (SOURCES DES ENCYCLOPÉDIES MÉDIÉVALES):
A TOOL TO INVESTIGATE THE SOURCES OF MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE 13TH C.
The SourcEncyme Project

(Sources des Encyclopédies Médiévales)

AN ONLINE CORPUS OF MEDIEVAL LATIN ENCYCLOPEDIAS
AND A COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF THEIR SOURCES

Previously:  http://www.cnrtl.fr/sourcencyme/
Today:  
http://sourcencyme.irht.cnrs.fr
An initiative of the Atelier Vincent de Beauvais: Encyclopédisme médiéval et transmission des connaissances 2007-11: A partnership in Nancy (ATILF UMR 7111 – UMR 7117 « Archives Poincaré »), Caen (CRAHAM UMR 6273) and Nice (CEPAM UMR 6130)

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A network of researchers

Since January 2014, moving the Atelier Vincent de Beauvais and SourcEncyMe to the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des textes, Paris
**SOURCENCYME**

*Compilatio*: not a pejorative word in the medieval period

= the act of 'putting together", gathering, and ordering knowledge:

an intellectual, noble action = collecting scientific literature

**Foundation of medieval knowledge**: authority /auctoritas of the text

- based on constant reference to the words of earlier authors

= the weight given to what has been revealed, said, taught, copied, and accepted previously

- During the Middle Ages, the hierarchy of these authorities gradually changes

  - in the 13th c., with the accumulation of knowledge, the supreme auctoritas of the Scriptures is challenged by those who were previously less important or insignificant

  - little by little, contemporary masters who would have remained anonymous in the past, make a name for themselves (magistralia)

  - from the middle of the 13th c., experience itself becomes a competitor to the supreme authority of the text which had prevailed for more than twelve centuries.

- It is important to study the accumulation of information in the 13th c., a time of unprecedented increase in the availability of texts (Greco-Arab texts and knowledge)

- Placing encyclopedic heritage online

What is compilation?
SOURCENCYME
MAKING MEDIEVAL ENCYCLOPEDIC TEXTS AVAILABLE ONLINE

Divine and human knowledge = *theology* and *philosophy*
The project focuses in particular on *natural philosophy*, then known as "physics" (*physica*)

SOURCENCYME combines the construction of a large corpus of critically edited encyclopaedic texts with the identification of Greek, Latin and Arabic sources of philosophical and scientific thought which circulated before and after the 13th century.

A study of the accumulation and development of texts, vocabulary and ideas.

This "golden age" of medieval encyclopedism is the 13th c., when the desire to gather knowledge intensified following the increased availability of translations of Greek, Syriac and Arabic works made from the end of the 11th c. to the middle of the 13th c.

In the following centuries, encyclopaedias grew by feeding from each other, without much innovation.

Encyclopaedias are a cumulative genre, in which 90% of text consists of quotations.

Aim of SourcEncyMe
- Offer a **radiography/stratigraphy** of erudite medieval knowledge through Latin encyclopedias, in particular those of the thirteenth century

- Provide **centralized, easy online access** to the major witnesses of medieval culture (philosophy, theology, the sciences, history)

- Offer a **historically and philologically reliable text** of encyclopedic works provided with scholarly annotations

- Allow **all types of queries** related to Ancient and medieval sources of the literary culture gathered in Latin encyclopedias

- Make available the **results** of scholarly literature produced in the field of encyclopedic studies since the 1970s

**Aim of SourcEncyMe**

**SOURCENCYME**

**MAKING MEDIEVAL ENCYCLOPEDIC TEXTS AVAILABLE ONLINE**
**SOURCENCYME**: A LARGE ANNOTATED, EVOLVING CORPUS OF LATIN ENCYCLOPEDIAS OF THE 13TH C. AND THEIR SOURCES

- **Large corpus + a set of evolving critical meta-data** (‘apparatus’)
  - **Reminders/flags**: scholarly notes – files on authors and works compiled by encyclopedists (utilization of medieval “citation markers” for auctoritates) = *mementos*
  - **Precise identification** of each component of the citation in a block referenced by the encyclopedist = *quotation segment*
  - **Annotations** on the forms and modes of transmission of sources + *instructions for use*

- **Input interface (collaborative platform) + an online search engine**
Recording, organizing, and tagging the corpus with its specific characteristics

Chapter title

Annotation anchor

Second-level marker of the medieval source (internal, cited by a first-level source)

Annotation on intermediary sources of information

Reference to the canonical name of the author

First-level marker of the medieval source

Recording, in XML-TEI, of the Historia naturalis of Juan Gil de Zamora
Recording, organizing, and tagging the corpus in different media and formats (different periods and philological characteristics)


Bartholomaeus the Englishman, *De proprietatibus rerum*, ed. Frankfurt am Main, 1601.

Medieval markers introduce and define citations that amount to 90% of the documentation
WORK FILE

0. AUTHOR-CANONIC FORM:
0.1 AUTHOR-CANONIC FORM (for the actual name of the auctoritas, in the case of pseudoepigraphy)
1. IDENTIFICATION
   1.1. Title
      1.1.1. Title-canonic form:
      1.1.2. Documented titles:
      1.1.3. Updated title:
      1.1.4. Incipit:
         Prologue
         Text
      1.1.5. Explicit:
   1.2. Date:
      Date - century
2. BIBLIOGRAPHY
   2.1. Edition of the reference:
      Author–Bibliography
   2.1. Manuscript of the reference:
      Place–name-reference
         2.1.1. Edition for the relevant part of the work:
            Auteur–Bibliography
         2.1.1. Manuscript for the relevant part of the work:
            Place–name-reference
   2.2. Other editions:
      Author–Bibliography (repeat the field as necessary)
   2.2. Other manuscripts:
      place–name–reference (repeat the field as necessary)
   2.3. Reference works:
      Author–Bibliography (repeat the field as necessary)
3. NOTES:

Reminder/flag
Setting the reminders/flags (bio-bibliographical information) for authors and works and resolving cases of pseudoepigraphs, anonyms, and synonyms

Un cas de pseudépigraphie : l'exemple d'Augustin et de Fulgence
More than 6,5 million words (DTD and TEI standards)

Presently, 6 (7) encyclopedias:
- *Speculum maius* of Vincent of Beauvais, *trifaria* version: *Speculum naturale, Speculum historiale, Speculum doctrinale* (c. 1250)
- *Historia naturalis* of Juan Gil de Zamora (before 1300)
- Version III of the *Liber de natura rerum* of Thomas of Cantimpré (c. 1250)
- Book of fish from the *Hortus sanitatis* (15th century)

Ready for inclusion or recorded:
*De naturis rerum* of Alexander Neckam (c. 1200)
Versions I-II of the *Liber de natura rerum* of Thomas of Cantimpré (1230)
*De proprietatibus rerum* of Bartholomaeus Anglicus, l. I-IV, XVII, VIII (c. 1240-47)
The apocryphal *Speculum morale* (collaboration with Univ. of Monash, Australia)
*Pro conservanda sanitate* of Vital de Four (beginning of 14th century)
*Proemium* and the book on musice of the *Liber introductorius* of Michael Scotus (before 1230)
*Liber de moralitatibus* of Marcus d'Orvieto
*Liber de similitudinibus rerum* of Jean de san Gimignano
*Liber de superioribus et inferioribus* of Daniel of Morley (c. 1200)
Continuity– evolution – enhancement

**Corpus and a reference site of Medieval Encyclopedism**

**Corpus**

- Continuation of recording of new encyclopedias and tagging the corpus as it grows (DTD et TEI) via
  - new critical editions under way by present collaborators:
    - *Compendium philosophiæ*, c. 1245 (E. Kuhry – R. Saccenti); *De floribus rerum naturalium* of Arnold of Saxony (c.1230-40); Book 24 of *De animalibus* of Albert the Great (CRAHAM Caen), with a critical edition; additional books of the *De proprietatibus rerum* of Bartholomaeus Anglicus...
  - other texts: Ps.-John Folsham, *Chronicon* of Hélinand of Froidmont...

**Metadata**

- Continuation of writing reminders/flags (bio-bibliographic records) as needed for to manage nearly 1750 authors and works
- Continuation of identification of sources, now assigned to files by specialists on a that particular author or source
- Enhancement of the apparatus of scholarly annotations relevant to the transmission and manuscript tradition of sources
Corpus and a reference site of medieval encyclopedism
A tool to be developed and transferred from the intranet to the Web

New tools and development

- Creation of a search engine and of a website for public inquiry
  - Specifications of the functions of the established site
  - Creation of a presentation site
- Publication of the manual and of an introduction explaining the scientific rationale for historical and philological decisions
- Make cross-inquiries possible through encyclopedic texts
- Make encyclopedic texts available through citation, while respecting the limits of editorial rights (no full downloads)
- Make public the choices of XML-TEI tags for other researchers (useful for other projects of editions of Latin texts)
- Expanded collaborations with select specialist researchers
- Agreement with Brepols for cross-searching on LLT (Latin Library of Texts http://www.brepolis.net) and SourcEncyMe
- Publication of research records spicae-cahiers.irht.cnrs.fr

Spicæ
Cahiers de l'Atelier Vincent de Beauvais
A collaborative tool

Choosing an encyclopedia through the interface – accessible through password
A collaborative tool
A collaborative tool

Creating an identification
A collaborative tool

Attaching a flag/memento
A collaborative tool

Access to the list of canonic names