

**Final Report**  
***Vivarium* Digital Latin Library Project**  
**(aka *Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina*)**  
**UVA-IATH Workgroup**

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## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	4
Introduction .....	10
History and Goals of the Mellon Scope Grant.....	10
The <i>Vivarium</i> Digital Latin Library Needs-Assessment Survey.....	12
Portrait of a Typical Prospective <i>Vivarium</i> User .....	17
Conclusion .....	19
Actual vs. Potential Resources for Latin on the Web.....	21
Existing Online Resources for Latin.....	21
A ‘Lost Continent’ Awaiting Discovery through Digitization.....	24
Scholars’ Summit Meeting.....	29
Next Steps .....	31
Goals for a Planning Grant.....	36
Financial Issues .....	36
Access Issues.....	38
Content/Tools Issues .....	39
Formation of Development Committees.....	39
Conclusion .....	44
Appendix A: <i>Vivarium</i> Digital Latin Library Needs-Assessment Survey .....	46
Appendix B: Needs-Assessment Survey Results and Analysis .....	63
Appendix C: <i>Vox Populi</i> . Comments by Survey Respondents.....	88
Appendix D: Humanities Book Digitizing Post-Google Library Project.....	103

Appendix E: Minutes of BAL Scholars' Summit, August 22, 2006 .....	106
Appendix F: Digital Latin in 2006. A Summary Alphabetical Listing of Resources Selected and Reviewed for Vivarium by Abram Ring .....	124
Libraries/Link lists/Author Sites (text collections).....	124
Electronic Concordances.....	126
On-line Journals and Journal/Article Finding Aids.....	126
Tools.....	126
Lexica .....	126
Appendix G: Digital Latin in 2006, a Descriptive Alphabetical Listing of Resources Selected and Reviewed for Vivarium by Abram Ring.....	127
Library / Author site / Digital editon (text collections) .....	127
Library (translations).....	148
Electronic Concordances.....	148
On-line Journals .....	150
Tools.....	151
Lexica .....	153
Appendix H: Letters of Endorsement (via e-mail).....	155

## Executive Summary

Our Mellon Foundation support for 2005-2006 was provided to us as a “scope grant”; therefore, the efforts of the UVA-IATH *Vivarium* Digital Latin Library/*Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina*<sup>1</sup> workgroup have focused on answering these three essential questions:

- 1) What are prospective *Vivarium* users’ needs and desires for the resource?
- 2) What is the range of pre-existing Web-based resources for Latin available to prospective *Vivarium* users?
- 3) What is the total number of *all* relevant Latin works which are not now available online but which might be made available to scholars via Web-based digital technology?

To answer the first question, the IATH workgroup developed a needs-assessment survey in consultation with survey specialists at the University of Glasgow and at UCLA, under the supervision of the UVA Internal Review Board governing human-subject research. Between January and April 2006 we administered our survey to nearly 500 rising and established professionals in Classics, Medieval Studies, Renaissance Studies and related fields at four national scholarly conventions in Montreal, San Francisco, Boston, and Gainesville (Florida).

In April and May, survey results were tabulated and analyzed by advanced graduate students in the UVA Department of Statistics. Results of the survey provided information that will be essential for various aspects of *Vivarium*’s future development.

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<sup>1</sup> The name *Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina* was suggested as a replacement for “*Vivarium* Digital Latin Library” by co-Principal Investigator Gregory Nagy in the spring of 2006 and adopted by the other co-Principal Investigators. The names *Vivarium* Digital Latin Library and *Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina* (BAL) are used more or less interchangeably throughout this report; the old name still appears here because it was used in the original funding grant.

Overall, however, the single most important result of the survey was the statistics team's finding that there is 97% consensus among professionals surveyed that an online resource like *Vivarium* is needed for the further development of their several disciplines.

To answer the second question, the IATH *Vivarium* workgroup engaged the services of an advanced graduate student in the UVA Classics Department, Mr. Abram Ring, who possesses a competence in digital technology highly unusual among his peers. Mr. Ring conducted a review of resources for Latin literature of all periods which are currently available on the Web.

Mr. Ring's investigation identified 61 significant libraries of Latin texts available online, 7 online analytical-tool sites, 5 significant online lexica, 4 significant electronic concordances, and 3 significant online journal or journal-related sites. The libraries, in particular, are extremely diverse in range and quality; however, none meets the criteria of *comprehensive scope*, *permanence*, *interoperability*, and *citability* envisioned for *Vivarium* and demanded by its potential users and designers.<sup>2</sup> In terms of scholarly quality, the

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<sup>2</sup> The terms *comprehensive* (scope), *permanence*, and *citability* are defined on pp. 10-11 of the present report, in the description of the Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the IATH-*Vivarium* work group. The requirement resources be *interoperable* was added to our list of *sine qua non* qualities as a result of thought and expert consultations after our survey was completed, and our colleagues Ron Musto and Eileen Gardiner have suggested two more: *replicable* and *predictable*. Musto defines interoperable texts as texts that are fully cross-searchable within themselves and with other kinds of resources such as reviews, journal articles, monographs and reference works. Additionally, interoperable texts are edited according to a standardized and mediated method of emendation and, to the greatest extent possible, feature open-source tools and open access. A more detailed definition and discussion of what it means for resources to be *interoperable* appears in C. L. Borgman, *From Gutenberg to the Global Information Infrastructure. Access to Information in the Networked World* (Cambridge, Mass. 2000) 213: "Interoperability issues can be divided into three categories...The first is *interoperability*, which Libicki defines as getting systems (e.g.,m telephone systems) to work with one another in real time. Although interoperability failures can prevent communication, systems usually can be patched together to make them interoperate. The second category is *portability*, which enables software to work on different systems (as when a computer language can run on any machine with a certain hardware platform and operating system). When portability failures occur, they usually can be fixed by writing specialized code to accommodate the variations or by dropping

best digital resources are the *Bibliotheca Teubneriana Latina*, the *Cetedoc Library of Christian Latin Texts* (CLCLT), the *Electronic Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, the *Patrologia Latina*, and, particularly for Neo-Latin, *Philological Museum* (see Appendix G for descriptions). For all their virtues, they present the following problems: proprietary formats, unique user interfaces, and relatively high cost per license. Interoperability between these digital libraries is impossible, as is the possibility of drawing on Web resources (dictionaries, parsers, bibliographical databases, etc.), as is foreseen by the *Vivarium* Project. These projects represent useful “legacy” electronic texts that could jumpstart the proposed new Latin library. We therefore recommend that in the planning phase, ways should be explored of integrating these “legacy” digital resources into the proposed new Latin library to lower end-user costs and to promote interoperability.

Our attempt to answer the third question made three things abundantly clear: first, most scholars have not considered the matter; second, the very few that have disagreed radically on the total number of extant unique titles in Latin, and third, this number (whatever it really is) must necessarily dwarf the total number of titles currently available either in digital form or in any one representative library. In our initial work on the question, we collaborated with library professionals at UVA, UC Berkeley, OCLC, and the RedLightGreen university library consortium. Eventually we obtained

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functions and working only with a common core of portable functions. The third category is *data exchange* among different systems, such as the transferring of word processing or database files. When data exchange failures occur, they usually can be repaired by writing specialized code to accommodate variations in format, although some data loss may occur. Failures at any point can be expensive to repair in terms of time, effort, labor costs, and accuracy. Incomplete or incorrect data exchange can result in failures to find information, in failures to authenticate identities or content, and in permanent loss of information. All three categories are relevant to digital libraries. Accurate data exchange is a prerequisite for the portability of content-management software and for the ability of distributed systems to interoperate effectively in real time.”

information that OCLC's records contain over 500,000 listings of printed works either wholly or partially in Latin. A colleague at RedLightGreen, Mr. Brian Lavoie, subjected these records to a preliminary analysis and determined that they comprise approximately 400,000 unique titles, though our colleagues who have made similar inquiries along these lines inform us they believe the total is much smaller, ca. 50,000 unique titles. A similar rough analysis for otherwise-uncatalogued manuscripts was conducted on the Latin listings in Paul Oscar Kristeller's essential finding-list *Iter Italicum*, yielding an approximate total of 185,000 unique titles. We continue to discuss how to continue the quest, hoping to be able to break down both manuscript and printed titles by period and by genre, and we have good hope of obtaining OCLC's collaboration at the highest levels to do so.<sup>3</sup>

The works of standard authors already available in numerous Internet editions of varying quality total fewer than 2,000 unique titles. Though a few specialized websites offer significant numbers of nonstandard Latin texts, it is still very clear there is a body of many more thousands of texts that represent a *terra incognita* of scholarship; they are not now in any way readily accessible to scholars but could, potentially, be made available in digitized form via the Web. Were they to be made so, the consequences for the fields of Renaissance, Medieval, and Classical Studies could be vast. In particular, the huge wealth of Medieval and Renaissance Latin works preserved in libraries

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<sup>3</sup> A recent informal meeting between Bernard Frischer and OCLC Vice President Lorcan Demsey suggested there may be ways for Vivarium to acquire the OCLC Latin records at low or no-cost, and that OCLC might be interested in working with us to create BALCAT in a planning-grant phase.

worldwide but largely unexplored by scholars is of such a size that James Hankins of Harvard University has recently described it as a “lost continent of literature.”<sup>4</sup>

Our work in this area has potential to be the first large-scale attempt to determine the dimensions of Hankins’ lost continent. Though our numbers at this point are still approximate, they make glaringly clear the difference between what is readily available to scholars right now and what could be made available to them through the Web.

The final activity the IATH *Vivarium* workgroup completed in our scope grant year was a presentation of our preliminary findings to a committee of experts in the course of an event we dubbed the “BAL Scholars’ Summit.” Sixteen very distinguished colleagues representing thirteen institutions in the USA, Canada, and Italy met with us at the Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington DC on August 22, 2006. All had been nominated by our Advisory Committee in July for their expertise in areas relevant to the project, especially classical, Medieval and Renaissance Latin bibliography and humanities computing. These colleagues have provided us with a great deal of positive, constructive feedback on our plans for BAL, and several have expressed a strong desire to collaborate with us in the project’s future development.<sup>5</sup>

In summary, our work this year has clearly shown that there is overwhelming consensus among professionals that a resource like *Vivarium* is needed because existing online resources for Latin literature are nowhere near to being permanent, citable and — above all — comprehensive in their scope. There is a gargantuan discrepancy

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<sup>4</sup> Hankins, James. “A Lost Continent of Literature.” Website of Harvard University Press. [[http://www.hup.harvard.edu/itatti/neolatin\\_lit.html](http://www.hup.harvard.edu/itatti/neolatin_lit.html).] Accessed 16 June 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Complete minutes of this meeting are attached as Appendix E of the present document.

between the amount of Latin presently available online, none of which is interoperable, and the amount that exists overall. Making it available to scholars online is likely to have major positive consequences for all the disciplines the *Vivarium* project is intended to serve.

## Introduction

The efforts of the *Vivarium* workgroup at UVA-IATH during the life of the present Mellon Foundation scope grant have centered on questions that the business world would call market research. We have taken steps to determine potential users' wants and needs in a major new online resource as compared to the supply of texts and tools now available to them from other providers. We have sought to define the typical *Vivarium* user. We have also sought to quantify the total amount of relevant texts that could be digitized for Web access if sufficient resources were available. Our operations involved multidisciplinary networking within our own university, especially with library staff and Statistics faculty. They have also involved professionals at other institutions not yet involved with *Vivarium* but who could be brought into productive association with it in the future; some, in fact, have already volunteered.

## History and Goals of the Mellon Scope Grant

The Vivarium Digital Latin Library project is one of an interconnected series of six projects begun July 1, 2005 and supported by funding from the Andrew W. Mellon foundation. The projects are, severally, focused on

- conducting an interoperability study focusing on how existing resources for Classics can function in a better-integrated manner;
- expanding the Homer Multitext and Classical Text Services initiatives;
- making the online version of *L'Année Philologique* interoperable;
- planning a unified gateway for accessing online Classics resources;
- promoting the development of online resources for Latin epigraphy, and
- creating a Latin textual corpus (initially called the *Vivarium Digital Latin Library*; later, *Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina*).

All six focus on developing electronic resources that support scholarship and teaching in Classics and related disciplines; they are known collectively as “Vivarium,” “The Vivarium Project,” or, in some cases in the present document, simply “The Project.”

In the long term, they are all intended to promote a more sustainable and interoperative future for the best critical resources for those disciplines, in whatever form and media they may be found, by creating a single online portal for integrating and structuring access. Vivarium’s framers were also concerned to identify gaps in existing resources and take the initial steps toward filling them.

At present, Latin studies lag far behind Greek in the availability and overall quality of digital texts. Although there are several large-scale projects already in existence (e.g. the PHI disk, online *Patrologia Latina*, etc.) none is in itself a satisfactory basis for a more robust and standards-compliant (i.e. interoperable) project. Because of these conditions the Principal Investigators identified Latin literature as a “gap area.” They proposed to fill this gap by developing, under the *Vivarium* aegis, a digital corpus of Latin texts comparable to the online *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* (TLG) for Greek, which has no present parallel for Latin.<sup>6</sup> Necessary preliminary steps they identified were

- exploring possibilities for incorporating pre-existing initiatives;
- scoping the extent and inclusiveness of the proposed corpus;

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<sup>6</sup> The idea that the PHI disk is insufficient as a Latin textual resource and cannot itself be considered a Latin equivalent of TLG is a widely-held but not universal opinion among scholars. See comments by Richard Thomas and Francesco Tisconi in Appendix E, Session I.

- exploring how to sharing technical and organizational infrastructure services with TLG.

Since, in 2005, no work had yet been done on creating, or even conceptualizing, a digital Latin corpus on this scale, the Principal Investigators of Vivarium envisioned two grants would be necessary prior to the submission of any implementation grant proposal: a “scope grant” and a “planning grant.” The purpose of the scope grant was

- to make the case for the need for a digital Latin corpus; and
- to identify key features of its content.

The present document is a summary of the actions that have been taken this year at the University of Virginia’s Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH) to meet the objectives of the scope grant. Since we believe we now have the information necessary to make a strong case for a need for a digital Latin corpus, we hope shortly to continue into the Planning-Grant phase toward the full realization of the original project.

## **The *Vivarium* Digital Latin Library Needs-Assessment Survey**

We decided early in the grant period to concentrate on researching the wants and needs of potential users of the *Vivarium* Digital Latin library (BAL), since detailed information would not only help us design a successful product, but also, potentially, help resolve a few specific issues that have been a focus of repeated discussion among some members of *Vivarium*’s several work groups. Over the period November – December 2005, we developed a 25-item questionnaire based loosely on a survey created in 2005 at the

University of Glasgow's Subject Center for History, Classics and Archaeology.<sup>7</sup> The questionnaire went through nine drafts, incorporating suggestions received from consultant Prof. Linda Bourque of UCLA, an expert in surveys, and taking into account the requirements of the University of Virginia's own Internal Review Board whose approval had to be secured before the survey could be administered to any human subjects.

The first administration of the survey took place in early January 2006 in Montreal, Canada, at the joint annual meeting of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America; the meeting yielded 122 completed surveys. Three more administrations followed in March and April at the annual meetings, respectively, of the Renaissance Society of America in San Francisco (126 surveys), the Medieval Academy of America in Boston (91 surveys) and the Classical Association of the Middle West and South in Gainesville, Florida (134 surveys). Together, all four administrations yielded a total of 473 completed surveys, representing the opinions of established and rising professionals in the Classics, Medieval Studies, Renaissance Studies and associated disciplines working in a variety of U.S. academic institutions.<sup>8</sup>

The decision to administer the survey at two conventions of classicists (APA and CAMWS) but at only one each of medievalists and Renaissance scholars has come

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<sup>7</sup> The Glasgow survey was used by kind permission of Dr. Sonja Cameron and Prof. Caroline MacMahon of GU's JISC Distributed e-Learning Programme.

<sup>8</sup> An undefined, but certainly very large, majority of institutions represented in the questionnaires were U.S. institutions, but some were foreign. Respondents were not asked to identify the countries in which they now work, though they were asked to identify the country in which they were born. 298 of 473 total respondents identified themselves as American-born; 70 chose not to answer the question, and 105 identified themselves as foreign-born. The two largest foreign-born groups were Canadians and British, followed by Germans, Italians and other European nationalities. Fewer than 10 respondents were born outside North America and Europe.

under some criticism by scholars informally associated with BAL, who expressed the retrospective wish that, in particular, independent scholars and librarians had been canvassed as specific groups, even though individual librarians and independent scholars did take part in our survey as attendees of the conventions where we offered it.<sup>9</sup> We, of course, did not intend to diminish the relative impact of the opinions of the latter two groups in the final results, though it may reasonably be objected that it has had that effect. Rather, being ourselves classicists by training, we were working on the assumption that our project would be of most immediate interest to classicists, though certainly also attractive to our colleagues in related professions — an assumption which, in its turn, has been questioned by some of these same colleagues, who felt that the *Vivarium* (BAL) project has as much or more to offer scholars of the Middle Ages and Renaissance as it does to classicists.<sup>10</sup> Notwithstanding, because the APA is the United States' most prestigious professional association for classicists, we felt it was incumbent upon us to begin with it. Additionally, we decided to administer the Survey at a second classical conference because *Vivarium* (BAL) is potentially a very long-term project and we felt it essential to solicit the opinions of younger scholars. In general, current graduate students and junior faculty attend regional meetings in much greater numbers than national/international fora such as the APA. Of the established regional meetings, the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South is by far the largest and best-known; therefore, we administered the survey at the 2006 CAMWS annual meeting in Gainesville, Florida.

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<sup>9</sup> See comments by Tom Elliott, Ron Musto and Eileen Gardiner in Appendix E (Session II).

<sup>10</sup> This was the burden of extrasession comments made by Richard Thomas of Harvard and Francesco Tissoni of Milan at the August Scholars' Summit meeting (see Appendix E).

The survey's main body consisted of 20 questions in such general areas as the respondents' use of existing digital resources, the adequacy or inadequacy of these resources for their research and teaching, and, above all, their individual assessments of the need for "a comprehensive, permanent and citable scholars' library of Latin texts online." The raw data were extracted from the surveys and analyzed by a team of advanced graduate students in the UVA Department of Statistics under the direction of Prof. Feifang Hu.<sup>11</sup> A complete copy of the survey as approved by our Advisory Board and administered to the participants is included in Appendix A.

The statistics team's analysis revealed a number of interesting facts, the most important of them being that there is broad — indeed, overwhelming — consensus among scholars that there is a need for a "comprehensive, permanent, citable" library on the Web. We understand the term *comprehensive* to denote a web-based resource containing, in its textual offerings, as many entries as possible from all periods in which Latin has been used as a literary language, from antiquity through the Neo-Latin era. It also implies a wide-ranging assembly of other resources and tools linked to the texts, as exemplified by the Homer Multitext project of Harvard University and the Center for Hellenic Studies.

The term *permanence* may be taken at face value, subject to the limitations of the medium under discussion, cyberspace, although many librarians use just 10 years as a rule-of-thumb definition of permanence in information technology.<sup>12</sup> In functional

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<sup>11</sup> Graduate student Richard Yang (UVA MA '06) served as team leader.

<sup>12</sup> Ron Musto, private correspondence with Nancy E. Llewellyn of August 25, 2006.

terms, it is only the textual/editorial content, rather than its technological means of expression, that can truly aspire to permanence. In time, a web-based document could be said to be permanent if, for example, after initial web-publication in 2006 and a second edition in 2010, a user in 2056 could use the document's original URL to access the 2006 edition and find it unaltered.

*Citability* refers to the quality and integrity of the Latin texts contained in the Web documents that will make up the library: in particular, a citable text is one that is up-to-date, edited to the highest standards of modern scholarship, augmented with an *apparatus criticus*, and generally recognized as excellent by professionals in the field. A citable Web edition will be one that a scholar can quote or reference in a published paper with the same confidence with which he would cite a Teubner, Oxford, or Budé printed edition now.

Overall, 96% of respondents indicated that they thought there was "definitely" or "probably" a need for a resource like *Vivarium*. This consensus is even more startling because it represents a unity of opinion in two very divergent groups of scholars: the 55% of all respondents who are relatively Internet-savvy and those who are so traditionally oriented that they do not even use e-mail on a regular basis (45%). Among respondents in the first group, the same percentage (96%) of scholars who identified themselves as frequent users of online libraries such as *Perseus* (the original online Classics library) still said they thought there was definitely a need for a new, expanded resource like *Vivarium*. These tended to be younger people: junior faculty or graduate students. The second group, we may infer, was made up primarily of established scholars who have succeeded in their fields using traditional tools, but who still recognize the importance of digital technology for the future of humanistic studies.

Of major digital resources now in existence, the top four libraries, used by a quarter or more of all respondents, are *Perseus* (64%), *thelatinlibrary.com* (31%), the *Internet Classics Archive* (26%), and the *Internet Medieval Sourcebook* (26%). The four top secondary-literature/finding Websites, used by a quarter or more of all respondents, are *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* (52%), *Année Philologique Online* (43%), *Project Gutenberg* (37%), and *Iter* (27%). No downloadable resource, and none of the best online Latin resources available only on a subscription basis (*Bibliotheca Teubneriana*, *CLCLT*, *Patrologia Latina*, etc.) and only one CD-ROM — the Packard Humanities Institute's *PHI Disk* (26%) — has the distinction of being used by a quarter or more of respondents. This fact indicates that users prefer to access materials for which they do not have to pay and which are online rather than store them on their own computers; this in turn suggests that *Vivarium's* planners should focus on materials which are web-deliverable and copiable for computation. If access fees have to be charged, they should not be targeted in the first instance at individual users but at their institutions.

### **Portrait of a Typical Prospective *Vivarium* User**

Attached to the main body of the survey were five supplementary demographic questions intended to help us develop a portrait of the typical potential user of the *Vivarium* Digital Library. Our potential user is American-born, approximately 43 years of age and presently employed in a junior faculty position at a US university in an urban or suburban setting. Because there was a slightly higher number of men (51%) over women (49%) among survey respondents, the pronoun "he" will be used

henceforward in referring to our hypothetical *Vivarium* user, though it is well to remember that women still make up close to half of *Vivarium*'s future audience.<sup>13</sup>

Our typical user's research interests focus on classical languages and literatures and ancient history, but to do scholarly work in these areas he still relies more than half the time on standard "paper" libraries. He has sometimes found the Internet useful for getting access to materials not easily available because of geographical distance, but he still considers that Internet-based resources in his field are, overall, inadequate — or at least not all he would like them to be. For this reason, he feels strongly that there is a need for a resource like *Vivarium*. He teaches the same subjects he studies, but, in contrast to his research habits, he is twice as likely to use the Internet to find teaching materials, and finds that online resources are adequate more often than not for this purpose.

In matters of money, our typical user appears to believe an appropriate ratio for determining institutional vs. individual subscription rates is approximately 10-to-1, for he thinks his institution would be willing to pay up to \$1000 per year for access to *Vivarium*, while he himself would be willing to pay up to \$100 per year for a personal license.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Not all survey participants chose to identify themselves by sex. Answering the demographic questions was entirely optional by requirement of the UVA Internal Review Board, which was concerned with meeting Federal privacy protection requirements.

<sup>14</sup> These numbers were elicited by fill-in-the-blank rather than multiple-choice questions. The mathematical mean of the prices proposed by respondents for an annual institutional subscription was \$882.94; the mean for an individual subscription was \$75.88. Numerous respondents struggled with both questions. For comparison, the Renaissance Society of America charges \$25 for individual member access to the History E-Book collection.

The typical *Vivarium* client would not be considered a “power user” by specialists in Web-based media, but he is at least conversant with the Internet. He uses e-mail at least some of the time for ordinary communications, and occasionally participates in online discussion groups. When he goes to the Internet for primary-source texts, he is twice as likely to use *Perseus* as any other single library. When he looks online for secondary literature, he is most likely to turn to the online versions of well-established, traditional paper-based resources, favoring the *Bryn Mawr Classical Review* and *l’Année Philologique*. This tendency to prefer online versions of “paper” resources to “born-digital” materials carries over into his opinion of the *Vivarium* project, as he admits to a mild preference that it consist of digitized versions of pre-existing texts rather than new editions created directly for publication on the Web.

Concerning the ultimate scope of *Vivarium*’s offerings, it is important to our typical user that all periods of Latin writing be represented. Works of the classical period are his top priority, followed by late-antique and Mediaeval examples, in that order.<sup>15</sup> He is most interested in using electronic versions of literary texts, but he also has a strong desire for access to digitized documentary materials, such as inscriptions and papyri. For analyzing all these kinds of materials, the most needful tools, in his view, will be critical apparatus, dictionaries, and images of manuscripts (and inscriptions/papyri) – in that order.

## **Conclusion**

Overall, the portrait of a hypothetical individual extrapolated from our survey’s data can be taken as a representation of the current state of several disciplines. The fields of

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<sup>15</sup> Roughly half of all respondents, however, also indicated that the two extremes of the Latin literary continuum – archaic and Neo-Latin literature – ought to be included.

Classics, Medieval Studies, and Renaissance Studies, are on the verge of a “paradigm shift” in Thomas Kuhn’s original sense of the term.<sup>16</sup> The more established half of the current body of practitioners in these fields does not make frequent use of digital texts and tools, while, in contrast, the rising half does so habitually, but finds its needs outstripping the range and capacity of existing resources in these areas. Like his field, our 43-year-old scholar is poised between the paper and the digital universe. He has at least half his career still ahead of him: another twenty years which are certain to bring technological changes at least as sweeping as those of the past 20 years. For an example of such change, the reader may recall that twenty years ago, in 1986, many library patrons used microfiche and microfilm on a daily basis, while businesspeople considered their new plain-paper fax machines the crown jewels of their offices. The terms “e-mail” and “Internet” had no meaning outside high-tech defense and information industries, while coffee-bar conversations about “the Web” would only have occurred among entomologists.

Pioneer initiatives such as *Perseus*, the online *Bryn Mawr Classical Review*, *l’Année Philologique Online* and the *PHI Disk* have over the past quarter-century accomplished the very large task of educating, directly or indirectly, the entire professional bodies of several academic disciplines about digital resources. Today they have brought these disciplines collectively to a tipping point: the threshold of a fundamental change in the individual scholar’s access to materials and in the way he does his work. A major new project in digital Latin texts will help make certain that these disciplines do indeed “tip” in the direction of the future, the only theatre for their growth, intellectual health, and long-term prosperity. On the other side of the argument, one might consider what

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<sup>16</sup> Kuhn, Thomas. *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago, 1970.

effect the *lack* of such a project will be likely to have on the disciplines it concerns over the next twenty to thirty years. A trend begun more than thirty years ago that heavily emphasized secondary-source-based theoretical scholarship has created a situation today in which researchers must increasingly rely on outdated editions of standard primary sources for classical, medieval and Renaissance studies. Moreover, training in the specialized skills needed to edit a text has been marginalized in most graduate curricula. A serious shortage both of modern texts and of modern editors would appear to be in the offing unless some sort of concrete action is taken.

## **Actual vs. Potential Resources for Latin on the Web**

The results of the Needs-Assessment Survey discussed in the previous section of this report made it clear that scholars want an online Latin library which is truly comprehensive in scope, containing texts that represent all of historical Latinity. We proceeded from needs-assessment to a study of the range of digital Latin resources available now, which we then contrasted against the range of texts and tools that could, potentially, be made available to scholars through *Vivarium*.

## **Existing Online Resources for Latin**

IATH engaged the services of Mr. Abram Ring to review and report to us on existing digital Latin resources online. Mr. Ring is an advanced graduate student in the UVA Department of Classics with an unusually strong background in digital analysis of Latin texts. He is the author of *Lector Latinus*, a suite of tools for analyzing and manipulating Latin texts with its own library which went into commercial distribution earlier this year.<sup>17</sup> Mr. Ring spent several weeks searching the Web for online libraries (including

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<sup>17</sup> A brief description of *Lector Latinus* is available on the Centaur Systems Website at <http://www.centaursystems.com/catalog/lectorlat.html>.

online versions of CD-Rom resources) lexica and tools relevant to research in Latin literature. He then provided us with a list and analysis of sites that he considered significant, whether on account of their size, their quality, their popularity, or the uniqueness of their offerings.

What we have in Mr. Ring's report is a snapshot of the state of Web-based resources for Latin scholarship at this moment in time. The speed of change in cyberspace is notoriously fast, but we believe our snapshot's information will stay valid long enough for the several *Vivarium* workgroups to complete their current business and make viable plans for the future.

Eighty significant Websites were identified in Mr. Ring's study as representing the current world of online Latin. These sites included online libraries, analytical tools, lexica, concordances and journals. The most arresting fact to come to light is that there already exists a preponderance of online libraries which dwarfs all other categories, viz.:

- online collections of texts: 76% (61 sites, e.g. *Perseus*, *CLCT*, *Bibliotheca Teubneriana*, *Patrologia Latina*)
- analytical tools: 9% (7 Websites, e.g. *The Ancient Library*, *Classical Languages Instruction Project*)
- lexica: 6% (5 Websites, e.g. *Lateinisches Wörterbuch*, *Palm Words*)
- concordances: 5% (4 Websites, e.g. *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, *Itinera Electronica*)
- online journals and journal archives: 4% (3 sites, e.g. *BMCR*, *JSTOR*)

A complete summary listing of the sites included in Mr. Ring's survey, broken down by category, appears in the appendices accompanying the present report, followed by a

descriptive list giving URLs and essential content and technical information.

Someone unaware of the results of our Needs Assessment Survey, seeing Mr. Ring's findings, might wonder what need there is for yet another online library. One must take into account that *scholars indicated in our Needs-Assessment Survey that they have found all of the previous sixty-one to be wanting in some critical respect*. They have said they need a resource that is comprehensive, citable, and permanent. The participants in the *Vivarium* Project's Interoperability Study, under the leadership of UVA Librarian Thorny Staples, identified interoperability as a key criterion. The best existing digital resources are not interoperable with each other or with other Web resources, such as dictionaries, morphological parsers, and bibliographic databases. A long-established library like *Perseus* may come as close to permanence as anything on the Web, but it still shows strongly the influence of its beginnings, which were focused tightly on the standard teaching library of classical literature; moreover, it will not be able to offer citation-quality texts until and unless it finds a solution to the copyright issues that currently bedevil the vast majority of Internet text repositories.<sup>18</sup> Other libraries that have been included are still so highly specialized that they are of immediate interest only to a handful, such as (to take two random examples), the *Archivium Liturgicum Sacrosanctae Romanae Ecclesiae* and *Ius Romanum*

The relative scarcity of tools, lexica, concordances and journals available now suggests that, resources permitting, *Vivarium* would serve the scholarly community well by

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<sup>18</sup> At this writing, *Perseus* has just launched a major effort to diversify its offerings, branching out from the classical core it has offered heretofore. This initiative, called the "Latin Treebank" (NSF award # 0616521: \$24,999) does not appear likely to become a serious competitor of *Vivarium* (BAL). Unlike BAL, which aspires to be comprehensive in its scope (consisting of as many as 50,000 works an average of 30,000 words in length=1.5 billion words), the *Perseus* treebank proposes to offer only 1 million words.

allocating significant resources to new work in these areas rather than concentrating entirely on texts. Once *Vivarium* enters the Planning Grant phase, it might be advisable from the start to plan for two general divisions: one devoted to primary texts and the other to tools and secondary materials.

## **A ‘Lost Continent’ Awaiting Discovery through Digitization**

While much of classical Latinity is already available on the Web (albeit in editions of extremely variable quality) the amount of Medieval and Renaissance Latin to be found is only the merest fraction of what actually exists. A recent influential article by Harvard University’s James Hankins defined postclassical Latin texts a “lost continent of literature”: huge, various and exotic as the Americas to the early navigators but absolutely *terra incognita* to many scholars today.<sup>19</sup> An essential reason why this “continent” has gone largely unexplored is difficulty of access to the texts. Many still exist only in manuscript form or in Early Modern printed editions, and are kept under lock and key in the Special Collections of far-flung libraries open only a few hours each week. All scholars agree that the size of the postclassical Latin cultural Atlantis is truly vast, but no one has yet made a broad-scale attempt to quantify it. We have taken the first steps toward this goal and hope that we may in the foreseeable future be able to provide a rough answer to the question *how many unique Latin works exist in the world?*

### ***Printed Works***

With the assistance of UVA librarians, the IATH *Vivarium* workgroup began by approaching the administration of WorldCat, which, as is well known, is a union catalogue of printed books built and maintained by a large network of libraries which

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<sup>19</sup> Hankins, James. “A Lost Continent of Literature.” Website of Harvard University Press. [www.hup.harvard.edu/itatti/neolatin\_lit.html, accessed 16 June 2006].

are members of the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) of Dublin, Ohio, USA.<sup>20</sup> Over 55,000 participating libraries worldwide use and contribute to WorldCat. We were initially informed that WorldCat's entries contain around 559,000 individual records identified as Latin-language items, but that even the simplest analysis would have to be performed by us after purchasing the records.<sup>21</sup> We could not obtain the records in a cost-effective manner, and could not determine anything more about the nature of the works on the basis of their number alone.<sup>22</sup> The matter remained in limbo for some weeks until we were put into contact with Mr. Brian Lavoie of the RedLightGreen library initiative, a consortium of university library databases which was itself subsumed into OCLC earlier this year. Mr. Lavoie accessed the OCLC records (quoted to him at 565,001 total) and analyzed their titles to eliminate duplicates. His analysis yielded a rough initial total of 415,740 unique Latin works in WorldCat, which we should consider an approximation of 400,000.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> [www.oclc.org](http://www.oclc.org)

<sup>21</sup> Consultant Jennifer Nelson of the UC Berkeley Law Library informed us that a language-distribution analysis carried out by OCLC on its holdings in 2005 gave the number 540,536 as the total number of WorldCat's Latin holdings at that time. Ms. Nelson noted that it was not now possible, though it would be in the future, to search for unique items in the database because OCLC is not yet fully "furberized," i.e. compliant with the new Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) put out by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. The FRBR standards are intended to reorganize library records so that they reflect the conceptual structures of information resources rather than merely their titles.

<sup>22</sup> OCLC charges \$0.53 cents per record; therefore, more than \$250,000 would be needed for the purchase.

<sup>23</sup> Mr. Lavoie had the following caveat for us in an e-mail of July 17, 2006: "I would caution you that some of these work groupings (i.e. title groupings created by the application of OCLC's FRBER work set algorithm) may not be quite right. As you know, many of the Latin works are Bible-related, and, for various reasons, the FRBR algorithm sometimes runs into problems trying to separate Bible-related records into distinct works. However, this issue aside, I think the number above is pretty good in terms of the right order of magnitude. Rather than quoting the specific number, you might say instead 'approximately 400,000 or something like that.' But I leave that up to you."

Although the number 400,000 may not seem very informative by itself, it does make plain one essential fact: whatever the total number of extant unique Latin works may finally turn out to be after refinement, it will still be *large* — so large as fully to justify the use of words like “continent” to describe it. This number, to say the least, makes a sharp contrast to the 259 unique titles that make up the Latin half of the standard Loeb Classical Library, whose Website describes it as “a collection which gives access to all that is important in [Greek and] Latin literature.”<sup>24</sup>

We have continued exploring this problem along several tracks simultaneously. At the time we received Mr. Lavoie’s original findings, we also asked him to continue his analysis of the OCLC records to provide us with a simple breakdown by publication century and, if possible, grouping the records by genre, subject, etc. More recently, an informal contact between Bernard Frischer and OCLC Vice President Lorcan Demsey suggested that we may, in the end, not only be able to get access to OCLC’s Latin records but also get its direct collaboration in analyzing them.

At this writing, however, in the absence of any formal arrangements with OCLC, we have taken the first steps toward developing our own system for analyzing the records in-house. We are reliably advised that this analysis could be accomplished within approximately three years’ time by a small group of professional bibliographers, and NEH has encouraged us to apply for funding.<sup>25</sup> UVA librarians Erin Stalberg and

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<sup>24</sup> [www.hup.harvard.edu/loeb](http://www.hup.harvard.edu/loeb). Loeb’s introduction also says that “our entire classical heritage is represented here.” Founded in 1911, the series is still under construction and has just published its 500<sup>th</sup> volume. My count of 259 unique titles follows Loeb’s own divisions and takes, for example, each Ciceronian oration as a separate title, while the twelve books of Vergil’s *Aeneid* together make up one title.

<sup>25</sup> See remarks by Patricia Kosco Cossard and Fred Winter in Appendix E, Session II. In private correspondence with us (8/25/06), Dr. Kosco Cossard recommended that the core of this workgroup be

Christine Ruotolo have provided us with a database of records of works written in Latin drawn exclusively from the University of Virginia's library holdings. This database contains over 37,000 individual MARC records which could be used to test a purpose-built search engine that could be developed in anticipation of running it on the full set of OCLC data.

### *Manuscripts*

The estimates given above refer only to *printed* works and do not take into account texts that exist only in manuscript. To address this problem, we had recourse to the epochal six-volume index *Iter Italicum* that was the life's work of Paul Oskar Kristeller, a work that catalogues humanistic, mainly Latin, manuscripts from the period 1300 to 1600 AD. No other scholar has yet attempted to match, let alone surpass, his achievement, while all who deal with Renaissance manuscripts consider *Iter Italicum* an absolutely fundamental tool for archival research. In the absence, therefore, of such a chimerical tome as a 100% complete and exhaustive listing of manuscripts extant in the world, we may legitimately use Kristeller's listings as descriptive of the range of surviving manuscripts *in toto*.

Kristeller does not number the works he lists in *Iter Italicum* in any general sequence, so it is not possible to tell immediately either how many manuscripts he lists or how many of those listings represent unique titles. The IATH *Vivarium* workgroup conducted an analysis of samples taken at random from each of the six volumes of *Iter Italicum*. We excluded from consideration all manuscripts written even partially in a language other than Latin, as well as translations into Latin, commentaries, and letters; our aim was to

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comprised of one Ph.D.-level bibliographer for each of the three periods of BAL's future holdings: classical, medieval, and Neo-Latin and at least one professional cataloger in possession of an MLIS degree, all of them assisted by an appropriate number of graduate students.

arrive at the most conservative estimate possible of the number of Latin “literary” texts (i.e. poems, plays, histories, treatises) that Kristeller’s listings potentially might contain.<sup>26</sup> The raw number we produced is 251,418, representing the sum total of all surviving Latin MS of literary character. We assumed (at least for now) that the proportion of unique titles to total titles would be more or less the same among manuscripts as among printed works. Thereafter, by using the ratio Mr. Lavoie’s analysis of printed works provided, we arrived at an approximate total of 185,000 (actually 184,998) to represent the number of unique Latin works that have survived to our day in manuscript form. This number is, however, very much a tentative estimate in advance of the more sustained investigation we hope to complete.

### ***Status Quaestionis***

Kristeller noted in his introduction to *Iter Italicum* that “the study of any historical area cannot be placed on a solid foundation until the relevant primary sources are more or less fully inventoried, and thus *made available for further study* (my emphasis).”<sup>27</sup> To catalogue an uncatalogued manuscript is to lift it from total obscurity to at least theoretical accessibility, but one must ask how far that goes in functional terms toward making it truly *available for further study*, especially in the age of the Internet. Taken together, the information the IATH *Vivarium* workgroup has collected suggests that Latin literature of all eras consists of a body of approximately 585,000 distinct works. This total was vigorously, if amicably, contested by some of the participants in the

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<sup>26</sup> Our exclusion of translations, commentaries and letters has raised protest among some experts we consulted in the course of our inquiry (see Virginia Brown’s comments in Appendix D, Session I). Our intention was to be as conservative as possible in our estimate. Were we, however, to include works of those kinds, our total number of unique titles would, of course, be vastly enlarged.

<sup>27</sup> Kristeller, Paul Oskar. *Iter Italicum*. London: Warburg, 1965. vol. I, p. xxi.

August Scholars' Summit on our findings. Toronto's Virginia Brown and others expressed concern that our count had been based on too narrow a definition of a "work," excluding both commentaries and translations into Latin of other-language texts, especially Greek ones. Harvard's James Hankins, on the other hand, said that he thought our estimate of 585,000 distinct works was badly inflated and that the true figure was closer to 50,000, based on a study he had conducted for Harvard's libraries a few years before.<sup>28</sup>

Whatever the true number of existing Latin texts turns out to be, when one considers that the Web's second most popular online Latin text collection, *The Latin Library*, still contains fewer than 1,000 Latin titles, while the most frequently-used of all Classical library Websites, *Perseus*, at this writing contains just 494 unique titles for *both* languages, Latin and Greek, it is clear that there truly is a "lost continent" of literature waiting to be discovered. Were we to give the geographical metaphor a moment's further thought, we might recall that the early explorers of the New World found lands both fertile and barren. Columbus never found the way to India, nor did Walter Raleigh ever encounter his mythical El Dorado, but those that followed them did, in time, discover in their new country riches far greater than either ever imagined. Latin scholarship may be in for a similar adventure once digital technology provides the means.

## **Scholars' Summit Meeting**

On August 22, 2006, with the generous support of the Harvard University Center for Hellenic Studies, a "Scholars' Summit" meeting was held in Washington DC which

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<sup>28</sup> See comments by Virginia Brown in Appendix E, Session I and by James Hankins in Session II.

brought together a select group of colleagues chosen by our Advisory Committee for their expertise in the bibliography of classical, Medieval and Neo-Latin, and in digital humanities technologies. These scholars' primary task was offer suggestions for the further development of the project as described in the second draft of the present report, and for the improvement of the report itself. It was also our hope that by bringing these individuals into contact with the Project now, we could create ongoing relationships such that some of them might join the editorial boards we foresee governing *BAL's* content in the future. This hope was abundantly fulfilled in the sincere expressions of interest and the many offers of various kinds of collaboration we received. A number of suggestions that came out of this meeting have been integrated into the body of the report, while detailed minutes of the meeting are attached in Appendix E.

Among many the topics of lively conversation at the Scholars' Summit, one that stood out was the much-heralded Google Library initiative and what its future prospects might mean for our plans for BAL. Prior to the meeting, a brief analysis and essay on the question was commissioned from IATH Assistant Director Daniel Pitti to be a starting point for the discussion. The publicity surrounding Google Library presents it as a sort of juggernaut whose sheer size must quickly crush all other digital libraries into irrelevance; but this perception owes much more to hype than to practical reality. After reading Pitti's essay, which appears as Attachment E of the present document, Summit participants generally agreed that there was no real likelihood that Google Library would compete with, much less overshadow, BAL at any time in the foreseeable future. In particular, colleague Geoffrey Rockwell of McMaster University has noted that Google Library will at no time concern itself with manuscripts; even among printed books, it seems unlikely that it will ever take up 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century Neo-Latin works. Moreover, Google Library scans will not provide the kind of high-quality electronic

texts suitable for diachronic and comparative study. Rockwell pointed out that digital libraries of Google Library's sort – collections which are based on page images with inaccessible e-texts – are of limited research use and are intended to be read online, not analyzed as e-texts. BAL, by contrast, could offer consistently tagged and openly accessible texts – resources for a new type of research that exploits the capabilities of computers to search for patterns over large collections, and represent data in ways not restricted to the page image.

## **Next Steps**

### *Defining BAL's Purpose*

As previously stated, the overall goals of the BAL enterprise include making available to scholars new texts, new tools, and, potentially, new methods for working with them. This will have positive consequences reaching well beyond the bounds of pure research of a literary and cultural nature, for an interoperable and comprehensive corpus of Latin texts will surely open new vistas on a number of different fronts. Scholars will be able to carry out linguistic studies on a much larger scale than heretofore; tracing the development of the Latin language over the more than two millennia of its history. The benefit to pedagogy too will not be small, as teachers and students find BAL gives them easy access to a host of materials that demonstrate clearly that Latin is much more than an artifact of the ancient Mediterranean world.

Since no coherent practical planning can occur in the absence of a clear statement of fundamental purpose, we propose that the thrust of the BAL be to encourage scholars to create new born-digital editions of Latin texts. The major incentives to be offered will include, first, peer-review, so that acceptance of a work into BAL counts toward tenure and promotion, and second, the intellectual satisfaction of contributing toward the

creation of a huge, interoperable corpus. To be sure, legacy printed works and legacy digital editions can be included in BAL, if the Editorial Committee so decides, as can compliant works whose authors do not choose to submit to the process of peer review, though we expect that such cases will be exceptional. The purpose of BAL should not be to replicate existing resources but to supplement, and, eventually, to replace them with a new born-digital corpus created to different conceptual and technical standards for the editing of Latin texts. Here it is well to keep in mind that BAL was conceived around the idea of helping several academic disciplines re-invent themselves for the information age; this can only be accomplished by creating resources that survive and prosper in the long term, in order that digital technology becomes second-nature to humanistic scholars.

### *Administration and Governance*

BAL should have an administrative director, or “editor-in-chief,” who acts in close consultation with various scholarly advisory committees (see section on “Content/Tools Issues,” p. 25, below). Ideally, BAL will be hosted by a major research university, which will handle contract and grant administration, human resource matters, etc. The Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities at the University of Virginia is willing to host the project. Advisors to BAL have urged that the formation of collaborative relationships with other major research universities, scholarly organizations, and university presses be made a high priority as the project enters its next phase.<sup>29</sup> We have already received informal offers of collaboration on varying levels from representatives of several institutions that could be very important future

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<sup>29</sup> See comments by Eileen Gardiner in Appendix E, Session I and by Fred Winter in Session IV.

partners for BAL, including History E-Book, the Medieval Academy of America, and the American Philological Association.<sup>30</sup>

Among the administration's major responsibilities will be seeing to it that in all areas of what could quickly become an extremely complicated enterprise, structural simplicity is respected to the greatest extent possible. The administration will also be responsible for controlling workflow and creating momentum, i.e. ensuring that when BAL makes the jump from concept to functioning resource, it does so with enough material to attract users in sufficient numbers to sustain BAL in the long term, even after the initial novelty of the project has worn off.

### *BALCAT*

BAL's texts will be included in a comprehensive catalogue of all known Latin works, whether in manuscript, printed, or already in digital form. Such a catalogue would be a tremendously valuable resource to scholars, even independently of the BAL project. The scholars attending the BAL Summit strongly concurred in this claim.

Our catalogue, hereafter referred to as BALCAT, will contain four general types of listings: new, "born-digital" editions compliant with BALDOC (see below), legacy and new noncompliant digital editions, legacy print editions, and manuscripts. BALCAT is intended to be a finding aid for users, and a means by which potential born-digital editors can quickly identify as yet unedited texts. BALCAT will be engaged in a continuous search for new digital material through a proprietary WebCrawler. Once released, the crawler will automatically match new online editions appearing elsewhere on the Web against our own listings and facilitate quick updating.

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<sup>30</sup> See comments by Eileen Gardiner, Ron Musto, Patricia Kosco Cossard, Jenny Strauss Clay, et al. in Appendix E, Session IV.

Some indicators of the validity of the BALCAT approach can be found in Prof. Dana Sutton's *Philological Museum* website, which is itself organized as a catalogue and already includes over 19,000 downloadable items. Moreover, *Philological Museum's* example makes plain the need for a standard DTD for Latin texts to create some sort of interoperable order out of the plethora of differing approaches which now present an extra challenge to would-be users.

### **BALDOC**

BALCAT's "compliant" born-digital editions are those authored in the BAL's own XML schema, to be called "BALDOC" on the analogy of EpiDoc.<sup>31</sup> BALDOC will be accessible to outside users upon registration with BAL and will provide a clear-cut editorial policy for their guidance. Additionally, BAL should provide a peer-review service to which scholars could submit BALDOC-compliant editions for possible inclusion in the BAL. Additional software might be developed to convert existing HTML or noncompliant XML to the BALDOC standard, upon the recommendation of BAL's scholarly advisory committees. At the August Scholars' Summit meeting in Washington DC, Pleiades Project Director and co-creator of the pioneering EpiDoc digital epigraphy group Dr. Tom Elliott of the University of North Carolina offered to work with us in the next stage of BAL to create BALDOC.

### **BALTRANS**

Upon the recommendation of our editorial committees, legacy editions of Latin works, whether in print or already digitized, can be brought into BAL if we develop appropriate software and hardware tools for the task. Legacy digital and other

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<sup>31</sup> See <http://epidoc.sourceforge.net/>: "EpiDoc represents a growing, global collaboration of humanists and information technologists (a.k.a., the 'EpiDoc Community') whose joint aim is the creation of flexible but rigorous standards and tools for the digital encoding and interchange of [epigraphic documents](#)."

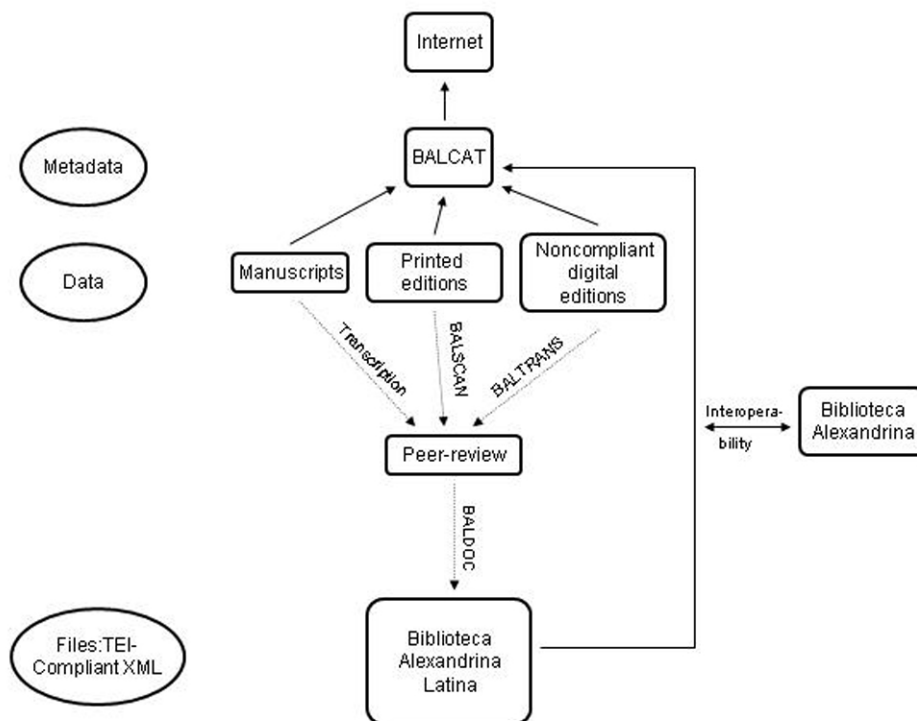
noncompliant items already digitized would be brought into BALDOC-compliance through the application of a “translator” program we tentatively call BALTRANS on the analogy of a similar program under development by EpiDoc.

### *Core Texts*

The first task of each of the BALCAT period-specific editorial boards will be to identify a limited number of core works that *must* be included at the core of the Project’s text offerings for that period and can serve as appropriate starting-points for the expansion of BAL’s future offerings.<sup>32</sup> In the interests of time, and in accordance with the clear desire of potential users, the initial offerings of these works will be based on the best existing printed editions and later replaced with born-digital versions. Publishing houses such as Teubner and Budé and collections such as Harvard’s *I Tatti* series might be approached and offered Web publication on our site as a free service after the manner of JSTOR; these resources’ creators would own their data while granting us the right to include it in our library. Here is a graphical representation of the interaction of BAL’s major component parts:

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<sup>32</sup> James Hankins of has suggested to us that BAL follow the model of the Early English Books Online website and choose a predetermined number of the most important texts for each literary period for online publication. See comments by Hankins in Appendix E, Session II. Geoffrey Rockwell and Tom Elliott, by contrast, advocated a community approach to the task, soliciting nominations from potential editors and users, *ibidem*.



## Goals for a Planning Grant

Our survey and consultations suggested several ideas for the future that would be useful in a subsequent planning phase. In the broadest terms, we see there is essential planning to be done in three major areas: financial issues, access issues, and content/tools issues. An outline for action in each of these areas is presented below.

### Financial Issues

Our top priorities in a planning phase would be to

- determine how BAL can be funded;
- develop a budget of one-time expenses to accompany an eventual implementation plan;

- determine a recurrent cost budget and a sustainability plan.<sup>33</sup>

Several colleagues have already given us indications of strong interest in collaborating on these items. Of particular note among the offers we have received are one from Dr. Patricia Kosco Cossard, current Chair of the Medieval Academy of America's Electronic Editions Advisory Board (EEAB), and one from Drs. Eileen Gardiner and Ron Musto, Directors of History E-Book. Drs. Gardiner and Musto offered to work with BAL's designers to develop a business plan and internal work-flow plans with an eye toward making BAL financially self-sustaining as quickly as possible. Dr. Kosco Cossard indicated that, subject to the approval of MAA's higher authorities, her committee would be willing to partner with BAL as a co-Applicant for a Planning Grant, and, assuming a successful application, would then be willing to be directly involved in the essential planning of several areas of BAL's immediate development discussed below, especially finances, access, and content/tools issues. She further indicated that EEAB would be willing to take the lead in organizing and managing the Medieval Latin Content Committee, and contribute both to the Outreach Committee and to the organization of BAL's projected "School of the E-Book" program.<sup>34</sup>

In the context of recurring costs and sustainability, Prof. Geoffrey Rockwell of McMaster University and the TAPoR initiative suggested that BAL conduct, as soon as practically possible, a cost analysis of a prototype BAL text, tracking a representative work through the value-adding process of preparation, markup, editing and proofing. Such a study would make it possible for planners to address broader questions of BAL's

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<sup>33</sup> The Directors of History E-Book, a successful and self-sustaining digital library project for historical studies, have offered to assist BAL in developing both these items.

<sup>34</sup> Per private correspondence received August 25, 2006.

scope and complexity armed with real information about the funding needs that will be involved. He further suggested a survey of the long-term funding models currently in operation in other digital libraries. This which could, ultimately, benefit the digital humanities community at large by suggesting new funding models for future projects, of which BAL would be just one.

## **Access Issues**

There are numerous unresolved questions surrounding access to BAL, either in whole or in part. These include, under the rubric of simple user access, what part(s) of the library will be available free of charge, and what part(s) will require registration and/or payment of fees.<sup>35</sup> We must also ask, what qualifications should potential contributors have and how we can protect BAL's integrity from unauthorized use and hacking. Our immediate goals in this area are

- Devise a taxonomy of access governing use will have to be developed in order to control access to proprietary materials which require payment of fees;
- Devise a taxonomy of access governing collaborative editing, perhaps on the model of STOA and the *Online Suda*. One might devise a three-tier scheme, which would include "correctors" responsible for performing minor tasks such as correcting typographical errors, "editors," and "managing editors." These latter will be scholars directly connected to BAL, with oversight over the lower two categories and directly responsible for the content and management of the library.
- Identify several publishing houses that might be willing to collaborate with BAL in providing highest-quality, citable texts;
- Suggest ways of dealing with copyright restrictions and payment of royalties.

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<sup>35</sup> In particular, see Gateway Project representative Dr. Michael Neuman's "challenge" to BAL in the matter of making free and paid-access resources coexist in the same structure; Appendix E, Session I.

In addition to the above action items, which all relate to *rights* of access to BAL materials, the *manner* of access was a significant topic of discussion at the August 22 BAL Scholars' Summit. Here, several colleagues urged that BAL materials be offered to users in multiple forms, and in particular, that downloads be offered in addition to direct online access to texts.<sup>36</sup>

## **Content/Tools Issues**

The creation of BAL is an opportunity for digital humanists to pioneer a new, more flexible, interactive relationship between texts and tools than has existed in online libraries heretofore. Historically, tools for working with digital texts have been built *after* the creation of the texts they are intended to manipulate, with the consequence that tools have been constrained and preconditioned in varying degrees by the nature of the texts they serve.<sup>37</sup> BAL foresees simultaneous development of texts and tools in the context of an open architecture that will permit future scholars to ask questions of its electronic texts that that cannot now be predicted.

## **Formation of Development Committees**

To lay the groundwork for BAL's content and tools, it will be necessary to create several standing committees of established scholars. At present, we foresee that there will be at least three editorial committees for content, divided by period.

### ***Content Committees***

- classical committee
- medieval committee

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<sup>36</sup> See comments by Eileen Gardiner and Tom Elliott in Appendix E, Session I.

<sup>37</sup> see comments by Geoffrey Rockwell in Appendix E, Session I.

- Neo-Latin committee

The classical and medieval committees are not yet constituted; however, several members for the Neo-Latin committee have already been recruited informally from the membership of the International Association for Neo-Latin Studies. They are former APA President Julia Haig Gaisser of Bryn Mawr College (emerita), Prof. Dr. Heinz Hofmann of Tübingen University, Prof. Keith Sidwell of the University of Cork, Prof. Dr. Marc Laureys of Bonn, and Prof. Craig Kallendorf of Texas A&M.

The tasks of the Content Committees will be several:

- to select works for inclusion in BAL's core text library (see paragraph on core texts above, p. 22);
- to develop a description of a fully-realized BAL core edition; in particular, addressing how the text is to be presented, how it is to be marked up (e.g., with syntactic and semantic information), and what tools (e.g. dictionaries, morphological parsers) and subsidiary resources (e.g. a detailed study of the history of the text, stemma, sigla, *apparatus criticus*, *Zwischenapparat*, page images of cited MSS and earlier printed editions) are to be included with it;
- to fund individual scholars to prepare sample texts that showcase the capabilities of BAL-standard documents;
- to develop standards for formative peer review that enable reviewers to get due recognition from their home faculties for their contributions.

While the specific content of BAL will be determined by these committees, we received a great deal of input on the general nature of its content and the tools it ought to provide at the August 22 Scholars' Summit. Summit participants generally acknowledged that BAL is intended to be a tool for scholarly research, but some said that in the interest of outreach to the public, pedagogical interests ought to be given more prominence in BAL's plans. APA incoming President Jenny Strauss Clay, in

particular, argued for the inclusion of a pedagogical perspective in further planning. She also expressed the hope that a *via media* could be found between what she perceived as two divergent directions for BAL's purpose: the effort to present a core library of texts vs. the desirability of making hard-to-find works available online. We believe a two-stage process in BAL's development, the first addressed to the creation of a core and the second to the presentation of rare texts, would address both issues.

### *Publishing Committee*

The publishing committee will be a small group of advisors with expertise in the digital publishing process. Its primary responsibility will be to help BAL structure its internal workflow and keep it functioning efficiently, though it may also bear significant responsibility for handling copyright issues. The Publishing Committee will assist other BAL committees by setting standards for editing and coordinating the work of all authors doing work for BAL. It will further ensure that BAL's technical and general editors are operating under the same rules. This Committee could also render a service to the scholarly community at large by laying out a set of guidelines for obtaining permission for digital publication of content owned by third parties.

### *Technical committee*

The BAL technical committee will keep as its first concern *interoperability*, the main focus of the grant which established the entire Project. Additionally, it will

- develop BALDOC (BAL's DTD) on the model of EpiDoc;
- develop a user-friendly editorial interface ("TEI/XML in a black box") for use by eventual collaborating scholars at any of the three access levels described above;

- develop a secure manuscript browser<sup>38</sup>;
- develop the technical means to leverage pre-existing resources.
- develop the means to automate XML tagging of documents to the greatest extent possible, to ensure consistency. This may require a preliminary consistency study.
- develop a means of tagging syntactic and semantic features of Latin texts;
- Oversee the creation/adaptation of editorial and analytical tools for application to BAL's texts. Editorial tools will be essential for encouraging contributions to BAL from the scholarly community, while analytical tools will benefit end-users involved both in research and teaching.

The last two items in the above list were proposed by Geoffrey Rockwell, who has volunteered for a seat on the Technical Committee. He has also proposed a multiple-level scheme for accessing BAL's tools, structured to offer users options ranging from the use of a large-scale text engine for indexing and searching the entire collection to simple open-access XML that would permit users to apply their own tools .

At this writing, an important and very recent development is the possibility that BAL may secure the collaboration of Prof. Harm Pinkster of the University of Amsterdam as a consultant to our future team of TEI/XML experts, advising them how Latin texts might be syntactically and semantically marked up to ensure a consistent, flexible, and interoperable digital product (see Appendix H). Prof. Pinkster is an internationally-recognized expert in Latin linguistics and the author of several seminal works on the subject, including *Latin Linguistics and Linguistic Theory* (1983) and *Latin Syntax and*

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<sup>38</sup> A "secure manuscript browser" is one that serves high-resolution page images of manuscripts in such a way as to prevent cyberattacks by unscrupulous users. "Watermarking" is the standard technical term for this approach to making visual content available on the Internet.

*Semantics* (1990). He is currently writing a new Latin grammar to be published by Oxford University Press and reflecting new approaches to the study of the subject since the publication of his 1990 work.

### *Outreach Committee*

If BAL is to have the kind of broad, multi-disciplinary effect we envision, an active Outreach Committee will be essential. This group's primary task will be to make BAL known to as wide a range of potential users as possible and provide feedback from target user-groups to the content and technical committees as they work to expand BAL. One mechanism that could accomplish both ends simultaneously would be the mounting of a User Interface Study that could expand on the findings of the Needs Assessment Survey already completed. In particular, a User Interface Study could help BAL's creators learn more about potential users, perhaps by synthesizing several user archetypes and understanding how they would use BAL. This in turn would make it easier to rank the various elements of BAL's content and tools by priority to the users.<sup>39</sup> It has been pointed out to us by several colleagues that archetypical users defined in the initial stages of projects in myriad fields often do not turn out to be predominant users in the long term. A flexible and diverse conceptual array of "typical BAL users" will therefore be essential to successful planning for BAL.

In the area of making the BAL enterprise known, the Committee might make use of annual scholarly meetings such as APA, MAA and RSA to give presentations and solicit input from the public. It might also be possible to devise a training program for would-

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<sup>39</sup> The idea for a BAL User Interface Study was suggested to us by Geoffrey Rockwell, who has completed a number of similar studies and offered BAL his assistance with this one. Rockwell believes this study could be carried out by a single, competent graduate student with some supervision. The report of one of Prof. Rockwell's own studies is online at [www.tapor.ca/interface](http://www.tapor.ca/interface).

be contributors to BAL, a “Virginia School of the E-Book,” which could be offered on the model of the acclaimed UVA Rare Book School.<sup>40</sup> The program could, for example, offer a set of four courses of one week’s duration each, enabling a scholar with no previous knowledge of XML to reach the point that he/she could submit BALDOC-compliant content to BAL by course’s end. Achievement of this practical goal would also serve a longer-term desideratum: creating a bellwether group of experienced digital editors with philological skills equaling or exceeding those of current print editors and production people who move freely and creatively through the digital realm. In the farther future, it would turn *users* of digitized Latin resources into *providers/creators* of the same, a metamorphosis that is surely the next step in the evolution of the 21<sup>st</sup> century Latin scholar.

## Conclusion

The two most striking facts to emerge from our scope grant research are, first, the existence of an overwhelming desire among scholars for a permanent, citable and comprehensive resource like *Vivarium/BAL*, and second, the staggering difference between the number of distinct texts available now on in cyberspace (ca. 1000 – 2000) and the number that exist in paper-space (ca. 585,000), whether in manuscript or printed form. Unlike standard “paper” libraries, Web-based digital libraries have at least the theoretical potential to place *all* of Latinity at the fingertips of every scholar. Mass access on this scale would empower the individual researcher in an unprecedented manner and revolutionize every academic field that has to do with Latin

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<sup>40</sup> The Rare Book School at the University of Virginia (<http://www.virginia.edu/oldbooks/>) has been in existence at UVA since 1992. Its founding Director, Terry Belanger, was awarded a MacArthur Fellowship in 2005. We have already received a specific offer of collaboration to create the “BAL School of the E-Book” from our Italian colleague Francesco Tissoni of the University of Milan.

texts, just as the desktop computer is even now revolutionizing the publishing industry. It would constitute a fundamental change of the type for which Thomas Kuhn coined his celebrated term “paradigm shift” in the 1960’s, only to see it become part of every educated person’s vocabulary by the present day.<sup>41</sup>

Classical scholarship of the late nineteenth century, which laid the groundwork on which modern classics and related academic disciplines still base themselves, was centered on analysis of primary source materials. A century later, professionals in these disciplines prize originality more than ever before, but find themselves with less and less scope for truly original text-based inquiry, inasmuch as the canon on which they base their work today differs very little from that of their Victorian predecessors.

A truly comprehensive, permanent and citation-quality digital Latin library online is the only resource imaginable that can, at one and the same time, give a “new lease on life” to the kind of scholarship that laid the foundations of the discipline of Classics as we know it, while enormously expanding its horizons beyond the narrow parameters set by its eighteenth- and nineteenth-century founders. Such a library could have an equally expansive effect on the study of the Middle Ages and Renaissance, in that it will give researchers access to a host of new materials which heretofore have been practically impossible to obtain. It does not seem too much to hope that these invigorating effects could bring on a general re-evaluation by the public of the value of these and all such studies in the university curriculum. Digital technology, exploited in the *Vivarium* Digital Latin Library (BAL), can serve as an essential means for Latin scholarship to reestablish itself at the heart of humanistic studies in the new century.

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<sup>41</sup> *op. cit.*

## Appendix A:

# Vivarium Digital Latin Library Needs-Assessment Survey

*Administered January–April 2006*

### VIVARIUM DIGITAL LATIN LIBRARY PROJECT SURVEY

Charlottesville, Virginia, 15 March 2006

Dear Colleague,

The new Vivarium Digital Latin Library Project at the University of Virginia is working to ensure the future of Latin literature in the Information Age by creating better online research tools for you and our future colleagues. Just a few minutes of your time filling out the attached questionnaire will give us very valuable help in this effort, which is part of a larger Digital Humanities initiative involving several major universities and funded by a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Your completed questionnaire submitted with the attached Optional Contact Information Form will give you two chances to win a \$100 gift certificate at Amazon.com as a token of our appreciation. On April 15, 2006, the names of two respondents will be drawn at random to receive certificates. Winners will be notified by e-mail.

You may have noticed that though there do exist numerous online collections of Latin texts, there is still no comprehensive Latin library on the Internet which

- guarantees its stability and accessibility in the long term;
- offers comprehensive coverage of Latin literature;
- offers well edited, up-to-date texts equipped with critical apparatus;
- includes the best ancillary research tools available.

This situation means that scholars still do not have a body of online Latin texts that can be cited with the same degree of confidence as printed resources. The purpose of this survey is to discover whether

the scholarly community perceives this gap as one that should be filled. Data collected here will first be used to determine an answer to this question; thereafter, as findings warrant, to determine what broad characteristics a resource filling this gap should have.

Your input is essential to this important effort. Please take a few minutes to fill out and return the attached survey. This study is administered by members of the staff of the University of Virginia's Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH). If you have any questions or comments about this survey or about the Vivarium Digital Latin Library project, please contact us at the address below. Thank you for your assistance!

Sincerely yours,

Bernard D. Frischer, Director  
Nancy E. Llewellyn, Coordinator

VIVARIUM DIGITAL LATIN LIBRARY PROJECT  
Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities  
319 Alderman Library  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, Virginia 22904

Voice: (434) 924-4527

Fax: (434) 982-2363

Email: [iath@virginia.edu](mailto:iath@virginia.edu)

BEGIN SURVEY HERE

1) Which of the following online Latin text resources are you currently using or have used more than once in the past five years?

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
<u>Bibliotheca Latina</u>	.....	1.....
<u>Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum</u>	.....	2.....
<u>Internet Classics Archive</u>	.....	3.....
<u>Internet Medieval Sourcebook</u>	.....	4.....
<u>Monumenta Germaniae Historica (digital)</u>	.....	5.....
<u>The Online Medieval &amp; Classical Library</u>	.....	6.....
<u>Patrologia Latina database</u>	.....	7.....
<u>The Perseus Digital Library</u>	.....	8.....
<u>thelatinlibrary.com</u>	.....	9.....
none of the above	.....	10.....
other #1 _____ (please specify)	.....	11.....
other #2 _____ (please specify)	.....	12.....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

2) What other internet resources are you currently using or have used more than once in the past five years?

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
A. Websites		
<u>Année Philologique online</u>	.....	1.....
<u>Bryn Mawr Classical Review</u>	.....	2.....
<u>Gnomon online</u>	.....	3.....
<u>Iter</u>	.....	4.....
<u>The Labyrinth</u>	.....	5.....
<u>The Medieval Review</u>	.....	6.....
<u>Online Resource Book for Medieval Studies(ORB)</u>	.....	7.....
<u>Oxford Text Archive</u>	.....	8.....
<u>Project Gutenberg</u>	.....	9.....
none of the above websites	.....	10.....
other #1 _____ (please specify)	.....	11.....
other #2 _____ (please specify)	.....	12.....
B. CD-ROMs and downloads		
CETEDOC library of Christian Latin texts	.....	13.....
The Database of Classical Bibliography	.....	14.....
Packard Humanities Institute Latin disk	.....	15.....
none of the Above CD-ROMs	.....	16.....
other #1 _____ (please specify)	.....	11.....
other #2 _____ (please specify)	.....	12.....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

3) Are there any other internet resources of different natures which you are now using or have used frequently in the past five years?

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
online discussion groups	.....1.....
email	.....2.....
other _____ (please specify)	.....3.....

4) In your opinion, does the academic community need a comprehensive, permanent and citable scholars' library of Latin texts online? Would you say there is

	CIRCLE ONE
definitely a need,	.....1...
probably a need,	.....2...
(no opinion),	.....3...
probably no need, or	.....4...
no need at all?	.....5...

5) If such a resource were created, what periods of Latin literature would you like to see included?

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
Archaic	.....1.....
Classical	.....2.....
Late Antique	.....3.....
Medieval	.....4.....
Neo-Latin	.....5.....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

6) If such a resource were created, what features or tools would you most like the library to offer in addition to well-edited versions of the various texts? Would you want (a)

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
dictionary,	.....1.....
critical apparatus,	.....2.....
manuscript images,	.....3.....
morphological parser, or	.....4.....
other _____? (please specify)	.....5.....

7) If such a resource were created, what genres would you most like to see included? Would you want it to include

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
Literature	.....1.....
Documents (inscriptions, papyri, etc.), or	.....2.....
other _____? (please specify)	.....3.....

8) If such a resource were created, its texts could be digitized conversions of the best pre-existing printed editions. Alternatively, they could be new ("born-digital") creations made for the purpose and subjected to peer review. Would you

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
prefer pre-existing texts,	.....1.....
prefer "born-digital" texts, or	.....2.....
have no preference?	.....3.....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

9) When you choose to use a digital resource, how important are the following criteria to you? PLEASE INDICATE THE IMPORTANCE YOU ASSIGN TO THE FIVE CRITERIA A-E BELOW BY CIRCLING ONE NUMBER FOR EACH ITEM A-E, WORKING ACROSS THE PAGE.

**A. reputation of person/organization behind the resource**

crucial	important	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
....1....	....2.....	....3.....	....4.....	.....5....

**B. ease of access/use of the resource**

crucial	important	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
....1....	....2.....	....3.....	....4.....	.....5....

**C. recommendations from colleagues**

crucial	important	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
....1....	....2.....	....3.....	....4.....	.....5....

**D. product quality/conformity to scholarly standards**

crucial	important	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
....1....	....2.....	....3.....	....4.....	.....5....

**E. cost of the resource**

crucial	important	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
....1....	....2.....	....3.....	....4.....	.....5....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

10) A. If a comprehensive, permanent, citable scholars' library of Latin online texts were created, would your institution be willing to pay for access? Would you say it is

	CIRCLE ONE
very likely,	.....1.....
more likely than not,	.....2.....
hard to say,	.....3.....
probably not, or	.....4.....
definitely not?	.....5.....

B. How much do you think your institution would be willing to pay per year for institutional access? PLEASE ENTER AN AMOUNT IN US DOLLARS \_\_\_\_\_.

11) A. If a comprehensive, permanent, citable scholars' library of Latin online texts were created, would you personally be willing to pay for access? Would your answer be

	CIRCLE ONE
definitely yes,	.....1.....
probably yes,	.....2.....
undecided,	.....3.....
probably no, or	.....4.....
definitely no?	.....5.....

B. How much would you personally be willing to pay per year for individual access? PLEASE ENTER AN AMOUNT IN US DOLLARS:  
\_\_\_\_\_

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

*The remaining questions below ask for some background information about your experience and your habits in research and teaching. They do not ask for any information that identifies you as an individual. The Vivarium Digital Latin Library Project may release anonymous grouped data derived from answers received to these questions.*

12) When you do research, do you rely more on standard libraries or on the internet? PLACE YOURSELF ON THE CONTINUUM BELOW BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER IN THE POSITION THAT BEST APPLIES TO YOU. (For example, circling 1 indicates that you rely exclusively on standard libraries, with no use of the Internet. Circling 6 indicates you rely equally on standard libraries and the internet. Circling 11 means that you rely exclusively on the internet).

Standard library →							← Internet only			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

13) For teaching resources, do you rely more on standard libraries or on the internet? Place yourself on the continuum below by circling a number (as in question 12).

Standard library →						← Internet only					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

14) Are you based at a remote location without physical access to a major standard library?

	CIRCLE ONE
Yes	.....1.....
No	.....2.....

15) Have you found the standard library resources immediately available to you sufficient for your research?

	CIRCLE ONE
Yes	.....1.....
No	.....2.....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

16) Have you found the standard library resources immediately available to you sufficient for your teaching?

	CIRCLE ONE
Yes	.....1.....
No	.....2.....

17) How important a factor has the physical location of your workplace been in motivating you to make use of digital resources? Would you say it has been

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
essential,	.....1.....
somewhat important,	.....2.....
(no opinion),	.....3.....
not very important, or	.....4.....
irrelevant?	.....5.....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

18) In the last five years, have you done research in

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
Archaeology,	.....	1.....
Classical Languages and Literatures,	.....	2.....
Comparative Literature,	.....	3.....
History - Ancient,	.....	4.....
History - Medieval,	.....	5.....
History - Renaissance,	.....	6.....
History - Early Modern,	.....	7.....
History - Modern,	.....	8.....
Law,	.....	9.....
Medieval Studies,	.....	10.....
Neo-Latin literature,	.....	11.....
Religious Studies,	.....	12.....
Renaissance Studies, or	.....	13.....
other _____?		.....14.....
(please specify)		

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

19) In the last five years, have you taught

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
Archaeology,	.....	1.....
Classical Languages and Literatures,	.....	2.....
Comparative Literature,	.....	3.....
History - Ancient,	.....	4.....
History - Medieval,	.....	5.....
History - Renaissance,	.....	6.....
History - Early Modern,	.....	7.....
History - Modern,	.....	8.....
Law,	.....	9.....
Medieval Studies,	.....	10.....
Neo-Latin literature,	.....	11.....
Religious Studies,	.....	12.....
Renaissance Studies, or	.....	13.....
other _____?		.....14.....
(please specify)		

20) Would you like to make a comment about this questionnaire, the Vivarium Project, or digital resources for Classics and related disciplines? PLEASE USE THIS SPACE

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CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

*Thank you for your time in completing this questionnaire.*  
PLEASE RETURN IT TO THE VIVARIUM REPRESENTATIVE ON HAND OR MAIL  
IT TO THE ADDRESS BELOW.

**Attn: Nancy E. Llewellyn**

**Vivarium Digital Latin Library Project  
Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities  
319 Alderman Library, Box 400115  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, Virginia 22904-4115**

**Tel.: (434) 924-3004  
Email: [nel3d@virginia.edu](mailto:nel3d@virginia.edu)**

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

**OPTIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FORM**

*You are not required to answer questions on this form. We ask for this information in order to make more accurate generalizations about potential users of the Vivarium Digital Latin Library.*

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO PROVIDE ANY OF THE PERSONAL INFORMATION WE REQUEST BELOW, SIMPLY LEAVE THE FORM BLANK AND TRANSMIT (OR MAIL) IT TO US TOGETHER WITH YOUR COMPLETED SURVEY.

1) In what year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_

2) In what country were you born? \_\_\_\_\_

3) Please identify yourself as

	CIRCLE ONE
Male	.....1....
Female	.....2....

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

4) Which of the following titles best describes you? Are you a

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
Graduate student,	.....	1.....
Instructor,	.....	2.....
Assistant Professor,	.....	3.....
Associate Professor,	.....	4.....
Full Professor,	.....	5.....
Emeritus/a Professor,	.....	6.....
Independent Scholar,	.....	7.....
Secondary Teacher, or	.....	8.....
other _____?		.....9.....
(please specify)		

5) In what sort of environment do you work? Do you work in a

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
University,	.....	1.....
4-year college,	.....	2.....
2 year college,	.....	3.....
Secondary School,	.....	4.....
Research institution,	.....	5.....
Library,	.....	6.....
Museum,	.....	7.....
other _____?		.....8.....
(please specify)		

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

**Win a \$100 gift certificate at Amazon.com!**

To thank you for your time spent filling out this survey, we will be glad to enter you in a drawing to receive a gift certificate worth \$100 at Amazon.com. If you wish to participate in this drawing, please drop a note with your current e-mail address in the bowl provided at the Vivarium booth for this purpose. *It is not necessary to provide any information other than your e-mail address.* A total of two \$100 gift certificates will be awarded. The drawing will take place on April 15, 2006. Winners will be notified by e-mail only.

Thank you for your assistance!

THE VIVARIUM DIGITAL LATIN LIBRARY PROJECT

## Appendix B: Needs-Assessment Survey Results and Analysis

*The results of the Needs-Assessment Survey are presented here in the form of an expanded copy of the Survey itself, minus the introductory letter. This copy contains respondents' answers to the questions posed to them, expressed as percentages of the total number (473) of respondents overall and rounded to the nearest percentage point. Images have been included representing in graphic form respondents' answers to selected questions; comments appear in blue italic type.*

1) Which of the following online Latin text resources are you currently using or have used more than once in the past five years?

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
<u>Bibliotheca Latina</u>	.....	1 [21%]
<u>Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum</u>	.....	2 [23%]
<u>Internet Classics Archive</u>	.....	3 [26%]
<u>Internet Medieval Sourcebook</u>	.....	4 [26%]
<u>Monumenta Germaniae Historica (digital)</u>	.....	5 [10%]
<u>The Online Medieval &amp; Classical Library</u>	.....	6 [17%]
<u>Patrologia Latina database</u>	.....	7 [25%]
<b><u>The Perseus Digital Library</u></b>	.....	<b>8 [64%]</b>
<u>thelatinlibrary.com</u>	.....	9 [31%]
none of the above	.....	10 [8%]
other #1 _____ (please specify)	.....	11 [9%]
other #2 _____ (please specify)	.....	12 [0%]

*Comment: Respondents were asked to circle all choices that applied, and many made multiple selections. Percentages represent the relative size of the "constituency" for each named resource within the total sample group of 473 respondents.*

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

*Most noteworthy is the dominance of Perseus at 64%, followed as a distant second (31%) by thelatinlibrary.com. Brief descriptions and URLs of items 1-9 can be found in Appendix D.*

*Ranking the online resources from most to least-used produces the following list:*

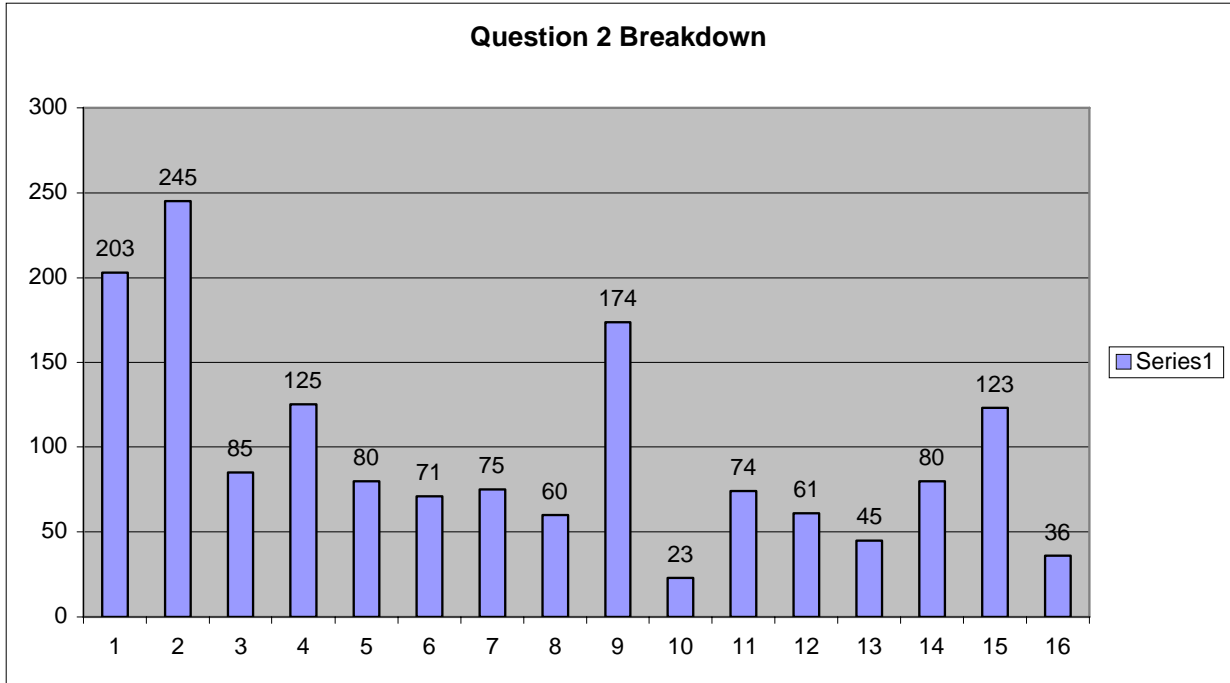
- 1. Perseus*
- 2. Thelatinlibrary.com*
- 3. Internet Classics Archive*
- 4. Internet Medieval Sourcebook*
- 5. Patrologia Latina database online*
- 6. Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum*
- 7. Bibliotheca Latina*
- 8. Online Medieval/Classical Library*
- 9. Monumenta Germaniae Historica*
- 10. Others*

*CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →*

2) What other internet resources are you currently using or have used more than once in the past five years?

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
A. Websites		
<u>Année Philologique online</u>	.....	1 [43%]
<b><u>Bryn Mawr Classical Review</u></b>	.....	<b>2 [52%]</b>
<u>Gnomon online</u>	.....	3 [18%]
<u>Iter</u>	.....	4 [27%]
<u>The Labyrinth</u>	.....	5 [17%]
<u>The Medieval Review</u>	.....	6 [15%]
<u>Online Resource Book for Medieval Studies (ORB)</u>	.....	7 [16%]
<u>Oxford Text Archive</u>	.....	8 [13%]
<u>Project Gutenberg</u>	.....	9 [40%]
none of the above Websites	.....	10 [5%]
other #1 _____ (please specify)	.....	11 [16%]
other #2 _____ (please specify)	.....	12 [13%]
B. CD-ROMs and downloads		
CETEDOC library of Christian Latin texts	.....	13 [10%]
The Database of Classical Bibliography	.....	14 [17%]
Packard Humanities Institute Latin disk	.....	15 [26%]
none of the Above CD-ROMs	.....	16 [8%]
other #1 _____ (please specify)	.....	17 [0%]
other #2 _____ (please specify)	.....	18 [0%]

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →



Section A. As above in Question #1, respondents were asked to choose all that applied. Notable here is the relative dominance of the Bryn Mawr Classical Review (52%), l'Année Philologique(43%), and Project Gutenberg (40%). Ranked, these resources appear as follows, from most to least frequently used.

1. Bryn Mawr Classical Review
2. L'Année Philologique
3. Project Gutenberg
4. Iter
5. Gnomon
6. Labyrinth
7. ORB
8. The Medieval Review
9. Oxford Text Archive
10. Others

Brief descriptions and URLs of listed items can be found in Appendix D.

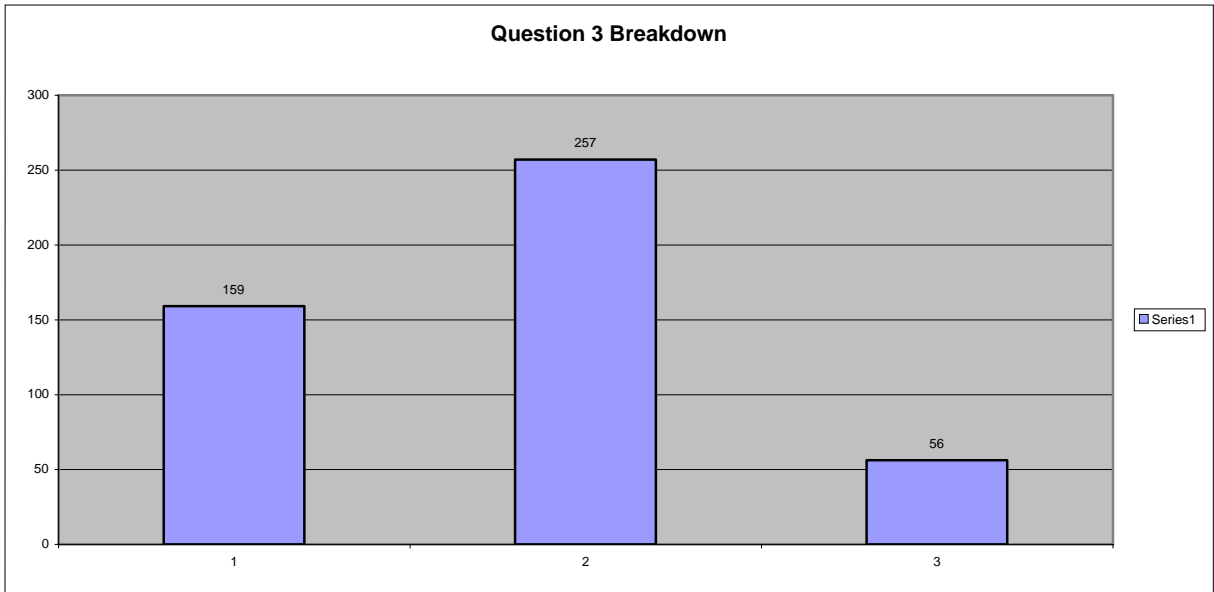
Section B

Noteworthy is the relevant dominance of the PHI disk(26%).

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE ➔

3) Are there any other internet resources of different natures which you are now using or have used frequently in the past five years?

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
online discussion groups	.....	1 [34%]
<b>email</b>	.....	<b>2 [55%]</b>
other _____ (please specify)	.....	3 [12%]



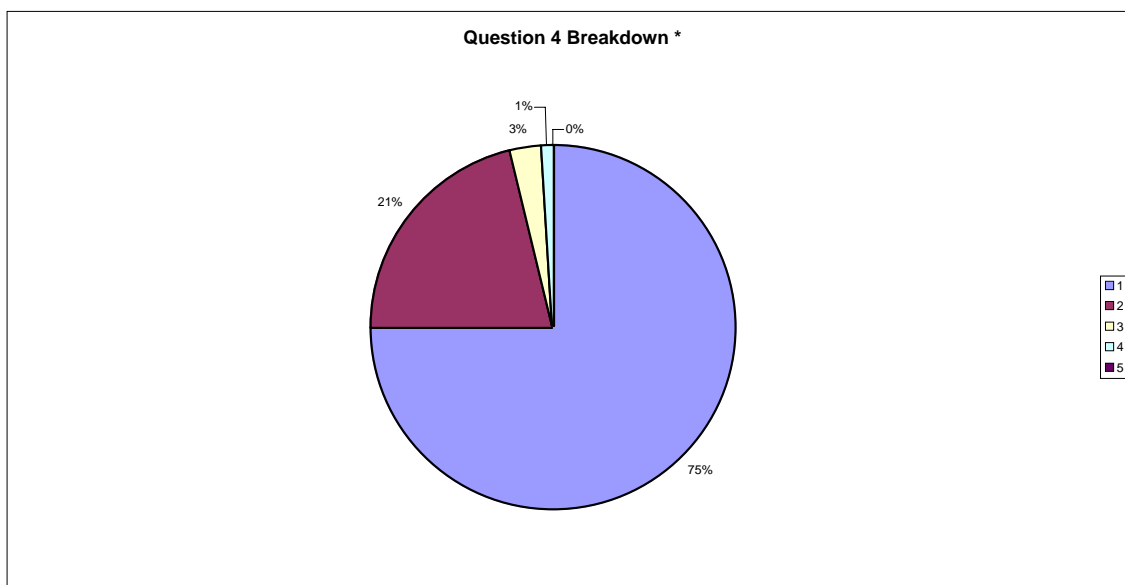
*This question seemed plainly-worded enough to the compilers, but the responses are, collectively, perplexing. They indicate that 55% of those surveyed use e-mail and imply, logically, that 45% do not.*

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

4) In your opinion, does the academic community need a comprehensive, permanent and citable scholars' library of Latin texts online? Would you say there is

	CIRCLE ONE
<b>definitely a need,</b>	.....1 [72%]
probably a need,	.....2 [24%]
(no opinion),	.....3 [3%]
probably no need, or	.....4 [1%]
no need at all?	.....5 [0%]

*We considered this question to be the single most important question in the Survey.*

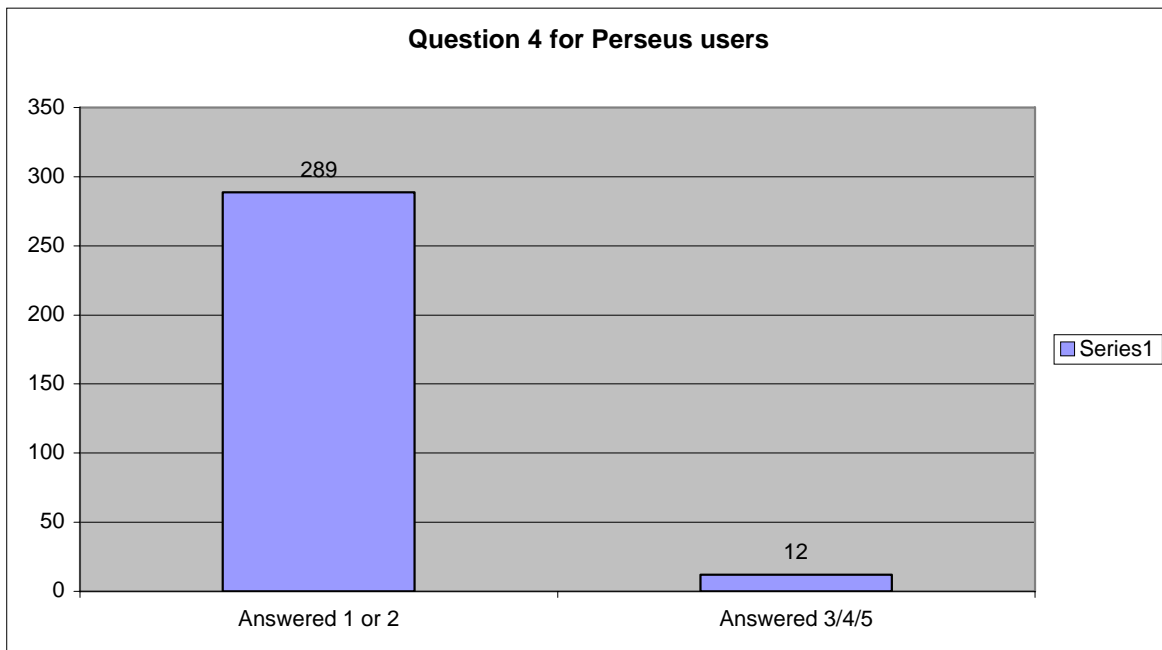


graphic by Richard Yang

- 1 (72%) = "there is definitely a need"
- 2 (24%) = "there is probably a need"
- 3 (3%) = no opinion
- 4 (1%) = "there is probably no need"
- 5 (0%) = "there is no need at all"

*CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE* ➔

Our statisticians felt it was important to isolate the attitude of the relatively "high end" users within our Survey population; to represent this group, they chose the set of all respondents who identified themselves as users of Perseus, which stood out at the most popular web-based Classical Library. Surprisingly, even these respondents were strongly of the opinion (95%) that a resource like Vivarium is still very much needed.



graphic by Richard Yang

- 1 = "there is definitely a need"
- 2 = "there is probably a need"
- 3 = no opinion
- 4 = "there is probably no need"
- 5 = "there is no need at all"

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

5) If such a resource were created, what periods of Latin literature would you like to see included?

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
Archaic	.....1 [56%]
<b>Classical</b>	..... <b>2 [81%]</b>
Late Antique	.....3 [73%]
Medieval	.....4 [68%]
Neo-Latin	.....5 [48%]

*In interpreting the relative preponderance of interest in Classical Latin over all other periods, the reader should keep in mind that classicists (APA and CAMWS conference attendees) represented of 54% of all respondents, while Medievalists and Renaissance scholars made up 46%. It has also been suggested that no distinction ought to have been made between Archaic and Classical Latin.*

6) If such a resource were created, what features or tools would you most like the library to offer in addition to well-edited versions of the various texts? Would you want (a)

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
dictionary,	.....1 [73%]
<b>critical apparatus,</b>	..... <b>2 [77%]</b>
manuscript images,	.....3 [62%]
morphological parser, or	.....4 [34%]
other _____? (please specify)	.....5 [14%]

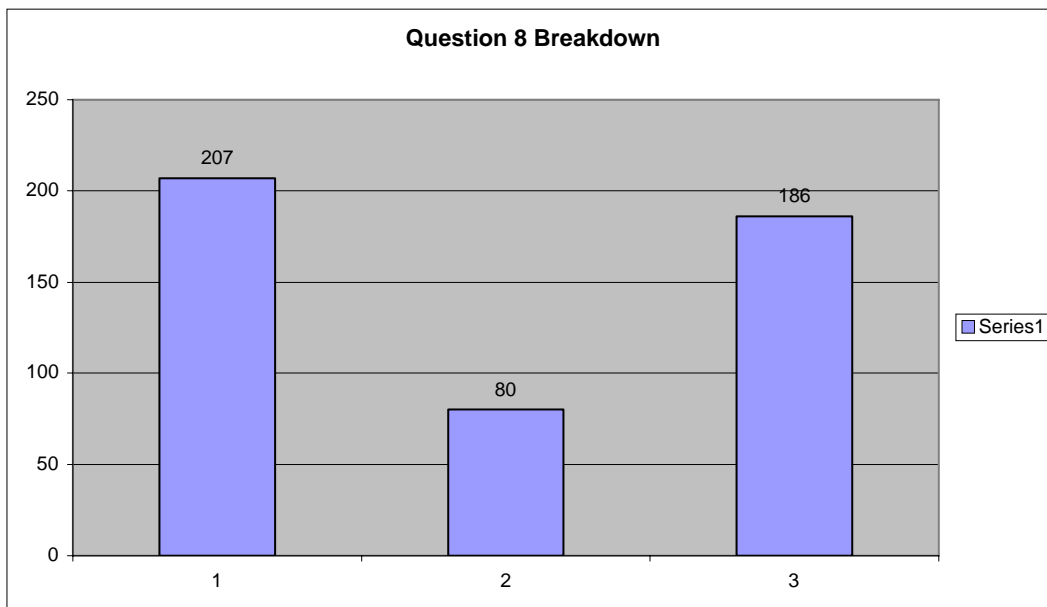
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7) If such a resource were created, what genres would you most like to see included? Would you want it to include

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
<b>Literature</b>	.....1 [87%]
Documents (inscriptions, papyri, etc.), or	.....2 [72%]
other _____? (please specify)	.....3 [14%]

8) If such a resource were created, its texts could be digitized conversions of the best pre-existing printed editions. Alternatively, they could be new ("born-digital") creations made for the purpose and subjected to peer review. Would you

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
<b>prefer pre-existing texts,</b>	.....1 [44%]
prefer "born-digital" texts, or	.....2 [17%]
have no preference?	.....3 [39%]



CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

9) When you choose to use a digital resource, how important are the following criteria to you? PLEASE INDICATE THE IMPORTANCE YOU ASSIGN TO THE FIVE CRITERIA A-E BELOW BY CIRCLING ONE NUMBER FOR EACH ITEM A-E, WORKING ACROSS THE PAGE.

**A. reputation of person/organization behind the resource**

crucial	<b>important</b>	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
..1 [39%]	...2 [48%]	...3 [9%]	....4 [3%]	....5 [2%]

**B. ease of access/use of the resource**

<b>crucial</b>	important	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
..1 [58%]	..2 [40%]	...3 [2%]	....4 [0%]	.....5 [0%]

**C. recommendations from colleagues**

crucial	<b>important</b>	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
...1 [7%]	...2 [55%]	...3 [24%]	...4 [10%]	.....5 [4%]

**D. product quality/conformity to scholarly standards**

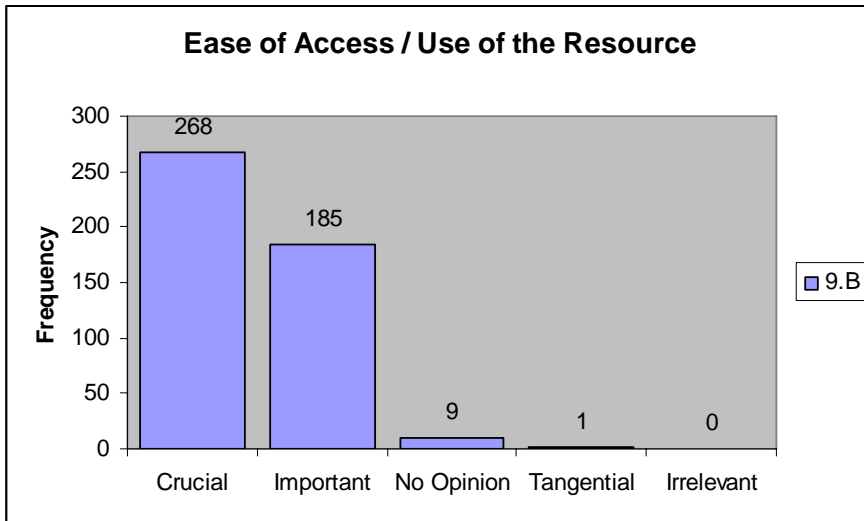
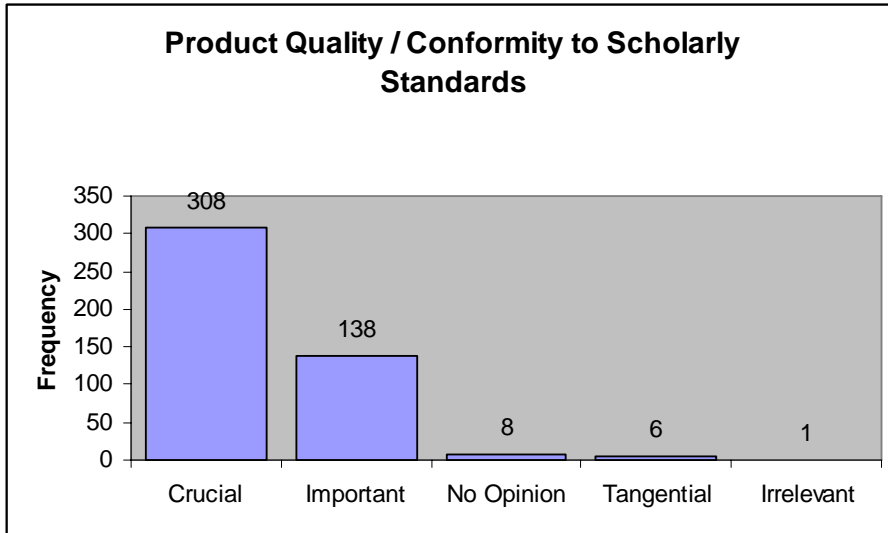
<b>crucial</b>	important	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
..1 [69%]	...2 [30%]	....3 [2%]	....4 [1%]	.....5 [0%]

**E. cost of the resource**

crucial	<b>important</b>	no opinion	tangential	irrelevant
..1 [23%]	..2 [54%]	..3 [17%]	..4 [6%]	....5 [1%]

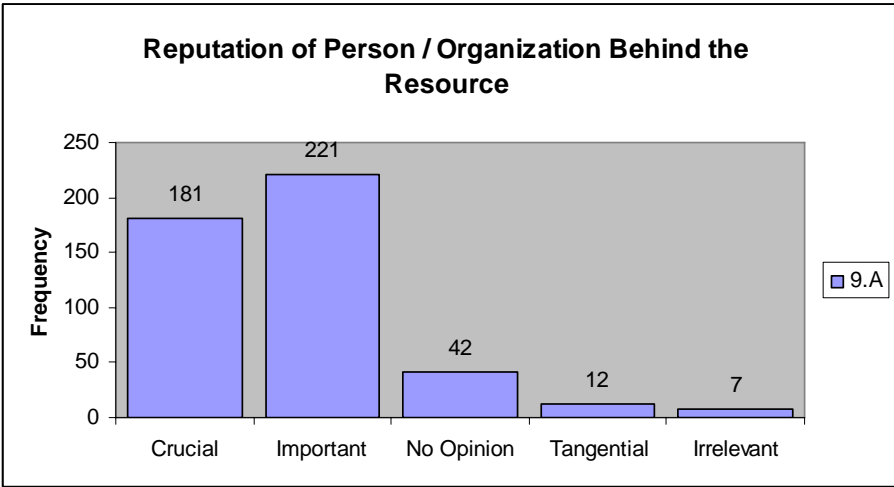
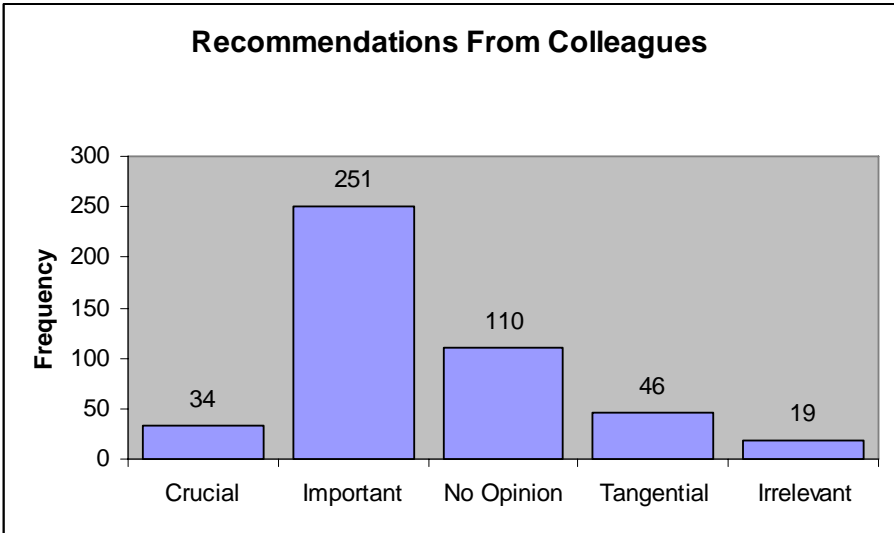
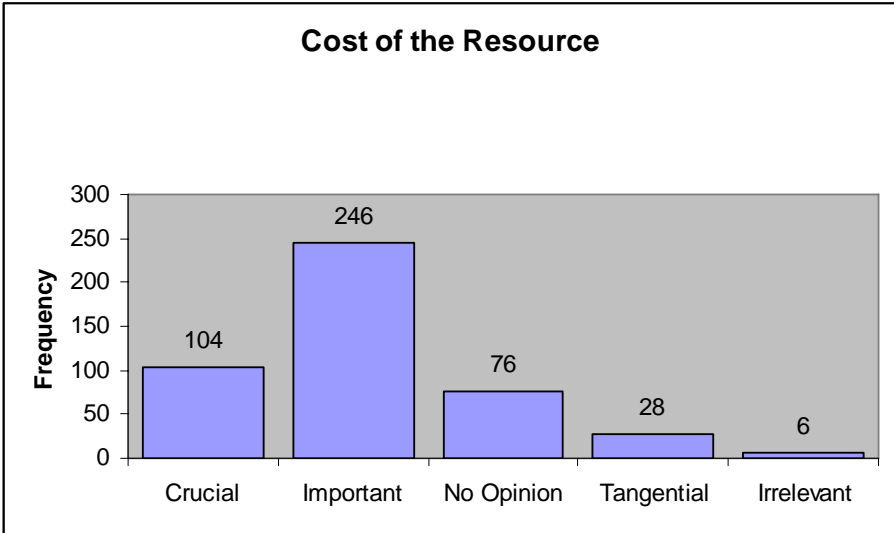
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In Question 9, quality and ease of access are clearly respondents' primary concern. Cost and colleagues' reccommendations are considered more important that the producer's public reputation, though even that was rated "important" by almost half of all respondents.



Graphics by Nolan Wages

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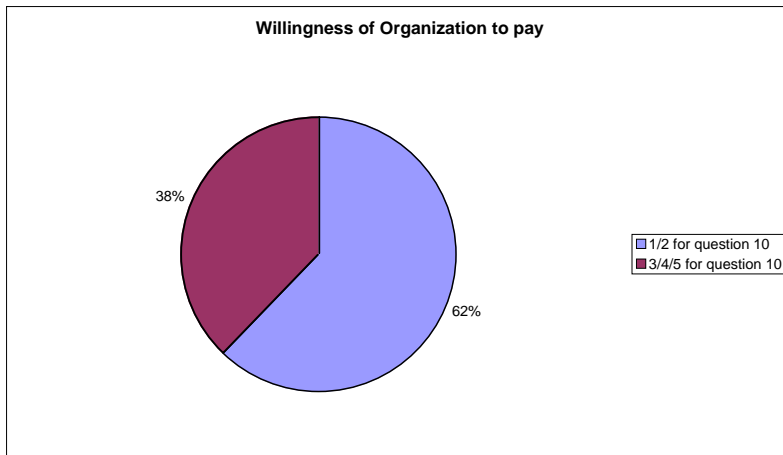
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12) A. If a comprehensive, permanent, citable scholars' library of Latin online texts were created, would your institution be willing to pay for access? Would you say it is

	CIRCLE ONE
<b>very likely,</b>	.....1 [62%]
<b>more likely than not,</b>	.....2
hard to say,	.....3 [38%]
probably not, or	.....4
definitely not?	.....5

B. How much do you think your institution would be willing to pay per year for institutional access? PLEASE ENTER AN AMOUNT IN US DOLLARS [\$882.95].

*Our statisticians imposed a simple positive-negative split on the responses to Questions 10 and 11, lumping essentially "yes" answers (1,2) and comparing them to the lumped "no" answers (3,4,5). \$882.95 was the arithmetical mean of all amounts submitted in response to Question 10B. In general, respondents found this question the most difficult to answer of all Survey questions. Significant numbers of respondents chose not even to hazard a guess.*



Graphic by Richard Yang

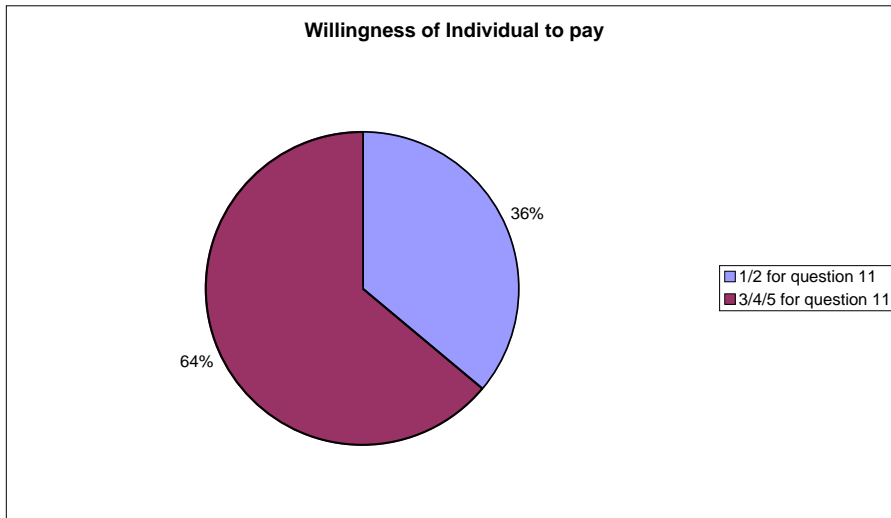
CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

13) A. If a comprehensive, permanent, citable scholars' library of Latin online texts were created, would you personally be willing to pay for access? Would your answer be

	CIRCLE ONE
definitely yes,	.....1 [36%]
probably yes,	.....2
<b>undecided,</b>	<b>.....3 [64%]</b>
<b>probably no, or</b>	<b>.....4</b>
<b>definitely no?</b>	<b>.....5</b>

B. How much would you personally be willing to pay per year for individual access? PLEASE ENTER AN AMOUNT IN US DOLLARS: [\$78.88].

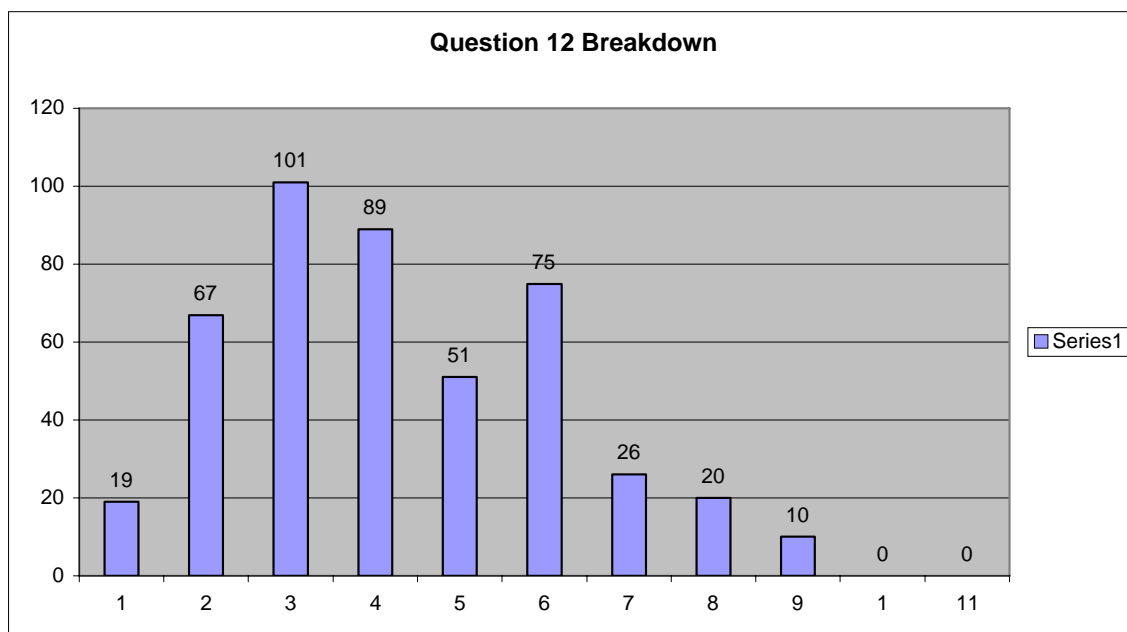
*As in the previous question, our statisticians imposed a simple positive-negative split on the responses to Questions 10 and 11, lumping essentially "yes" answers (1,2) and comparing them to the lumped "no" answers (3,4,5). \$78.88 was the arithmetical mean of all amounts submitted in response to Question 11B. For comparison, an individual annual subscription to the online Année Philologique cost € 45.00 per year in 2006.*



CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

12) When you do research, do you rely more on standard libraries or on the internet? PLACE YOURSELF ON THE CONTINUUM BELOW BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER IN THE POSITION THAT BEST APPLIES TO YOU. (For example, circling 1 indicates that you rely exclusively on standard libraries, with no use of the Internet. Circling 6 indicates you rely equally on standard libraries and the internet. Circling 11 means that you rely exclusively on the internet).

Standard library →						← Internet only				
4%	14%	<b>21%</b>	19%	11%	16%	6%	4%	2%	0%	0%
1	2	<b>3</b>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11



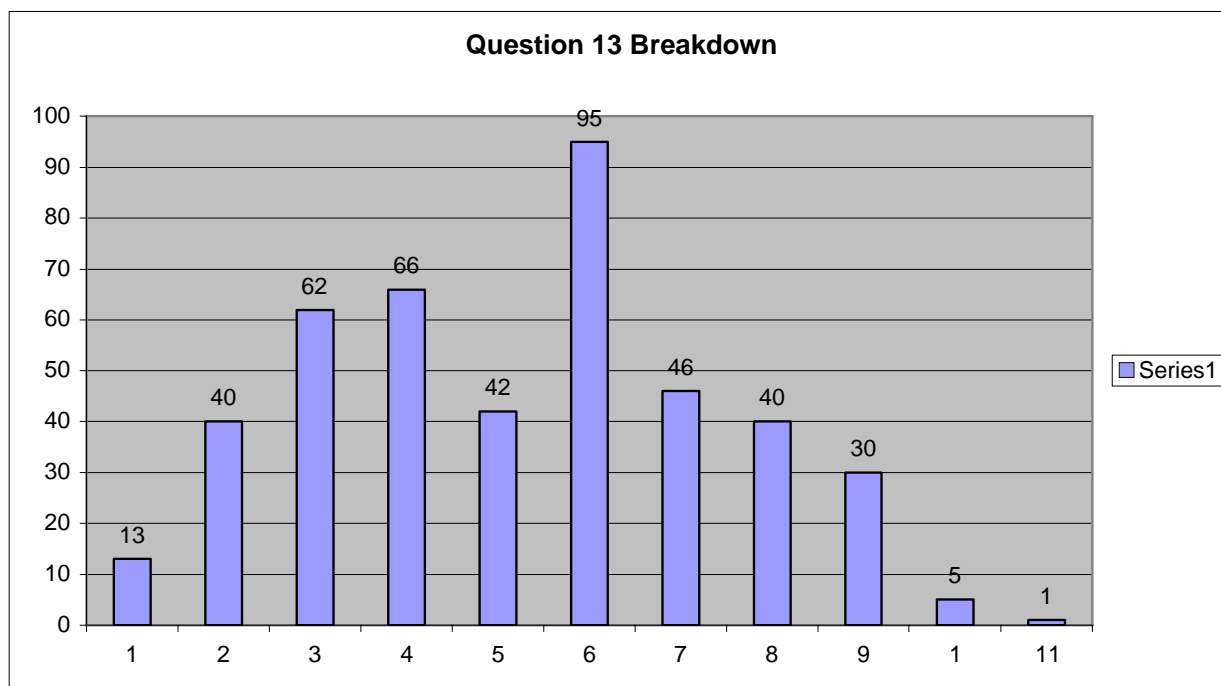
*graphic by Richard Yang*

*Vertical axis represents number of individual respondents identifying themselves by a number on the "continuum" of the horizontal axis.*

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

13) For teaching resources, do you rely more on standard libraries or on the internet? PLACE YOURSELF ON THE CONTINUUM BELOW BY CIRCLING A NUMBER (AS IN QUESTION 12).

Standard library →						← Internet only				
3%	8%	13%	14%	9%	<b>20%</b>	10%	8%	6%	1%	0%
1	2	3	4	5	<b>6</b>	7	8	9	10	11



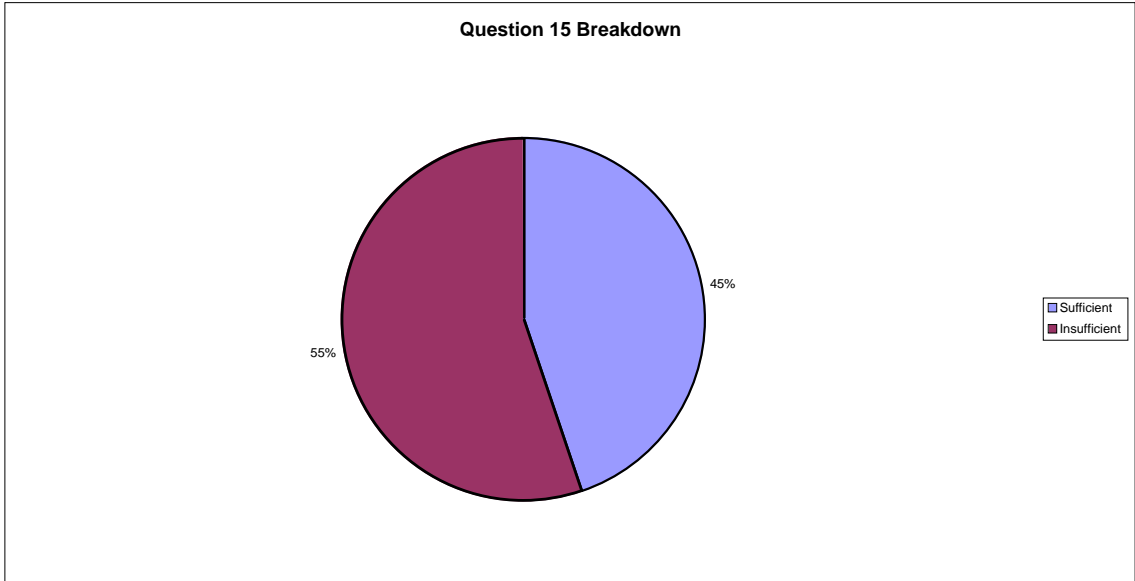
14) Are you based at a remote location without physical access to a major standard library?

	CIRCLE ONE
Yes	.....1 [19%]
<b>No</b>	..... <b>2</b> [81%]

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15) Have you found the standard library resources immediately available to you sufficient for your research?

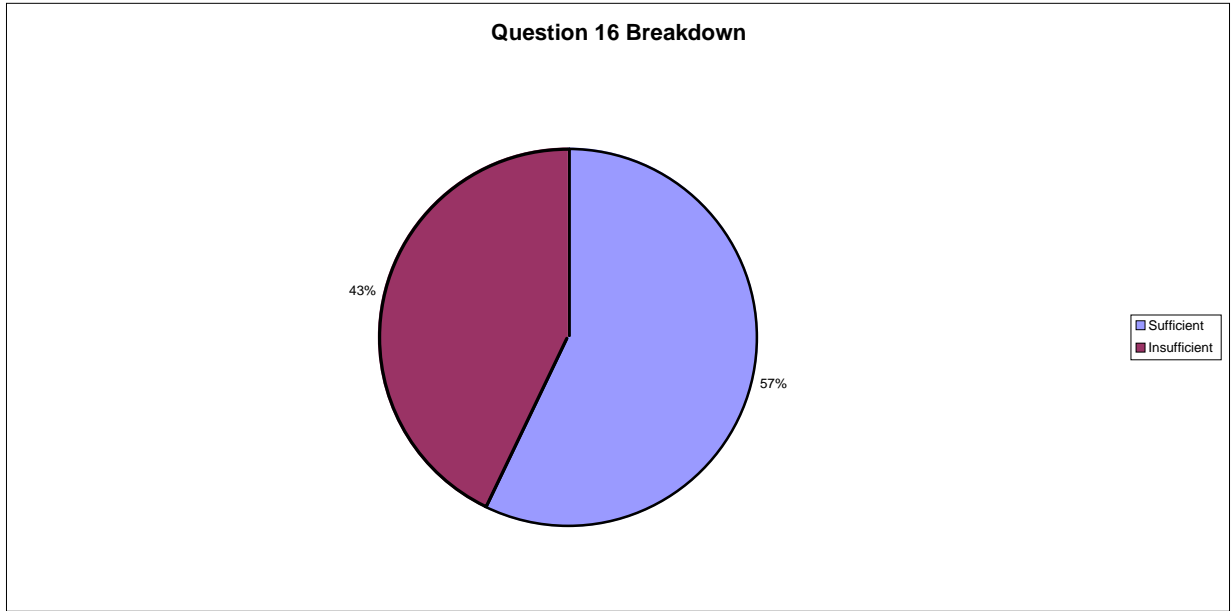
	CIRCLE ONE
Yes	.....1 [45%]
<b>No</b>	..... <b>2</b> [ <b>55%</b> ]



*CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE* ➔

16) Have you found the standard library resources immediately available to you sufficient for your teaching?

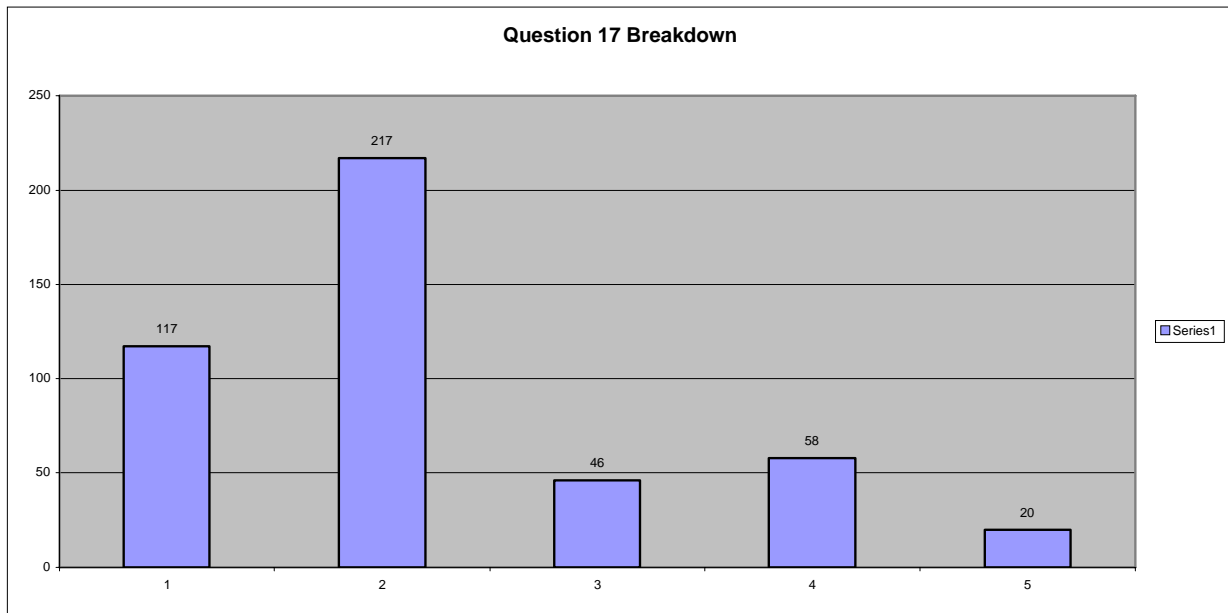
	CIRCLE ONE
<b>Yes</b>	.....1 [57%]
No	.....2 [43%]



CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

17) How important a factor has the physical location of your workplace been in motivating you to make use of digital resources? Would you say it has been

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
essential,	.....1 [25%]
<b>somewhat important,</b>	<b>.....2 [46%]</b>
(no opinion),	.....3 [10%]
not very important, or	.....4 [12%]
irrelevant?	.....5 [4%]



CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

18) In the last five years, have you done research in

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
<b>Archaeology,</b>	.....	<b>1 [32%]</b>
<b>Classical Languages and Literatures,</b>	.....	<b>2 [63%]</b>
Comparative Literature,	.....	3 [28%]
<b>History - Ancient,</b>	.....	<b>4 [49%]</b>
<b>History - Medieval,</b>	.....	<b>5 [32%]</b>
History - Renaissance,	.....	6 [29%]
History - Early Modern,	.....	7 [22%]
History - Modern,	.....	8 [10%]
Law,	.....	9 [10%]
Medieval Studies,	.....	10 [26%]
Neo-Latin literature,	.....	11 [11%]
<b>Religious Studies,</b>	.....	<b>12 [32%]</b>
Renaissance Studies, or	.....	13 [24%]
other _____?		.....14 [20%]
(please specify)		

*Note that classicists made up 54% of all respondents. Many do research in multiple areas. Ranked in order of their popularity with our sample group, the areas listed above are as follows;*

1. *Classical Languages and Literatures*
2. *Ancient History*
3. *Archaeology*
4. *Religious Studies*
5. *Medieval History*
6. *Renaissance History*
7. *Comparative Literature*
8. *Medieval Studies*
9. *Renaissance Studies*
10. *Early Modern History*
11. *Neo-Latin literature*
12. *Modern History*
13. *Law*

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

19) In the last five years, have you taught

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
Archaeology,	.....	1 [8%]
<b>Classical Languages and Literatures,</b>	.....	<b>2 [27%]</b>
Comparative Literature,	.....	3 [11%]
<b>History - Ancient,</b>	.....	<b>4 [18%]</b>
History - Medieval,	.....	5 [11%]
History - Renaissance,	.....	6 [10%]
History - Early Modern,	.....	7 [8%]
History - Modern,	.....	8 [3%]
Law,	.....	9 [1%]
Medieval Studies,	.....	10 [7%]
Neo-Latin literature,	.....	11 [1%]
Religious Studies,	.....	12 [8%]
Renaissance Studies, or	.....	13 [6%]
<b>other _____?</b> <b>(please specify)</b>		<b>.....14 [12%]</b>

*Note that classicists made up 54% of all respondents, and many respondents teach in multiple areas. Ranked, the areas listed above are as follows;*

1. *Classical Languages and Literatures*
2. *Ancient History*
3. *Comparative Literature*
4. *Medieval History*
5. *Renaissance History*
6. *Archaeology*
7. *Religious Studies*
8. *Early Modern History*
9. *Medieval Studies*
10. *Renaissance Studies*
11. *Modern History*
12. *Neo-Latin Literature*
13. *Law*

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

20) Would you like to make a comment about this questionnaire, the Vivarium Project, or digital resources for Classics and related disciplines? PLEASE USE THIS SPACE

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*For respondents' comments in this space, see "Vox Populi," Appendix C below.*

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

**OPTIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FORM**

*You are not required to answer questions on this form. We ask for this information in order to make more accurate generalizations about potential users of the Vivarium Digital Latin Library.*

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO PROVIDE ANY OF THE PERSONAL INFORMATION WE REQUEST BELOW, SIMPLY LEAVE THE FORM BLANK AND TRANSMIT (OR MAIL) IT TO US TOGETHER WITH YOUR COMPLETED SURVEY.

*Because this section was of a more personal nature and entirely optional, some respondents elected to leave it entirely blank; others answered some but not all questions.*

1) In what year were you born? \_\_\_\_\_

*Average age of Survey respondents was 43 (i.e. born 1962). The oldest respondent was 87 years of age and the youngest 21. 19% of respondents were aged 87-56; 48% aged 55-30, and 16% aged 29-21.*

2) In what country were you born? \_\_\_\_\_

*63% of respondents identified themselves as American-born; 13% chose not to answer the question, while 22% identified themselves as foreign-born. The two largest foreign-born groups were Canadians and British, followed by Germans, Italians and other European nationalities. Only 2% of respondents were born in places outside both North America and Europe.*

3) Please identify yourself as

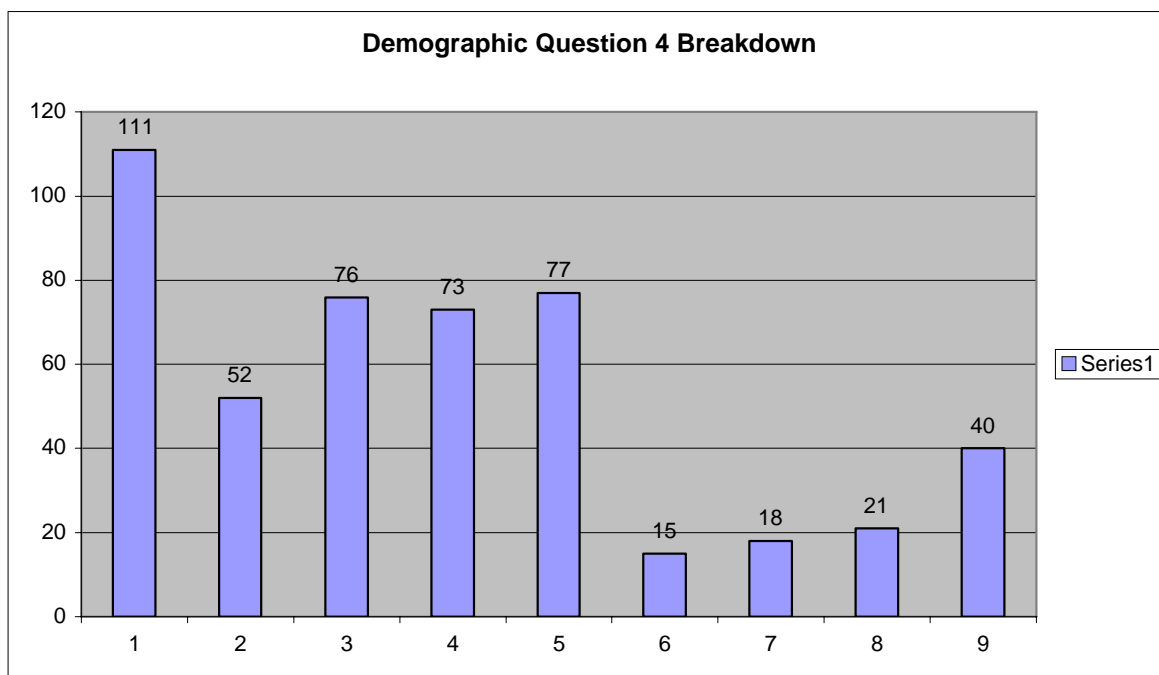
	CIRCLE ONE
<b>Male</b>	.....1 [46%]
Female	..... 2 [41%]

*13% of Survey respondents chose not to identify themselves by sex.*

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

4) Which of the following titles best describes you? Are you a

		CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY
<b>Graduate student,</b>	.....	<b>1 [24%]</b>
Instructor,	.....	2 [11%]
<b>Assistant Professor,</b>	.....	<b>3 [16%]</b>
Associate Professor,	.....	4 [15%]
<b>Full Professor,</b>	.....	<b>5 [16%]</b>
Emeritus/a Professor,	.....	6 [3%]
Independent Scholar,	.....	7 [4%]
Secondary Teacher, or	.....	8 [4%]
other _____? (please specify)		.....9 [8%]

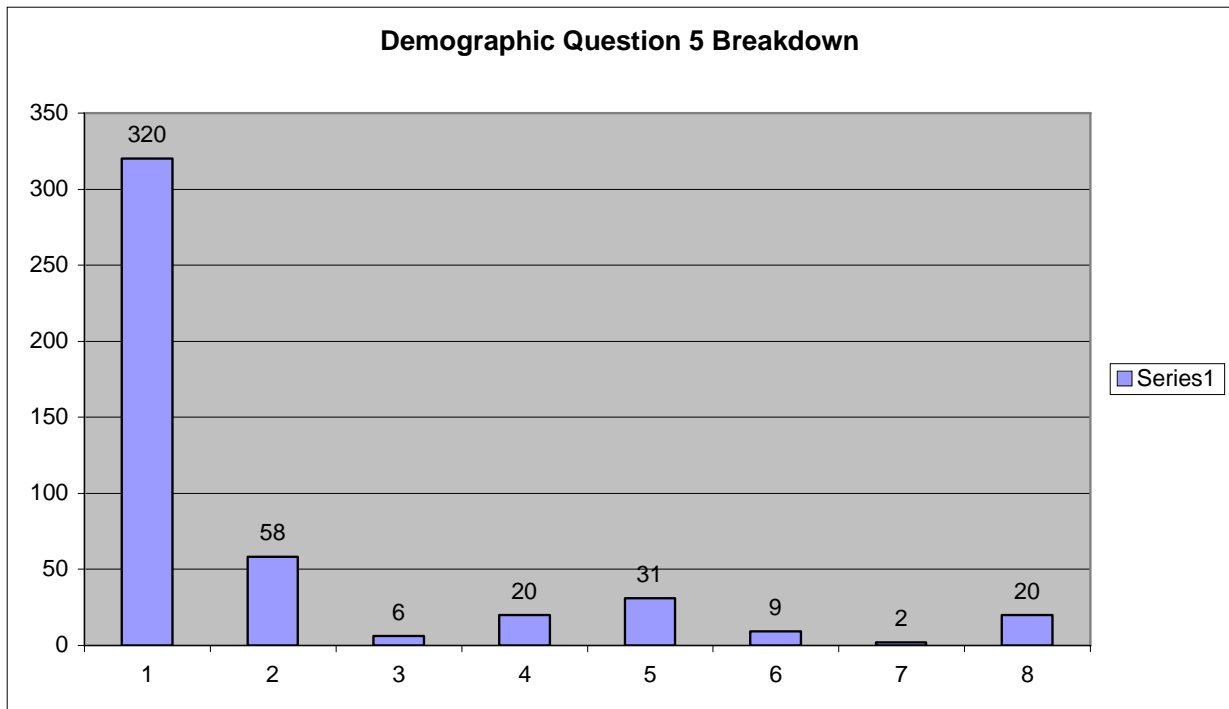


15% of respondents chose not to identify themselves by academic rank. Respondents were asked to choose all that applied to them; one combination that appeared fairly regularly was "graduate student + instructor."

CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE →

5) In what sort of environment do you work? Do you work in a

	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	
<b>University,</b>	.....1	<b>[68%]</b>
4-year college,	.....2	[12%]
2 year college,	.....3	[1%]
Secondary School,	.....4	[4%]
Research institution,	.....5	[7%]
Library,	.....6	[2%]
Museum,	.....7	[0%]
other _____? (please specify)	.....8	[4%]



*End Survey Results*

## **Appendix C: *Vox Populi*. Comments by Survey Respondents**

The following are comments received from Survey respondents, grouped only by the convention at which they took the Survey. They were given in response to Item 20 “Would you like to make a comment about this questionnaire, the Vivarium Project, or digital resources for Classics and related disciplines?” Only minimal alterations in mechanics have been made for clarity and there has been no alteration in their sense.

### **Classicists (I)**

**American Philological Association**

**Montreal, Canada, January 3-6, 2006**

**(122 questionnaires total)**

*The more technological resources, the better.*

Female assistant professor, age 46

*Would like to see the ability to create persistent, stable links at the most granular level possible, maybe even down to the line.*

Male librarian, 40

*I've had some trouble with sites such as this being down for extended periods of time, so it would be nice if that didn't happen!*

Female graduate student instructor, 26

*Thanks for the coffee!*

Male graduate student, 27

*Make them more to the general public.*

Female independent scholar, 67

*Interesting*

Male independent scholar and secondary teacher, 46

*I think that audio resources – chat – or live IM chat would be useful too.*

Male instructor, 32

*Keep the money coming for internet research tools that are accessible to all.*

Male poet, 40

*I support this project and hope it's available soon.*

Female graduate student, 30

*Great idea. Totally needed. As a student, I did not know all the internet resources mentioned here, nor do I know what their reputation is.*

Female undergraduate, 22

*Small classics depts at small liberal arts schools probably require such a resource most but can't afford a subscription. For a small classics dept to have access, Vivarium should be part of a larger packet of resources that one can subscribe to.*

Female associate professor, 47

*A comprehensive, citable, fully-searchable Latin database would be most useful.*

Male assistant professor, 36

*I think a digital database of Latin texts is a great idea, but it has to be affordable.*

Male full professor, 51

*My answers may show that I do not use Latin resources, but that is due to my field of study. I feel this (illegible) database is important.*

Male graduate student, 25

*Sounds like a well conceived project – it would also be nice if texts/passages could be copied and directly inserted into papers/documents.*

Female instructor, 34

*I think this is a greatly needed service. I hope it comes to fruition!*

Male graduate student, 25

*more cookies*

Male instructor, 36

*The name of the Vivarium Project is frivolous and/or obscure. I'm not sure it conveys the con(t)ent nor importance of the project.*

Female independent scholar, 30

*Strongly support free open access for such a project, based on standards (unicode, TEI, etc.).*

Female researcher, 52

*I wish you great success with this project!*

Female graduate student, 55

*Sounds great – very much needed!!*

Female graduate student/secondary teacher, 60

*I hope that whatever results from this project will be inexpensive enough that it can easily be used by grad students, underpaid adjuncts, etc.*

Male associate professor, 51

*MAKE COST COMPETITIVE, NO CETEDOC.*

Male assistant professor, 50

*Make sure good trans are avail for students, plus good Latin for profs. Make sure lines are easy to read/count/cite. Word search (Eng+Lat) is the impt (that's what makes comp sometimes better than book).*

Female graduate student instructor, 29

*An extensive searchable library of Latin transcriptions would be great. Extremely helpful to me would be audio recordings of Latin texts on CD or online.*

Male independent scholar, 46

*INVALUABLE RESOURCE, ESPECIALLY IF WELL DONE + AFFORDABLE*

Male full professor, 61

*I would love a permanent online library as the university library is lacking in good resources*

Female undergraduate, 24

*For me, ease of comprehensive search capability is important to help find texts that interest me & to make comparisons between different texts. Translation links are also helpful.*

Male independent scholar, 56

*This is not extremely relevant to me – I'm an architectural conservator.*  
Female graduate student, 29

*KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK*  
No information given

**Classicists (II)**  
**Classical Association of the Middle West and South (CAMWS)**

**Gainesville, Florida, April 6-8, 2006**

**(134 questionnaires total)**

*The fact I use the Internet sites which I do so much is because they're free but I do not ever expect them to be reliable – I find them often untrustworthy. Having a reliable source would be excellent. The only worry is how would this affect book sales?*

Female graduate student, age 25

*Thank you for letting those of us w/out resources be heard. I am a Ph.D. student who has difficulties finding sources.*

Female graduate student, 36

*Needed – for a more credible reputable scholarly source.*

Female graduate student, 45

*I feel this is a great idea. Perseus is lacking in many areas where this seems that it would cover these areas.*

Female undergraduate, 21

**GOOD LUCK!**

Female university instructor, 48

*A worth while project – good luck!*

Male emeritus professor, age not given.

*Your pricing model will probably be key. Teaching at a major research university, I can probably push them hard to pay for internet resources as an institution – but their model does not support individual user licenses, so it is unimaginable for me to pay an ongoing fee for any text resources.*

Male full professor, 52

*This would be a great resource, especially if I can do more work at home.*

Male graduate student, 26

*Computational study of texts would be aided by pure text, untagged, reliable versions of texts.*

Male graduate student, 26

*I do not see the need for citable texts. The TLG and Perseus provide excellent resources w/out the burden of citability – why would we want to replace all the standard editions that already exist?*

Male university instructor, 33

*The new students of Latin need better resources than the ones offered today. Easier access to digital professional dictionaries, to name a few...*

Graduate student, sex and age not given

*Field recognition and critical texts with apparatus are essential.*

Male associate professor, 44

*A full-text inscriptional database would be useful (preferably with .pdf images of CIL citations). A critical apparatus would also be crucial to me – and typically lacking in online resources at present.*

Male assistant professor, 36

*Good luck!*

Male full professor, 56

*At the moment, I do have good access to a sufficient standard library, but I would love to have citable texts available even if I moved to an institution that offers less standard indices, concordances, etc.*

Female university instructor, 33

*Would rates based on users on a campus be feasible? e.g. a smaller charge for a 1-person department with few students as compared to a large doctoral program.*

Male full professor, 57

*The current online texts that I regularly download for the use of my students are full of errors and I am looking forward to having good, reliable texts which can be downloaded and easily converted into a word document, so that students can have their working copy of the texts that we read.*

University instructor, sex and age not given

*I think a comprehensive resource would make the research and study of Latin more effective. Easier access to texts and resources would result in more in-depth and complete research.*

Male graduate student, 24

*A more substantial effort by a selected group would be essential.*

Associate professor, sex and age not given

*Perseus digital library is already rather comprehensive and one would expect it to expand. The lack of secondary resources and technological glitches are really the only pitfalls of the project. Particularly, the dictionary/morphological tool does not always bring a user to the word clicked on but to a nearby word.*

Female graduate student and secondary teacher, 31

*I think that you should survey most in-depth current graduate students – this project seems a long process, however, most of us that are just entering the field rely so heavily on the internet and would use this resource constantly.*

Female graduate student and university instructor, 24

*Electronic access, while good in many ways, cannot replace the serendipity that takes place when users browse in a physical library. I continue to hope – but that hope diminishes in a society increasingly more ignorant and unlettered – that universities and state legislatures will financially support libraries!*

Emeritus professor, sex and age not given

*I have no access to hard to find texts – non-canonical authors unavailable in Loeb or OCT.*

*Please help.*

Male assistant professor, 37

*No idea, really, of what my college would pay for this, but I feel it should be institutionally not personally funded.*

Full professor, sex and age not given

*Consider how popular shareware programs like Musaios have been – there is a need for the skills of professional programmers!*

Male assistant professor, 33

*If you charge, think about discounts for high schools and or h.s. staff.*

Male secondary teacher, 36

*Use existing resources, otherwise your project won't be useful within 5-10 years. Later, you can farm out other texts, or you can do both at once, but you should rely on existing. A corpus of Latin Inscriptions would also be excellent, but a ton of work – use mainly existing editions from CIL and corrections from articles. Really, it's possible to give an apparatus criticus from existing corpora, books, articles.*

Male assistant professor, 42

*I think that this project is greatly needed. I hope you find the necessary interest to undertake the task.*

Male graduate student, 24

*I absolutely rely upon Perseus Project and Latin Library texts daily for my teaching. I do, however, want more modern editions of Latin texts and much more recent translations and commentaries. I think this would be a very helpful resource.*

Female graduate student, 27

*Scholarly credentials will be essential, and I am troubled by the extent and depth of Intellectual Property problems this raises, quite apart from the pretty ugly scholarly debates over “favorite” texts.*

Male assistant professor, 36

*One potential problem is that scholars understand the format and means of citation for texts in current use. Any new editions should maintain the standard citations. I'm thinking of things such as line numbers etc. in inscriptions. Also, the fact that I might not use this so much clearly doesn't mean that it isn't needed. It just so happens that I don't do much with Latin material.*

Male associate professor, 53

*Open standard, open licensing, transparency are vital to a project like this.*

Male associate professor, 38

*Go Latin! But we need Greek too.*

Male associate professor, 39

*Accuracy and being up-to-date is of primary importance.*

Male full professor, 54

*There is room for this project, since some resources already available are lacking some texts – and app. crit. editions would be nice to have online.*

Female assistant professor, 39

*Good luck with the project!*  
Female graduate student, 26

*Texts with an Apparatus Criticus would be a tremendous tool.*  
Male graduate student, 26

*Many of the current online resources are free. A good scholar knows how to double check work. If the VDLLP is not cost effective, it may not be appealing. Keeping an updatable and recent bibliography would also be appealing.*  
Female graduate student, 25

*Text should be accompanied with illustrations, ancient (vase, etc., paintings and plastic arts) and medieval and modern. World libraries holding these art works should cooperate and collaborate in offering instructive materials about their holdings and not charge copy-right fees – only reproduction expenses.*  
Male publisher and independent scholar, 69

*Sounds good.*  
Male university instructor, 36

*Questionnaire is the first step!*  
Male graduate student, 30

## Medievalists

### Medieval Academy of America

Boston, Massachusetts, March 30 – April 1, 2006

(91 questionnaires total)

*Already an avid user, a need for amalgamation is becoming critical – there is an urgent need to reduce the number of sites that need to be searched.*

Male adjunct professor and librarian, age 59

*FYI re: responses; I am a museum educator who does informal teaching of Medieval/Ren ~~military~~ history; as an adjunct at a state college. I use my ILL privileges for researching Old Norse material, etc – things not related to the freshman comp. I teach. As such, I am very much an Independent Scholar despite having two part time institutional associations.*

No information given

*Thank you for the opportunity to comment. It is an interesting idea.*

Female full professor, 57

*Good luck!*

Male assistant professor, 34

*An interesting questionnaire, helped me think about my use of internet and digital resources*

Male assistant professor, 38

*Sounds exciting!*

Male full professor, 65

*Great project!*

Female assistant professor, 38

*Sounds like a very good idea to me!*

Female assistant professor, 37

*Legal + commercial texts = useful.*

*Scholastic texts – John of Garland – Paris University.*

Assistant professor, sex and age not given

*This is a great idea. Scholarly quality essential. We already have “medieval sourcebook” which is useful for teaching but need “critical editions” (a closest approximation) of text.*

Female associate professor, 54

*It is particularly crucial for remote liberal arts institutions such as mine – which is also why it needs to be cheap, because library funds are v. limited, especially for resources not in English.*

Female assistant professor, 42

*MedLatin literature usually gets ignored in scholarship.*

Female assistant professor, 34

*Please do not seek for perfection because you will never get started – all researchers must evaluate the quality of their resources. You should begin modestly and look at the project as an evolving one.*

Female independent scholar and writer, 64

*Sounds promising*

No information given

*I teach at a small liberal arts college – mostly undergraduate, so I doubt we would purchase the project.*

Female full professor, 59

*Updating to internet library is crucial in this day and age. It opens up access for people who would not have imagined they were interested.*

Female graduate student, 30

*I would like to have a copy.*

Female full professor, 53

*Standard texts are very important, but I think if you added more unusual and neglected sources (like examples of notarial registers, penitentials, legal acts, wills, etc.) might make your resource truly useful to me. Also dictionaries that include regional terms used in medieval Latin (like the terms used to describe beds, chests, dyestuffs, etc.) would be an invaluable resource.*

Female graduate student, 51

*No comments*

Female assistant professor, 29

*Including philosophical and theological sources is crucial.*

Male full professor, 49

*Question #6 – everyone would want all these and more; more helpful info would be ranking in order of importance. [Compiler's note: Question #6 reads "[i]f such a resource were created, what features or tools would you most like the library to offer in addition to well-edited versions of the various texts? Would you want (a) dictionary, critical apparatus, manuscript images, morphological parser, or other?"]*

No information given

*As I understand it the charges for many digital resources, e.g. Chadwick, are way beyond the means of even major universities. Cost therefore becomes the most important factor.*

Male emeritus professor, age not given.

*Good idea especially for small liberal arts colleges.*

No information given

*My teaching and research interests spread from Justin Martyr through Margery Kempe, with many overlaps in both directions. A library that overlooked the antecedents of the church fathers would be less valuable.*

Male graduate student, 26

*I would be very happy to have a searchable Latin database that included archaic Latin texts and also post-PL Latin texts. [Compiler's note: "PL" is probably "Platinum Latin," a term coined in the 1990's for Late Antique and Medieval Latin literature]*

Female assistant professor, 36

**Renaissance Scholars**

**Renaissance Society of America**

**San Francisco, California, March 26 – 28, 2006**

**(126 questionnaires total)**

*Good survey. Definitely a need for it.*

Female full professor, age 63

*I am not a classicist but an intellectual historian of Renaissance humanism. But I know that part of the future is digital. I also know that instability of texts makes many people (including me) leery of most digital publications. Bibliographies work best, because for them, frequent revision is desirable.*

Male emeritus professor, 78

*Very good idea. Get advice from smart, up-to-date classicists.*

Female full professor, 62

*Good idea.*

No information given

*I would be interested in certain texts that come with English translations (example: Thomas More's Utopia).*

Female associate professor, 54

*Would like to know more.*

Female associate professor, 59

*Get DuCange online. Put maximum effort into Institutional Subscriptions. Ask scholars to contribute documents.*

Male associate professor, 60

*Digital is the wave of the future.*

Male independent scholar, 68

*Would be good to price resource for different sized institutions from 1 user per time to consortium.*

Female independent scholar, 60

*It'd be great if you could overcome the usual problem that these resources become less and less useful as the no. of texts multiplies towards 1800. Even a non-comprehensive source is better than nothing!*

Male graduate student, 24

*I like the idea, but getting permissions sounds like it is going to make the cost prohibitive.*

Male assistant professor, 36

*I would love to see this take place!*

Female assistant professor, 35

*Great idea.*

Female full professor, 64

*Fine questionnaire, though I did need to make a few distinctions here and there. The project is EXCELLENT, answer to a prayer or dream!*

Female emerita professor (still teaching), 73

*An idea whose time has come!*

Male emeritus professor, 73

*I think that this resource is critical for scholarship today and would impact all disciplines tremendously.*

Female graduate student, 29

*Consider a pay per item program.*

Female full professor, 49

*In a perfect world a digital library would allow to switch between searchable texts and reproduction of images (Manuscripts, Editio princeps, critical standard edition).*

Male full professor, 56

*These are very much needed. I encourage their production.*

Male full professor, 62

*Question 10 and question 11 about projected willingness to pay are really impossible to answer.*

No information given

*Excellent*

Female independent scholar, 31

*Cost is all-important. If I can access sources without paying, I'll do that.*

Female independent scholar, 56

*Loeb Editions are expensive – can't afford but a very few. Must "interlib loan" to get Latin-English texts. GOOD LUCK*

No information given

*Resources that provide Latin and English translations may be useful for students.*

Female full professor, 53

*This is an excellent project which I and my institution would fully support (Center for Medieval Studies and Center for Renaissance and Early Modern Studies, University of York, U.K.)*

Female associate professor, 52

*Great idea – tie the cost to size of institution.*

Male associate professor, 46

*It does seem to discount the extent to which early modern literary scholars not primarily concerned with the classics will go back to Latin or Greek originals.*

Male graduate student, 26

*This is essential. There are tons of online texts but they are a disorganized hodgepodge in every way. Thank you for undertaking this project!*

Female associate professor, 51

## **Appendix D:**

# **Humanities Book Digitizing Post-Google Library Project**

*An essay by IATH Associate Director Daniel Pitti on the possible impact of Google Library on plans for Vivarium/BAL*

## Humanities Book Digitizing Post-Google Library Project

Daniel Pitti  
Associate Director, IATH  
August 2006

The Google Library Project is digitizing millions of books in several major research libraries. Google is digitizing all of the books in the libraries at Stanford University, University of California, and University of Michigan, and some of the books in New York Public Library, Library of Congress and the libraries at Harvard University and Oxford University. While there are legal challenges to the digitizing of books having copyright protection, there is not question that the millions of books in the public domain will be digitized.

Google's Library Project has prompted the library community, in particular the research libraries and the utilities that serve them, to contemplate its role in a post-Google Library Project world. It has also prompted digital library centers and the agencies that provide them funding to reevaluate their proper roles. One of the most prominent activities of digital library centers has been the digitizing of books. Many digital humanities research projects also involve, at least in part, the digitizing of books. And so what are the implications of Google's project for digital libraries and humanities digital research?

The Google approach to digitizing emphasizes economy: efficiency and value. In other words, do as much as can be done efficiently that also promotes reasonably useful

access. The key objective and added value is access. While digital and humanities book digitizing has also had access as a major objective, there has typically also been an additional objective, digitizing the texts in a manner that facilitates not only reading access but analytic access. Thus much of the library and research digitizing has included not only creating page-images of books, but also highly accurate transcriptions with encoding that facilitates scholarly analysis. The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines have been the predominant method employed. Unlike the highly automated Google method, this approach in large part requires people, educated and trained people, and is labor intensive.

Clearly the poor libraries and humanists cannot compete with rich Google. Nor should they want to compete. Instead appreciate the fact that Google is completing one major step in the digitizing of books: page-imaging and OCR, as well as providing access to the bibliographic data and table of contents. Google has non-exclusive rights to this data, and the data is being provided back to the participating libraries to use as they see fit. Digital libraries and humanities should focus on “borrowing” the data they want from the participating libraries, and providing additional value, value only scholars can contribute.

How might scholars add (digital) value “over and above” the Google digital books? In what is suggested below, the challenges are not technological; they are political, social, cultural and economic. The suggestions are not exclusive and certainly do not exhaust the possibilities.

- Secure copy of the digital Latin corpus from the Google Library Project participating libraries.
- Enhance bibliographic organization and access to the corpus:
  - Apply *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR) analysis and description to the corpus. Potential partner: OCLC/RLG.
  - Enhance geographic and dating data to support geographic and historical

analysis of the texts. Geographic data should include and distinguish between publication dates and content dates.

- Enhance topical access to works based on discipline-specific thesaurus.
- Select best available edition of individual works and create deeply encoded texts (TEI) that will facilitate computer-assisted historical, literary, and linguistic analysis.
- Promote and collect original (born-) digital scholarship:
- New editions of texts.
  - Scholarly articles and monographs.
  - Dictionaries, grammars, maps, biographies, bibliographies, etc. relating to the texts
- Secure rights to digitize reference works considered essential to the study of the corpus: dictionaries, grammars, biographical dictionaries, and the like.
- Develop digital pedagogical materials.
- Develop “scholar’s workbench” of tools for both individual and collaborative research.

## Appendix E:

### Minutes of BAL Scholars' Summit, August 22, 2006

*Prepared by Nancy E. Llewellyn, BAL Project Coordinator*

**Minutes of BAL/Vivarium Scholars' Summit  
Center for Hellenic Studies  
Washington, DC  
Tuesday, August 22, 2006**

#### **Participants**

Prof. VIRGINIA BROWN (Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, *Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum*); Prof. CYNTHIA DAMON (Amherst College, American Philological Association); Dr. THOMAS ELLIOTT (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill); Prof. BERNARD FRISCHER (IATH, University of Virginia, *Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina*); Dr. EILEEN GARDINER (American Council of Learned Societies' Humanities e-Book Project (HEB)); Prof. JAMES HANKINS (Harvard University, *I Tatti Renaissance Library*); Dr. PATRICIA KOSCO COSSARD (University of Maryland, Medieval Academy of America); Dr. NANCY LLEWELLYN (IATH, University of Virginia, *Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina*); Dr. RON MUSTO (American Council of Learned Societies' Humanities e-Book Project); Prof. GREGORY NAGY (Harvard University, Center for Hellenic Studies); Dr. MICHAEL NEUMAN (Georgetown University, Vivarium Gateway Project); by telephone, Dr. DANIEL PITTI (IATH, University of Virginia); Mr. ABRAM RING (University of Virginia Department of Classics); Prof. GEOFFREY ROCKWELL (McMaster University Text Analysis Portal for Research (TAPoR)); Prof. JENNY STRAUSS CLAY (University of Virginia, American Philological Association); Prof. RICHARD THOMAS (Harvard University Department of Classics); Prof. FRANCESCO TISSONI (Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Antichità, Università degli Studi di Milano); Dr. FRED WINTER (National Endowment for the Humanities);

#### **Summary**

The primary purpose of this meeting was to discuss the second draft of the BAL/Vivarium Final Report which had been submitted to the participants beforehand. The meeting was held in four sessions, each lasting 60-90 minutes. In Session I, each participant introduced himself/herself and described briefly the projects he/she is currently working on which are relevant to the BAL enterprise. Sessions II and III saw a more loosely structured discussion in which participants proposed changes to the

second-draft report and offered input on the BAL concept as a whole. Session IV was structured like Session I; each participant briefly suggested ways in which his/her own project(s) might collaborate with BAL in the future; in particular, **STRAUSS CLAY** offered to seek the formal endorsement of the American Philological Association for the proposed Latin Library; **KOSCO COSSARD** offered to seek authorization for putting BAL's Medieval Latin Editorial Committee under the sponsorship of the Medieval Academy of America; **ELLIOTT** agreed to write the BALDOC DTD; **HANKINS** (outside the meeting sessions) offered to chair the Neo-Latin Editorial Committee and agreed to spearhead an effort to obtain cooperation from rare book libraries at Harvard, Princeton and Yale; **MUSTO** and **GARDINER** (outside the meeting) offered to work out a business plan for publishing the proposed Latin Digital Library as a series under the aegis of HEB which will enable BAL to be self-sustaining; **ROCKWELL** offered help to develop a portal for the proposal Latin Library and text analysis tools specific to the needs of the corpus.

### **Minutes Session I**

9:39 IATH Director **BERNARD FRISCHER** opened the meeting, introducing himself and giving a brief description of IATH's work. He then invited each participant to take up to 7 minutes to introduce himself/herself and give a brief description of the projects he/she is currently working on which are relevant to the BAL enterprise.

9:47 University of Toronto medievalist and paleographer **VIRGINIA BROWN** described her work as editor of CTC, stating that CTC's main goal is to show how ancient authors influenced the Middle Ages and Renaissance. It currently offers works by 75 authors in 8 volumes. CTC's purpose also includes identifying all Latin translations of Greek works to 1600 AD, manuscripts, and relevant commentaries. **BROWN** expressed concern that the BAL Report in its present form excludes commentaries from its total count of all extant Latin works. She said her discipline is in need of more and better internet tools, especially better catalogues of printed editions.

9:55 Historian **EILEEN GARDINER** of the History eBook project said that History eBook works with 75 university presses, has 11 XML partners, and cooperates with 9 learned societies. At present, HEB offers users 1300 monographs on line and a library of 25, 000 images. It has 500 individual subscribers, and is financially self-sustaining. It is now broadening its range to re-define itself as "Humanities eBook" rather than simply "History eBook." **GARDINER** noted that lessons learned in the development of HEB could be helpful in planning BAL: in particular, these include strategies in two key areas: creating momentum and controlling workflow. Inefficient workflow has killed a lot of projects, **GARDINER** said, and it would be absolutely necessary to build money to

cover editorial processes into the next grant proposal. Regarding momentum, GARDINER said BAL must create alliances with university partners before it begins operation and go online with a lot of material available at the outset. It will also be vital to get contracts with presses quickly (HEB has contracts with 75 university presses) and address the copyright problem before-the-fact. From a user's perspective, GARDINER said, content is the most important feature of any digital resource; transparent technology is also important, as is the end-user's ability to download and print out resources. GARDINER said she thought the plans for BAL's development presented in the current edition of the report had a flaw in that they discounted the importance of downloadable resources. She added that it would be important for BAL to offer multiple formats, have multiple revenue streams, and address multiple audiences.

10:01 Historian RON MUSTO of History eBook added to EILEEN GARDINER'S remarks that while most of HEB's current offerings are digitized editions of works that have already appeared in print, the project is moving toward born-digital editions. MUSTO noted that he has observed in the scholarly world the beginning of a shift in the traditional definition of a monograph that favors digital publication over print. Currently and in general, digital archives offer very subjective collections of texts, and tend to match their analogs to what is available in the print monograph world. MUSTO said he thinks the BAL project is important because BAL is attempting to put up complete runs of documents independently of the subjective judgments of scholars.

10:03 Amherst College classicist CYNTHIA DAMON introduced herself as a member of APA ad-hoc Committee on Electronic Publishing, whose charge is to survey and describe the current condition of electronic publishing in the field of Classics. DAMON said she wishes BAL were already operational because she needs access to rare early printed works for a project she has in hand on Hugo Grotius. She also said she has found Virginia BROWN'S CTC very useful for working on Pliny:

10:08 Georgetown University digital library administrator MICHAEL NEUMAN introduced himself as the coordinator of the Gateway Project component of the larger Vivarium Project of which BAL is a part. NEUMAN issued a challenge to BAL: how can BAL make free resources coexist with fee-based resources? NEUMAN noted that in general, in digital resources for Classics and related disciplines, nonprofessionals and secondary teachers (he used as an example a fictitious "teacher in Vermont") are an underserved population who can, however, be helped by a project like Gateway. NEUMAN said that Gateway would properly be run by a professional society like the APA or a center like CHS that provides access to underserved individuals through Shibboleth, which tailors resources to the individual user for a small fee. NEUMAN asked if Shibboleth protocols could not be designed in such a way as to allow pass-

through from one resource to another, so that, for example, TAPA, CQ, and AJA could all be linked to BAL, and access to all be moderated through the APA website.

Responding to a question, NEUMAN glossed Shibboleth as a set of protocols that identify provider sites, gather names of users, and forward identifying information to service providers, enabling providers to limit access to their resources and collect relevant fees. NEUMAN called this concept “tailored entitlements.” He added that Gateway is currently in negotiations with APA Executive Director ADAM BLISTEIN and with the management of JSTOR and of *L’Année Philologique*.

10:23 CHS Director and Harvard Hellenist GREGORY NAGY and Rhodes College classicist KENNY MORELL gave a capsule history of the Vivarium Project Grant, saying that it operates on an Antonine model of Hellenism, presenting Greek studies in a Latin context. For a precedent, they cited CHS’s Homer Multitext Project since its goal is to treat the reception of Homer from every possible historical viewpoint: Greek, Latin, and beyond. They noted that the Vivarium Project was conceived in a spirit of concern for the future of Classics, and said that their colleague and Principal co-Investigator JAMES O’DONNELL of Georgetown had agreed to the change both in BAL’s scope and in its name-change from “Vivarium Digital Latin Library.”

10:26 MORRELL continued, saying that the projects included in the larger Vivarium initiative are just a starting point and that the Principal Investigators are interested in developing a more inclusive set of initiatives; the goal of Homer Multitext and of Canonical Text Services is simply to expand the available library of materials. NAGY expressed a hope that BAL’s developers would keep Classical Text Services in mind to receive funding under any future grant proposal; likewise the digital work of Classicist Ross Scaife at the University of Kentucky. NAGY added that providing image services should be a priority for BAL, and referred to the importance of images to scholars which was noted in a recent conference on Minoan seals held at CHS.

10:30 FRISCHER asked NAGY to comment briefly on the interoperability issue, defining interoperability as a user’s ability to access, manipulate and use data across different systems. He asked NAGY how he thought access to data should be managed: should it be free of charge or fee-based? NAGY replied that his workgroup at CHS wants to be an umbrella offering resources free of charge to the greatest extent possible, and mentioned TOM ELLIOTT’S EpiDoc project as an example of a successful, free resource.

10:32 Harvard Renaissance historian JAMES HANKINS introduced himself as editor of the *I Tatti* book series, a bilingual series of Neo-Latin texts, which he described as an equivalent of the Loeb library for Renaissance studies. He said that *I Tatti* is supported by a grant from the Mellon Foundation. HANKINS added that his series currently plans to produce 125 volumes, but that there are no present plans to put its texts online. As an example of a digital Latin library already in existence, HANKINS cited the “*Bivio*” project of the Italian National Renaissance institute at Florence and the University of Pisa, an initiative dedicated to putting fully searchable Latin and Italian texts online currently offering about 90 online texts with another 45 in preparation. He also cited smaller projects developed under the auspices of the Harvard Provost’s office: one specializes in interactive texts for classroom use, in particular the works of Alberti; another is an effort to digitize 20,000 anonymous saints’ lives led by Harvard historian Michael McCormick. TOM ELLIOTT commented that it was important to keep in mind the importance to users of downloadable resources, inasmuch as even the best tools aren’t helpful unless the user can get information into them and downloading is a good way to get data into tools.

10:45 University of Milan philologist and information scientist Dr. FRANCESCO TISSONI introduced himself as a teacher of Digital Humanities (Informatica Umanistica) and a scholar of 15th-century Neo-Latin texts. He added that he has recently finished for the Ricciardi Publishing House a (forthcoming) critical edition of Matteo Maria Boiardo’s *Carmina de Laudibus Estensium*, based on manuscript Classis I, 318 of Ferrara’s Biblioteca Ariostea. He also has in progress a printed edition of Angelo Poliziano’s Latin version of Callimachus’ Fifth Hymn (*Palladis Lavacra*) included in the first Centuria of the *Miscellanea* (I, 80) and an edition of Theodorus Gaza’s Latin translation (ca. 1449) of Pindar’s Olympian odes. Previously unknown to modern scholars, Gaza’s translation was the first to appear in Europe and did much to spread knowledge of the Olympian odes among European humanists.

10:48 NEH Senior Program Officer FRED WINTER introduced himself and said that NEH has a long track record of supporting digital initiatives. In particular, NEH has provided support to projects similar to BAL in the past, including *L’Année Philologique* and *Perseus*; the Electronic Text Initiative; the Barrington Atlas Project; the Maryland Institute for Technology in the Humanities; and Columbia University’s Amiens cathedral project and Center for Media and Art History. It also contributed to the endowment for the Center for History and New Media at George Mason University. WINTER added that NEH is now involved in consolidating its initiatives in the field of digital technology and the humanities, with specifics available to the public online at <http://www.neh.gov/grants/digitalhumanities.html>. Special rules will make it possible for more institutions to apply for funding for digital humanities projects; and new grant

programs, including one for Digital Humanities Start-Up Grants of up to \$30,000, will broaden the NEH's support for technology-based projects.

10:54 Harvard classicist RICHARD THOMAS introduced himself as a trustee of Harvard's Loeb Classical Library and questioned the BAL Report's assertion that no equivalent of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae presently exists for Latin.<sup>42</sup> THOMAS said that the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI) Disk serves his needs and he considers it to be a TLG for Latin. THOMAS added that he finds existing digital resources adequate for his work in classical Latin literature but inadequate for reception studies, citing his current work on a 1642 Spanish commentary on Vergil. THOMAS called the meeting's attention to the existence of Harvard's online "Research Guide for Classics and Medieval Studies," while HANKINS added that Harvard is starting a similar guide for Renaissance Latin and already offers an alphabetical list of around 300 Renaissance Latin authors and that the website Forum Romanum was created by a Harvard student. THOMAS said that Loeb generates profits of \$1-2 million per year and that this money is used for student scholarships. TISSONI added that, like THOMAS, he finds the PHI Disk user-friendly and easy to use to import text into Microsoft Word, but that it has three major deficiencies: the absence of any critical apparatus, the fact that it is technologically outdated, and it contains no material later than the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. For this reason, TISSONI added, we need a resource like BAL. To this DAMON added that there is an urgent, and so far unaddressed, need for online texts of citable quality. TISSONI responded that the Patrologia Latina database offers texts of citation quality, but that these are merely scans of the printed PL. TOM ELLIOTT advised the meeting to consider the genesis of these legacy resources, in particular, that they were not created with the kind of uses in mind that present day scholars want. Critical apparatus were not included because the online images were intended only for quick access to texts, not analysis.

11:33 University of North Carolina Pleiades Project Director TOM ELLIOTT introduced himself as convener of the EpiDoc collaborative, which he defined as a global collaboration of humanities scholars and information technology specialists engaged in developing and propagating flexible but rigorous standards and recommending tools for the digital encoding, publication and interchange of epigraphic documents. ELLIOTT

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<sup>42</sup> Page 9 of the report reads, in part, "...the [Vivarium Project's] Principal Investigators identified Latin literature as a 'gap area.' They proposed to fill this gap by developing, under the Vivarium aegis, a digital corpus of Latin texts comparable to the online Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG) for Greek, which has no present parallel for Latin."

added that several major digital humanities projects currently use EpiDoc, including Vindolanda Online and the Aphrodisias Project. Features of EpiDoc he thought might have something to contribute to BAL's conceptual development included 1) its use of XML and open-source code, 2) the fact that EpiDoc does not develop tools but rather recommends tools created by others, 3) EpiDoc's support for the encoding and interchange of epigraphic documents, 4) EpiDoc's structures for backup and archiving of data in a platform-independent matter, 5) EpiDoc's manner of "re-use" of existing texts, which provides a model for how legacy digital texts can be reworked, re-used, and re-purposed. ELLIOTT continued with brief comments about his Pleiades Project, saying that it is focused on ancient geography and grew out of a community of scholars that had formed around the Barrington Atlas and was devoted to improving it. The central operative concept of Pleiades is to build a Web-based collaborative environment around data from the Barrington Atlas, providing a forum for users to suggest toponyms and geographical features that were missed in the original Atlas. ELLIOTT added that Pleiades is structured in a way that makes community-based contributions immediately available to the community but also subjects them to stringent editorial board control, and that this might be a good model for BAL.

11:44 University of Virginia Ph.D. candidate in Classics ABRAM RING introduced himself as a collaborator in BAL with FRISCHER and LLEWELLYN and the creator of *Lector Latinus*, an educational software product currently marketed by Centaur Systems. RING noted that *Lector Latinus* contains its own library of Latin texts which (unlike the Lector tool itself) is available free-of-charge and yet includes a greater number of texts than the PHI Disk discussed previously by THOMAS and TISSONI. RING said that he had worked for BAL earlier that year compiling a descriptive list of existing digital resources for Latin available online, a list now incorporated into the BAL Report as Attachments D and E. He also said he is an editor of the Suda Online project and has some experience in digital editing.

11:46 University of Virginia classicist JENNY STRAUSS CLAY introduced herself as President-Elect of the American Philological Association and said that she has long been a supporter of digital projects such as BAL. She also added that the APA has recently received an NEH Challenge Grant to create an endowment for the US office of *L'Année Philologique*. STRAUSS CLAY asked the meeting to turn its attention back briefly to Michael NEUMAN'S straw man, the underserved "Vermont Teacher." She asked if BAL can accommodate resources for teachers, noting that *L'Année Philologique* would never do so, and adding that the APA is also working with JSTOR to get it to include more European journals. STRAUSS CLAY said she thought APA could and should take on the function of a clearinghouse for digital projects and an agent of their dissemination. One concern she raised, echoed by many others, was the problem of sorting through the

myriad junk sites on the Web to get at good, useable resources. She suggested that the APA might help users sift through the junk more efficiently if there were an “APA Seal of Approval” that could be awarded to, and searchably displayed by, websites of recognized high quality. As general issues surrounding the development of new digital tools for Latin, STRAUSS CLAY made particular mention of the need for quality control and the avoidance of duplication of effort. The current status quo, she said, shows too much overlap and not enough cooperation, especially a dearth of international cooperation.

11:52 University of Maryland librarian PATRICIA KOSCO COSSARD identified herself as Chair of the Medieval Academy of America’s Committee on Electronic Resources, adding that this committee is presently engaged in recognizing, evaluating and encouraging the further development of computing/digital initiatives for medieval studies. She added that she works on a multilingual thesaurus for medieval studies, but comes to it from a comparative literature background. After studies at the Pontifical Institute for Medieval Studies in Toronto she eventually took a job in the plasma physics library at Princeton University; this was a combination of experiences which sparked her interest in applying computer technology to the humanities. She noted that medieval studies gave the world its first-ever humanities computing project in the form of Fr. Roberto Busa’s digital *Index Thomisticus*, begun in the 1950’s with the cooperation of IBM, and said that BAL could do well to follow the model of Old English Texts Online, which is available through C-Net and through Boydell and Brewer Publishers. Thereafter, KOSCO COSSARD went on to say that her MAA Committee is presently engaged in establishing standards for e-publishing, and is, consequently very interested in collaborating with BAL and other similar initiatives, inasmuch as it has reached a consensus that it cannot achieve all its goals working alone. The MAA Committee is interested in promoting the publication of electronic editions of primary sources, including born-digital critical editions, and in ensuring that these electronic editions’ content is of a scholarly excellence equal to that of printed works, she said. KOSCO COSSARD also expressed a hope that BAL’s medieval component would publish texts in all interest areas of MAA’s mission, and said that the establishment of Peer Review Committees, plus, on the technical side, the use of TEI-compliant XML would be essential to ensure both high quality and interoperability both for her projects and for BAL. She concluded saying that her MAA Committee is looking for an editorial tool it can adopt as its standard, and is looking at a tool developed by Kevin Kiernan of the University of Kentucky for his electronic Boethius project.

12:02 Humanities computing and information technology specialist Prof. GEOFFREY ROCKWELL of McMaster University introduced himself as leader of the Canada Foundation for Innovation’s Text Analysis Portal for Research project (TAPoR) and said

that his primary interest in BAL is in its likely methods and tools rather than in its content. He suggested a good strategy for thinking about BAL's future would focus on thinking about the types of questions users can ask of electronic texts and how BAL can enrich its texts accordingly. He noted that one can ask electronic texts questions one cannot ask of printed texts, and that well- and poorly-designed electronic text interfaces can make it easier or more difficult to think about texts in different kinds of ways. Web-communities of scholars are important, he noted, because people tend to discover what they can ask of a text in community, rather than just as individuals. ROCKWELL added that TAPoR is primarily devoted to the development of tools, particularly tools that automate the processing of user questions, and said that it was essential not only that electronic texts should be interoperable, but also that the tools that manipulate them should be interoperable too. TAPoR's tools, he said, can be run on any web-based digitized text; moreover, TAPoR itself will match tools to texts for the user and TAPoR accounts are available to users free of charge. ROCKWELL posed the question what would happen if a digital library were to build its texts around tools instead of building its tools around texts, and urged BAL to adopt an open architecture that would allow users to run their own tools on BAL's texts and create their own custom collections.

12:09 IATH Associate Director DANIEL PITTI, by teleconference link, introduced himself and responded to meeting participants' questions on an essay he had recently contributed to the BAL Report concerning the projected impact on BAL of the Google Library initiative, a plan for scanning printed works on a massive scale and making them available free to the public. Some participants expressed concern that Google Library had potential to make BAL redundant fairly quickly. PITTI said that such concerns were largely unfounded, and that Google Library was the object of a lot of hype. He noted that Google Library is starting with the most recent works available to it and working backwards in time, and that its plans did not in any case include the scanning of odd-sized volumes. All this, PITTI said, means that even in the best-case-scenario for Google Library, it will not work with 17<sup>th</sup>-century books in Latin at any time in the foreseeable future. ROCKWELL cautioned that if Google Library starts using OCR technology on a massive scale, that could change.

12:15 Session adjourned.

## **Session II**

13:43 BERNARD FRISCHER called the afternoon session to order and said it would be devoted to presentation and discussion of the second draft of the BAL Report, which had been mailed in paper copy to each of the participants earlier that month.

After a brief PowerPoint presentation of the highlights of the report, discussion focused first on the question of payment and pricing; specifically, should BAL charge for access to any or all of its offerings, and if so, how much? This question was raised with particular reference to questions 12 and 13 of the Needs-Assessment Survey (Appendix B of the report), in response to which potential users of BAL indicated that if the resource were not to be free-of-charge, then they much preferred to use an institutional subscription than to pay for one themselves; further, users said they thought the maximum amount their institutions would be willing to pay would be, on average, \$888/year, while they themselves, if they had to subscribe individually, would be willing to pay an average maximum of \$78/year. GEOFFREY ROCKWELL asked if an author/editor-pays funding model, as opposed to a reader-pays model, would be feasible, and cautioned that U.S. state or federal funding for BAL might become problematic if the U.S. follows Canada's lead in this area, inasmuch as the Canadian government was currently considering requiring state-funded research to be made available free-of-charge to the public. TOM ELLIOTT suggested carrying out another survey on a much smaller scale, focusing on actual Latin-related librarians rather than scholars, asking the librarians what were the top 100 works they wanted in digital form and how much they would be willing to pay for access to them. EILEEN GARDINER and RON MUSTO suggested the existing survey ought also to be taken to independent scholars, a population not specifically canvassed in the current research. GARDINER also noted with some surprise that the amount \$888 from the survey findings is within ten dollars of the actual current institutional subscription price for History eBook. FRISCHER cautioned that in the matter of pricing BAL is by no means bound to consider the *Vox Populi as Vox Dei*.

The meeting then turned to BAL's attempt to put a reliable approximate number on the total amount of Latin texts still existing in the world. A spirited discussion ensued, in which JAMES HANKINS said the BAL Report's estimate of 585,000 distinct works in Latin still extant was inflated by more than a factor of ten, the true total being closer to 50,000, a figure that resulted from a study he had done several years ago for a group of libraries [viz. 35,000 humanistic Latin texts, 10,000 Medieval texts, 4,000 Patristic and 1,200 surviving classical Latin texts]. The number 35,000 for humanistic texts, HANKINS said, was PAUL OSKAR KRISTELLER'S own estimate. RON MUSTO referred BAL workgroup members to an article by Arthur Field, available through History eBook, about the number of manuscripts in Kristeller's *Iter Italicum*.

HANKINS reiterated an earlier suggestion that BAL follow the model of Early English Books Online (EEBO), and choose 3,000 of the most important Neo-Latin texts for

digital publication. He noted that as of 20 years ago, more than 80% of KRISTELLER'S 35,000 humanistic texts were still unedited, and that even such a limited resource as a collection of 3,000 online texts would be an inestimable service to scholars. FRANCESCO TISSONI added that an effort is already under way in Italy to arrive at a total number for all Medieval Latin *authors* (not works).

FRISCHER asked the participants generally what they thought of BALCAT as a concept and whether or not they thought it would be helpful. Reaction was very positive. In response to a question by FRISCHER, PATRICIA KOSCO COSSARD said that 3 years should be sufficient time for a professional bibliographer, assisted by one or two graduate students, to crunch existing library records to come up with a truly reliable number for the total of extant Latin titles, adding that BAL should consider approaching other vendors besides OCLC. FRED WINTER said that the likely funding requirements for such an effort were well within the range of available NEH grants.

Amid general agreement that the proposed figures for a total number of extant Latin unique titles needed further refinement, the discussion turned toward the creation of a BAL "canon" and toward the practical business of editing, coding and publishing the digital texts that would comprise it. GEOFFREY ROCKWELL suggested taking a community approach to defining the canon, an idea echoed by TOM ELLIOTT, who said that his experience in the EpiDoc community showed that contributors eventually *wanted* to be doing their own text editing/coding, even if they resisted at first. GREGORY NAGY said he liked the idea of training cadres of students to do text editing and coding, and that Harvard University had had successful experience with undergraduates training one another to do this work.

VIRGINIA BROWN raised the issue of copyright, saying that she has a number of unedited texts in microfilm or download form, but that it was essential for anyone in possession of such texts to keep in mind that when one orders a microfilm or downloads anything, one has almost always already agreed to use it only for one's own purposes and not to publish it without additional and specific permission from the creator/owner of the text. BROWN noted that such permission, once given, is not necessarily permanent. She recounted as proof of this how her own Pontifical Institute for Mediaeval Studies was forced to dismantle and rebuild its entire website to remove manuscript images from the Vatican Library displayed on the site when permission granted by former Vatican Library Prefect FR.LEONARD BOYLE was summarily revoked by his successor. RON MUSTO said that History eBook had once faced a similar situation but had managed to make the new rights-holder a partner. He added that BAL will have to make rights clearance an absolute priority in its future operations. EILEEN GARDINER said that BAL could do the scholarly community a service by laying out a set of guidelines for

obtaining permission for digital publication.

MICHAEL NEUMAN returned to the point raised by GREG NAGY about the desirability of involving students and young scholars in BAL, saying that one of most compelling and problematic points the project raises is how young scholars can get tenure credit for doing digital editions, as opposed to paper. RICHARD THOMAS asked if NEUMAN and NAGY had actual text-editing in mind or if they meant mere data-entry. CYNTHIA DAMON added that one difficulty with Wiki-style commentaries is the near-impossibility of telling who has contributed what to the whole. How can these young scholars' mentors write letters of recommendation for them that sort out an individual's contributions to such things? she asked. BERNARD FRISCHER said that the Suda Online project has already dealt with this problem, while TOM ELLIOTT added that his Pleiades Project also has a structure in place for tracking individual contributions.

JAMES HANKINS said he was skeptical about the ability of large numbers of people to edit texts to a high scholarly standard, adding that most undergraduates or even graduate students don't do editing very well. He said it would be best to use undergraduate and graduate student labor to transcribe and check manuscript transcriptions rather than edit. In the matter of text encoding, GEOFFREY ROCKWELL said that he knew of a study that had been done on the accuracy of tagging done by graduate students who were all trained the same way: the findings were not encouraging. He also said McMaster University had done an online Bertrand Russell project that had had a lot of problems because it was tagged by students. As a general principle, ROCKWELL said, BAL should automate its tagging wherever possible, instead of having human beings (students or otherwise) do it. In the matter of the value of digital work for tenure credit, ROCKWELL added that he had taken part in a study on the credibility of electronic resources which found that while most people agree in principle that work which is peer-reviewed to the same standards, regardless of its format, should receive the same tenure credit, but that department chairmen still find ways to devalue digital work. In his experience, ROCKWELL said, younger scholars have more to lose and are therefore *less* willing to experiment with digital publishing. To this FRED WINTER opined that existing institutional practice clearly favors replacing older scholars with younger analogs of themselves who think in the same terms. BAL, he said, could provide a needed alternative to traditional academic jobs for younger people interested in more forward-thinking careers. BERNARD FRISCHER asked EILEEN GARDINER and RON MUSTO if History eBook would be interested in pursuing the question of equal valuation for digital texts. They answered that they would indeed be interested if NEH would fund it.

PATRICIA KOSCO COSSARD said that what is really needed is a sea-change in the academic culture. How many graduate programs are there, she asked, that are actually encouraging their students to get into text editing and digital publishing? RON MUSTO asked her how much capital the MAA is willing to expend to push this agenda, and said that so far History eBook has not seen its partner organizations put their reputations on the line to support it. RICHARD THOMAS said that graduate students in classics have not been encouraged to do critical editions of texts because it is associated with conservatism. EILEEN GARDINER said that not only have most university presses ceased to publish emerging scholars' first books, but universities themselves are more and more unwilling to give *anyone* tenure, preferring instead to staff their classes with adjunct professors. KOSCO COSSARD returned with the comment that the Medieval Academy of America is actively engaged in consciousness-raising concerning the validity of digital publication as a work of scholarship. BERNARD FRISCHER said he had attended a meeting in March 2006 on this very issue, and he wondered if it would be possible to promulgate something equivalent to the Berlin Declaration on Open Access. Could NEH call a meeting of presidents of professional associations to declare equivalency of digital editions with print publications? FRISCHER asked. To this FRED WINTER replied that the participants present should keep their calendars flexible for April 2007.

### Session III

15:30 After a short pause, BERNARD FRISCHER reconvened the meeting to discuss proposals for BAL's development and possibilities for collaboration among the several initiatives represented by the participants. Proposals for BAL's development included the creation of BALDOC and BALCAT, the possible establishment through IATH of a "Virginia School of the E-Book" to train scholars to prepare digital texts, the establishment of a BAL Outreach Committee which would work to secure established institutions' endorsements for the equivalency of digital editions with print editions, and, finally, the creation of content committees whose primary job would be to establish the BAL canon. Did the participants have changes, corrections, or additions to make to these topics? FRISCHER asked.

EILEEN GARDINER asked for clarification of the role of the BAL Outreach Committee. Is it also a publishing committee? she asked. PATRICIA KOSCO COSSARD said that a publishing committee would definitely be necessary. GARDINER responded that HEB is, legally, a co-publisher with the people who own the original material HEB provides, but that this co-publisher status is a legal fiction. For peer review of its content, she said, HEB relies on the university presses who collaborate with it. CYNTHIA DAMON asked

GARDINER if HEB does its own advertising; the answer was yes. GARDINER went on to add that some works' presence in HEB has functioned as advertising for them: university publishers have brought certain texts back into print as a result of HEB usage patterns. When they see that a work is in demand in electronic form, they bring it out again in paper.

RON MUSTO urged that BAL keep its organization simple, and said that the willingness to experiment must be built into the organization from the start. BAL should make a very straightforward and simple alliance with one publishing house, he suggested, and work closely with it. KOSCO COSSARD asked for a description of MUSTO'S "simple organization." MUSTO said there would be one publishing committee to work alongside the other committees, and that it would set everyone's standards for editing and coordinate the efforts of all authors. Further, it would ensure that technical and general editors are operating under same rules. The fact that HEB has a small structure with very clearly defined roles makes it possible for HEB to get more works out faster, MUSTO said. GARDINER added that all of HEB's technical issues are handled by only one partner university, the University of Michigan.

On the general topic of young scholars' involvement with digital resources, FRANCESCO TISSONI said that he does an annual informal survey of his students' and colleagues' internet habits. He finds that his students in Italy often use [thelatinlibrary.com](http://thelatinlibrary.com), but that they are only interested in the quality of the website, not the quality of the text. The majority of Italian professors, he said, don't use digital resources for research, only for teaching materials, and the resources they use most often include the Patrologia Latina database, CETEDOC, Bibliotheca Teubneriana, and [thelatinlibrary.com](http://thelatinlibrary.com). If they use digital resources at all, they use them to find texts, and then return to paper editions for critical apparatus. TISSONI continued, saying that the most serious defect of existing digital texts is their lack of critical apparatus; thereafter, next priority items would be manuscript images and links to secondary scholarship. TISSONI took issue with the BAL Needs-Assessment Survey's finding that potential users think dictionaries are a highly desirable component of BAL, saying that online dictionaries are generally not helpful. The best digital library for classical Latin, he said, would be made up of classical texts scanned from the best editions, as in PHI disk. For medieval and Neo-Latin, the best thing to do to create a collection would be to reproduce available pre-existing critical editions. JAMES HANKINS reacted, saying that CETEDOC has recently begun publishing some Neo-Latin works. ABRAM RING added that there is some support for Neo-Latin among existing online lexica, citing as an example *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* staffer Johan Remminger's online Neo-Latin word-list. BERNARD FRISCHER said that it was important to find more support for the University of Kentucky's effort to get Egidio Forcellini's *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis* online. TISSONI

returned, saying that Italian students and scholars generally do not use *Perseus*. Its offerings are too few, he said, and its interface very user-unfriendly. CYNTHIA DAMON said that *Perseus* is in the early stages of a major effort to add new Latin texts.

At this point, GEOFFREY ROCKWELL returned the conversation to the BAL Report, asking what kind of input would be most helpful to the meeting's organizers. FRISCHER replied that we needed a clearer sense of what activities ought to be included in the Planning Grant phase. ROCKWELL suggested more space in the report and in future BAL planning ought to be devoted to the possible pedagogical uses of BAL and to the role of translations in it. CYNTHIA DAMON offered a contrasting opinion, saying that the BAL Needs-Assessment Survey results and TISSONI's own informal canvassing made it clear that practically *everything* available on the web today is oriented toward teaching, and not for scholarly research. JAMES HANKINS said that his *I Tatti* book series includes translations to make the works in the collection accessible to a wider range of students, and, in the future, to a wider range of scholars once today's students move into academic careers.

The conversation then turned back to the practical suggestions for addressing some of the questions raised earlier in the meeting. RICHARD THOMAS suggested that BAL approach OCLC again to see if it could do some further work on the figures for the total number of extant unique Latin titles. He also suggested BAL recruit and convoke its content committees to start them creating BAL's core library. FRISCHER said he agreed with MUSTO and GARDINER's earlier suggestion that BAL should be launched with a significant amount of really excellent content whose quality could draw in users and contributors. MUSTO added that market research in academic publishing shows the so-called "long tail" phenomenon, i.e. 20% of a producer's products account for 80% of all sales and 100% of profits. JENNY STRAUSS CLAY said she thought the conversation about BAL's purpose had been going in two divergent directions: the effort to define a "core" vs. the desirability of making otherwise-unavailable works available online. Could BAL be designed in such a way as to include both?, she asked. FRISCHER responded that both agendas could be served by a two-stage process in BAL's development.

MUSTO cautioned that HEB as a project had almost collapsed at the start because of arguments surrounding the creation of a "canon." He said that one of HEB's early partners, the American Historical Association, had almost dissociated itself from HEB over the issue, but that HEB had saved that relationship, and itself, by going back to AHA and asking its leadership what they thought was important for HEB to provide. PATRICIA KOSCO COSSARD said that what medievalists want online, more than anything else, are diplomatic materials, saints' lives, etc. FRED WINTER added that for all of the disciplines BAL will serve, different texts and different levels of kinds of texts would be

useful, and suggested BAL have an archiving system built into it like the one in the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy.

FRISCHER brought these remarks to a conclusion by saying that the next and final session would consist of another round-the-room pass, asking each participant briefly to say what he or she would be willing to do for or with BAL, were the project to progress to the Planning Grant stage.

#### **Session IV Conclusion**

16:32 PM BERNARD FRISCHER called the meeting to order once more and said that each participant would be asked to give a 1-minute summary of possible contributions he/she would be willing in principle to make to the BAL effort.

16:34 GEOFFREY ROCKWELL said he would like to be involved in usability studies (perhaps focusing on 3 synthetic, archetypical users like the "Typical Prospective Vivarium User" of the BAL Report), and suggested that such studies be a major part of the work of any Planning Grant. He said he thought BAL should cooperate with TAPoR to adapt TAPoR's portal model to BAL's collection of texts.

16:36 PATRICIA KOSCO COSSARD said that she saw numerous points of contact between BAL's projected work and the work of the Medieval Academy. She said that MAA could provide assistance to BAL by suggesting members for its committees and providing names of potential administrators. She offered to act as BAL's ambassador to the MAA, whose Executive Committee will meet in November, while its governing council won't meet until March/April 2007. She further suggested that the Medieval Latin portion of BAL could be developed directly under MAA's aegis, but that in that case MAA would want to be directly involved and not just act in an advisory capacity. MAA, she said, would probably want to participate directly in BAL's Planning Grant application.

16:37 JENNY STRAUSS CLAY said that the American Philological Association could act as a clearing-house to the outside world for information about BAL, especially since APA members are already involved in it and will continue to be so. She added that the APA could publicize BAL and give it a public endorsement, perhaps through the application of an APA "seal of approval" which does not yet exist but is actively under APA's consideration.

16:38 TOM ELLIOTT said that he would collaborate in the development of a TEI customization specifically for BALDOC, which would be better than simply copying EpiDoc. He added that many of EpiDoc's tools are available for relicensing and could be relicensed to BAL. Beyond BALDOC, ELLIOTT said he would be willing to collaborate personally on the development of the epigraphical elements in BAL's eventual offerings to the extent that his commitments to Pleiades permit.

16:40 RICHARD THOMAS said that he would be willing to consult on BAL's organization and that the Loeb Classic Library's structure might be an appropriate model for BAL's.

16:41 FRED WINTER suggested BAL look for partners in the AIA and in CAORC, which might be willing to cooperate, especially on epigraphic issues. He said that he would provide the BAL workgroup with the URL of a 2004 joint publication of the Foundation Center and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on funding for the arts and humanities 1992-2002, which gives names of funding sources ([http://www.amacad.org/publications/human\\_funding.pdf](http://www.amacad.org/publications/human_funding.pdf)).

16:44 FRANCESCO TISSONI said that in the course of the meeting he had conceived a strong personal interest in BAL and would like to collaborate on the selection of Neo-Latin texts and on establishing quality and structural standards for Neo-Latin editions.

16:45 JAMES HANKINS said he was willing to help with the choice of core texts and can offer as a starting point a list of his own making of 1,000 Latin authors. He added that he has professional connections with the series *Les Belles Lettres*, which is, he said quite generous with its Latin texts though not with the French ones. He mentioned the names of publishers NINO RAGNO and PHIL STONE as good allies, especially against Google Library. In response to FRISCHER's query if Harvard would be willing to put *I Tatti* online, HANKINS said he would discuss the idea with his colleagues. RICHARD THOMAS added that rare book librarians would be good people to get involved in BAL and suggested BAL approach RODNEY DENNIS, retired Curator of Manuscripts at Harvard's Houghton Library. HANKINS concluded saying that that a print-on-demand feature might be helpful because it would make money and serve users who simply refuse to do any serious reading from screens.

16:50 MICHAEL NEUMAN asked how, given the overall trend of the discussions, fee-based resources could remain under consideration for BAL. He added that he has a colleague who has a project in hand on the Latin works of John Wyclif and who might be willing to provide his work to BAL as a test case, to see how a pre-existing project could be integrated with BAL

16:51 CYNTHIA DAMON said that she too has a project she is willing to make available to BAL for use as a test case, with an eye to using it as a pattern for designing other projects. She said there is a need for a “repository of collected wisdom” about how to get an e-text up and functioning. TOM ELLIOTT said such a repository is already available at the Aphrodisias Project, which runs a bring-your-own-inscription summer school whose students, at the program’s end, have each created an EpiDoc-compliant version of his/her inscription. DAMON and others asked why the BAL Report had used the year 2056 as the endpoint constituting permanence of BAL’s resources. NANCY LLEWELLYN answered it was a more-or-less arbitrary number, representing 50 years from the conception of the project; if BAL were still in existence 50 years after its founding, it could, by the present standards of the Information Age, be considered to be a permanent resource.

16:55 RON MUSTO and EILEEN GARDINER said there were various levels on which HEB and BAL could collaborate, and that they were both very willing to continue the conversation begun at this meeting. They said they thought BAL is a very interesting opportunity to work out a new publishing model to move Latin-related disciplines (and others, by extension) beyond the monograph.

16:56 VIRGINIA BROWN said that CTC is intending to publish its first six volumes online and offered to publicize BAL vigorously to the CTC community, provided that BAL includes commentaries and Latin translations of Greek authors in its corpus.

16:57 BERNARD FRISCHER thanked all participants and adjourned the meeting.

## Appendix F:

### Digital Latin in 2006. A Summary Alphabetical Listing of Resources Selected and Reviewed for Vivarium by Abram Ring<sup>43</sup>

#### Libraries/Link lists/Author Sites (text collections)

##### *A. Broad-Spectrum*

1. Archeologia
2. Aureae Latinitatis Bibliotheca
3. Bibliotheca Augustana (Bibliotheca Latina, Bibliotheca Graeca)
4. Bibliotheca Teubneriana Latina
5. CLCLT (CETEDOC Library of Christian Latin Texts)
6. dMGH (digital Monumenta Germaniae Historica)
7. Electronic Monumenta Germaniae Historica
8. Filosofia Antica si Medievala
9. Fonti Letterarie - I singoli autori online: Autori latini
10. Forum Romanum (and its child site Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum)
11. Gymnasium Laurentianum - Lateinische Bibliothek
12. Lacus Curtius
13. Oxford Text Archive
14. Perseus
15. PHI 5.3
16. Poesis 2
17. Project Gutenberg (Latin texts)
18. Project Libellus
19. Latin Authors on the Web
20. The Latin Library
21. Lector Longinquus
22. Readme.it – Classici Latini
23. Université catholique de Louvain
24. White Trash Scriptorium

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<sup>43</sup> Edited by Nancy Llewellyn. URLs and brief descriptive notes in Appendix E are by Abram Ring.

*B. Narrow-Spectrum*

1. Aberdeen Bestiary
2. Aesopica.net
3. An Analytic Bibliography of On-line Neo-Latin Titles
4. Angus Graham's Latin text site
5. Attalus - Latin Texts
6. Archivio della latinita italiana del medioevo (ALIM)
7. Archivium Liturgicum Sacrosanctae Romanae Ecclesiae
8. Centrum Latinitatis Europae
9. Codices Electronici Sangallenses
10. A Collection of Dutch Neolatin Poetry
11. Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum II
12. Corpus Thomisticum
13. Culture, Mobility, Migration and Settlement of Jews in Medieval Europe – Selected sources
14. Fontes Rerum Regni Bohemiae (e)
15. Itinera Hierosolymitana Crucesignatorum
16. Ius Romanum
17. Labyrinth Latin Library
18. Later Latin Society of Tasmania
19. Little-known Latin and Greek Texts
20. Medieval Women Writers Project
21. Noctes Gallicanae
22. I normanni nel Sud – Cronache e documenti dell'Italia normanna
23. Orosius Database
24. Philological Museum
25. Poesis Latina Hodierna
26. Quellen zur Langobardengeschichte
27. Quellen zur Geistesgeschichte des Spätmittelalters
28. Rabanus Maurus De Rerum Naturis
29. The Roman Law Library
30. ROOM 206 – Workshop for Ancient and Medieval Philosophy
31. Saggi musicali italiani
32. The Tertullian Project
33. Testi Rari
34. Textkit
35. Thesaurus Musicarum Latinarum
36. Twilit Grotto
37. UVa EText Center (Latin)

## **Electronic Concordances**

1. Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum
2. Hyperlinked Poems of Catullus
3. Intratext Digital Library (Bibliotheca Latina)
4. Itinera Electronica

## **On-line Journals and Journal/Article Finding Aids**

1. Bryn Mawr Classical Review
2. L'Année Philologique Online
3. Didaskalia
4. JSTOR

## **Tools**

1. The Ancient Library
2. Classical Languages Instruction Project
3. Lexicon musicum Latinum
4. MBROLA (Latin)
5. Orator Romanus
6. Orbis Latinus
7. Poeta ex Machina

## **Lexica**

1. Le Catholicon (1464)
2. Glossarium Latino-Estonico-Latinum
3. Lateinisches Link Lexicon
4. Lateinisches Wörterbuch
5. Palm Words

A descriptive listing with URLs for the above resources follows in Appendix G, below.

## Appendix G:

### Digital Latin in 2006, a Descriptive Alphabetical Listing of Resources Selected and Reviewed for Vivarium by Abram Ring

#### Library / Author site / Digital editon (text collections)

##### *A. Broad-Focus*

##### **Archeologia**

Contact: info@archeologia.com

<http://www.archeologia.com/index.htm>

<http://www.archeologia.com/cilae.htm> (C.I.L. A.E.)

[http://www.archeologia.com/fonti\\_latine/index.htm](http://www.archeologia.com/fonti_latine/index.htm) (literary texts)

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection for CIL, AE, and literary sources)

This site provides texts from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (vols. 1-17) and *AE* (years 1888-1996) in text format and a large collection of literary source texts in simple HTML format (not to mention their Greek literary texts). It is unclear where the literary texts originated. In addition to texts, the site provides a large number of other resources, such as images, maps, and lists of conferences, aimed at classical archeologists.

##### **Aureae Latinitatis Bibliotheca**

Contact: Zanichelli, 34, via Irnerio, 40126 Bologna (Italy)

<http://www.cisi.unito.it/arachne/num1/lana.html#ALBtxt> (info)

Cost: € 496

Category: Library (text collection)

The ALB provides a comprehensive electronic text collection covering republican and early imperial Latin on one Windows-compatible CD-rom. All the electronic texts reproduce print editions from various scholarly series including: Oxford Classical Texts, Budé, and Bibliotheca Teubneriana. This collection is very similar in scope to the PHI 5.3 Latin Texts CD-rom, but the selected print editions are often different. Apparently the Texts are encoded in such a way that they cannot be accessed by any retrieval program except the proprietary browser/search-engine included with the CD.

##### **Bibliotheca Augustana (Bibliotheca Latina, Bibliotheca Graeca)**

Contact: Ulrich Harsch (harsch@rz.fh-augsburg.de)

<http://www.fh-augsburg.de/~harsch/augusta.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

Web page is entirely in Latin. Collection of primary texts of many languages and periods including Latin (from 7<sup>th</sup> cent. BC to 19<sup>th</sup> cent. AD) and Greek (from 8<sup>th</sup> cent. BC to 15<sup>th</sup> cent.). The Greek texts are presented in unicode. Many texts have been prepared and edited for the electronic edition by Mr. Harsch himself, and he always gives his print source(s) for the text and often gives secondary sources and a brief introduction to each work. The texts are presented in pleasantly formatted HTML using cascading style sheets.

### **Bibliotheca Teubneriana Latina**

Contact: [info@maierphil.de](mailto:info@maierphil.de)

Cost: \$656+ (see <http://www.maierphil.de/ClasPhil/TEUBPRET.HTM>)

Category: Library (text collection)

BTL provides a complete collection of all Latin texts included in the Bibliotheca Teubneriana series. The project also provides a proprietary engine to enable users to search or browse the texts. In the most recent editions of BTL, the data may have been encoded in XML, but it is hard to tell since BTL encodes and hides the data under its very complex interface. Just as with CLCLT, the default text size and style make it unpleasant to read the text on screen, and browsing (or printing) a text is complicated by the fact that you can only view a short segment of a text at one time.

### **CLCLT (CETEDOC Library of Christian Latin Texts)**

Contact: [brepolis@brepols.net](mailto:brepolis@brepols.net)

<http://www.brepolis.net/>

<http://www.brepolis.net/login/overview.cfm> (database login)

<http://www.brepols.net/publishers/ctlo.htm> (about the centre which began the project)

<http://www.brepols.net/publishers/cd-rom.htm#CLCLT> (description of project)

Cost: €1000+ (see [www.couperin.org/IMG/pdf/Brepols\\_CLCLT\\_2006.pdf](http://www.couperin.org/IMG/pdf/Brepols_CLCLT_2006.pdf))

Category: Library, Tools (largest text collection with proprietary search tool and interface with DLD)

With 47+ million words, CLCLT-6 (2005) is easily the most extensive electronic text collection for Latin. It is an extension of the earlier CETEDOC project that sought only to include all Christian texts. Now the project includes virtually all archaic and classical Latin, almost all works published in the *Corpus Christianorum*, and many from other collections including 600,000+ words of modern Latin. The goal is to incorporate all Latin from the earliest archaic Latin to modern Neolatin.

The compression and encoding of the underlying data makes it unclear how the texts have been stored. However, the HTML based search interface may suggest that the

data is in SGML, or more likely XML. Whatever format has been used to store the data, because of the encoding it is impossible for any external resources to directly interface with the data in CLCLT—making it far less useful than it might have been. Furthermore, the HTML based interface can be quite slow on some computers, especially with the CD-rom version. Also the default font is small and jagged (in 1024x768 resolution) so that it is unpleasant to read, although you can increase the font size, not shape, by using your browser's increase font option. Apparently so that it would be easier to extract all separate forms of words for the Thesaurus Formarum (see <http://www.brepols.net/publishers/cd-rom.htm#CILF>), all attached enclitics such as –ve and –que have been detached, which makes the texts even more unpleasant to read. Finally, in addition to the encoding which hides the data, CLCLT also will not allow the user to view more than 10 to 30 lines of a text at one time. Again this makes it very unpleasant to use CLCLT to read a text whether by browsing it or by printing it out. Thus CLCLT is not designed to help those who cannot access a print version of a text that they wish to read.

### **dMGH (digital Monumenta Germaniae Historica)**

Contact: [dmgh@mgh.de](mailto:dmgh@mgh.de)

<http://www.dmgh.de/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (image based text collection)

Well indexed digital reproductions of every page of the series *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* in JPEG image format. The texts cannot be searched, as they are images, but dMGH at least allows free access to scholars or students who need to check a source or have no other way to acquire a certain text.

### **Electronic Monumenta Germaniae Historica**

Contact: [brepols@brepols.net](mailto:brepols@brepols.net)

<http://www.brepols.net/news/>

Cost: €550

Category: Library (text collection)

The electronic Monumenta Germaniae Historica is a digitized reproduction of MGH. As with Brepols' CLCLT, here the fancy proprietary interface (which is virtually the same as the CLCLT interface) and the fact that data files are encoded keep the data from being visible or accessible to outside programs. However, the data appears to have been encoded in a standard format such as SGML or XML. As with CLCLT, Brepols has integrated eMGH with the Database of Latin Dictionaries project through a "Consult DLD" button. You simply select a word in the text you are currently viewing, press the button to open the DLD window, select which dictionaries to search (or accept the default "all"), and press the "Search" button. Then you will see a list of the dictionaries

and how many hits each had. Finally, you click on a dictionary to browse its hits. As with CLCLT, one of the annoying things about the interface is that you can only view a relatively small chunk of the text at one time (about 10 to 30 lines) so that you can not scroll through a text. This may have been so designed in order to keep people from “stealing” the texts by copy and pasting an entire work. However, eMGH appears not to share one strange formatting issue with CLCLT. In CLCLT enclitic tackons such as *-ve* and *-que* are detached from the previous word, making the text look a bit odd and possibly causing confusion for medieval texts where *quae* could be spelled *que*— apparently they did this so that they could easily compile a thesaurus of all the forms of Latin words. Brepols did not use this strategy for the eMGH texts which retain the attached *-que*.

### **Fonti Letterarie - I singoli autori on line: Autori latini**

Contact: Alessandro Cristofori, V. Ghiara 37, I-44100 Ferrara, Italia

([csalvaterra@ecn01.economia.unibo.it](mailto:csalvaterra@ecn01.economia.unibo.it))

<http://www.rassegna.unibo.it/autlat.html>

Cost: free

Category: Link list (linked list of on-line editions of individual Latin authors)

This link list is in alphabetical order and lists everything from the Twelve Tables to Paulus Diaconus. It concentrates on classical and late antique authors. Links to texts on major sites (Latin Library & Bibliotheca Augustana) as well as minor sites are given.

### **Forum Romanum (and its child site Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum)**

Contact: David Camden ([camden@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:camden@fas.harvard.edu))

<http://www.forumromanum.org/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection and other resources)

The Forum Romanum project, edited by David Camden a Ph. D. student at Harvard, has a few minor resources such as the digital version of Johnston's *The Private Life of the Romans*, but its most extensive resource is the Corpus Scriptorum Latinorum (CSL), a collection of texts, translations, and even some commentaries and critical texts of various Latin authors “spanning from the earliest epigraphic remains to the Neo-Latinists of the eighteenth century.” Sometimes these translations and texts are hosted at the Forum Romanum site, and sometimes CSL only provides links to external sites. The on-site materials are all presented in pleasantly formatted HTML. Furthermore, unlike the Latin Library, CSL usually provides information concerning the print edition on which an individual electronic text is based.

### **Gymnasium Laurentianum - Lateinische Bibliothek**

Contact: laurentianum@warendorf.de

<http://www.laurentianum.de/lgbibl02.htm> (texts)

<http://www.laurentianum.de/lgbild02.htm> (images)

Category: Library, Tools (text collection and image collection for teaching Latin, especially Latin historians)

Texts of Tacitus, Sallust, Caesar, Cicero, Phaedrus, Enghilbertus Valeduvel (1329), Gosquinus Betuleius (1594), Das Loblied auf den heiligen Laurentius (1759), and Reditus Taciti - Germania II (1997, a sort of student parody of Tacitus) are available in HTML and RTF formats. It is unclear on which print edition these electronic versions are based. The second link above provides access to images to aid in studying Roman history and culture.

### **Lacus Curtius**

Contact: Bill Thayer (petworth@penelope.uchicago.edu)

<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/home.html>

<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/home.html> (Roman texts)

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection and many other tools and resources)

Bill Thayer's megasite has a wide variety of tools and resources such as his Gazateer, "a commented photo album of Roman towns and monuments" and his electronic editions of useful reference works now in the public domain (e.g. Smith *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* and Platner *A Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome*). Thayer also provides a modest sized text collection which contains both original Latin texts and translations. The texts and translations are all in heavily formatted HTML using cascading style sheets. Greek quotations or technical terms are given in unicode or in Greek fonts such as SPIonic (these are being converted to unicode). Thayer gives an introduction to each text and tells what print edition is the basis for the electronic version. Some of the texts have a crosslinked apparatus criticus (for example, his Suetonius). Others have crosslinked commentary.

### **The Latin Library**

Contact: William Carey (carey@patriot.net)

<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

The texts of the Latin Library have been collected by Ad Fontes Academy. They are of varying levels of accuracy. Usually there is no indication of which print edition is the basis of the electronic version. All texts are in simple HTML with minimum linking between the master index and sub-indices. Many longer texts also have section links at

the top of the file so you can go directly to a chapter, poem, or other segment of a larger text. This is one of the largest collections on the web with over 1,000 texts.

### **Lector Longinquus**

Contact: Brian Hancock (hancockh@mail.montclair.edu)

[http://meta.montclair.edu/lector\\_longinquus/](http://meta.montclair.edu/lector_longinquus/)

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This project is based at Montclair State University, and it provides a number of Greek and Latin texts (Caesar, Catullus, Gregory of Tours, etc.) in various electronic formats: “The content is in various presentation formats: XML, XHTML, DjVu, and PDF. Many of the texts are in XML which was preferred over XHTML because it was designed as an open standard to describe a syntax that can be used to define elements specific to a document unlike XHTML which has fixed tag sets.” All except for their text of Juvenal may be accessed by users from outside the university.

### **Oxford Text Archive**

Contact: info@ota.ahds.ac.uk

<http://ota.ahds.ac.uk/>

Cost: free (see below)

Category: Library (text collection)

You must give your email address and affirm the following:

“All material supplied via the Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) is protected by copyright and other intellectual property rights, and duplication or sale of all or part of any of the Data Collections is not permitted, except that material may be duplicated by you for your research use or educational purposes in electronic or print form. You must obtain permission for any other use. Electronic or print copies may not be offered, whether for sale or otherwise to anyone who is not an authorised user.”

Some texts are restricted but many can be downloaded simply by checking the agreement and giving your email. Each text has a TEI compliant header and the texts themselves are apparently all in SGML format, although OTA says that they are “ASCII Text” files—probably confusing the SGML document in ASCII encoding with ASCII plain text files.

### **Patrologia Latina**

Contact: pld@chadwyck.co.uk

<http://pld.chadwyck.com/>

Cost : \$60,400 to purchase; \$5,500/year for a subscription by a research university.

Category : Library (text collection)

“Patrologia Latina Database offers the works of the Latin Fathers in a fully-searchable electronic format. No single collection of Western philosophical and theological writings is comparable to the *Patrologiae Cursus Completus*, the extraordinary achievement of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century scholar and priest, Jacques-Paul Migne. The Patrologia is divided into the *Patrologia Latina* and the *Patrologia Graeco-Latina*. The *Patrologia Latina* covers the works of the Latin Fathers from Tertullian around 200 AD to the death of Pope Innocent III in 1216. In 221 volumes, it covers most major and minor Latin authors, and contains the most influential works of late ancient and early medieval theology, philosophy, history, and literature. The Patrologia Latina Database is the full-text electronic version of the *Patrologia Latina*, including all prefatory material, original texts, critical apparatus, indexes, and illustrations. The Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina (BHL) reference numbers have been included in the Patrologia Latina Database. All Latin text is fully searchable and Unicode functionality allows full display of diacritics and Greek keyword searching. Web subscribers who own both Patrologia Latina Database and Acta Sanctorum Database are able to search across both databases at the same time, in a single search. The addition of BHL reference numbers to Patrologia Latina Database enables direct comparison of textual passages between the two resources. In addition, Brills *Mediae Latinitatis Lexicon Minor* is available to users of the cross-searchable site, providing information that is not available in any other electronic format. Jan Frederik Niermeyer's *Mediae latinitatis lexicon minus* is a practical lexicon for succinct information much used by Medieval History students. It has proved to be invaluable to medievalists for almost 50 years. The dictionary provides French and English translations for every entry of a Medieval Latin concept, and all entries are contextualized with relevant text passages. The combined resources of these databases offer scholars unprecedented opportunities to further their research in early European social history and the development of Christianity, from the foundation of the Church to the Reformation. The CD-ROM interface is available in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Free MARC records are available.”

### **Perseus**

Contact: [webmaster@perseus.tufts.edu](mailto:webmaster@perseus.tufts.edu)

<http://www.perseus.org/>

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection, secondary texts, electronic tools)

The Perseus Project is one of the largest on-line projects in the field of Classics. It includes a large classical text collection (489 Greek and Latin texts and translations), based upon specified print versions (usually older public domain editions) of the individual works. Perseus generally provides texts which have been proofed to a higher degree of accuracy than other classical etext sites. In addition to primary

texts, Perseus includes a number of (usually older public domain) secondary resources such as Abbot's *Commentary on Selected Letters of Cicero*, Allen and Greenough's *New Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges*, and Conington's *Commentary on the Aeneid*. Finally, Perseus also supplies a number of electronic tools such as its morphological analysis viewer which can be accessed by clicking a Greek or Latin word in any text. The morphological analysis viewer in turn has links to full entries for the queried term in the lexicons included on site (e.g. Lewis and Short's *A Latin Dictionary* and Lewis' *An Elementary Latin Dictionary*). All secondary resources, including the lexicons, are conveniently crosslinked back to the texts on the site; and the primary texts in turn are linked to all applicable resources so that Perseus provides excellent internal interoperability. Furthermore, since all texts are provided via public URLs, the site's resources can easily be accessed by external electronic projects. Finally, all the underlying data on Perseus is stored in XML, and in Perseus 4.0 one can extract XML fragments from the texts. It would obviously be better to be able to extract full documents as XML, but unfortunately copyright restrictions on some of the texts forces Perseus not to allow whole text downloads.

### **PHI 5.3**

Contact: 74754.2713@compuserve.com or

Humanities Institute, 300 Second Street, Suite 102, Los Altos, CA 94022

No current web site

Cost: \$125 (3 year license)

Category: Library (text collection)

This text collection includes on one CD-rom almost all archaic and classical Latin but only includes select later works, if they are somehow related to the earlier works (e.g. Servius' commentaries on Virgil, but no Augustine or even Ammianus). A full list of the texts and editions is available at: <http://www.indiana.edu/~letrs/text-tools/textlists/phibibliog.html>. The texts are stored in a proprietary, machine readable form so that a separate program such as Diogenes is required in order to browse or search the texts.

### **Poesis 2**

Contact: Zanichelli, 34, via Irnerio, 40126 Bologna (Italy)

<http://www.zanichelli.it/novita/poesis/presentazione.html>

<http://www.zanichelli.it/novita/poesis/opere.html> (full author list)

<http://www.ecstore.it/negozio/bcpoesis.htm> (purchase info)

Cost: € 554,50

Category: Library (text collection)

This collection includes all Latin poetry from Ennius to the seventh century AD (ca. 350,000 verses). The texts are all stored in RTF format. The most recent version (2) of

this CD was published first in 1999 and is only in Windows format. The CD includes a search engine with Italian and English interfaces.

### **Project Gutenberg (Latin texts)**

Contact: [help@pglaf.org](mailto:help@pglaf.org)

<http://www.gutenberg.org/browse/languages/la>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

One of the first and most extensive etext sites on the web, Project Gutenberg has many texts in many languages. Originally PG created what they called Plain Vanilla ASCII texts. Now they provide ASCII, unicode (UTF-8), and HTML versions of many texts. They have over 30 different Latin texts ranging from Virgil to Apicius to Erasmus. The texts are always proof-read, though not always perfect, and they always say which print edition the electronic version was made from.

### **Project Libellus**

Contact: Konrad Schroder ([perseant@hnhh.org](mailto:perseant@hnhh.org))

<http://www.hnhh.org/perseant/libellus/>

<http://www.hnhh.org/perseant/libellus/aides/allgre/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection, secondary texts)

This site based at the University of Washington, Seattle, provides a moderate sized text collection in HTML and TEX formats. They also host a crosslinked version of Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.

### **Readme.it – Classici Latini**

Contact: Via web form at <http://www.softwarehouse.it/contattaci.html>

[http://www.readme.it/cat\\_opere\\_2\\_ClassiciLatini.shtml](http://www.readme.it/cat_opere_2_ClassiciLatini.shtml)

Cost: free (must register email address for free on-line access)

Category: Library (text collection)

Readme.it is a production of SoftwareHouse.it. The project includes texts in many languages. They have collected and rehosted a large number of Latin texts from the Latin Library, Bibliotheca Augustana, or elsewhere. The sources for the texts are never given. All texts are in simple HTML format and can be accessed by two ways, through a title search and through the alphabetical index. The alphabetical index does not link properly if you use the English interface, and neither the English nor Italian interface displays the index properly in the most recent versions of Netscape and Mozilla, but Internet Explorer 6.0 displayed it correctly.

### **Université catholique de Louvain – FTP site for Latin texts and French translations**

Contact: Jacques Poucet (poucet@egla.ucl.ac.be)

<http://pot-pourri.fltr.ucl.ac.be/files/AClassFTP/Textes/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

The Université catholique de Louvain provides an FTP download site for a number of electronic texts in Latin, ancient Greek, French, and German. Their Latin texts include 50+ authors ranging from Cato and Plautus to Erasmus and Scaliger. All texts are in plain text (.txt) format using either ASCII or unicode (if they include polytonic Greek) encoding. The electronic texts contain no information concerning the print editions on which they were based.

### *B. Narrow-Focus*

#### **Aberdeen Bestiary**

Contact: Iain Beavan, Project Manager (i.beavan@aberdeen.ac.uk)

<http://www.clues.abdn.ac.uk:8080/besttest/firstpag.html>

Cost: free

Category: Digital edition (edition of single medieval manuscript)

Transcription, translation, and a JPEG image of each manuscript page are in one HTML document, and commentary for the page is accessed via a hyperlink at the top of the HTML document. Introductory notes and codicological notes on the manuscript in general are also included.

#### **Aesopica.net**

Contact: Laura Gibbs (laura-gibbs@ou.edu)

<http://www.mythfolklore.net/aesopica/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This site provides English, French, Spanish, Latin, and Greek texts of fables in HTML format. The Latin collection includes Phaedrus, Avianus, Ademar, Romulus Anglicus, Romuli Nilantis *Fabulae Metricae*, Romuli Nilantis *Fabulae Rhythmicae*, Odo of Cheriton, Walter of England, and Steinhowel (selected). All fables are crossreferenced using the Perry system so that you can see which texts in all languages correspond.

#### **An Analytic Bibliography of On-line Neo-Latin Titles**

Contact: Dana Sutton (danasutton@mac.com)

<http://www.philological.bham.ac.uk/bibliography/>

Cost: free

Category: Link list (comprehensive link list for neolatin texts on line)  
Dana Sutton who has personally edited and published many neolatin texts on the Philological Museum site compiled this useful, extensive list of Neo-Latin texts on line.

### **Angus Graham's Latin text site**

Contact: Angus Graham (albertanista@hotmail.com)  
<http://freespace.virgin.net/angus.graham/Further.htm>  
Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

A number of medieval Latin texts (Alcuin's *Rhetorica*, Isidore's *Etymologiae*, etc.) are provided in Microsoft Word format (.doc) with information about the print editions (often 19<sup>th</sup> century) on which the electronic versions are based.

### **Archivio della latinità italiana del medioevo (ALIM)**

Contact: Violetta de Angelis (viola@mailserver.unimi.it), Gian Carlo Alessio (alessio@unive.it)  
<http://www.uan.it/alim>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

ALIM provides high quality electronic texts of medieval Italian Latin (11th to 15th cent.) in DOC (MS Word) format. You can search the text collection or individual texts on site and can view individual texts in HTML format (the default font size is unfortunately miniscule), or you can download the DOC formatted versions to view on your own computer. Each text has the following info: author, title, century, genre, print edition on which it is based, and word and character counts.

### **Archivum Liturgicum Sacrosanctae Romanae Ecclesiae**

Contact: [archivum@ecclesiacatholica.com](mailto:archivum@ecclesiacatholica.com)  
<http://www.ecclesiacatholica.com/principale.htm>  
Cost: free

Category: Library (text collections)

This site provides HTML editions of most of the current Catholic liturgical texts. The electronic texts are taken from the standard print editions.

### **Attalus – Latin Texts**

Contact: [Andrew\\_Smith@attalus.org](mailto:Andrew_Smith@attalus.org)  
<http://www.attalus.org/latin/index.html>  
Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

Attalus provides free HTML versions of Asconius' commentaries on Cicero, the

*Periochae* of Livy, and Orosius' history. In each case the site author reports the print version on which the electronic edition is based.

### **Centrum Latinitatis Europae**

Contact: Webmaster (loredanamarano@aliceposta.it)

[http://www.centrumlatinitatis.org/testi\\_latini/index.php](http://www.centrumlatinitatis.org/testi_latini/index.php)

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

CLE provides a number of classical and late antique Latin texts in text (.txt) format, including: Publilius Syrus, Celsus, and Optatianus Porphyrius. Most of these are fairly uncommon authors. They also have several works by Petrarch also in text format and several modern Latin works in HTML format, the latter are accessible through the "Latina recens" link on the sidebar of the main site.

### **Codices Electronici Sangallenses**

Contact: Christoph Füeler (christophe.flueler@unifr.ch)

<http://www.cesg.unifr.ch/de/index.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

The Abbey Library of St. Gallen is preparing digitized editions of its manuscripts. So far 60 of 2100 manuscripts have been digitized as JPG image files; the JPGs can be scaled, and the largest version is extremely detailed and could easily be used by scholars for purposes of artistic analysis or transcription. The already digitized manuscripts include texts of Orosius, Prudentius, Pseudo-Prosper of Aquitaine, and various biblical and monastic works.

### **A Collection of Dutch Neolatin Poetry**

Contact: Dr. A.J.E. Harmsen (A.J.E.Harmsen@let.leidenuniv.nl)

<http://www.let.leidenuniv.nl/Dutch/Latijn/Heinsius.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This is a large text collection mostly presented in HTML with cascading style sheets (sometimes through image files). The HTML texts are of high quality; they always indicate the print edition upon which they are based and generally give the original page or folio numbers in brackets.

### **Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum II**

Contact: cillii@uah.es

[http://www2.uah.es/imagenes\\_cillii/](http://www2.uah.es/imagenes_cillii/)

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This site provides (via links to EDH) the text of CIL II<sup>2</sup> (Inscriptiones Hispaniae Latinae), a work in progress, along with photographs (in JPG format) of the inscriptions or of squeezes of the inscriptions whenever these are available.

### **Corpus Thomisticum**

Contact: Enrique Alarcón (ealarcon@unav.es)

<http://www.corpusthomisticum.org/>

Cost: free

Category: Library/Author site (complete collection of all works by Thomas Aquinas)

The Corpus Thomisticum provides a complete electronic library of all works by Aquinas as well as works which pertain to the study of his life. Where possible the electronic editions are based on the best print editions available, and the source of every electronic text is reported. There is also a plan to provide electronic transcriptions of the main manuscripts of his works. All texts are HTML using cascading style sheets.

### **Culture, Mobility, Migration and Settlement of Jews in Medieval Europe – Selected sources**

Contact: Christopher Cluse (cluse@uni-trier.de)

[http://www.historia-iudaica.org/dt\\_q1084.html](http://www.historia-iudaica.org/dt_q1084.html)

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection, bibliography, links)

This project provides a collection of a wide array of texts (often short or partial works) mostly in medieval Latin (though some in German) to serve those interested in the study of Jews in the middle ages. All texts are presented in HTML format with print sources cited at the beginning of each text and notes and bibliography supplied at the end. Additionally, there are also several pertinent bibliographies and a link list of resources.

### **Filosofia Antica si Medievala**

Contact: Vasile Muscă, Fantanele 5R/109, Cluj (Romania) – 0264-585689

<http://hiphi.ubbcluj.ro/fam/texte/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection with translations)

This Romanian site is hosted at the Universitatea “Babes-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca by the Facultatea de Istorie si Filosofie. They provide a fairly large collection of Greek and Latin original philosophical texts as well as some translations, all in simple HTML format. The Latin collection includes 30 separate works by various authors, including: Albertus Magnus, Averroes, Anselm of Canterbury, St. Bonaventure, and Thomas

Acquinas. The sources of these texts are not identified.

### **Fontes Rerum Regni Bohemiae (e)**

Contact: See <http://www.clavmon.cz/>

<http://www.clavmon.cz/clavis/FRRB/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This site provides 28 Latin texts which pertain to the study of the Kingdom of Bohemia. All texts are provided in HTML (created by MS Word) format, and FRRB (e) clearly indicates which print edition each of their electronic texts is based on.

### **Itinera Hierosolymitana Crucesignatorum**

Contact: [christusrex\\_inc@hotmail.com](mailto:christusrex_inc@hotmail.com)

<http://www.christusrex.org/www2/cruce/index.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This is an electronic version of the massive four volume work on crusaders (published 1978-85) by the Franciscan Father Sabino De Sandoli. The work presents excerpts from more than seventy codices of the 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The excerpts in Latin and medieval French are shown side-by-side with a modern Italian translation. All the texts in the electronic version are image files in JPG format which reproduce the original pages of the print edition.

### **Ius Romanum**

Contact: [truefner@uni-bonn.de](mailto:truefner@uni-bonn.de)

<http://www.jura.uni-sb.de/Rechtsgeschichte/Ius.Romanum/>

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection with crosslinked commentary)

This site from the University of Saarbrücken seeks to provide HTML texts of the Justinian law code with crosslinked glosses from the medieval *doctor legum*, Accursius, but the project has only just begun with *Digesta* 1.1.1 and 12.1.1.

### **Labyrinth Latin Library**

Contact: Deborah Everhart ([everhart@georgetown.edu](mailto:everhart@georgetown.edu)) and Martin Irvine ([irvinem@georgetown.edu](mailto:irvinem@georgetown.edu))

<http://labyrinth.georgetown.edu/display.cfm?Action=View&Category=Latin>

Cost: free

Category: Link list (link list of text collections)

This site is a modest-sized link list to external sites with Latin texts (mostly medieval).

### **Later Latin Society of Tasmania**

Contact: ?

<http://www.informalmusic.com/latinsoc/>

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection, aids for grammar, pronunciation, and spoken Latin)

This society provides a small selection of texts in HTML format, including: Catullus, Erasmus' *Colloquies*, Martial *Liber XI*, Aulus Gellius, Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*, Lucretius, Augustus' *Res Gestae*, and Sulpicia. The origin of the texts is unclear. In addition to their texts, the society provides a numbers of resources for studying Latin, especially spoken Latin.

### **Latin Authors on the Web**

Contact: herman@classica.be

<http://users.pandora.be/herman.lauvrys/authorsl.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Link list (link list to Latin text collections)

This site provides a link list to many of the major sites in this report as well as minor sites not included here. The quality and nature of the texts at each site varies of course.

### **Little-known Latin and Greek Texts**

Contact: Trevor Jennings ([latin@trevorjennings.co.uk](mailto:latin@trevorjennings.co.uk))

<http://ourworld.cs.com/latintexts/index.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This site contains several obscure or hard-to-find texts in HTML format, including: Thomas May's seven book supplement to Lucan's *Pharsalia* (17<sup>th</sup> cent.), the *Paroimiai* of Michael Apostolios with a Latin translation (15<sup>th</sup> cent.), Pomponius Mela's *De Situ Orbis* (1<sup>st</sup> AD), and *Eulogia sue Testimonia de Homero*. Jennings gives the print source for each electronic edition.

### **Medieval Women Writers Project**

Contact: Laurie Churchill ([ljchurch@cc.owu.edu](mailto:ljchurch@cc.owu.edu))

<http://go.owu.edu/~o5medww/latin.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection)

This site provides a library of medieval women writers whose works are in Latin, French, and Occitan. The Latin collection includes three authors, with the texts

presented in HTML format: Egeria, Constantia, and Hrotswitha. None of the authors' works are given in their entirety, but a useful introduction and bibliography can be accessed via a link in the bottom frame, while the frame to the right of the text displays a (student-oriented) commentary or a glossary (as an HTML list or searchable database) when one clicks on the links in the bottom frame. For the text of Egeria, there are also hyperlinked section headings which cause the appropriate section of commentary to appear in the right-hand frame. Finally, the site also provides useful links for on-line research into these authors.

### **Noctes Gallicanae**

Contact: Alain Canu (postmaster@noctes-gallicanae.org)

<http://www.noctes-gallicanae.org/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection with French translations and commentary)

This is a personal site which provides Latin texts with French translations and commentary by the author Alain Canu, who often provides the original print edition from which he takes the text. All texts are presented in richly formatted HTML. The collection includes a large number of epigraphic texts and graffiti from Pompeii, as well as the *Voyage of Hanno*, several works of Ausonius, and a sizable collection of Carolingian texts by Einhard, Nithard, Alcuin, and some state documents from Charlemagne.

### **I normanni nel Sud – Cronache e documenti dell'Italia normanna**

Contact: [angelo.gambella@medioevoitaliano.org](mailto:angelo.gambella@medioevoitaliano.org)

<http://www.storiaonline.org/normanni/codice.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This project provides a small collection of Latin texts pertaining to the Norman presence in Italy during the middle ages. All the texts are in simple HTML format, and each includes a brief introduction and a citation of the print edition from which the electronic version has been created.

### **Orosius Database**

Contact: Via comment form at

<http://monumenta.ch/latein/anregung.php?tabelle=Orosius>

<http://monumenta.ch/latein/orosius.php>

Cost: free

Category: Author site (text collection)

This site provides a searchable database of the J.-P. Migne and the Zangemeister editions of Orosius. It also provides access to digitized images of 2 manuscripts of

Orosius. You can also browse the text which is divided into sections based on the folios of a manuscript from St. Gallen; each page of the text is also crosslinked to the digitized image of that manuscript page.

### **Philological Museum**

Contact: Dana Sutton (danasutton@mac.com)

<http://www.philological.bham.ac.uk/library.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

The Philological Museum contains a large collection of electronic Neo-Latin texts (alongside some English texts) edited by Dana Sutton and others. These texts are presented in pleasantly-formatted HTML. They often have crosslinks to text-critical and interpretive notes and sometimes to translations. It is unclear whether the HTML documents have been transformed from a data format such as SGML or XML.

### **Poesis Latina Hodierna**

Contact: Marco Moscovitz (marc@suberic.net)

<http://suberic.net/%7Emarc/poesislatina.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

Moscovitz provides a number of texts of 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century Latin poetry. All of the on-site texts have been encoded in XML which was converted to HTML for posting on the internet. For each author, Moscovitz provides either an email address or a brief bibliography or both. The site also includes a link list of off-site modern Latin poetry.

### **Quellen zur Langobardengeschichte**

Contact: Dagmar Giesriegl (Dagmar.Giesriegl@oeaw.ac.at)

<http://www.oeaw.ac.at/gema/lango.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This site provides a number of good quality Latin texts pertinent to the study of Lombard history. All texts are in HTML format. Each text has a header listing the print editions of the text, bibliography, and introductory notes.

### **Quellen zur Geistesgeschichte des Spätmittelalters**

Contact: bibliothek@mgh.de

<http://141.84.81.24/digilib/quellen.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Library (link list to texts)

This site does not itself provide texts but provides a convenient way to access many

Latin texts pertinent to late medieval history (1500+). The well organized list of texts is linked to [www.mgh-bibliothek.de](http://www.mgh-bibliothek.de) where the original texts are presented as page images in GIF or JPG format. Arrows positioned above and below the current page image allow the user to move between pages, and you can also type in a page number to skip to.

### **Rabanus Maurus *De Rerum Naturis***

Contact: W. Schipper ([schipper@morgan.ucs.mun.ca](mailto:schipper@morgan.ucs.mun.ca))

<http://www.mun.ca/rabanus/>

Cost: free

Category: Author site (text, manuscript info, bibliography)

This site is devoted to one particular, large, encyclopedic work. The text, which is a direct transcription of a manuscript (Karlsruhe, Badische Landesbibliothek, MS Augiensis 96 and 68), is presented in simple frame-based HTML format with some minimal linking to connect books and chapters.

### **The Roman Law Library**

Contact: Alexandr Koptev ([koptev@justinien.net](mailto:koptev@justinien.net)), Yves Lassard ([ylassard@justinien.net](mailto:ylassard@justinien.net))

<http://web.upmf-grenoble.fr/Haiti/Cours/Ak/index.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection, bibliography, linked resources)

This site provides a comprehensive text collection encompassing all primary texts pertaining to Roman law. All texts are presented in simple HTML format. The print source for each electronic version is clearly noted, and often more than one electronic edition of the Latin text is available on site. Translations into English, French, or Spanish are provided for many texts. Finally, in addition to the texts the site supplies a complete bibliography on our sources for Roman Law and a lengthy, annotated list of on-line resources for texts, epigraphy, papyrology, reviews, and bibliography.

### **ROOM 206 – Workshop for Ancient and Medieval Philosophy**

Contact: Sumio Nakagawa ([nakagawa@phil.flet.keio.ac.jp](mailto:nakagawa@phil.flet.keio.ac.jp))

<http://phil.flet.mita.keio.ac.jp/person/nakagawa/index.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This site for the study of ancient and medieval philosophy in Japan has Latin texts for Cicero's *Academica*, Augustine's *Confessions*, *On the Trinity*, and *City of God*, and Thomas Aquinas' *De Ente et Essentia*. The site also provides Japanese translations of Cicero's *Academica* and Aquinas' *De Veritate*. All texts are in simple HTML format. The print sources for the electronic editions are unknown.

### **Saggi musicali italiani**

Contact: Andreas Giger (agiger1@lsu.edu)

<http://www.music.indiana.edu/smi/>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

Andreas Giger's site seeks to extend what the Thesaurus Musicarum Latinarum project had begun by collecting and posting a number of Italian source texts for music from the 15th through the 19th century; some of these texts are in Latin while others, especially the later ones, are in Italian. The texts are in simple HTML format as with TML, and each text has a header with the following info: who did the data entry, who checked the text, who approved it, the unique name of the electronic text, the name of the author and work, and the source (i.e. print edition or manuscript on which it is based).

### **The Tertullian Project**

Contact: Roger Pearse (roger\_pearse@yahoo.co.uk)

<http://www.tertullian.org/latin/latin.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Author site (texts, translations, bibliography, essays, and more on Tertullian)

This site provides a wide variety of material for studying Tertullian. Some of the texts are not found elsewhere on line. Pearse provides information about which print edition his texts are based on. Some texts have apparatus critici. Greek is represented in SPIonic Truetype font, rather than in Unicode. Sometimes references to the Bible are crosslinked to an on-line edition of the Vulgate. All texts are simply formatted HTML.

### **Testi Rari**

Contact: Angelo Lecerri (divusangelus@iol.it)

<http://www.divusangelus.it/rare.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This collection includes works by Nemesianus (3<sup>rd</sup> cent.), Reposianus (3<sup>rd</sup> cent.), Dracontius (5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> cent.), G. Giacobino (16<sup>th</sup> cent.), Giovanni Pascoli (19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> cent.), and some anonymous 4<sup>th</sup> century works. All texts are in HTML format; their source is unclear.

### **Textkit**

Contact: Via web form at <http://www.textkit.com/contact.php>

<http://www.textkit.com/title.php>

Cost: free (at least the Latin texts are)

Category: Library, Tools (small primary text collection, many textbooks and other educational resources/tools)

This site provides various, mostly free, resources for learning Greek and Latin. This includes a small collection of classical texts (including some Caesar, Vergil, and Cicero) as ebooks in PDF format. It is unclear what editions these texts are based upon.

### **Thesaurus Musicarum Latinarum**

Contact: Thomas J. Mathiesen (mathiese@indiana.edu)

<http://www.music.indiana.edu/tml/start.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (text collection)

This is the most comprehensive collection of Latin texts (from the 3rd through the 17th cent.) pertaining to music. The texts in simple HTML format may be searched using the on-site search engine or downloaded to one's own computer. Sometimes a text will have one or more associated images (in GIF format) linked within the HTML text. Each text has a header indicating it is from the TML project and giving the following info: who did the data entry, who checked the text, who approved it, the unique name of the electronic text, the name of the author and work, and the source (i.e. print edition or manuscript on which it is based).

### **Twilit Grotto**

Contact: Joseph H. Peterson (joe@esotericarchives.com)

<http://www.esotericarchives.com/sitemap.htm> (Index to works on line)

<http://www.esotericarchives.com/cd.htm> (Information for CD)

Cost: free on-line access (\$42 for cd-rom)

Category: Library (text collection)

The Twilit Grotto managed by Joseph Peterson provides a number of esoteric works, many in Latin. The first web address is an index of these works and those which are in Latin, including works by Giordano Bruno (1548-1600), Athanasius Kircher (17<sup>th</sup>) and others, have "(Latin)" next to their titles. The second web address gives info about how to purchase a cd-rom with all the texts on it. All texts are in HTML format with in-line JPG images for the illustrations. The texts appear to have been painstakingly prepared with JPG images for all symbols and Hebrew or Arabic characters. Peterson always gives the print edition from which his electronic version is taken and often provides a helpful running commentary in a frame to right of the main text.

### **UVa EText Center (Latin)**

Contact: [etextcenter@virginia.edu](mailto:etextcenter@virginia.edu)

<http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/latin/>

Cost: free (for the resources listed below)

Category: Library (text collection)

UVa provides free access to texts of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy*. These texts are stored in TEI-compliant XML format and transformed to HTML for viewing over the internet.

The original text of Ovid is crosslinked to Garth's translation so that the user can move quickly back and forth simply by clicking on the hyperlinks at the beginning of each section. However, clicking on these crosslinks brings up a separate browser window each time. It would seem more useful to have the links open in the same window (so as to keep from opening unlimited numbers of windows) or alternately to make the translation always load in one window and have the original text always load in another, making a maximum total of two windows. If one follows a link to the Kline translation, you can there find crosslinks in the translation to a mythological index which opens in the same window. Also there is a link at the top of the page which displays the Latin text in a javascript popup window (this prevents the unlimited window problem). However, from the Kline translation one can only open the current book of the Latin text. There are no individual section links as there are for the Garth translation.

The Boethius text is accompanied by a translation and a commentary. However, the translation is not crosslinked to the original text. The commentary is crosslinked to the text, and it loads in the same browser window so that when you are finished reading the note you click the "back" button on your browser to return to the text.

### **White Trash Scriptorium**

Contact: Mark Reynolds (magreyn@ipa.net)

<http://www.ipa.net/~magreyn/>

Cost: free

Category: Library, Tools (text collection, hypertexts, electronic lexicon)

Mark Reynolds provides several PDF formatted Neo-Latin texts, including works by: Antonio Beccadelli, Poggio Bracciolini, Erasmus, Thomas More, and Casimir. Some of the Neo-Latin texts are also presented in HTML, as are two which he does not provide in PDF format: Gabriel Harvey's *Rhetor* and Giambattista Vico's *De Constantia Iurisprudentis*. He also provides a number of DOS-based hypertext editions of texts,

including: Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*, Augustus' *Res Gestae, Liber I & II* of Phaedrus, Virgil's *Eclogues*, Propertius' *Monobiblos*, Giovanni Pontano's *Naeniae*, Janus Secundus' *Basia* and *Julia*, Poggio Bracciolini's *Facetiae*, 15 epigrams of Thomas More, and *Priapea*. These hypertext editions often include student-directed commentary, which is accessed by clicking the "Ostende Notas" button. They also always include instant glossing for any word in the text. Click on a word, and its lexical entry will appear in box below the

text. The lexical entries are taken directly from Reynolds DOS-based dictionary program, Culex; but he has apparently also glossed all the proper names in each text. Sometimes Reynolds supplies information about the edition on which his electronic version is based but not always. The texts used by the hypertext editions are all simple ASCII text files with a few special bits of special markup.

## **Library (translations)**

### **Internet Classics Archive**

Contact: [classics@classics.mit.edu](mailto:classics@classics.mit.edu)

<http://classics.mit.edu/Browse/index.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (translations and links to Perseus)

This site provides a number of translations of Greek and Latin works (in HTML format) and links to original texts on Perseus.

### **Internet Ancient History Sourcebook**

Contact: Paul Halsall (??, see

<http://www.corporatemofo.com/stories/050729Halsall.htm>)

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/ancient/asbookfull.html>

Cost: free

Category: Library (translation collection)

Translations of source texts for ancient history (including Greek and Roman histories among others) are either hosted on this site, or links are provided to off site translations. Translations on site are provided as black and white HTML documents.

## **Electronic Concordances**

### **Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum**

Contact: [schmidt@bbaw.de](mailto:schmidt@bbaw.de)

<http://cil.bbaw.de/index.html>

Cost: free

Category: Tools (concordances)

The official site for CIL does not itself provide the electronic version of the corpus which is available at Archeologia or the Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg, but it does provide a number of PDF formatted concordances to several volumes at:

<http://cil.bbaw.de/dateien/konkordanz.html>. Also the site provides various information about the technical details of the project, including remarks about the EpiDoc DTD.

### **Hyperlinked poems of Catullus with full hyperlinked concordance**

Contact: Richard Bullington-McGuire (rbullin@obscure.org)

<http://www.obscure.org/obscene-latin/carmina-catulli/> (index to poems)

<http://www.obscure.org/obscene-latin/carmina-catulli/cA.html> (concordance)

Cost: free

Category: Tools (concordance)

The HTML texts of Catullus have been adapted from Project Libellus. Each word (exact form) in every poem is crosslinked to its entry in the full concordance which is in turn crosslinked back to each instance of the word in the poems.

### **Intratext Digital Library (Bibliotheca Latina)**

Contact: info@intratext.com (editorial staff), info@eulogos.net (technological contact)

<http://www.intratext.com/LATINA/> (Opera omnia only)

<http://www.intratext.com/LAT/> (All Latin texts)

Cost: free

Category: Tools (concordance)

Intratext provides HTML formatted concordances for the following the full works of these authors: Apuleius, Ausonius, Caesar, Horace, Florus, Frontinus, Ovid, Plautus, Tacitus, Terence, and Virgil. The full collection of Intratext Latin texts is extremely extensive (750 texts by their count) and includes much of the texts on the Latin Library site. Intratext not only provides a full electronic concordance for each work but also crosslinks the instances of words in the text and the concordance so that you can quickly and easily move back and forth between them. The only problem is that not all words are linked; strangely they chose not to link *hapax legomena*, which are listed in a separate unlinked concordance (the algorithm does not recognize attached enclitics like *-que* so that a word like “multumque” could be treated as a *hapax legomena* even if “multum” appeared several times). Also what they call “function words” are also not linked. These are words which they felt were extremely common in Latin. Thus in the first line of the Aeneid *qui* and *ab* are not linked. Between the *hapax* and function words about 20% of each text is not linked.

### **Itinera Electronica**

Contact: Jean Schumacher (schumacher@sflt.ucl.ac.be), Alain Meurant

(meurant@egla.ucl.ac.be)

<http://agoraclass.fltr.ucl.ac.be/concordances/intro.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Tools (concordance)

This project is very similar to Intratext, and the interface is also similar, but IE does not fail to link *hapax legomena* and common words, and so every word in each HTML text is crosslinked to the HTML concordance of the work. Also the project has institutional

affiliations with the Université catholique de Louvain, faculté de philosophie et lettres, département d'études grecques, latines et orientales. As with Intratext, the entries in the concordance are also crosslinked back to the text. IE also has translations (in French) of some of the texts, and these can be viewed beside the Latin text on the same page.

## **On-line Journals**

### **Didaskalia**

Contact: [Hugh.Denard@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:Hugh.Denard@kcl.ac.uk)

<http://www.didaskalia.net/>

Cost: free

Category: On-line journal

This site presents an on line journal (active from 1994-present) on Greek and Roman drama. There are also some other resources including 3D reconstructions of various theatres and listings of information on performances, courses, events, and news connected to ancient drama. The journal articles are presented in simple HTML format with small in-line images for figures. By clicking on the small figures, you can get an enlarged version.

### **JSTOR**

Contact: see <http://uk.jstor.org/about/contacts.html>

Cost: free (if your institution subscribes to the journals you wish to search/browse)

Category: On-line journals

JSTOR, a non-profit organization, archives PDF versions of backissues of scholarly periodicals from all fields. They never have the most recent issues of periodicals. The classics journals in JSTOR include: American Journal of Archaeology 1897-2000, American Journal of Archaeology and of the History of the Fine Arts 1885-1896, American Journal of Philology 1880-2000 (plus links to recent content 2001-2005), Britannia 1970-2002, Classical Philology 1906-2002, Classical Quarterly 1907-2000, Classical Review 1887-2000, Greece & Rome 1931-2000, Harvard Studies in Classical Philology 1890-2000, Hesperia 1932-2002, Hesperia Supplements 1937-2001, Journal of Hellenic Studies 1880-2002, Journal of Roman Studies 1911-2002, Transactions of the American Philological Association 1974-2000 (plus links to recent content 2001-2005), Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association 1897-1972, Transactions of the American Philological Association (1869-1896) 1869-1896.

JSTOR's three different search types Basic, Advanced, and Expert allow the user to conduct simple or more specialized searches of JSTOR's extensive holdings.

## Tools

### Classical Languages Instruction Project

Contact: Christian Wildberg (wildberg@princeton.edu)

<http://www.princeton.edu/%7Eclip/>

Category: Tools (audio texts of Latin and Greek)

This site provides select texts with audio components. A Shockwave player is required to use the texts. When you press play, a recorded voice reads the text and the current line being read is highlighted so that you can follow along more easily. This project appears to have been designed to help students practice pronunciation and listening skills outside of class.

### Lexicon musicum Latinum

Contact: lml@lrz.badw-muenchen.de

<http://www.lml.badw.de/info/index.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Tools (partial glossary of Latin musical terms and other research tools)

This site currently provides A-D of a glossary of all medieval Latin musical terms in HTML format. It also provides information about manuscripts, abbreviations for texts and authors, incipits, and translations. Finally, it includes very long link list of pertinent Latin texts on the internet.

### MBROLA (Latin)

Contact: mbrola@tcts.fpms.ac.be

<http://tcts.fpms.ac.be/synthesis/mbrola.html>

Cost: free

Category: Tools (speech synthesis)

The MBROLA project provides a number of cross-language speech synthesizing tools, and they are all free for non-commercial, non-military use. Olivier Bianchi has created the first voice database for Latin. It contains 1275 diphones which provides high quality phonetic synthesis. No TTS (Text-to-Speech) converter for Latin currently exists. Therefore, you must manually enter the instructions for length and pitch of each individual character to be pronounced in a .PHO file.

### Orator Romanus

Contact: Olivier Bianchi (olivier.bianchi@unil.ch)

<http://www.unil.ch/imm/page15559.html>

Cost: free

Category: Tools (speech synthesis)

Orator Romanus is being designed by Olivier Bianchi. It will use the MBROLA diphone

database that he created and will be integrated with Blitz Latin so that you could get instant TTS (Text-to-Speech). Blitz Latin will process the text to detect the long vowels (and add macrons) and pass this information to Orator Romanus which will interface with the MBROLA database and make the text speak.

### **Orbis Latinus**

Contact: <http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:vevzfs-S5Koj:www.tol.cz/look/TOLnew/article.tpl%3FIdLanguage%3D1%26IdPublication%3D4%26NrIssue%3D51%26NrSection%3D17%26NrArticle%3D10819+Zdravko+Batzarov&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=7> (Article about the death of the author of Orbis Latinus)

<http://www.orbilat.com/index.html> (main index)

Cost: free

Category: Tools (fonts, charts, and essays on Latin linguistics relating to Indo-European and Romance languages)

Orbis Latinus appears to be the most complete and well-organized source for basic information on Latin linguistics. Unfortunately the author of the site has died (see above link for article). It still provides a number of useful fonts, charts, maps for language distribution, lists of linguistic terms, and essays for use by scholars and amateur linguists. Hopefully someone else will take up what Zdravko Batzarov began.

### **Poeta ex Machina**

Contact: Lee Butterman ([leebutterman@gmail.com](mailto:leebutterman@gmail.com))

<http://www.poetaexmachina.net/>

<http://www.mail-archive.com/gnuspeech-contact@gnu.org/msg00043.html> (email concerning PeM and Butterman's plans)

Cost: free

Category: Tools (speech synthesis)

The Poeta ex Machina project grew out of Lee Butterman's senior thesis in Latin at Brown (he is now a graduate student at Tufts). PeM, which is MBROLA-based (see above), is now hosted publicly on line. PeM accepts any poetic text (just copy and paste or type the text into the text window) and chants it back to you (or you can download an mp3 version) using whatever metrical scheme you give it. The metrical scheme is based on the following notational symbols: l (long), s (short), a (long or short), r (long or 2 shorts), / (new line for stanza). Thus an elegiac couplet is 'lrlrlrlrlrla/lrlralsslssa'. You can toggle the visual display of macrons and elision on and off. It appears to automatically detect the macrons according to the metrical scheme.

### **The Ancient Library**

Contact: Tim Spaulding ([editor@isidore-of-seville.com](mailto:editor@isidore-of-seville.com))

<http://www.ancientlibrary.com/>

Cost: free

Category: Tools (scans of secondary resources)

The Ancient Library provides scanned images of several public domain secondary resources such as Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology* (1867) and *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* (1870) and Hazlitts *Classical Gazetteer* (1851). Each page has also been OCRed but have not been manually edited so the OCRed text is full of errors.

## Lexica

### Le Catholicon

Contact: via webform at <http://www.catholicon.net/email.html>

<http://www.catholicon.net/catholicon/catholicon-kemper/catholicon000.htm>

Cost: free

Category: Lexica

Le Catholicon is a trilingual (Breton-French-Latin) lexicon from 1464. The website provides an HTML-frames based version with GIF images of each individual page of the work. The lefthand frame has an alphabetical index, and beneath each page image there are arrows which move you forward and backward through the pages. In addition the site also provides a PDF version of the entire lexicon for download.

### Glossarium Latino-Estonico-Latinum

Contact: Sven-O Paavel ([Sven.Paavel@mail.ee](mailto:Sven.Paavel@mail.ee))

[http://www.ut.ee/klassik/dict/index\\_lat.html](http://www.ut.ee/klassik/dict/index_lat.html)

Cost: free

Category: Lexica

This modest sized dictionary is accessed through HTML form pages. It is unclear what database format is used for the entries. The project is ongoing and is based on many different sources: "Fundamentum huius glossarii fuit glossarium Latino-Estonicum in fine libri de lingua Latina ab A. Härma anno MCMLV editi locatum, quod duo milia verborum continet. Id suppletum est auxilio horum glossariorum: A.Gariel, *Dictionnaire Latin-Français* (Lutetiae Parisiorum: Hatier, MCMXXVIII); R.Kleis, Ü. Torpats, L. Gross, H. Freymann, *Ladina-eesti sõnaraamat / Glossarium Latino-Estonicum* (Revalie: Valgus, MCMLXXXVI) atque Lewis and Short Latin Dictionary. Glossarium Estonico-Latinum novum atque nondum perfectum est. Utrumque glossarium etiam verbis a vobis quaesitis vel ad curatores glossarii missis suppletur."

### **Lateinisches Link Lexicon**

Contact: [webmasters@gottwein.de](mailto:webmasters@gottwein.de)

<http://www.gottwein.de/latine/LLL01.php>

Cost: free

Category: Lexica

LLL is an HTML-frames-based site which reproduces the Lateinisches Wörterbuch and has additional links to Perseus' Lewis and Short and other on-line references. The exact number of entries is not reported by the site but letters A-C have more than 5,000 entries and subentries.

### **Lateinisches Wörterbuch**

Contact: [webmasters@gottwein.de](mailto:webmasters@gottwein.de)

<http://www.gottwein.de/dict/dict.php>

Cost: free

Category: Lexica

The LW is based on an intermediate German lexicon for students: "Es baut auf dem Schulwörterbuch von Haas - Kienle, Heidelberg (Kerle) 1952 auf." Although the HTML-frames interface is different, the linked entries are apparently the same as for LLL.

### **Lexicon musicum Latinum**

See above under Tools.

### **Palm Words**

Contact: Erik Norvelle ([enorvelle@users.sourceforge.net](mailto:enorvelle@users.sourceforge.net))

<http://palmwords.sourceforge.net/>

Cost: free

Category: Lexica

Norvelle has produced a palm computer version of the Words lexicon (from 2004) entries and parsing algorithms from Glossator. The program and the perl and c source code is available on the Sourceforge site.

## Appendix H: Letters of Endorsement (via e-mail)

From: Geoffrey Rockwell <georock@mcmaster.ca>  
Subject: BAL  
Date: Mon, 25 Sep 2006 17:41:56 -0400  
To: Bernard Frischer <bernard.frischer@gmail.com>, nel3d@virginia.edu

Dear Prof. Frischer,

Thank you for including me in consultations about the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina digital library project. I am impressed by the scope of the project and the care you are taking to consult while planning the project. I am convinced there is a real research audience interested in the BAL and that a suitable digital library would bring together in one (virtual) place the resources needed for researchers. It would make a significant contribution to cyberinfrastructure for a broad range of researchers.

My interest in the project lies in usability and access research connected with such large digital libraries. If the project goes forward I would be pleased to collaborate in two ways:

1. I would be interested in participating in a usability study to determine what the primary users of BAL would be and what their expectations would be. This interests me as I believe we have to learn more about ourselves as we develop digital environments.
2. I would also be interested in prototyping how a portal like the TAPoR portal ([portal.tapor.ca](http://portal.tapor.ca)) could be adapted to work with a digital library to meet the needs of users and to create a community of study around resources. A prototype might be one way to capture the results of a usability study.

Best wishes for the next phase in what is an important project,

Dr. Geoffrey Rockwell  
Project Leader, TAPoR (Text Analysis Portal for Research)  
McMaster University

From: "Francesco Tisconi (Francesco.Tisconi)" <Francesco.Tisconi@unimi.it>  
Subject: Re: August BAL project meeting at CHS  
Date: Sat, 23 Sep 2006 12:38:09 +0200  
To: "Nancy E. Llewellyn" <nel3d@cms.mail.virginia.edu>

Dear Prof. Frischer,

It gives me great pleasure to offer my support for the continued development of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina digital library project you have begun this year at IATH.

I believe that the BAL project shows great potential for meeting the pressing demands of the next generation of Classical, Medieval and Renaissance scholars for a permanent, comprehensive, interoperable and citation-quality library of primary source texts in digital form.

If the BAL project receives further support and is in fact developed along the lines we discussed at the meeting, it seems to me very likely that it will make an important and substantial contribution to humanities digital scholarship and scholarly communication in a number of academic fields that make use of Latin-language materials.

This naturally includes my own fields of "Filologia Umanistica" and "Informatica Umanistica", where my present and future colleagues stand to benefit enormously from BAL, inasmuch as it will offer them access, in digital form, to a large number of texts that are, for all practical purposes, unavailable to the vast majority of researchers in manuscript or print.

For these reasons, I would be pleased to collaborate on a selection of Neo-Latin texts and on establishing quality and structural standards for Neo-Latin editions, as I indicated at the BAL Scholars' Summit meeting in Washington last month.

My best wishes to you for the continuation of this most promising project.

Sincerely,

Dr. Francesco Tisconi  
Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Antichità  
Università degli Studi di Milano



**Eileen Gardiner**  
**Ronald G. Musto**  
*Project Directors*

**ACLS History E-Book Project**  
633 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017-6795  
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egardiner@hebook.org / rgmusto@hebook.org

Prof. Bernard Frischer  
Director, Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, VA, USA 22904-4115

Dear Prof. Frischer:

We would like to endorse your efforts on behalf of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina digital library project that you have begun this year at IATH. As both directors of the ACLS History E-Book Project and working medievalists (currently engaged with twelve collaborators in editing a five-volume series of Neapolitan historical texts for our Italica Press), we understand the importance of having reliable and readily accessible medieval Latin texts available to the researcher, translator and student. Medieval studies have long relied on collections of major primary sources edited and published in the nineteenth century; and only recently has this corpus been expanded to include new texts in new editions available digitally. Nonetheless, most of what is now available freely online in the digital collections cited in your report is of uneven quality with only rudimentary citation and other scholarly apparatus. These texts, largely available in HTML in discrete files or small collections, lack the essential interoperability of format and interface, tagging, searchability and other scholarly infrastructure. Most of these collections have been formed and maintained by individual scholars or isolated teams and are in danger of disappearing once limited funding and research agendas move on.

We believe that the BAL project as presented in this latest report can meet the demands of medievalists for such a collection. The BAL project's goals are worthy and ambitious. They must therefore be backed by committed — and ongoing — institutional support. These goals will not be accomplished over five or even ten years; and a well chosen, clearly commissioned and adequately trained group of scholars, editors, and technologists must be sustained for the long-term if this vision is to become reality. We thus reaffirm our commitment to advise BAL in the creation of what we believe must be a separate and permanent publishing structure to accomplish this. We are pleased to commit, as time and resources allow, to advising BAL on the design and structure of its publication model.

Thank you,

Eileen Gardiner, Ph.D.  
Project Director

Ronald G. Musto, Ph.D.  
Project Director

From: Harm Pinkster <H.Pinkster@uva.nl>  
Date: Sep 27, 2006 4:28 PM  
Subject: BAL  
To: Bernard Frischer [bernard.frischer@gmail.com](mailto:bernard.frischer@gmail.com)

Dr Harm Pinkster FBA  
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Professor Bernard Frischer, Director  
Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, VA, USA 22904-4115

Amsterdam, September 27, 2006

Dear Professor Frischer,

I have read your draft proposal concerning the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina (BAL). Although I understand that many details still need to be specified, I endorse the proposal in its general approach and I look forward to its elaboration. Obviously, the component I like best is the syntactic/semantic one. Although there are several projects which provide morphologically-tagged texts – the LASLA site in Liège, Belgium, is a very reliable example – syntactic and semantic mark-up is lacking. Nevertheless, I would urge cooperation between your project and LASLA and related work done elsewhere, such as that in the extensive textual databases of CLCLT and the syntactic efforts engaged in by the Perseus project. In the coming years I expect to be engaged mainly in my preparation of the Oxford Latin Syntax, but I will gladly act as a consultant for your project on syntactic and semantic matters.

Yours,  
Harm Pinkster

From: Michael Neuman <neuman@georgetown.edu>  
Subject: Re: BAL report endorsement e-letters  
Date: Thu, 28 Sep 2006 14:28:19 -0400  
To: "Nancy E. Llewellyn" <nel3d@cms.mail.virginia.edu>  
Cc: Bernard Frischer <bernard.frischer@gmail.com> September 28, 2006

Dear Prof. Frischer,

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina (BAL) is an important project, and I look forward to helping with the next phase of its development. Others are better able to speak to the project's likely contribution to scholars in Classical, Medieval, and Renaissance studies, but I would like to attest to the major contribution to humanities computing that BAL will make. In many ways it can be a model for disciplines that seek to find, select, digitize, make accessible, and link its textual resources in a manner that draws upon the advice of major scholars in the field and upon the guidance of widely accepted standards for text encoding, metadata, and reference linking.

From the standpoint of my own recent work with digital resources in the Classics, I can see how BAL can provide improved access and functionality to the field. Freely available works in the collection will benefit under-served Classicists, those who lack access to major research libraries. In addition, as with Vivarium Gateway project, creative use of agreements and protocols may permit opportunities to link the primary texts in BAL with electronic journals (such as those in JSTOR) and with bibliographic resources such as L'Annee Philologique.

Both as textual resource and as model for development, BAL should be a prime candidate for funding. I look forward to helping advance the project by promoting such broad access and interoperability with other key digital resources in the Classics. Best wishes for success in taking this most promising project to the next level.

Sincerely,

Michael Neuman, PhD  
Senior Associate for Scholarly Information Initiatives  
University Information Services  
Georgetown University

*Medieval Academy of America*  
*Electronic Editions Advisory Board*

*Chair*

Patricia Kosco Cossard  
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Kevin Kiernan, University of Kentucky  
Sally McKee, University of California, Davis  
Joseph S. Wittig, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

September 28, 2006

Dear Professor Frischer,

It gives me great pleasure to offer my support for the continued development of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina digital library project you have begun this year at IATH. I believe that the BAL project shows great potential for meeting the pressing demands of the next generation of medieval scholars for a permanent, comprehensive, interoperable and citation-quality library of primary source texts in digital form. If the BAL project receives further support and is in fact developed along the lines we discussed at the meeting, it seems to me very likely that it will make an important and substantial contribution to humanities digital scholarship and scholarly communication in a number of academic fields that make use of Latin-language materials. This naturally includes my own field of medieval studies, where my present and future colleagues stand to benefit enormously from BAL, inasmuch as it will offer them access, in digital form, to a large number of texts that are, for all practical purposes, unavailable to the vast majority of researchers in manuscript or print.

As you know, the mission of the Medieval Academy's Electronic Editions Advisory Board is in keeping with the goals of BAL. We are actively looking for collaborations that would support and promote digital publication for our members. EEAB would be most interested in partnering on BAL from its inception. We would gladly help and be co-applicants for a planning grant should one go forward.

For these reasons, the Medieval Academy's Electronic Editions Advisory Board would be pleased to participate in the essential planning of the three major areas: financial issues, access issues, and content/tools issues. It may be that the Medieval Academy's Committee on Electronic Resources also takes part in a coordinated Medieval Academy collaboration,

especially in the area of an "E-Book School." CER already has inaugurated day-long workshops to train our members in TEI. Certainly, the Medieval Academy's Electronic Editions Advisory Board would be willing to take the lead in organizing, steering, and overseeing the management of a Standing Medieval Editorial Committee. EEAB would also be able to make fruitful contributions to the BAL Outreach Committee. My best wishes to you for the continuation of this most promising project.

Sincerely,  
Patricia Kosco Cossard, M.A., M.L.S.  
Librarian for Architecture and Historic Preservation  
Chair, MAA Electronic Editions Advisory Board  
University of Maryland Libraries  
College Park, MD 20742  
(301) 405-6316 office  
(301) 314-9583 fax  
[pcossard@umd.edu](mailto:pcossard@umd.edu)



September 29, 2006

Bernard Frischer  
Director, IATH  
University of Virginia  
Charlottesville, VA 22904

Dear Bernie,

As President of the American Philological Association, which has 3000 members devoted to the study of classical antiquity in North America and beyond, it is an easy task to support the continued development of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina, which will make available in digitized form Latin language materials from its beginning through the Renaissance.

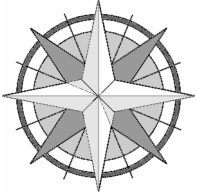
The APA membership views itself not only as potential users of BAL, but also as partners in its creation. Unquestionably, BAL will change the way all scholars of Latin materials work. Its interoperability will make possible links with other resources such as JSTOR and *l'Année Philologique*. It will make available Medieval and Renaissance commentaries on classical Latin authors, manuscripts, and other hitherto unpublished or rare materials to the Classics community and make possible the creation of multi-texts and new forms of collaborative research.

As I indicated at the BAL Summit Meeting in Washington in August, the APA stands ready to collaborate and assist in this project, enthusiastically endorses its continuation, and looks forward to our participation in this exciting venture.

Sincerely,

Jenny Strauss Clay  
President, American Philological Association  
Professor of Classics

401 New Cabell Hall  
P.O. Box 400788  
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4788



# ANCIENT WORLD MAPPING CENTER

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<http://www.unc.edu/awmc>



Prof. Bernie Frischer, Director  
The Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities  
Alderman Library, University of Virginia  
P.O. Box 400115  
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4115

30 September 2006

Dear Professor Frischer,

I am writing to register the strongest possible support for the *Bibliotheca Alexandrina Latina* project now in development under your direction. There can be no question that Latinists, historians and students desperately need a true, networked, digital library of primary sources, not just a collection of web pages, CD-ROMs or standalone programs. The work done to date by your team demonstrates that *BAL* is poised to meet this need. It is of utmost importance that *BAL* be funded in full.

As a geographic historian of antiquity, I am dependent on the broadest possible range of primary sources for my research. As Director of the Ancient World Mapping Center's Pleiades Project ([icon.stoa.org/trac/pleiades](http://icon.stoa.org/trac/pleiades)), which builds on the achievements of the Mellon-supported Classical Atlas Project (1988-2000), I must find ways to provide similarly-minded users of our "online workspace for ancient geography" with the best possible access to permanent, citable, interoperable digital resources for geospatial data, secondary literature and primary sources. There is not at present (nor indeed in planning to my knowledge) any system or collection of Latin materials that meets our needs. Existing digital texts suffer from one or more of the following failings: unreliable editions, poor digitization, "lock-down" behind proprietary interfaces, inadequate articulation for citation and manipulation via web services, permanence.

Pleiades is collaborating with a number of other institutions and projects, including the Alexandria Digital Library Gazetteer Project, the Center for Hellenic Studies Technical Working Group, the Blegen Library at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, the Burnam Classical Library at the University of Cincinnati, the Stoa Consortium for Electronic Publication in the Humanities, and the Perseus Project, to address these needs for geography, secondary literature and Greek sources. We are also working closely with Greek and Latin epigraphists in a number of contexts, including the EAGLE federation of epigraphic databases sponsored by the International Association for Greek and Latin Epigraphy.

**BAL is the answer to our needs for Latin literature.** Without it, we will be slowed in our quest to facilitate rapid, reliable and high-quality publication and maintenance of historical geographic data for ancient historians.

I am also the principal inventor of the “EpiDoc” customization of the Text Encoding Initiative's XML tagset, tailored for digital epigraphical publication ([epidoc.sf.net](http://epidoc.sf.net)). The international community of practice that has grown up around EpiDoc in the last 8 years is producing a body of tools, techniques and documentation that can serve as both a model and a springboard for BAL in developing an appropriate schema for the elaboration of its digital texts. All of the software and guidelines developed by the EpiDoc Community are regularly released to the public under the provisions of the GNU Public License. They are therefore readily reusable, at no cost, for your project.

The National Endowment for the Humanities recently highlighted — for reasons of efficiency, interoperability and permanence — the importance of using TEI customizations for text encoding (as opposed to one-off, unique schemas) when it announced that TEI-using proposals submitted to its “Scholarly Editions” programs would receive preferential funding consideration. In choosing TEI, you align yourself with this federal initiative, which may well be the source of support for future editors of editions that will appear in BAL itself.

For all of these reasons, I am pleased to reiterate here the commitments I made to the BAL project at the BAL Scholars’ Summit meeting in Washington last month, subject to the availability of resources:

- To assist — following the model of the EpiDoc Community — in developing a customization (i.e., a DTD or XML Schema) of the Text Encoding Initiative XML tagset, suitable for BAL needs
- To coordinate interoperability requirements, capabilities and services across the family of projects with which I am engaged
- To craft mechanisms for the direct-to-BAL contribution of geographical and epigraphical information, both from the Pleiades workspace and from EpiDoc projects

My best wishes to you and your team for the continuation of this most promising project!

Sincerely,



Tom Elliott, Pleiades Project Director

[thomase@email.unc.edu](mailto:thomase@email.unc.edu)

cell: 1-256-457-0859

Pleiades: <http://icon.stoa.org/trac/pleiades>

EpiDoc: <http://epidoc.sf.net>