

An introduction to Critical Apparatus in the TEI

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Critical Apparatus

ACT II, sc. ii.]	OR, WHAT YOU WILL	103
She made good view of me, indeed fo much,		21
That me thought her eyes had loft / her tongue,	<i>company with</i>	
For she did speake in starts diftractedly.		
She loues me sure, the cunning of her pafsion		
Inuites me in this churlifh messenger :		25
None of my Lords Ring? Why he sent her none ;		
I am the man, if it be fo, as tis,		27
22. <i>That</i>] Knt, Coll. i, Hal. Dyce i, Cam. Sta. <i>That, as</i> Dyce ii, iii, Coll. iii, Huds. <i>That sure</i> Ff et cet.	27. <i>man, if it be fo, as tis,</i>] <i>man, if it be fo as tis,</i> Ff. <i>man—If it be so as 'tis,</i> Rowe, Pope. <i>man—If it be so, (as 'tis ;)</i> Theob. Warb. Johns. Var. '73,	
seq. <i>me thought</i>] <i>methought</i> Rowe et seq. <i>methought that</i> Ktly.	'78. <i>man, if it be so ; as 'tis,</i> Han. <i>man! If it be so,—as 't is,—</i> Sta. <i>man ;. If it be so, (as 'tis)</i> Cap. et cet. (subs.)	
26. <i>none ;</i>] <i>none?</i> Ff. <i>none.</i> Rowe.		
27. <i>I am the</i>] <i>I should be</i> Han.		
22. <i>That</i>] The defective metre in this line is supposed to have been supplied by <i>sure</i> of the Second Folio. MALONE, however, was not altogether satisfied with it ; he remarks that <i>'sure</i> is not very likely to have been the word omitted in the First		

A complex print format containing information whose structure it might be useful to encode... c.f. dictionaries.

Critical Apparatus

Scholarly editions of texts, especially texts of great antiquity or importance, often record some or all of the known variations among different witnesses to the text. Witnesses to a text may include authorial or other manuscripts, printed editions of the work, early translations, or quotations of a work in other texts.

The TEI provides methods for encoding not only an existing critical apparatus, but also ways to mark up a text so that such an apparatus can be generated (without the limitations of necessarily choosing a base text). Textual editing inevitably reflects a theoretical stance about what a text is, or should be. But there are many conflicting theories/traditions about the editing of texts:

- Greg, Bowers, McKerrow, Tanselle et al.
- Greetham, McCann, Shillingsburg ...
- *historisch-kritische Ausgabe* (aka 'The Germans')
- *l'édition génétique* (aka 'The French')

As facilitator of multiple theories, the TEI tries to avoid a theoretical

Format of an apparatus

The format of an apparatus usually has several parts:

- The location of the variant in the text (act, scene, line number)
- The lemma, which is the portion of the text to which the note applies
- A right bracket (]) or some other separator
- The source from which the edition took its reading
- A list of variants, in each case followed by the source in which the variant is found, and usually separated with a semicolon.

Apparatus Criticus

The standard *Apparatus Criticus* provides a concise method of recording the variants for any size of text. To take an example, a line in *Hamlet* might be printed as:

LAERTES. Alas, then she is drowned.

with a critical apparatus provided (usually at the foot of the page) which contained:

4.7.156 Alas, then is she drowned.] HIBBARD; Alas then, is she drown'd? F; Alas then is she drown'd. Q3; Alas, then,

Critical Apparatus: <app>, <rdg>, and <lem>

- <app> (apparatus entry) contains one entry in a critical apparatus, with an optional lemma and at least one reading.
- <rdg> (reading) contains a single reading within a textual variation.
- <lem> (lemma) contains the lemma, or base text, of a textual variation.

Parallel Segmentation Example

```
<l>  
  <app>  
    <lem wit="#E1">Experience though noon Auctoritee</lem>  
    <rdg wit="#Hg">Experience thogh noon Auctorite</rdg>  
    <rdg wit="#La">Experiment thouth noon Auctoritee</rdg>  
    <rdg wit="#Ra2">Eryment though none auctorite</rdg>  
  </app>  
</l>
```

Or apparatus at smaller granularity

```

<L>
  <app>
    <lem wit="#El #Hg">Experience</lem>
    <rdg type="substantive" wit="#La">Experiment</rdg>
    <rdg type="substantive" wit="#Ra2">Eryment</rdg>
  </app>
  <app>
    <lem wit="#El #Ra2">though</lem>
    <rdg type="orthographic" wit="#Hg">thogh</rdg>
    <rdg type="orthographic" wit="#La">thouh</rdg>
  </app>
  <app>
    <lem wit="#El #La #Hg">noon</lem>
    <rdg type="orthographic" wit="#Ra2">none</rdg>
  </app>
  <app>
    <lem wit="#El #La">Auctoritee</lem>
    <rdg type="orthographic" wit="#Hg">Auctorite</rdg>
    <rdg type="orthographic" wit="#Ra2">auctorite</rdg>
  </app>
</L>

```

<listWit> and <witness>

- <listWit> (witness list) lists definitions for all the witnesses referred to by a critical apparatus, optionally grouped hierarchically.
- <witness> contains either a description of a single witness referred to within the critical apparatus, or a list of witnesses which is to be referred to by a single sigil.

One should also use a <msDesc> instead of a <witness> if more information is available.

<listWit> example

```
<listWit>
  <witness xml:id="El">Ellesmere, Huntingdon Library 26.C.9</witness>
  <witness xml:id="Hg">Hengwrt, National Library of Wales,
    Aberystwyth, Peniarth 392D</witness>
  <witness xml:id="ms">Sole manuscript</witness>
  <witness xml:id="Ra2">Bodleian Library Rawlinson Poetic 149
    (see further <ptr target="#MSRP149"/>)</witness>
</listWit>
```

Nested <listWit>

Witnesses that are similar can be grouped together so that they can be referred by a single siglum:

```
<listWit>
  <witness xml:id="Ellesmere">Ellesmere, Huntingdon Library 26.C.9</witness>
<!-- ... -->
  <listWit xml:id="Con">
    <head>Constant Group C</head>
    <witness xml:id="Cp">Corpus Christi Oxford MS 198 </witness>
    <witness xml:id="La">British Library Lansdowne 851 </witness>
    <witness xml:id="Sl2">British Library Sloane MS 1686 </witness>
  </listWit>
</listWit>
<!-- elsewhere -->
<rdg wit="#Con">Experiment</rdg>
```

refers to all these manuscripts.

Alternative 1: Location Referenced Example

```

<div n="WBP" type="prologue">
  <head>The Prologe of the Wyves Tale of Bathe</head>
  <l n="1">Experience though noon Auctoritee</l>
  <l>Were in this world ...</l>
</div>
<!-- Elsewhere in Document: -->
<app loc="WBP 1">
  <rdg wit="#La">Experiment</rdg>
  <rdg wit="#Ra2">Eryment</rdg>
</app>

```

Or

```

<l n="1">Experience though noon Auctoritee
<app>
  <rdg wit="#La"> Experiment</rdg>
  <rdg wit="#Ra2"> Eryment</rdg>
</app>
</l>
<l>Were in this world ...</l>

```

Alternative 2: Double End-Point Attachment Example

```
<div n="WBP" type="prologue">
  <head>The Prologe ... </head>
  <l n="1" xml:id="WBP.1">Experience<anchor xml:id="WBP-A2"/>
    though noon Auctoritee</l>
  <l>Were in this world ...</l>
</div>
<!-- Elsewhere in the same document -->
<app from="#WBP.1" to="#WBP-A2">
  <rdg wit="#La">Experiment</rdg>
  <rdg wit="#Ra2">Eryment</rdg>
</app>
```

Parallel Segmentation Example

```

<l n="1">
  <app>
    <rdg wit="#Chi3">Auctoritee, though none experience</rdg>
    <rdg>
      <app>
        <rdg wit="#El #Hg">Experience</rdg>
        <rdg wit="#La">Experiment</rdg>
        <rdg wit="#Ra2">Eryment</rdg>
      </app>
      <app>
        <rdg wit="#El #Ra2">though</rdg>
        <rdg wit="#Hg">thogh</rdg>
        <rdg wit="#La">thouh</rdg>
      </app>
      <app>
        <rdg wit="#El #Hg">noon Auctorite</rdg>
        <rdg wit="#La #Ra2">none auctorite</rdg>
      </app>
    </rdg>
  </app>
</l>

```

A Simple <app> With No <lem>

```
<ab> Populus domini et oves pascuae eius <app>  
  <rdg wit="#CA0-B #CA0-V #CA0-R #CA0-D #CA0-F #CA0-S #Ely #Wor #Wcb"> venite adoremus eum</rdg>  
  <rdg wit="#CA0-H #Pet"> venite adoremus deum</rdg>  
  <rdg wit="#CA0-E #Alb2"> venite adoremus dominum</rdg>  
  <rdg wit="#CA0-C #CA0-G #CA0-L #Hyd #Evm"> venite adoremus</rdg>  
</app>  
</ab>
```

Attaching Notes Example

```

Virginite is grete <app>
  <rdg resp="#ES">perfecti<abbr>oi</abbr>
</rdg>
  <rdg resp="#FJF" xml:id="f105"> perfectio<expan>u</expan>n</rdg>
  <rdg resp="#PGR" xml:id="r105"> perfectiou<expan>n</expan>
</rdg>
</app>
<!-- ... <note> appearing elsewhere in the document ... -->
<note target="#r105 #f105">Furnivall's expansion implies that the bar is an abbreviation for 'u'. There
are no certain instances of this mark as an abbreviation for 'u' in these MSS and it is widely used as an
abbreviation for 'n'. Ruggiers' expansion is to be accepted.</note>

```

Hamlet example

Think back to the example given from *Hamlet*:

LAERTES. Alas, then she is drowned.

Where the traditional critical apparatus contained:

4.7.156 Alas, then is she drowned.] HIBBARD; Alas then, is she drown'd? F;
Alas then is she drownd. Q3; Alas, then, she is drownd. Q2; So, she is drownde: Q1.

How would **you** choose to mark it up in TEI?

How I'd do it (given time)

```
<L n="156">
  <app>
    <rdg wit="#Hib">Alas, then</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#F">Alas then,</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#Q3">Alas then</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#Q2">Alas, then,</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#Q1">So,</rdg>
  </app>
  <app>
    <rdg wit="#Hib #F #Q3">is she</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#Q2 #Q1">she is</rdg>
  </app>
  <app>
    <rdg wit="#Hib">drowned.</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#F">drown'd?</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#Q3 #Q2">drownd.</rdg>
    <rdg wit="#Q1">drownde:</rdg>
  </app>
</L>
```

Next

Any Questions?