**Parzival Project**

www.parzival.unibe.ch

A Digital Multi-Text Edition from Scratch to Electronic Performance

This poster demonstrates the preparatory steps of a digital multi-text edition that are abstracted from the experiences made in the Parzival Project, based at the University of Bern, the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and the University of Erlangen. The digital edition of Wolfram von Eschenbach’s German Grail novel, written shortly after 1200 and transmitted during several centuries in about a hundred witnesses, has now been completed by more than a half of the textual corpus.

**Components of the digital edition**

Recently, the project has set up a database that answers to its specific needs. This editorial tool enables the users to find their way through a complex textual tradition. They can browse through both single manuscripts and different textual versions, and they can edit the text in different formats, including printout.

**Collation of the manuscript texts**

Then, the transcribed manuscript texts are collated. This decisive stage in the editing process of Wolfram’s Parzival has to cope with different textual versions (‘Fassungen’) created in the author’s context (caused by the oral delivery of texts in the Middle Ages). Not only different manuscript texts (on a first level), but also the textual versions (based on different manuscript groups, on a second level) have to be collated to each other. For this purpose the editors use an electronic interface created with TuStep (Tübinger System von Textverarbeitungsprogrammen). It allows them to handle the complex transmission of the Parzival text according to their philological skills.

The first part of the interface presents a lineated apparatus showing the variants of the manuscripts attributed to version *G* of the Parzival transmission. The second part displays the application, in which the conventional apparatus concerning hommata and significant variants is registered by hand.

The users have access to synoptic listings of single verses rendering the variant wordings of the different manuscripts, here for example verse 249.27.

They are invited to compare the transcriptions and digitized images of singular manuscripts, e.g., *V* and *V*’ being an exemplar and its copy (with *V*’ omitting a substantial passage before 799.1).

The critical electronic edition presents the Parzival text in the four versions *D* + *m* + *G* and *T*. Variants separating the different versions are set in bold type; variants existing within the singular versions appear when the cursor hovers over a specific verse number (here verse 249.14 in version *G*).

**Stemmatics**

The process of collation is supported by stemmatic analysis using phylogenetic methods borrowed from evolutionary biology. The diagram on the right shows an unrooted tree representing the relationships of the witnesses occurring in section 249–255 of the Parzival poem. In this diagram, manuscript groups corresponding to the textual versions *G* (green), *T* (turquoise), *D* (red) and *m* (pink) can be discerned.

**Long-term sustainability**

In collaboration with the recently established national “Daten- und Dienstleistungszentrum für geisteswissenschaftlicher Forschungsdaten” (DDZ), funded by the Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences the project is currently working on the long-term sustainability of its database.

**Further reading**


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