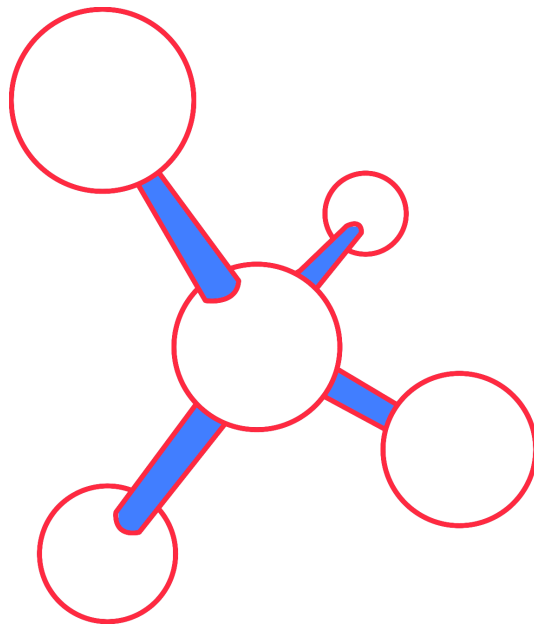


Fabrica

Hyper Working Environment



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I. Set-up and configuration

Fabrica is a “**multi-user**” system: It is accessible to multiple users or user groups simultaneously. Within a user group, there is a division of **roles**: On the one hand, the users (hereinafter termed “**authors**”) will be performing different individual tasks, e.g., preparing, modifying, and publishing facsimiles, or establishing and mounting transcriptions. To avoid interferences between the several author activities, each author is given access only to his or her own work area in Fabrica, and is to this end supplied with a personal login and password.

On the other hand, there should in each user group be a **General Editor**. He or she has comprehensive access, administers the user rights, but has access also to all facsimiles, transcriptions, editions and manuscripts that the user group establishes and mounts in Fabrica.

1. First Login

For access to Fabrica, you require your own login and password. The login is *generated automatically* and consists of the initial(s) of your first name(s) in combination with your surname. Umlauts and other accidentals are simplified (e.g., pdiorio for Paolo D’Iorio, or hvnuller for Heinrich von Müller, or egrepaly for Éva Grépalý). You are supplied with a password by the General Editor.

Log in on the login page (www.hyperxxx.org/fabrica/ observe the slash at the end!). Enter your user name and password in the blue login box, click ‘login’: Fabrica’s start-up page will appear on your screen.



2. Password change, personal data

Before you begin working with Fabrica, you should **change your password**. This can be done via the “Control Panel” (see 2.2) button in the upper right-hand corner of the start-up page.

At the top of the control panel you find the rubric “Account Administration”. There, enter your new password under the “Password” and confirm it under “Confirm Password”. Save with a click on “Submit”. You may additionally **enter your personal data**, such as address and telephone number, and again save them with “Submit”.

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'User Data' management. The main content area is titled 'User Data' and 'Change Author Data vzapf: Volker Zapf'. It features a grid of input fields for user information. The 'Name' field is pre-filled with 'Volker' and 'Surname' with 'Zapf'. Other fields include 'Password', 'Confirm Password', 'Country', 'State', 'Telephone', 'Fax', 'Email', 'Web Page', 'Position', 'Street', 'Zip', 'City', 'From Date (YYYY-MM-DD)', and 'To Date (YYYY-MM-DD)'. At the bottom of the form are 'Submit' and 'Back' buttons. A dark blue sidebar on the left contains the 'Hyper' logo, 'Account Administration' link, and 'Home Logout' options.

3. General Editor

If you are not a General Editor, you may skip chapters 2.5 to 2.7.

As General Editor, you have access to *all* functions in Fabrica. In particular, you are in charge of all administrative tasks. It is you who registers new authors and allocates to them their individual access rights (“roles”). Here, first, are instructions for the initial login to create the General Editor’s account.

3.1. Initial Login as “admin”

The General Editor’s access is not generated automatically but must be created with an initial login “admin”, and equally the password “admin”.

The admin access is designed to be used for the General Editor’s initial Fabrica login only. Upon successful initial login, it is imperative immediately to change the admin password to prevent unauthorised access to Fabrica. The password change may be effected via the control panel under the rubric “Change Admin Password”.

The screenshot shows the Hyper web interface. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with a 'Hyper' logo and several menu items: 'Change Admin Password', 'Define Authors', 'Assign Roles', 'Define Roles', 'Define Archives', 'Import Data', and 'Connection with Hyper'. At the bottom of the sidebar are 'Home' and 'Logout' links. The main content area is titled 'User Data' and contains a 'Change Admin Password' form. The form has three input fields: 'Current Password', 'New Password', and 'Confirm Password'. Below the form are 'Submit' and 'Back' buttons.

Your next step is to create your General Editor access.

3.2. Registering as General Editor

The first author you register in Fabrica is yourself. You register as General Editor. In all future sessions, you will no longer login as admin, but as General Editor. As General Editor, you will subsequently be registering all authors in your user group working with Fabrica.

Initially logged in under admin as you are, you may now open the General Editor's access under the rubric "Define Authors" in the control panel. Enter your first name and your surname in the rubrics "Name" and "Surname". This entry is obligatory. Entering further personal details is optional. Click "Submit". You are now registered as author. Your login name appears in the list below.

Next, you define yourself as General Editor, that is: you assign to yourself the role of General Editor. Under the rubric "Assign Roles" in the control panel you will find your name under "Hyper Authors". The box "Author roles" lists the several roles that may be assigned each author in Fabrica. To register as General Editor, you tick your name and the role of "General editor: supervises all". Click "Submit" and your registration as General Editor takes effect.

3.3. Registering New Authors

In the same manner that you registered yourself as General Editor, you may now register new authors in Fabrica. Under the rubric "Define Authors" you simply enter their first and family names and also supply them with a provisional password. Confirm the password and click "Submit".

The newly registered authors will appear in the list below both with their full names and their name abbreviations. The name abbreviation serves as login. The new user may now log in with the name abbreviation and the password you have assigned. This provisional password must be altered immediately upon the new author's first login.

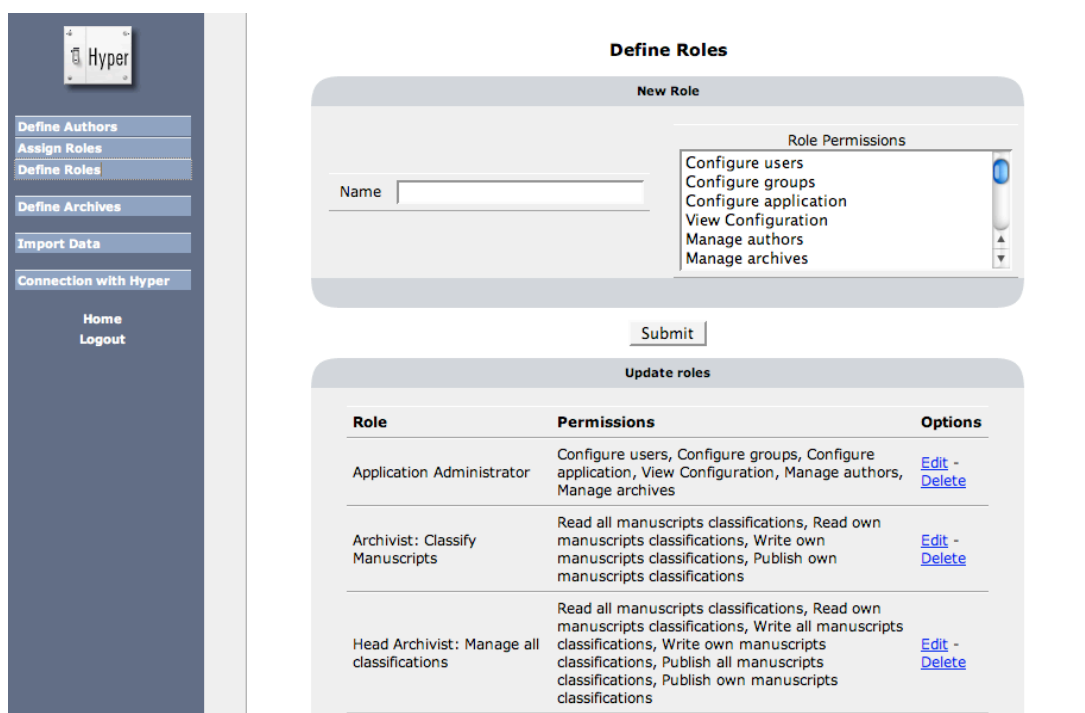
3.4. Define and Assign Roles

Each author in Fabrica is given different individual access rights ("roles"). The General Editor, as you know, has access to all functions. But not every Fabrica author should be given the same comprehensive access, but only an individually defined access corresponding to her or his task area. Someone exclusively engaged in

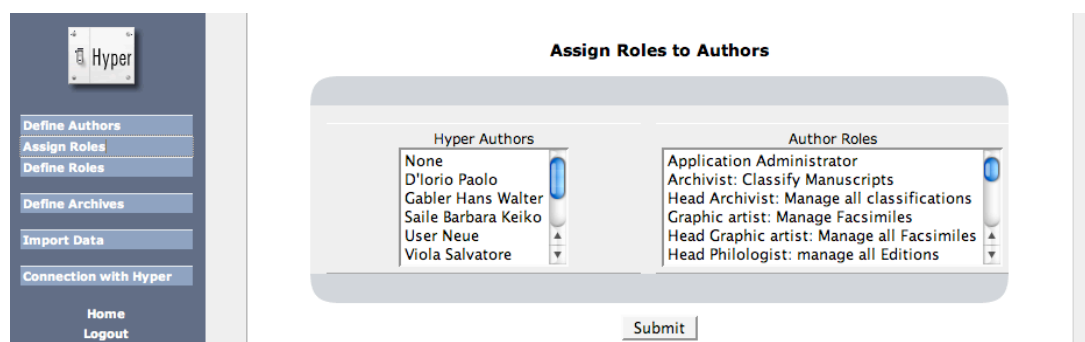
preparing and administering facsimiles, for example, is likely to require access rights differing from those of someone establishing transcriptions. The allocation of individually different access rights serves to safeguard against interferences between the several author activities or even accidental changes or erasures of data.

Depending on an author’s tasks, he or she will be assigned the corresponding access rights, or “roles”. A set of nine predefined roles is available. As General Editor, you may survey these categories and their circumscribed task fields under the rubric “Define Roles” in the control panel.

Here **you may if necessary also create new roles**. Enter a new role name under the rubric “New Role” and select the relevant access rights from the adjacent box “Role Permissions”. A “Submit” click will create the new role. Existing roles may equally be removed (“Delete”) or modified (“Edit”) in the list below.



Roles are **assigned** via the “Assign Roles” rubric in the control panel.



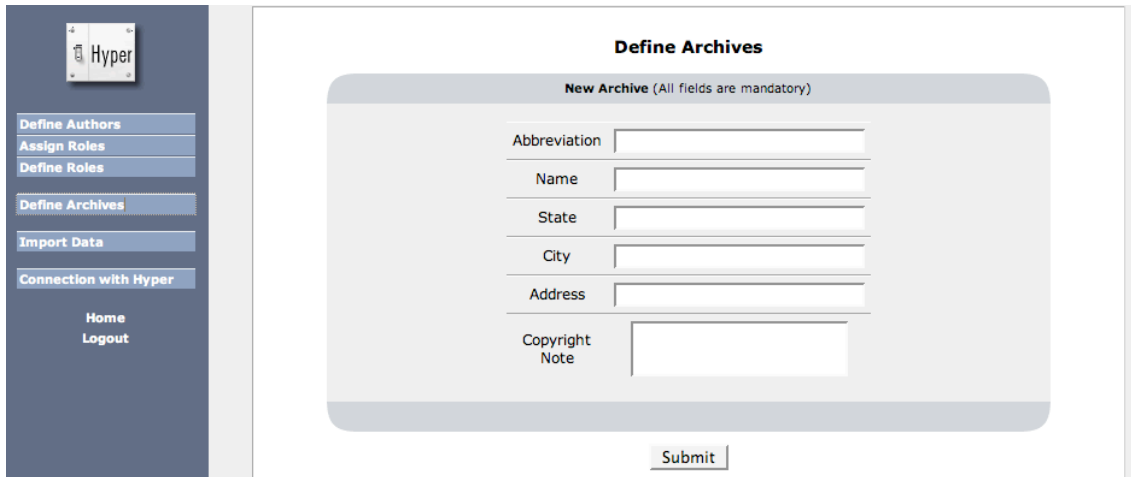
Select a name from the author list and from the adjacent box the role to be assigned to the author in question. He or she may be assigned to more than one role category and may, for example, figure as both “Archivist” und “Graphic Artist”.

Cancelling author role assignments is also possible via the “Assign Roles” rubric. Click “Delete” against the name in question in the author list under this rubric. This

does not remove the author from the list of hyper authors, but cancels his or her access rights in Fabrica.

3.5. Archives Administration

The rubric “Define Archives” is the place to enter the archive location of the manuscripts used in Fabrica (for example, the *Goethe- und Schiller-Archive* in Weimar, or the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* in Paris). To this end, click the button “Archives Administration” in the control panel. The following window appears:

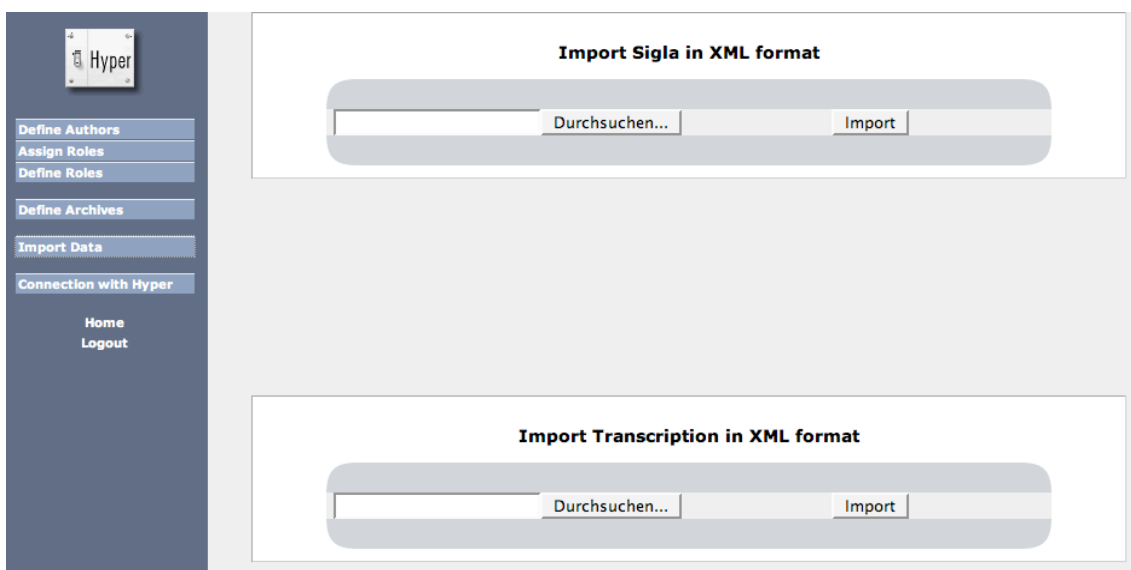


The screenshot shows a web interface with a dark blue sidebar on the left containing navigation buttons: Define Authors, Assign Roles, Define Roles, Define Archives (highlighted), Import Data, Connection with Hyper, Home, and Logout. The main content area is titled 'Define Archives' and contains a form for 'New Archive (All fields are mandatory)'. The form has the following fields: Abbreviation, Name, State, City, Address, and Copyright Note. A 'Submit' button is positioned below the form.

To enter a new archive, **all** fields must be filled in. First, enter an acronym for the archive (e.g., BNF for *Bibliothèque nationale de France*). Then type in the location’s full name and address. Click “Submit” to register the new archive. The text you enter in the field “Copyright Note” will appear under each facsimile published in Hyper. The freshly registered archive will appear in the list of “Existing Archives”.

3.6. Importing XML Files

Existing files, e.g., classifications, transcriptions, editions, may be directly imported into Fabrica. Simply click the button “Import Data” in the control panel.



The screenshot shows the same sidebar as in the previous image. The main content area has two sections for importing XML files. The first section is titled 'Import Sigla in XML format' and contains a search input field with a 'Durchsuchen...' button and an 'Import' button. The second section is titled 'Import Transcription in XML format' and also contains a search input field with a 'Durchsuchen...' button and an 'Import' button.

You now have **two** options:

- 1) If you want to import manuscripts or works **classifications**, go to the upper rubric, "Import Sigla in XML format". With the help of the "Browse" button, you can search the hard disk on your computer, or another storage medium, for example a CD-ROM, for the xml file desired and import it into Fabrica by clicking "Import". The file you wish to import must have the following syntax:

```
<manuscripts>
  <!-- manuscript -->
  <manuscript>
    <siglum>insert the material's siglum, e.g. N-IV-1</siglum>
    <siglumParts>
      <row position="1">
        <column position="0">insert the first part of the siglum, e.g. N</column>
        <column position="1"> insert the second part of the siglum, e.g.
          IV</column>
        <column position="2"> insert the third part of the siglum, e.g.
          1</column>
      </row>
    </siglumParts>
    <subType>insert the manuscript's type, e.g. notebook. You can only use the
    following types: notebook; copybook; dossier; manuscript_for_printing; draft; icn
    (for private publications); printed_and_distributed </subType>
    <archive>insert the id of the archive</archive>
    <autographDate>insert the autograph's date</autographDate>
    <user>insert the short name of the classification's author, e.g. pdiorio</user>
  </manuscript>
  ....
<!-- page -->
  <manuscript>
    <siglum>insert the material's siglum, e.g. N-IV-1,1</siglum>
    <siglumParts>
      <row position="1">
        <column position="0">insert the first part of the siglum, e.g. N</column>
        <column position="1"> insert the second part of the siglum, e.g.
          IV</column>
        <column position="2"> insert the third part of the siglum, e.g.
          1</column>
        <column position="3"> insert the third part of the siglum, that is the
          page number, e.g. 1</column>
      </row>
    </siglumParts>
    <pageWidth>insert the width of the page in pixel or millimetres, e.g.
    1200</pageWidth>
    <pageHeight> insert the height of the page in pixel or millimetres, e.g.
    1000</pageHeight>
    <pagePosition>insert the page position, e.g. 1</pagePosition>
    <user>insert the short name of the classification's author, e.g. pdiorio</user>
  </manuscript>
  ...
<!-- notes -->
  <manuscript>
    <siglum>insert the material's siglum, e.g. N-IV-1,1[1]et1[2]</siglum>
    <siglumParts>
      <row position="1">
        <column position="0">insert the first part of the siglum, e.g. N</column>
        <column position="1"> insert the second part of the siglum, e.g.
          IV</column>
        <column position="2"> insert the third part of the siglum, e.g.
          1</column>
        <column position="3"> insert the third part of the siglum, that is the
          page number, e.g. 1</column>
        <column position="3"> insert the third part of the siglum, that is the
          note number, e.g. 1</column>
        <coordinates> insert the Cartesian coordinates in pixel or in
          millimetres, e.g. 10,10,10,100,100,10,100,100</coordinates>
      </row>
      <row position="2">
        <column position="0">insert the first part of the siglum, e.g. N</column>
        <column position="1"> insert the second part of the siglum, e.g.
          IV</column>
```

```

<column position="2"> insert the third part of the siglum, e.g.
1</column>
<column position="3"> insert the third part of the siglum, that is the
page number, e.g. 1</column>
<column position="3"> insert the third part of the siglum, that is the
note number, e.g. 2</column>
<coordinates> insert the Cartesian coordinates in pixel or in
millimetres, e.g. 20,50,48,20,4</coordinates>
</row>
</siglumParts>
<user>insert the short name of the classification's author, e.g. pdiorio</user>
</manuscript>
...

```

- 2) To import existing **transcriptions** in xml, use the lower rubric, “Import Transcriptions in XML format”, and then proceed as described above. The file you wish to import must have the following syntax:

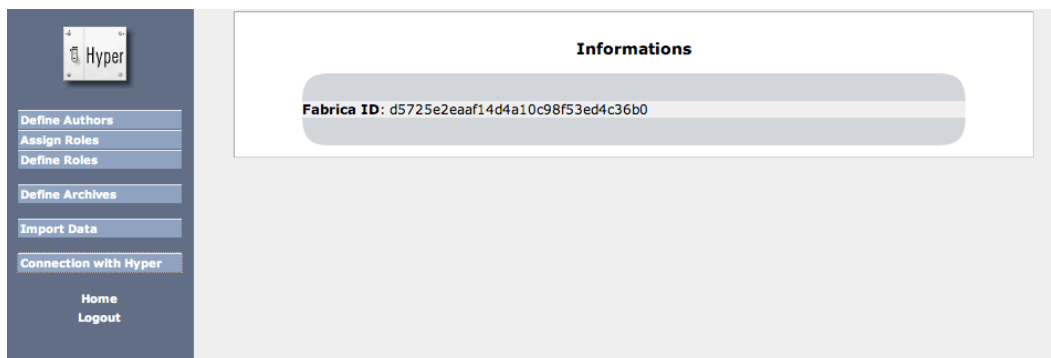
```

<transcriptions>
  <transcription>
    <subType>insert the type of encoding language used, for ex. HTML, TEI or
HNML</subType>
    <user>insert the short name of the first author, e.g. hwgabler</user>
    <user> insert the short name of the second author, if available, e.g. pdiorio
</user>
    ....
    <material> insert the siglum of the transcribed material, e.g. A5-d,4</material>
    <code>insert the transcription's text</code>
  </transcription>
  <transcription>
    <subType>insert the type of encoding language used, for ex. HTML, TEI or
HNML</subType>
    <user>insert the short name of the first author, e.g. hwgabler</user>
    <user> insert the short name of the second author, if available, e.g. pdiorio
</user>
    ...
    <material> insert the siglum of the transcribed material, e.g. A5-d,4</material>
    <code>insert the transcription's text</code>
  </transcription>
  ...
</transcriptions>

```

3.7. Connection with Hyper

This is a rubric for information only. It indicates the ID specific to your Fabrica. Each Fabrica is linked to a corresponding Hyper (e.g., the Nietzsche-Fabrica to HyperNietzsche). The ID ensures that data may be uploaded from a given Fabrica only to the Hyper to which it relates.



The screenshot shows the Hyper interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with a 'Hyper' logo and several menu items: 'Define Authors', 'Assign Roles', 'Define Roles', 'Define Archives', 'Import Data', and 'Connection with Hyper'. At the bottom of the sidebar are 'Home' and 'Logout' links. The main content area is titled 'Informations' and contains a grey rounded rectangle with the text: 'Fabrica ID: d5725e2eaaf14d4a10c98f53ed4c36b0'.

II. Classification of Materials

The first requirement, before any body of documents can be accessed and researched, is to classify it. To this end, in the world of paper, archivists or librarians stick labels on volumes, number manuscript folios and compile catalogues, so as to enable researchers to identify unambiguously their objects of study, as well as unambiguously to refer to them in their editions and commentaries. The classification thus creates a system of indicators (signatures, page numbers) bi-univocally associated with the primary sources and their parts, thus rendering the body of documents citable and hence accessible and fully usable in scholarship.

Hyper transposes this intellectual operation into a digital environment and permits creating a system of unique identifiers (the “sigla”), which are attached in a bi-univocal manner to the primary sources (the “materials”), but which at the same time co-define stable web addresses, and thus plainly open a body of documents to exploration in an electronic research environment. Instead of writing the signatures and page numbers on the materials themselves, we will learn how to write them in our electronic research infrastructure, Hyper.

The digital classification is thus the first scholarly contribution which Hyper permits to publish on the Web. With the classification established, it becomes possible to attach to each siglum other types of scholarly contributions, for example facsimiles of primary sources, transcriptions, commentaries, etc.

This chapter sets out to describe how systematically to insert and modify the classification of manuscripts and works in Fabrica before publishing them in Hyper.

In both Fabrica and Hyper, attaching contributions, as by uploading facsimiles or transcriptions, is only possible after prior classification of the materials. As your initial operation, always first compile a classification catalogue. Imagine this as the nail on which to hang every contribution.

1. Classification of Manuscripts

To insert new manuscript sigla in Fabrica, first click the button “Classify Manuscripts” on the Fabrica start-up page. The following window will appear:

The page is divided horizontally into three sections:

- 1) In the upper third you will find the **search functions** bar, with the help of which specific manuscript sigla may be found. The search function will of course only become useful once a certain number of sigla have been inserted and individual entries are no longer easily traceable in the list. (For the search function as such, see 3.1.2.)
- 2) The middle section shows the **list of manuscript sigla**. (The list is initially, of course, empty.) The section is divided vertically into a blue column, “Fabrica”, and a green column, “Hyper Website”. The blue column lists the sigla present in Fabrica. Whenever an item is subsequently published in Hyper, this will be indicated in the green column, “Hyper Website”, with a tick mark in red.
- 3) The bottom third of the page accommodates **function** bars for inserting, deleting, sorting and publishing of manuscript sigla.

Sigla must be entered first for the *entire* manuscript (1.1. below) and then successively for its individual *pages* (1.2. below), as well as for *page zones* (or “notes” areas on the page) where these require separate classification (1.3. below).

1.1. Inserting Manuscript Sigla

To insert a manuscript siglum, first click “Insert New Record in Fabrica”. The following template appears:

In the first column, enter under “Siglum” an abbreviation by which to identify the manuscript. Sigla already associated with the original materials, such as shelf marks or archive sigla, may be found suitable; or you may create your own abbreviations.

The HyperWoolf project for instance has chosen the siglum “SoP” for Virginia Woolf’s *Sketch of the Past*; the HyperNietzsche Project has adopted the standard signatures for Nietzsche’s manuscripts devised by Hans Joachim Mette, and the HyperWittgensein Project those of G.H. von Wright.

Under “Attributes”, thereupon, you define a manuscript type:

- Copybook
- Notebook
- dossier and loose sheets
- printer’s copy
- proof sheets
- private publication

One column further on, under “Archives”, you enter the relevant archive. (For the definition of archives, see Chapter II, section 5.)

Having inserted a siglum and all its attributes, you save it by clicking “Save and insert next” to the far right in the template (and insert the next siglum).

1.2. Inserting Page Sigla

The sigla for manuscript pages may be defined in the “Page” column of the “Insert New Record” template. First, enter the page number in the field “**page number**”. This is the page number as defined by *you*, not the position numbering of the page in the manuscript itself. The designator entered in this field names the siglum, yet has of course no effect on the material page sequence.

The box “**page position**” is the field in which to enter the real material position of the page in the manuscript. This need not correspond to the number you have allocated to a manuscript page. For instance, the cover and fly-leaves of a bound copybook may have been assigned sigla like d1, d2, d3, d4, and they would correspondingly take up the page positions 1, 2, 3, 4: the numeric page position 5 would thus be allocated to the first actual page in the copy-book. The field “page position” is used by Fabrica to keep check of the page sequence and is hence a formative element of the sigla.

Beyond the page position, the **page size** also belongs to the attributes of the page sigla. Measuring the original with ruler and graph paper gives the page sizes in *millimetres*. Working with image processing software on digital facsimiles yields the page size in *pixel*. Image processing software is usually capable of calculating the exact size of an image file in pixel, and their equivalent in millimetres, respectively. Under “Attributes” in the rubric “Dim.(ension)”, first enter the width (“W”), then the length or height (“H”) of the page.

Having inserted a siglum and all its attributes, you save it by clicking “Save and insert next” to the far right in the template (and insert the next siglum).

1.3. Inserting Note Sigla

Hyper permits attributing sigla not only to each page, but also to **areas within a page**. One may thereby for example define *notes* on a manuscript page, or *paragraphs* in a printed text, or distinguish *details* within images. Each detailed area on the page or on the image is precisely identifiable by means of a set of Cartesian coordinates.

The areas thus delimited receive their own siglum, and are thereby given a **stable web address** by which they become individually citable in an electronic environment. In this manner, Hyper permits finer classifications than are normally realised in print-medium catalogues. The following section explains how to define note sigla and how to furnish their Cartesian coordinates.

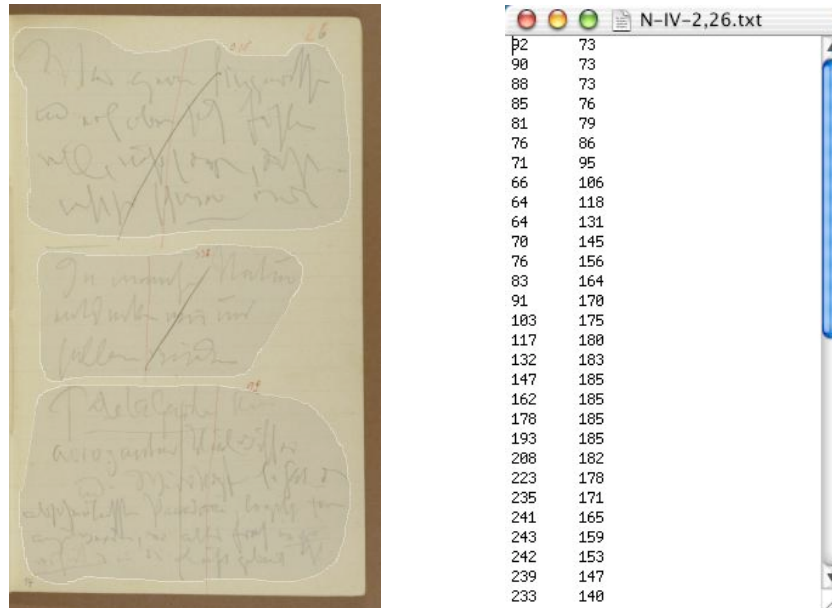
First, the notes on a given manuscript page must be **sequentially numbered**. To obtain the note siglum, the note numbers are appended in square brackets to the already defined page siglum. Thus, N-IV-2,26[2] is the note siglum for the second note on page 26 of copybook N-IV-2. In the frequent cases of pages inscribed in random order or direction, the notes should be numbered clockwise. Not infrequently, notes, paragraphs or details will extend over page divisions. The structuring of the area sigla allows for such cases. For instance, the fourth note on page 50 of the Nietzsche copybook M-I-2 continues on page 51, where, topographically, it is also the fourth note. It is therefore given the siglum M-I-2,50[4]et51[4]. To delimit the notes in Nietzsche's manuscripts and to define their sigla in terms of the requisite numeric attributions, the HyperNietzsche Project takes two criteria into account: a topographical one, referring to the position only of a given note on a page, and a semantic one, requiring a content analysis of the writing.

The assignment of sigla by means of a logically sequential numbering is thus conjoined with a system of physical definition based on the **Cartesian Coordinates** of a polygon, capable of precisely and unambiguously outlining the position of an area on a page. To calculate the coordinates of an area, the image processing program *ImageJ* may be used.¹

1.3.1. Using *ImageJ*

To determine the Cartesian coordinates, open the digital facsimile concerned in *ImageJ*. From the tool bar, select the freehand tool and use the mouse to draw a circumference around the note in question on the page. The Cartesian coordinates of the selection can now be saved by choosing the command "Save as x-y-coordinates" in the menu "file". This yields a text file with the Cartesian coordinates in two columns of figures. To avoid confusion, it is advisable to give each text file the name of the corresponding note siglum.

¹ ImageJ is a public domain Java image processing program. It runs, either as an online applet or as a downloadable application, on any computer with a Java 1.1 or later virtual machine. Downloadable distributions are available for Windows, Mac OS, Mac OS X and Linux. It can display, edit, analyze, process, save and print 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit images. It can read many image formats including TIFF, GIF, JPEG, BMP, DICOM, FITS and "raw". The source code is freely available. The author, Wayne Rasband (wayne@codon.nih.gov), is at the Research Services Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA; see <<http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/>>.



The note sigla related to given pages may be defined in Fabrica via the column “Area” under the rubric “Insert new record”.

Please observe that a new note siglum cannot be created unless the siglum of the related page already exists, or of the related pages in the case of notes spread across pages. Observe also that the attributes of the page siglum (position and dimension of the page) are stored in Fabrica’s memory and are thus inherited by all related areas sigla; they need therefore not be repeated on inserting a new area siglum.

Enter the note number in the box “Number”. The text file containing the Cartesian coordinates obtained via *ImageJ* may be simply copied&pasted into the “Coordinates” box.

A preview function allows you to check the validity of the coordinates. Click the button “Preview” directly adjacent to the box where you entered the coordinates text file. A new window will open showing the facsimile page and, shaded in red, the note as defined by the coordinates. In case no facsimile is uploaded for the related page, the red shading will appear on a blank page image.

In cases where a note extends over more than one page, you should proceed as follows: First fill in all boxes with the requisite definitions for the first area, as in this example:

Then enter the definitions for the second note in the boxes below after “et”:

Having inserted a siglum and all its attributes, you save it by clicking “Save and insert next” to the far right in the template (and insert the next siglum).

Should you wish to compile a detailed electronic catalogue and publish it in Hyper without access to digital facsimiles of the manuscripts, the Cartesian coordinates need to be expressed not in pixel, but in **millimetres**. In this case, it is advisable to use graph paper to outline and measure the coordinates on the original manuscripts (or paper copies of them).

Observe that the measurements of the pages and of the note coordinates must be in agreement. If the pages are sized in pixel, the note coordinates must also be expressed in pixel. Image processing programs like Photoshop, for instance, are capable of registering image sizes both in pixel and in millimetres.

The act of **publication** of note sigla in Hyper creates navigation icons with surrounded and coloured zones. The granularity of the hypertext may be stepped down by mouse-click in these zones and the contextualisation thus modified from the page level to the note level.

1.4. Searching, Sorting, Deleting and Modifying Sigla

The top of the “Classify Manuscripts” window features a **search function** facilitating the retrieval of given sigla. Here, it is not necessary to fill in every box: you may, for example, simply search for a certain “type” and “siglum”—or, with more specific definition, additionally indicate page number, dimensions, etc. To start the search, click the “Search” button.

The search result will be listed in the middle part of the windows. Optionally clicking “Manuscript”, “Annotations”, “Pages”, or “All” (for ‘all files according to the search parameters’), causes the search to be correspondingly selective.

To **delete** a siglum, tick its box and click “Delete Selected Records from Fabrica”. Several sigla may be deleted simultaneously.

The sigla **attributes** may also be **modified**. Select the function “Modify” for the siglum in question. A window will open giving the siglum specifications. Make the desired changes and click “Update” to activate them. Important: you cannot modify the siglum itself – should you wish to do so, the siglum itself must be deleted and created afresh. Only the siglum attributes may be altered, such as its type, dimension, or coordinates.

1.5. Publishing Manuscript Classifications in Hyper

On the Fabrica start-up page, tick the sigla you wish to publish in your Hyper Website. Multiple sigla may be selected simultaneously. Click the button “Publish Selected Records in Hyper Website”. Double-check that your selection is correct in every siglum before you publish! Published sigla may not be altered again, *rien ne va plus!* Upon confirmed peer review a red tick mark will appear in the right-hand, green-shaded column on the Fabrica start-up page to indicate that the publication in Hyper has been successful.

2. Classification of Works

As mentioned before, a classification of all materials must precede every subsequent work stage, such as, for example, the uploading of facsimiles or transcriptions. (You remember the nail on which to hang every contribution?)

For the classification of works, you should proceed as follows: First, define the siglum for the chosen work. The HyperNietzsche Project, for example, allocated the siglum “WS” to the work *Der Wanderer und sein Schatten*. Next, insert the sigla for the individual chapters, then those for the pages, and lastly, if necessary, for individual paragraphs. Remember to proceed in this order, since every step into a finer granularity depends on the presence in Fabrica’s memory of the higher-order granularity. For instance, sigla for paragraphs can only be created if a siglum for the page concerned has already been established.

To insert new sigla for works in Fabrica, first click the button “Classify Works” on the Fabrica home page. The following window will appear:

The screenshot shows the 'Fabrica - Classify Works' interface. At the top, there is a search bar and a 'Home' link. Below that, there are navigation links: 'Classify Manuscripts | Facsimiles | Manuscripts Editions | Works Editions'. The main area is titled 'Fabrica - Classify Works' and contains a table with columns: Work, Heading, Paragraph, Page, Dimensions, Coordinates, Published?, and Modified?. Below this table is a 'Fabrica' section with a table of records. The table has columns: Page Position, Work, Heading, Paragraph, Page, Author, Dim., Coord., Edit Records, and Modified after publ. There are also buttons for 'Insert New Record in Fabrica', 'Delete Selected Records from Fabrica', and 'Publish Selected Records in Hyper Website'.

The page divisions should be already familiar to you from the discussion of the classification of manuscripts in the preceding chapter:

- The search function bar at the top.
- In the middle section the sigla list in the blue Fabrica column, and the red tick marking of the already published sigla in the green Hyper Website column.
- In the lower section function bars for inserting, deleting, sorting and publishing works sigla.

2.1. Inserting Works Sigla

To insert a new works siglum, click “Insert New Record” in the lower tool bar:

The screenshot shows the 'Insert New Record' form. It has fields for Work (Siglum), Heading(s) (Number and Title), Page (Number and Title), and Paragraph (Number and Title). There are also fields for First Page, Posit., Position, Dim., W, and H. A 'Coordinates: Preview' field is also present. Buttons for 'Close' and 'Save and insert next' are at the bottom right.

In the “Siglum” box, enter a suitable abbreviation, for example “WS” for *Der Wanderer und sein Schatten*, or “SoP” for *Sketch of the Past*. Click “Save and insert next” to register the siglum.

2.2. Inserting Chapter Sigla

Now the chapter sigla may be inserted. Under “Heading”, insert the chapter number, and under “Title” the chapter title if relevant. In the boxes below, insert under “First Page” the page number of the chapter’s first page, and under “Posit(ion)” the position (the material position!) of the first *chapter* page.

Do not forget to click “Save and insert next” to register the sigla for each chapter. All currently saved and registered chapter sigla will appear in the central Fabrica list.

2.3. Inserting Page Sigla

In a next step, the work’s individual pages may be defined. Under “Page Number”, insert the page number, and under “Position” the material position of the page in the work. Under “Dim(ensions)”, the measurements of the page or its facsimile in millimetres or pixels may also be entered (see chapter 3.2. on inserting manuscript sigla).

2.4. Inserting Paragraph Sigla

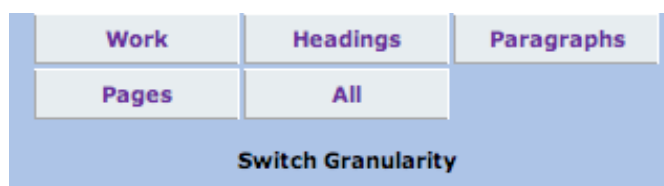
With the page definitions accomplished, sigla may furthermore, if required, be allocated to the chapter **paragraphs**. (For details, see chapter 3.1.4. on inserting “notes” sigla for manuscripts.) Paragraphs are, like manuscript “notes”, defined by a number (“Number”) and a set of Cartesian coordinates. The coordinates may be generated with the help of *ImageJ* (see 3.1.4.) and then copied&pasted into the “Coordinates” column.

2.5. Searching, Sorting, Deleting and Modifying

The top of the Fabrica “Classify Work” windows features a **search function** facilitating the retrieval of given sigla. Here, it is not necessary to fill in every box: you may, for example, simply search for a certain “Work”, a chapter (“Heading”), a “Paragraph” or a “Page”. To start the search, click the “Search” button.

Work	Heading(s)	Paragraph	Page	Dimensions	Coordinates	Published?	Modified?	
<input type="text"/>	N. <input type="text"/>	N. <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Search"/>

Optionally clicking “Work”, or “Headings”, “Pages”, “Paragraphs” or “All” in the lower tool bar will yield a search result pre-sorted according to the criteria selected.



To **delete** a siglum, tick its box and click “Delete Selected Records from Fabrica”. Several sigla may be deleted simultaneously.

The sigla **attributes** may also be **modified**. Select the function “Modify” for the siglum in question. A window will open giving the siglum specifications. Make the desired changes and click “Update” to activate them. Important: you cannot modify the siglum itself – should you wish to do so, the siglum itself must be deleted and created afresh. Only the siglum attributes may be altered, such as its title, dimension, or coordinates.

2.6. Publishing Works Classifications in Hyper

On the Fabrica start-up page, tick the sigla you wish to publish in your Hyper Website. Multiple sigla may be selected simultaneously. Click the button “Publish Selected Records in Hyper Website”. Double-check that your selection is correct in every siglum before you publish! Published sigla may not be altered, the watchword is again *rien ne va plus!* Upon confirmed peer review a red tick mark will appear in the right-hand, green-shaded column on the Fabrica start-up page to indicate that the publication in Hyper has been successful.

III. Managing Facsimiles

Facsimiles may only be uploaded in connection with classifications of manuscripts or works already in place.

First make sure you have created the classification, i.e., defined the sigla, before you begin to work with the facsimiles in Fabrica (on the classifications, see chapter III). Every facsimile must be attached to its corresponding siglum. For a notebook N-I with forty pages, you would, for example, attach the facsimile Files 1-40 to the correspondingly classified pages N-I-1, N-I-2, N-I-3, etc.

It is possible to attach more than one facsimile to a given siglum. This is an option if, for example, you wish to present a high-resolution facsimile, but at the same time also a sharply contrasted black-and-white version, which in some cases might prove more legible.

Once successfully published in Hyper, the facsimiles acquire the status of contributions to the given sigla and may at any time be opened and displayed as such.

The following sections describe how facsimile files may be inserted, administered and published in Fabrica.

1. Inserting Facsimiles

On the Fabrica start-up page, click the button “Manage Facsimiles”. The facsimile survey page will be shown:

Fabrica - Facsimiles

Type	Siglum	Page	Note	Author	Type	Rev.	Published?	Modified?	
-	SoP - - -						Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Search

Fabrica							Hyper Website
Select All Deselect All					View 100 records		Published
Material	Author	Type	Date of last change	Rev.	Modified after publ.		Published
<input type="checkbox"/> SoP-A13							
<input type="checkbox"/> SoP-A5a							
<input type="checkbox"/> SoP-A5b							

Insert New Record in Fabrica	Manuscript	Pages	Publish Selected Records in Hyper Website
Delete Selected Records from Fabrica	Annotations	All	Preview selected
Switch Granularity			

You will recognise the page structure:

- The search function bar at the top,
- In the middle section the blue Fabrica column listing the inserted files, and the green Hyper Website column indicating the already published files,
- In the lower section function bars for inserting new facsimiles, or deleting, sorting and publishing facsimile files.

As mentioned above, every facsimile **MUST** be attached to a siglum. To upload a facsimile into Fabrica, first select the relevant siglum (by marking the little box to its left). Then click “Insert New Record in Fabrica”:

Now proceed as follows:

- With your own name already pre-listed under ‘Authors’, you may click “Add Author” to extend the authorship indication if the facsimile was not prepared by you only.
- Select a “Facsimile Type”, marking “Colour”, “Grayscale” or “B. & W.” (black and white) respectively.
- You may now search for the facsimile file: Click the “Browse” button under the rubric “Insert Facsimile” and search your hard disk or other storage medium (CD-ROM, floppy disk, etc.). To upload, click the button “Send”. Successful upload will be indicated by a preview of the facsimile on the current screen.

Clicking “Facsimiles” in the upper right hand corner brings you back to the facsimile survey page. Here, a preview of the newly added facsimile will be displayed. A simple click on the preview opens the small version of the facsimile itself in a new browser page. Clicking the image will show the original version of it and render it visible in greater detail. Zooming down the image or closing the window will bring you back to the facsimile survey page.

2. Searching, Sorting, Deleting and Modifying Images

As you know, a facsimile file is always connected with a siglum (see 4.1.). To find a facsimile, you must therefore trace the relevant siglum. The **search functions** are accessible via the upper tool bar on the facsimile survey page.

It is not necessary to fill in every box: you may, for example, simply search for a certain “Type” and a “Siglum”—or, if you wish to be more specific, indicate page number(s), etc. To start the search, click the “Search” button. Optionally clicking “Manuscript”, “Pages”, “Annotations” or “All” in the lower tool bar will yield a search result **sorted** according to the criteria selected.

To **delete** a certain facsimile, set a mark against the corresponding siglum on the facsimile survey page. Several facsimiles may be deleted simultaneously. Click “Delete Selected Records from Fabrica” in the lower left of the page.

Facsimiles may also be **modified**. Select the function “Modify” for the siglum in question. You may add a new author or change the facsimile type (“Colour”, “Grayscale” or “B. & W.”). In case you uploaded a wrong facsimile, use the browser

function to search for the right one to upload. The new facsimile file will automatically replace the old one and will, after successful upload, be shown in preview.

3. Publishing Fabrica Facsimiles in Hyper

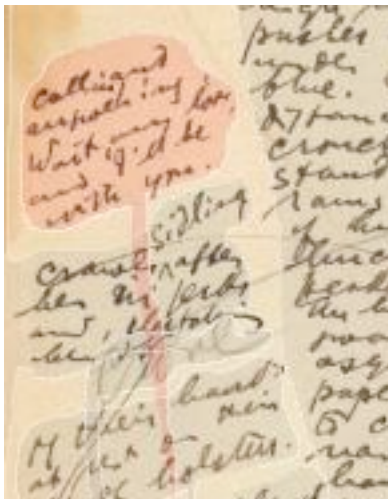
On the facsimile survey page, tick the facsimile you wish to publish in your Hyper Website. Click the button “Publish Selected Records in Hyper Website”. Multiple facsimiles may be selected simultaneously. Chapter III has already impressed the general rule: facsimiles once published in Hyper can no longer be altered. Therefore, double-check in Fabrica before you publish that you have attached the correct facsimile(s) to every siglum!

4. The Navigation Facsimile

The **first facsimile** published enters Hyper not solely as an instance of a ‘scholarly contribution’ under its given siglum – that is, one possible form of reproduction of an original Manuscript: rather, it is also used to produce the navigation icons.

The navigation icons serve as the **standard representation** of the originals and are put to use both in Hyper’ several views (context, panorama, browse and synoptic) and in paths and rhizomes.

In the context and browse views, a mouse click on the highlighted zones of the navigation icon permits **stepping down to a lower granularity**, and to switch from the contextualisation of the page to that of the area chosen (see III.1.3.).



Hyper applies the Cartesian coordinates defining the areas of the pages to the navigation icons to generate the highlighted zones. Therefore you **must always use the navigation facsimile to create the areas coordinates**. If you use a different facsimile to draw the area coordinates on, the highlighted zones in the navigation icon would be wrongly indicated, in the worst case so wrongly that the areas shaded in red would be situated outside the icon or would run in unruly directions, as in the example below (observe how the note area “escapes” downward):

The Cartesian coordinates are applied to the navigation facsimile only. All other facsimiles further connected with the sigla may diverge in dimensions from the navigation facsimile. For example, you may attach two separate facsimiles to a given siglum, one navigation facsimile in colour, and another one in black-and-white with possibly different measurements.

5. Display of Facsimiles in Hyper

What happens once a facsimile has been published in Hyper? The original facsimile is stored and always downloadable, see as an example the following link “Download the High-Resolution Facsimile” at: <<http://www.hypernietzsche.org/egrepalysviola-3616>>.

From this original facsimile, three derivatives of lower resolution are **automatically** generated: “small” (with a width of 650 Pixel), “medium” (900 Pixel) and “large” (1200 Pixel) that are used to display three different zoom levels in static mode and furthermore two interactive zoom modes (flash and continuous).

From the navigation facsimile, moreover, further derivatives are generated:

- one navigation icon (500 pixel) on which the areas defined by Cartesian coordinates appear encircled. This version will be used in context or synoptic view.
- one set of navigation icons corresponding to the number of areas on the given navigation facsimile, on each of which the area in question is highlighted in red, see for example: <http://www.hypernietzsche.org/N-II-6,15>. Clicking a given area calls up the highlighted derivative.
- One thumbnail navigation icon (100 pixel) for use in the “panorama view”, as at <http://www.hypernietzsche.org/navigate.php.panorama=N-II-6>>).
- one set of thumbnails corresponding to the number of areas on the given navigation facsimile. These thumbnails are shown in the paths and rhizomes. In the thumbnails, too, the areas are highlighted in red. See, for example, <http://www.hypernietzsche.org/vzapf-783>>, or <http://www.hypernietzsche.org/rhizome/D-12,46r/>>

IV. Manuscript Editions

Fabrica allows you to code transcriptions, save and modify them, to view them in different preview modes, and to publish them in Hyper.

1. Inserting New Transcriptions in Fabrica

To insert a new transcription, first open the “Fabrica – Manuscript Editions” survey with a click from the Fabrica start-up page:

Home Classify Manuscripts | Facsimiles | Classify Works | Works Editions

Fabrica - Manuscript Editions

Type	Siglum	Page	Note	Author	Type	Code	Rev.	Published?	Modified?	Search
-	-	-	-					Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	Y <input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>	

Fabrica									Hyper Website
Select All Deselect All		View 100 records							
	Material	Author	Type	Date of last change	Rev.	Modified after publ.			Published
<input type="checkbox"/>	Psychologie	mvdalfonso	HNML	2005-12-06	5		Modify	Preview	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A,d1	pdlorio, mvdalfonso	HNML	2006-03-29	13	✓	Modify	Preview	mvdalfonsopdlorio-1
<input type="checkbox"/>	A,11	pdlorio, hwgabler	HNML	2005-12-23	5		Modify	Preview	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A5-d,1	hwgabler	HNML	2005-12-14	19		Modify	Preview	
<input type="checkbox"/>	C,1[1]	dglacomì	HNML	2006-03-29	17		Modify	Preview	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A5-d,2	hwgabler	HNML	2005-12-14	6		Modify	Preview	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A5-d,3	hwgabler	HNML	2005-12-14	1		Modify	Preview	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A5-d,4	hwgabler	HNML	2005-12-14	1		Modify	Preview	
<input type="checkbox"/>	VA-19,62[1]	hwgabler, bksaille	HNML	2006-05-30	5		Modify	Preview	bksallehwgabler-21
<input type="checkbox"/>	VA-19,62[2]	hwgabler, bksaille	HNML	2006-05-30	4		Modify	Preview	bksallehwgabler-23
<input type="checkbox"/>	VA-19,63[3]etVA-19,62[3]	hwgabler, bksaille	HNML	2006-05-30	8		Modify	Preview	bksallehwgabler-25

Insert New Record in Fabrica	Preview Selected	Browse Selected	Publish Selected Records in Hyper Website
Delete Selected Records from Fabrica			

You recognise the page structure? It follows the layout already encountered at the outset of the classification and facsimile procedures:

- at the top the yellow tool bar for the search functions
- at mid-page the blue and green columns listing the extant Fabrica files (blue column) and red-ticking those already published in Hyper (green column)
- at the bottom the tool bar with familiar functions: e.g., ‘insert’, ‘delete’ or ‘publish’ new records; as well as with an entry to an assortment of preview functions unique to this template.

Clicking the “Insert New Record” button in the bottom left-hand corner calls up the following window:

Author(s): Add Author	<input type="text" value="139-a"/>	Signum	Type HTML Linear ▼	Save	Save and insert next	Back
check Signum is correct Preview						
<pre>text <u>text</u></pre>						
text text						
Fertig						

Important: every transcription must be attached to its proper siglum! Enter the siglum in the “**Signum**” box and verify it immediately by clicking “check” to obtain the confirmation “Signum is correct”:

Signum
<input type="text" value="139-a"/>
check Signum is correct

If an error is reported, you have probably missed out a bracket or other detail. **Sigla** in Fabrica (and in Hyper) have a common **schematic structure** throughout:

VA-19,62[1]
Manuskript, Seite [Notiz]
 Bzw.
Werk, Seite [Paragraph]

Register the **author(s)** responsible for the transcription by clicking “Add Author” and selecting the author(s) from the list offered.

Next, select the transcription **type**, or, respectively, the encoding language applied to the transcription to be inserted (e.g., HTML, XML, TEI, HNML, etc.), or which you intend to use on your transcription to be established in Fabrica itself.

To enter a new transcription in Fabrica, you may either copy&paste in an already existing transcription, or else key in your transcription directly. In either case, be sure to use the UPPER one of the two screen boxes (the lower one will show the result of the current entry in preview, as in the example below from the HTML-encoded transcription in the upper box)—and don’t forget to select the correct “Type”.

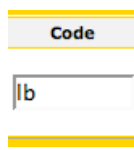
For HTML encoding it is advisable not to transcribe into Fabrica, but to use an HTML editor (HTML editors commonly feature floating palettes to support the tagging) and to insert the resulting file in Fabrica. If instead you wish to transcribe in HNML, however, Fabrica itself may be used to advantage as your editor. A widely assorted tagging palette, as well as a range of preview modes, are available.

Whichever encoding language you actually choose, Fabrica will have at least one **preview** mode compatible with it (on the preview modes, see further under 5.4.).

Save your transcription; and, when transcribing directly into Fabrica, click the “Save” button at regular intervals. To re-enter your ongoing transcription, simply click “Modify” (on “Modify”, see next paragraph). If, continuing in Fabrica, you wish to proceed with another transcription, use “Save and insert next”. Important: when switching, do not forget to change the siglum!

2. Searching, Sorting, Deleting and Modifying Transcriptions

Searching: The yellow tool bar on the “Manuscript Editions” survey page allows you to make selected searches for transcriptions. You may search according to “Siglum”, or “Page”, or “Note”, or by “Type” (entry box to the far right in the tool bar). To delimit the search, all fields may be filled in, or else just one, for example in order to select all HNML transcriptions. Via the selection box “tag”, moreover, it is possible to search for one specific tag, for instance, <lb>, <p>, <black>, or the like. Enter the tag without pointed brackets:



The image shows a yellow tool bar with a search field. The search field contains the text 'lb'. Above the search field, the word 'Code' is visible. Below the search field, there is a selection box with a yellow background and a white border, containing the text 'lb'.

Sorting is possible according to the following criteria in the blue Fabrica column:

	Material	Author	Type	Date of last change	Rev.	Modified after publ.		
--	----------	--------	------	---------------------	------	----------------------	--	--

The sorting results will be given out alphabetically by “Material”, “Type”, “Date”, etc.

Deleting: to delete a certain transcription, tick the siglum and click “Delete Selected Records from Fabrica”.

Modifying: Transcriptions may be modified by clicking “Modify” against the siglum in question on the survey page. The transcription file opens to be modified and saved afresh.

3. Encoding Languages

A special feature and a great advantage of Fabrica is to be **independent** in terms of current encoding languages and thus to be able to interpret multiple encoding languages available for the tagging of texts. Furthermore, it is possible to define additional style sheets and incorporate them so as, when required, to extend the list of encoding languages available. Fabrica is thus extensible and may be specifically tailored and personalised for a given project in hand.

To date, the following encoding languages have been installed and may be used in Fabrica:

- **HTML** (Hypertext Markup Language)
- **Generic XML** (Extensible Markup Language)
- **TEI** (Text Encoding Initiative)
- **WitTEI** (a TEI Encoding defined for Wittgenstein manuscripts)
- **HNML** (HyperNietzsche Markup Language)

What follows here are a few explanatory remarks about the several encoding languages presently available, and instructions for inserting and administering transcriptions in Fabrica.

3.1. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

HTML is an encoding language to tag hypertext information in the World Wide Web. An advantage of HTML encoding is that an HTML document may be established with relatively little effort by means of one of the numerous HTML editors in existence, many of them downloadable as free software. Text processing software, too, such as for example Open Office or Word, is commonly capable of handling documents in HTML.

To ensure that your HTML encoding is correctly interpreted by every browser commonly available, you should observe the **HTML-4-Standard**.

Preview: Fabrica relays the HTML code in a simple process without stylesheet transformation into the lower browser window of the transcription preview.

3.2. Generic XML (Extensible Markup Language)

XML is a standard for encoding machine- and man-readable documents according to a tree structure. The syntactic demands in XML are higher than in HTML. An XML document is 'well formed' when conforming to every XML rule. For example, there must always be a closing element `</xyz>` corresponding on the same hierarchical level to an opening element `<xyz>`. When inserting a document in XML format in Fabrica, you must always make sure that it is 'well formed'!

Preview: We have created two style sheets (XSL and CSS) and defined their workflow order. The style sheets are empty – you may therefore enter formatting rules suitable to your own purposes.

3.3. TEI (Text Encoding Initiative)

The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) was founded in 1987 and has developed a document format by the same name for coding and exchanging texts. TEI has become a *de facto* standard in the Humanities, widely used for encoding printed works in editorial scholarship, or for tagging texts as information and communication language in Linguistics.

TEI is in constant development. The SGML-based version "P3" was launched in 1994 and replaced in 2002 by the XML version "P4". During this time also, "TEI lite" was created with a reduced range of elements. In 2005, version "P5" became available, incorporating among other things a standard for the description of manuscripts (MASTER).

The TEI-DTD (TEI-Docum^{ent} Type Definition) is content-related and constructed in modules offering elements to encode the document structure, to tag poems and plays, to identify lines and pages, and to format tables or textual annotations, as well as, in the case of linguistics corpora, to deal with terminology and lexicography.

Preview: By means of a given set of XSLT specifications, Fabrica can transform TEI-XML documents into HTML and XSL Formatting Objects.²

3.4. WitTEI (Wittgenstein-TEI)

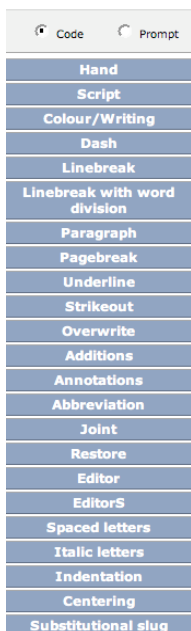
Wittgenstein-TEI, an international research project, selected a sample file from the literary estate of the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein, known as MS101, and containing philosophical and personal remarks from September 1914, with the objective of converting it to XML under TEI Guidelines. A series of XSL stylesheets were prepared for output in XHTML and PDF. Particular attention was given to hyperlinking MS101 to external resources, and to controlling and filtering the complexity of these links in terms of user interests. The range of final outcome

² This set of XSLT specifications can be downloaded from the Releases area of <http://tei.sf.net>. It concentrates on TEI Lite, but adding support for other modules is fairly easy, see <http://www.tei-c.org/Stylesheets/teic/>.

illustrates how output files may be generated dynamically on demand according to user preferences.³

Preview: By means of a set of XSL stylesheets, three Previews are being created: two in XHTML (one diplomatic, one linear) and one in PDF.

3.5. HNML (HyperNietzsche Markup Language)



HNML – HyperNietzsche Markup Language – is an XML format designed by the Munich Nietzsche Team.⁴

HNML is an XML based language designed for the encoding of literary manuscripts, works and mixed forms of printed and handwritten texts (e.g. drafts) and for electronic editions of works. HNML generates diplomatic and linear transcriptions simultaneously and can also reproduce genetic writing layers. It is adapted to the specific characteristics of Nietzsches manuscripts but can easily be modified for the work with manuscripts of different authors.

For anyone wishing to encode their transcriptions in HNML, Fabrica offers the advantage of being usable as an “HNML Editor”. A floating palette holds the most important tags in readiness:

With the aid of this palette, transcriptions may be compiled in Fabrica directly. These may be modified and saved, and several preview modes offer opportunities for instant previewings of the transcription entries.

3.5.1. HNML Preview Functions

Fabrica offers several “previews” for your HNML transcriptions. In the course of your work of transcribing into Fabrica, or when you have just imported a transcription into the upper browser window and wish to see it in preview, click on one of the symbols situated between the sigla- and type-boxes:



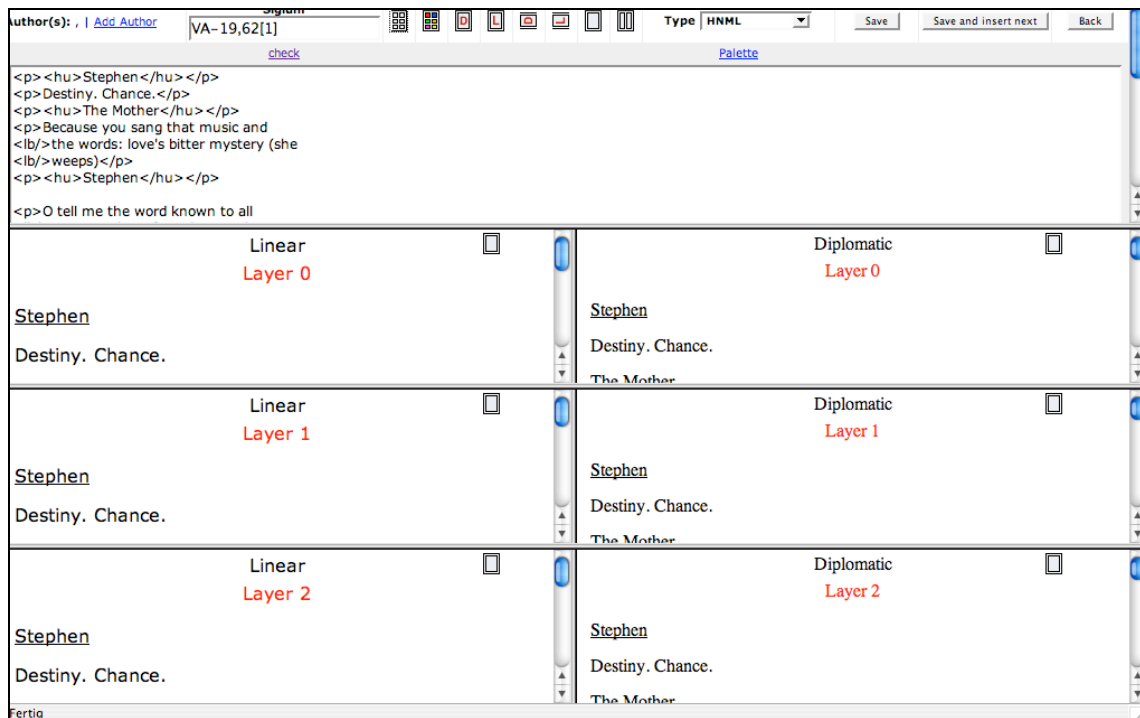
These preview modes may of course also be activated for already inserted and saved transcriptions, which you may open again by clicking “Modify” against the siglum in question in the “Manuscript Editions” survey window.

The eight preview functions for HNML, from left to right, may be distinguished as follows:

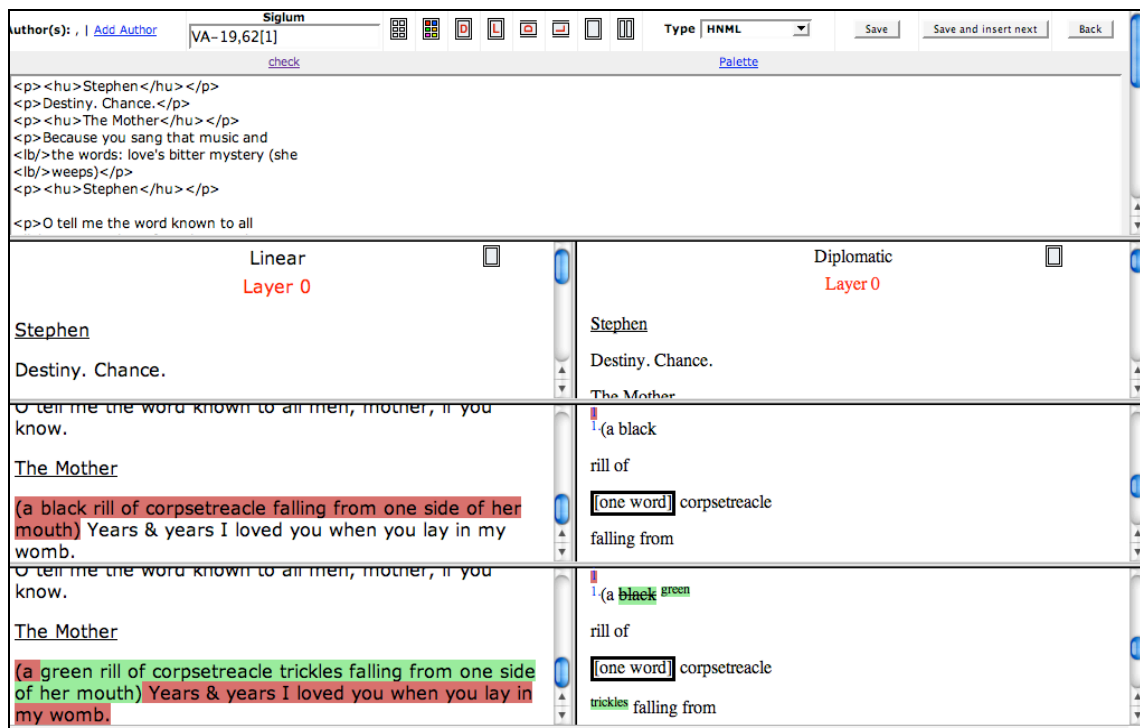
³ See “Using XML to generate research tools for Wittgenstein scholars by collaborative groupwork”, URL <http://wab.aksis.uib.no/sept1914/>, State: 19.06.2006

⁴ See Harald Saller, “HNML - HYPERNIETZSCHE MARKUP LANGUAGE”, <http://computerphilologie.uni-muenchen.de/jg03/saller.html>, State: 17.06.2006

1) **Linear and diplomatic transcription** in adjacent windows, with display of the layers in stacked window columns below:



2) **Linear and diplomatic transcription** in adjacent windows, with display of the layers in stacked window columns below and **coloured distinction** of the changes within each writing stage:



3) Diplomatic transcription with display of layers in parallel windows:

Author(s): | Add Author | VA-19,62[1] | Type HNML | Save | Save and insert next | Back

check | Palette

```
<p><hu>Stephen</hu></p>
<p>Destiny. Chance.</p>
<p><hu>The Mother</hu></p>
<p>Because you sang that music and
<lb/>the words: love's bitter mystery (she
<lb/>weeps)</p>
<p><hu>Stephen</hu></p>
<p>O tell me the word known to all
```

<p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>Destiny. Chance.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>Because you sang that music and the words: love's bitter mystery (she weeps)</p> <p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>O tell me the word known to all men, mother, if you know.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>Years & years I loved you when you lay in my womb.</p>	<p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>O tell me the word known to all men, mother, if you know.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>1 (a black rill of [one word] corpsetreacle falling from one side of her mouth)</p> <p>Years & years I loved you when you lay in my womb.</p>	<p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>O tell me the word known to all men, mother, if you know.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>1 (a black^{green} rill of [one word] corpsetreacle trickles falling from one side of her mouth)</p> <p>Years & years I loved you when you lay in my womb.</p>
--	--	---

4) Linear transcription with display of layers in parallel windows:

Author(s): | Add Author | VA-19,62[1] | Type HNML | Save | Save and insert next | Back

check | Palette

```
<p><hu>Stephen</hu></p>
<p>Destiny. Chance.</p>
<p><hu>The Mother</hu></p>
<p>Because you sang that music and the
words: love's bitter mystery (she
weeps)</p>
<p><hu>Stephen</hu></p>
<p>O tell me the word known to all
```

<p>Linear Layer 0</p> <p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>Destiny. Chance.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>Because you sang that music and the words: love's bitter mystery (she weeps)</p> <p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>O tell me the word known to all men, mother, if you know.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>Years & years I loved you when you lay in my womb.</p>	<p>Linear Layer 1</p> <p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>Destiny. Chance.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>Because you sang that music and the words: love's bitter mystery (she weeps)</p> <p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>O tell me the word known to all men, mother, if you know.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>(a black rill of corpsetreacle falling from one side of her mouth) Years & years I loved you when you lay in my womb.</p>	<p>Linear Layer 2</p> <p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>Destiny. Chance.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>Because you sang that music and the words: love's bitter mystery (she weeps)</p> <p><u>Stephen</u></p> <p>O tell me the word known to all men, mother, if you know.</p> <p><u>The Mother</u></p> <p>(a green rill of corpsetreacle trickles falling from one side of her mouth) Years & years I loved you when you lay in my womb.</p>
--	---	--

5) Diplomatic transcription with display of layers in stacked windows:

The screenshot shows the Siglum software interface. At the top, there is a header with 'Author(s): | Add Author', a search box containing 'VA-19,62[1]', and a 'Type' dropdown set to 'HNML'. Below the header is a text editor containing the following HTML code:

```
<p><hu>Stephen</hu></p>
<p>Destiny. Chance.</p>
<p><hu>The Mother</hu></p>
<p>Because you sang that music and
<lb/>the words: love's bitter mystery (she
<lb/>weeps)</p>
<p><hu>Stephen</hu></p>
<p>O tell me the word known to all
```

Below the editor are three stacked windows, each labeled 'Diplomatic' and 'Layer 0', 'Layer 1', and 'Layer 2' respectively. Each window displays the transcription of the text above it, with the first line of each paragraph underlined:

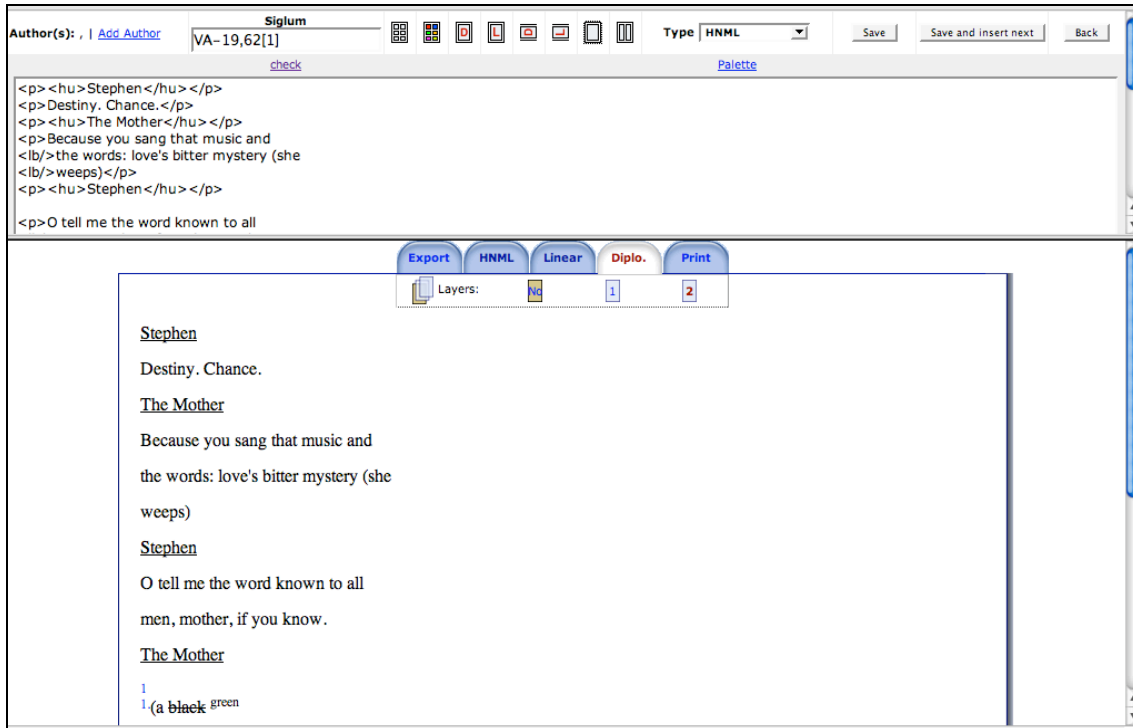
- Layer 0:** Stephen
Destiny. Chance.
The Mother
- Layer 1:** Stephen
Destiny. Chance.
The Mother
- Layer 2:** Stephen
Destiny. Chance.
The Mother

6) Linear transcription with display of layers in stacked windows:

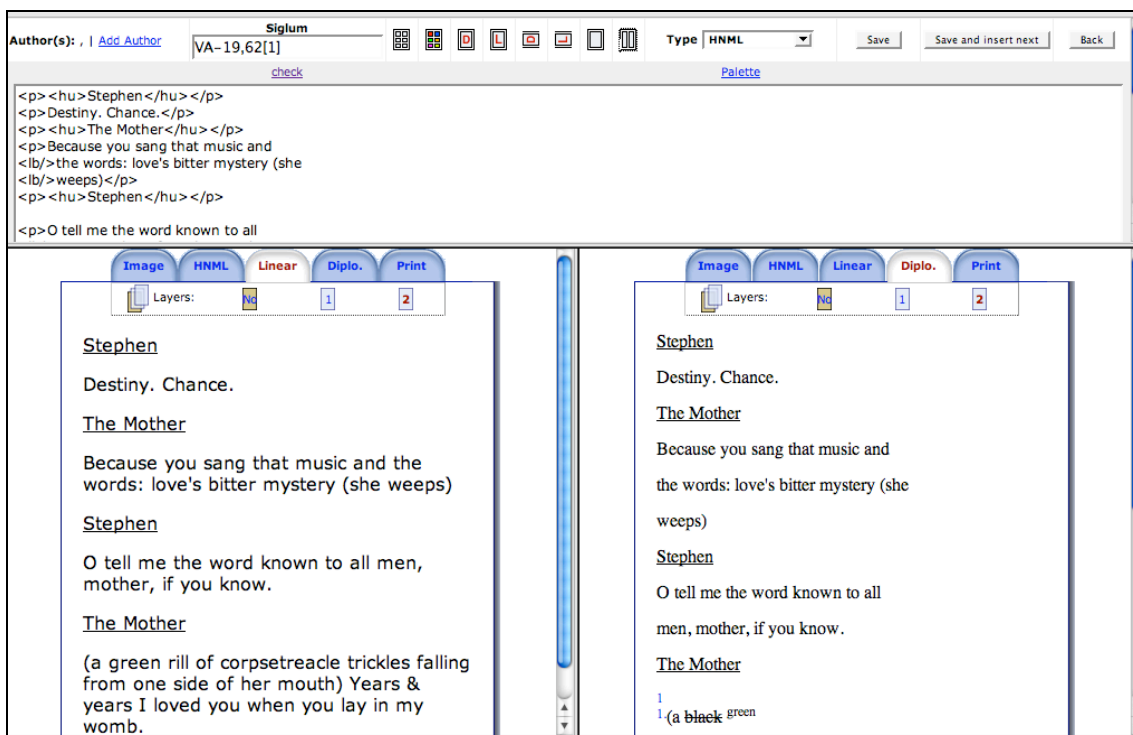
The screenshot shows the Siglum software interface, identical to the one above. The text editor contains the same HTML code. Below the editor are three stacked windows, each labeled 'Linear' and 'Layer 0', 'Layer 1', and 'Layer 2' respectively. Each window displays the transcription of the text above it, with the first line of each paragraph underlined:

- Layer 0:** Stephen
Destiny. Chance.
- Layer 1:** Stephen
Destiny. Chance.
- Layer 2:** Stephen
Destiny. Chance.

7) “dynamic preview”: this, for instance, allows switching between linear and diplomatic transcription in the same window (more on dynamic preview below):



8) “Dynamic preview” in two adjacent windows, for example to juxtapose linear and diplomatic transcription in direct comparison:

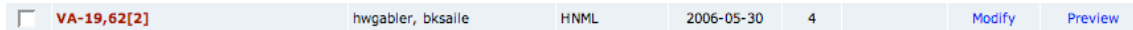


4. Preview functions activated from the survey page

Preview functions may be activated from the survey page for already inserted and saved transcriptions. These are:

1) Preview of a **single** transcription:

Click the “Preview” button in the blue Fabrica column to the right of the siglum:

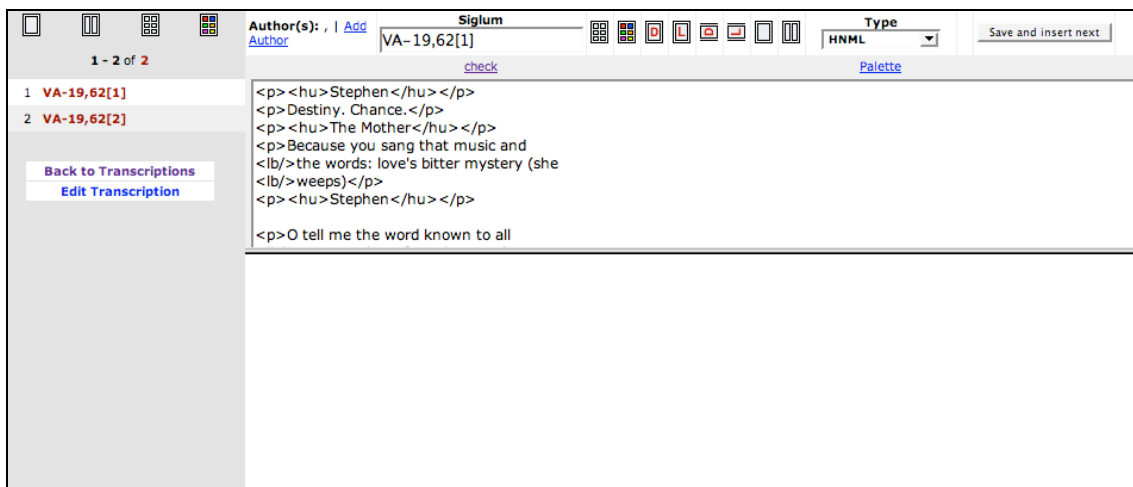


2) Preview of **multiple** transcriptions in one preview window:

Tick the boxes to the left of the sigla for the transcriptions you wish to preview and click the button “Preview Selected”. A dynamic preview opens in a new window displaying the selected transcriptions in sequence. The “Print” function allows you to print out these, or indeed all your transcriptions.

3) **Previewing and Modifying multiple** transcriptions:

Should you wish to view and to modify multiple transcriptions, you need not call them up separately. For previewing, instead, tick the boxes to the left of the sigla for the transcriptions concerned in the blue Fabrica column and click “Browse Selected”. A new browser window will open.



It lists in its left-hand column the sigla of the transcriptions to be previewed. Clicking the first siglum of your choice will open its transcription in the right-hand main window. Its contents may be switched at will by successive further click-calls from the selection list.

If you wish to modify, click “Edit Transcriptions” to the left below the sigla column. The HNML Editor will open in the right-hand browser window. A click on “Palette” brings up the tag palette for use, and as you see, the eight preview functions are available in this mode also.

5. The Print- and Export Option of the Dynamic Preview



If you wish to **print** *one* transcription only, click “Preview” on the survey page, to the right of the siglum in question. The dynamic preview will open in a new window. Select “Print”. This opens yet another window with a printer-friendly version of the transcription.

If you wish to print *multiple* transcriptions, tick the boxes to the left of the sigla for the transcriptions concerned on the survey page. Select “Preview Selected”. This opens another window with the selected transcriptions arranged sequentially. Clicking “Print” will display them in yet another window as a printer-friendly document.

You wish to process your transcription with a **desktop publishing** software? Fabrica supports exporting HNML transcriptions in a format that can be read, for example, in InDesign. An XML version is generated from the HNML file that can be interpreted by desktop publishing software. Single or multiple transcriptions, or even a whole transcription dossier may thus be exported.

To export *one single* transcription, click “Preview” on the survey page. The transcription will open in a new window. Select “Export”. This opens a further window in which the XML file is generated and displayed. This file can now be used in the desktop publishing utility of your choice. To export *multiple* transcriptions, tick the boxes to the left of the sigla for the transcriptions concerned and select “Preview Selected”. This opens the transcriptions chosen in another window. Clicking “Export” will generate and display an XML file from these, to be utilised as above.

6. Publishing Fabrica-Transkriptionen in Hyper

Transcriptions may be published in Hyper by marking their sigla on the Fabrica survey page and clicking the button “Publish Selected Records in Hyper” in the bottom right-hand corner. It is particularly important to double-check the coding of every transcription before publishing it. If, for example, you should have inserted a faulty, because not well-formed, transcription document in XML, every browser will report an error and reject it. (XML documents should therefore be suitably parsed to ascertain that they are well-formed.)