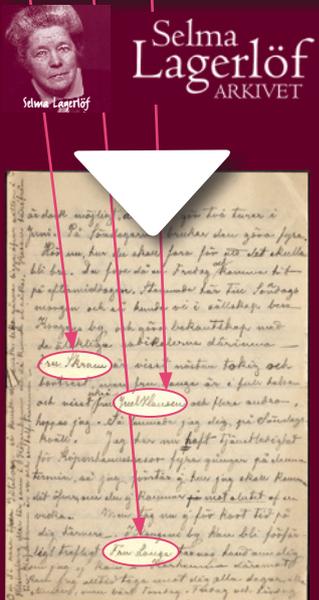
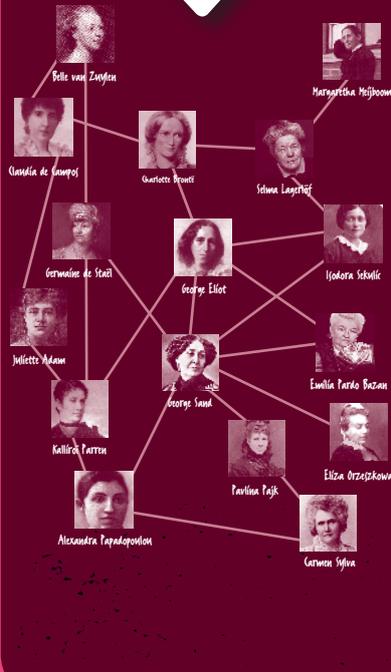


Women Writers Repository

author ← work → reader ▶ person → work → person → work



Virtual Research Environment



Recording translations Sharing annotations

Receptions

Author of work	English title	Translator	Gender	Record type	The Center
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol
Clarissa de Campos	Letters of the Portuguese	Antonio de S. M. de S. M.	M	Translation	1111 Bristol



Women Writers In History

Digital Humanities 2012



Data Sharing, Virtual Collaboration, and Textual Analysis:

Working on Women Writers In History.

The European COST Action “Women Writers In History” plans to give women their due place in transnational literary historiography, from the Medieval period up to the early 20th century. Six Action members illustrate the collaboration as going on in and around a data repository.

1. Data Sharing

Hilde Hoogenboom,
Arizona State University

Different kinds of large-scale sources contain information about these authors' early reception, and provide the data we work on. They include in particular *bio-bibliographic compilations* of European women writers, compiled after the example of Boccaccio's *Famous Women* (1361-75) as the databases of their time. They allow us to understand and describe the presence of women authors (as a category, or taken individually) over the centuries both using numbers and studying the tropes by which these women are represented.

WomenWriters, the only transnational database of women writers that brings together the whole spectrum of sources for literary markets and literary fields of small and large nations, can itself be considered as the ultimate bio-bibliographical compilation.

2. Structuring Research

Suzan van Dijk and Gertjan Filarski,
Huygens ING The Hague

The *WomenWriters* database helps researchers to generate *new knowledge* about women's impact on their contemporary readers. Thanks to large-scale data entry about their works' reception, without focusing on particular authors, we “provoke” serendipitous findings about authors we often did not know as yet. The tool currently contains over 20.000 manually processed reception data, which we will gradually complement by using technological solutions, and collaborating with other online projects. The *WomenWriters* database is currently being developed into a broader Research Environment. The present data model, which focuses on the communication between Author and Reader through the Work, will be replaced by a model presenting literary communication as being a series of texts generating each other through the intervention of a *Reader* turned *Writer*. At the same time interconnectivity will be created with related projects, such as the two shown here (see 3 and 4).

3. Comparative Textual Analysis

Jenny Bergenmar and Leif-Jöran Olsson,
University of Göteborg

For *WomenWriters* it is important to include as many data as possible on the production and reception of those authors who may have been role models for writers all over Europe – in particular as these data already exist in digital form and are interconnectible.

The *Selma Lagerlöf Archive* aims to create such a broader (gender) historical context that includes the intensive contacts within networks of European translators and writers that were important for Lagerlöf's success in Europe. These can in particular be traced thanks to our participation in the COST-WWIH Action, which has facilitated, and will continue to do so, the discovery of unknown connections between European women and Lagerlöf. Standardizing the different entities will allow, by way of micro services currently developed, exchanging information on these levels.

4. Sharing Annotations

Amelia Sanz,
Complutense University Madrid

Complutense University teams are now testing @Note, an annotation tool capable of supporting collaborative work on texts, using women's European reception as a case study.

This innovative annotation method will be used in the collaborative project for specifying and formulating significant relationships between the texts we are studying. These texts can be annotated using a shared annotation schema; adding new terms and relationships to the schema as they are required during the annotation process; making it possible for authorized users to edit and to restructure the schema.

As an example, we present the outcome of an experience of collaborative annotation, with the help of students, of the Spanish translation of Françoise de Graffigny's famous novel *Lettres d'une Péruvienne* (1747): *Cartas de una Peruana* (1792, 1823) by María Romero, both translations available in Google Books and Hathi Trust, and included in the *WomenWriters* database.