

MEDIOEVO ITALIANO
RASSEGNA STORICA ONLINE

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Middle Ages on the web in Italy, Britain and USA:
a survey, a prospective.

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“L'uso del testo per saggi, articoli, tesi di laurea è vincolato dalla citazione completa: O. DA ROLD, *Middle Ages on the web in Italy, Britain and USA: a survey, a prospective*. <<http://www.medioevoitaliano.org/darold.leeds.pdf>> (Rassegna Storica online, 3, 2001)”

MIDDLE AGES ON THE WEB IN ITALY, BRITAIN AND USA: A SURVEY, A PROSPECTIVE di ORIETTA DA ROLD

The WWW has become one of the most powerful tools for study and research in many areas, including the Middle Ages, and its influence continues to grow. In a recent article focusing in particular on “Medieval Manuscripts and Electronic Media”, Martha Driver pointed out: ‘... medieval topics are discussed in an almost overwhelmingly large number of sites’¹. The explanation for such an important result lays behind the observations proposed again by Driver:

We all know something about the Internet, about its ready accessibility, its unprocessed content that needs careful vetting by the viewer and its essentially egalitarian presentation. Anyone with a working knowledge of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and the right equipment can publish on the Internet. ... Knowledge of a subject once restricted to a privileged few may now be readily shared by amateurs, students and scholars around the globe.²

This seems to be the secret of such a proliferation of sites devoted to the Middle Ages across the world.

It may seem a paradox that I title the paper *Middle Ages on the Web in Italy, Britain and USA*, given this introductory statement that predicates a global community for the study of the Middle Ages, but it is not. This paper was conceived a year ago to attract people’s attention to the quality of Internet publications in Italy, and to the effort that “Medioevo Italiano” was making in order to close the gap that for some reason was still open on the Italian ‘panorama’. A comparison with sites developed both in

¹ Driver, M., “Medieval Manuscripts and Electronic Media,” in *New Directions in Later Medieval Manuscript Studies. Essays from the 1998 Harvard Conference*, D. Pearsall (ed.), York: The University of York-Centre for Medieval Studies, 2000, p. 57.

England and in North America was intended to give suggestions and possibly to start a discussion on the matter. Despite the original plan, we decided to present a session with a more articulated structure. Roberta Fidanzia will discuss the medieval Period in Spain and Angelo Gambella, the editor of *Medioevo Italiano*, will explain the purpose of the project.

However, this paper retains the aim of presenting and comparing the two situations, but it will be *a survey, a prospective*. It will focus on selected sites. In particular, I shall be looking at Medieval Manuscript Studies and related pages, coming to the conclusion that there is still much to do in Italy.

Publishing on the web can be divided into two general areas: one called 'profit', which relates to all those web sites that generate business, and its opposite, the 'non-profit' one. The 'non-profit' publishers include professional and amateur sites; university, libraries and associations are among the former group and the personal web sites represent the latter. I do not want to be misunderstood when I speak of amateur publishing, it does not have any degradatory implication, and these sites are often very fine productions that I think fulfil the six main points that make a good web site:

- 1- The scholarly level of the content and its regular updating
- 2- The relevance of images and their use within the site
- 3- Organisation of the site
- 4- Surfing of the site
- 5- Consistent lay-out and the look of the pages that make up the web site
- 6- Authorship.

² *Ibid.*, p. 54.

Research on the Middle Ages is usually concentrated in the non-profit web sites. For this paper, I compiled a list of sites using several sources and search tools: Internet, posting in discussion lists and printed literature.³ This list is intended as an exemplification of what is available. I excluded all those sites that were geographically not relevant to the discussion or in to England, North America and Italy. I sorted the list according to these geographical areas and within each area I divided the sites according to research going on and published in universities, libraries, organisations and personal web sites.⁴

British and North American web sites are very well represented in the list. Among those that I classified under manuscript studies within university publications, there are universities such as Georgetown with its *Labyrinth* that offers a convenient list related to manuscript studies.⁵ Scholars, students and anyone with an interest on the subject can find information on on-line manuscript catalogues, library collections and projects in digitised manuscript images. Similar tools can be found if one visits the Manuscript Studies page, prepared by the Teachers of Old English in Britain and Ireland at Oxford University⁶, and the Penn State University

³ See Peckham, Robert D., posting to MEDTEXT October 12, 2000; Driver, M. & Deborah McGrady eds., *Special Issue on Teaching the Middle Ages with Technology*, (1999:14/2); . 53-64. I also used search engines such as Google, <http://www.google.com/>; Yahoo UK, <http://uk.yahoo.com/>; Yahoo Italia, <http://it.yahoo.com/>; Virgilio, <http://it.yahoo.com/> and Arianna, <http://arianna.iol.it/>. All the web sites included in this paper were last visited in July 2001.

⁴ The complete list is available as an appendix to the paper.

⁵ See, *The Labyrinth, Manuscripts, Paleography, Codicology*. Georgetown University : <http://www.georgetown.edu/labyrinth/subjects/mss.htm>

⁶ See <http://www.oucs.ox.ac.uk/humanities/toebi/man.html>. This page offer links to 20 sites that deal with manuscripts – encoding, cataloguing, etc.

Pages from the World Wide Web.⁷ These are sites designed to provide multiple information without having the characteristics of a search engine. On the contrary, Brigham Young University publishes in the Dscriptorium images of manuscripts held in their library and also gives a list of related sources.⁸

Those projects, that focus on a single medieval author or text, design their web pages to provide information about the project itself and to offer lists of related links. They do not always present digitised images of the manuscripts, but samples are given in order to attract attention on the project and the electronic publication on CD-ROM that is usually the final aim.⁹

Another project based at an English university and of interest for people working with manuscripts is the MASTER project, whose web site is hosted by the Center for Technology and the Arts at De Montfort University. This is a collaborative project that involves several universities and libraries across Europe aiming at creating a single on-line catalogue of medieval manuscripts in European libraries. The MASTER site gives the visitor a great deal of information about the project, hands-on documentation needed to use the tools of the project and a link to the prototype catalogues in Leicester and Oxford. The site contains documentation about the DTD (Document Type Definition) of the Project and gives insights on encoding languages such as SGML and XML. It is a

⁷ See <http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/hot/mss.html>.

⁸ See <http://www.byu.edu/~hurlbut/dscriptorium>, related sources can be found at <http://www.byu.edu/~hurlbut/dscriptorium/#links>.

⁹ See, for example, the Electronic Beowulf Project web site

site intended for partners scattered all over Europe and needing a central source of information, but it also addresses anyone that would like to know more about the project and may be getting started.¹⁰

Other university pages are devoted to provide on-line courses in palaeography, information on the history of books, watermarks and more general bibliographical references.¹¹

Libraries' on-line publications are generous databases with images of famous manuscripts. The ready availability of those images is a useful tool for scholar and students who are interested in any aspect of codicology, palaeography or in general medieval book production. The Bodleian Library in Oxford, The British Library and the Cambridge University Library are all involved in this publication and the Berkeley University has started a Digital Scriptorium –to promote a renaissance in Manuscript Studies. They also have an on-line catalogue to search the manuscript collection, which supplements the traditional paper catalogue.¹²

Finally, there are personal web sites either independently published or included in websites belonging to organisations. I would like to mention

<http://www.uky.edu/~kiernan/BL/kportico.html> and The Canterbury Tales' Project <http://www.cta.dmu.ac.uk/projects/ctp/>, which also provides links to related projects.

¹⁰ See: <http://www.cta.dmu.ac.uk/projects/master/>.

¹¹ See section 1.1 of the Appendix.

¹² See Bodleian Library - Browse images of manuscripts, <http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/medieval/browse.htm>; British Library – Manuscripts, <http://portico.bl.uk/collections/manuscripts>; Cambridge University Library – The manuscript collections, <http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/MSS/>. In particular see also <http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/MSS/Ee.3.59/>, which refers to the CUL MSS. Ee.3.59: The Life of King Edward the Confessor; and The Digital Scriptorium-towards a renaissance in Manuscript Studies <http://sunsite.Berkeley.EDU/Scriptorium/>.

David Duncan and Julia Bolton Holloway's pages in particular; they offer bibliographical information and useful links to other sites in manuscript studies.¹³

I am not able to mention all the sites I found and their value, but it is clear that the British and North American web is using extensively the technologies that the internet allows to publish primary and secondary sources for research. The reasons behind this development are several as noted in the introduction, but I think that one of the motives that triggered this growth is the extensive use of Internet resources for teaching. As Driver pointed out: "Through the Internet, with its luminous reproductions of pages from medieval manuscripts, students begin to incorporate the history of the text, or manuscript, with reading the text itself ... The many informative sites relating to medieval manuscripts on the web have increased student awareness and use of these manuscripts in their own work".¹⁴ In 1999 the journal *Literary & Linguistic Computing* published a special issue on *Teaching the Middle Ages with Technology* edited by Martha Driver and Deborah McGrady. In that volume there appear numerous articles that discussed strategies and activities to teach medieval studies using the Internet.¹⁵

¹³ Holloway, Julia Bolton. *Folio, Manuscripts: Pleography, Codicology*, <http://www.umilta.net/folio.html>. This is a web site dedicated to Julian of Norwich, but also numerous information about manuscript studies and at the end of the page the list by Robert D. Peckham, sent to MEDTEXT discussion list. Duncan, D., *Writing Materials & The History of Books and Printing: Some Related Links*, http://members.tripod.com/~Dante_6/intro.htm.

¹⁴ Driver, M., "Medieval Manuscripts and Electronic Media," in D. Pearsall (ed.), *op. cit.*, pp. 63 - 62.

¹⁵ Driver, M. & Deborah McGrady eds., *op. cit.* See, in particular, Duggan, M. K., 'Teaching Manuscripts from Digital Library on the Web' in Driver, M. & Deborah

In general, the Italian World Wide Web (WWW) developed late. The traditional printing publishers entered a phase of economic recession in 1992. This crisis led to the discovery of alternative media such as the Internet. However, it is only from 1995 that a true interest has been shown in the WWW. Numerous publications have appeared in recent years to analyse the challenge that Internet would be for those enterprises that decided to launch business on the web and the area started growing.¹⁶

Lack of funding associated with a certain scepticism in the academic world hindered the appearance of ‘non-profit’ web sites. However, in 1997 an important Congress was held at IULM ‘Istituto Universitario di Lingue Moderne’, titled ‘Internet and the Muse’.¹⁷ In that Congress numerous papers discussed the potentiality of Internet as a new media for research and teaching in the humanities. In particular first experimental work was carried out in Faculties of Media and Communication studies, and in university centres that hosted work on electronic texts and encoding.¹⁸

McGrady eds., *op. cit.*, pp. 151 – 159 and Twycross, M., ‘Teaching Palaeography on the Web’ in Driver, M. & Deborah McGrady eds., *op. cit.*, pp. 257 – 284.

¹⁶ See Pucci, E., *Il World Wide Web: una nuova natura e un nuovo contesto competitivo per le imprese editoriali*, *Atti del Convegno Internazionale : Editoria, Comunicazione e Tecnologie*, 10-11 aprile 2000. <<http://www.esperanto.fast.mi.it/ConvInt/AttiConv/pucci/pucci.html>>. See also, Pucci, E. ed., *L'Industria della Comunicazione in Italia. Quinto rapporto IEM. L'Era di Internet*. Torino: Fondazione Rosselli, 2000; Liscia, R. & E.Pucci, “L'Offerta di Contenuti e servizi on-line,” in *L'Anno della Svolta*, R. Liscia ed. , Milano: Edizioni Angelo Guerini e Associati SpA, 1999 and.

¹⁷ The congress proceedings were published in Nerozzi Bellman, P. ed., *Internet e le Muse. La rivoluzione digitale nella cultura umanistica*. Milano: Associazione Culturale Mimesis, 1997.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* See in particular the papers of Mario Ricciardi , *Studenti, reti e comunita` virtuali*, pp. 167–187; Fabio Ciotti, *Testo rappresentazione e computer*, pp. 221-250.

During the last year the study of the Italian medieval period on the web has undergone a major development, but the most interesting projects are often based on self-supported and non-affiliated publishers. While browsing the web it was striking that I could not find important sites on medieval manuscript studies or related sites published by universities. Although Italian Universities have started to build their own web sites since 1997, they have just started (1999-2000-2001) to develop pages that provide information beyond the prospectus of the university itself. It seems that the Italian academic world is still sceptical towards Internet publishing and is relying on traditional publications in order to make available the results of their research, although important projects can be found. The University of Cassino in the department of History and Philology seems to be the only one, which put up a site aiming at providing a catalogue of the “manoscritti in scrittura beneventana”.¹⁹ There are also archives of texts of Italian medieval authors²⁰ and theoretical approaches to the encoding of medieval manuscripts.²¹ A special mention should also be made of two other web sites that do not relate directly to the case in study but represent an important step towards the academic study of the Middle Ages on the web. These are Spolia,

¹⁹ See Università degli Studi di Cassino; Bibliografia dei manoscritti in scrittura beneventana <http://www.let.unicas.it/scspec/bmb.htm>

²⁰ See Archivio della latinità italiana del medioevo <http://www.uan.it/alim/index.html>

²¹ See Orlandi, Tito. *Teoria e prassi della codifica dei manoscritti*. <http://rmcisadu.let.uniroma1.it/~orlandi/encod.html> and for more theoretical approach to text encoding also related to medieval manuscript studies <http://rmcisadu.let.uniroma1.it/~orlandi/>.

which provide general information in different medieval areas²², and Reti Medievali, which deals in particular with medieval history.²³

Libraries also have their web sites, but I could not find either an electronic catalogue that would permit a search of the manuscript collection or any sample of digitised images. For example, the 'Biblioteca Ambrosiana' pages provide only an electronic list of the paper catalogues of the collections.²⁴ The same could be said for the Biblioteca Marciana that also offers related links.²⁵ The Vatican library may be considered an exception.²⁶ There appears to be, though, an interest expressed by the Italian Librarian towards electronic publishing. The outcome of a workshop, which was organised by MASTER and the Catholic University in Milan (February 25-27, 2001), seemed to underlined the attention that Italian Libraries such as the 'Biblioteca Marciana' have for this issue.

On the contrary, web sites published by organisations show a long term interest and commitment on the matter. It is worth mentioning the 'Societa` italiana dantesca' site that gives sample images of Dante's manuscripts²⁷ and the 'Societa` Internazionale per lo Studio del Medioevo Latino' that conveys the organisation of numerous projects, including an

²² See <http://www.spolia.it/index.htm>

²³ See <http://www.storia.unifi.it/RM/RM-Home.htm>. This is a collaborative project among the University of Palermo, Napole, Venice, Trento and Florence.

²⁴ See <http://www.ambrosiana.it/cataloghi/catone.html>

²⁵ See <http://marciana.venezia.sbn.it/risorse.htm#manoscritti>

²⁶ The Vatican Library, which belongs geographically to the Vatican State is organised in Italian and English; I included it in the list as an example. See <http://www.vatican.va/>

²⁷ See Dante — Manuscripts on line — Societa` italiana dantesca:

http://www.danteonline.it/italiano/codici_frames/elencocodici.asp

Inventory of the Tuscany manuscripts.²⁸ Other personal web sites concentrate on electronic publication of medieval texts, Italian in particular.

In general, it seems that on the Italian web, as far as my specific area of interest is concerned, there is a lack of primary information; projects that give hands-on information for study and research, although theoretical and general presentations of manuscript projects are available.

The Medioevo Italiano Project was the first non-affiliated project to try to respond to the lack of interest shown in general in this area. It was created to promote the use of electronic media in the study of the medieval period. It now offers a powerful search engine for internal and external search, links to compiled lists of sites divided into main subjects. It publishes the electronic journal 'rassegna storica on-line' and several newsletters. It also hosts the discussion list 'medioevo-italiano'.²⁹ The project is also organising a two day colloquium in Tuscany in September to debate the 'Medieval Internet' 'Incontro di studio dell'Internet medievale' Scarlino (GR) 14 - 15 settembre 2001.³⁰ It is yet trying to develop more and more.

In conclusion, it appears that the comparison between the two realities that I have discussed above underlines that British and North America web sites have a consolidated tradition in publishing on-line both primary and secondary information about medieval areas and in particular about

²⁸ See Società internazionale per lo studio del medioevo latino: <http://sismel.meri.unifi.it/>; Inventario dei manoscritti medievali di toscana: <http://sismel.meri.unifi.it/codex/codex.htm>

²⁹ Medioevo Italiano: <http://www.medioevoitaliano.org>

³⁰ For more information see <http://www.medioevo.tv> or <http://www.storiaonline.org/ol/>

manuscript studies. In Italy these areas are still no more than work in progress due to a late development of the www and lack of funding. There appears to be also a very strong reliance on traditional research tools that I am sure will be fading away with time. There are significant and crucial steps in this direction, both in academic and non-affiliated sites. With 'Medioevo Italiano' Angelo Gambella has tried to make a first break with this tradition. The Project is an international community that is seeking support and collaboration from scholars, students and amateurs, because despite all these efforts the Italian Medieval studies on the web needs promoting and growing.

Appendix

Medieval Manuscripts and Textual Studies

Useful links compiled by Orietta Da Rold

1. Britain and USA

1.1. University Publishing

1.1.1. Manuscript Studies

Manuscript studies (links to 20 sites that deal with manuscripts – encoding, cataloguing etc)

<http://www.oucs.ox.ac.uk/humanities/toebi/man.html>

Peckham's Paleography & Manuscript studies urls (lists of links)

<http://students.washington.edu/jjcrump/paleography.urls.html>

Manuscripts, Paleography, Codicology (Labyrinth - links)

<http://www.georgetown.edu/labyrinth/subjects/mss.htm>

Texts, Manuscripts, and Palaeography (list of links)

<http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/hot/mss.html>

Textual Criticism and Manuscript Interpretation (list of links)

<http://members.aol.com/dvdmoores/html/txtcrt.htm>

Medieval Images (links to medieval manuscript images)

<http://ebbs.english.vt.edu/medieval/medieval.images.html>

Medieval Manuscript Leaves -
<http://wally2.rit.edu/cary/manuscripts>

1.1.2. Single projects

MS. Ashmole 1462 (Miscellaneous medical and herbal texts, in Latin
England, late 12th century
<http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/medieval/mss/ashmole/1462.htm>

The Electronic Beowulf (with sample images)
<http://www.uky.edu/~kiernan/BL/kportico.html>

The Canon of John Lydgate Project
<http://www.ualberta.ca/~sreimer/lydgate.htm>

The Canterbury Tales Project (also useful links to related projects)
<http://www.cta.dmu.ac.uk/projects/ctp/>

Doomsday Gateway Page
<http://www.comp.lancs.ac.uk/medstud/yorkdoom/>

An Eleventh Century Anglo-Saxon Glossary from MS Brussels, Royal
Library
1650: An Edition and Source Study
<http://www.wmich.edu/medieval/rawl/porter1/index.html>

The Piers Plowman Electronic Archive
<http://jefferson.village.virginia.edu/piers/archive.goals.html>

The Electronic Sermo Lupi ad Anglos (1014 in Anglo Saxon)
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/~mjbernst/wulfstan/sermo_index.html

Vita Sancti Wilfridi, auctore Edmero

http://adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.au/amu/projects/menu/wilfrid_info.html

1.1.3. Cataloguing

MASTER

<http://www.cta.dmu.ac.uk/projects/master/>

“MASTER is a European Union funded project to create a single on-line catalogue of medieval manuscripts in European libraries. This project has developed a single standard for computer-readable descriptions of manuscripts. It has created software for making these records, and tested the standard and the software on descriptions of some 2000 manuscripts. Many of these records will be mounted in a single networked catalogue, available to everyone. MASTER is funded under the Framework IV Telematics for Libraries call”.

Pre-1600 Manuscripts in Sanford's Special Collections

<http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/medieval/mss/mansul.html>

1.1.4. Paleography

The Ancient Book - Paleography and Illumination

<http://www.shu.edu:80/projects/paleogra/italian.html>

Ductus, on line course in Paleography, ed. by Bernard Muir

<http://www.medieval.unimelb.edu.au/ductus/>

Paul Halsall, Glossary of Terms Used in Paleography (*preliminary version 0.2*)

<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/byz/paleoggloss.html>

D.A. Postles, Paleography course (numerous bibliographical references)

<http://www.le.ac.uk/elh/pot/medfram.html>

Early English Scribal Culture (particular attention to letter shape)

<http://www2.mmlc.nwu.edu/english/c-regan/alphabet/aelfric.html>

1.1.5. History of books

History of the Book @ Oxford (useful links)

<http://www.english.cam.ac.uk/hobo/bkres.html#news>

Rare Book Cataloging Tutorial

<http://www4.ncsu.edu/~jdob/rbctutorial/index.htm>

Resources for history of the books

<http://dept.english.upenn.edu/~traister/hbp.html>

Fiona Somerset, Codicology: useful definition

<http://publish.uwo.ca/~fsomerse/codicology.htm>

Richard W. Clement, "Medieval and Renaissance Book Production - Manuscript

Books" in ORB Online Encyclopedia - Manuscript Books

<http://orb.rhodes.edu/encyclo/culture/books/medbook1.html>

1.1.6. Watermarks

A shape retrieval system for watermark images (useful links to other watermark archives)

<http://www.unn.ac.uk/iidr/research/wmarks/wmarks.html>

The WWW Watermark Archive Initiative (Not fully developed)

<http://www.bates.edu/Faculty/wmarchive/wm-initiative/>

The Thomas L. Gravell Watermark Archive

<http://ada.cath.vt.edu:591/DBs/Gravell/default.html>

Archive of Papers and Watermarks in Greek Manuscripts

<http://www.bates.edu/Faculty/wmarchive/>

1.1.7. Bibliographical references

Richard W. Clement, Bibliography of History of the Books (University of Kansas)

<http://www.ukans.edu/~bookhist/biblio.html>

Manuscript Research: Identifying Texts and Locating Secondary Literature

<http://www.english.uiuc.edu/wright/mssbib.htm>

Paleography and Codicology: Introductory Bibliography

<http://www.georgetown.edu/labyrinth/subjects/mss/paleobib.html>

1.2 Libraries Project

Hill Monastic Manuscript Library

<http://www.hmml.org/eamms/>

“... When Father Colman assumed the presidency of [Saint John's University](#), he had already envisioned a plan in which Saint John's Abbey would microfilm the documents housed in Europe, store the microfilms at Collegeville, and make them available to researchers. Since its founding in 1965, the Hill Monastic Manuscript Library (HMML) has sent teams of researchers and technicians to film more than 25 million pages from nearly 90,000 volumes in libraries and archives throughout Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. Today, HMML represents one of the largest and most comprehensive archives of medieval and Renaissance sources in the world.”

British Library - Digital Library - Beowulf

<http://portico.bl.uk/diglib/beowulf/>

Ee.3.59: The Life of King Edward the Confessor [entire MSS of the Cambridge

University library - 1250-60]

<http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/MSS/Ee.3.59/>

Bodleian Library - Browse images of manuscripts

<http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/medieval/browse.htm>

British Library - Manuscripts

<http://portico.bl.uk/collections/manuscripts>

Database of Alchemical Manuscripts

http://www.levity.com/alchemy/alch_mss.html

DScriptorium (provide also related sources)

<http://www.byu.edu/~hurlbut/dSCRIPTORIUM>

Digital Scriptorium-towards a renaissance in Manuscript Studies

<http://sunsite.Berkeley.EDU/Scriptorium/>

Images from Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts - Columbia Univ.

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/rare/images/>

1.3 Individuals and Org. Project

Julia Bolton Holloway, Folio, Manuscripts: Pleography, Codicology

<http://www.umilta.net/folio.html>

Web site on Julian of Norwich, but also numerous information about manuscript studies and at the end of the page the list by Robert D. Peckham, sent to MEDTEXT discussion list.

Psalter studies

<http://www.cyberpsalter.org/sitemaptext.htm#original%20cyberpsalter%20contents>

David Duncan, Writing Materials & The History of Books and Printing:
Some Related Links

http://members.tripod.com/~Dante_6/intro.htm

Medieval Renaissance Calligraphy [Planet Wayne, European calligraphic scripts]

<http://www.tiac.net/users/waynem/calligraphy/index.html>

Netserf - Manuscript Illumination [medieval art]

<http://www.netserf.org/Art/Illumination/>

2. Italy

2.1 Universities

2.1.1 Encoding and Manuscripts Studies

Fabio Ciotti, a cura di

<http://crllet.let.uniroma1.it/sgml/crilhome.htm>

Orlandi, Tito. Teoria e prassi della codifica dei manoscritti.

<http://rmcisadu.let.uniroma1.it/~orlandi/encod.html>

(Theoretical approach to text encoding also related to medieval manuscript studies)

<http://rmcisadu.let.uniroma1.it/~orlandi/>

2.1.2 Catalogues

Bibliografia dei manoscritti in scrittura beneventana (universita` degli studi di Cassino)

<http://www.let.unicas.it/scspec/bmb.htm>

2.1.3 Others

Spolia: Informazioni studi e ricerche sul medioevo

<http://www.spolia.it/index.htm>

Reti Medievali

<http://www.storia.unifi.it/ RM/RM-Home.htm>

Medioevo Europa

<http://rmcisadu.let.uniroma1.it/isime/medeur.htm>

Archivio della latinità italiana del medioevo (Texts of Medieval authors)
<http://www.uan.it/alim/index.html>

2.2 Libraries

Catalogo università degli studi Bologna
http://www.muspe.unibo.it/scripts/libri/lib_top.idc?SEGNA=A.3%25

Biblioteca Casanatense
<http://biblioroma.sbn.it/casanat/Fondi/manoscritti.htm>

Biblioteca Marciana (links to projects)
<http://marciana.venezia.sbn.it/risorse.htm#manoscritti>

Biblioteca Ambrosiana
<http://www.ambrosiana.it/cataloghi/catone.html>

list of paper publications

Biblioteca Vaticana
<http://www.vatican.va>

2.3 Organisation and personal web sites

Medioevo Italiano (numerous sites within the search 'manoscritti')
<http://medioevoitaliano.org>

Dante — Manuscripts on line — Società italiana dantesca
http://www.danteonline.it/italiano/codici_frames/elencocodicidisp.asp

Società internazionale per lo studio del medioevo latino
<http://sismel.meri.unifi.it/>

Inventario dei manoscritti medievali di toscana
<http://sismel.meri.unifi.it/codex/codex.htm>

Medieval texts available electronically

http://www.areacom.it/arte_cultura/duke/indice_a.htm

Offer some links to romance texts and Caribina Burana, it is under work
..planning to add some arthurian legends, anglo-saxon etc..

Duecento: la poesia italiana dalle origini a Dante

<http://www.silab.it/frox/200/>

Web del progetto duecento. Site organised in frames, but the initial page is a bit poor. Carried out by an amateur in medieval texts.

Il racconto della morte nella letteratura tardomedioevale

<http://members.xoom.it/cosimo1/default.htm>

Web site made up in an high-school 'liceo'. Not a server from the school, but an outside one. Web site well designed.