

# The <egXML>s from Faust

## 11.3.4.4 Confirmation, Cancellation, and Reinstatement of Modifications

**Concerning passage:** “In a draft version of Goethe’s Faust, a passage was struck through once in pencil during one revision and then again with ink during a later revision, supposedly to confirm the deletion.” (including Figure 13)

**Should be deleted.**<sup>1</sup>

**Concerning passage:** “A writer may also indicate”.

**Should read:** “A writer may indicate”.

**Concerning passage:** “The redo element might be used to encode the Faust example above as follows:” (including the following egXML)

**Should be deleted.**<sup>2</sup>

## 11.7 Changes

**Concerning passage:** “In the following example ... four distinct changes.”

**Should read:** “In the following example an editor has identified four distinct changes:”

**Concerning passage:** the following egXML.

- “by a writer” should read “by a scribe”
- “in Goethe’s hand” could simply read “in the author’s hand”
- “revisions by Goethe” could simply read “revisions by the author”<sup>3</sup>

**Concerning passage:** “In the Faust example above”.

**Should read:** “In the example above”.

**Concerning passage:** “The above markup indicates ... happened at the second stage.”

**Should read:** Note that a change, once assigned to an element, is inherited by all descendants of that element unless overridden by a subsequent assignment. So in the example above

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<sup>1</sup> See amendment after next.

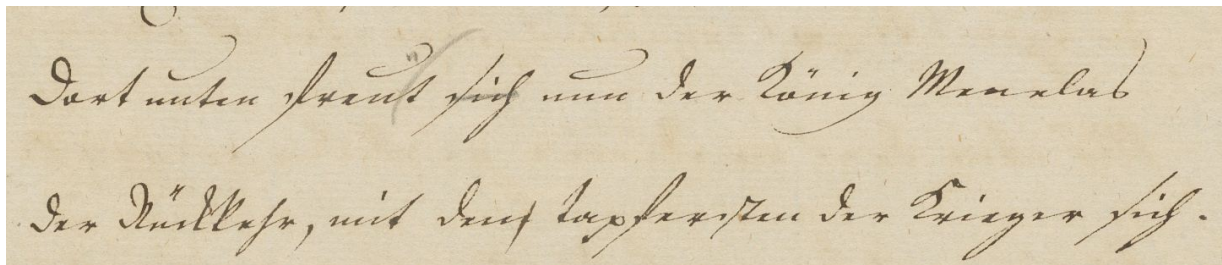
<sup>2</sup> The egXML does not comply with the definition of <redo/>, because there is no “cancelled” intervention. A “document-focussed” encoder may wish to record that there are *two cancellations* (by means of two <mod>s analogous to two nested <retrace>s), or that a cancellation by pencil is *retraced* with ink (by means of <retrace target="..."/>?). A “text-focussed” encoder may wish to record that a deletion (<del>) had been merely provisional (@type?) before it was *affirmed* (nothing proposed in v.2.0). We don’t have plausible use cases for <redo/> in the Faust context yet.

<sup>3</sup> The egXML is rather generic anyway so the Faust context does not add to the understanding .

the whole sentence or line was realized in the first stage, while the substitution of “house” with “mouse” happened at the second stage. In the case of <del> however, the principle of inheritance undergoes a modification: the *deletion* of “house” is assigned to the second stage, whereas the deleted *word* “house” still belongs to the first.

**Concerning passage:** “A more complex and complete example:”

**Should read:** It is self-evident that sentences and lines are always written down first, and altered only later. Even if <del>, <add> and the like are used in combination, the chronological order of alterations can be inferred; see section “11.3.3.2 Use of the gap, del, damage, unclear, and supplied Elements in Combination”. An explicit differentiation between changes is more useful where it is possible to divide the totality of alterations of a text into distinct groups which, for example, followed each other in time, as is the case in the manuscript that contains Goethe’s ‘Helena of 1800’:



In each line occur alterations. Their belonging to different phases of the writing process may be indicated in the following way:

```
<listChange ordered="true">
  <change xml:id="phase1800">Writing down of a part of the text by scribe and partially
    autographic, with corrections and revisions, in 1800.</change>
  <change xml:id="phase1825">Further corrections and revisions, in line with the amplification
    and completion of the in 1825.</change>
</listChange>
[...]
<l>Dort unten <subst change="#phase1825">
  <del>freut sich</del>
  <add>freuet</add>
</subst> nun der König Menelas</l>
<l>Der Rückkehr, mit <subst change="#phase1800">
  <del>dem</del>
  <add>den</add>
</subst> tapfersten der Krieger sich.</l>
```

(Datei xml/egXML/differentChanges.xml)

**Concerning passage:** “Note first that a change ... fixated as a whole in the third.”

**Should be deleted.**<sup>4</sup>

**Concerning passage:** The following <egXML>. It has some inconsistencies but may remain as it is for now.

**Concerning passage:** “and makes no assumptions about the order of writing”.

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<sup>4</sup> The principle of inheritance is preserved in the second to last amendment.

**Should be deleted.**<sup>5</sup>

**Concerning passage:** “which has the merit of not confusing the presentation of the interventions concerned with writing sequence information”.

**Could be deleted.**<sup>6</sup>

## Other proposals and doubts

Ch. “11.3.1.6 Cancellation of Deletions and Other Markings” and ch. “11.3.4.4 Confirmation, Cancellation, and Reinstatement of Modifications” should be merged to avoid confusion between `<restore>`, `<undo/>` and the like.

The proposed usage of `<undo/>` and `<redo/>` still deserves attention (see Gerrit’s e-mails of November 3 and 4).

The “att.global.change” status of `@change` is still controversial (see Gerrit’s e-mail of November 3). In short: `@change` and structural elements like `<div>` belong to very different perspectives on the text. As a consequence, instead of the principle of inheritance the assignment of a written passage to a `@change` would work similar to the assignment of a passage to a hand.

**11.7 Changes. Concerning passage:** “Note that asserting a specific order early on ... can be made.”

**Should be deleted.**<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> (seems incorrect)

<sup>6</sup> Seems questionable, because the identifier’s only use is to give such sequence information.

<sup>7</sup> Especially the sentence: “For instance deletions can only be assigned to a stage that follows the one in which the passage being deleted was written down” seems improper, because deletions can very well be directly associated with the writing process.