Essere un umanista nella Digital Age

Nuove sfide e paradigmi culturali tra tutela del diritto d'autore e accesso aperto alla conoscenza.

Open Source per la cultura umanistica

Focus

La cultura umanistica per l’Open Source

Gli umanisti, con poche eccezioni, non sembrano più essere al centro dei processi di diffusione della cultura, né come gestori, né come produttori, né come formatori.

Sommario

1. Le Digital Humanities
2. La Filologia Digitale
3. I predatori della scienza
4. Modello Open e cultura umanistica

LINUX DAY ITALIA

Le Digital Humanities

The Digital Humanities seeks to play an inaugural role with respect to a world in which, no longer the sole producers, stewards, and disseminators of knowledge or culture, universities are called upon to shape natively digital models of scholarly discourse for the newly emergent public spheres of the present era (the www, the blogosphere, digital libraries, etc.), to model excellence and innovation in these domains, and to facilitate the formation of networks of knowledge production, exchange, and dissemination that are, at once, global and local

Tappe fondamentali delle DH

1949 *... as an aged patriarch (born in 1913) I am full of amazement at the developments since then; they are enormously greater and better than I could then imagine. Digitus Dei est hic!*

L'*Index Thomisticus* di Padre Roberto Busa

1966

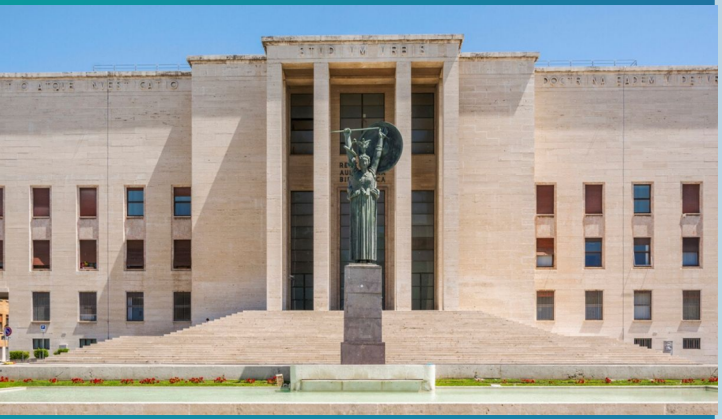
Anni '70 – Avvento di *Internet*
Inizio dell'ambizioso progetto del Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG)

Anni '80

1987 – Text Encoding Initiative (TEI)

Anni '90

ach
Association for Computers and the Humanities



L’informatica Umanistica

ASSOCIAZIONE per l’INFORMATICA UMANISTICA e la CULTURA DIGITALE

Anni ‘60 – Istituto di Linguistica Computazionale del CNR (prof. Zampolli)

1984 – Gruppo di ricerca “Informatica e Discipline Umanistiche” alla Sapienza (prof. Orlandi)

1991 – Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi per l’Automazione nelle Discipline Umanistiche (CISADU)

2002 – corso di laurea in Informatica Umanistica alla Statale di Pisa

2012 – primo convegno annuale dell’Associazione per l'informatica Umanistica e la Cultura Digitale (AIUCD) di Firenze

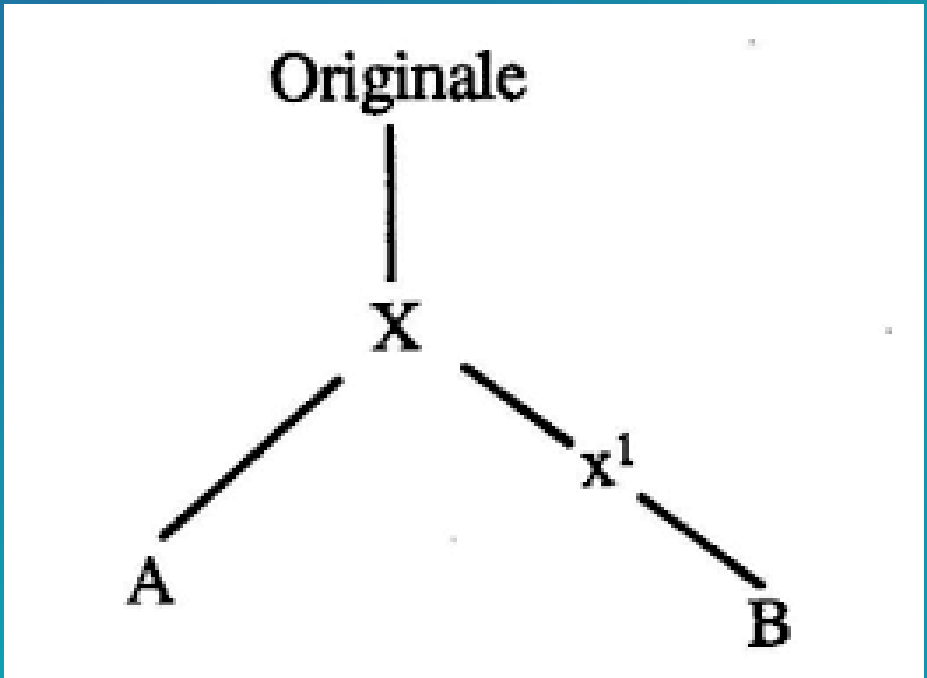
Digital Humanities: progetti italiani ed esperienze di convergenza multidisciplinare

Dino Buzzetti e Fabio Ciotti

Obiettivi di lavoro

1. architetture informative e interfacce degli archivi digitali;
2. esperienze, teorie e sperimentazioni di filologia digitale;
3. progetti e servizi innovativi per repository e biblioteche digitali.

La Filologia Digitale


Originale
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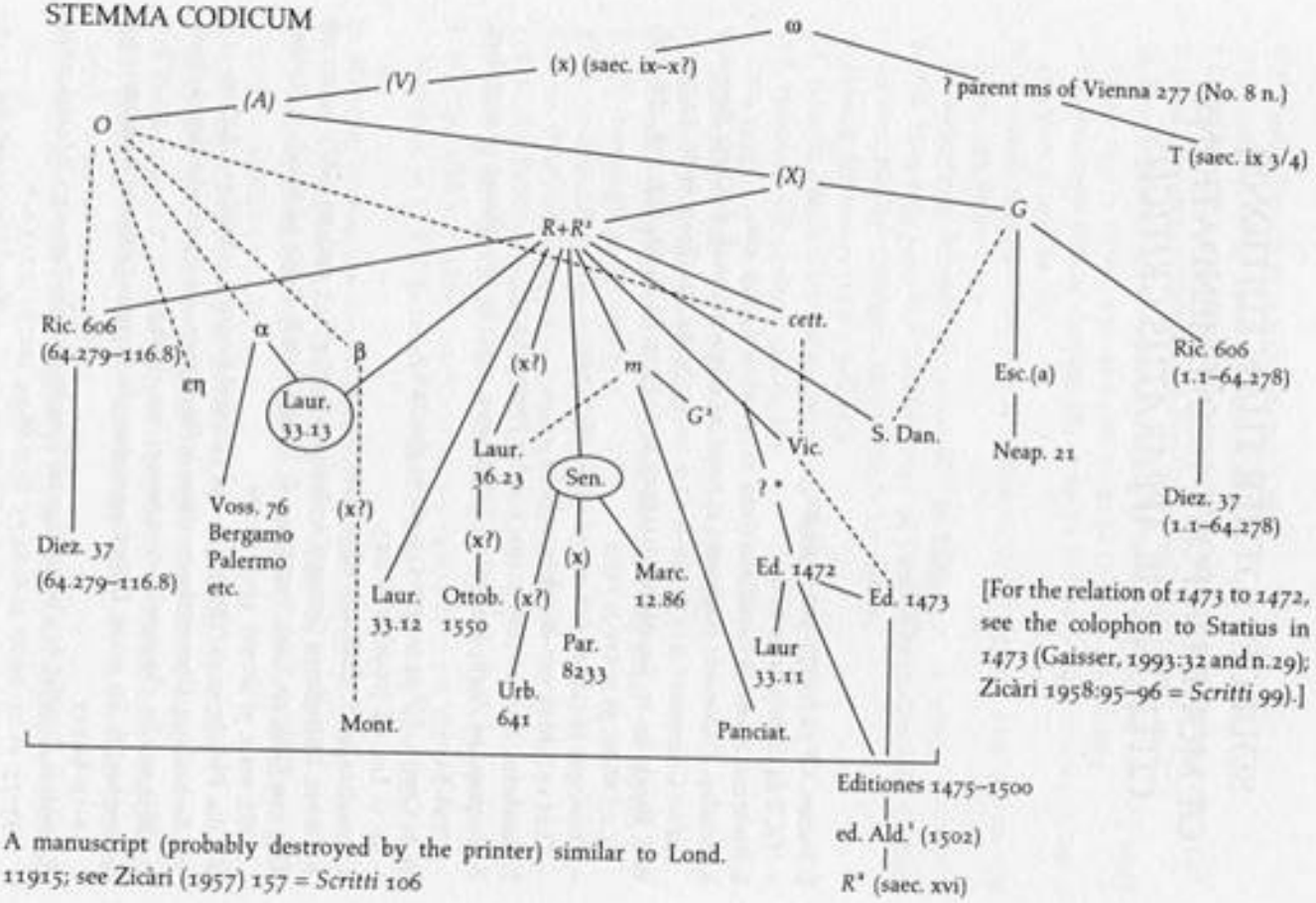
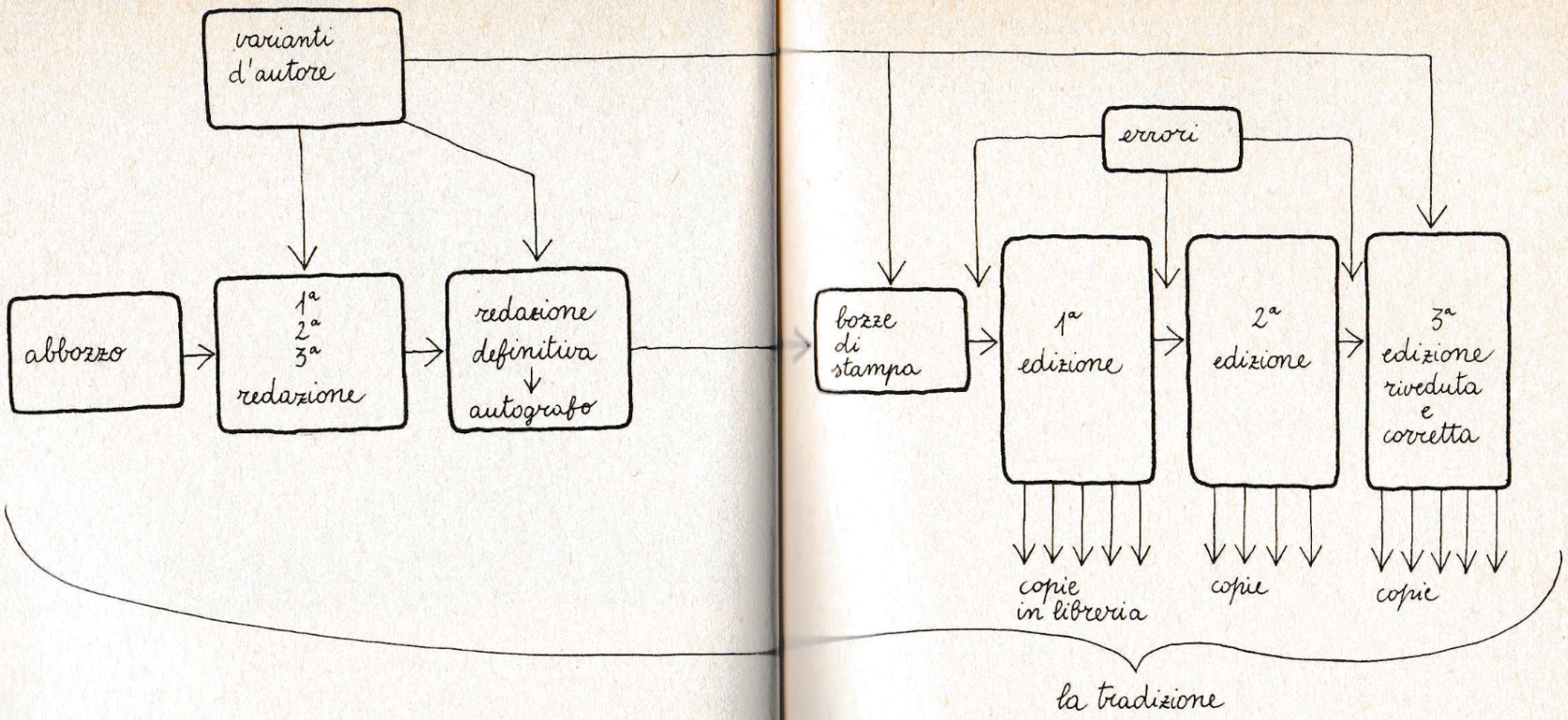
x^1
B

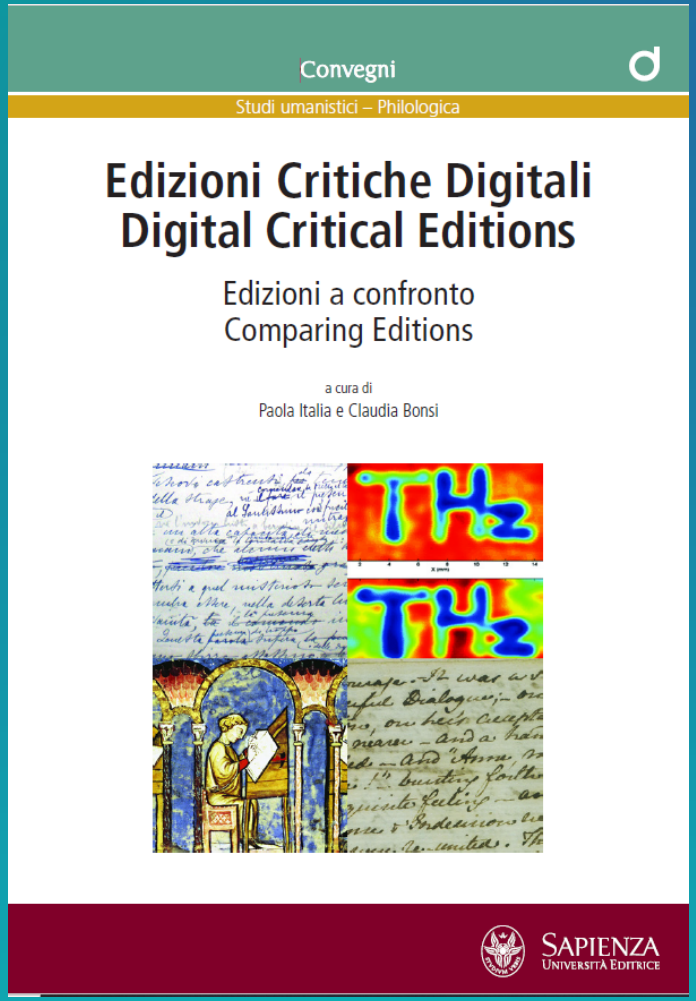
STEMMA CODICUM

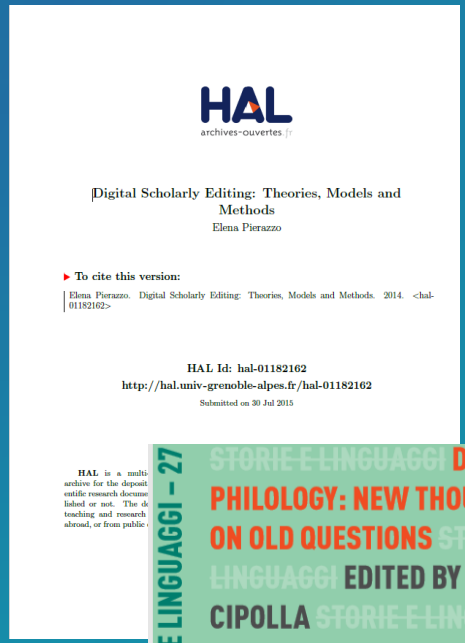


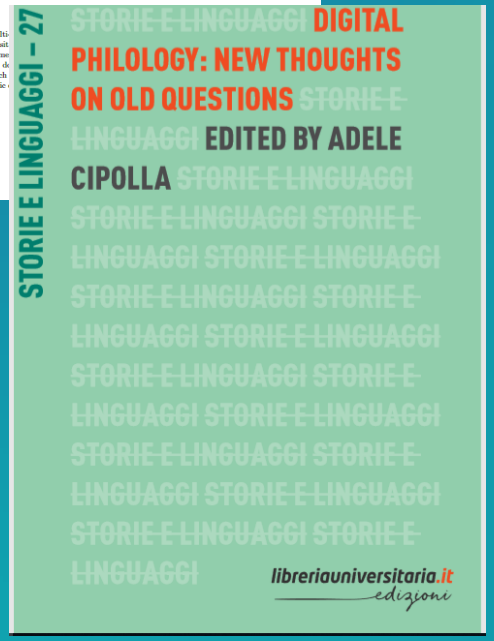
[For the relation of 1473 to 1472, see the colophon to Statius in 1473 (Gaisser, 1993:32 and n.29); Zicàri 1958:95–96 = *Scritti* 99).]

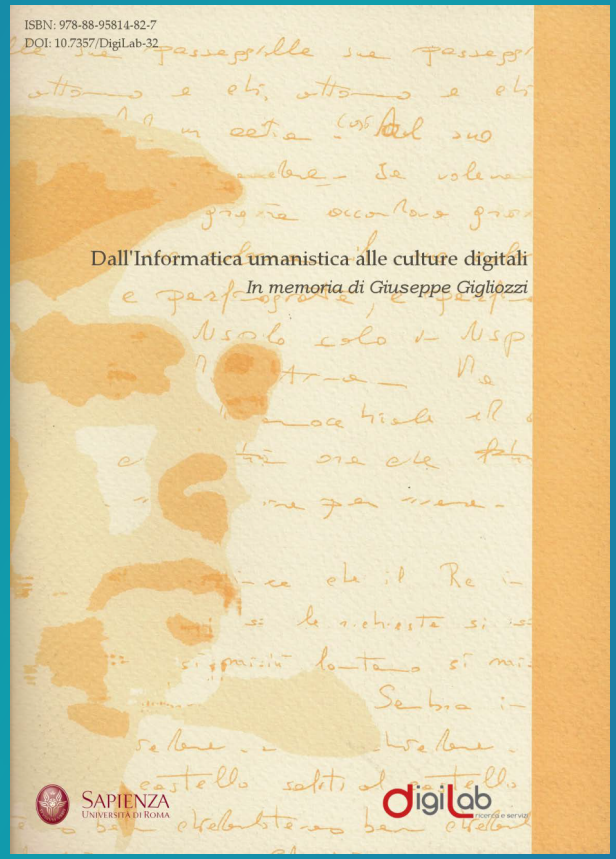
* A manuscript (probably destroyed by the printer) similar to Lond. 11915; see Zicàri (1957) 157 = *Scritti* 106


varianti d'autore
abbozzo
1ª 2ª 3ª redazione
redazione definitiva
autografo
bozze di stampa
errori
1ª edizione
2ª edizione
3ª edizione riveduta e corretta
copie in libreria
copie
copie
la tradizione








ISBN: 978-88-95814-82-7
DOI: 10.7357/DigiLab-32

Literary Scholarship in the Digital Future

Jerome J. McGann

Electronic scholarship and editing necessarily draw their primary models from longstanding philological practices in language study, textual scholarship, and bibliography. [...] Here, the work is mostly being carried by librarians and systems engineers. Many, perhaps most, of those people are smart, hardworking, and literate. Their digital skills and scholarship are often outstanding. **Few, however, have a strong grasp of the theory of texts.**

I predatori della scienza

2. *Sci-Hub*. The new *Napster*?

It is not uncommon to find comparisons between *Sci-Hub*[1] and the P2P phenomenon that radically changed the music industry at the beginning of the 21st century and which, beyond its own history of growth, popularity and decline, helped to shape the new path that record companies are following today with streaming services as major protagonists. A brief analysis of the history and characteristics of *Sci-Hub* allows us to understand if its possible final effect on the publishing system will have any parallelism with *Napster*'s.

Sci-Hub's story has its own mythology. Neuroscientist Alexandra Elbakyan, at the tender age of 22, created *Sci-Hub*, which was released on September 5, 2011. This was her response to difficulties in accessing scientific publications after her return to Kazakhstan. At that time, the options available to circumvent the paywalls were to write directly to the authors of the publication or to request the document via *Twitter* with the hashtag #IcanhazPDF, in the hope that someone with access could send a copy (**Bonhanon**, 2016a; 2016b; **Himmelstein** *et al.*, 2018).

Its implementation has been growing over the past seven years, as has the media attention it has received, with Elbakyan being named among "*Nature's 10*: Ten people who mattered this year" in December 2016 as milestone. Both legal battles and articles written about *Sci-Hub* or Elbakyan (and their consideration among "*Nature's 10*") make them trending on *Google* searches (**Himmelstein** *et al.*, 2018). In other words, every time *Sci-Hub* and/or its creator are the object of media attention, even if it is from a critical position or a company demands it, a significant amount of free publicity is generated.

CAPO III-ter

Diritti relativi ad edizioni critiche e scientifiche di opere di pubblico dominio

Art. 85-quater

1. Senza pregiudizio dei diritti morali dell'autore, a colui il quale pubblica, in qualunque modo o con qualsiasi mezzo, edizioni critiche e scientifiche di opere di pubblico dominio spettano i diritti esclusivi di utilizzazione economica dell'opera, quale risulta dall'attività di revisione critica e scientifica.

2. Fermi restando i rapporti contrattuali con il titolare del diritti di utilizzazione economica di cui al comma 1, spetta al curatore della edizione critica e scientifica il diritto alla indicazione del nome.

3. La durata dei diritti esclusivi di cui al comma 1 è di venti anni a partire dalla prima lecita pubblicazione, in qualunque modo o con qualsiasi mezzo effettuata.

Internazionale
CHI SONO I VERI PREDATORI
DELLA SCIENZA?
Bibliometria
Scienza
editoria scientifica
Open Access
I predatori della scienza: colpa dell'Open Access o della valutazione bibliometrica?
Di Paola Galimberti - 2 Ottobre 2018
2

ABOUT THESE TEXTS…

These texts have been drawn from different sources. Many were originally scanned and formatted from texts in the Public Domain. Others have been downloaded from various sites on the Internet (many of which have long since disappeared). Most of the recent texts have been submitted by contributors around the world. I have tried to indicate on the Credit Page the edition and date of the original text and who (if known) was responsible for the initial HTML conversion. For the core of the classical texts, special acknowledgement is due to the submissions of Konrad Schroeder, Nicholas Koenig, Andrew Gollan and others to the Project Libellus. These have been downloaded with the permission of the contributors and presented here with additional HTML formatting.

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The texts are not intended for research purposes nor as substitutes for critical editions. Despite constant effort to remove "scanner artifacts" and other typographical errors, many such errors remain. The texts are presented merely for ease of on–line reading or for downloading for personal or educational use.

Classical Latin Texts

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Corpus Iuris Civilis, I, (Mommsen, Krueger), successive edizioni immutate dalla XII, Berolini 1954[Testo distribuito sotto licenza Creative Commons Attribuzione, Non commerciale, Condividi allo stesso modo 3.0 Italia. Si invita quindi a citare il passo indicando che esso proviene dal sito del progetto digilibLT, https://digiliblt.uniupo.it e ad indicare i nomi delle persone che hanno lavorato all'edizione digitale dell'opera citata]

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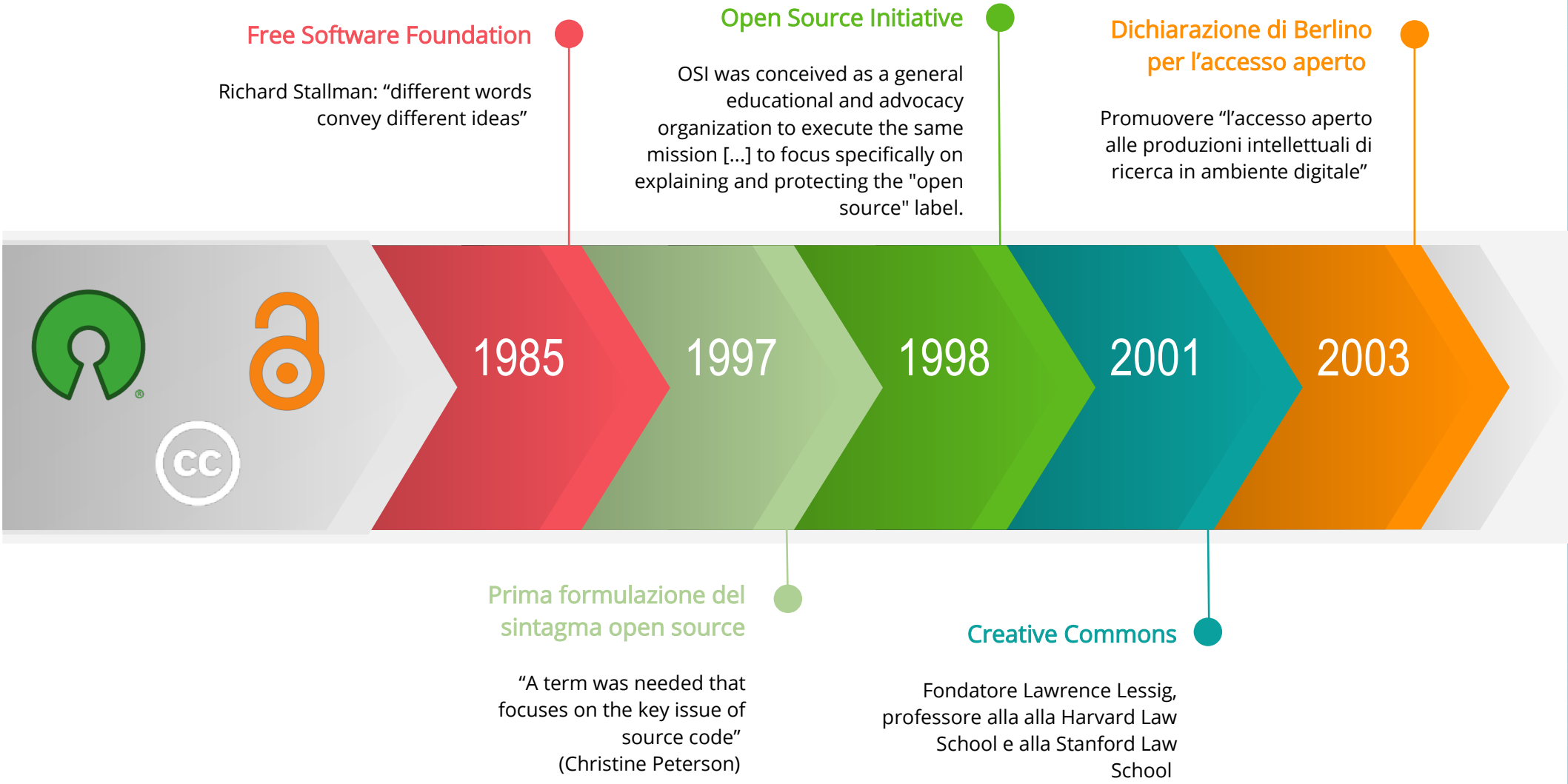
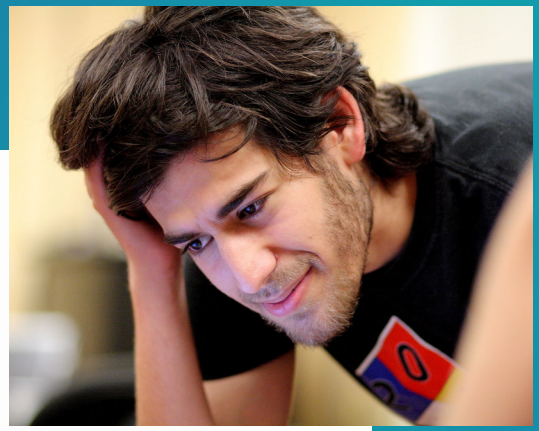
Il modello Open


Free Software Foundation
Richard Stallman: “different words convey different ideas”
Open Source Initiative
OSI was conceived as a general educational and advocacy organization to execute the same mission [...] to focus specifically on explaining and protecting the "open source" label.
Dichiarazione di Berlino per l’accesso aperto
Promuovere “l’accesso aperto alle produzioni intellettuali di ricerca in ambiente digitale”
1985
1997
1998
2001
2003
Prima formulazione del sintagma open source
“A term was needed that focuses on the key issue of source code” (Christine Peterson)
Creative Commons
Fondatore Lawrence Lessig, professore alla alla Harvard Law School e alla Stanford Law School

JSTOR



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

AARON SWARTZ,

Defendant

Crim. No. 11-CR-10260-NMG

VIOLATIONS:

18 U.S.C. § 1343 (Wire Fraud)

18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(4),(b) (Computer Fraud)

18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(2), (b), (c)(2)(B)(iii) (Unlawfully Obtaining Information from a Protected Computer)

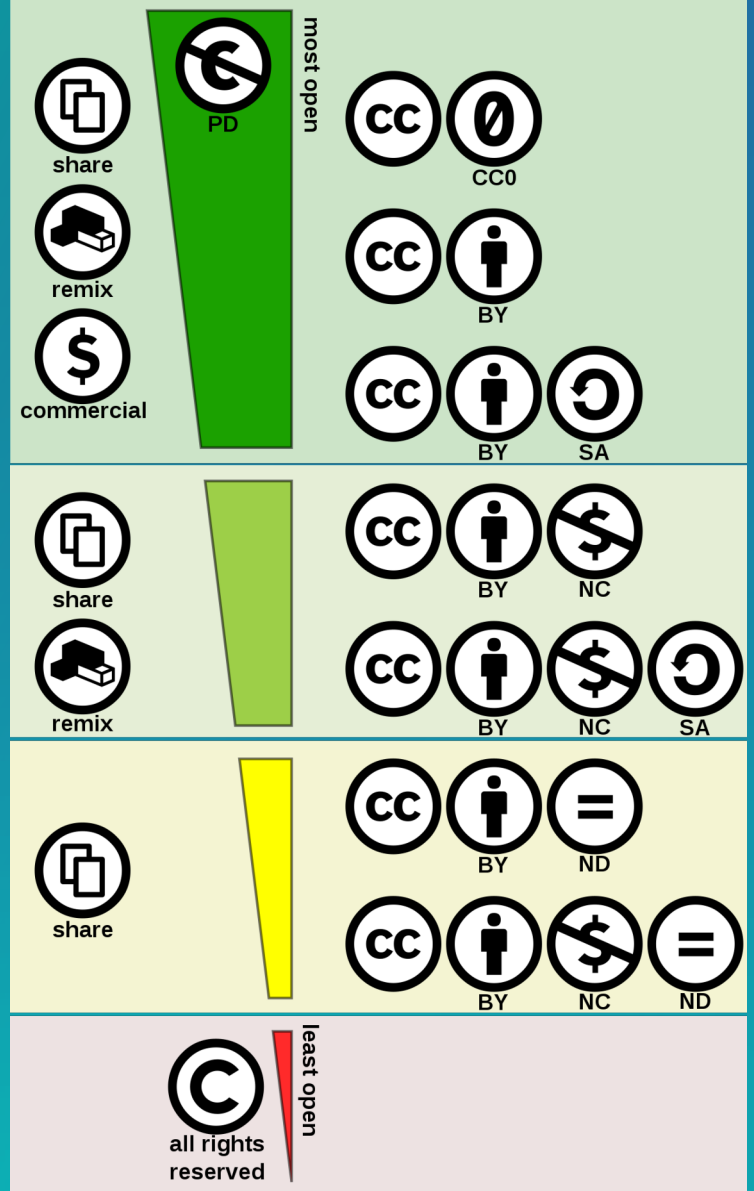
18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(B), (c)(4)(A)(i)(I),(VI) (Recklessly Damaging a Protected Computer)

18 U.S.C. § 2 (Aiding and Abetting)

18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C), 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), 18 U.S.C. § 982(a)(2)(B), and 18 U.S.C. § 1030(i) (Criminal Forfeiture)

SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

“A system of copyright built for the physical world, a system now struggling to catch up with the digital”



PERCHÉ TANTI ANONIMI NEL MEDIOEVO? NOTE E PROVOCAZIONI SUL CONCETTO DI AUTORE E OPERA NELLA STORIOGRAFIA MEDIOLATINA

FULVIO DELLE DONNE

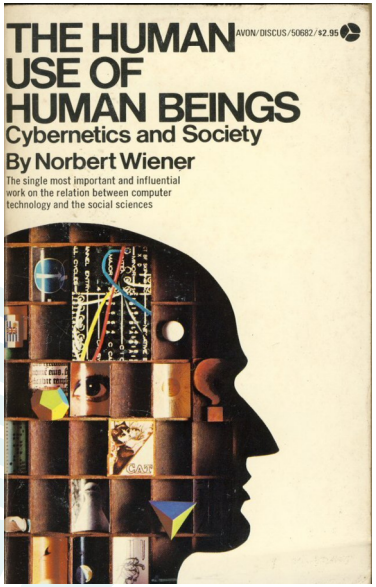
ABSTRACT

Who decides to write a historical text in the Middle Ages, and why? When does a *scriptor* become an *auctor*? Memory is an irrepressible part of the human essence, and anyone who holds a pen in his hands may need to write down information on the present and past. But at the same moment in which he retrieves and transcribes information, he also starts changing everything, because by writing he expresses an essential part of himself. The copyist, especially if he is a professional, selects and summarizes news, and adapts them to his own interests and his own world. It happens many times in 'scriptures' traditionally considered 'literary works'. But the medieval *scriptores* not always aspired to become *auctores*: they ascended to the next level only if they demonstrated a sufficient degree of self-awareness.

KEYWORDS: Medieval Historiography, Authorship, *scriptor*, *auctor*.

The human use of human beings. Cybernetics and society.

Norbert Wiener

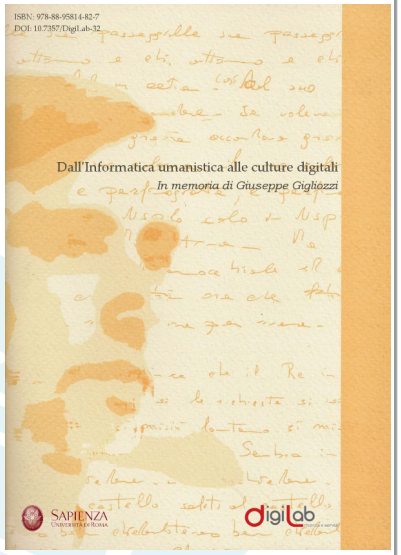


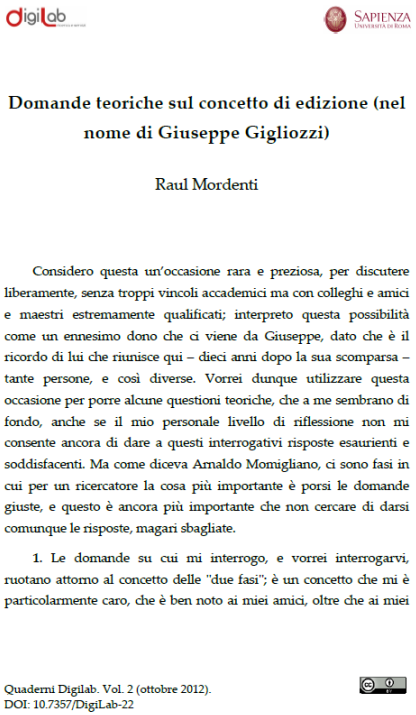
...in the United States, as well as in many other countries with similar industrial practices, the legal code denies to the discoverer any property rights in a law of nature which he may have discovered

Open Digital Humanities

Domande teoriche sul concetto di edizione

Raul Mordenti





Domande teoriche sul concetto di edizione (nel nome di Giuseppe Gigliozzi)

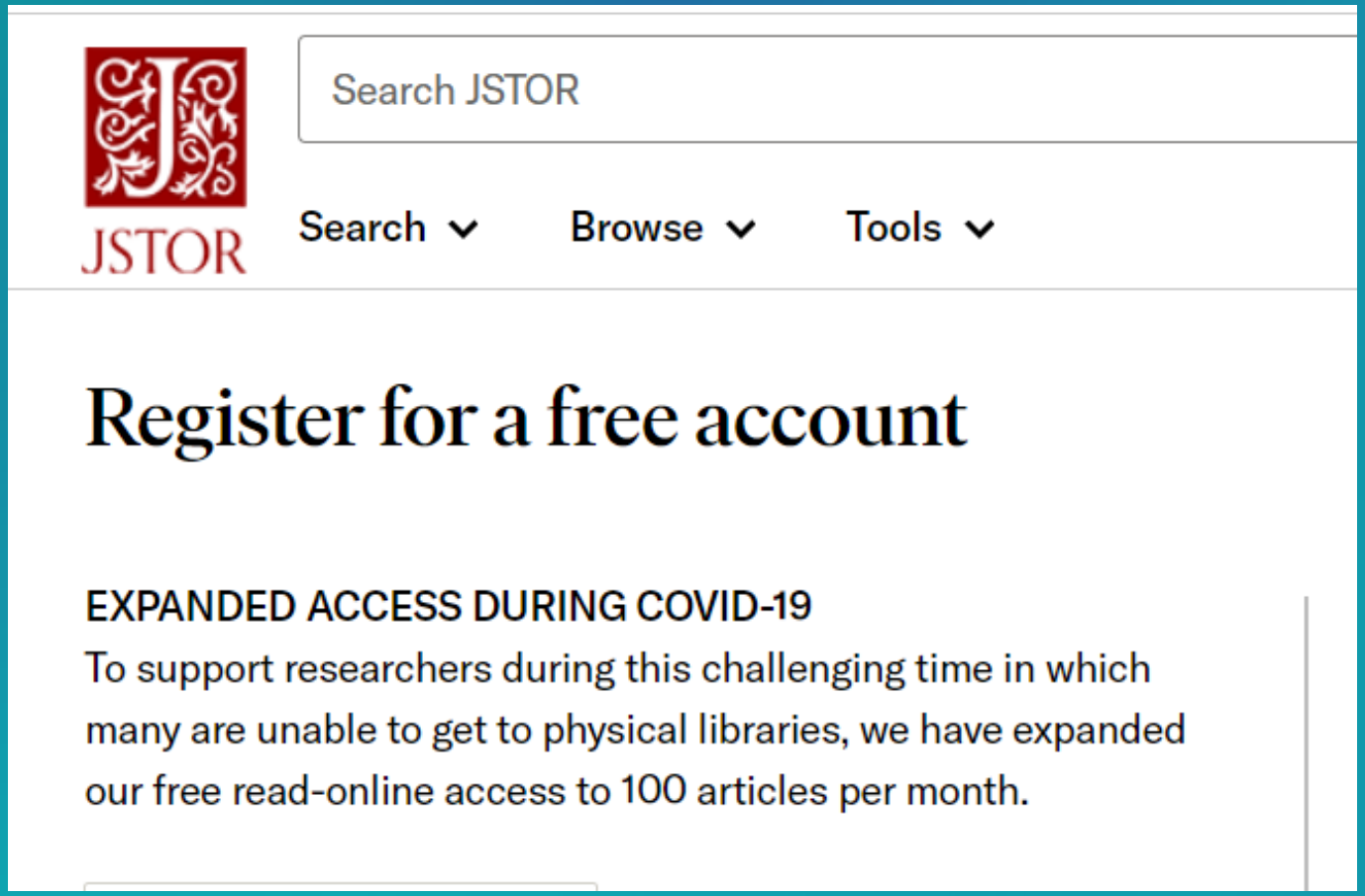
Raul Mordenti

Considero questa un'occasione rara e preziosa, per discutere liberamente, senza troppi vincoli accademici ma con colleghi e amici e maestri estremamente qualificati; interpreto questa possibilità come un ennesimo dono che ci viene da Giuseppe, dato che è il ricordo di lui che riunisce qui – dieci anni dopo la sua scomparsa – tante persone, e così diverse. Vorrei dunque utilizzare questa occasione per porre alcune questioni teoriche, che a me sembrano di fondo, anche se il mio personale livello di riflessione non mi consente ancora di dare a questi interrogativi risposte esaurienti e soddisfacenti. Ma come diceva Arnaldo Momigliano, ci sono fasi in cui per un ricercatore la cosa più importante è porsi le domande giuste, e questo è ancora più importante che non cercare di darsi comunque le risposte, magari sbagliate.

1. Le domande su cui mi interrogo, e vorrei interrogarvi, ruotano attorno al concetto delle "due fasi"; è un concetto che mi è particolarmente caro, che è ben noto ai miei amici, oltre che ai miei

Quaderni Digilab. Vol. 2 (ottobre 2012).
DOI: 10.7357/DigiLab-22

Dunque forse dobbiamo cominciare a pensare (per entrare davvero nella "seconda fase" della filologia informatica) a [...] un'edizione che ha più padri, o madri, e che non appartiene in esclusiva a nessuno, perché è frutto di una sorta di cervello collettivo, della comunità scientifica, della "comunità degli interpreti"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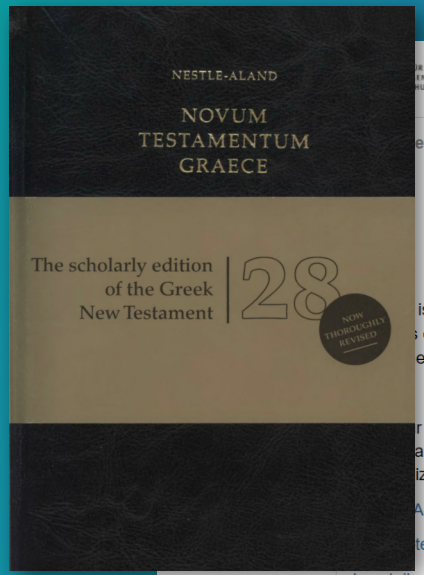
To support researchers during this challenging time in which many are unable to get to physical libraries, we have expanded our free read-online access to 100 articles per month.

DE GRUYTER
Nicola Reggiani
DIGITAL PAPYROLOGY I
METHODS, TOOLS AND TRENDS



Sign In

e to the...

New Testament Virtual Manuscript Room

is devoted to the study of Greek New Testament manuscripts. The New Testament Virtual Manuscript Room is a place where
s can come to find the most exhaustive list of New Testament manuscript resources, can contribute to marking attributes
ese manuscripts, and can find state of the art tools for researching this rich dataset.

r tools are reasonably functional for anonymous users, they provide additional features and save options once a user has created an
and is logged in on the site. For example, registered users can save transcribed pages to their personal account and create
ized annotations to images.

Agreement

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Legal disclosure

Status

NA28

Collation

Help

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DFG Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

museum of the Bible

Hermann Kunst-Stiftung

Evangelische Kirche von Westfalen

ECCLES

Recent Additions

Latest additions to the New Testament Virtual Manuscript Room. Last modification date given for each document.
for the past 10 days.

1813 (31813)

NTVMR Bloggers

ECM Mark has Arrived

By Greg Paulson, On 13/08/21 09:47 ecm cbgm docker container mark patristic database text-critical commentary digital ecm

"The ECM of Mark was published at the end of July! It is available to order through the German Bible... " Read More »

Greek Lectionary Leaves for Sale in Cologne

University of Münster Institute for New Testament Textual Research

Digital Nestle-Aland

Guide
NT Transcripts
Bibliography

The Digital Nestle-Aland is the forthcoming electronic version of the standard scholarly edition of the Greek New Testament. It offers two major features not available in the printed book:

- Transcripts of important Greek manuscripts of the New Testament
- New complete apparatus based on these transcripts

The Digital Nestle-Aland is a project of the Institute for New Testament Textual Research at the University of Münster, Westphalia, Germany. It is being prepared in collaboration with Scholarly Digital Editions (Birmingham, UK) and the Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (Stuttgart, Germany). It is funded in part by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Bonn, Germany).

New Testament Transcripts

The NTtranscripts website gives you a glimpse of what you can expect from the transcripts function in the Digital Nestle-Aland. In addition to this new tool for textual research, the electronic version of our edition will offer features that make it even easier to use than the printed book.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Luc Herren.

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Grazie per l’attenzione

andrea.laveglia@unina.it