

# The Legendary of St Maximin Near Trier : Sources and Neighborhood Relationships (13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> Centuries)

## New Considered Investigations

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### ***The “huge” legendary of St Maximin in brief:***

- Legendary = collection of hagiographic texts
- 8 surviving volumes (out of 9): +/- 400 texts
  - Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, lat. 9741 (January)
  - Trier, Stadtbibliothek, 1151/453 (February-April)
  - Trier, Stadtbibliothek, 1151/454 (May-June)
  - Trier, Stadtbibliothek, 1151/455 (June-July)
  - Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, lat. 9742 (August)
  - Trier, Seminarbibliothek, 35 (September)
  - Trier, Stadtbibliothek, 1151/456 (October)
  - Trier, Seminarbibliothek, 36 (November)
  - missing (December)
- Was part of a larger manuscript production campaign (ca. 1235)
- The volumes remained unachieved:
  - missing initials and titles, including those of important texts
  - imperfect organization of the texts (*per circulum anni*)
- Various later interventions (14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries)
  - addition of missing initials and titles
  - structuration of the volumes (table of contents, numbering, foliation...)
  - textual additions

### ***2 considered investigations:***

Figuring out the historical context of the legendary has allowed further studies centred on its sources, both internal or external to the abbey. While probable links have already been emphasized, a deeper insight based on comparisons would clarify existing filiations with prior booklets, manuscripts, and fragments, as well as with contemporary legendaries from other abbeys (St Matthias near Trier, St Lawrence near Liège, and St Hubertus in the Ardennes).

The palaeographic examination of some added texts has enabled to link their scriptures to the hands of monks particularly active at the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Among these additions, some are works which are only attested in the volumes of the legendary. Finding out who their author was requires to use corpus linguistics techniques in order to confront them to the works of monks who composed other hagiographic texts at that time (esp. Johannes Scheckmann [†1531]).



### **HTR; Automated Stemmatology**

#### **Idea:**

- use softwares (e.g. the R package *Stemmatology*; *Juxta...*) to confront a text from the legendary to another testimony present in a potential source or in the legendary of a neighboring abbey
- track textual amplifications from the identified variants and compare them through the use of corpus linguistics methods

#### **Goals:**

- clarify the filiations between the legendary and earlier manuscripts from St Maximin
- identify the textual proximity between the legendary of St Maximin and those of other abbeys which present a similar sanctoral
- determine if some patterns can be identified among the textual amplifications

#### **Problem:**

- creating the input files (= digital copies of texts) → lot of manual work still required:  
→ train a Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) model to automatically generate the needed files from the digitized volumes of the legendary with the help of *Transkribus*



### **Authorship Attribution**

#### **Idea:**

- Use stylometry to calculate the proximity between some of the added texts from the legendary and the corpus of works of an author (e.g. the text about Saint Marus and the corpus of texts related to the monk and hagiographer Johannes Scheckmann)

#### **Goals:**

- determine if a text was written by a candidate author active at that time at the abbey
- Confront the results to the palaeographic evidences

#### **Problem:**

- POS-tag hagiographic texts in medieval Latin to extract the lemmas  
→ use TreeTagger on TXM  
→ Export to R, conduct a Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



### **References**

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