



Taking stock at the end of year 1 Critical, comparative report on the sources used in TTT

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1. A brief introduction to the project and the importance of historical sources

Travelling Texts aims to provide an analysis of women's participation in the transnational field of European nineteenth-century literary culture that leaves behind the merely anecdotal dimension of isolated case studies. Based on the work of the COST Action *Women Writers in History* (2009-2013) and the NEWW Network, the project reflects the need to return to, or for the first time systematically study of, historical sources that shed light on the circulation among and reception of women's texts by historical readers. This empirical approach counteracts the tendency to project today's highly selective literary canon, based on today's value judgements and institutional traditions, onto the literary systems of the past. Franco Moretti has shown how few nineteenth-century texts are actually taken into account by historians of literature, pointing out that "a literary field thus large cannot be understood by stitching together separate bits of knowledge about individual cases" (MORETTI 2005: 3).

In first place, TTT will approach the reception of women writers in Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia and Spain during the long nineteenth century at a quantitative level, an approach that will allow us to analyse and compare (a) where and to what extent texts written by women circulated and were read. Building on that assessment of the historical situation, further study of the data sets in the Enhanced Research Environment will help us understand (b) which roles women writers played in the cultural exchanges taking place between the centres and the corners of the continent, (c) what networks were created and (d) how the intersection of factors such as gender, national identity, religion and class influenced the outcomes of transnational encounters through reading and writing.

Periodisation

Given the sheer amount of nineteenth-century sources, tracing the development of women's participation in the European literary field across time is a particular challenge. TTT will therefore focus on the following three time windows: 1790-1820, 1850-1870, 1890-1914. Although the period as a whole is framed by the French Revolution and the First World War, the three time windows have been established without further reference to historical and cultural events. This decision reflects the fact that specific national conventions of periodization cannot be applied across the set of five fringe countries. This rather mechanistic approach may lead to

the discovery of interesting patterns that are hidden by more traditional ways of writing literary history, and thus further the dialogue between national and transnational approaches to the history of literary culture.

Data repository and the Women Writers Enhanced Virtual Environment

The full data set used in TTT will be curated and stored in a data repository as part of the Huygens ING Digital Humanities infrastructure. This technology is an integral part of the CLARIN EU infrastructure which guarantees the sustainability of research data.

The data repository infrastructure will be specifically designed for linked data: the connections among authors, texts and reception documents are individually expandable. A digital concordance connects the individual records to external sources. This allows researchers to quickly move from quantitative analysis on a metadata level to the interpretation and comparison of individual texts on the basis of recurrent elements.

Research data in the repository will be made accessible through the Women Writers Enhanced Virtual Environment (WWEVE), which will be developed during the first 18 months of the project. The WWEVE will allow scholars to select datasets through an implementation of faceted search. These searches can be visualised in networks and trees or in interactive timelines or geographical maps. The WWEVE will also provide advanced technology for statistical analysis and charting. All software developed by Huygens ING will be open source and made accessible for use by the Digital Humanities community.

Methodological challenges

Thus, the conceptual and methodological setup of TTT puts the selection and handling of historical sources at its centre; if these two fundamental processes are flawed, the results of the whole project will be flawed in turn and the very basis of comparing data from the different participating countries will be undermined. Therefore, the present paper aims to further the critical exchange about the selection and handling of sources among the members of TTT (as a continuation of the discussions at the project meetings in Chawton House Library in October 2013 and Turku City Library/ University of Turku in May 2014), with the colleagues of the NEWW network and with the wider academic community. It provides a general reflection on the use of historical sources and reference material in TTT, followed by a critical description of the material selected by the teams in each project country.

2. General observations on our use of sources

TTT is researching (a) the existence of texts by women writers in translation, (b) the availability of women's texts in their original language and (c) the reactions of readers, including attitudes of literary critics.

a) Translations

In order to document the mere existence of translations during the period covered by our research, we can partly rely on recently established inventories of translations, although their handling of and access to bibliographical information must always be critically reflected, with the aim of identifying possible gaps and their implications for our research, for instance in view to quantification or potential gender bias. In many cases, this kind of reference material will not allow us to make assumptions about the historical circulation of translations. Other relevant sources include for instance national bibliographies from the period covered by our research. For some of our countries, *e.g.* Spain, it will also be necessary to search the newspapers of the period for serialised translations.

b) The availability of women's texts in their original language

In all our countries we find people who read in more than one language. It is therefore necessary to trace the circulation of texts not only in translation but also in their original language. Sources that offer valuable clues are historical catalogues from booksellers, public and private libraries, which provide book-historical evidence about the availability and circulation of texts at a given moment in the past. Furthermore, these sources yield additional information not only about the mere existence of translations but also their availability and circulation during the period covered by the project.

c) Reactions to women's texts

It is an essential part of our project to find out what people thought about (and did with) the texts they read. In order to find these reactions to women's writing we will focus on the historical periodical press (both publications targeting the general public and those specifically targeting a female readership). According to specific needs and questions arising, other types of sources will be consulted during the project, such as private correspondences or rewritings, e.g. adaptations of texts for the theatre. In the case of the Netherlands, two other types of sources have already been identified as providing crucial insights: textbooks for literary education (as a means of following in more detail the process of canonisation) and publishers' correspondences, which can for instance elucidate the reasons behind the decision of translating a specific text.

Comparability and connectedness

Although information about the participation of women in the literary culture of each project country would be interesting *per se*, the main originality of TTT lies in its multi-polar approach to literary encounters through reading and writing, with the potential of "complicating existing centre-periphery models of literary relations", to quote one of the reviews of the project application. This means that the project hinges on the question up to which point our different data sets are or will be comparable. The countries we compare are indeed very different in terms of size, organisation and articulation of literary culture, even though all of them participate in the European literary system from its fringes – they are all "small countries", in Pascale CASANOVA's (2004) terminology. This situation requires a very careful contextualisation of the phenomena we compare. We must always take into account factors that had a major influence on the circulation of texts in and between our respective countries, such as literacy rates, languages read, political restrictions, use of technological developments, situation of the book market, position of women, etc., and situate each source in their context. This is certainly a challenging task. Nevertheless, differences are as important as similarities, and it is at this level that a better understanding of the connectedness (or lack thereof) of our literary cultures at the fringes of Europe will emerge.

Furthermore, the sheer amount of available historical documents varies greatly in each project country. This situation is not only due to loss or preservation of relevant material but also to the relative size of each literary (sub)system. To illustrate this point with just one example, it will be possible to document women's participation exhaustively in the case of Slovenia, whereas only a very small part of the literary system(s) in Spain can be considered within the framework of TTT. This imbalance emphasises the need for methodological transparency, i.e. we have to document not only which sources we have scrutinised, but also the reasons for the selection, clearly signposting any gaps we are currently unable to address. This report is an important part of this process.

3. Critical description of sources per project country

3.1 Finland

The specificity of the Finnish case lies in the fact that on the territory of the present Finnish state (which was from ca. 1150 till 1809 a part of Sweden and 1809–1917 a part of Russia), Swedish was the language of culture till the last decades of the 19th century, and, even after, remained of utmost importance in the cultural life of the country. This is one of the main factors to be taken into consideration when looking at the reception of foreign writers in Finland *vis à vis* the development of Finnish nationalism. Another important factor is the (so far rather poorly researched) role of the Russian cultural influence in the reception of foreign literature in Finland. When looking at literature in translation as a part of reception of foreign women writers on the territory of the present Finland, it is important to look both at translations into Swedish as well as at those into Finnish. A special case would be the "inner translations", i.e. translations of Finland's Swedish language authors into Finnish and the Finnish language ones into Swedish.

The Finnish Historical Newspaper Library

<http://www.nationallibrary.fi/services/digitaalisetkokoelmat/historiallinensanomalehtikirjasto17>

[711890.html](#)

The National Library has digitized the main part of the newspapers published in Finland in Swedish and in Finnish 1771–1910. The Newspaper Library (a part of the Finnish National Library's Digital Collections, <http://digi.lib.helsinki.fi/>) contains approximately 2 million pages. The majority of the newspapers in Finland were published in Swedish in the 19th century, though the first Finnish language newspapers were founded in the 1820s. The Finnish Historical Newspaper Library is searchable by words, and search can be limited by dates and newspapers. The search results in a hit list beginning with the titles that contain all search words. The list can also contain pages with only one relevant word. The hit list may also contain pages which are not at all related to the search terms because the searches are so called fuzzy searches. Fuzzy search means that the server programme searches also words that resemble the searched items. It makes it easier to find words which are e.g. not correctly spelled or can't be easily recognized because of the important part of the national collections digitised by the National Library of Finland are journals. The journals up until 1910 are in free online use. Searches are done in the same way as in the newspaper library.

So far, *i. e.* during the first year of the TTT Project, the Finnish Historical Newspaper Library has been used mostly by Prof Päivi Lappalainen within her research on the genre of girls' literature; the whole Library has been searched for reviews, mentions and advertisements giving out evidence about reception of girls' literature. In general, the Historical Newspaper Library is useful for all three time windows of the TTT Project. Dr Viola Parente-Čapková is going to work with the Historical Newspaper Library concentrating on the last time window of the TTT Project, starting from newspapers and journals with liberal orientation (periodicals which sought programmatically to "open the windows to Europe", e. g. *Valvoja*).

Fennica – The National Bibliography of Finland

https://fennica.linneanet.fi/vwebv/searchBasic?sk=en_FI;

https://kansalliskirjasto.finna.fi/Search/Results?lookfor=Fennica&SearchForm_submit=Search&lng=en-gb

Fennica is an on-line database of printed material published in Finland. It comprises information about books since 1488, about newspapers since 1771, as well as about serial publications, maps, audiovisual and electronic material. It also contains material on books published abroad and authored by Finnish writers or dealing with Finland. Fennica is a very valuable source, however, it is not complete: from the data concerning books published in Swedish, the years 1864–1878 are missing (the data were transferred into the database from printed national bibliographies, which were published for books in Finnish and for those in Swedish respectively; the bibliographies of books published in Swedish during the period 1848–1878 were never published, so they are missing also from Fennica). Within the TTT Project, Fennica is useful for investigating reception through translation of all three time windows, though the investigation of the second time window is, unfortunately, affected by the missing data mentioned above.

Henrik Database

http://dbqw.finlit.fi/henrik/henrik_database.htm

The HENRIK database contains precious information for research in literary and cultural history concerning books and their owners. The information was retrieved from estate inventory deeds and auction protocols and concerns the Finnish cities and towns of Helsinki, Hämeenlinna, Kajaani, Oulu, Porvoo, Rauma, Tampere and Turku up to and including 1810 and the town of Tornio up to and including 1788. The HENRIK database is a multifaceted resource, searchable by books and owners; these can be also combined. HENRIK is also searchable by years, and the list obtainable for each year gives out more particular information (about collections, auctions etc.) per item. For the TTT Project, HENRIK is important mostly for searching the early receptions of women's writing, *i. e.* the period of the first time window.

Turku City Library, The "Old Collection", namely the Cygnaeus Collection

The Turku City Library (<http://www.turku.fi/Public/default.aspx?nodeid=12503&culture=en-US&contentlan=2>), Associated Partner of the HERA TTT-project, hosts a unique "Old Collection" of materials. Turku used to be the capital of Finland up till 1812 (when Helsinki became the capital), and it is the oldest university city in Finland (the original Turku University, *i. e.* the

Royal Academy of Turku, the precursor of the present University of Helsinki, was founded in 1640). Hence also the original university library and the book market prior to the 19th century was located mostly in Turku. As a consequence, the "Old Collection" contains majority of the material printed in Finland in the 16th and the 17th century till the early 20th century (up to 1930s); its largest part is formed by literature from the 18th and the 19th century. The Old Collection is situated in the premises of the City Library main building (the Main Library). An important part of this Collection is the Cygnaeus Collection, donated to the City Library by Gustav Cygnaeus (1851–1907), an important, versatile figure of the Turku cultural life, in the early 1900s. Two sections of Cygnaeus material are of special interest, that of *belles lettres* and that of Swedish drama, since they have been, unlike the rest of Cygnaeus' donations, kept apart and preserved as intact wholes. The section of fiction (ca. 2000 items, with a paper catalogue), its richest part being that of Scandinavian fiction, contains most valuable material concerning reception of foreign writers in Finland around the turn of the 19th and the 20th century, and is thus a precious source for the third time window of the TTT Project. At present, the Old Collection is being digitalized as a part of the digitalized material of public libraries in Finland (<http://digi.kirjastot.fi/>; the Old Collection: <http://digi.kirjastot.fi/collections/show/1>; the Swedish drama: <http://digi.kirjastot.fi/collections/show/2>). The section of the *belles lettres* of the Cygnaeus Collection has been investigated for the presence of women writers' works during the first year of the TTT Project.

The web pages of the Old Collection (only in Finnish):

<http://opintokokoelma.wordpress.com/tietoja/>

3.2 The Netherlands

Given its geographical situation the Netherlands have always been a cross-roads of influences. Starting at the end of the 17th century this was further reinforced by Huguenots coming in, establishing publishing houses, keeping contact with fellow Huguenots in other countries, and turning their private correspondences into regular periodicals. All these activities were conducted in French, so that native Dutch people were also inspired to publish in French. The French way of life and French culture were adopted in particular by the Dutch aristocracy, but on the other hand there were also objections against this. With the French occupation at the turn of the century, both influence and refusal of influence persisted.

Women were also concerned by this quasi bilingual situation: some women Huguenots were journalists, writers or educators; some Dutch women (18th-19th centuries) wrote in French (private letters or published texts); 19th-century women's education (higher classes) was in French (so-called French schools, Swiss governesses). A certain openness toward the outside world tended to be in French, and did not exclude women.

The literary world was well organized: periodicals had started being published at the end of the 17th century; translators were active; from the 18th century onwards and until the early 20th century, associations, debating clubs, reading societies emerged all over the country. Initially these were predominantly male, receiving some exceptionally gifted women authors as honorary members; later on women were accepted in some cases, and in the second half of the 19th century all-female societies were created (one of them still in existence: [Damesleesmuseum The Hague](#)). All this provides important amounts of documentation which has started being researched about 25 years ago.

Previous projects on which the current HERA project is building, taking place around the year 2000 and financed at the time by the University of Amsterdam and NOW, had actually been a way of benefiting from these research outcomes, which at the time had not yet really included the question about women's role and place within the field.

For documenting and researching the Dutch reception of women's writing (both foreign and Dutch) we have used a diversity of sources and source types. Research on individual authors had shown that between information generated by different types of sources (and corresponding to different types of reception) there was much contradiction. For understanding the whole reception process there seemed to be a need of careful comparison, for which accumulation was required of data that would complement each other. **The use of sources in TTT is building on this experience.**

A central role was to be played by the periodical press (both general and women's). Periodicals allow at the same time large-scale approaches (avoiding insistence on individual, potentially non-representative cases) and provide explicit opinions and judgments, which can

be used as comments to results of quantitative research: numbers of translations, copies in catalogues of private and public libraries etc. The most interesting reception perhaps concerns the way in which the actual women's texts have been integrated: by translations, either in volume or in the press.

These three levels correspond to three types of sources, which very roughly represent three ways of receiving literature and of handling the information:

1. Buying, lending and (probably) reading (information from 19th-century lists and catalogues; mentions in the press – data to be quantified and visualized)
2. Commenting (in published and private texts: review articles in the press, prefaces, presentations in literary histories; correspondences and other egodocuments – comments to be visualized and interpreted)
3. Rewriting (translations, adaptations; all translations being perhaps in fact adaptations – secondary texts to be compared to original texts).

For the first category we used several library catalogues, the most important of which are the catalogues of the Van der Hoek lending library in Leiden, covering the second half of the 19th century (1700 records; information concerns reading, but also existence of translations). This library is interesting as it was a commercial enterprise: the books had been asked for by the readers. Besides, this library and the catalogues have been studied in some detail. The same applies for the Ladies' Reading Museum in The Hague and its catalogues which cover the end of the 19th century (450 records). From a number of other catalogues information has been entered either directly or using book historical publications as intermediaries (total of 2500 records).

In the second category, as mentioned before, the periodical press is central, and used as a starting point: it provides also information about the existence of translations, date, name of translator and publisher, subject of the book, impression about principal characters etc. Two journals are generally considered as principal: *Vaderlandse Letteroefeningen* (Patriotic literary exercises; 1761-1876) and *De Gids* (The Guide; starting 1837); they have been checked completely as far as review articles are concerned (using indexes of the volumes). This generated respectively 1600 and 1000 records. About 15 other journals (less long-standing than these two) have been perused partially, insisting in particular on a number of key years selected in function of important women's publications: 1793, 1810, 1821, 1832, 1840, 1856, 1864, 1874, 1882, 1890 (total for periodicals 4500 records). During the century a number of (generally short-living) women's periodicals were published. For a number of these data has been entered (450 records).

Next to immediate reactions in the press, ca. ten 19th-century literary histories (1000 records) and ca. 30 text books for schools have been included (340 records). Perusal of private comments in authors' correspondences has started (2 important literary critics; 3 female authors).

In some countries bio-bibliographical compilations concerning famous women or women authors are important sources (in France for instance), in the Netherlands this is less so.

For the third category, in particular translations/adaptations, we had to rely on information found either in contemporary sources (press), or in (recently established) lists such as those inventorying translations from one language into another, or listing narrative prose fiction either original or in translation – to be checked (as for all titles) in National Library Catalogues. (see for details attached doc: [sources NL 30-4](#) and: <http://neww.huygens.knaw.nl/sources>).

As mentioned before, data entry for the Netherlands had started *before* large-scale on-line availability of textual material. Of course, during the last years, in the Netherlands also literary texts, biographical information about writers and their reception, have become available on-line (www.dbnl.nl); journals and the periodical press are now to be found at: www.delpher.nl; biographies of Dutch women (writers, translators and others) are at: <http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/vrouwenlexicon/en/>.

For further data entry we follow the progress of ongoing research and digitizing activities, and (following the COBWWWEB project about connecting between *WomenWriters* and other online projects and databases) have also been discussing the possibility of creating direct connectivity with these projects.

3.3 Norway

Norway has had a long-standing interest in importing European literature, also by women, as demonstrated in the 1270 translation of Marie de France. However, due to the four centuries long union with Denmark ending in 1814, Norwegian literature and translation suffered a setback, and Norwegian readers and writers used the Danish language far into the nineteenth century. When attempting to map the import of European women's writing in our TTT time windows, we are aware of the limitations inherent in registering only Norwegian language reception, when the Danish translations flooded the Norwegian book market at the time. In addition, there is the existence of English, French or German originals, which also modifies the picture.

It is therefore an aim to register not only translations, but also the acquisitions of selected lending libraries, to trace literature in the original language. The sources we have investigated include modern library catalogues, digitized newspapers and journals, historical bibliographies, historical library catalogues, and previous research in relevant fields. The conclusion of the process of examining and assessing the sources is to concentrate on those described in the following.

Norway has no index of foreign literature, in either card or digital form. In fact, the indexing of foreign translations in newspapers and journals is an immense project still awaiting a proper initiative. We know there is much material, especially in the latter half of the nineteenth century and onwards, but there is not enough time resources in the relatively small HERA TTT project to read all issues of all publications for our time windows. We must therefore rely on a limited selection.

The lack of one single bibliographical source of translations complicates the search, which has to rely on multiple approaches. The first approach has been searching the modern library database Bibsys, which covers all academic libraries nationwide (<http://www.hivolda.no/nyn/hivolda/biblioteket?tabID=9220>). In the COST *Women Writers in History* project period, several hundred translations were found through manually checking women's names. This has continued in the first year of the HERA TTT project, and the total has now passed 630 reception records. The point of departure is then checking women received in other countries against Norwegian catalogues. The second way of using Bibsys is searching for translations ('oversatt' or similar) in all fields of the form. This yields some hundred entries that are being checked, but most of them are of male authors, and many of the female authors are already registered. At any rate, the result is not complete. Other modern library catalogues are also searched as a supplement, to wit the catalogue of Deichmanske (Oslo public library), which has slightly different search features (e.g. the possibility to search author's nationality).

Quite apart from the limitations of such searches, this type of source yields only translations published as books; books that have survived in at least one copy in libraries. Two more main sources are needed. Firstly, in order to check the modern catalogues against nineteenth-century publishing records, we are going through the relevant volumes of the Norwegian national bibliographies (*Norsk bogfortegnelse*), which cover all publications in Norway, and for some periods, with separate registers of foreign literature. The volumes of particular interest are the ones covering 1848-65, 1891-1900, and 1901-1910. In addition there is its predecessor: *Fortegnelse over de i Norge utkomne Bøger i aarene 1814-1831* (list of the books published in Norway). For the early years of the first time window, there is the first volume of Hjalmar Pettersen's 1899 bibliography *Bibliotheca Norvegica*, which also comprised a volume on Norwegian authors published abroad, and an index of foreign authors.

Second, we need to check the periodicals. Previous research has described the flourishing tradition of publishing serialized literature in newspapers; one chapter of the recent *Norsk Presses Historie* (History of the Norwegian Press) was dedicated to this (see NØDING 2010). The same scholar has also researched the use of literature in some eighteenth-century journals (see NØDING 2007). Her material in both cases was limited to selected publications and years. There is therefore much uncovered ground. Random finds indicate that there are discoveries to be made by consulting the newspapers: a previously unknown 1871 translation of Jane Austen was found in this way. It is invisible in library databases, but now registered in the Women Writers database.

Very many newspapers – including regional and local ones – are known to have published a great number of serialized novels, and often translations. For our selection, we have decided on the practical criterion of digital availability. The main source for the last time

window is the national newspaper *Aftenposten* (the evening post). For the mid-century it is *Christiania-Posten* (Oslo newspaper) for 1854-62, and *Morgenbladet* (the morning post) for remaining years. For the first time-window, it is *Bergen Adresse-Contoires Efterretninger* combined with a journal: Birgithe Kühle's *Provinzial-Lecture* (provincial reading). The journals were a main source of foreign literature around 1800, although often in extracts or reworkings, and as a rule by anonymous authors.

These periodicals, along with many others, now exist in digital full-text version in The National Library. They can relatively easily be read on screen, but the search functions are not adequate for our research purpose. There is a separate bibliography for journals of the first time window: *Norske Tidsskrifter 1700-1820* <http://www.nb.no/bibliografi/notids1700/search> which we use to search for names, genres and translations, but with a limited result. For all periods, we use the main search form of the National Library, and select newspapers and years http://www.nb.no/nbsok/advanced_search. In both cases we have to rely mainly on full text searches, because of the lack of appropriate indexing. This gives too many irrelevant hits. The somewhat primitive part-solution is to check first pages visually, to look for the distinctive 'cellar' space for serialized literature, mainly after 1860.

Other sources of translation include bibliographies of reception and lexicons of authors. The first to be checked was Reidar Øksnevad's mid-twentieth-century series of 13 bibliographies, which, although published after our last time window, yield some relevant information on receptions in our project period. Of particular interest are his volumes on Britain, Finland, France, Italy, Spain. They are not exhaustive, but still give useful information for our transnational project. His volumes on the reception of literary texts in Norwegian newspapers have also been checked for our period, but with meagre results for foreign women (their reception of Norwegian women is not registered now). For Germany, there is the *Norwegische Bibliographie, Teil I: Die Norwegische Übersetzungen Deutscher Schönliteratur 1814-1941*, and *Teil II: Die Deutschen Übersetzungen Norwegischer Schönliteratur 1730-1941* (Oslo: 1942).

At the outset, we hoped that historical authors' lexicons would yield information on translators and critics of women. J.B. Halvorsen's *Norsk Forfatter-Lexicon 1814-1880*, (6 vols.), H. Ehrencron-Müller's *Forfatterlexikon* (to 1814), (12 vols) and T.H. Erslew's *Almindeligt forfatter-lexicon*, 1843-68 (6 vols) are all potential sources. Preliminary checks, however, have not been promising, and we have therefore decided to use these only for supplementary reference, not as main sources.

Some of them have, however, been sources for previous research projects with outcomes that are relevant for TTT. Halvorsen as well as Øksnevad were main sources for the project that resulted in *Norsk litteraturkritikks historie 1770-1940* (Oslo, 1990) (the history of Norwegian literary criticism), and the database of criticism at <http://www.kaanett.no/lkritikk/v1/nlk.php>. The search form is simple, but it is possible to select female critics and authors, for instance. Additional sources for this project were several newspapers (e.g. *Aftenposten*) and journals (e.g. the feminist journal *Nylænde* at the turn of the century), which can then be searched for relevant criticism of female writers.

In addition to translations and criticism, we aim to cover selected catalogues of historical lending libraries and reading circles. We have chosen the catalogues of the *Athenæum* reading society in Oslo since there are digitally available catalogues for the second as well as the third time window. The first stages of this investigation has yielded a good number of (particularly Danish) translations, and even more commonly: foreign women's literature in the original language. For the first time window, the 1797 inventory of bookseller and librarian Diurendahl is chosen. Other library catalogues will be included if time permits; there is a list of around forty nineteenth-century catalogues available in different libraries (KVALSVIK 1991). The library catalogues seem to be a more rewarding source of reception than full-text searches in newspapers and journals.

Travelling Texts also draws on the result of valuable previous research. Especially for the Nordic countries, Møller Jensen's *Nordic Women's Literary History* (1993); now digitized at <http://nordicwomensliterature.net>, and Engelstad's *Norsk Kvinnelitteraturhistorie*, vol I (1988) (Norwegian women's literary history) are relevant for cross-reference. More recently, librarians and scholars have contributed book historical studies (e.g. DAHL 2011). Not least valuable for TTT is Eide's overview of private book collections, reading societies and libraries of the nineteenth century (EIDE 2013).

TTT aims to cover comparable historical sources, to enable us to draw conclusions about

the similarities and differences between our countries. In addition to the existence of translations, and the existence of originals in library catalogues, it is of interest to study the comments on the received authorships in the items we come across in periodicals, as well as in major literary histories of the last time window: Just Bing's Norwegian literary history (1904) and European literary history (1905-06). Such evidence of the climate of reception, or attitudes to the received authors, will give us an impression of the role European women authors played in Norwegian culture at the time.

3.4 Slovenia

The Slovenian territory formed part of the Habsburg Empire during the 19th century. Throughout the whole century, national consciousness and different movements kept developing and growing. The Slovenian language began to assert itself besides German, the official language of the Monarchy. During this time, many Slovenian periodicals emerged, bringing news from the sphere of literature and thus information of several foreign female authors and work. The periodicals in German were particularly relevant for mediating information about works of German-speaking female authors above all in the 1870s and 1880s, while Slovenian periodicals brought in most cases news about works of Slavic authors from the 1880 onwards, in particular Czech and Polish, with a considerable increase in the 1890s. This indicates another very important factor for the reception of foreign women authors: most Slovenian readers were bilingual. Therefore, the majority of works available in 19th-century Slovenian territory were in German – German originals and/or German translations. The Slovenian team enjoys the great advantage of being able to work with a comprehensive bibliography of articles about women writers, news and mentions about their works, reviews and even translations of their writings in periodicals, the [Card Catalogue of Foreign Authors in Slovenian Periodicals](#), preserved at the Institute of Slovenian Literature and Literary Studies at the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Ljubljana (ZRC SAZU).

The study of this card catalogue has shown that European women writers were received in forty-three periodicals between 1812 and 1918:

- 37 Slovenian periodicals (*Slovenka*, *Ljubljanski zvon*, *Dom in svet*, *Slovenec*, *Slovenski narod*, *Slovan* ... just to mention the most important for this research)
- 5 German periodicals (*Laibacher Zeitung*, *Blätter aus Krain*, *Carinthia*, *Illyrisches Blatt*, *Carniolia*)
- 1 French periodical (*Télégraphe officiel des Provinces Illyriennes*)

With regard to the periodical press, it must be said that most of the materials have been digitized and can be found on the Digital Library of Slovenia Dlib (<http://www.dlib.si/v2/Default.aspx?&language=eng>), a web library that can be freely accessed without any limitations.

An important source that also proves the extensive literary production of women writers are library catalogues of lending libraries. The catalogues of five lending libraries and two private collections have been included in the research:

- Janez Giontini's library: Janez Giontini (1818–1897) was a bookseller and a publisher who in 1846 established a lending library in Ljubljana. There are seven printed catalogues of his library from 1846, 1851, 1853, 1856, 1860, 1861, and 1865.
- Hedwig von Radics' library: The Austrian woman writer, journalist, social activist, critic and editor Hedwig von Radics-Kaltenbrunner (1845–1919) established in 1886 the first private library in Ljubljana. Radics-Kaltenbrunner spent her youth in Vienna and the rest of her life in Ljubljana. There is one printed catalogue of her library from 1898.
- Leopold Paternolli's library: Leopold Paternolli was a bookseller and a publisher from Ljubljana. There are three printed catalogues of his library from 1833, 1834, and 1854.
- The public library of the General Women's Society: The catalogue was printed in Ljubljana in 1905.
- The catalogue of Javna ljudska knjižnica gospodarskega in izobraževalnega društva za dvorski okraj v Ljubljani (Public library of economic and educational society for court

district in Ljubljana), printed in 1916.

The two private collections examined belonged to Francesco Grisoni and Janko Kersnik. The count Francesco Grisoni (?–1841) was a rich bibliophile who bought numerous books during his journeys to Italy and France, bringing them to Koper (Slovenia) probably between 1772 and 1841. His private collection includes about 5000 books. In his will, he left his collection to the orphanage of Koper – Pio Istituto Grisoni, where it remained until 1946. Nowadays, his collection is placed at Srečko Vilhar Public Library in Koper, where there is also a card catalogue with the titles and the authors of the books. Janko Kersnik (1852–1897) was a Slovenian writer and politician. He had a big library used also by his family.

These sources enable us to follow the presence of works written by female authors which were available to a Slovenian readership. Therefore, by comparing the authors and their works listed in the catalogues it is possible to presume which authors or which works were the most received and therefore probably also the most popular of that time. Besides, the catalogues also indicate the language in which the works were available and thus show into which languages they had been translated. In fact, the majority of works of female authors listed in the catalogues were found in German, i.e. in the original German or translated into German. Some of the books were found in French, English, or in the original Italian or translated into Italian. By the end of the 19th century, thanks to the increasing translation activity, female authors, particularly those of Slavic origin, could also be found in Slovenian translation. This may indicate that Slovenian readers were used to read foreign literature in German translation; therefore there was no need of translating it into Slovenian.

Important information about the reception of women playwrights is yielded by The repertoire of Slovenian theatres (1867–1967). This repertoire lists works or adaptations of works by women writers which were performed in Slovenian theatres. This source provides valuable insights into the reception of European female authors and their works through performance in Slovenian.

In order to find translated books of foreign female authors, the following bibliographies of books printed in Slovenian language have been included in the research:

- Franc Simonič's bibliography from 1550 to 1900: this bibliography includes translations into Slovenian alongside Slovenian originals.
- The bibliographies by Karol Glaser and Janko Šlebinger in the yearbooks of the Slovenian Society (*Zbornik znanstvenih in poučnih spisov*) for the period between 1900 and 1907.
- Janko Šlebinger's bibliography from 1907 to 1912, which included a section dedicated to translations.

This bibliographies make possible to check which foreign authors were most often translated into Slovenian. In addition to providing information about stand-alone publications, the bibliographies also include information about serialized publications in the periodical press.

Another important source are the accession protocols (Accessions – Protokol der Studienbibliothek in Laibach) preserved at the National and University Library (NUK) in Ljubljana, a sort of inventories in which librarians of the Lyceum and Study Libraries (i.e. the precursors of the present-day library) accurately listed by year the new acquisitions. According to the accession protocols, the library acquired the materials in different ways: from private collections, by donations, or by buying the materials. The protocols cover the period between 1835 and 1909. This source is important since it enables us to find out which works of female authors were available in the library in the 19th century even though they may be lost today.

3.5 Spain

Spain is by far the biggest country studied in this project, with ca. 15.6 million inhabitants and an average literacy rate of ca. 9% for women and 31% for men in 1860. The uneven distribution of the population in a huge and mountainous country, the relatively slow development of infrastructure until the end of the 19th century and periods of political turmoil are reflected in a rather fragmented book market in which foreign publishers and booksellers played a significant role. The increasing commitment to Catalan, Galician and Basque language

culture further complicates the picture. Of major importance was the rapidly evolving press, although many periodical publications proved to be short-lived. Public libraries developed rather slowly. They were chronically underfunded and often lacked a dedicated librarian, a situation that increased the importance of private initiatives and cultural associations, be they secular or religious. Studies such as the collected essays in INFANTE/LOPEZ/BOTREL (2003) give a good idea of the complexities of the literary system in Spain. Thus, we will only be able to cover parts of Spanish literary culture in the framework of TTT, mostly focusing on Spanish-language publications and cultural activities in the capital Madrid.

Catálogo Colectivo de Patrimonio Bibliográfico

<http://www.mcu.es/bibliotecas/MC/CCPB/Introduccion.html>

The Collective Catalogue of Bibliographical Heritage documents and locates printed material in Spanish library holdings dating from the fifteenth century to 1958, in compliance with the law on Spanish Historic Heritage. According to LOPEZ (2005), this initiative has finally reached the critical threshold and is now the richest source as far as bibliographical information on Spanish historical books is concerned. However, any study must take into account the dynamic nature of a catalogue that is still expanding, which means that information cannot be exhaustive. Furthermore, translations serialised in newspapers have not always survived in bound form and therefore do not appear in library catalogues. During the first year of the project Dr Marina Cano López, Assistant Researcher on the project, searched the Collective Catalogue for translations of texts written by women and texts translated by women, published during the three time windows. The search was carried out for each year included in the time windows, limiting the results by entering "tra?" (for *traducción*, *traduction*, *translation* and derivatives) in the free text box.

Hemeroteca Digital and Biblioteca Virtual de Prensa Histórica

<http://www.bne.es/en/Catalogos/HemerotecaDigital/>

<http://prensahistorica.mcu.es/en/cms/elemento.cmd?idRoot=estaticos&id=estaticos/paginas/presentacion2.html>

Both the Virtual Newspaper Library and the Virtual Library of Historic Press are major full-text digitising initiatives, the former based at the National Library of Spain, the latter initiated by the Ministry of Culture, Education and Sports, in collaboration with the Autonomous Regions of Spain. *Hemeroteca Digital* currently comprises 1065 titles and almost five million digitised pages (June 2014), *Biblioteca Virtual* had reached five million digitised pages in March 2010. These databases provide a wealth of fully searchable material.

For the purposes of TTT, we are using these databases in two different ways. Firstly, we are systematically searching a selection of newspapers published during the second and third time windows for serialised translations of texts written by women or serialised texts translated by women. Selection criteria are circulation, coverage of a broad ideological range and availability; in addition to our own research, we use the contextual information provided in the two databases as well as studies dedicated to the Spanish press such as CRUZ SEOANE (1996) and Cruz SEOANE / SÁIZ (1998) to underpin the selection of titles. As far as the second time window is concerned, we are studying *La Correspondencia*, *El Clamor público*, *La Discusión*, *La Época*, *La España*, *La Esperanza*, *La Iberia* and *El Herald*. The selection for the third time window will comprise *La Época*, *La Iberia* and *El Imparcial*.

Secondly, we will search a selected number of reviews and magazines from all three time windows for articles about or mentioning women writers. The list will include publications targeting the general public as well as specifically addressing women readers. The selection has not yet been finalised; we will take into account the existence of indices to facilitate our work, as well as previous studies of the material (e.g., GINÉ /HIBBS 2010, GINÉS/PALENQUE/GOÑI 2013). We plan to include the following periodical publications:

a) First time window: *Diario de Madrid*, *Mercurio de España*, *Memorial literario o Biblioteca periódica de ciencias, literatura y artes*, *Minerva o El Revisor general*, *El Semanario patriótico*

b) Second time window: *Semanario pintoresco español*, *El Museo universal*, *El Mundo pintoresco*, *El Museo de las familias*, *La moda elegante*, *Ellas*, *La Violeta*, *La Educanda*

c) Third time window: *La España moderna*, *La Revista contemporánea*, *La Lectura*, *La lectura*

Historical Catalogues and bibliographies

Although there are some excellent studies about reading, the circulation of books in nineteenth-century Spain and some individual libraries (e.g., MARTÍNEZ MARTÍN 1992), it is difficult to establish an overview of surviving historical catalogues and to ascertain up to which point they are representative for the field. Much interesting material would require longer research stays in different Spanish archives; the study of these sources therefore exceeds the scope of TTT. Thanks to ongoing research on private inventories carried out by Mónica Bolufer, we will be able to include some data on this kind of book collections. Unfortunately, this relative difficulty of accessing relevant sources seems to include information about commercial lending libraries. Nevertheless, we will be able to analyse some individual examples of different types of book collections, thanks to digitised material provided through [Biblioteca Digital Hispánica](#): two privately owned collections (by the writer Emilia Pardo Bazán and Nicolás Boehl de Faber, father of Fernán Caballero), libraries of cultural associations (Ateneo de Madrid), catalogues of several booksellers, one public library, one convent library, as well as the list of donors and book donations to the recently funded *Bibliotecas populares* from 1870. PI1 will try to broaden this line of research through personal liaising, especially during her research stay in Madrid toward the end of the second year of the project.

4. Summary and Outlook

The brief summaries about the accessibility and use of relevant sources for each of the five literary cultures covered in the project clearly show areas of convergence as well as areas of difference. TTT will be able to assemble a representative data set about the existence of translations in book form in all five areas, whereas it proves more difficult to document the very important serialised translations in newspapers. In countries which do not count with systematic bibliographies of serialised novels the only current way of ascertaining the presence of women writers or women translators in the space of the feuilleton is to check the relevant pages of selected newspapers. Thanks to the progress of digitisation this kind of consultation is not impossible, but it remains a very time-consuming process as it cannot yet be automated. The unequal state of source material concerning libraries (public and commercial) and reading rooms will also have an impact on our comparative research. The situation is much more level regarding literary criticism published in magazines; in this area, TTT is rather faced with the pragmatic question of the number of entries. Due to the leading role of The Netherlands in developing a quantitative approach to European women's writing the Dutch team has assembled a wealth of data in this area, especially for the first two time windows, a richness that cannot be easily matched for the case of Spain, to give just one example. However, TTT will be able to match sources of all main types for each cultural area, despite the necessarily limited scope of a three-year research project. Imbalances will be addressed through methodological transparency, i.e., the clear indication of the sources and the degree of representativeness of specific datasets, together with a rigorous cultural contextualisation.

In many ways TTT has the privilege to draw on previous research initiatives that put relevant data in the public domain, thus providing extremely valuable additional sources – starting of course with the information available in the database *WomenWriters*. Other examples would be the database HENRIK, which pulls together information on books and their owners from estate inventory deeds and auction protocols in Finland, or The repertoire of Slovenian theatres (1867–1967). Although TTT will not be able to match this kind of data for all five areas in the same systematic way, the use of the data has nevertheless the potential to provide fascinating insights, contributing to the overall contextualisation of our findings. In this sense, the lack of readily available data about some aspects of literary culture in some of our cultural areas should not be seen primarily as a problem, but rather as an inspiration for future research initiatives.

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