DIGITAL HUMANITIES IN MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN SPANISH TEXTS

CURRENT PERSPECTIVES AND APPROACHES

Edited by
Roberto J. González Zalacain and Gael Vaamonde

Digital Humanities in Medieval and Early Modern Spanish Texts

This volume fills a gap in the literature on digital humanities (DH) in the Hispanic context by gathering a heterogeneous group of specialists who, from different standpoints in the humanities, explore Spanish texts as the object of study, DH as the work methodology, and Medieval and Early Modern Times as the historical framework.

The volume gathers authors from Spain and other countries who work at the intersections of the DH and the areas of history, philology, literature, or linguistics, to explore some of the diverse DH projects working on Spanish texts from this period, and their wider implications. Taking historical sources as the starting point, contributions to this volume include topics such as historical corpus design, TEI-based digital edition, 3D modelling, database architecture, or automatic text annotation. For readers interested in the subject, the book provides a stimulating discussion with in-depth and concrete analyses of the interrelationships between the different contributions.

This volume will be of great interest to medievalists and early modern researchers, whether involved in linguistic, historical, or literary studies, demonstrating the advantages of considering digital tools and computational methods in their academic work. In addition, it will also appeal to postgraduate students in the field of DH.

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Digital technologies are increasingly important to arts and humanities research, expanding the horizons of research methods in all aspects of data capture, investigation, analysis, modelling, presentation, and dissemination. This important series covers a wide range of disciplines with each volume focusing on a particular area, identifying the ways in which technology impacts specific subjects. The aim is to provide an authoritative reflection of the "state of the art" in technology-enhanced research methods. The series is critical reading for those already engaged in the digital humanities, and of wider interest to all arts and humanities scholars.

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Digital Humanities in Medieval and Early Modern Spanish Texts:
Current Perspectives and Approaches
Edited by Roberto J. González Zalacain and Gael Vaamonde

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Contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAHD   Asociación Argentina de Humanidades Digitales (Argentine Association for Digital Humanities)

ACIISI   Agencia Canaria de Investigación, Innovación y Sociedad de la Información (Canarian Agency for Research, Innovation and Information Society)

ADESSE   Alternancias de Diátesis y Esquemas Sintáctico-Semánticos del Español (Diathesis Alternations and Syntactic-Semantic Schemes in Spanish)

ADHO   Alliance of Digital Humanities Organizations

ADSO   Análisis Distante del Soneto Castellano de los Siglos de Oro (Distance Analysis of Golden Age Spanish Sonnets; acronym used to refer to the Corpus of Spanish Golden-Age Sonnets)

AEI   Agencia Estatal de Investigación (State Research Agency)

AHN   Archivo Histórico Nacional (National Historical Archive)

AHNOB   Archivo Histórico de la Nobleza (Historical Archive of the Nobility)

AI   Artificial Intelligence

ALLC   Association of Literary and Linguistic Computing

AnCora   Annotated Corpora

API   Application Programming Interface

ArchBio   Archive of Biographical Writing in Medieval and Early Modern Iberia

ASP   Active Server Pages

AtoM   Access to Memory

BDS   Base de Datos Sintácticos del español actual (Current Spanish Syntactic Database)

BM   Biblia Medieval (Medieval Bible)

BNE   Biblioteca Nacional de España (Spanish National Library)

BVH   Bibliothèques Virtuelles Humanistes (Humanist Virtual Libraries)

BVMC   Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes (Miguel de Cervantes Virtual Library)

C   Caja (Box)

CANTIC	Catàleg d'Autoritats de Noms i Títols de Catalunya (Catalog of Authorities of Names and Titles of Catalonia)
CC-BY	Creative Commons Attribution license
CCHS	Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales (Center for Humanities and Social Sciences)
CdEhist	Corpus del Español Genre/Historical (Corpus of Spanish Genre/Historical)
CdEweb	Corpus del Español Web/Dialects (Corpus of Spanish Web/Dialects)
CDH	Corpus del Diccionario Histórico de la lengua española (Corpus of the Historical Dictionary of the Spanish Language)
CESSDA	Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
CHGIS	China Historical Geographic Information System
CIDOC	Comité Internacional de Documentación del ICOM (International Committee for Documentation of the ICOM)
CIRIT	Comissió Interdepartamental de Recerca i Innovació Tecnològica (Interdepartmental Commission for Research and Technological Innovation)
CL	Corpus Linguistics
CLARIN	Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure
CMS	Content Management System
CODEA+2022	Corpus de Documentos Españoles Anteriores a 1900 (Corpus of Spanish Documents Prior to 1900)
CONICET	Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (National Scientific and Technical Research Council)
CoNSSA	Corpus of Novels of the Spanish Silver Age
CORDE	Corpus Diacrónico del Español (Diachronic Corpus of Spanish)
CORDIAM	Corpus Diacrónico y Diatópico del Español de América (Diachronic and Diatopic Corpus of American Spanish)
CORDICan	Corpus Documental de las Islas Canarias (Documentary Corpus of the Canary Islands)
CorLexIn	Corpus Léxico de Inventarios (Inventories Linguistic Corpus)
CORPES XXI	Corpus del Español del Siglo XXI (Spanish Twenty-First Century Corpus)
CQP	Corpus Query Processor
CREA	Corpus de Referencia del Español Actual (Reference Corpus of Contemporary Spanish)
CRELOC	Clientela y Redes Sociales en la Castilla Medieval (Local Clientship Networks in Medieval Castile)
CRM	Conceptual Reference Model
CSIC	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Spanish National Research Council)
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
CSV	Comma-Separated Values
CUNY	City University of New York

D	Document
DARE	Digital Atlas of the Roman Empire
DARIAH	Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities
DDC	Dewey Decimal Classification System
df	degrees of freedom
DH	Digital Humanities
DiLEs	Diacronía de la Lengua Española (Diachrony of the Spanish Language)
DISCO	Diachronic Spanish Sonnet Corpus
DiRT	Digital Research Tools
DLOST	Digital Library of Old Spanish Texts
DOC	Document (filename extension)
DOCASV	Documentos y Herramientas para el Estudio del Archivo Secreto Vaticano (Documents and Tools for Studying the Vatican Secret Archive)
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
DPP	Digitising Patterns of Power
DSE	Digital Scholarly Edition
EADH	European Association for Digital Humanities
EAGLES	Expert Advisory Group on Language Engineering Standards
EIL	Emotion Intensity Lexicon
ELTeC	European Literary Text Collection
EODA	Euskal Onomastikaren Datuteguia (Database of Basque Onomastics)
EOSC	European Open Science Cloud
ePUB	Electronic Publication
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ERIC	European Research Infrastructure Consortium
esTenTen18	Spanish Web Corpus 2018
EU	European Union
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable
FEDER	Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (European Regional Development Fund)
FPO	Factoid Prosopography Ontology
freq	frequency
FZJ	Forschungszentrum Jülich (Jülich Research Centre)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLAM	Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums
GND	Gemeinsame Normdatei (Integrated Authority File)
GO::DH	Global Outlook DH
GWDG	Gesellschaft für wissenschaftliche Datenverarbeitung mbH Göttingen (Göttingen Society for Scientific Data Processing)
HCA	Hierarchical Cluster Analysis
HD	Humanidades Digitales (Digital Humanities)
HDH	Humanidades Digitales Hispánicas (Hispanic Digital Humanities)

HD LAB	Laboratorio de Humanidades Digitales (Digital Humanities Laboratory)
HGIS	Historical Geographic Information System
HILAME	HIdalgos, LAbradores, MErcaderes (Hidalgos, Farmers, Merchants)
HSMS	Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies
HTML	Hypertext Mark-up Language
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICOM	International Council of Museums
IH	Instituto de Historia (Institute of History)
IIIF	International Image Interoperability Framework
INAH	Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (National Institute of Anthropology and History)
INF	Infinitive
ipm	instances per million
ISNI	International Standard Name Identifier
IT	Information Technology
JPG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
KIT	Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
LAMOP	LAboratoire de Médiévistique Occidentale de Paris (Laboratory of Western Medieval Studies of Paris)
LEAF	Linked Editing Academic Framework
LOD	Linked Open Data
log rel	logarithm of relative frequency
MARC21	Machine Readable Cataloging
max	maximum
MEI	Music Encoding Initiative
mfw	most frequent words
MICINN	Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (Ministry of Science and Innovation)
MICIU	Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades (Ministry of Science, Innovation, and Universities)
min	minimum
MLA	Modern Language Association
MoEML	Map of Early Modern London
Mss	Manuscript
MySQL	My Structured Query Language
NER	Named Entity Recognition
NFDI	Nationale Forschungsdateninfrastruktur (National Research Data Infrastructure)
NLP	Natural Language Processing
NOW	News on the Web
NP	Noun Phrase
NRC	National Research Council

OCR	Optical Character Recognition
ODE	Oralia Diacrónica del Español (Diachronic Oral Spanish)
OPAC	Online Public Access Catalog
OSTA	Old Spanish Textual Archive
OWL	Web Ontology Language
PARES	Portal de Archivos Españoles (Portal of Spanish Archives)
PARTHENOS	Pooling Activities, Resources and Tools for Heritage E-research Networking, Optimization and Synergies
PASE	Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England
PBE	Prosopography of the Byzantine Empire
PBW	Prosopography of the Byzantine World
PD	Panépica Digital
PDF	Portable Document Format
PH	Programming Historian
PHP	Hypertext Preprocessor
PL	Plural
pmw	per million words
PNG	Portable Network Graphic
PoS	part of speech
PS	P. S. Post Scriptum. A Digital Archive of Ordinary Writing
R&D	Research & Development
RDF	Resource Description Framework
RedHD	Red de Humanidades Digitales (Digital Humanities Network)
ReMetCa	Repertorio Métrico Digital de la Poesía Medieval Castellana (Digital Metric Repertoire of Medieval Castilian Poetry)
RHD	Revista de Humanidades Digitales (Digital Humanities Journal)
SenSem	Sentence Semantics
SPARQL	SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language
SRU	Search/Retrieve via URL
SSHOC	Social Sciences and Humanities Open Cloud
std	standard deviation
SUDOC	Système Universitaire de Documentation (University Documentation System)
TaDiRAH	Taxonomy of Digital Research Activities in the Humanities
TAPAS	TEI Archiving, Publishing, and Access Service
TAPoR	Text Analysis Portal for Research
TEI	Text Encoding Initiative
TEITOK	Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) + tokenized (TOK)
TIFF	Tag Image File Format
TTHub	Text Technologies Hub
UCLM	Universidad de Castilla La Mancha (University of Castilla La Mancha)
UCM	Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Complutense University of Madrid)

UDC	Universal Decimal Classification System
UGR	Universidad de Granada (University of Granada)
UK	United Kingdom
UM	University of Miami
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
URI	Uniform Resources Identifier
VAD	Valence, Arousal and Dominance Lexicon
VIAF	Virtual International Authority File
VMI	Verb Main Indicative
VNC	Variability-based Neighbor Clustering
VRE	Virtual Research Environment
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
XML	eXtensible Mark-up Language
XSLT	eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations

List of Contributors

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Anton Granvik is senior lecturer in Spanish language at the University of Helsinki. His research focuses on variation and change in the history of Spanish. He has published on grammaticalisation, historical syntax, and periodisation using cognitive linguistics and construction grammar as a theoretical framework and drawing on the methods of corpus linguistics.

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Paul Spence is a reader in digital humanities in the Department of Digital Humanities at King's College London. His current research focuses on scholarly digital publishing and interactions between languages, multilingualism, linguistic diversity, and digital practice. He is co-editor of *Multilingual Digital Humanities* (Routledge, 2023) and section co-editor for the Digital Modern Languages section on Modern Languages Open.

José Calvo Tello works as a researcher and subject librarian at the Göttingen State and University Library. He obtained his doctorate in humanities from the University of Würzburg (Germany). It is called *The Novel in the Spanish Silver Age: A Digital Analysis of Genre Using Machine Learning* (transcript, 2021). His research focuses on the application and development of statistical and computational methods applied to Romance literature and library records.

Gael Vaamonde is Associate Professor in the Department of Spanish Language at the University of Granada. He is particularly interested in the study of the Spanish language using corpus-based approaches and in the application of computational techniques aimed at linguistic research. His main research areas are corpus linguistics, Spanish grammar, digital humanities, and historical linguistics.

Roberto J. González Zalacain is a lecturer in Medieval History at the University of La Laguna. His research focuses on several thematic areas, including the family in late medieval Castile, the late medieval maritime world, the colonization of the Canary Islands following its conquest, and digital humanities, among others.

Preface

It is an undeniable fact that advances in technology and the consolidation of a digital culture over the past 30 years have fostered a profound transformation of work practices in the field of Humanities: from data retrieval and storage to the methods, techniques, and tools employed in the analysis, visualisation, and dissemination of results. Through this technological revolution, digital humanities has increasingly attracted interest in the sphere of the Humanities and currently represents a field of work in which burgeoning numbers of researchers from different branches partake, directly or indirectly.

In Spain, despite a slower adoption rate compared with other contexts, the application of digital technologies in the Humanities has experienced an acceleration in recent decades. This trend is evident in various overviews in the field (Rojas Castro 2013, López-Poza 2014, Spence & González Blanco 2014, Toscano *et al*. 2020). Digital humanities in Spain is developing a solid base composed of an ever-increasing number of scholars, research projects, institutions, conferences, and academic courses, as shown, for instance, in Toscano *et al*. (2020). The analysis introduced in this study points to an interconnection between the different branches of the Humanities and ultimately reveals how the digital humanities is building bridges between multiple fields of research throughout the Spanish territory.

Of all the above, it follows that the community of digital humanists is currently expanding in Spain, both in popularity and in cross-functionality. However, the truth is that there are hardly any monographic works responding directly to this twofold interest: of those researching documentation in Spanish and simultaneously interested in the new technologies in general, and the convergence of digital mediums and humanities in particular. On the one hand, just a few books were published with digital humanities and the Hispanic context in mind, such as Romero Frías & Sánchez González (2014) who focused on Hispanic digital humanities and e-research in social sciences, or Fernández L'Hoeste & Rodríguez (2020), who covered the current approaches in digital humanities taking place in Latin America. On the other hand, and derived from above, there is a scarcity of collective publications in the field of Hispanic digital humanities focused on historical texts. None of the volumes previously mentioned take a diachronic perspective. To our knowledge, González & Bermúdez Sabel (2019) is the only contribution in this

regard, focusing particularly on Digital Romance Humanities and Medieval Studies. Conversely, outside the Spanish sphere, several monographs focused on digital humanities and historical sources can be cited, such as Estill *et al*. (2016), Boyle & Burgess (2018), or Albritton *et al*. (2020), among others.

The present volume has been designed to fill this gap. The essays in this book explore text processing from a cross-disciplinary perspective. Some contributions reflect on the possibilities and limitations of digital text editing, employing multidisciplinary approaches to foster fruitful dialogues in the fields of Linguistics, History, or Literature. Others, through more or less intensive use of texts, examine the feasibility of conducting social studies based on relational databases. All of them, in any case, share and combine the three foci of attention suggested in the title of the volume: (1) Spanish texts as the object of study, (2) digital humanities as the working methodology, and (3) Medieval and Modern Times as the historical framework. The convergence of these three axes not only provides the book with value, but it also makes it an interesting complement to other existing monographs by contributing a focus on Spain to studies already covering (2) and (3), such as Boyle & Burgess (2018); by contributing a focus on digital humanities to studies already covering (1) and (3), such as Gerli & Giles (2021); and by contributing a focus on diachrony to studies already covering (1) and (2), such as Romero Frías & Sánchez González (2014).

Therefore, this volume draws together a heterogeneous group of specialists from different standpoints in the Humanities. All of them work at the intersections of the digital humanities and the areas of History, Literature, or Linguistics, although in some cases they lead or participate in interdisciplinary research projects and present digital resources that are useful for all the previously mentioned disciplines. Accordingly, the book consists of three main parts organised around the three main approaches mentioned earlier: Part I includes linguistic approaches, Part II is concerned with literary approaches, and Part III presents historical and cultural approaches. In addition, the book opens with an introductory chapter by Paul Spence, which outlines an up-to-date state of the art about digital humanities in the Hispanic World, with particular attention to the three main perspectives adopted in this volume.

We are fully aware that the boundaries between disciplines are quite tenuous and, as a matter of fact, some of the chapters clearly relate to more than one heading. For this reason, other ways of structuring the book were considered but later discarded: a chronological order is not without problems, since the length of time addressed by each author is not homogeneous and historical periods overlap between different chapters, while a purely alphabetical order removes conceptual distinctions and affects internal cohesion. All things considered, we believe that the structure chosen was our best option. However, two important nuances should be taken into account regarding this matter. First, the three headings proposed are intended to simply indicate the prominent perspective adopted in each case. Second, interdisciplinarity is an inherent feature of current approaches in digital humanities, so it is expected that at least some works collected in this book could be placed in more than one section; actually, this fact highlights the transversal nature

of the monograph and enhances the dialogue between the various areas, which is the ultimate goal of this book.

The first part of the book includes three chapters focused on linguistic issues. The first chapter by **Gael Vaamonde** presents two recently created historical corpora for the study of classical and modern Spanish: a corpus of private letters (*P. S. Post Scriptum*) and a corpus comprising inventories of goods, witness depositions, and medical certificates (*Oralia Diacrónica del Español*), both of which include documents from the 16th to 19th century. The author explains the essential characteristics of these two open-access digital resources and evaluates their utility through the analysis of three case studies. The chapter highlights the advantages provided by so-called *small and tidy* corpora compared with reference corpora in the field of Spanish diachrony, while also showcasing the exploitation possibilities of these two corpora for the study of historical dialectology.

The second chapter in this section by **Anton Granvik** and **Carlos Sánchez Lancis** addresses the issue of periodisation in the Spanish language. The authors advocate for an approach grounded in quantitative methods. Specifically, the proposed method involves selecting 23 well-known morphosyntactic phenomena from the history of Spanish, extracting their usage frequencies in three historical corpora, and applying a hierarchical clustering analysis to the retrieved datasets. The corpora used for the analysis are *Corpus Diacrónico del Español* (1200–1974), *P. S. Post Scriptum* (1510–1833), and *Oralia Diacrónica del Español* (1510–1890). According to the resulting dendrograms, the authors suggest establishing five historical periods in Spanish. The chapter confirms the limitations of a century-based approach and demonstrates the utility of hierarchical clustering for delineating stages in the chronology of Spanish using linguistic data exclusively.

Finally, the chapter by **Pablo Ruiz Fabo** and **Helena Bermúdez Sabel** examines the semantic properties of rhyme in Spanish Golden Age sonnets. Considering the privileged position of rhyme words in poetic compositions, the authors suggest that the lexicon used in this position is often related to the realm of feelings, thus notably contributing to the emotional value of the poem. To demonstrate this hypothesis, they conduct a sentiment and emotion analysis of rhyme words extracted from a dataset consisting of approximately 6,000 sonnets produced between the 15th and 17th centuries. The sonnets used for the analysis were taken from the *Corpus of Spanish Golden-Age Sonnets* and the *Diachronic Spanish Sonnet Corpus*. This chapter is a good example of how natural language processing methods can be applied to emotion analysis in literature.

The second section of the book is dedicated to literary approaches, comprising four contributions from varying perspectives. The first contribution, authored by **Antonio Rojas Castro**, delves into literary cartography applied to Early Modern Hispanic mythological poems. Rojas Castro's objective is to challenge the notion that modern geography is absent in many texts of the period, particularly those that are mythological, as they presuppose a fictional representation of space and prioritise the expressive function of language. To achieve this, he employs a corpus of 25 mythological poems totalling 150,746 words, alongside a web application named *Recogito* for annotating places and visualising them on an interactive map.

His contribution demonstrates that the use of this tool presents significant challenges, and while the depicted world largely corresponds to that of classical Greek and Latin poems, it also encompasses many modern places, suggesting a nuanced interpretation.

The following chapter is written by **José Calvo Tello** and **Nanette Rißler-Pipka**. They explore the role of libraries in the context of a specific field within (digital) humanities: Literary Studies. Apart from acquiring e-books and digitising materials, libraries also curate various types of data that can be utilised by researchers, including library records and authority files. Furthermore, libraries can expand their range of services as infrastructure providers, such as by maintaining tools or developing repositories. In addition to theoretical discussions, they investigate how these objectives can be realised using data from the catalogues of the Spanish National Library and two German networks of university libraries. To do so, they leverage services maintained by libraries that are part of a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC), such as the DARIAH-DE Geo-Browser and Repository.

Gimena del Rio Riande, in the third chapter of this section, approaches the narratives of the Argentine space from the 16th to 18th century. The contribution delves into the formalisation of models of the narrative space and explores text encoding and geographic annotation as methods for closely studying narrative space and narratives of space in the digital edition of a corpus of colonial texts describing the Río de la Plata region for the first time. These close reading techniques are then compared with quantitative methods derived from computational linguistics and information retrieval to analyse the same scenario from a distance.

The final chapter of the section, authored by **Laura Hernández Lorenzo** and **José Calvo Tello**, addresses a significant gap in Hispanic texts: the selection of parameters and distance measures for conducting stylometric research. Their aim is to provide researchers in Hispanic literature with the most effective parameters for stylometry and authorship attribution studies. To achieve this, they evaluate distance measures commonly used in general cross-linguistic research, identifying those that have yielded the best results. Additionally, they assess various parameters such as the number of most frequent words (ranging from 100 to 5,000) and the types of n-grams (unigrams, bigrams, and trigrams). Beyond these conventional parameters, they explore whether linguistic annotation of certain features, such as part-of-speech tagging, enhances the accuracy of authorship attribution.

The third and final section of the book is devoted to historical and cultural approaches, comprising four contributions. The first, authored by **Dolores Corbella Díaz**, **Ana Viña Brito**, and **Roberto J. González Zalacain**, presents the findings of the *Corpus Documental de las Islas Canarias* (CORDICan) project. This project offers a computational solution with an integrated approach to philology and history, utilising TEITOK to optimise workflows and provide powerful visualisations of transcriptions. The transcriptions generated through this platform offer opportunities for multifaceted inquiry, including textual transcription, editing with abbreviation creation, and standardisation. Moreover, the potential advantages of XML editing for linguistic studies, along with the complementary option of collating

transcriptions provided by digital reproductions of the original documents, introduce an innovative dimension in the realm of higher education, particularly within the field of palaeography.

Cristina Jular Pérez-Alfaro is the author of the second chapter, where she introduces the *Scripta manent* project. The exposition revolves around three main lines of work. First, it emphasises the imperative to "return to the archive", which involves revisiting the Frías collection housed in the Archivo Histórico de la Nobleza. This collection pertains to the Fernández de Velasco family, Constables of Castile, and represents an advanced model compared with the archival constructions of their contemporaries. Second, the chapter highlights the potential of *écritures grises*, such as deed inventories, as valuable sources of information akin to information technologies. Last, it reflects on the transition from a traditional physical archive to a digital tool, coined as "from coffer to byte", which facilitates the dissemination of historical information and aids in the learning process for students and readers alike. The balance of the project underscores the expansion of data within the digital corpus focused on the Velasco family, alongside the intersections with digital humanities projects that share similar interests and working methodologies.

The third chapter by **Susanna Allés-Torrent** discusses the research project *Archive of Biographical Writing in Medieval and Early Modern Iberia* (ArchBio) and the digital strategies employed to explore a collection of texts, including collections of lives, individual biographies, autobiographies, and other forms of life writing produced in the Iberian Peninsula between the 14th and 16th centuries. ArchBio is conceived as a digital platform with three primary objectives: first, to compile all biographical writings from Spain (in Spanish, Catalan, and Latin), as well as prosopographical data of authors (biographers) and biographical subjects (biographees); second, to edit, mark up, and provide access to this corpus of biographical writings; and third, to serve as an exploratory space for publishing digital scholarly editions of select works. This initiative portrays biographies as a means to explore the evolution of social, cultural, literary, and political networks, offering direct access to this Iberian "who's who".

Finally, **Arsenio Dacosta**, **Agurtzane Paz Moro,** and **José Ramón Díaz de Durana** contemplate in their chapter the challenges stemming from prosopographical studies utilising pre-statistical sources. Their work aims to address methodological approaches to confront some of the challenges encountered in the realm of digital humanities, particularly those pertaining to prosopography. They also explore how technologically innovative analytical methods can contribute to these objectives, while remaining mindful of the limitations imposed by the historical record and the conceptual and structural boundaries of these new tools. Ultimately, the text seeks to underscore the heuristic value of traditional analytical methods in informing the design of digital humanities tools used for studying the Medieval and Early Modern periods.

We regard all these contributions as highly significant for advancing our understanding of linguistic, historical, and cultural studies through technology and with a focus on Early Modern Hispanic texts. Through these contributions, we aim to

engage a broad audience and stimulate ongoing debates within these disciplines, thereby contributing to an updated state of the art in a field that is constantly evolving. Finally, we would also like to express our gratitude to the reviewers for their valuable suggestions that helped improve the chapters in this volume.

<div align="right">

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Introduction

Humanidades Digitales as Knowledge Infrastructure

Paul Spence

0.1 Introduction

In 2012 the Spanish newspaper *El País* published an article titled "Nacen las 'Humanidades digitales'" ("the digital humanities are born"),[1] which reflected the excitement of this "new" field that was capturing the attention of researchers, educators, and administrators across the fields Humanities (and Social Sciences) throughout the world. The field was not, of course, new – the field's origin story typically involves the work of the Italian priest Padre (Roberto) Busa, whose pioneering work in computational humanities dates back to the late 1940s – but its reinvention in the early years of the 21st century under the label "digital humanities" (DH) had given it wider scope and appeal. The rapid growth in profile for a field that had hitherto been a minority pursuit of marginal interest to most of humanities academia – in part driven by the impact of the rapid adoption and diffusion of social media, and increasingly datafied cultural practices – led to ambitious claims of its transformational power (for example, that it would decentralise knowledge practices in the Academy and beyond). At the same time it drew both external criticism (for example, from media studies scholars concerned about its potential collusion in facilitating neoliberalist outcomes, Grusin 2013) and internal criticism, fundamentally about its lack of diversity across numerous vectors.

In the early 2010s an increasing number of voices within DH identified challenges facing the field in terms of its geocultural or linguistic diversity, and in particular the dynamics that were driving a perceived global northern/anglophone bias (Fiormonte 2012). In her 2014 article "Geographical and Linguistic Diversity in the Digital Humanities", Isabel Galina asked "who is 'we'?" in discussions around DH identity, and called for a wider study of geocultural and linguistic communities that had up to then been largely "excluded" in representations of the field in its "global" publications and fora (Galina Russell 2014, Gil & Ortega 2016).

It has now been over 10 years since a group of DH researchers, educators, students, and activists from across Latin America, the Iberian Peninsula, and beyond organised a Day of Digital Humanities in Spanish and Portuguese to highlight the huge variety of work in those languages, which we felt were underrepresented in global discussions around DH. An international Day of Digital Humanities event had been running until then (mostly in English) as a community-building project

through which anyone could build networks and voice their vision of the field (Gold 2012), and our DíaHD/DiaHD (Priani Saisó *et al.* 2014), which was based on this, ran for 2 years starting on 10th June 2013 to bring together disparate DH voices across different Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking fields and geographies, while improving their global visibility.

The DíaHD/DiaHD initiative aimed to document a field which, while possessing a rich history in computational approaches to language and culture stretching back to at least the 1970s (Marcos Marín 2013), in the case of Spain and Latin America, was barely visible in global spaces and to strengthen connections beyond projects which, while often pioneering in their approach, were to some extent siloed and weakly connected across national boundaries.

The last 10 years have seen dramatic advances in Spanish-speaking DH. The period around 2011–2014 saw the emergence of the first DH networks/professional associations in Spanish-speaking countries with organisations such as Humanidades Digitales Hispánicas (HDH),[2] Red de Humanidades Digitales (RedHD),[3] and the Asociación Argentina de Humanidades Digitales (AAHD),[4] and this has been accompanied by rapid growth in teaching/training programmes and institutional representations.[5]

In this introduction, I wish to document some key stages in the growing human-technical-institutional infrastructure that has arisen to support digital scholarship in a hispanophone[6] context, as embodied in multiple ways throughout the chapters of this book, and to chart some of the key opportunities and challenges ahead. It is not my aim to provide here a comprehensive account of hispanophone DH, which has been treated in more depth elsewhere (Rojas Castro 2013, Yunta 2014), but to expose to a wider audience to research some key elements of a history that has rarely been acknowledged in anglophone literature about the DH. While I will largely focus on text-based digital research,[7] principally in Spain, in keeping with the theme of this book, I also reflect on the impact of a wider set of overlapping research communities working in Spanish that are often dynamic and agile, and embody important debates around how to carry out global DH research in diverse academic cultural contexts, with varying degrees of digital access.

0.2 Histories of Humanidades digitales

Hispanophone digital humanities research has been carried out in a wide variety of disciplines, geographies and using an assortment of methods over a long period of time now. It has come to include a wide array of activities, including digital philology, digital libraries, hypertext, digital art, digital cultural heritage, digital archives, network analysis, 3D modelling, digital activism, and electronic literature, some of which were earlier loosely collected under the label "*informática humanística*" (roughly analogous to the descriptor "humanities computing" in English). It covers both studies carried out by DH researchers working in Spanish-speaking countries (principally Spain and Latin America) and by research into what we might, not unproblematically, call "Hispanic studies". The division is somewhat porous (witness, for example, the not inconsiderable contribution of the native Spanish-speaking

researcher diaspora to Hispanic studies), but whereas the former includes any research performed in Spanish (e.g., someone studying English literature in Spain), the latter focuses on geographically bounded culture and language as an object of study. My focus here will blend both perspectives to some extent, but I will chiefly focus on work carried out in Spanish-speaking countries, *and* where the primary focus is on hispanophone culture or language.

In his authoritative history of early DH work in Spain, Rojas Castro identified two phases that draw together work on digital editions, corpora, and library/archive work (Rojas Castro 2013). The first phase, from 1986 to 1996, represented early experiments in text and image digitisation/representation, (at a time when digital research was heavily biased towards anglophone work), which Charles Faulhaber would claim lay the foundations for later work in "other languages and historic periods"[8] [My translation] (Marcos Marín & Faulhaber 1992). This research was embodied in a series of projects, often philological in orientation, such as Philo-Biblon, which aimed to create a "bio-bibliographical database of texts written in the various Romance vernaculars of the Iberian Peninsula during the Middle Ages and the early Renaissance".[9] While some have expressed concerns over the lack of protagonism of Spanish (or Latin American) institutions in such collaborations (Lucía Megías 2008), which suggested an early dearth of organisational infrastructures to support DH in Spanish-speaking countries, there were some early attempts to forge computationally driven research methods in relation to the Spanish language, sometimes as part of a wider-reaching focus on early Romance languages. The 1994 book *Informática y Humanidades*,[10] by Francisco Marcos Marín, is an interesting case in point. A curious combination of conceptual introduction to digital methods, a manual for digital edition/linguistic analysis and critical reflection on the state of language industries (also registering the need for greater engagement with multilingualism realities), this five-part work is compelling because it demonstrates an early understanding that digitally scholarship does not just deliver new efficiencies, it also symbolises "a new intellectual perspective", consonant with the interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary claims of DH as a field, in contrast to more instrumental visions of the use of technology in the humanities. In a model common to this early phase of DH internationally, Marcos Marín demonstrated his methods in copious detail, including hardware, software, code used, sample inputs and outputs and accompanying lists of resources and tutorials. This was a landmark publication for hispanophone DH, demonstrating early on the value of open data and methods in the development of regional/linguistic expertise in the field (Marcos Marín 1994).

Rojas Castro identified a second phase (1997–2005) that included the first projects in Spanish to use electronic markup in their digitisation processes, including early applications in XML (often using the Text Encoding Initiative[11] [TEI]) and the generation of significant digital corpora in various languages (historic and current) spoken on the Iberian Peninsula. At one end of the spectrum was the Miguel de Cervantes Virtual Library, which received significant funding and aimed to address a "a lack of cultural digital resources for the Spanish language on the Internet" (Bia & Pedreño 2001), setting the standard for Spanish language DH frameworks that

integrated markup with semi-automated natural language processing (NLP)-driven workflows, Named Entity Recognition (NER), and digital publication/archiving. The more common experience (except perhaps for linguistics projects) was that of compact groups of researchers developing modest small-scale projects based on open-source software or relying on favours from colleagues with more technical or specialist computational expertise. Many Spanish DH events during this period aimed to get around funding limitations by pooling resources and knowledge, often in an attempt to establish common standards, guidelines, and best practices for particular challenges. From these emerged historic DH-aligned research communities in Spain, in areas such as early Modern/Spanish Golden Age theatre, Hispanic textual studies, or historical corpus studies.

Numerous observers have analysed the period leading up to 2011 for DH as one where there was much progress at the level of individual projects, but the conditions for collaboration and formal recognition of DH as a field in Spain were precarious (Baraibar 2013). The establishment of the online MA in "humanidades digitales"[12] at the University of Castilla - La Mancha (UCLM) from 2005 to 2011 was an important stage in developing expert networks in DH and in supporting the growing push towards formalisation of the field. Nevertheless, hispanophone DH still suffered a serious deficit when it came to the research and educational infrastructure required to foment cross-disciplinary collaborations, integrated research workflows, or to drive professional development in the field. This is a key point about the period: DH in Spain constituted an active research space, but it lacked the sociotechnical infrastructure that drove DH expansion in European countries like Germany or the United Kingdom, and the picture in Latin America was similar or worse.

In an earlier landscape analysis of Spanish DH, Elena Gonzalez-Blanco and I argued that there had been an acceleration in DH activities since 2011 (Spence & González-Blanco 2014), which has since consolidated into regular events and more formal structures. The current landscape of hispanophone DH, at least in Spain, Argentina, and Mexico, can be traced back to a confluence of factors in the early 2010s, including cooperative initiatives such as the previously mentioned DíaHD/DiaHD event and the organisation of the first conferences in DH, starting with Mexican organisation RedHD's first conference in May 2012, followed by the first conferences in Spain in 2013, first at the University of Navarre and then at A Coruña in July 2013.[13] The second of these was the inaugural conference of the Spanish DH professional association HDH, and this was soon followed by an event organised by the Argentinian Association for Digital Humanities.

These networks and associations have been crucial in establishing the foundations for DH frameworks for DH scholarship (and digital scholarship more generally) in Spain and Latin America in the past 10 years. RedHD published the first edition of its "Guide to Best Practices for Digital Projects (with Checklist)" in December 2013, which both served to ensure that project creators followed common standards and to promote rigorous academic evaluation of digital research projects, thereby fostering greater academic credit for DH methods and outcomes. The guide covers six areas: academic responsibility and credit; project documentation,

including intended public(s) and content selection methods; full academic evaluation process of the project (covering methodology, digital tools, use of standards, and implementation strategy from both "humanities" and "technical" perspectives); intellectual property rights and usage rights; diffusion plan, including metadata for discovery; and information about access, preservation, and sustainability (Galina Russell *et al.* 2020).

These kinds of guidelines had existed long before in English (the "MLA Guidelines for Evaluating Work in Digital Humanities and Digital Media" were first published in 2000[14]), but the fact that the RedHD guide avoided a simplistic separation between "humanities" and "technical/computational" intellectual work (and evaluation) was significant in a hispanophone context, where it was still common to hear researchers talk about working with "*el informático*". The agile nature of RedHD was also apparent early in the COVID-19 pandemic, when it produced its "Minimal Guide for a Transition to Online Teaching".[15]

In a similar vein, HDH produced in September 2021 a "Document with Recommendations for Evaluating and Giving Recognition to Research Carried Out in the Field of the Digital Humanities" (Humanidades Digitales Hispánicas 2021). The fact that the guidelines include the term "recognition" in its title points to the historic challenges in achieving proper recognition for hispanophone DH research within official academic evaluation regimes, in this case in Spain and the work of organisations such as RedHD and HDH here has been influential in gaining academic visibility for DH in this geolinguistic context. One of the complications in evaluating DH research is the sheer range of academic outcomes that it may lead to, and so the HDH guidelines propose a loose taxonomy of outputs/terms that need to be covered by such evaluations, including databases/repositories; linguistic corpora; specialised libraries; standards; metadata schemes; ontologies; digital tools and prototypes; experimental studies; critical digital editions; non-academic applications; and audiovisual, hypermedia, and/or transmedia works. In addition to discussing research outcomes, the guidelines also cover discussion of (1) why it is important to consider experimental research that does not necessarily lead to "positive" results; (2) review of the concept of authorship, which in the humanities scholarship still does not take into account new forms of interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary collaboration; (3) research perspectives; and (4) funding requirements. The third section "research perspectives" in the HDH report is particularly important, because, like the RedHD guidelines, it draws together different points of view, including technological innovation, epistemological contribution, social innovation, and use of standards; degree of connectivity with other projects; accessibility and sustainability plan; treatment of ethical issues; transparency; and copyright/other legal information.

The significance of these guidelines is crucial in a hispanophone context where official advice on digital research from academic evaluation agencies, funders, or other public education/cultural bodies has been generally lacking. In publishing such guidelines, DH associations working in Spanish contribute to the sociotechnical infrastructure of DH both by providing researchers with criteria for best practice and by providing evaluation agencies with models to use when assessing DH (and

broader digital) research. Establishing consensual guidelines of this type is a key first step in providing greater visibility to DH research within hispanophone academia more generally, and the next challenge will be to secure greater integration with credit and validation systems for collaborative or non-traditional research outputs in neighbouring professional environments such as libraries and publishing.

In our review of the hispanophone DH landscape, Gonzalez-Blanco and I highlighted the lack of books about DH in Spain (or in Spanish more generally) (Spence & González-Blanco 2014). While we have not seen the stream of monographs about the field that has occurred in English, there have without doubt been many more long-form works about, or involving, DH in Spanish in recent years. There has not been a "big moment" in DH book publishing in Spanish on the scale of the *Blackwell Companion to Digital Humanities* first published in 2004, which figures in many histories of the field, but the publication of three volumes in the *Biblioteca de Humanidades Digitales*[16] series by Bonilla Artigas and the Mexican RedHD association in 2018, with chapters in Spanish and Portuguese, was a major statement about the progress in the field in Ibero-America (Russell *et al.* 2018a–c). The sleeve notes for the collection made the point that the chapters offered access to an ample repository of projects in DH in the two languages, but it can be viewed more broadly as an invaluable repository of experiences about working and thinking critically with digital methods, tools, and platforms beyond anglophone spaces. The book you currently have in your hands (or on your screen) is an important addition to this repository of experiences and expertise in hispanophone DH.

The launch of the *Revista de Humanidades Digitales* (RHD; *Journal of Digital Humanities*) in 2017, with eight volumes published since then, has also been an important step forward as a journal with leadership involving three of the historic areas of hispanophone DH (Argentina, Spain, and Mexico). While multilingual in nature, the journal favours content in Spanish and is the first international journal in that language specialising in DH. The significance of this should not be underestimated: anglophone DH journals have existed since 1966 (with the journal *Computing and the Humanities*) and the longest running DH journal, now called *Digital Scholarship in the Humanities*, has been running continuously since 1986. The *RHD* has been an important focal point for research in hispanophone DH, covering traditional areas of strength in the field such as digital cultural heritage, computational literary studies, and theatre studies, while increasingly branching out to more recent subjects such as data-driven methods and artificial intelligence. It has been joined more recently by the Argentinian DH Association's journal PublicAAHD.[17]

These publications, supported in part by an increase in communications presented at regular national/regional conferences hosted by hispanophone DH professional associations, embody the importance for the field in Spanish of what is sometimes collectively called scholarly communication: the generation, publication, and discovery of academic research. While formalised publications have been a crucial factor in the field's development, the hispanophone scholarly communication circuit has also benefited from informal interventions at events such as the virtual fora *Compartir Pantalla* (Screenshare – where researchers present a digital method or tool) or *Café con* (Coffee with – an informal space for a DH figure to

discuss key topics in the field) hosted by the Spanish HDH association, or the Colombian network's playlist on YouTube called *glosarioHD* (DH glossary, which aims to foster common terms of reference for research in the field[18]).

While pedagogy is relatively rare as a publication topic in DH (in Spanish as in English) and a recent HDH survey demonstrated that informal methods of learning DH (with "self-taught" being the most common option) were more common than formal programmes (González Pérez 2021), there have been important advances in DH education, which should go far in dealing with the level of dissatisfaction expressed in the same survey (54% expressed were somewhat or very dissatisfied with their training in DH). The sudden closure of the trailblazing UCLM Master's in Humanidades Digitales in 2011 coincided with the creation of a series of hispanophone DH teaching programmes. For example, before in Spain there were only a few isolated DH-related courses, such as the programme offered by Deusto University on Modern Languages and New Information Technologies in the 2010s, and now the HDH website currently lists 13 active master's programmes and four diploma programmes.

As we have seen, the past 10 years have seen dramatic advances in the field's level of institutional support in Spanish. But what is different about the conditions that have shaped this emerging sociotechnical infrastructure? What are its characteristics? What are its key challenges currently/going forward?

It is difficult to generalise about the relationship of hispanophone DH to Humanities or Social Sciences disciplines due to the huge variety in academic disciplinary structures in various countries. In numerous Latin American countries we can observe strong scholarship on multimedia topics or research with an emphasis on public/social impact (L'Hoeste & Rodríguez 2020a), but in Spain there is a strong connection to "traditional" humanities subjects such as Medieval or Golden Age studies, philology, or linguistics,[19] and digitised historical or literary content.

As we observed in our analysis of the DíaHD/DiaHD event in 2013, one significant characteristic of those writing about DH was that there was a greater tendency to express their work in terms of their immediate research group or community, rather than providing personal/individual narratives (Priani Saisó *et al.* 2014). The contributions were biased towards text-based DH; there was at that time little evidence of engagement with the highly computational strand of DH, which has become more prevalent in other geographical spaces for the field in recent years (such as Italy or Japan); and there was evidence of a more "artisanal", "low tech, and sometimes minimal computing" approach to DH research in Spanish. During this period important work was produced by scholars in Modern Languages to connect the growing interest in DH with research in cognate areas such as Latin American cyberculture studies or digital media/culture studies (Pitman and Taylor 2017, Allés-Torrent *et al.* 2021). What was also evident was an increasing attention to public humanities, citizen science, and lab-based DH collaborations, particularly in a Latin American context.

This period saw numerous mapping and cataloguing efforts to document DH as a field. In 2015, Silvia Gutiérrez opened up her analysis of different DH mapping exercises with the observation that "in discourse, visibility is sometimes

synonymous with the capacity for representation" (Gutiérrez 2015) [My translation]. The MapaHD, which she and Élika Ortega created as a result of discussions during DiaHD in 2013, was one of a number of attempts to catalogue the Spanish/Portuguese-speaking field, both to create debate about the fields terms of global representation ("how many are excluded from the map [of DH] without our realising it", they asked) and to foster greater awareness of hispanophone DH research.[20] Using a crowd-sourced approach to collecting data about the hispanophone community, a similar venture, the Atlas of Digital Humanities and Social Sciences, mapped centres, projects, resources, and researchers working in Spanish and other Romance-based languages.[21] While these kinds of resources tend not to be sustained over time, they have undoubtedly been crucial elements in networking, community-building, and disseminating an emerging research community.

Another element in the growth of hispanophone DH has been its involvement in discourse and action around global diversity, for which the Global Outlook DH (GO::DH) has been just one crucial vehicle.[22] While debate on GO::DH's mailing list later became dominated by English, some early debate took place in Spanish, and there has been strong historic hispanophone representation among coordinators/participants in GO::DH, which has spilled over into many initiatives that it has directly or indirectly generated, such as minimal computing and translation efforts (Translation Commons or the DH Whisperers initiative directed at making conferences more multilingual) (Ortega 2019, Viglianti *et al.* 2022). The *Global Debates in the Digital Humanities* volume likewise includes a large proportion of hispanophone authors and topics (Fiormonte *et al.* 2022).

Perhaps unsurprisingly, hispanophone DH researchers have also been at the forefront of many discussions around multilingual DH, which typically explores issues around global diversity in the field and digital culture more generally, the specificities and challenges of using digital methods and infrastructures across languages and cultures, and models for disrupting digital monolingualism (Gil & Ortega 2016, Isasi & Rojas Castro 2021).

Spanish language DH presents an interesting case study in digital multilingualism. While serving as poster child for geolinguistic diversity in DH (for example, through analysis of centre-periphery knowledge dynamics and different levels of access to content, tools, and knowledge-bearing infrastructures), there is little discussion in hispanophone DH literature to non-hegemonic languages and cultures in Spain and Latin America (such as Basque and Catalan in Spain, or Nahuatl and Quechua in Latin America). There may be good (e.g., linguistic) reasons for this, but it is striking that in debates that frequently draw on postcolonial discourse there is not at least some acknowledgement of the situation of lower resourced languages within DH.

0.3   Humanidades digitales as knowledge infrastructure

Despite the impressive results of the past 10 years, reviewing the literature across different geographies, there is a clear sense that hispanophone DH has still not achieved the level of stability and recognition that has occurred in

many anglophone or Northern European countries (L'Hoeste & Rodríguez 2020b).

At an international level, while hispanophone DH researchers have been active in the committees of DH professional associations such as the Alliance of Digital Humanities Organizations (ADHO)[23] or the European Association for Digital Humanities[24] (EADH; previously ALLC), in earlier periods they did not enjoy the degree of historical association of, for example, Japanese and Italian colleagues, and at the time of writing only one hispanophone association enjoys a formal relationship within international DH associations. The European-based hispanophone association HDH is not an associate partner organisation of EADH, unlike its Italian/German/Czech/Russian/Nordic counterparts (nor partner organisation like DH Benelux),[25] and RedHD is the only hispanophone organisation formally sitting under the ADHO umbrella. Individual researchers do not of course need to belong to a regional or national association connected to the ADHO orbit of professional associations, and many working on, or in, hispanophone contexts have made important historic contributions to the annual international ADHO conference. Still, it is difficult to argue that this disconnection has not had a negative effect overall on hispanophone inclusion in the field internationally.

In a European context, a similar disconnection was also apparent until recently in relation to the major European research infrastructures for digital scholarship in the humanities and social sciences, DARIAH[26] and CLARIN.[27] The incorporation of Spain into both DARIAH and CLARIN European research infrastructures in late 2023[28] represents the culmination of a process that has been many years in the making that was given important momentum by the Intele network for Language Technology Infrastructures, which aims to locate Spain in strategic projects in particular in relation to European digital ecosystems.[29] Given scant access to the institutional support for developing DH research infrastructure in Spain, the entry of Spain into DARIAH and CLARIN in September 2023 has placed hispanophone DH into greater interaction with European research "marketplaces" (Edmond *et al.* 2020) and "switchboards" (Zinn & Dima 2022). These research infrastructures are based on principles of de-centralised "reuse and integration" (Edmond *et al.* 2020) and are part of what Pawlicka-Deger called the "infrastructuring of 'DH' […] an analytical concept that shifts the attention from 'structure' to 'process' of co-creation", or something she compares to a form of participatory design which, from a global diversity perspective should, "involve building an inclusive network of unique nodes of local communities on top of the global knowledge infrastructure" (Pawlicka-Deger 2022).

What are the key challenges facing the hispanophone community at this moment in time? One issue on which there is widespread consensus is that the state digitisation is less well developed in a hispanophone content than in other geolinguistic contexts. This is part of a long-standing "lack of cultural digital resources for the Spanish language on the Internet" (Bia & Pedreño 2001), and manifests itself in "deficiencies" in the digitisation levels of Spanish literature (Tello 2021), a dearth of massive historic corpora for corpus/data-driven research (Vaamonde 2025), and inconsistent access to the instruments for digitisation in academic research contexts (Jular Pérez-Alfaro 2025).

Another concern is over the degree to which digitised content that is produced is open and available to researchers, or uses community-agreed standards or best practices. As has been widely accepted, the reproducibility of results is an important challenge in digitally mediated research and calls have been growing in recent years for open data, open methods, open-source code, and open access publications. The integration of Spain into DARIAH and CLARIN workflows promises to be an important incentive for open, collaborative, hispanophone scholarship in this regard.

Either way, membership of DARIAH and CLARIN facilitates a more active integration into wider European DH (and global) research infrastructures, which has been occurring at various levels for a long time, but which has intensified in recent years thanks to the efforts of a small group of researcher-activists in Latin America, Spain, and beyond who have been active across overlapping international projects influenced by the Global Outlook and multilingual DH projects. These typically combine *language activism* (assessing the conditions for hispanophone DH research and creating the environment for its wider recognition), *infrastructure building* (creating the tools and dynamics for more effective, more accessible, or more advanced research), and new advances in DH scholarship in the Spanish language.

Digital methods are at the centre of DH research and typically evaluate both their practical usage and epistemological contribution, so it is natural that they have formed one key focus for these developments. A taxonomy of digital research activities in the humanities (TaDiRAH) provides a controlled vocabulary of digital methods (which it calls "activities"), objects, and tools that have been widely used across European projects such as PARTHENOS,[30] and "was designed to help community-driven sites and projects structure their digital humanities (DH) content and gain better visibility".[31] While the interface language is currently only in English and German, the involvement of Spanish-speaking researchers such as Gimena del Rio Riande in the TaDiRAH initiative has been significant, ensuring that the term for each digital method is translated into Spanish (among other languages), and promoting discussion around the usage of digital methods in hispanophone research projects.

One project using the TaDiRAH taxonomy is the OpenMethods platform, whose main object is to "[highlight] curated content about Digital Humanities Methods and Tools".[32] In appraising new project research specifically from the perspective of methods, it represents one response to the common criticism that groundbreaking models, tools, and practical techniques developed in DH do not receive as much credit as more traditional forms of publication. The editorial team (which I currently belong to) for this "metablog" curates open access publications presenting methods and tools in a variety of formats (from blog post to research article), in order to raise greater awareness of DH methods internationally. The editorial team has had strong Spanish representation from the beginning, Spanish is one of the supported languages, and the platform provides filtered access to content about digital methods in hispanophone DH contexts.[33]

The third example I provide here is *Programming Historian (PH)*, a widely known example of multilingualism in DH that has been examined in more depth by Isasi *et al.* (2023), and for which Spanish is one of the four currently supported languages. Despite having "historian" in the title, PH is a platform for tutorials on digital methods and techniques applied across the Humanities field (and spreading into the Social Sciences field in some cases). The Spanish edition of the site currently holds the second highest number of tutorials (63 in late 2023), which may be Spanish translations of tutorials written in other languages (primarily English), but also include "Spanish language-born" tutorials.

The three case studies mentioned above are examples of the increasing influence of Spanish language DH work which (1) promotes a culture of awareness and open collaboration around digital methods and critical pedagogies in DH, (2) provides models for transnational teamwork across different academic credit systems, and (3) develops greater inter-cultural awareness around such matters as linguistic variation or different conditions of access to digital tools and infrastructure. As such, they represent a bottom-up move to reconfigure global DH dynamics, making them less anglophone, less monolingual, and more globally representative.

Looking in the opposite direction, these three examples offer the hispanophone DH community access to a series of open access practical tools that allow researchers on low-resource projects to engage with a burgeoning international commons, which while often mediated by English as a lingua franca, has developed beyond the confines of anglophone DH.

This process of integration with international DH research infrastructures has been a relatively recent phenomenon that has important implications for how the hispanophone field is configured, but it is also worth observing the relatively scant attention to generalisable DH research here. As noted already, there have been some substantial domain-specific DH communities of practice working in Spanish, but we have not seen the same proliferation of general-purpose community or research tools that exist in English, such as TAPoR,[34] DiRT,[35] DHcommons,[36] Digital Humanities Now.[37] This has made it more challenging for non-aligned DH scholars to develop their own learning, research design, or scholarly profile independently of large institutions or funded research projects. We have not yet seen the migration away from project-specific tools towards generalisable research platforms or Virtual Research Environments (VREs) such as the TAPAS Project,[38] LEAF-VRE,[39] or TextGrid,[40] which are now common in English and German, although the growing tendency of researchers to publish their data, methods, and scripts in open access[41] lays the groundwork for such a move in future.

The emergence of a "Text Technologies Hub" (TTHub), coordinated by Susanna Allés-Torrent, Gimena del Rio Riande, and Gabriel Calarco, opens up a new kind of resource which is badly needed within hispanophone DH communities, namely generalised infrastructure born within, and serving, Spanish language research in the field.[42] In the case of TTHub, the hub provides access to both data, resources, projects, and tools developed by the project itself and to open access resources developed elsewhere, with a particular focus on text digitisation, electronic text

markup, and research following the TEI guidelines. While still in its early stages of development, the hub provides important information in Spanish about tools developed in other languages, Spanish language digital editing projects, examples based on the histories and cultures of Latin America/Spain, general tutorials on marking up texts in Spanish, a collaborative bibliography, and presentations.

The TTHub was partially developed with funding from the Andrew W. Mellon foundation, based in the United States, and it is difficult to imagine this kind of strategic funding for DH infrastructure development in the current Spanish academic context. As has been proven by historic DH resources more generally, resources like TTHub face challenges of sustainability as they tend to be driven by small groups of people (often principally one person, as was the case with DIRT) and rely on short-term funding or voluntary labour, unless they belong to large strategic European Research Infrastructure Consortia (ERICs) in Europe or are supported by the modest resources of international DH professional associations such as ADHO. TTHub represents an important development in hispanophone DH and formed part of wider research by Rio Riande and Allés-Torrent into the challenges facing the subcommunity within that which carries out text-based research. In their 2023 analysis of the "community of the TEI in Spanish", based on a 2022 survey, they suggested that, while the community often engages with advanced topics in text markup, (1) formal participation in the international TEI community by researchers working in Spanish is low[43]; (2) there is a general lack of access in Spain or Latin America to the digital infrastructure required to support digital textual scholarship of this kind; (3) there is a lack of formalised training in text-based digital methods such as text markup; and (4) there are different attitudes towards "openness" and "collaboration" in hispanophone countries (del Rio Riande & Allés-Torrent 2023).

With regard to the last point, they identify a relatively low level of commitment to placing XML-TEI files in open access for examination/reuse by others, and low involvement in the kind of public open collaboration involved with TEI (through, among other things, the TEI-L discussion list where users can post questions or share experiences with using markup in research). Research into global diversity drives more generally, and hispanophone contexts specifically, that might explore these dynamics in more depth using qualitative study of different attitudes towards DH community participation based on local conditions (Wrisley 2019). While open science and open collaboration are clearly important principles for the development of a more inclusive DH community, we need to have a better understanding of the different triggers and barriers that different national or regional academic cultures, institutions, and validation regimes create. In particular, it would be helpful to reflect on the different value ascribed to "individual" or "communal" collaboration performed in different geocultural contexts, and what implications this has for scholarly communication and research transactions (open or not).

While anglophone DH data-driven research has emerged as a major area of scholarship, in hispanophone DH this has been less the case for a number of reasons including strategic priorities, funding, data availability, and access to the required expertise in a humanities/cultural setting. The Spanish admission to

DARIAH and CLARIN makes a data-driven focus to research easier at various levels (providing greater access to, and to some extent, "future-proofing" the sustainability of data and tools), whereas from a GLAM perspective work by organisations like the BVMC.Labs (a GLAM Lab created by the Miguel de Cervantes Virtual Library) has already opened up new terrain for data-driven research. Responding to the scarcity of such labs in a hispanophone context,[44] BVMC.Labs provides access to the 300,000 records of the virtual library using Linked Open Data (LOD) methods,[45] and through the *Collections as Data* approach, which was developed in 2016 as a means to facilitate computationally driven study of cultural heritage collections.[46]

Through their work at BVMC.Labs, Candela and others have raised important questions about how to benchmark Spanish language datasets for computational research in the humanities (Candela *et al.* 2021), providing useful analysis for improving cultural data quality in the GLAM sector, while their 2021 tutorial in PH is an important contribution to reusing hispanophone digital collections.[47] Through the BVMC.Labs platform, researchers can access tools for historical, geospatial, morphological, and general purpose analysis using LinkedData methods,[48] whereas users with Python programming skills can interrogate the collections through their *GLAM Jupyter Notebooks*.[49]

There are significant issues still to resolve in computational approaches such as these, both on a practical level (such as how to make computational methods more widely accessible to humanities researchers, or how to better align different models and workflows used between academia and the GLAM sector) and on an epistemological level (decolonising collections and research practices, and the push for open standards and interoperability vs. defence of local perspectives and resistance to digital homogenisation), but such experiences provide a useful platform both for practical development and debate.

The chapters in this volume provide a timely review of the state of the art in three areas: linguistics, literary studies, and historical/cultural approaches. In the first section dedicated to linguistics approaches for Hispanic texts, Vaamonde examines the main factors influencing the development of hispanophone historic corpora, and analyses the opportunities for those engaged in small corpora work, the potential for collaboration with digital edition research, and the implications for studying specialised or non-standard forms of the language. Granvik and Sánchez Lancis evaluate the use of a data mining method called "hierarchical clustering" to study periodisation in the history of the Spanish language, based on analysis of computationally tractable grammatical phenomena within the language over time. In the last chapter in the section, Ruiz Fabo and Bermúdez Sabel study Golden Age Spanish sonnets using experimental NLP techniques to explore their semantics, and provide a model for performing sentiment analysis and emotion analysis on rhyme words.

The second section of the book focuses on literary approaches. Rojas Castro begins with a literary cartography approach to studying modern Hispanic mythological poems using the online application Recogito. In so doing he identifies issues in the use of unstructured text methods (and in particular NER) for these kinds of

historical materials. In the fifth chapter, Tello and Rißler-Pipka argue for a library role in data-driven approaches to literary studies, demonstrating their application using an array of European services. Their identification of collaborative potential between researchers and libraries is an important contribution to discussion around the creation of new research data infrastructures that better support Spanish language digital scholarship. The next chapter by del Rio Riande investigates the use of digitally mediated close and distant reading methods for studying narrative space, demonstrating the application of microtextual and macrotextual approaches in relation to an Argentinian digital edition, with frequent creation of digital scholarly editions in Hispanic Medieval or Spanish Golden Age studies. In the final chapter in this section, Hernández Lorenzo and Calvo Tello acknowledge the fact that Hispanic texts are rarely covered in literature around stylometric research, and then evaluate parameters for Spanish language stylometry/authorship attribution studies to fill this significant gap in the research.

In the final section, authors examine historical and cultural approaches to Hispanic texts. The first chapter by Corbella Díaz, Viña Brito, and González Zalacain presents a framework for combining philological and historical research through digital edition, controlled vocabularies, linguistic analysis, structured queries, and visualisation techniques. Similarly, Allés-Torrent presents a research architecture for studying biographical writing in medieval and modern Iberia, drawing attention to key standards and best practices in designing integrated workflows for Hispanic research using open or easily accessible platforms and tools. Jular Pérez-Alfaro considers the archival turn in historiography, the challenges for digitising historical Spanish content, and the important but often neglected role of design thinking and interface design in DH research. Finally, in comparing different methods for prosopographical research in DH, Dacosta, Paz Moro, and Díaz de Durana recognise the epistemic tensions in interdisciplinary collaborations, and emphasise that it is important not to lose the humanistic/hermeneutical perspective. Together, the chapters in this book address a range of research challenges for those studying Hispanic texts, through an ample array of digital platforms, methods, tools, and workflows.

0.4   Conclusions

It was difficult to imagine the extent to which different forms of digital culture and technology would transform society, even when DH started to become used as a term nearly 20 years ago, but it is now widely accepted that understanding digital mediation on both theoretical and practical levels is a key element in humanities and social sciences research, whose methods and objects of study have been significantly altered as a result.

In this Introduction I have attempted to demonstrate the increasing influence of Spanish language DH, which is part of a wider drive to reconfigure global/local DH dynamics. The developments I have explored here have been part of a wider "infrastructural" move to advance the Spanish-speaking field through an array of platforms and best practices defined by open scholarship, digital methods, tool

creation/hacking, decolonial computing, humanities-focused standards for knowledge representation, and computational literacy. In addition to facilitating new knowledge architectures, this growing human-technical-institutional infrastructure has helped to foster a more solid/stable disciplinary identity and greater agency for Spanish-language DH practitioners in Latin America, Spain, and beyond.

This volume makes an important contribution to documenting the rich past and present of Spanish Language DH and, in making it available to an anglophone audience, it not only generates visibility for under-recognised research in another language, but also adds to our understanding of global transnational and transcultural dynamics, in and through DH.

Notes

1 https://elpais.com/tecnologia/2012/10/17/actualidad/1350464370_858717.html
2 https://humanidadesdigitaleshispanicas.es/
3 http://humanidadesdigitales.net/
4 https://aahd.net.ar/
5 There is no comprehensive list of these, but the HDH resources page provides a partial snapshot at https://humanidadesdigitaleshispanicas.es/recursos/
6 I use "hispanophone" throughout this introduction in its wider meaning of anything relating to language or culture in the Spanish-speaking world.
7 This is not to underplay the significant research carried out in other areas such as digital art, multimedia studies, digital humanism, or cultural complexity (Rodríguez Ortega 2013, Suárez 2013).
8 Here, as with other texts originally in Spanish, my translation.
9 https://philobiblon.cog.berkeley.edu/ui/wiki/Welcome
10 We might translate the book title as *Computing and the Humanities*, a common variant on the early label of "humanities computing".
11 https://tei-c.org/
12 This was one of the first instances of the usage of the Spanish translation for the term "digital humanities".
13 By contrast, the first international DH conference related to what is now called ADHO took place in 1989, and the Association of Literary and Linguistic Computing (ALLC, which re-named itself later as EADH) had its first conference in 1970 (https://adho.org/conference/).
14 https://www.mla.org/About-Us/Governance/Committees/Committee-Listings/Professional-Issues/Committee-on-Information-Technology/Guidelines-for-Evaluating-Work-in-Digital-Humanities-and-Digital-Media
15 http://humanidadesdigitales.net/recursos-digitales-para-la-ensenanza-en-linea/
16 Library of Digital Humanities.
17 https://revistas.unlp.edu.ar/publicaahd/index
18 https://www.youtube.com/@redcolombianadehumanidades5910
19 As confirmed in the HDH survey mentioned earlier.
20 https://web.archive.org/web/20131207123723/http://mapahd.org/el-mapa/
21 https://grinugr.org/proyectos_internos/atlas-de-ciencias-sociales-y-humanidades-digitales/
22 http://www.globaloutlookdh.org/
23 https://adho.org/
24 https://eadh.org/about
25 https://eadh.org/associate-partner-organizations
26 https://www.dariah.eu/

27 https://www.clarin.eu/
28 https://www.clarin.eu/news/spain-joins-clarin-member and https://www.dariah.eu/2023/09/04/spain-joins-dariah-as-full-member/
29 http://ixa2.si.ehu.eus/intele/home
30 http://www.parthenos-project.eu/about-the-project-2
31 https://vocabs.dariah.eu/tadirah/en/ and https://github.com/dhtaxonomy/TaDiRAH. (See also Borek *et al*. 2016, del Rio Riande & Ferreyra 2016).
32 https://openmethods.dariah.eu/about/
33 https://openmethods.dariah.eu/category/languages/spanish/
34 https://tapor.ca/
35 https://web.archive.org/web/20190928221355/https://dirtdirectory.org/
36 https://dhcommons.hypotheses.org/
37 https://digitalhumanitiesnow.org/
38 https://tapasproject.org/
39 https://www.leaf-vre.org/
40 https://textgrid.de/
41 As evidenced in various chapters in this book. See also *More Than Books* by José Calvo Tello at http://www.morethanbooks.eu/projects-corpora-data/.
42 https://tthub.io/acerca
43 By "formal" here, I refer to their analysis of TEI membership or participation in TEI conferences.
44 https://programminghistorian.org/es/lecciones/reutilizando-colecciones-digitales-glam-labs
45 https://data.cervantesvirtual.com/datos-enlazados
46 https://collectionsasdata.github.io/
47 https://programminghistorian.org/es/lecciones/reutilizando-colecciones-digitales-glam-labs
48 https://data.cervantesvirtual.com/herramientas
49 https://data.cervantesvirtual.com/glam-jupyter-notebooks

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