

Documenting Text Reuse of Greek Fragmentary Authors

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The goal of this presentation is to introduce two interconnected projects concerning the representation of Greek and Latin fragmentary authors and works in a digital environment. The first project focuses on the digitization of print editions of fragmentary texts, while the second focuses on identifying, editing, and annotating fragments in the context that preserves them.

The first project is the *Digital Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* (DFHG), which is the digital edition of the *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* (FHG), the first big collection of ancient Greek historical fragments edited by Karl Müller with the help of Theodor Müller and Victor Langlois between 1841 and 1872 (<http://www.dfhg-project.org>).

The FHG consists of a survey of excerpts from many different sources pertaining to 636 ancient Greek fragmentary historians. Excluding the first volume, authors are chronologically distributed and cover a period of time from the 6th century BC through the 7th century CE. Fragments are numbered sequentially and arranged by works and book numbers, when these pieces of information are available in the source texts preserving the fragments. Almost every Greek fragment is translated or summarized into Latin.

The digital edition of the 5 volumes of the FHG is available online through the DFHG Project. The volumes collect fragments of authors from the 6th century BC through the 2nd century CE, including Apollodorus of Athens (with fragments of the *Bibliotheca*), historians of Sicily (Antiochus of Syracuse, Philistus of Syracuse, Timaeus of Tauromenium), the Attidographers (Clidemus, Phanodemus, Androtio, Demo, Philochorus and Ister), Aristotle and his disciples, historians from the time of Alexander the Great until 306 CE, fragments from the beginning of the reign of Constantine (306 CE) through the reign of the emperor Phocas (602-610 CE), and Greek and Syriac historical fragments preserved in Armenian texts. The text of the *Marmor Parium* (with Latin translation, chronological table, and commentary) and the Greek text of the *Marmor Rosettanum* (with a French literal translation as well as a critical, historical, and archaeological commentary) are online in a separate *appendix* at the end of vol. 1.

The DFHG is a model for producing digital editions of fragmentary texts. The project has been developing many tools and services that can be applied to other collections of fragmentary authors for visualizing and exploring their data, and for connecting it with external resources for further developments.

The second project is the *Digital Athenaeus*, whose goal is to annotate quotations and text reuses in the *Deipnosophists* of Athenaeus of Naucratis in order to accomplish two main results: 1) Provide an inventory of authors and works cited by Athenaeus; 2) Implement a data model for identifying, analyzing, and citing uniquely instances of text reuse in the *Deipnosophists* of Athenaeus (<http://www.digitalatheneus.org>).

The Greek text of the *Deipnosophists* is based on the Teubner edition of Georg Kaibel (1887-1890) and the *Digital Athenaeus* provides users with different tools for accessing the text and getting information about authors and works quoted by Athenaeus: 1) Retrieving citations: Casaubon-Kaibel Reference Converter; CTS URN Retriever. 2) Accessing and searching the text of the *Deipnosophists*: Greek text (Kaibel edition); Greek text search (Kaibel edition). 3) Looking for Athenaeus' quotations: Digital versions of the *indices scriptorum* by August Meineke and Georg Kaibel, of the *dialogi personae* by Georg Kaibel, and of the *index of authors, texts, and persons* by S. Douglas Olson; Book Stream: automatic alignment of index entries with links to the indices and to the Greek text of the *Deipnosophists*. 4) Named-entity recognition (NER) tools: Index to Text: automatic alignment of index entries with the Greek text of the *Deipnosophists* based on the Levenshtein distance.