The Critical Step in Open Content Greek Towards a Digital Edition of Athenaeus

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The (Ongoing) Genesis of the Project

*Digital Athenaeus – Athénée numérique*
The (Ongoing) Genesis of the Project... or How We Met in the Athenaeus Circle

From Athenaeus scholarship to digital editing

Hermeneutics of Athenaeus
- structure is meaning
- circularity in the interpretative process
- intentional and intended “hypertextual” approach

Athenaeus calls for a digital environment, to deal with scale, complexity and references

From Digital Humanities to Athenaeus

Modes of reference
- links are a central concern for the study of our textual heritage in a digital environment

Athenaeus’ compilation is highly structured but complex: a good test case for a Greek digital library
Potlatch from Perseus

Gregory Crane, “Plutarch, Athenaeus, Elegy and Iambus, the Greek Anthology, Lucian and the Scaife Digital Library – 1.6 million words of Open Content Greek”


- The most important desideratum for the study of Greek is a library of Greek source texts that can be used and repurposed freely. [...] We take these texts out of the sphere of market exchange. We offer them both as a gift and as a challenge for students of Greek to improve what we have done.
- Ultimately, our editions can and should include the full history of the text, including not only manuscripts and other witnesses but also printed editions and published conjectures.
- Data driven editions (cf. Homer Multitext Project, Aeschylus Project)
- Preliminary offerings for the Scaife Digital Library
Our Point Today

Digital Athenaeus:
• research questions which can only be addressed through a digital edition
• a test case towards scholarly, critical digital libraries of Greek texts

Building and refining a model of the text (structure + content):
• structure and TEI encoding
• introducing ontologies

Type of edition as a background:

archive + edition = virtual research/editing environment

Robinson 2000, “The One Text and the Many Texts”
Athenaeus and *The Deipnosophists*

- Athenaeus is a Greek author from Naucratis in Egypt who was probably active in Rome around 200 CE

- *The Deipnosophists*, or *The Learned Banqueters*, are a gigantic sympotic digest: a miscellany of mostly less read and often lost texts on banquet culture, written in prose, extensively quoting verse and prose

- 1,500 Teubner pages, 300,000 words, 2 million characters
Athenaeus and *The Deipnosophists*

- 15 books

- Loose thematic structure following the parts and practices of a banquet

- Double dialogic and narrative frame: the conversation between Athenaeus and a friend; 20+ characters gathered by a Roman host

- In both frames, quotation of fragments more or less relevant to the successive themes: 1,200 authors quoted, 10,000 lines of verse
What Digital Editing Enables

• Exploring
  o structures
  o sources
  o methods
  o scholarly and literary intentions

• Study adequately overlapping structures:
  o characters
  o quotations
  o topics

• Document the debate over the tradition of the text: limited number of manuscripts, but the textual origin of the abbreviated version, or Epitome, remains an open question (Byzantine conjectures?)
Textual Tradition

Athenaeus, X.448
ms. A

Manuscript tradition

Athenaeus’ text
A  Marcianus gr. 447
   (saec. IX ex.-X in.)

12th c. epitome
C  Parisinus suppl. gr. 841
   (saec. XV-XVI)
E  Laurentianus 60, 2
   (saec. XV-XVI)
Textual Tradition

*Stemma 1:* the Epitome is derived from A only

*Stemma 2:* the Epitome is derived from A, but the tradition is contaminated
Textual Tradition

Athenaeus, X.448
ed. Kaibel (1887-1890)

Georg Kaibel, Athenaei Naucratitae
Dipnosophistarum libri XV, Leipzig, Teubner, 1887-1890
### Structure and Narrative Frame

**Internal dialogue (D int.)**

**Internal narration (N int.)**

**External dialogue (D ext.)**

**[External narration (N ext.)]**

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**Deipnon: appetizers (I – V)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I (abrégé)</th>
<th>II (abrégé)</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D ext.</td>
<td>D ext.</td>
<td>〈D ext.〉</td>
<td>〈D ext.?〉</td>
<td>D ext.</td>
<td>D ext.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Deipnon: dishes (VI – X, 422 e)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>VII</th>
<th>VIII</th>
<th>IX</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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**Sumposion: drinks and games (X, 422 e – XV)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>XI</th>
<th>XII</th>
<th>XIII</th>
<th>XIV</th>
<th>XV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Structure
Books and Other Traditional Divisions

δραματουργεῖ δὲ τὸν διάλογον ὁ Ἀθήναιος ζήλῳ Πλατωνικῷ· οὕτως γοῦν ἀρχεταί.

αὐτός, ὃ Ἀθήναιε, μετειληφὼς τῆς καλῆς ἐκείνης συνουσίας τῶν γὰν ἐπικληθέντων δειπνοσοφιστῶν, ἢτις ἀνά τὴν πόλιν πολυθρύλητος ἐγένετο, ἢ παρ’ άλλου μαθὼν τοῖς ἑταΐροις ἐπεξερεύνησε; αὐτός, ὃ Τιμόκρατες, μετασχών. ἃρ’ οὖν ἐθελήσεις καὶ ἡμῖν τῶν καλῶν ἐπικυλικῶν λόγων μεταδοῦναι — τρίς δ’ ἀπομαξαμένοις θεοὶ διδόσαιν ἁμείνον

ὦς ποῦ φησιν ὁ Κυρηναῖος ποιητὴς — ἢ παρ’ άλλου τινὸς ἡμᾶς ἀναπυνθάνεσθαι δεῖ;
Structure
Characters in Dialogic Frames

δραματουργεῖ δὲ τὸν διάλογον ὁ Ἀθήναιος ζῆλῳ Πλατωνίκης ὁ ὅτι τὸ διάλεγον, ἃ Ἀθήναιος ἀρχεται. <Timocrates>αὐτός, ὁ Ἀθήναιος, μετειληφὼς τῆς καλῆς ἐκείνης συνουσίας τῶν νῦν ἐπικληθέντων δειπνοσοφιστῶν, ἢτος ἀνὰ τὴν πόλιν πολυθρύλητος ἐγένετο, ἢ παρ᾽ ἄλλου μαθῶν τοῖς ἑταίροις διεξῄεισ; </Timocrates> <Athenaeus>αὐτός, ὁ Τιμόκρατες, μετασχόν. ἢρ᾽ οὖν ἔθελήσεις καὶ ἡμῖν τῶν καλῶν ἐπικυλικίων λόγων μεταδοῦναι — τρίς δ᾽ ἄπομαξαμένουσι θεοὶ διδόσιν ἄμεινον, ὡς ποῦ φησιν ὁ Κυρηναῖος ποιητής — ἢ παρ᾽ ἄλλου τινὸς ἡμᾶς ἀναπυνθάνεσθαι δεῖ; </Athenaeus>
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Structure
Intertextual Phenomena

Internal references, quotations with or without reference, paraphrases, allusions, sequences and clusters of quotations

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Perseus Preliminary TEI-XML Text

- Text from Gulick 1927-1941 (Loeb collection)
- Tags used as a first step, inside <p>s:
  
  Analysis
  - q
  - quote
  - l
  - sp
  - speaker
  - term
  - gap

  Print legacy
  - milestone
  - hi
  - lb
  - pb
Steps to an Enriched Schema

• Characters
  o “identities”: compound names and specialities
  o patterns of interaction

• Quotations
  o distinguish verse and prose
  o timeline of authors quoted
  o ancient scholarly sources
  o use the whole range of the class “model.qLike”
    ✓ <q>, <quote>, <said>, <cit>, <mentioned>
  o study clusters of quotations

• Topics (especially in relation to speakers and authors)

• Variants (especially to document the relationships of A and C/E)
Augmented TEI

• Starting point: **TEI covers most of but not all the aspects of a critical edition**, not for instance the description of relationships between texts

• Moving away from digital incunabula: from a static edition to the edition as a knowledge base (formalised, queryable, machine actionable/understandable, etc.)

• Question: **what should TEI be combined with** to create not only an edition but a complex virtual editing environment?

• Proposal:
  o layer 1: encoded texts
  o layer 2: a knowledge base with an underlying conceptual model (such as the Conceptual Reference Model of the International Committee for Documentation, CIDOC-CRM)
Virtual Editing Environment

- It has to contain
  - digital diplomatic editions
  - manuscript images
  - editorial statements, i.e. semantic annotations a) embedded in the TEI encoding, b) expressed as stand-off markup

- It should
  - allow scholars to work as they are used to (e.g. referring to texts)
  - be based on a conceptual model that suits Classical philology
  - integrate with external tools for linguistic analysis (e.g. lexica) and bibliographic search
  - enable automatic manuscript collation (CollateX, Juxta, etc.)
Citations and Fragments

• Quotations in Athenaeus are
  o syntactically integrated
  o very abundant
  o often unique literary fragments

• Add a semantic layer to quotations in order to
  o state which text is being quoted (may imply uncertainty)
    ✓ enable quantitative analysis on how Athenaeus quotes
  o specify the mode of citation: summary, paraphrase, etc.
Fragments

164 (ed. Jacoby)

(FGrHist 323a F 14)

(οὐ τοὺς λαχόντας ἀπὸ κλήρου καὶ τὰς λαχούσας ἐκπέμπειν τὴν πόλιν,
aὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Μίνω παραγενόμενον ἐκλέγεσθαι)

Plut. Thes. 17.3 (14.5 Ziegler). Ἐλλάνικος δὲ φησιν οὐ τοὺς λαχόντας ἀπὸ κλήρου καὶ τὰς λαχούσας ἐκπέμπειν τὴν πόλιν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Μίνω παραγενόμενον ἐκλέγεσθαι, καὶ τὸν Θησέα πάντων ἔλεοθα πρῶτον ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀρισθεῖσιν· ὁρισμένον δ' εἶναι τῇ μὲν ναῦν Ἀθηναίους παρέχειν, ἐμβάντας δὲ πλεῖν σὺν αὐτῷ τοὺς ἡγέοις μηδὲν "ὁπλον ἀρήιον" ἐπιφερομένους, ἀπολομένου δὲ τοῦ Μινωταῦρου πέρας ἔχειν τὴν ποινήν.

3 παραγενόμενον Reiske: παραγω- codd.
Fragments: a Conceptual Model
Accessing Athenaeus’ Text

- By book and chapter
e.g. X 2, or 10.2

- By the paragraph number of Kaibel’s edition
e.g. Kaibel, § 69

- By the page number of Casaubon’s edition
e.g. (X) 448b
Accessing/Citing the Text

• **Different logical structures** to access texts:
  o page (folio) of a manuscript
  o page of a modern critical edition
  o logical unit of text => needs to be aligned with the other structure we may want to cite

• This is the purpose of the Canonical Text Services protocol (CTS), which aims to serve a corpus of TEI files

• Examples
  urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0008.tlg001
  urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0008.tlg001.kaibel
  urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0008.tlg001:420b
  urn:cts:greekLit:tlg0008.tlg001.kaibel:420b
CTS protocol

Main **requests** defined by the protocol:

- GetCapabilities => list texts in the repo
- GetValidReff => list of valid references
- GetPassage => retrieve a specific passage
- GetPrevNextUrn => get previous and next reference
- GetPassagePlus => get passage plus context (+1, -1)
CTS+

- CTS defines a protocol to retrieve/refer to text passages in a networked environment

- Support for multiple textual hierarchies can be improved

- Although it implies a conceptual model, mostly FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records), its semantics are not explicitly defined

- Need to specify (qualitatively) relationships between encoded texts:
  - text A is a translation of B
  - text C is an edition of B
  - text D is an abbreviated version of B
  - passage D.2 is a paraphrase of passage B.4
  - etc.
Stemma Codicum

- In a print edition, the stemma is the (graphic) representation of the editor’s interpretation, which is mostly implicit.

- In a digital edition, a diagram is only one possible output from underlying statements which are formalised, preserved and explicit.

\[
\omega\quad A\quad \text{Epitome}\quad \frac{\omega}{E}\quad \text{Eustathius’ copy}\quad \frac{\omega}{C}\quad \text{C}\quad \text{E}
\]
Thank you for your attention

... and comments!