Recapturing the Scribe's Editorial Practices in Digital Editions: Total Editing and Graphs

The Homer Multitext (HMT) follows the principle of "total editing", working from the assumption that the immediate object of our study is the text-bearing artifact—codex or papyrus. Our collaborators work from a virtual "codex," modeled as a collection of folio-sides, each bearing texts, illustrations, and editorial marks, and each illustrated by one or more digital photographs. By addressing each object, image, and passage of text through concise canonical citation, it is possible to maintain a strict separation of concerns, while integrating this digital data in a graph that captures the complex relationships that the Byzantine scribes created. This talk will demonstrate the insights into Byzantine editorial practices that emerge from exploring the HMT's graph. It will begin by describing with examples how the project constructs an easily manipulable graph that describes a codex at every level of detail from the most gross (how many folios) to the finest (the morphology of individual Greek words), while preserving the interrelationships among objects: where on the page a word appears; how editorial marks are associated with Iliadic text and scholia; the relative lengths of scholia.

By virtue of this integrated approach, it is possible to ask questions that are intractable through traditional reading in printed editions, or even "traditional" techniques of "text mining." For example, the category of scholia on the Venetus A manuscript that begin with ὅτι refer only to pre-Aristarchan scholars, suggesting that these might be based on Aristarchus' own comments on the *Iliad*; scholia in the Escorial Y.1.1 manuscript that begin with "Aristarchus says…", while generally briefer than the ὅτι-scholia on the Venetus A, show significant overlap in vocabulary. Thanks to a fully tokenized index of scholiastic texts cited by canonical URNs, it is possible to process these features of two distinct manuscripts in order to ask questions about the "essential"

language of Byzantine scholia: When Y.1.1 condenses an Aristarchan comment, what is the vital language that cannot be omitted, substituted, or compressed?

Finally, in addition to a focus on the intellectual outcomes of this approach to digitally mediated scholarship, this paper will address the project's workflow of automated testing, which allows validation, verification, and reproducibility.