

CRMtex.

An ontological model for ancient textual entities

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CRMtex is an **ontological model** based on CIDOC CRM developed since 2015 to support the study of **ancient documents** by identifying relevant textual entities and by modelling the scientific process related to the investigation of ancient texts and their features in order to foster integration with other cultural heritage research fields.

CRMtex is intended to identify and define in a clear and unambiguous way the main entities involved in the study and edition of ancient handwritten texts and to describe them by means of appropriate ontological instruments in a multidisciplinary perspective.

The CRMtex extension provides tools for managing this kind of complexity by defining classes and properties for describing a handwritten text in all its aspects, from its creation (and/or destruction) in the past, down to its present conservation, investigation and study by scholars, including its transcription, translation, interpretation and publication. The full **compatibility** of CRMtex with the **CIDOC CRM ontology** and its extensions ensures persistent interoperability of data encoded by means of its entities with other **semantic information** produced in cultural heritage and digital humanities.

The model consists of the following classes:

TX1 Written Text. Subclass of E25 Man-Made Feature

TX2 Writing. Subclass of F28 Expression Creation

TX3 Writing System. Subclass of E29 Design or Procedure

TX4 Writing Field. Subclass of E25 Man-Made Feature

TX5 Reading. Subclass of the CRMsci S4 Observation

TX6 Transcription. Subclass of E7 Activity

TX7 Written Text Segment. Subclass of TX1 Written Text

TX8 Grapheme. Subclass E90 Symbolic Object

TX9 Glyph. Subclass of E25 Man-Made Feature

TX10 Style. Subclass of E29 Design or Procedure

and properties:

TXP1 used writing system (writing system used for)

TXP2 includes (is included within)

TXP3 rendered (is rendered by)

TXP4 has segment (is segment of)

TXP5 wrote (was written by)

TXP6 encodes (is encoding of)

TXP7 has item (is item of)

TXP8 has component (is component of)

TXP9 is encoded using (was used to encode) read (was read by)

TXP10 transcribed (was transcribed by) has style (is style of)

