

## Greek and Latin Proper Names in Georgian Scholarship: Epigraphic, Lexicographic and Encyclopedic Traditions, Their Standardisation and Digitisation

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**Abstract:** Greek and Latin proper names are embedded across many Georgian scholarly traditions, including epigraphic corpora, lexicographic works, and encyclopedic projects. Their rendering into Georgian has varied over time, shaped by Byzantine, Russian, and European influences, and by differing translational practices. As a result, multiple versions coexist, often creating inconsistencies in scholarship and pedagogy. This article examines three major resources: the *Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus*, the corpora of Greek inscriptions discovered in Georgia, and the *Orthographic Dictionary of Greek and Roman Proper Names*. It traces the historical stages of translating Greek and Latin names into Georgian and discusses current attempts of Standardisation. Particular attention is given to ongoing digitisation initiatives, including adopting the Cadmus platform for the *Digital Caucasus Antiquus*. The article argues that digitisation and standardisation of proper names is not simply a technical matter but a cultural and linguistic imperative. For languages with limited global digital presence such as Georgian, the creation of structured digital resources is essential for safeguarding scholarly traditions and ensuring visibility within international digital humanities.

### Introduction

Studying proper names has always stood at the crossroads of language, culture, and identity. In the case of Georgia, a country situated at the meeting point of East and West, Greek names, and to a lesser extent Latin ones, occupy a special place in intellectual history. They appear in inscriptions scattered across the territory of ancient Colchis and Iberia, in lexicographic works that reflect centuries of linguistic adaptation, and in encyclopedic projects that attempt to systematise the ancient Caucasian world. These names serve as markers of cultural contact, transmission, and translation.

Yet their rendering into Georgian has been far from uniform. Across centuries, Georgian scholars and translators have employed different models, sometimes privileging vocative forms rooted in oral transmission, at other times adopting nominative endings aligned with Byzantine or European practice, and later borrowing root forms introduced through Russian mediation. The result has been a layered and sometimes inconsistent tradition, visible in classical translations, scholarly works, and reference texts.

In the present digital age, these inconsistencies take on new significance. The issue is not merely philological but also cultural. For Georgia to maintain its scholarly visibility, it must establish a strong digital presence. This involves not only digitising primary sources and secondary scholarship but also standardising the representation of proper names across resources. Proper names are central to historical, geographical, and literary texts, and their accurate and consistent rendering determines the usability of digital corpora for both national and international audiences.

This article focuses on three major resources that together illustrate both the richness of Georgian classical scholarship and the challenges it faces:

1. The *Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus* – the most comprehensive encyclopedic project on the ancient Caucasus, which contains a vast corpus of Greek and Latin names.
2. The various epigraphic corpora, including the *Corpus of Greek Inscriptions of Georgia* and other digitisation projects.
3. The *Orthographic Dictionary of Greek and Roman Proper Names*, which provides standardised forms and addresses long-standing translational inconsistencies.

The paper also considers the broader historical traditions of translating Greek and Roman names into Georgian and explores the digitisation initiatives that seek to integrate these resources into accessible, interoperable, and sustainable digital platforms. The central argument advanced here is that digitisation must be understood as a cultural strategy: a means of safeguarding Georgia's intellectual heritage, ensuring linguistic visibility, and positioning Georgian scholarship within the global digital humanities.<sup>1</sup>

Although this article primarily focuses on three major scholarly resources rather than on individual names themselves, it is important to underline that Greek and Latin proper names form a substantial part of the material preserved in Georgian classical scholarship. Personal names (e.g. Alexander, Plato, Homer), ethnonyms (e.g. Iberians, Colchians, Scythians), and geographical names (e.g. Phasis, Pontus) appear in inscriptions, historical sources, and lexicographic works. Their transmission into Georgian reflects complex processes of linguistic adaptation, cultural mediation, and scholarly interpretation. The coexistence of multiple forms of the same name illustrates the broader challenges of transliteration, translation and normalisation across centuries.

### *Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus*

The *Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus* (ECA) is the first and only comprehensive encyclopedic study of the ancient history and culture of the Caucasus, spanning the second millennium BC to the 5th–6th centuries AD. Conceived and led by the late Academician Rismag Gordeziani at the Institute of Classical, Byzantine, and Modern Greek Studies at Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, the project engaged nearly fifty scholars over two decades. It was supported by multiple funding schemes of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation, the Research Centre of Kartvelology of the Patriarchate of Georgia, and the University itself.

The Encyclopedia is divided into five volumes:

*Volume I (Sources)*: Includes 97 Greek and 67 Latin authors, presented in bilingual Greek–Georgian and Latin–Georgian translations. It also incorporates Hittite, Assyrian, Urartian, Persian, and biblical texts (in Georgian translation only).<sup>2</sup>

*Volumes II–IV (Articles)*: Comprising approximately 2,500 entries, these volumes cover general topics on the Caucasus as well as specific countries, ethnic groups, geographical locations, and historical or mythological figures.<sup>3</sup>

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1 ChatGPT (OpenAI) was used for the translation of selected Georgian secondary sources into English, and Grammarly for proofreading language and style. All content was verified by the author.

2 Gordeziani et al. (2022).

3 Gordeziani et al. (2014); Gordeziani et al. (2016); Gordeziani et al. (2018); Gordeziani et al. (2020); Gordeziani et al. (2021).

*Volume V (Maps and Illustrations)*: It contains 26 original maps produced by the project's cartographer in close collaboration with the historians and philologists engaged in the research. These include: a. Maps focused on the Caucasus region itself; b. Maps illustrating the Caucasus in relation to the wider ancient world; c. Synthesising maps that position the Caucasus within the context of neighbouring regions, such as Achaemenid Persia and its satrapies, Greek colonisation, the Hellenistic world, the Arsacid kingdom, the Sassanid empire, and beyond. This volume of the Encyclopedia provides a comprehensive visual exploration of the historical and geographical dimensions of the Caucasus.<sup>4</sup>

The *Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus* – as expected – provides rich and well-systematized material on Greek and Latin proper names, including geographical/toponyms, historical, and mythological ones. One vivid example is a lemma presented in Georgian with its English translation, which illustrates the richness of the material:

“პლატონი (Πλάτων) – ძვ.წ. V-IV სს. ათენელი ფილოსოფოსი. მის დიალოგებში (მაგ., «ფედონი», «კანონები», «ევთიდემოსი») გაკვრით არის ნახსენები: ფასისი, პონტოსი, სკვითები, იბერები, სავრომატიდები, კოლხი მედეა”.

“Plato (Πλάτων) – 5<sup>th</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, Athenian philosopher. In his dialogues (e.g., *Phaedo*, *Laws*, *Euthydemos*), Phasis, Pontos, Scythians, Iberians, Savromats, and Medea are briefly mentioned”.

This short encyclopedic entry contains eight toponyms, ethnonyms, and personal names.

The *Index Nominum et Locorum* provided in the *Encyclopedia* spans 30 pages. It includes several types of personal names, presented with their alternative forms in both the original language and the Georgian translation (e.g., აიეტო – Αἰῆτης / Αἰῆτᾶς – Aeeta/Aeetes). Historical figures, literary characters, and mythological personages are all represented, though their exact number remains undetermined and is the subject of separate study.

After extensive discussions and consultations with leading experts in digital humanities, various options were explored and analysed. For example, one of the possibilities considered was the Software MediaWiki platform (which underlies both *Wikipedia* and the *Digital Classicist Wiki*). It is particularly well-suited for collaborative editing and can be configured so that only official authors have editing rights. Various plugins are also available to add functionality and customise the display. However, as one digital humanities expert noted, it “would not have the streamlined feel of a printed Encyclopedia.”

Other options included traditional and prestigious publishers such as Brill, Oxford, and Cambridge, yet these proved financially unfeasible. Ultimately, we identified the *Digital Encyclopedia of Atticism* as the closest model, both in its concept and in the structure and visual appearance, to the *Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus*.<sup>5</sup>

The *Digital Encyclopedia of Atticism* is one of the research outputs of *PURA*, a five-year ERC Consolidator Project (grant agreement no. 865817), which commenced in January 2021 at Ca' Foscari University of Venice. *PURA* investigates the theories of linguistic purism developed in ancient Greek culture and their reception in later periods. The primary focus of the analysis is the Atticist lexica – ancient ‘dictionaries’ that collect linguistic features to be cultivated or avoided in correct Greek. All sections have been created with the Cadmus program, developed by Daniele Fusi in collaboration with the Venice Centre for Digital and Public Humanities. Cadmus is an open-source, lightweight frame-

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4 Gordeziani et al. (2023).

5 Tribulato (2022): <https://atticism.eu/> (last access 10.09.2025).

work designed for building web-based, layered, modular, and user-friendly content creation systems for highly structured data in the field of Digital Humanities.<sup>6</sup>

After long and thorough discussions, the Encyclopedia team decided to adopt the Cadmus program, which will be specially adjusted to meet the project's needs.<sup>7</sup> The *Digital Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus* – following the structure of the printed version – will consist of the following lemma categories:

- *Sources*: Primary sources in Greek and Latin with Georgian translations. (At a later stage, translations into English, Greek, and German will most likely be provided as well.)
- *Encyclopaedic articles*: Initially in Georgian. (At the next stage, translations into English will be added, along with new, original articles contributed by Georgian and international scholars).
- *Maps*: A total of 26.
- *Additional information*: Abbreviated cited scientific literature; authors of scientific articles; abbreviations of ancient authors and works, etc.

The structure of each article will be as follows: Term/Lemma in Georgian; Equivalent in the ancient languages (Greek/Latin); Scientific elaboration/article itself (potentially sub-structured); Bibliography; Initials of the article authors.

A key added value of the *Digital Caucasus Antiquus* will be its advanced *search functionality*. In the *Sources* section, users can filter materials by categories: Ancient Oriental sources, Hittite texts, Akkadian texts, Urartian texts, Persian cuneiform inscriptions, Ancient Greek sources, Latin sources, and the Old Testament. In the *Articles* section, users can filter terms by categories such as biographies of ancient authors, geographical locations/toponyms, ethnonyms, hydronyms, oronyms, mythological figures, historical figures, and literary personages.

Thus, once the Cadmus program is adapted and the existing material (five volumes of the printed Encyclopedia) is uploaded, the *Digital Caucasus Antiquus* will become a valuable open-source resource, providing thousands of Greek and Latin proper names and documenting their usage in different historical and literary contexts related to the Ancient Caucasus.

The *Digital Caucasus Antiquus* will replicate the printed structure while adding search functionalities, cross-references, and multilingual translations (Georgian, English, Greek, German). It will also integrate with digitised inscriptions, provide automatic translation options through AI tools, and allow continuous updating. This will transform the Encyclopedia from a monumental printed achievement into a living, open-access resource for the international scholarly community.

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6 Apart from the *Digital Encyclopedia of Atticism*, the following projects also make use of the Cadmus program: ERC Consolidator Grant *PURA (Purism in Antiquity: Theories of Language in Greek Atticist Lexica and their Legacy)*; ERC *PAGES (Priscian's Ars Grammatica in European Scriptoria)*; PRIN *TAL (The Transmission of Ancient Linguistics: Texts and Contexts of the Roman Grammatical Studies)*; Sapienza Università di Roma/von Humboldt Stiftung *ThDS (Thesaurus Dubii Sermonis: Digital Critical Collection of Ancient Latin Linguistics – 1<sup>st</sup> century BC–8<sup>th</sup> century CE)*; PRIN Petrarch's *ITINERA (Italian Trecento Intellectual Network and European Renaissance Advent)*; PRIN *Re.Novella (The Genre of the Novella in the Italian Renaissance: Repertoire, Database and Historiographical Framework)*; PRIN *MQDQ (Musisque Deoque)*; Horizon *GISARC (Greek In Sicily After the Roman Conquest)*; Horizon *Map.Aeg (Cristoforo Buondelmonti's Liber Insularum)*; etc.

7 The TSU Institute of Classical, Byzantine, and Modern Greek Studies is highly grateful to Elena Spangenberg Yanes for facilitating communication and coordinating the potential collaboration with the University of Sapienza of Rome, and personally with Daniele Fusi, the developer of Cadmus. We greatly appreciate his kind acceptance of our proposal to use the Cadmus program for the *Digital Encyclopaedia Caucasus Antiquus* and to adapt the software to its specific needs.

## Epigraphic Corpora

Greek inscriptions discovered in Georgia represent another vital source for studying proper names and cultural contacts. They testify to the historical interactions between Georgia (ancient Colchis and Iberia) and the Greek world.

The foundational work is the *Corpus of Greek Inscriptions of Georgia*, compiled by Tinatin Kaukhchishvili and later edited by Levan Gordeziani.<sup>8</sup> The first volumes appeared in 1999–2000, followed by a revised single-volume edition in 2004 and the third in 2009.<sup>9</sup> The volume consists of photos of Greek inscriptions, their transliteration and Georgian translation, commentaries, an index (with more than 1200 entries), and a comprehensive summary in German.

The *Corpus of Greek Inscriptions of Georgia* contains over 100 inscriptions, dating from the 6<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. to the present day, found on various materials such as stone, objects, and frescoes. In terms of content, these include epitaphs, building inscriptions, dedications, and religious texts. The *Corpus* is a significant source for researching the history of ancient Colchis and Iberia (the historical names of Western and Eastern Georgia). The exact number of Greek proper names it contains is still unknown, but it may serve as an essential resource given the specific nature of the epigraphic material.

A writing set from Mtskheta, discovered in 2001 during excavations at Svetitskhoveli Cathedral (Stonetomb No. 14) and dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries, is a notable example of using proper names.<sup>10</sup> The set is decorated with relief representations of the nine Muses in silver-gilt, miniature silver figures of Homer, Demosthenes, and Menander, and an openwork gold plaque bearing the Greek inscription: Βασιλέως Ουστάμου του και Ευγενίου. This writing set – featuring images of the Muses, Greek writers, and Greek personal names – symbolically reflects the historical role of the Greek language and culture in Georgia as vehicles for the dissemination of writing and knowledge.

From 2015 to 2017, the TSU Institute of Classical, Byzantine, and Modern Greek Studies carried out a research project led by Levan Gordeziani and titled *Online Catalogue of Greek Inscriptions of Georgia*, which the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia funded.<sup>11</sup> Within the framework of this project, 150 inscriptions were digitised in EpiDoc – the best available toolset and community of practice for encoding digital editions of ancient texts (including inscriptions, papyri, seals, coins, and related objects) in TEI XML, the de facto standard for digital literary and historical editions.<sup>12</sup> However, these inscriptions are not yet available online due to technical and financial issues, which are expected to be resolved soon. Most probably, the 150 digitised Greek inscriptions will be made accessible online in 2026, offering valuable insights not only into various aspects of Georgian history and its historical and cultural connections with Greece, but also serving as a source for identifying Greek proper names that were common outside Greece, in ancient Colchis and Iberia. It should be mentioned that once the *Digital Caucasus Antiquus* is finalised, these 150 digitised inscriptions will be linked to it.<sup>13</sup>

8 Darchia (2007); Wyles et al. (2016), 25.

9 Kaukhchishvili (1999); Kaukhchishvili (2000); Kaukhchishvili (2000a); Kaukhchishvili (2009).

10 Apakidze et al. (2004), 104–123.

11 It should be underlined that digital humanities tools were introduced into the field of classics in Georgia through collaboration with the Humboldt Chair of Digital Humanities at the University of Leipzig, as well as through two seasonal schools in digital humanities organised by Irine Darchia in Tbilisi in 2013–2014 with funding from the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia and the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation. Special thanks are due to Gregory Crane, Monica Berti, Gabriel Bodard, Simona Stoyanova, Dimitar Iliev, and Gian Paolo Renello for their valuable help and support in introducing digital classics in Georgia.

12 <https://ics.sas.ac.uk/ics-digital/epidoc> (last access 10.09.2025).

13 It is worth mentioning that 28 Greek inscriptions discovered in Georgia and containing proper names are available through the Packard Humanities Institute's project: <http://epigraphy.packhum.org/inscriptions/> (last access 10.09.2025).

## Orthographic Dictionary of Greek and Roman Proper Names

The Orthographic Dictionary of Greek and Roman Proper Names, compiled by Nana Tonia in 2023, is the most extensive single collection of Greek and Latin names in Georgian.<sup>14</sup> This revised and updated edition builds on earlier dictionaries from 1980 and the 1970s volumes of the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia.<sup>15</sup> It contains over 4,000 entries and was prepared in collaboration with the Department of State Language of Georgia.

The dictionary provides lemmas of Greek and Latin proper names with standardised Georgian transliterations. It establishes rules for translating names, thereby addressing long-standing inconsistencies. One striking example concerns Homer: his name appears in Georgian sources in numerous forms – ჰომეროსი (Homerosi), ჰომერე (Homere), ომიროს (Omimos), ომირი (Omiri), უმიროს (Umimos), უმირი (Umiri). The dictionary sets forth a consistent approach, helping to unify scholarship and pedagogy.

Thus, the dictionary functions both as a practical tool for scholars and as a symbolic step towards linguistic normalisation. Its digitisation will be essential, not only for cross-linking with encyclopedic and epigraphic corpora but also for ensuring consistency in digital editions of classical texts.

## Historical Traditions of Translating Greek and Latin Proper Names into Georgian

The rendering of Greek and Latin proper names into Georgian has followed two broad historical stages.

The *first stage* (from the earliest centuries to the 18<sup>th</sup> century) unfolded under the influence of Byzantium, fostering both written and direct cultural exchange. When translating early Christian writings, Georgian translators inevitably faced the challenge of rendering proper names, which were often transmitted orally without linguistic standardisation. From the 11<sup>th</sup> century onward, the translation and commentary of philosophical and theological works intensified, especially at the Gelati school. The complexity of Greek terminology and the need to refine Georgian theological language encouraged more systematic approaches. By the Middle Ages, two distinct tendencies had emerged: (a) orally transmitted names became established in Georgian with vocative endings (თევდორე [t<sup>h</sup>evdore], არისტოფანე [aristop<sup>h</sup>ane]); (b) literary scholarship favored more academic forms (ჰომეროსი [homerosi], პინდაროსი [pindarosi], არტემისი [artemisi]).

The *second stage* (from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onward) coincided with increasing Georgian-Russian cultural interaction. Numerous classical works entered Georgian through Russian, leaving a strong imprint on terminology. Russian practice encouraged the use of root forms and introduced gendered endings, such as აფროდიტა [ap<sup>h</sup>rodita], which Georgian adopted, although older Georgian forms like აფროდიტე [ap<sup>h</sup>rodite] also persisted, resulting in frequent parallel usages.

As a result of these two stages and the diverse approaches they introduced, different viewpoints have emerged among Georgian scholars. Some researchers argue that the European tradition should be followed, rendering names in the nominative form. Others generally support this approach but consider names ending in *-ας* or *-ης* as exceptions, since their Georgian forms can suggest a genitive ending (e.g., ალკიბιάდესი [alkibiadesi]). They therefore propose that only such names should be adapted,

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Another 7 Greek inscriptions can be accessed online via the *Epigraphic Corpus of Georgia* project run by Ilia State University: <http://v.epigraphy.iliauni.edu.ge/en-US> (last access 10.09.2025).

14 Tonia (2023).

15 Gigineishvili (1985).

while others should remain non-inflected (for example, it should be rendered as ალკიბიადე [alkibiade] rather than ალკიბიადესი [alkibiadesi]).

Some scholars still follow the Russian-influenced approach, favouring the transfer of names in their root forms (e.g., არტემიდა [artemida], ვენერა [Venera]). Another significant tradition, rooted in centuries of Greco-Georgian contact, favours rendering names with vocative endings (ალექსანდრე [aleksandre], სოკრატე [sokrate], არისტოტელე [aristotele]), reflecting their oral transmission. Geographical names, however, remain especially problematic, and complete standardisation is impossible – just as in other languages. For example, Russian uses both АХИЛЛ and АХИЛЛЕС; English and German use Pindar and Pindaros; and Modern Greek uses both Πλάτων and Πλάτωνας.

In general, the most recent Georgian publications reveal a clear tendency to render all foreign terms in the nominative case, which significantly simplifies the approach: there is no longer a need to deliberate whether one should write ჰომეროსი [homerosi] (the academic form), ჰომერი [homeri] (formed from the Greek root with the Georgian nominative ending), ჰომერე [homere] (the Greek vocative form, as in ალექსანდრე [aleksandre]), or the various forms attested in older Georgian translations – ომიროს [omiros], ომირი [omiri], უმიროს [umiros], უმირი [umiri], and others.

After careful consideration of these inconsistencies, preference has been given to the Byzantine model of rendering Greek and Roman names, as it essentially corresponds to modern European practice. Accordingly, when proper names are rendered into Georgian, priority should be given to the nominative form, while retaining certain traditional and well-established forms that derive from the vocative.<sup>16</sup>

The most recent publications show a clear trend towards nominative forms, which aligns with modern European practice and simplifies usage. Yet the persistence of older variants highlights the cultural depth and complexity of Georgian engagement with antiquity.

The question of standardising the Georgian forms of Greek and Latin proper names has therefore become increasingly important in modern scholarship. Without a consistent approach, the same historical figure may appear under several different spellings in academic publications, translations, and digital databases. Such variation complicates indexing, digital searchability, and cross-referencing between scholarly resources. The recent *Orthographic Dictionary of Greek and Roman Proper Names* represents a major step toward resolving these issues by proposing unified forms based primarily on the nominative case while respecting well-established Georgian traditions. Standardisation is therefore not merely a matter of orthography but also a prerequisite for integrating Georgian classical studies into international digital infrastructures.

## Digitisation Challenges and Implications

The digitisation of classical materials in Georgia is not simply a matter of technical preservation. It is a cultural and linguistic necessity in a world where English and other global languages dominate digital and AI-driven environments, smaller languages such as Georgian risk marginalisation unless their resources are made digitally accessible.

The *Digital Caucasus Antiquus* will provide structured, searchable, multilingual access to sources, articles, and maps. Integration with digitised inscriptions will create a powerful resource for studying Greek and Latin names in Caucasian contexts. The digitisation of the *Orthographic Dictionary* will serve as a foundation for consistency across all platforms.

Digitisation ensures visibility and accessibility. It allows Georgian scholarship to participate fully in international digital humanities projects and enables collaboration with global scholars. By embedding

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16 Tonia (2023), 16–22.

translational variants and historical traditions into digital platforms, Georgian scholarship can showcase its unique cultural heritage while aligning with international standards.

Digitisation also addresses the survival of Georgian as a scholarly language. Beyond Georgia's borders, the language is spoken within historical diaspora communities in Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Iran. Ensuring its digital presence strengthens its resilience in an AI-driven era. Moreover, proper names – being at once linguistic, cultural, and historical signifiers – are an ideal focal point for this effort.

The issue of proper names therefore intersects with broader cultural and political questions. The way in which names are transmitted, translated, or standardised reflects historical patterns of cultural orientation and scholarly influence. In the Georgian context, the transmission of Greek and Latin names has historically been shaped by Byzantine, Russian, and Western European traditions. The current digitisation initiatives therefore represent not only a technical development but also a symbolic reaffirmation of Georgia's place within the broader intellectual heritage of classical and European scholarship.

### Conclusion

The representation of Greek and Latin proper names in Georgian scholarship reveals the richness of Georgia's intellectual traditions and the challenges of inconsistency. The *Encyclopedia Caucasus Antiquus*, the epigraphic corpora, and the *Orthographic Dictionary* form a powerful resource triad. Each highlights different aspects of the problem: the encyclopedia provides systematised data, the inscriptions preserve authentic usage, and the dictionary establishes rules for standardisation.

Digitisation is the key to uniting these resources and securing their future. By adopting open-source platforms such as Cadmus, Georgian scholarship is taking decisive steps to integrate its classical heritage into global digital humanities. The *Digital Caucasus Antiquus*, linked with inscriptions and supported by the dictionary, will offer scholars worldwide a valuable resource for studying proper names and cultural interactions in the ancient Caucasus.

Ultimately, the study of Greek and Latin proper names in Georgian scholarship illustrates the intersection of linguistic tradition, cultural identity, and modern technological development. The digitisation and standardisation of these names are not purely technical processes but part of a broader effort to preserve and promote Georgian scholarly heritage within the global digital environment. By making its classical resources accessible and interoperable, Georgian scholarship can contribute more visibly to international research while maintaining its linguistic and cultural specificity. In this sense, the question of names – *nomina omnia* – truly reflects the deeper structures of intellectual tradition and cultural orientation.

In a broader perspective, digitisation is more than a technical project; it is a cultural strategy. It ensures the survival and visibility of Georgian in an era dominated by global languages. It safeguards a tradition intensely local and integrally connected to the broader world of classical studies. It also affirms Georgia's place in the ongoing dialogue between past and present, East and West, and tradition and innovation.

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### Digital Corpora

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