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Many humanities fields now have a digitized corpus of secondary literature that spans more than a century. In this paper we analyze a collection of journals in Classical philology and archeology covering the late 19th century to the beginning of the 21st century. We apply techniques from statistical text mining. Within this collection we observe broad effects such as the decline of linguistic analysis in Classics and the rise of social and economic approaches. We consider whether these changes reflect generational shifts or a collective change in focus among scholars, and whether the overall relationship between Classics and other fields such as English literature has changed. We also examine more specific changes in the meaning of particular entities such as ancient works or archeological sites. Such automated "surveys" are useful even to senior scholars, but particularly benefit students and other researchers not yet familiar with a particular literature.