The Computer and Literary Style   edited by Jacob Leed (Kent State University Press)1966

"An Exposition of a Statistical Approach to the Federalist Dispute" by
Ivor S. Francis.   pp. 38-78

p. 69 In summary the following points are clear:

1. Madison is the principal author. These data make it possible to say
with better foundation than ever before that Madison is the author of the twelve
disputed papers. Weakest support is given for No. 55. Support for Nos. 62 and 63,
most in doubt by current historians, is tremendous.

. . . .

6. Two of the joint papers are mainly the work of Madison, the third presents
a puzzle. The joint papers Nos. 18 and 19 seem mainly to be the work of Madison.
No. 20 presents an interesting new problem: can we sort out the contribution of a
possible, unwitting, third party, Sir William Temple, so as to assess properly
Hamilton's share?

"Some Indicators of Authorship in Greek Prose" by Andrew Q. Morton and
Michael Levison . pp. 141-155

p.141 In the study of ancient Greek literature a constant limitation upon scholarship
is the uncertainty about the authorship of any work. When books were written and re-
produced by hand, the rights and conventions of authorship were very different from
what they are now, and what we would consider forgery and imposition were commonly
practiced. Booksellers would put an author's name on any text which the name might sell.
An unknown author would borrow the name of some illustrious colleague to give his views
publicity which they would not receive under his own name. The head of a school, such
as the medical school of Hippocrates, would issue under his name all the works which
emanated from that school, a practice not yet extinct. Yet another motive for sub-
stitution of names is the eternal optimism of the human race. The old picture ex in
the plotting shed is a Rembrandt, the old letter in the church cupboard is Pauline.
All these are reasons for not accepting the attribution of authorship on any piece
of Greek prose without a critical examination.