



1 Elements List

ID	Absolute form	Nature	Translations	Category	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
#1063 (v2)	Ἐμπύλιος, α. ον	Adjective	At the gate	Limit / Passage Space	2020-03-25 19:56:38 SL	2020-06-04 19:16:10 SL		View Edit Delete
#1062 (v2)	Δωματίτης, Δωματίτις	Substantive / Noun phrase	Of the house	Kinship / Domestic Space	2020-03-25 19:48:31 SL	2020-06-04 19:14:02 SL	English	View Edit Delete

The elements list is shown in the form of a table that summarises the saved information: the number of the element in the database or its ID (unique to each element), the absolute form of the element, its nature, its translations, its invariant category/categories, the date the file was created and the date it was last modified, a column stating whether it is pending review or translation into one of the database's two languages (*infra* 3.1) and action buttons allowing the user to view its complete file, to edit it, to delete it (only available to Administrators).

2 Element

The element is **the minimal “unit of meaning”** within the testimony.
It is a semantic and non-grammatical category.

Register as one single element:

- a word: noun, adjective, participle.
Articles, prepositions and suffixes are not considered as elements. They sometimes accompany elements (e.g.: ἐν Κῆποις): for more details on how to register them, see *Element in context* (*supra* 2.9.3) and *Absolute form* (*infra* 3.2.1).
- a clause: that is, a syntactic unit constructed around a verb/participle.
E.g.: bryk šmh l'lm', “Blessed be is name for all eternity”.

There is **an exception in Greek**: nominal or verbal clauses constructed on substantivised participles are recurrent in onomastic sequences; when these participles are registered as substantives with a specific entry in dictionaries (*LSJ*), the onomastic sequence may be “cut” into two or several elements: e.g.: Ἀθηνῶν μεδέουσα is registered not as a single element, but as two elements (Ἀθῆναι and Μεδέων, Μεδέουσα).

Before creating a new element, check if it is already registered by scrolling down the *Elements List*. **If not, create it** (*Create Element*) and fill I the form according to the procedure indicated below.

Elements List								
<div> Create Element Clear filters Export as CSV file </div> <div> Display 10 items per page <div>Search :</div> </div>								
ID	Absolute form	Nature	Translations	Category	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
#55 (v9)	'dr	Adjective	Mighty Great Addr	Praise War / Violence	2019-07-16 18:54:06 MB	2020-06-06 16:43:30 CB		View

2.1 Translate in

This field indicates whether a translation is required. In this case, do not uncheck the boxes corresponding to the language/languages to be translated.

E.g.: *French* is checked to indicate that the form:

drafted in English, requiring translation into French;

drafted in French, requiring a verification.

Translate in : ☒ French ☐ English

Presentation of the MAP project

The MAP project is an ERC Advanced Grant (741182) project that studies the divine powers in the Antiquity by means of their names, viewed as “onomastic sequences”. The full title of the project is: *Mapping Ancient Polytheisms. Cult Epithets as an Interface between Religious Systems and Human Agency*. Thanks to the systems for naming the divine, it aims to unravel the relational logics, elements of meaning, but always fluid, which arrange and animate the divine powers. These systems serve to express the gods’ multiple functions and modes of action, as well as associating them with spaces where their presence allows them to interact with men. For this reason, the names of the gods play a strategic role in ritual communication, making it possible to target a specific interlocutor and reinforcing the effectiveness of the ritual. MAP focusses on the context in which each onomastic sequence is used, as well as the question of human agency.

The project considers the divine names from the widest expansion of the Greek worlds and the Semitic worlds of the West (Phoenician, Punic, Aramaic, Hebrew) from the Near East to the most western Phoenician colonies, in other words, on an ample Mediterranean scale and encompassing an extensive period of time, from around 1000 BC to 400 AD.

Presentation of the MAP database

The data for the names, contexts and agents is extracted from published corpus, formatted and recorded by the team working on the project, guest researchers and collaborators. Given that the corpus studied is heterogeneous on several levels, the database uses ontologies and lists of predetermined values to record the data in order to streamline data entry and facilitate consultation.

MAP uses a relational database in SQL (Structured Query Language) which allows a large amount of different qualities of information to be recorded. This information is stored in entity classes (tables) which use an architecture that facilitates the resolution of search issues.

Structuration of the database

The MAP database contains three registration levels containing different data:

- Source;
- Testimony;
- Element.

The source (1) is a document – epigraphic, glyptic, numismatic, papyrological or from the manuscript tradition – which contains one or several testimonies of divine onomastic sequences.

The testimony (2) is a group of onomastic elements that refer to one or several deities and are combined to form an “onomastic sequence”.

E.g.: Ἀπόλ[λωνος] Πυθίου καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Κεδριέως is a Greek testimony;
lrbt ltnt pn b'l wl'dn lb'l ḥmn is a Punic testimony.

The element (3) is the minimal “unit of meaning” within the testimony. It is a semantic and non-grammatical category. Two or more elements constitute a testimony.

E.g.: The testimony Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Κεδριέως contains 4 elements;
The Punic testimony lrbt ltnt pn b'l wl'dn lb'l ḥmn contains 7 elements.

One source (level 1) contains one or more testimonies (level 2) which contain one or more elements (level 3).

Metadata tables are associated with these different levels, such as the location, the datation, the context, the agents and the bibliography. Being aware of the structure of the database allows us to consider and calibrate our search process when using it.

Link to guidelines

The guidelines for the research and Webmapping interfaces are available here: <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/MAP-ERC/>.

Registration

This document explains the procedures necessary for registering data in the database. Generally, recording will take place as follows:

- creation of a “source” form for the document that you want to process;
- creation of one or more “testimony” forms related to the source;
- if necessary, creation of “element” and “bibliography” forms.

General norms of registration

Begin sentences with a capital letter and end them with a full stop.

For dates, use “BC” and “AD”.

To reference an author, quote Author (date) or (Author date).

How to quote the MAP database?

Bonnet C. (dir.), ERC Mapping Ancient Polytheisms 741182 (DB MAP), Toulouse 2017-2022: [https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/\(AAAA/MM/JJ\)](https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/(AAAA/MM/JJ)).

Contact

map.polytheisms@gmail.com or click on the “Contact” tab.

Subject: BDD – registration interface.