1 Element

1.1 Element location

Register the information regarding the space to which the element – and **only the element** – is connected. It is only relevant for elements linked to the *Toponym* and *Space* categories.
Check the *Location* box; a window will open like in the sections *Source Location* and *Testimony Location*.

- For toponymic elements, register information regarding the place on the name of which the element is built:

  E.g.: Ephesus for *Ephesios, a, on*.

- For elements that may refer to several homonymous toponyms (e.g., *lbnn* in Phoenician), **do not register anything**. If these different places have common topographical or functional characteristics (e.g.: mountain), register this in the *Topographies* and/or *Functions* fields. In the translation of the testimony, if this can be specified, indicate to which precise place it refers.

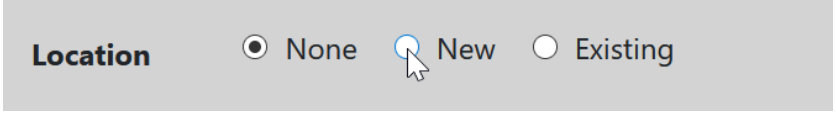
  E.g.: *Idaios, a, on* may refer to Mount Ida in Crete and/or in Troad. If possible, make a choice in the Testimony form). Do not indicate anything in the *Element Location* section. In the *Topographies* field, indicate "Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)".

- For topographical elements or elements referring to a space with specific functions, register the information to which the element refers.

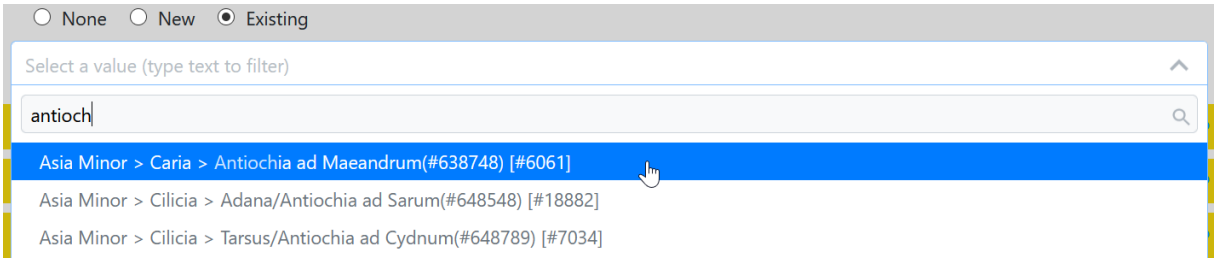
  E.g.: Epakrios ("Of the summit") > *Topographies*: "Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)".
  Agoraios ("Of the agora") > *Functions*: "Public place".

  E.g.: lhdd . krmn ("of the vines") > *Functions*: "Agriculture".
  E.g.: lgdʾ dy ʿynʾbryktʾ ("of the blessed spring") > *Topographies*: "Spring", *Functions*: "Cult"; we can even geolocate it: Efqa spring in Palmyra.

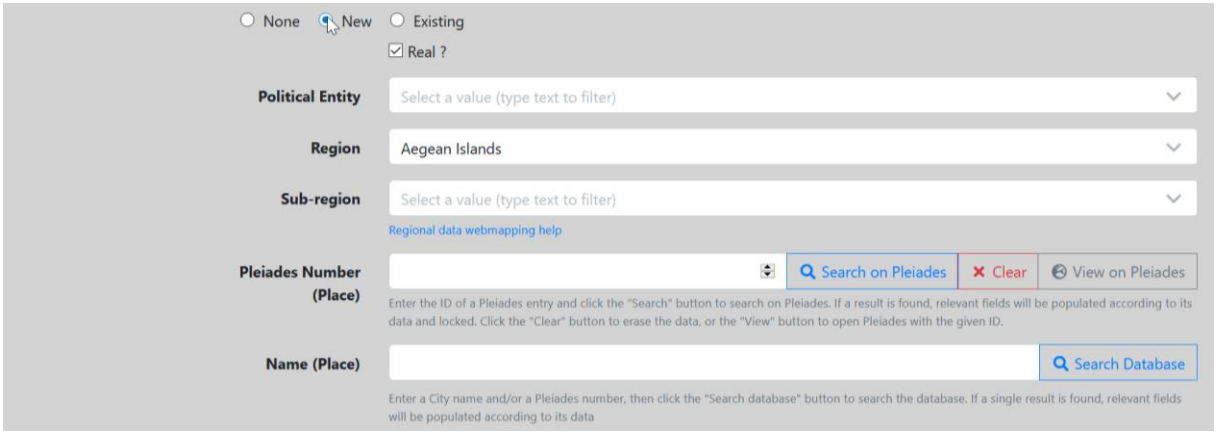
In all cases, leave the field *Political Entity* empty.
Apart from these indications, follow the general registration rules:



M**ark first the *Existing* box** and begin typing the first letters of the location or scroll down the list, then **select the relevant location**.



If the location is not included in the list, mark the *New* box, which opens a full section of fields to be filled in.



1.1.1.1 Real?

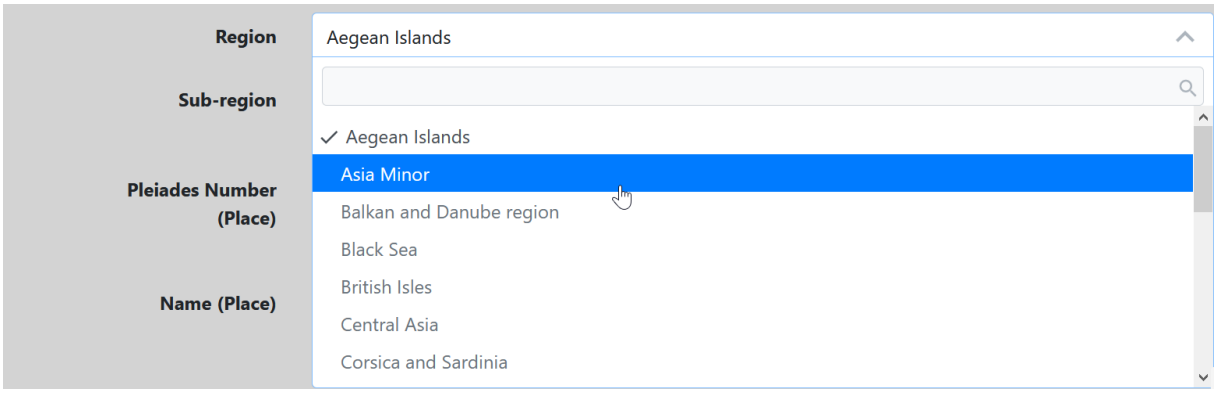
Real is checked by default. Uncheck in particular cases where the place is imaginary or ideal (Atlantis, Underworld…).

If the place is real, proceed as follows.

1.1.1.2 Region

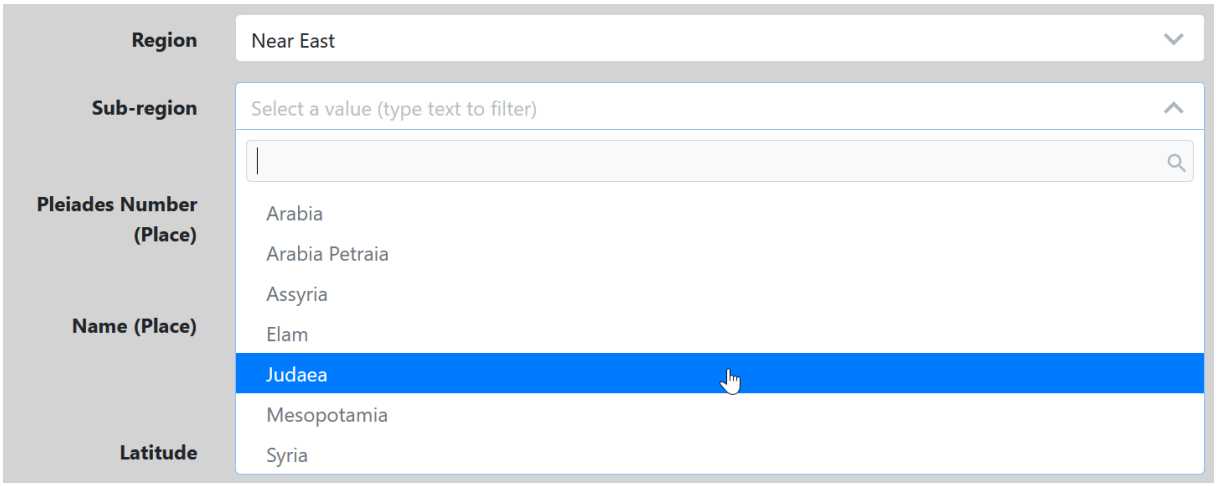
This is **the only mandatory field**. If the place from which the (toponymic) element is derived cannot be attributed to any region, select “Undetermined”. If the element refers to a generic space (e.g.: “Of the agora”, “Of the vines”), select “Irrelevant” and go directly to the *Topographies* and *Functions* fields (*infra* 3.3.1.6.).

Begin typing the name of the region or scroll down the list.



1.1.1.3 Sub-region

The *Sub-regions* are divisions of the *Regions.*
Begin typing the name of the sub-region or scroll down the list.



1.1.1.4 Place

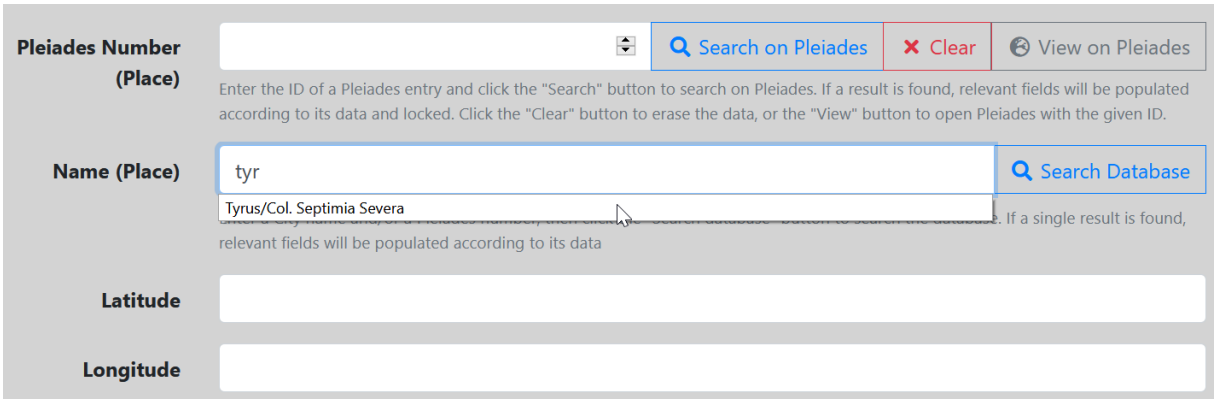
Register here the name of the ancient place (or modern, failing this; optionally both separated by /) from which the (toponymic) element derives.
Places georeferenced as towns, villages, but also rural sites and localities, are considered *Places*.

> E.g.: the sanctuary of Hosn Suleiman/Baetocece in Syria, which is georeferenced as a place in Pleiades, will be treated as a place.

However, the archaeological sites of a town must be registered in the field *Site*.

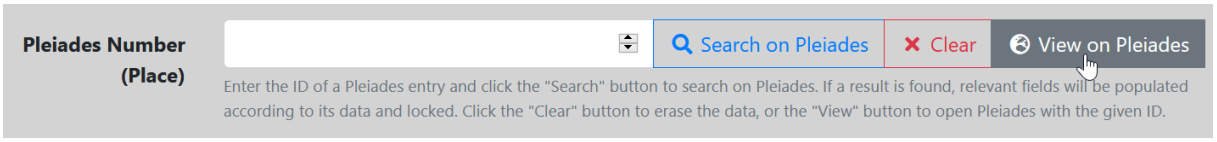
> E.g.: Place = Athens -> Sites = Kerameikos, Acropolis…
> E.g.: Place = Tyre -> Site: Al Bass.

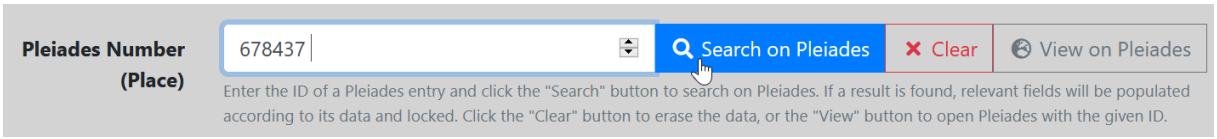
Verify whether the place is already registered in the database: enter the name of the place and click on *Search in the Database*.
Try several spellings for the place name before creating a new one (when several modern spellings are possible).

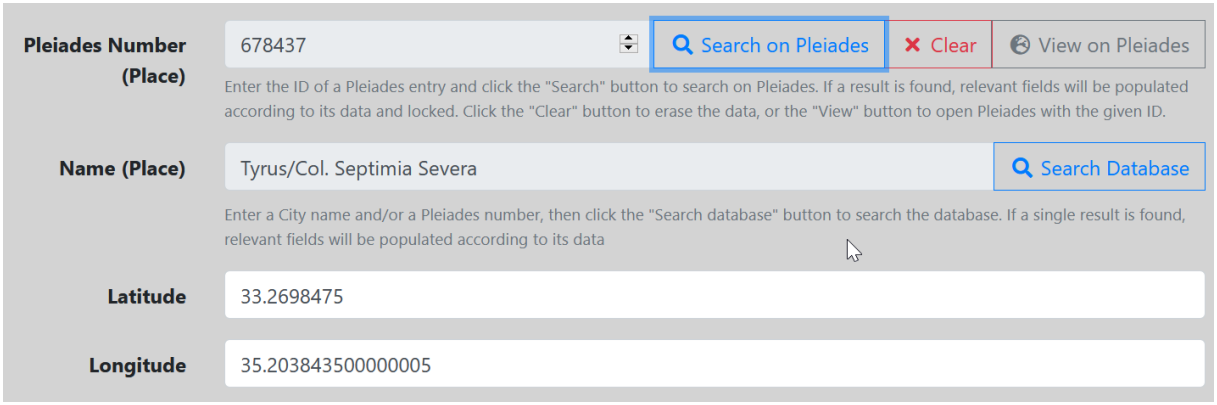


If the place is already registered in the database, the fields *Region*, *Sub-region*, *Pleiades Number (Place)*, *Name (Place)* and the georeferencing coordinates (*Latitude* and *Longitude*) are automatically registered. Otherwise, enter the place manually and adopt a usual name for the place, by default in English.

Only the *Place* scale is subject to georeferencing. As far as possible, transfer the data from the Pleiades site. Click on the *View on Pleiades* button to access the site, search for the page of the place. Copy its Pleiades ID and paste it in the *Pleiades Number (Place)* field. Then **click on the *Search on Pleiades* button** and the data will be automatically registered (place name and georeferencing coordinates).







If the place is not included in Pleiades, register the modern name and its GPS coordinates using Google Maps: https://www.gps-coordinates.net, according to the model adopted by Pleiades, with **multiple decimal**s: enter the latitude and the longitude in the separate fields.

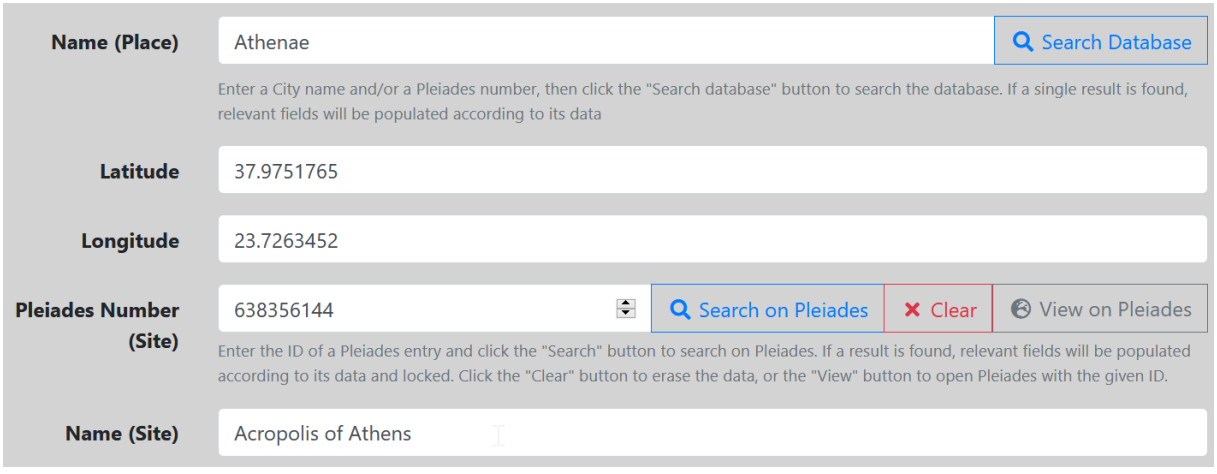
E.g.: Ur
Latitude: 30.963056
Longitude: 46.103056.

If necessary, transcribe the modern toponym in transliteration, without using special characters: use the following corresponding table for Semitic toponyms:

- waw in vowel position = u; e.g.: Umm el Amed;
- shin = sh;
- neither ʿayin nor ʾaleph; e.g.: Baal, and not Baʿal;
- the fricative "p" = ph; e.g.: Aphqa;
- no diacritical mark for emphatics;
- no accent to show a long or short vowel.

1.1.1.5 Site

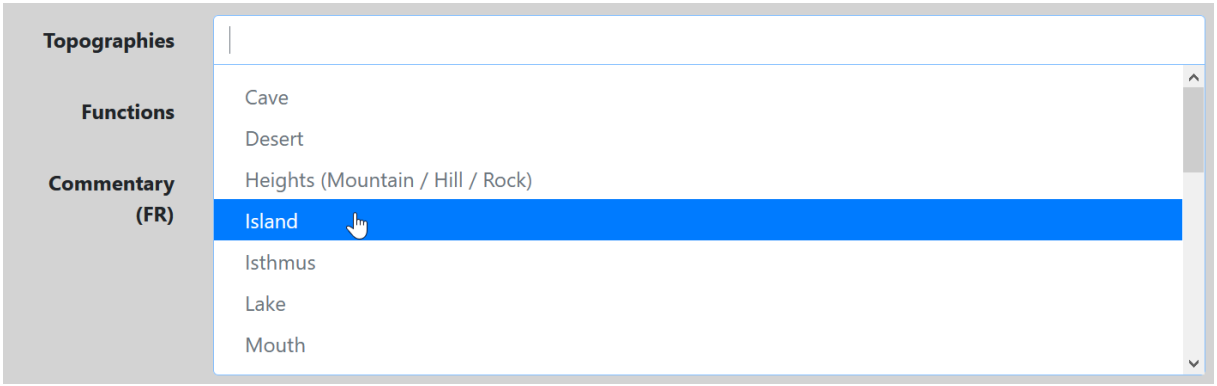
The divisions of the *Places* are considered *Sites*. E.g.: necropolis, agorae, quarters, sanctuaries…
Indicate the site where the document was discovered. If it is registered by the Pleiades site, proceed as with the place. For the site, register only the Pleiades ID and the name, without the georeferencing coordinates. Otherwise, enter its usual name manually (by default, in English).
Never register a *Site* without a *Place*.

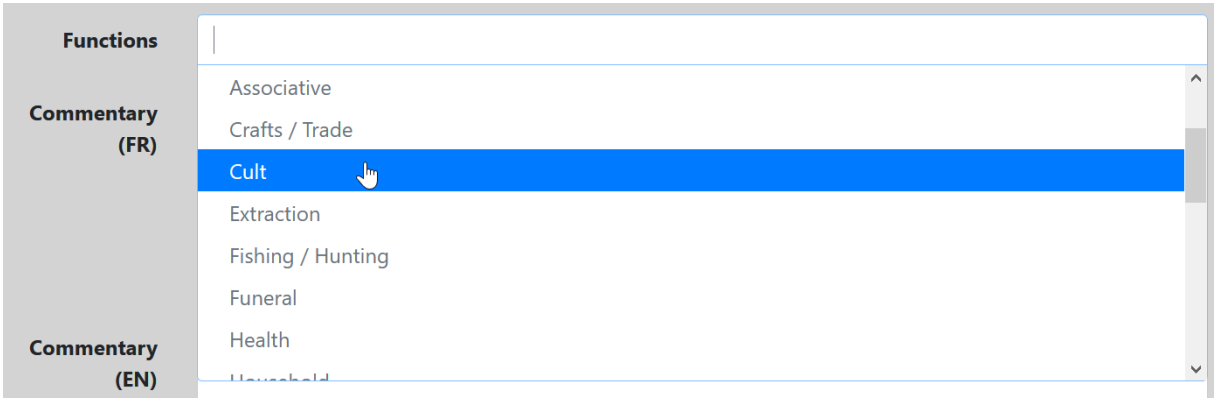


1.1.1.6 Topographies and Functions

- Topographies: register the notable topographic characteristics of the place and/or site.
- Functions: register the notable functional characteristics of the place and/or site.

These fields are drop-down lists. They are not mandatory. Several choices are possible.
Select the relevant qualification(s) from the list.





Annex 1: Rules for the definition of geographic entities

We have adopted the boundaries of the Roman provinces in the extension of the Empire around 117 CE (Trajan-Hadrian era), with some modifications, notably to include the spaces outside of the boundaries of the Roman Empire.

1. Regions

1.1 Regions corresponding to a Roman province

- Cyprus
- Corsica and Sardinia
- Sicily (and Malta)

1.2. Regions corresponding to the grouping of several Roman provinces

- North Africa
Mauretania (Tingitana and Caesariensis) + Africa Proconsularis (including Numidia, created under Septimius Severus) + Cyrenaica (without Crete)
- Balkan and Danube region
Raetia + Noricum, Pannonia (Superior and Inferior), Dalmatia, Dacia, Moesia (Superior and Inferior), Thrace
- Asia Minor
Asia + Bithynia-Pontus + Lycia + Galatia + Cilicia + Galatia-Cappadocia
- Gaul and Germania
Gaul (Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, Belgica) + Germania (Superior and Inferior)
- Inland Greece
Macedonia + Epirus + Achaea
- Aegean Islands
Crete + Aegean Islands
- Iberian Peninsula
Baetica + Lusitania + Tarraconensis
- Italic Peninsula
Italy + Alps (Graiae and Poeninae, Cottiae, Maritimae)

1.3 Regions that group together spaces inside and outside of the Roman Empire

- Egypt and Nubia
- British Isles
- Near East

1.4 Regions outside of the Roman Empire:

- Central Asia
- Black Sea (northern coast)

1. Sub-regions

The definition of sub-regions uses that of the Roman provinces around 117 CE (Trajan-Hadrian era), with the exception of:

- *Inland Greece, Asia Minor, Aegean Islands:* the sub-regions are those included in the regions *Greece*, *Asia Minor* and *Aegean* of the *SEG*: consequently, whatever the size, each island (Aegean or Ionian) corresponds to a sub-region;

- *Italic Peninsula:* the sub-regions correspond to the 11 Augustan *regions* (cf. Nicolet C., L'origine des *regiones Italiae* augustéennes, *CCG* 2, 1991, 73-97); however, the Alps (Graiae and Poeninae, Cottiae, Maritimae) are regrouped into one single sub-region (*Alps*).

- *Egypt and Nubia*: besides Upper and Lower Egypt, this region includes as sub-regions, on the one hand, Nubia for the spaces located upstream of the island of Philae, and, on the other hand, the eastern and western Deserts regroupes in one and the same region.

Annex 2: List of database categories

Topographies (Tables Source, Attestation, Élément / Source, Testimony, Element Tables)

Le champ « Topographies »renseigne des informations remarquables sur le type d'espace naturel et/ou anthropisé correspondant potentiellement à quatre niveaux de données :

- le lieu de découverte d'une Source ;
- le lieu d'origine d'une Source ;
- le contexte d'une Attestation ;
- la portée sémantique d'un Élément.

Ces catégories s'appliquent aux lieux réels et imaginaires (Styx, Olympe, Shéol…).
Elles peuvent être combinées : Rivage + Mer ; Rivage + Océan ; Rivage + Plan d'eau, etc., selon les nécessités.

The field "Topographies"records noteworthy information on the kind of space, natural and/or anthropized, potentially related to four levels of data:

- the discovery location of a Source;
- the original location of a Source;
- the context of an Attestation;
- the semantic scope of an Element.

These categories apply to real and imaginary places (Styx, Olympus, Sheol...).
They can be combined: Shore + Sea; Shore + Ocean; Shore + Lake, etc., as required.

Les options « Autre » ou « Champ vide » répondent aux cas suivants :
The options "Other" or "Blank Field" respond to the following situations:

Autre	*Topographie connue mais absente de la liste (car très rare)*
Champ vide	*Aucune information disponible*

Other	*Topography known but absent from the list (because very rare)*
Blank field	*No information available*

Ciel	Sky
Cours d'eau	River
Désert	Desert
Embouchure	Mouth
Espace souterrain	Underground space
Grotte	Cave
Hauteur (Montagne / Colline / Rocher)	Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)
Île	Island
Isthme	Isthmus
Mer / Océan	Sea / Ocean
Oasis	Oasis
Ouadi	Wadi
Plaine	Plain
Plan d'eau	Lake

Rivage	Shore
Source	Spring
Steppe	Steppe
Vallée / Vallon	Valley
Volcan	Volcano
Zone boisée (Bois / Bosquet / Forêt)	Wooden area (Wood / Grove / Forest)

Fonctions / Functions (Tables Source, Attestation, Élément / Source, Testimony, Element Tables)

Le champ « Fonctions »renseigne les fonctionnalités remarquables attribuées à un espace naturel et/ou anthropisé, déterminées par la ou les principales activités qui y sont exercées et correspondant potentiellement à quatre niveaux de données :

- le lieu de découverte d'une Source ;
- le lieu d'origine d'une Source ;
- le contexte d'une Attestation ;
- la portée sémantique d'un Élément.

Ces catégories s'appliquent aux lieux réels et imaginaires (Hyperborée, Atlantide, Shéol…).

The field "Functions" records noteworthy functionalities of a space, natural and/or anthropized, determined by the main activity or activities performed there and potentially related to four levels of data:

- the discovery location of a Source;
- the original location of a Source;
- the context of an Attestation;
- the semantic scope of an Element.

These categories apply to real and imaginary places (Hyperborea, Atlantis, Sheol...).

Les options « Autre », « Indéterminé » ou « Champ vide » répondent aux cas suivants :
The options "Other" or "Blank Field" respond to the following situations:

Autre	*Fonction connue mais absente de la liste (car très rare)*
Champ vide	*Aucune information disponible*

Other	*Function known but absent from the list (because very rare)*
Blank field	*No information available*

Administration	**Administration**
Archives, basilique, tribunal, etc.	*Archives, basilica, tribunal, etc.*
Agriculture	**Agriculture**
Aire de battage, champs, ferme, vignes, etc.	*Farm, fields, threshing floor, vineyards, etc.*
Artisanat / Commerce	**Crafts / Trade**
Atelier, boutique, four, pressoir, stoa, etc.	*Oven, press room, shop, stoa, workshop, etc.*
Associatif	**Associative**
Salle de banquet	*Banquet hall*
Culte	**Culte**
Chapelle, sanctuaire, synagogue, temple, etc.	*Chapel, cult-place, synagogue, temple, etc.*

Domestique	**Household**
Maison, quartier d'habitations, etc.	*House, residential area, etc.*
Elevage	**Animal husbandry**
Écurie, étable, pâturage, etc.	*Barn, pasture, stable, etc.*
Extraction	**Extraction**
Carrière, mine, etc.	*Mine, quarry, etc.*
Funéraire	**Funerary**
Nécropole, mausolée, tombe, etc.	*Grave, mausoleum, necropolis, etc.*
Guerre	**War**
Arsenal, camp, murailles, tour, etc.	*Arsenal, camp, tower, walls, etc.*
Liminaire / Passage	**Threshold / Passing**
Carrefour, porte, route, etc.	*Crossroad, door, road, etc.*
Pêche / Chasse	**Fishing / Hunting**
Zone de pêche, zone de chasse, etc.	*Fishing area, hunting area, etc.*
Place publique	**Public square**
Agora, forum, etc.	*Agora, forum, etc.*
Politique	**Politics**
Lieu d'assemblée, palais, prytanée, etc.	*Palace, place of assembly, prytaneum, etc.*
Santé	**Health**
Bains, cabinet de médecin, sanatorium, etc.	*Baths, cabinet of a physician, sanatorium, etc.*
Savoir	**Knowledge**
Bibliothèque, école, etc.	*Library, school, etc.*
Sport / Spectacle	**Sport / Spectacle**
Hippodrome, stade, theater, etc.	*Hippodrome, stadium, theater, etc.*
Stockage	**Storage**
Grenier, magasin, etc.	*Granary, storehouse, etc.*
Structure hydraulique	**Hydraulic structure**
Aqueduc, bassin, puits, thermes, etc.	*Aqueduct, basin, baths, well, etc.*
Zone portuaire	**Port area**
Entrepôt, phare, port, quai, etc.	*Docks, harbour, lighthouse, warehouse, etc.*
Zone rurale	**Rural area**
Campagne, etc.	*Countryside, etc.*
Zone urbanisée	**Urban area**
Village, ville	*Village, city*

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 bʿl wl'dn lbʿl 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 bʿl wl'dn lbʿl 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).

Contact

map.polytheisms@gmail.com or click on the "Contact" tab.
Subject: BDD – registration interface.