



## 1 Testimony/Testimonies

### 1.1 Elements

This section contains a series of information related to each of the elements contained in the *Testimony* that we have just registered. **It does not concern grammatical units, but units of sense.**

The following criteria are used to divide a testimony into a series of elements:

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).

Some examples

Ref. Testimony	Testimony	Elements	Number of elements
CGRN 6, fr. a., l. 6	Ἥρηι Ἀνθέηι	Ἥρα ; ἄνθεια	2
IG I <sup>3</sup> , 369, l. 80.	[Ἀφροδί]τες ἐν Κήποις	Ἀφροδίτη ; Κήπος	2
CGRN 57, l. 30-31	Ἀρχηγέτο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡρώων	Ἀρχηγέτης ; ἄλλος, η, ον ; ἥρωες.	3
SEG 40, 1560	[Ἄμμ]ωνι τῷ καὶ Χνούβιδι θεῷ [μεγίσ]τῳ	Ἄμμων ; Χνούβις ; θεός ; μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγαν.	4
SEG, 57, 1745	τῷ προηγουμένῳ[ι τῆς πόλεως Ἀπόλλ]ωνι Ὑλάτῃ καὶ τοῖ[ς] ἄλλοις [θεοῖς]	Προηγέομαι ; πόλις ; Ἀπόλλων ; Ὑλάτης ; ἄλλος, -η, -ον ; θεός	6
SEG, 21, 694, l. 8-11	ὁ Ἀπόλλων ὁ Πύθιος ὢν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις Πατρῷος καὶ ἐξηγητῆς	Ἀπόλλων ; Πύθιος ; Ἀθηναῖος ; Πατρῷος ;	12

	τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ κοινῇ σωτήρ πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁ τῆς Λητοῦς καὶ τοῦ Διὸς [υἱός,...	ἐξηγητῆς ; ἀγαθός ; σωτήρ ; παῖς, παῖσα, πᾶν ; Ἑλλήν ; Λητῶ ; Ζεὺς ; υἱός	
KAI 285, l. 3-4	l tnt 'šrt	tnt ; 'šrt	2
Stucky (2005), Ph4, l.1	'šmn b 'n ydll	'šmn ; b 'n ydll	2
KAI 4, l. 3-5	b' l . šmm . wb' l[t] gbl wmpḥrt . ' l gbl qdšm .	b' l ; šmym ; b' l ; gbl ; mpḥrt ; ' l ; gbl ; qdš	8
Stucky (2005), Ph3, l.1	l' šrt l' dny l' šmn	'šrt ; 'dn ; 'šmn	3
Bordreuil (1998)	l' lm l' šrt rbt gbl 'š p' lt 't n' m l' m z'	' l ; 'šrt ; rb ; gbl ; 'š p' lt 't n' m l' m z'	5
PAT 1430, l. 1	bryk šmh l' lm'	bryk šmh l' lm'	1
H107 (Beyer 1998)	lšmš 'lh' rb' 'bd   ṭbt' brmryn lšmš 'bwhy	šmš ; 'lh ; rb ; 'bd ṭbt' ; brmryn ; 'b	6

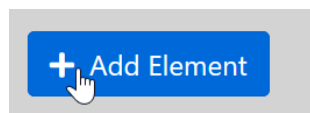
**Attention:** divide into elements the chains in the construct state in Semitic languages. The semantic link between the elements in the constructed chain is indicated in the formula (*infra* 2.10) by the use of brackets ([...]) and the operator indicating the qualification (#).

If the elements of a constructed chain in Semitic are engraved **without a space**:

- in terms of the testimony, the registration respects the layout of the text;
- in terms of the elements analysis, the two elements are analysed separately.

E.g.: Baalshamim is transcribed in the testimony in one word, but analysed in two elements.

Save element no.1 Click on + *Add Element* to register element no. 2, and so on.



The number of elements registered is automatically displayed in the yellow *Elements* strip.

**ELEMENTS 3**

Element #1 #28 : Θεός, Θεά (QEOS, QEA) Delete

Element #2 #27 : Σωτήρ, Σώτειρα (SWTHR, SWTEIRA) Delete

Element #3 #1 : Απόλλων (APOLLWN) Delete

+ Add Element

The registered elements are shown in a list. The red *Delete* button allows you to cancel an element created or registered by mistake.

Delete

## 1.1.1 Position of the element

This field indicates automatically, with a number, the position of each element in the Testimony. Use the arrows, on the right, to modify this position if required.

Position\* 2

## 1.1.2 Invariant element

The invariant element is a kind of lemma.

**First mark the box *Existing* and begin to type the first letters of the element or scroll down the list, then select the element if it is present in the list.**

Element (Invariant) ☐ New ☒ Existing

Element in Context

#27 : Σωτήρ, Σώτειρα (SWTHR, SWTEIRA)

swt

#369 : Πανσώτειρα (PANSWTEIRA)

✓ #27 : Σωτήρ, Σώτειρα (SWTHR, SWTEIRA)

If the element does not appear in the list, mark the box *New*, which opens up a list of fields to fill in.

Element (Invariant) ☒ New ☐ Existing

Absolute form

Beta Code

Translations

#1 French English

+ Add Translation

Nature

Out of Context Categories

For Greek, register the element in Greek characters (*Absolute form* field) **and** in beta code (*Beta Code* field).

For Semitic, register the element in transliteration, in lower case (*Absolute form* field).

Then, **do not forget** to open the *Element* tab, select the element and fill in the element form (*infra* 3).

Register **comparative or superlative forms of adjectives in their basic adjective form (positive)**, and **not** as separate invariant elements.

E.g.: in the sequence Ἡρα θεᾷ μεγίστη (*IThSy* 250, l. 4), do not create an element Μέγιστος, η, ον, but select the invariant element Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.

**Exception:** if the superlative is built on an adverb, create a separate invariant element.

E.g.: Ὑψιστος, η, ον, which is built on the adverb ὕψι.

## 1.1.3 Element in context

Register the element as it appears in the testimony with restitution(s), but without line breaks or diplomatic/edition signs (parentheses, brackets, dotted letters in Greek, etc.).

The registration of articles, prepositions, etc., is left to the discretion of the author of the form.

**The testimony text is automatically copied, in full, into the *Element in context* field.**

**Cancel the irrelevant part and remove the diplomatic/edition signs.**

For Greek, use the Greek alphabet; for Semitic, use the transliteration.

E.g.: *I.Paphos* 253, l. 1-2

- *Extract with restitution*: “Οπ[άονι Μελ]αν|θίω”
- *Element in context* (#1): “Οπάονι”
- *Element in context* (#2): “Μελανθίω”

E.g.: *IG II<sup>2</sup>* 3177, l. 2:

- *Extract with restitution*: “τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Παλλαδίου”
- *Element in context* (#1): “τοῦ Διὸς”
- *Element in context* (#2): “τοῦ ἐπὶ Παλλαδίου”

E.g.: Xella & Zamora, *Inscriptions phéniciennes* (2018), B.1, l. 1-4

- *Extract with restitution*: “l' dny l' lm hqdš”
- *Element in context* (#1): “l' dny”
- *Element in context* (#2): “l' lm”
- *Element in context* (#3): “hqdš”

E.g.: Yon M., Sznycer M., *Inscription royale phénicienne* (1991), l. 5.

- *Extract with restitution*: “lb[ 'l] 'z ' dny”
- *Element in context* (#1): “lb 'l”
- *Element in context* (#2): “ 'z”
- *Element in context* (#3): “ ' dny”

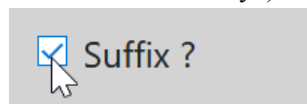
Element in Context

B I U Ω x<sub>2</sub> x<sup>2</sup> IFAO t s š ś ' ' h

σωτήρος

#### 1.1.4 Suffix

This field is used for Semitic languages. Check it when an isolated element has a suffix (e.g.: ‘dny, “My/His Lord”)), but not when a suffixed element is part of a clause (e.g.: bryk šmh l’lm’, “Blessed be his name for eternity”).



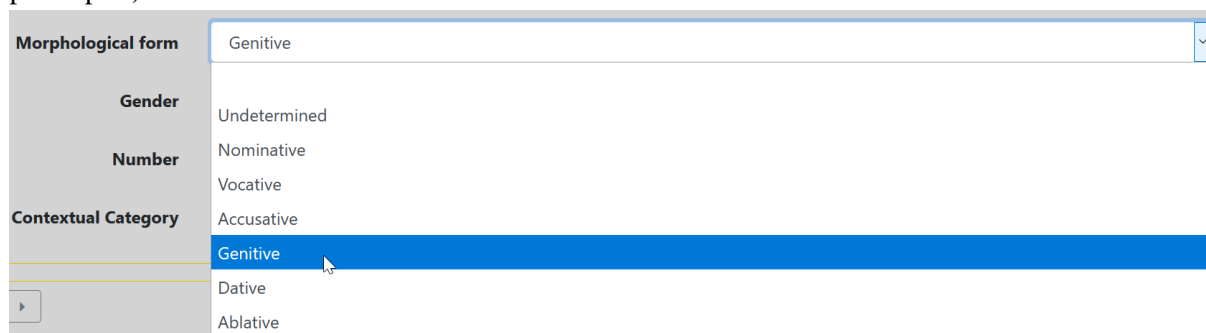
#### 1.1.5 Morphological form

This field is used for Greek (and Latin). Indicate the case in which the element is declined. Only one choice is possible. Begin typing or scroll down the list.

Choose “Undetermined” when the state of the document makes it impossible to distinguish.

E.g.: *IG IV<sup>2</sup>.2*, 1005: [A]φροδίτ[α | 'E]πιλιμεν[ία]: given that the endings are missing (here restored in the nominative form as an example), it is not possible to determine their morphological form.

Do not fill in for invariable or undeclined words (e.g., “Barbarian names” or verbal forms other than participles).

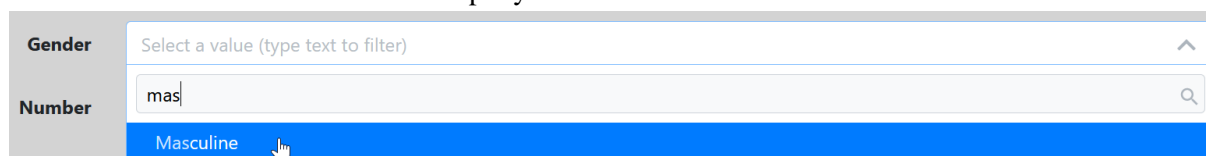


#### 1.1.6 Gender

Indicate the gender of the element as it appears in the testimony. This field is mandatory. Only one choice is possible. Begin typing the gender type or scroll down the list.

Choose “Undetermined” if the state of the document makes it impossible to distinguish.

Do not fill in for invariable words or toponyms.

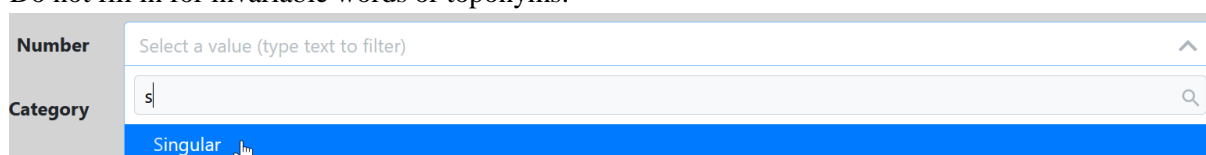


#### 1.1.7 Number

Indicate the number of the element as it appears in the testimony. This field is mandatory. Only one choice is possible. Begin typing the number type or scroll down the list.

Choose “Undetermined” when the state of the document makes it impossible to distinguish. Toponyms have no number.

Do not fill in for invariable words or toponyms.



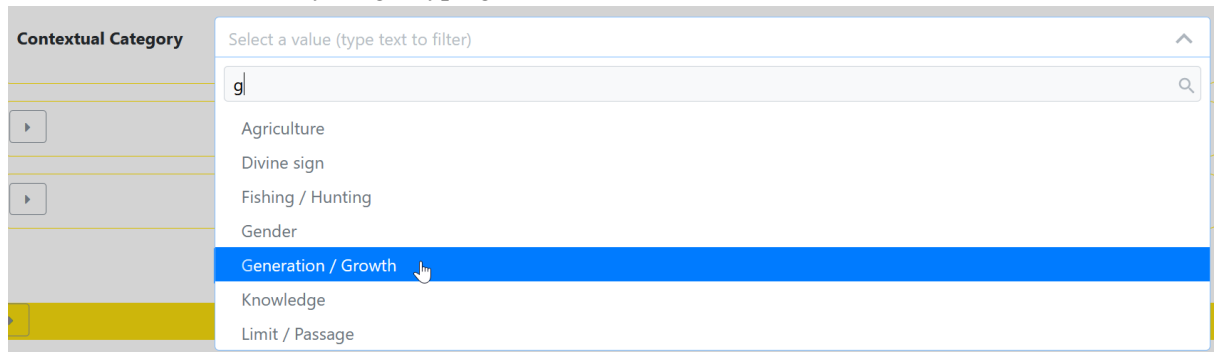
### 1.1.8 Contextual category

In order to specify or complete the three categories that characterise the invariant element (*infra* 3.2.5.), **if there is a body of evidence that points to this**, select a category that characterises the element in the specific context of the source.

E.g.: *IG II<sup>3</sup> 4, 1066*: Ἀρτέμιδι Δικτύννει; dedication to Artemis, made by a mother, for her children -> *Contextual category*: “Generation / Growth”.

This additional category can be identical to (choice) or different from (complement) the semantic categories linked to the invariant element (see *infra* 3.2.5).

This field is not mandatory. Begin typing or scroll down the list.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a section titled "Contextual Category". To the left of the dropdown are three grey rectangular buttons, each with a right-pointing arrow. The dropdown menu is open, displaying a search bar with the text "Select a value (type text to filter)" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, a list of categories is shown: "Agriculture", "Divine sign", "Fishing / Hunting", "Gender", "Generation / Growth" (highlighted in blue with a mouse cursor), "Knowledge", and "Limit / Passage".

## Annex 1: List of database categories

**Catégories des Éléments / Categories of Elements (Table Attestation [catégorie contextuelle], Élément [catégories invariantes] / Testimony [contextual category], Element Table [out of context categories])**

Le champ « Catégorie(s) des Éléments » enregistre le(s) domaine(s) dont relèvent les Éléments indépendamment de tout contexte, d'une part, dans le contexte précis d'une Attestation donnée, d'autre part.

The "Category(ies) of Elements" field records the domain(s) to which the Elements belong independently of any context, on the one hand, within the specific context of a given Attestation, on the other hand.

Les options « Autre » ou « Champ vide » répondent aux cas suivants :

The options "Other" or "Blank Field" respond to the following situations:

<i>Autre</i>	<i>Catégorie connue mais absente de la liste (car très rare)</i>
<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>
<i>Incertain</i>	<i>Catégorie peu claire, indécise, imprécise</i>

<i>Other</i>	<i>Category known but absent from the list (because very rare)</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>
<i>Unclear</i>	<i>Unclear, undecided, imprecise Category</i>

<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>
<i>Affermer, battre, cultiver, exploiter, faire pousser, glaner, greffer, irriguer, labourer, moissonner, planter, produire, semer, etc. Agriculteur, paysan, etc. Champ, plantation, semailles, sol, etc.</i>	<i>Farming, threshing, cultivating, exploiting, growing, gleaning, grafting, irrigating, ploughing, harvesting, planting, producing, sowing, etc. Farmer, peasant, etc. Field, plantation, seeds, soil, etc.</i>
<b>Alimentation</b>	<b>Alimentation</b>
<i>Nourriture : fromage, fruits, légumes, miel, pain, viande, viscères, etc. Boisson : lait, vin, etc. Approvisionnement, allaitement, banquet, convivialité, cru/cuit, repas, stockage, etc.</i>	<i>Food: cheese, fruits, vegetables, honey, bread, meat, viscera, etc. Drink: milk, wine, etc. Supply, breastfeeding, banquet, conviviality, raw/cooked, meal, storage, etc.</i>
<b>Animal</b>	<b>Animal</b>
<i>En plus des différentes espèces : aile, corne, fourrure, patte, peau (écailles, carapace), queue, etc.</i>	<i>In addition to the different species: wing, horn, fur, leg, skin (scales, carapace), tail, etc.</i>
<b>Artisanat</b>	<b>Craft</b>
<i>Cordonnerie, coroplastie, métallurgie, orfèvrerie, tannerie, textile, vaisselle, vannerie, verre, etc. Décorer, graver, peindre, teindre, etc.</i>	<i>Shoemaking, coroplasty, metallurgy, goldsmithing, tannery, textile, vessels, basketry, glass, etc.</i>



<i>Habileté, savoir-faire, technique, etc.</i>	<i>Decorating, engraving, painting, dyeing, etc. Skill, know-how, technique, etc.</i>
<b>Commerce</b>	<b>Trade</b>
<i>Achat, activités bancaires, activités maritimes, échanges, gain/profit, marché, prêt, vente, etc. Armateur, banquier, commerçant, gens de mer, négociant, etc.</i>	<i>Buying, banking, shipping, trading, gain/profit, market, lending, selling, etc. Shipowner, banker, merchant, seafarer, trader, etc.</i>
<b>Construction / Fondation</b>	<b>Construction / Foundation</b>
<i>Agrandir, construire, détruire, fonder, restaurer, etc. Cité/ville/village, maison, mur/muraille, porte, portique, temple, tombe, sanctuaire, etc.</i>	<i>Enlarging, building, destroying, founding, restoring, etc. City/town/village, house, wall, gate, portico, temple, tomb, sanctuary, etc.</i>
<b>Culte / Rituel</b>	<b>Cult / Ritual</b>
<i>Dîme, fête, hymne, imprécation, offrande, partage, prémices, procession, prière, purification, sacrifice, souillure, supplication, etc. Pur/impur, permis/interdit, etc. Lieux de culte : autel, chapelle, temple, sanctuaire, etc.</i>	<i>Tithe, festival, hymn, imprecation, offering, sharing, first fruits, procession, prayer, purification, sacrifice, defilement, supplication, etc. Pure/impure, permitted/prohibited, etc. Cult places: altar, chapel, temple, sanctuary, etc.</i>
<b>Destin / Fortune</b>	<b>Fate / Fortune</b>
<i>Chance/malchance, fatalité, hasard, lot, prédiction, providence, réussite, signe, sort(s), etc.</i>	<i>Luck/misfortune, fatality, chance, lot, prediction, providence, success, sign, spell(s), etc.</i>
<b>Elevage</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>
<i>Berger, bouvier, chevrier, porcher, vacher, etc. Basse-cour, bétail, troupeau, volaille, etc. Bâton, houlette, etc. Bergerie, pâturage, pré, transhumance, etc.</i>	<i>Shepherd, herdsman, goatherd, swineherd, cowherd, etc. Farmyard animals, cattle, herd, poultry, etc. Stick, hoe, etc. Sheepfold, pasture, meadow, transhumance, etc.</i>
<b>Espace</b>	<b>Space</b>
<i>Gauche/droite, élevé, haut/bas, large/étroit, loin/près, profond, etc. Étendue, distance, hauteur, points cardinaux, etc.</i>	<i>Left/right, high, top/bottom, broad/narrow, far/near, deep, etc. Range, distance, height, cardinal points, etc.</i>
<b>Extraction</b>	<b>Extraction</b>
<i>Carrière, mine, saline, etc.</i>	<i>Quarry, mine, salt mine, etc.</i>
<b>Funéraire / Au-delà</b>	<b>Funerary / Netherworld</b>
<i>Au-delà, cadavre, cendres, mort, tombe, etc. Commémoration, oubli, passage, souvenir, etc.</i>	<i>Netherworld, corpse, ashes, death, tomb, etc. Commemoration, oblivion, passing, remembrance, etc.</i>
<b>Génération / Croissance</b>	<b>Generation / Growth</b>
<i>Agrandissement, conception, descendance, développement, naissance, procréation, reproduction, etc.</i>	<i>Enlargement, conception, offspring, development, birth, procreation, reproduction, etc.</i>



Genre	Gender
<i>Masculin/féminin/autre, androgynie, féminité, masculinité, misogynie, virilité, etc.</i>	<i>Masculine/feminine/other, androgyny, femininity, masculinity, misogyny, virility, etc.</i>
Guerre / Violence	War / Violence
<i>Armes/armement, brutalité, butin/pillage, combat, destruction, massacre, mort, violence, vol/rapt, etc. Alliance, paix, traité, etc. Armée/soldat, commandant, envoyé, messenger, etc.</i>	<i>Weapons/armament, brutality, loot/pillage, combat, destruction, massacre, death, violence, robbery/abduction, etc. Alliance, peace, treaty, etc. Army/soldier, commander, envoy, messenger, etc.</i>
Justice	Justice
<i>Droit, légitimité, loi, ordalie, rectitude/faute, rétribution/punition, usage, etc. Juge, justicier, etc.</i>	<i>Right, legitimacy, law, ordeal, correctness/fault, retribution/punishment, custom, etc. Judge, justicier</i>
Limite / Passage	Limit / Passage
<i>Borne, extrémité, fermeture/ouverture, frontière, etc. Changement de classe/statut, métamorphose, transgression, transformation, transition, rites de passage, etc.</i>	<i>Boundary, edge, closing/opening, border, limit, etc. Change of class/status, metamorphosis, transgression, transformation, transition, rites of passage, etc.</i>
Louange	Praise
<i>Acclamation, amplification, célébration, exaltation, gloire, hymne, renom, etc. Béni, maître, puissant, saint, très-haut, très-puissant, etc.</i>	<i>Acclamation, magnification, celebration, exaltation, glory, hymn, fame, etc. Blessed, master, mighty, holy, most high, most almighty, etc.</i>
Malveillance	Malevolence
<i>Agressivité, fourberie, imprécation, harcèlement, hostilité, nuisance, punition, vengeance, etc.</i>	<i>Aggression, trickery, imprecation, harassment, hostility, harmfulness, punishment, revenge, etc.</i>
Mobilité	Mobility
<i>Colonisation, commerce, transfert, navigation, pèlerinage, voyage, etc. Marche/course, nage, saut/bond, vol, etc. Aller/revenir, arriver/partir, embaquer/débarquer, guider/conduire, etc. Accès (rampe, escalier, porte), déplacement, vitesse/lenteur, etc.</i>	<i>Colonization, commerce, transfer, navigation, pilgrimage, travel, etc. Walking/running, swimming, jumping/bonding, flying, etc. Going/returning, arriving/departing, embarking/disembarking, guiding/driving, etc. Access (ramp, staircase, door), moving, speed/slow, etc.</i>
Nom barbare	Barbaric Name
<i>Noms d'origine étrangère incompréhensibles : transcription (Bainchooch), numérique (Abrasax), série de voyelles (aeêiouô), palindrome (ablanathanalba), etc.</i>	<i>Incomprehensible names of foreign origin: transcription (Bainchooch), numerical (Abrasax), series of vowels (aeêiouô), palindrome (ablanathanalba), etc.</i>

Objets	Objects
<i>Accessoires de culte, armes, artefacts, biens personnels, habits, outils, parures, ustensiles, etc.</i>	<i>Cult accessories, weapons, artifacts, personal belongings, clothes, tools, ornaments, utensils, etc.</i>
Parenté / Domestique	Kinship / Domestic
<i>Ancêtre, descendant, enfant, fils/fille, frère/sœur, mère/père, etc. Famille, foyer, lignée, maison, etc. En grec, les adjectifs/substantifs en -idès</i>	<i>Ancestor, descendant, child, son/daughter, brother/sister, mother/father, etc. Family, home, lineage, house, etc. In Greek, adjectives/substantives in -idès</i>
Pêche / Chasse	Fishing / Hunting
<i>Archer, chasseur, fauconnier, pêcheur, etc. Crustacés, gibier, poisson, venaison, etc. Arc, carquois, filet, flèche, piège, trident, etc.</i>	<i>Archer, hunter, falconer, fisher, etc. Crustaceans, game, fish, venison, etc. Bow, quiver, net, arrow, trap, trident, etc.</i>
Perception	Perception
<i>Apparence, couleur, dimension, distance, éclat, forme, lumière/obscurité, etc. Corps (tête, organes, membres, poils/cheveux), regard, taille, voix, etc. Beauté/laideur, etc. Émotions, sensorialité, etc.</i>	<i>Appearance, color, dimension, distance, radiance, light/darkness, etc. Body (head, organs, limbs, hair), gaze, size, voice, etc. Beauty/ugliness, etc. Emotions, sensoriality, etc.</i>
Phénomène naturel	Natural Phenomenon
<i>Arc-en-Ciel, éclair/foudre, feu/incendie, floraison, inondation, pluie/grêle, marée, mouvements des astres, sécheresse/humidité, séisme, tempête, tonnerre, vent, etc.</i>	<i>Rainbow, flash/lightning, fire, bloom, flood, rain/hail, tide, star movements, drought/humidity, earthquake, storm, thunder, wind, etc.</i>
Politique	Political
<i>Assemblée, classes (sociales, censitaires), conseil, diplomatie, recensement, serment, vote, etc. Citoyen, empereur, gouverneur, juge, magistrat, roi, seigneur, etc. Cité, collège, fédération, royaume, village, etc.</i>	<i>Assembly, classes (social, censal), council, diplomacy, census, oath, vote, etc. Citizen, emperor, governor, judge, magistrate, king, lord, etc. City, college, federation, kingdom, village, etc.</i>
Propriété / Abondance / Richesse	Property / Abundance / Richness
<i>Bien, cellier/cave/grenier/silo, domaine, terre, trésor, réserve, etc. Gain/profit, profusion, luxe, opulence, prospérité, etc.</i>	<i>Property, cellar/cave/granary/silo, estate, land, treasure, reserve, etc.; Gain/profit, profusion, luxury, opulence, prosperity, etc.</i>
Protection / Bienfaisance	Protection / Beneficence
<i>Aide, défense, miséricorde, patronage, prophylaxie, santé, secours, sécurité, soutien, tutelle, etc. Abriter, éloigner le mal, préserver, sauvegarder, sauver, etc.</i>	<i>Help, defence, mercy, patronage, prophylaxis, health, relief, security, support, guardianship, etc. Sheltering, keeping away evil, preserving, saving, etc.</i>

Quantité / Nombre	Quantity / Numerals
<i>1, 2, 3, etc. Assemblée, beaucoup, infinité, multitude, plusieurs, tous/toutes, etc.</i>	<i>1, 2, 3, etc. Assembly, many, infinity, multitude, several, all, etc.</i>
Relationnel	Relational
<i>Nom formé sur un autre nom (Heraïos sur Héra ; Shadrapha sur Shed) Corrélation, délégation (envoyé de, messenger de), dépendance, lien, rattachement, etc.</i>	<i>Name formed on another name (Heraïos on Hera; Shadrapha on Shed): Correlation, delegation (sent from, messenger of), dependency, link, attachment, etc.</i>
Santé	Health
<i>Bien-être, convalescence, épidémie, force, guérison, hygiène, incubation, maladie, etc.</i>	<i>Well-being, convalescence, epidemic, strength, healing, hygiene, incubation, disease, etc.</i>
Savoir	Knowledge
<i>Apprentissage, connaissance, éducation, expertise, maîtrise, sagesse, savoir-faire, etc. École, écriture, mémoire, etc. Cacher/montrer, révéler, transmettre, etc.</i>	<i>Learning, knowledge, education, expertise, mastery, wisdom, know-how, etc. School, writing, memory, etc. Hiding/showing, revealing, transmitting, etc.</i>
Séduction / Sexualité	Seduction / Sexuality
<i>Attractivité, beauté, charme, désir, fascination, persuasion, etc.</i>	<i>Attractiveness, beauty, charm, desire, fascination, persuasion, etc.</i>
Signe divin	Divine Sign
<i>Divination, élection, épiphanie, oracle, ordre divin, phénomène naturel, rêve/songe, vision, etc.</i>	<i>Divination, election, epiphany, oracle, divine order, Nnatural phenomenon, dream/songe, vision, etc.</i>
Social	Social
<i>Amitié, association, concorde, convivialité, exclusion, fête, intégration, isolement, hospitalité, mariage, serment, etc. Conflit, distribution, échanges (don/contre-don), partage, régulation, relation, répartition, etc. Rapports sociaux : riche/pauvre, citoyen/étranger, libre/esclave, etc.</i>	<i>Friendship, association, concord, conviviality, exclusion, festival, integration, isolation, hospitality, marriage, oath, etc. Conflict, distribution, exchanges (gift/counter-gift), sharing, regulation, relationship, distribution, etc. Social status: rich/poor, citizen/foreigner, free/slave, etc.</i>
Sport / Spectacle	Sport / Show
<i>Chant, concours, course, danse, défilé, mime, musique, etc. Gymnase, hippodrome, stade, théâtre, etc.</i>	<i>Singing, competitions, running, dance, parade, mime, music, etc. Gymnasium, hippodrome, stadium, theatre, etc.</i>
Temporalité	Temporality
<i>Âge : jeune, mûr, vieux, etc. Avant/après, début/fin, etc. Calendrier : jour, mois, année, saison, etc. Durée, éternité, longévité, permanence, rupture, rythme, etc.</i>	<i>Age: young, mature, old, etc. Before/after, start/end, etc. Calendar: day, month, year, season, etc. Duration, eternity, longevity, permanence, rupture, rhythm, etc.</i>

Titre	Title
<i>Dame/seigneur, dieu/déesse, génie, maîtresse/ maître, grand, etc.</i>	<i>Lady/lord, god/goddess, genie, mistress/master, great, etc.</i>
Toponyme	Toponym
<i>Nom de lieu</i>	<i>Place name</i>
Végétal	Plant
<i>Arbre, bourgeon, fleur, forêt, frondaison, fruit, graine, sève, tige, rameau, racine, etc. Céréale, légume, plante, etc.</i>	<i>Tree, bud, flower, forest, frond, fruit, seed, sap, stem, branch, root, etc. Cereal, vegetable, plant, etc.</i>

## 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](mailto:map.polytheisms@gmail.com) or click on the “Contact” tab.

Subject: BDD – registration interface.