



## 1 Source

### 1.1 Datation

#### 1.1.1 Is Dated?

This field allows you to distinguish the dated sources from those that are not dated.

- If the source is not dated, do not check the *Is dated?* box, and go to the next section.
- If the source is dated, check the box.

If the author of the form wants to propose his/her own dating, independently from the reference edition, **justify it in the *Commentary***.

E.g.: for a non-dated inscription from Carthage, which is certainly neither Archaic nor Neo-Punic, propose, for example: *post quem*: -400 / *ante quem*: -100 and add in the *Commentary* “neither Archaic nor Neo-Punic”.

#### 1.1.2 Post quem and Ante quem

The dating **is recorded in the form of numerical data** (neither month nor day), by means of a *terminus post quem* and a *terminus ante quem*.

If the source edition provides a dating that is already formulated in this way, incorporate it as such. If not (more frequent), transpose the dating as it is given in the edition (“2nd quarter of the 4th century BCE”, “*post* 212 CE”, “imperial Roman era”, etc.) in numbers, preceded by a dash “-” for BCE dates.

For any detail regarding the day and month, use the *Commentary*.

For a year dating like 197 BCE, the *terminus ante quem* is identical to the *terminus post quem*.

For a dating like 427/426 BCE, insert -427 and -426 in the two fields.

The (halves and quarters of) a century are transcribed with the *termini* ending with 0 (not 1) and 5 (not 6), except for the 1st centuries, since there is no year 0 (-100 / -1 and 1 /100). The same is true for datings that cover two centuries (or more).

Dates given in the following way: “beginning/middle/end of the 4th century”, are transcribed using chronological intervals of 25 or 50 years, as follows:

- “beginning of the 4th c. BCE”: -400 / -375 (in the same way as “1st quarter of the 4th c. BCE”)
- “end of the 4th c. BCE”: -325 / -300 (in the same way as “last quarter of the 4th c. BCE”)
- “middle of the 4th c. BCE”: -375 / -325.

One third of a century is transcribed by an interval of 30 years, as follows:

- “first third of the 5th c. BCE”: -500 / -470
- “last third of the 4th c. BCE”: -330 / -300.

For dating of the following type:

- “*circa*”, count 25 years before, 25 years after;
- “soon before/after”, count 25 years before, 25 years after.

E.g.: “*ca.* 350” is transcribed as: -375 / -325 (in the same way as “middle of the 4th c. BCE”).

“Soon after 400” is transcribed as: - 400 / -375 (in the same way as “beginning of the 4th c. BCE” or “1st quarter of the 4th c. BCE”).

- “not before/after”: when there is no upper or lower chronological marker, treat on a case-by-case basis, according to the information available (contexts, envisaged period, etc.); if no indication is provided, start with the *terminus* of the dating and add one century.

E.g.: “not before 53 CE”: 53 / 153.

For dates given in the form of a period: “(lower) Hellenistic era”, “Imperial Age (Roman)”, etc., adopt the usual chronological framework and adjust it (according to regions, types of texts) on a case-by-case basis.

Some examples:

Dating given by the edition	<i>Terminus post quem</i>	<i>Terminus ante quem</i>
197 BCE	-197	-197
427/426 BCE	-427	-426
Reign of Trajan (98-117)	98	117
First quarter of the 7th century BCE	-700	-675
Second half of the 1st century CE	50	100
Last third of the 4th century BCE	-330	-300
3rd c. BCE	-300	-200
1st c. BCE	-100	-1
1st c. CE	1	100
3rd c. or beginning of 2nd c. BCE	-300	-175
end of 2nd c. – 3rd c. CE	175	300
<i>Ca</i> 200 CE	175	225
Middle of the 5th c. BCE	-475	-425
Soon after 260 BCE	-260	-235
1st-3rd c. CE	1	300

### 1.1.3 About problematic dating

If the selected dating is not that of the main edition, mention the bibliographic reference in the *Commentary*.

E.g.: for the inscription *I.Rhod.Per. 6 = I.Pér.rhod. 200*, whose dating is debated between the 4th and 3rd c. and *ca 150-50*:

- **Option 1:** I follow Bresson, *I.Pér.rhod. (ca 150-50)* and not Blümel, *I.Rhod.Per. (4th and 3rd c.)*. I register:
  - *Post quem*: -150
  - *Ante quem*: -50
  - *Commentary*: for the dating, Bresson, *I.Pérée rhod. Contra Blümel, I.Rhodische Peraia: 4th-3rd c.*
- **Option 2:** I do not choose and I register as follows:
  - *Post quem*: -400
  - *Ante quem*: -50
  - *Commentary*: Blümel, *I.Rhodische Peraia* dates this inscription from the 4th-3rd c., Bresson, *I.Pérée rhod.*, between *ca 150* and *ca 50*.

### 1.1.4 Precision

This field allows you to evaluate the precision of the source dating. The evaluation is given in the form of a coefficient, ranging from more precise (1) to less precise (5). **The calculation is done automatically** according to the dating registered by the author of the form, *e.g.*: the interval between *post quem* and *ante quem*:

Dating	Coeff.
High precision, from the year to 5 years ( $D \leq 5$ )	1
Precision up to the half-century (inclusive) ( $6 \leq D \leq 51$ )	2
Precision of over a half-century to a century (inclusive) ( $52 \leq D \leq 101$ )	3
Precision of over a century, up to 200 years (inclusive) ( $102 \leq D \leq 201$ )	4
Dating over two centuries $D \geq 202$	5

### 1.1.5 Commentary (FR / EN)

This field is a non-mandatory double free text box, in French and in English. It should be filled in in order to:

- justify the registered dating by indicating the criteria used by the editor of the text (palaeography, context, prosopography, etc.);
- justify the dating when it differs from that of the main edition;
- specify, if they are known, the month and day of the dating.

If the commentary is not translated into one of the two languages, or if proofreading is necessary, leave the *Translate in French/English* box checked. Otherwise, uncheck the *To translate* boxes.

For all bibliographic references:

- quote bibliographic references mentioned in the *Source Bibliography* section (*supra* 1.3) as follows: Name of author (date) / (Name of the author date), or Name of the editor (Short title of the corpus) / (Name of the editor, Short title of the corpus).
- E.g.: For this dating, cf. Yon (IGLS).
- **register** any other reference which is not mentioned in the *Source Bibliography* section (*supra* 1.3) **in the *Bibliography form*** (*infra* 4; after checking that they are not already registered there) and quote them as follows: Author, Short title (date).

E.g.: On this point, see Bonnet, Enfants de Cadmos (2015), p. xxx-xxx.

## 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 lntn 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 lntn 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.