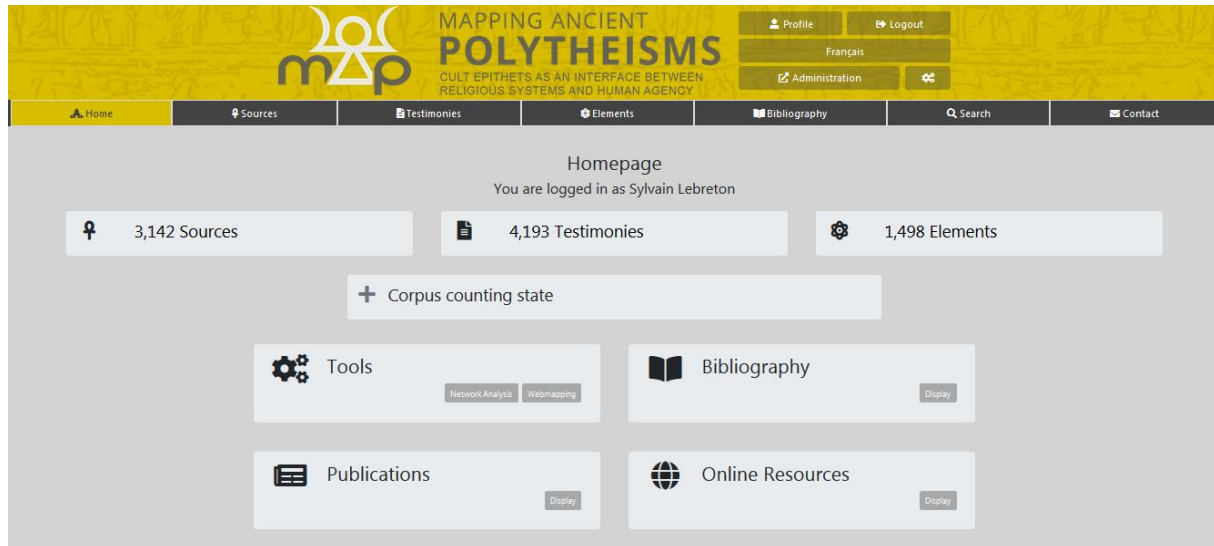




# MAPPING ANCIENT POLYTHEISMS

CULT EPITHETS AS AN INTERFACE BETWEEN  
RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS AND HUMAN AGENCY

## Homepage



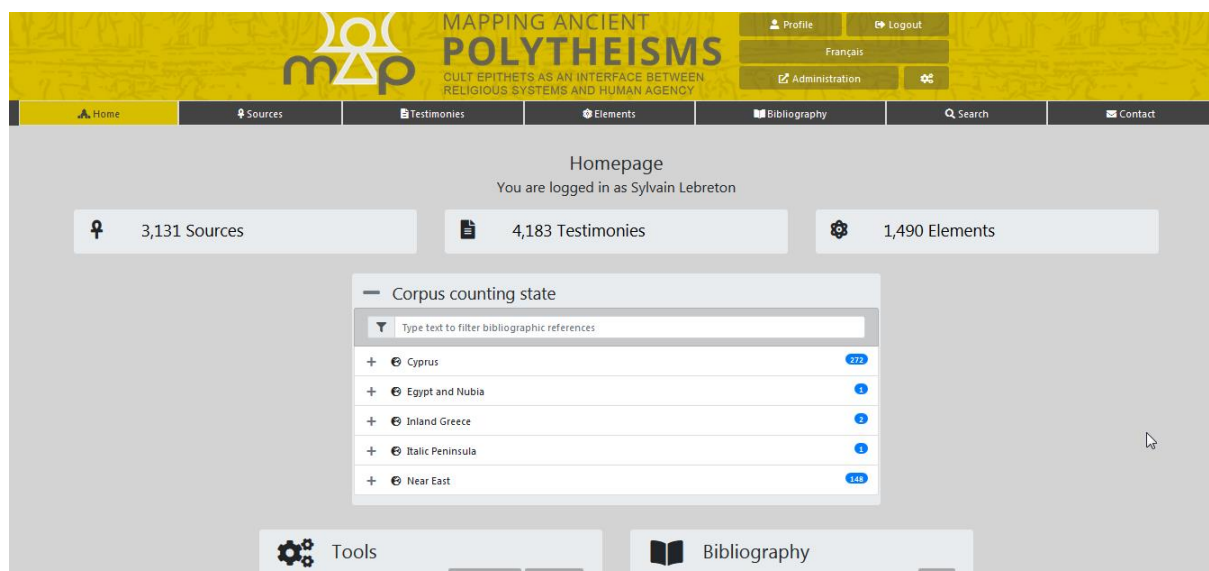
From this page you can view, for the three registration levels, *Sources*, *Testimonies*, *Elements*, the number of files saved at any given time. Click on *Sources*, or *Testimonies*, or *Elements* to access the corresponding List.

Click on *Bibliography* to access the List of saved bibliographic references.

Click on *Tools* to access the *Network analysis* or *Webmapping* features, allowing you to work with the saved data.

## Corpus counting state

From the database homepage, accesses the *Corpus counting state*. This is a list, organised in geographical order, of the counted and saved references in the database. The number that is shown corresponds to the number of sources for which **validation has been completed**. The corpora under study are not counted in this space. The results given in the search interfaces come from this list.



### Access a List

When you click on *Sources*, *Testimonies* or *Elements*, you will only have access to the data that have been entered from your profile. To view all of the materials in the database, click on the “clear filters” button.

Clear filters

## 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.