



1 Source

1.1 Location

1.1.1 General registration guidelines

- Epigraphy, glyptic and papyrology: indicate the location used in the main edition.
- Manuscript tradition: mark *Irrelevant* in the *Region* field.
- Numismatic sources:
 - o do not register any discovery location, but only the **issue location**, since in the database, only types are listed, not specimens;
 - o choose *Irrelevant* in the *Region* field of the discovery location;
 - o indicate the issue location, with its different scales (as far as possible), in the field *Original location*.

1.1.2 Precision

This field allows you to evaluate the precision of the source location. The evaluation is given in the form of a coefficient, ranging from more precise (1) to less precise (4). **The calculation is done automatically** according to the accuracy scales, as follows:

if the author of the form has registered to the scale... (inclusive)	the coefficient will be...
Site	1
Town	2
Sub-region	3
Region	4

The political entity is not considered in this precision evaluation.

1.1.3 Discovery Location

Discovery Location ☐ New ☒ Existing

First, check the *Existing* box and begin typing the first few letters of the place or scroll down the list, then select the desired location. **Try several written forms for the location name before creating a new one** (where several modern written forms are possible).

☐ Undetermined ☐ New ☒ Existing

Select a value (type text to filter) ^

antioch

Asia Minor > Caria > Antiochia ad Maeandrum(#638748) [#6061]

Asia Minor > Cilicia > Adana/Antiochia ad Sarum(#648548) [#18882]

Asia Minor > Cilicia > Tarsus/Antiochia ad Cydnum(#648789) [#7034]

Near East > Syria > Antiochia/Theoupolis(#658381) [#26991]

Near East > Syria > Edessa / Antiochia ad Callirhoem(#658457) > Kirk Magara [#17746]

If the location does not appear on the list, check the *New* box, which will open up a whole new section of fields to be filled in by the user.

SOURCE LOCATION PRECISION: 1 ? HELP

Discovery Location ☒ New ☐ Existing ☒ Real ?

Political Entity Select a value (type text to filter) ▼

Region Aegean Islands ▼

Sub-region Select a value (type text to filter) ▼

[Regional data webmapping help](#)

Pleiades Number (Place)

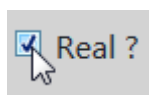
Name (Place)

Enter the ID of a Pleiades entry and click the "Search" button to search on Pleiades. If a result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data and locked. Click the "Clear" button to erase the data, or the "View" button to open Pleiades with the given ID.

Enter a City name and/or a Pleiades number, then click the "Search database" button to search the database. If a single result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data

1.1.3.1 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.

1.1.3.2 Political Entity

This field is not mandatory. Register here, only for the Greek *poleis*, the city on the territory of which the discovery location of the source is located *on its date of production*. Choose from the closed list, taken from the inventory established by Hansen & Nielsen, *IACP* (2004): begin typing the name of the city or scroll down the list. If the city does not appear on the list, do not record anything.

For the **demes of a city** (e.g.: Athens), register **the name of the city as *Political entity*** ("Athenai" (Athenaios) (IACP: 361)) and **the demes to the scale *Place***.

For homonymous cities, verify the inventory number in the Hansen & Nielsen volume.

E.g.: in order to register an inscription found in Thebes at Boeotia (e.g. *SEG* 15.328), the list of political entities included in the database contains three different Thebai:

- Thebai (Thebaïos) (IACP 444)
- Thebai (Thebaïos) (IACP 869)
- Thebai (Thebaïos) (IACP 221).

In the example, this is Thebai (Thebaïos) (IACP 221); the other two are Thebes at Phthiotis (IACP 444) and Thebes-on-the-Mykale, in Ionia (IACP 869).

1.1.3.3 Region

This is **the only mandatory field**. If the discovery location cannot be attributed to any region, select *Undetermined*. Begin typing the name of the region or scroll down the list.

1.1.3.4 Sub-region

The *Sub-regions* are divisions of the *Regions*.

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

1.1.3.5 Place

Register here the name of the ancient place (or modern, failing this; optionally both separated by /) where the source was discovered – or in the surroundings of which the place of discovery is located. 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).

The screenshot shows a web form with the following fields and buttons:

- Pleiades Number (Place):** A text input field with a dropdown arrow, a blue button labeled "Search on Pleiades", a red button labeled "Clear", and a grey button labeled "View on Pleiades". Below this field is a text box containing the instruction: "Enter the ID of a Pleiades entry and click the 'Search' button to search on Pleiades. If a result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data and locked. Click the 'Clear' button to erase the data, or the 'View' button to open Pleiades with the given ID."
- Name (Place):** A text input field containing "tyr", a blue button labeled "Search Database", and a dropdown menu showing "Tyros/Col. Septimia Severa". Below this field is a text box containing the instruction: "If a single result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data".
- Latitude:** A text input field.
- Longitude:** A text input field.

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).

This is a second screenshot of the same web form, showing the same fields and buttons as the first screenshot. A mouse cursor is pointing at the "View on Pleiades" button.

Search

LiveSearch ↓

- Tyritake**
An ancient place, cited:
BATlas 87 K2 Tyritake
- Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa**
The ancient city of Tyre (modern es-Sur on the coast of Lebanon). A UNESCO World Heritage Site, in part because of its "important archaeological remains, mainly from Roman times."
- Tyr(i)aion?**
An ancient place, cited:
BATlas 62 G5 Tyr(i)aion?
- Tyrrhenum/Inferum Mare**

You are here: [Home](#) → [Ancient Places](#) → [Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa](#)

Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa

a Pleiades place resource

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Last modified Apr 07, 2020 07:05 PM — [History](#)

tags: dare:ancient=1, dare:major=1, dare:feature=major settlement, UWHs

The ancient city of **Tyre** (modern es-Sur on the coast of Lebanon). A UNESCO World Heritage Site, in part because of its "important archaeological remains, mainly from Roman times."

Canonical URI for this page:

<https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/678437>

Representative Point (Latitude, Longitude):

33.2698475, 35.2038435

Locations:

- DARMC location 6402 (550 BC - AD 640)
- DARE Location (550 BC - AD 640)



**Pleiades Number
(Place)**

678437



Search on Pleiades



Clear



View on Pleiades

Enter the ID of a Pleiades entry and click the "Search" button to search on Pleiades. If a result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data and locked. Click the "Clear" button to erase the data, or the "View" button to open Pleiades with the given ID.

**Pleiades Number
(Place)**

678437



Search on Pleiades



Clear



View on Pleiades

Enter the ID of a Pleiades entry and click the "Search" button to search on Pleiades. If a result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data and locked. Click the "Clear" button to erase the data, or the "View" button to open Pleiades with the given ID.

Name (Place)

Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa



Search Database

Enter a City name and/or a Pleiades number, then click the "Search database" button to search the database. If a single result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data

Latitude

33.2698475

Longitude

35.203843500000005

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 decimals**: 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 'ayin nor 'aleph; e.g.: Baal, and not Ba'al;
- the fricative "p" = ph; e.g.: Aphqa;
- no diacritical mark for emphatics;
- no accent to show a long or short vowel.

1.1.3.6 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*.

Name (Place)	Athenae		Q Search Database
Enter a City name and/or a Pleiades number, then click the "Search database" button to search the database. If a single result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data			
Latitude	37.9751765		
Longitude	23.7263452		
Pleiades Number (Site)	638356144	Q Search on Pleiades	X Clear View on Pleiades
Enter the ID of a Pleiades entry and click the "Search" button to search on Pleiades. If a result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data and locked. Click the "Clear" button to erase the data, or the "View" button to open Pleiades with the given ID.			
Name (Site)	Acropolis of Athens		

1.1.3.7 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.


E.g.: for an inscription discovered at the *sanctuary* of Zeus on *Mount Hymettus* [Langdon, *Sanctuary Zeus Hymettos* (1976), p. 13-15, no. 2], choose:

- *Topographies*: "Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)".
- *Functions*: "Cult".

E.g.: for an inscription discovered at the *sanctuary* of Eshmun at the *Ydlal spring* [KAI 15-16], choose:




- *Topographies*: "Spring".
- *Functions*: "Cult".

Topographies	
Functions	Cave
	Desert
Commentary (FR)	Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)
	Island 
	Isthmus
	Lake
	Mouth

Functions	
Commentary (FR)	Associative
	Crafts / Trade
	Cult 
	Extraction
	Fishing / Hunting
	Funeral
Commentary (EN)	Health
	Household

1.1.4 Same original location?

Check the box *Same location* if the original location is **strictly identical** (from the Region to the *Site*) to the discovery location: the data recorded will be cloned.

SOURCE LOCATION		PRECISION: 1
 HELP		
Discovery Location	<input type="radio"/> New <input checked="" type="radio"/> Existing	
	Near East > Syria > Palmyra(#668331) > Temple of Bel [#3266] 	
Topographies	Desert, Oasis, Steppe	
Functions	Administration, Cult	
Coordinates	 34.5513958, 38.2667172	
Real ?	Yes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Same Original Location ?		

In other cases, do not check this box. Register the data pertaining to the original location. Proceed as for the *Discovery Location*.

1.1.4.1 Problematic locations

If a consensus is lacking, register the location given by the main edition or another location by including the associated bibliographic reference in the *Commentary*.

E.g.: The inscription of *I.Salamine*, p. 23 either comes from Salamis or from Kition.

- **Option 1:** prioritise Mitford, Ptolemy Macron (1957) (sanctuary of the Larnaca Salt Lake):

Region: "Cyprus".

Place: "Kition".

Site: "Sanctuary of the Larnaca Salt Lake".

Indicate in the general *Source Commentary* (1.6): “Origin ensured according to Mitford, Ptolemy Macron (1957), p. 164, no. 4. Other studies do not exclude the possibility that the stone may come from Salamis.”

- **Option 2:** do not choose between Salamis and Kition, and register:

Region: “Cyprus”.

Place: /

Site: /

Indicate in the general *Source Commentary* (1.6): “The provenance of the stone (now lost) is uncertain: Salamis or the sanctuary of the Larnaca Salt Lake (Kition)? See Pouilloux *et al.*, *I.Salamine*, p. 23, n 2, for details on the discussion and the associated references”.

1.1.5 Commentary (FR / EN)

This is a non-mandatory double free text box (in French and in English). It is used to provide details on a place **as such**, regardless of any connection with the source being recorded.

E.g. 1: While creating the Place “Aixone”, Site “temple of Hebe in Aixone”: use this field to indicate that the exact location of the temple is unknown.

E.g. 2: To justify why the source *CGRN* 52 is located in the temple of Hebe in Aixone, use on the contrary the general *Source commentary* (1.6).

E.g. 3: To justify why the registered location is different from that of the main edition, use on the contrary the general *Source commentary* (1.6).

If it is **not possible** to translate into one of the two languages, or if a comment requires proofreading, **leave the checks** in the box(es) *Translate in French/English*, at the top of the form.

For all bibliographic references, **register it** in the *Bibliography* form (*infra* 4) after checking that it is not already registered, and quote it as follows: Author, Short title (date).

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

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 + Achaëa
- 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 regrouped 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:

<i>Autre</i>	<i>Topographie connue mais absente de la liste (car très rare)</i>
<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>

<i>Other</i>	<i>Topography known but absent from the list (because very rare)</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>

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:

<i>Autre</i>	<i>Fonction connue mais absente de la liste (car très rare)</i>
<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>

<i>Other</i>	<i>Function known but absent from the list (because very rare)</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>

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

Subject: BDD – registration interface.