1   Bibliography

1.1   Bibliography form

This form allows you to create a new reference using the *Create bibliographic reference* button.

1.2   Corpus

This field allows you to indicate whether the registered reference is a corpus/collection/ bulletin/repertory or a "classic" bibliographic reference (book or article). Corpus and bibliographic references **are differentiated by the abbreviation system of the title**.

- The corpus/collection/etc. are registered with a short title.

A list of full and short titles of the main epigraphic corpus is pre-registered. To enter other references, fill in the two fields: short title, full title. Follow the abbreviations system in use : for Greek epigraphy, use the *GrEpiAbbr* list: https://aiegl.org/grepiabbr.html).

- The other bibliographic references are registered with Author, Title (date). Fill in the four fields: short title, full title, author, date.

☐ Corpus

Short Title

B *I* U̲ S̶   x₂ x²   IFAO   ṭ ṣ š ś ʾ ʿ ḥ

Polythéisme en transformation

Full Title

B *I* U̲ S̶   x₂ x²   IFAO   ṭ ṣ š ś ʾ ʿ ḥ

Brulé P., Le polythéisme en transformation : les listes de dieux dans les serments internationaux en Grèce antique (Vᵉ-IIᵉ siècles), in N. Belayche *et al.* (ed.), *Nommer les Dieux : théonymes, épithètes, épiclèses dans l'Antiquité* (Recherches sur les rhétoriques religieuses 5), Turnhout, 2005, 143-173.

Year 2005

Author Brulé

1.3   Layout of bibliography

Indicate the initial of the first name, several letters if necessary.
No quotation marks for the titles of articles.
Use italics for the full titles of books and journals; no italics for the short title.
Indicate the place of publication in the language of the book.

1.3.1   Bibliographic references: full references

1.3.1.1   Monography/book

Surname N., *Title* (Collection No.), Place, date

> E.g.: Paul S., *Cultes et sanctuaires de l'île de Cos* (Kernos Supplément 28), Liège, 2013.
> E.g.: Pirenne-Delforge V., Pironti G., *L'Héra de Zeus: Ennemie intime, épouse définitive*, Paris, 2016.

1.3.1.2   Article/contribution to a collective book

Surname N., Title of the article, in N. Surname, N. Surname (ed.), *Title of the collective book*, Place, date, xx-xx.
When there are more than two editors, use *et al.* after the name of the first editor.
Indicate the editors and directors by (ed.) (**without accent, even in French**).

> E.g.: Brulé P., Le polythéisme en transformation: les listes de dieux dans les serments internationaux en Grèce antique (Vᵉ-IIᵉ siècles), in N. Belayche *et al.* (ed.), *Nommer les Dieux: théonymes, épithètes, épiclèses dans l'Antiquité* (Recherches sur les rhétoriques religieuses 5), Turnhout, 2005, 143−173.

1.3.1.3   Journal article

Surname N., Title of article, *Short title of the journal* no., date, xx-xx.

> E.g.: Parker R., The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet, *OAth* 28, 2003, 173−183.
> E.g.: Robertson N., Poseidon's Festival at the Winter Solstice, *CQ* 34.1, 1984, 1-16.

Use the journal abbreviations from l'Année Philologique, the German Archaeological Institute or the Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. Give the full title if an abbreviation does not exist.

1.3.2 Bibliographic references: short references

The recorded data automatically generate by concatenation a short reference.

Id_biblio (auto.)	Short title	Full title	Year	Author
1	Cult Epithet	Parker R., The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet, *OAth* 28, 2003, 173−183	2003	Parker

That automatically results in: Parker, Cult Epithet (2003).

For the *Short Title*, select up to 5 words.
Surname, Short title (date).

      E.g.: Paul, Cultes et sanctuaires de Cos (2013).
          Brulé, Polythéisme en transformation (2005).
          Parker, Cult Epithet (2003).

- In case of <u>two authors</u>:

Surname & Surname, Short title (date).
      E.g.: Pirenne-Delforge & Pironti, Héra (2016).

- In case of <u>more than two authors</u>:

Surname et al., Short title (date).
      E.g.: Belayche et al., Nommer les dieux (2005).

Id_biblio (auto.)	Titre abrégé	Titre complet	Année	Auteur
1	Cult Epithet	Parker R., The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet, *OAth* 28, 2003, 173−183	2003	Parker

1.3.3 Corpus: full and short titles

A list of full and short titles of the main epigraphic corpus is pre-registered. To enter other references, fill in the two fields: short title, full title. Follow the abbreviations system in use : for Greek epigraphy, use the *GrEpiAbbr* list: https://aiegl.org/grepiabbr.html).

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.