



MAPPING ANCIENT  
**POLYTHEISMS**  
CULT EPITHETS AS AN INTERFACE BETWEEN  
RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS AND HUMAN AGENCY

2022

# Registration Data Interface

Guidelines (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)

DATABASE ERC MAPPING ANCIENT POLYTHEISMS (741182)

Homepage  
You are logged in as Julie Bernini

15,527 Sources    19,207 Testimonies    3,953 Elements

+ Corpus counting state

Tools: Network Analysis, Webmapping

Bibliography: Display

Publications: Display

Online Resources: Tutorials, Display



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## Introduction

### 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.:  $\Lambda\pi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu\sigma\ ]\ \Pi\upsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \Lambda\pi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu\sigma\ \text{Κεδριέως}$  is a Greek testimony;  
 $lrbt\ ltnt\ pn\ b' l\ w' l' dn\ lb' l\ hmn$  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  $\Lambda\pi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu\sigma\ \Pi\upsilon\theta\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \Lambda\pi\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omega\nu\sigma\ \text{Κεδριέως}$  contains 4 elements;  
The Punic testimony  $lrbt\ ltnt\ pn\ b' l\ w' l' dn\ lb' l\ hmn$  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.

### 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?

#### In final bibliography :

DB MAP : Bonnet C. (dir.), ERC Mapping Ancient Polytheisms 741182 (DB MAP), Toulouse 2017- : [https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/\(AAAA/MM/JJ\)](https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/(AAAA/MM/JJ)).

#### In footnotes :

Source : DB MAP S#1237

Testimony : DB MAP T#3425

Element : DB MAP E#425

### Contact

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

Subject: BDD – registration interface.

### Request a user account

To access the database for the first time, register by clicking on *Request an account* and fill in the fields that appear.

### In case of a bug

“An unknown error happened. Please try again, and contact the administrator if the problem persists”:

The problem is usually temporary (and not long-lasting). Wait a few minutes and restart the database. If the problem persists, use the contact form (*supra* Contact).

“Ajax error”:

This error is usually related to an account configuration problem<sup>1</sup>. Contact the administrator using the contact form (*supra* Contact).

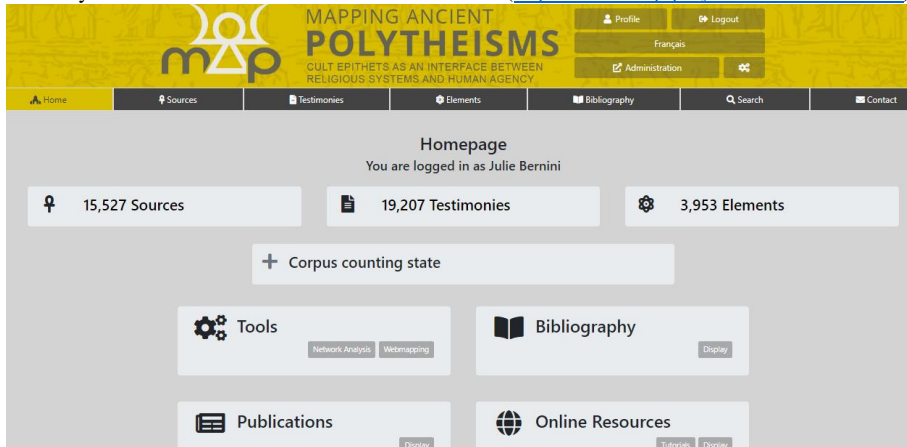
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<sup>1</sup> For administrators: check in the Administration interface (Management tab > Researcher) that the Researchers with the role of "admin" or "contributor" are attached to a project.

## Registration Data Interface

### Go to the Homepage

Enter your *Username* and *Password*, then complete the **Captcha procedure**. Go to the *Homepage* from which you can access the database dashboard (<https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/>).



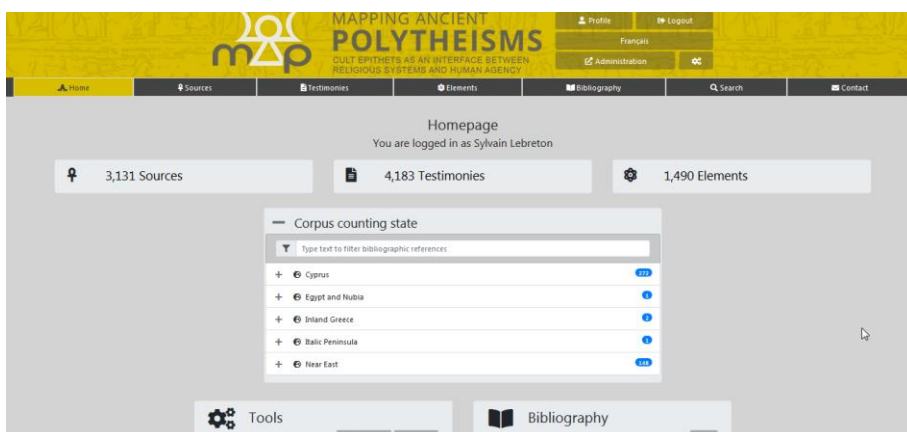
From this page you can view, for the three registration levels, *Sources*, *Testimonies*, *Elements*, the number of files saved at any given time. Click on *Sources*, or *Testimonies*, or *Elements* to access the corresponding List.

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.



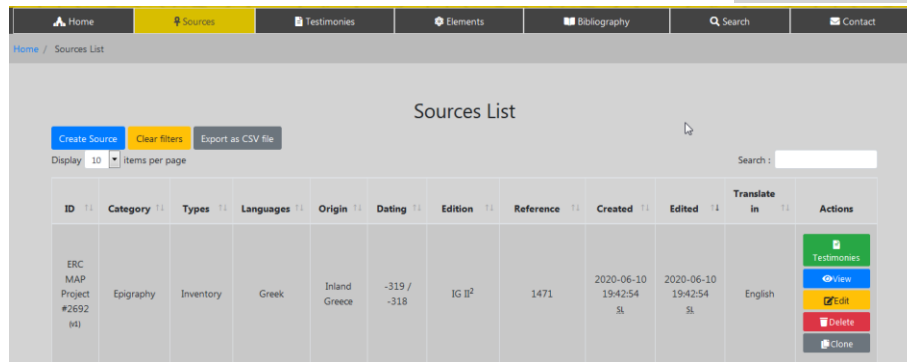
## Registration Data Interface

### 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

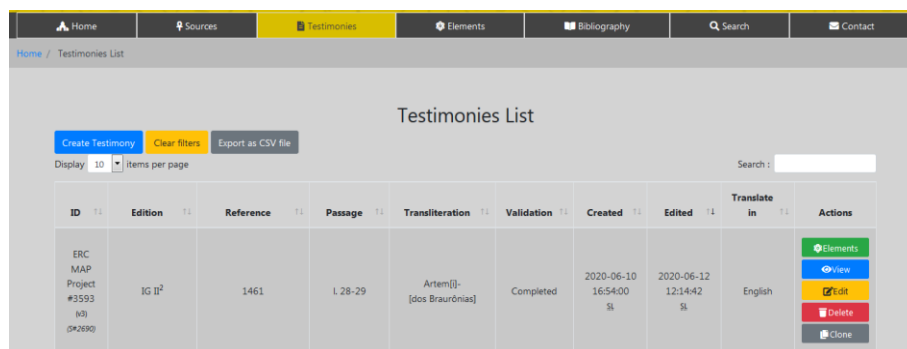
### Sources List



ID	Category	Types	Languages	Origin	Dating	Edition	Reference	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
ERC MAP Project #2692 (H)	Epigraphy	Inventory	Greek	Inland Greece	-319 / -318	IG II <sup>2</sup>	1471	2020-06-10 19:42:54 SL	2020-06-10 19:42:54 SL	English	Testimonies, View, Edit, Delete, Clone

The sources list is shown in the form of a table that summarises the saved information (*infra* 1.4): the number of the source in the database or its ID (unique to each source), the category and the type of the source, the language, its geographic origin, meaning the region that it comes from, its dating, the main edition and the reference, the date the file was created and the date it was last modified, a column stating whether it is pending review or translation into one of the database’s two languages (*infra* 1.3) and action buttons allowing the user to view the testimonies linked to the source, to view its complete file, to edit it, to delete it (only available to Administrators) or to duplicate it (*infra* Annex 1).

### Testimonies List



ID	Edition	Reference	Passage	Transliteration	Validation	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
ERC MAP Project #3593 (H) (S#2690)	IG II <sup>2</sup>	1461	L 28-29	Artem[- [dos Braurónias]	Completed	2020-06-10 16:54:00 SL	2020-06-12 12:14:42 SL	English	Elements, View, Edit, Delete, Clone

The testimonies list is shown in the form of a table that summarises the saved information (*infra* 2): the number of the testimony in the database or its ID (unique to each testimony), the main edition and the reference, the passage saved and its transliteration, the validation or status of the file, the date the file was created and the date it was last modified, a column stating whether it is pending review or translation into one of the database’s two languages (*infra* 2.2) and action buttons allowing the user to view the

## Registration Data Interface

elements linked to the testimony, to view its complete file, to edit it, to delete it (only available to Administrators) or to duplicate it (*infra* Annex 1).

### Elements List

ID	Absolute form	Nature	Translations	Category	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
#1063 κω	Ἐμπόλιος, α. εν	Adjective	At the gate	Limit / Passage Space	2020-03-25 19:56:38 SL	2020-06-04 19:16:10 SL		<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
#1062 κω	Δωμαίτιος, Δωμαίτις	Substantive / Noun phrase	Of the house	Kinship / Domestic Space	2020-03-25 19:48:31 SL	2020-06-04 19:14:02 SL	English	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

The elements list is shown in the form of a table that summarises the saved information: the number of the element in the database or its ID (unique to each element), the absolute form of the element, its nature, its translations, its invariant category/categories, the date the file was created and the date it was last modified, a column stating whether it is pending review or translation into one of the database's two languages (*infra* 3.1) and action buttons allowing the user to view its complete file, to edit it, to delete it (only available to Administrators).

### Bibliography

ID	Type	Author	Year	Short Title	Full Title	Usage	Actions
#1409	Bibliographic	Lidzbarski	1915	Joannesbuch	Lidzbarski M., <i>Das Joannesbuch der Mandäer</i> , Gießen, 1915.	Sources Elements	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>
#1408	Bibliographic	Clermont-Ganneau	1924	Recueil d'Archéologie	Clermont-Ganneau Ch., <i>Recueil d'Archéologie orientale, tome VIII</i> , Paris, 1924.	Sources Elements	<a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a>

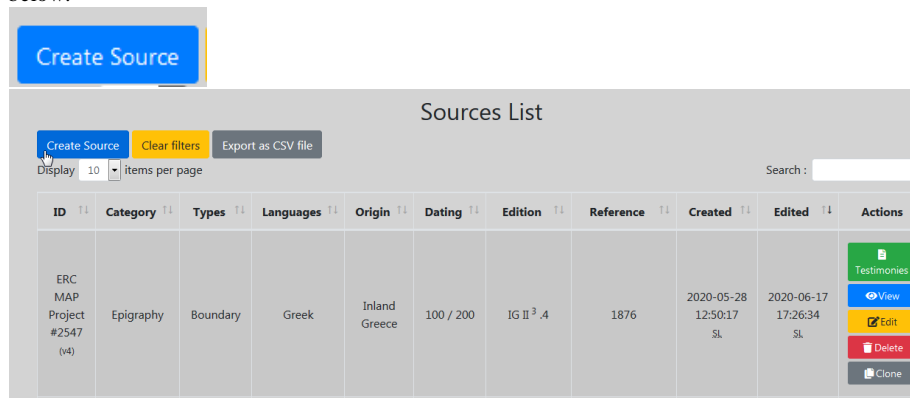
The list of bibliographic references is shown in the form of a table that includes the reference number in the database or ID (unique to each reference), its type and the core details for the reference: author, year of publication, abbreviated title and full title. By means of the *Usage* column, the user can find out the number of files (Source or Element) in which it is used. Action buttons allow the user to view the file, to edit or delete it (only available to Administrators).

## 1 Source

### 1.1 Definition

To create a new source, there are two possible choices.

1) from the *Sources List* view, create a New Source and complete it according to the instructions given below.



The screenshot shows the 'Sources List' interface. At the top left, the 'Create Source' button is highlighted with a blue box. Below it, there are buttons for 'Clear filters' and 'Export as CSV file'. A search bar is on the right. The table below has columns: ID, Category, Types, Languages, Origin, Dating, Edition, Reference, Created, Edited, and Actions. The first row shows data for 'ERC MAP Project #2547 (v4)'.

ID	Category	Types	Languages	Origin	Dating	Edition	Reference	Created	Edited	Actions
ERC MAP Project #2547 (v4)	Epigraphy	Boundary	Greek	Inland Greece	100 / 200	IG II <sup>3</sup> .4	1876	2020-05-28 12:50:17 SL	2020-06-17 17:26:34 SL	<a href="#">Testimonies</a> <a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Clone</a>

2) from the same List, Clone a source that already exists and carefully check the pre-filled form on display.



The screenshot shows the 'Sources List' interface with the 'Clone' button in the Actions column highlighted. Below the table, a larger 'Clone' button is shown with a mouse cursor pointing to it.

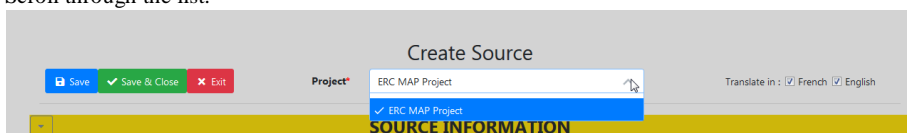
ID	Category	Types	Languages	Origin	Dating	Edition	Reference	Created	Edited	Actions
ERC MAP Project #2547 (v4)	Epigraphy	Boundary	Greek	Inland Greece	100 / 200	IG II <sup>3</sup> .4	1876	2020-05-28 12:50:17 SL	2020-06-17 17:26:34 SL	<a href="#">Testimonies</a> <a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Clone</a>

Carefully control the relevance of the cloned information and modify where necessary. Add the testimony which is not cloned (see *infra* **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.**9, and the Annex 1 on the *Cloning* function).

Two texts written on the same medium (same wall, same papyrus, etc.) at two different times are considered as two different sources. Follow, unless otherwise specified, the division of the text adopted in the reference edition (*infra* 1.5.2).

## 1.2 Project

Indicate in this field the framework of the project to which the data belongs. This field is mandatory. Scroll through the list.

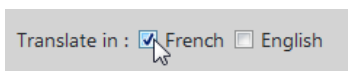


The screenshot shows the 'Create Source' form. At the top, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Save & Close', and 'Exit'. Below these is the 'Project' field, which is a dropdown menu currently displaying 'ERC MAP Project'. To the right of the dropdown is a 'Translate in' section with checkboxes for 'French' and 'English', both of which are checked. Below the dropdown menu, a yellow bar highlights the 'SOURCE INFORMATION' section.

By default, the data is registered within the framework of the ERC MAP Project. If the project in question does not appear on the list, contact the database administrator: [erc-map-bd@univ-tlse2.fr](mailto:erc-map-bd@univ-tlse2.fr) (subject: request creation of a project heading).

## 1.3 To translate in

The forms are bilingual (FR/EN). This field indicates whether a translation/verification is required. The boxes are checked by default. Uncheck them if you do not require a translation/verification.



The screenshot shows the 'Translate in' field with two checkboxes: 'French' (checked) and 'English' (unchecked).

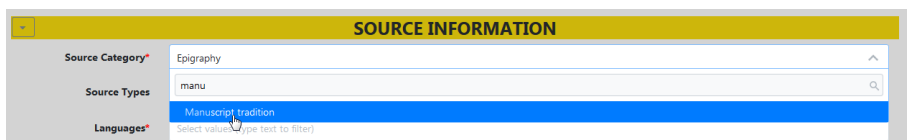
E.g.: *French* is checked to indicate that the form:  
is drafted in English, requiring translation into French;  
is drafted in French, requiring a verification.

## 1.4 Source Information

The main information on the source is recorded in this section.

### 1.4.1 Category

This field is a list of source categories. It is mandatory. By default, the *Epiigraphy* category is selected. Only one choice is possible. To change the category, begin typing the name of the category or scroll down the list.



The screenshot shows the 'SOURCE INFORMATION' section. It contains three fields: 'Source Category\*' with 'Epiigraphy' selected, 'Source Types' with 'manu' entered, and 'Languages\*' with 'Manuscript tradition' selected. Below the 'Languages\*' field, there is a small text prompt: 'Select values (type text to filter)'.

### 1.4.2 Types

This field is a list of sub-categories within each source category. It is not mandatory. A maximum of three choices are possible. Begin typing the name of the type or scroll down the list.

## Registration Data Interface

The screenshot shows the 'SOURCE INFORMATION' section of a registration form. It includes three main fields: 'Source Category' (Epigraphy), 'Source Types' (Rescript, Letter), and 'Languages' (Letter). The 'Source Types' field has a red 'X' next to 'Rescript' and a blue highlight on 'Letter'. The 'Languages' field has a blue highlight on 'Letter'.

Wherever possible, limit yourself to one type per source. Follow preferably the type indicated in the main edition.

Registering several types for one source is restricted to three specific cases:

- A **composite document** or “dossier”, *i.e.* one source (edited with one reference) made up of several documents of different types, written or re-written one after the other and linked to each other (such as a decree, an oracle and a rescript).  
E.g.: for the inscription of Baitokaïke (*IGLS VII 4028*), indicate: *Rescript, Letter, Decree*.
- A document that relates as much to one type as it does to another.  
E.g.: dedication and building inscription.
- A document whose type is not determined with certainty, but for which several credible hypotheses have been formulated: provide the necessary justifications in the field *Source commentary* (*infra* 1.6).

### 1.4.3 Languages

This field is a list of ancient languages. It is mandatory. Begin typing the name of the language or scroll down the list.

The screenshot shows the 'SOURCE INFORMATION' section of a registration form. It includes four main fields: 'Source Category' (Epigraphy), 'Source Types' (Dedication), 'Languages' (Greek, Ph), and 'Main Title' (Phoenician). The 'Languages' field has a red 'X' next to 'Greek' and a blue highlight on 'Ph'. The 'Main Title' field has a blue highlight on 'Phoenician'.

Several choices are possible for:

- multilingual inscriptions;
- uncertain cases.

For **bilingual (or digraphic) texts**, create one single source, then two testimonies if necessary (*i.e.* if the two passages contain a divine onomastic sequence).

E.g.: *KAI 41 = ICS<sup>2</sup>* (Phoenician-Greek bilingual dedication Tamassos, 362 BCE).

Testimony 1: Ph., l. 3-4: l'dny l[rš]p | 'lyyt

Testimony 2: Gr., l. 3-5: to-i-ti-o-i | to-i-a-pe-i-lo-ni to-i-e-le-wi-ta-i

Indicate *Greek* for all texts in the Greek language, whatever the dialect or the writing system (syllabic or alphabetic). If it is not alphabetic (syllabic, for example), specify the writing system in the field *Source commentary* (*infra* 1.6).

In the *Source commentary* (*infra* 1.6) specify the information considered useful on the dialectal variants.

### 1.4.4 Main Title

This field is not mandatory and must be completed if:

- the source has a known title.



## Registration Data Interface

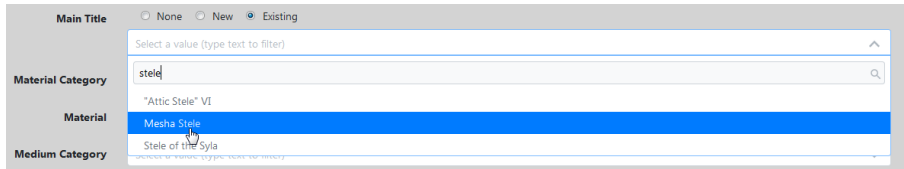
E.g.: the Mesha Stele or the Derveni papyrus.

- the source belongs to the manuscript tradition.

E.g.: Aeschylus, *The Suppliants* or *Etymologicum Magnum*.

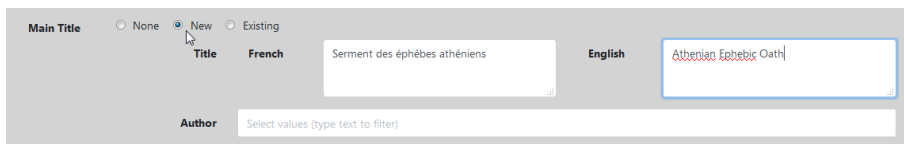
Three choices are possible:

- 1. **Check whether the title is already recorded** (this is the default choice, *Existing*). Type the first letters of the title or scroll down the list until you find the corresponding title.



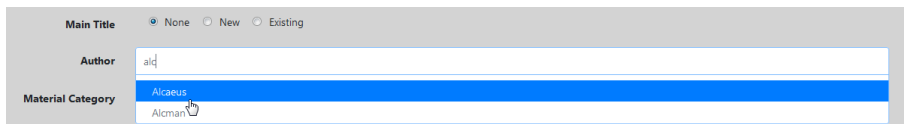
If the title is not already registered:

- 2. Mark *New*, then:
  - o Enter the title of the document in French and in English.
  - o Select the author (**only for the manuscript tradition**) by typing the first letters of their name or by scrolling down the list. If the author is not registered, contact the database administrator: [erc-map-bd@univ-tlse2.fr](mailto:erc-map-bd@univ-tlse2.fr) stating in the subject of the message: request creation of an author.



OR

- 3. Mark *None* if the source has no title but if its author is known (e.g., an extract by Alcaeus). Select an author from the list by typing the first letters of his name or by scrolling down the list.



For epigraphic sources without a title (the vast majority of cases), mark *None*.

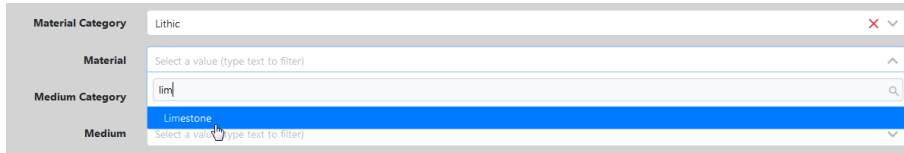
### 1.4.5 Material Category and Material

These two fields are lists. They describe the material constitution of the source. They are not mandatory. Register either just the first field or both fields according to the precision of the information available. First, enter the material category of the source by typing the first few letters of the name of the category or by scrolling down the list.

Then, enter the material of the source by typing the first few letters of the name of the material or by scrolling down the list.

E.g.: *Material Category*: "Lithic" -> *Material*: "Limestone".

## Registration Data Interface



The screenshot shows a form with four fields: 'Material Category' (set to 'Lithic'), 'Material' (placeholder 'Select a value (type text to filter)'), 'Medium Category' (with 'lim' entered and 'Limestone' selected), and 'Medium' (placeholder 'Select a value (type text to filter)').

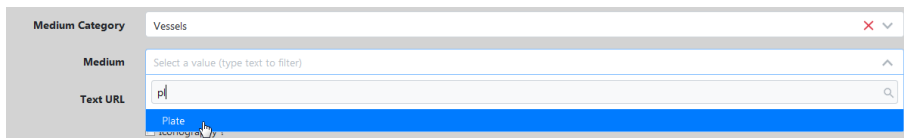
### 1.4.6 Medium Category and Medium

These fields are lists that describe the source in terms of an object bearing a testimony. They are not mandatory. Register either just the first field or both fields according to the precision of the information available.

First, enter the medium category by typing the first few letters of the category name or by scrolling down the list.

Then, enter the medium by typing the first few letters of the name of the medium or by scrolling down the list.

E.g.: *Medium category*: “Vessels” → *Medium*: “Plate”.



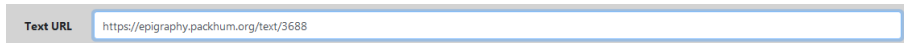
The screenshot shows a form with three fields: 'Medium Category' (set to 'Vessels'), 'Medium' (with 'pl' entered and 'Plate' selected), and 'Text URL' (placeholder 'Select a value (type text to filter)').

**Do not fill in this field for numismatic sources.**

### 1.4.7 Text URL

This field is a text box. It is not mandatory. Copy here, when it exists, the URL link to a digital edition of the source text.

E.g.: the *PHI 7* (<https://epigraphy.packhum.org/allregions>), or a journal article available online that contains the edition of the inscription.



The screenshot shows a text box labeled 'Text URL' containing the URL <https://epigraphy.packhum.org/text/3688>.

For open access articles: put the link directly to the URL of the article.

For the others: put a link to the URL of the journal or a public and/or Open Access platform, **and not to a commercial site** (Academia, Researchgate, etc.).

### 1.4.8 Iconography

If the source medium bears an image that concerns either the god(s), the agent(s) or a ritual action, mark this box.



The screenshot shows a checkbox labeled 'Iconography?' which is checked, and an empty text box labeled 'Image URL' below it.

The URL field will open. Copy here, when it exists, the URL link to the site that provides the image.

## 1.5 Bibliography

This section allows you to indicate the different editions of the source as well as the additional studies used by the author of the form. Register the bibliographic references concerning the document; reference linked to the elements that make up the testimony are registered in the *Bibliography* field on the element form (*infra* 3.5).

**The objective is not to establish a comprehensive lemma:**

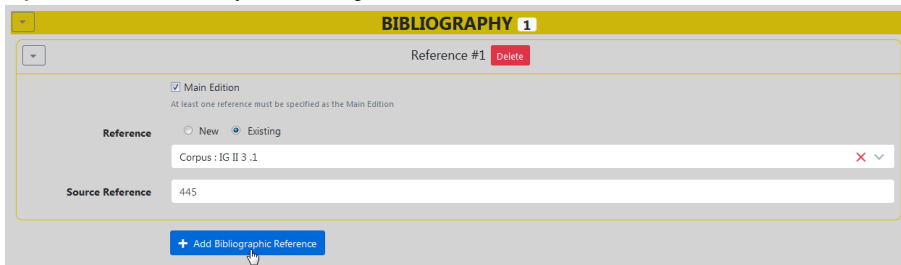
## Registration Data Interface

- prioritise the reference edition and add other editions that are deemed useful (notably corpus and collections);
- where appropriate, add the references to repertories or bulletins (e.g., the *SEG* for Greek epigraphy or the *RÉS* for Semitic epigraphy);
- optionally, provide a selection of studies supplying information missing from the reference edition (e.g. on location, chronology, etc.).

Except in unusual cases, provide **maximum 10 references**.

### 1.5.1 Reference # 1, 2, 3...

Fill in the fields pertaining to the first reference (Reference # 1). If required, click on *Add Bibliographic Reference*: a second entry field will open (Reference # 2). Fill it in, and so forth.



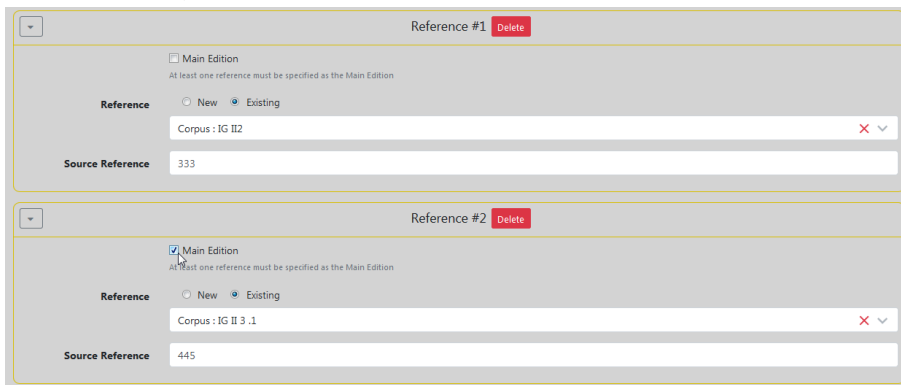
### 1.5.2 Main Edition

This field allows you to indicate the reference edition (often, but not always, the most recent one). It is the edition used for the text reading, the dating, the provenance and all information linked to the source. If another edition or study is used for the location, the dating, etc., state this:

- in the *Dating Commentary* (*infra* 1.6.5) for the dating;
- in the *Source Commentary* (*infra* 1.8) for the location and any other information.

One reference must be specified as the *Main edition*.

By default, Reference # 1 is marked as *Main edition*. To mark another reference, for example Reference # 2 as main edition, uncheck Reference # 1 and check Reference # 2.

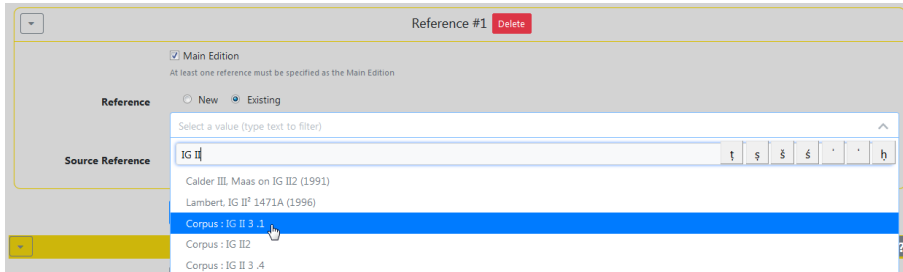


### 1.5.3 Reference

This field allows you to register the bibliographic references (corpus, book, article) relating to the source.

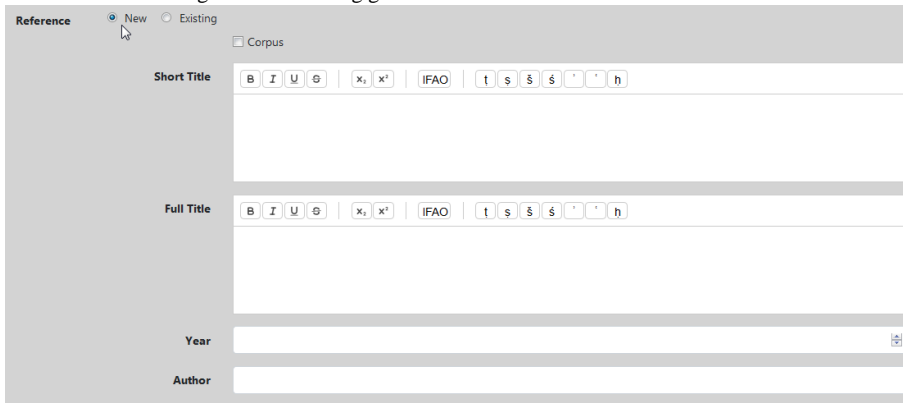
## Registration Data Interface

Begin by checking *Existing*. A field will appear: scroll through the list and click on the relevant reference.



The screenshot shows the 'Reference #1' interface. At the top, there is a 'Delete' button. Below it, the 'Main Edition' checkbox is checked, with a note: 'At least one reference must be specified as the Main Edition'. Under the 'Reference' section, the 'Existing' radio button is selected. A search box labeled 'Source Reference' contains the text 'IG II'. Below the search box, a list of references is displayed, with 'Corpus : IG II 3 .1' highlighted in blue. Other visible references include 'Calder III. Maas on IG II2 (1991)', 'Lambert, IG II² 1471A (1996)', 'Corpus : IG II2', and 'Corpus : IG II 3 .4'.

If the reference does not appear in the list of registered references, mark *New*: different fields will appear. Fill them in according to the following guidelines:



The screenshot shows the 'Reference' form with the 'New' radio button selected. The form is titled 'Corpus'. It contains four main input fields: 'Short Title', 'Full Title', 'Year', and 'Author'. Each of the 'Short Title' and 'Full Title' fields has a rich text editor toolbar above it, featuring buttons for bold (B), italic (I), underline (U), strikethrough (ABC), subscript (x₂), superscript (x²), and a text color selector (IFAO). The 'Year' field has a calendar icon on the right. The 'Author' field is a simple text input.

### 1.5.3.1 General Guidelines

Indicate the initial of the first name, more than one letter if necessary.

No quotation marks for the titles of articles.

Use italics for full titles of books and journals; no italics for the short title.

Indicate the place of publication in the language of the book.

### 1.5.3.2 Bibliographic references: full references

Full bibliographic references (except for corpus, see below) are recorded in the form Author, Title (date). Complete the four fields: short title, full title, author, date:

Corpus

**Titre Abrégé** B I U ☒ x, x² IFAO t § § § ' ' h

Polythéisme en transformation

**Titre Complet** B I U ☒ x, x² IFAO t § § § ' ' h

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

**Année** 2005

**Auteur** Brulé

- Monography/book:

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

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.

- Article/contribution in a collective book:

Surname N., Title of the article, in N. Surname, N. Surname (ed.), *Title of the collective book*, Place, date, xx-xx, period.

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 (V<sup>e</sup>-II<sup>e</sup> siècles), in N. Belayche *et al.* (ed.), *Nommer les Dieux: théonymes, épithètes, épicleses dans l'Antiquité* (Recherches sur les rhétoriques religieuses 5), Turnhout, 2005, 143-173.

- Journal article:

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

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.

1.5.3.3 *Bibliographic references: short references*

The recorded data automatically generate by concatenation a short reference.

<i>Id_biblio</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Full title</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Author</i>
(auto.)				
1	Cult Epithet	Parker R., The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet, <i>OAth</i> 28, 2003, 173-183.	2003	Parker

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

## Registration Data Interface

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 two authors:

Surname & Surname, Short title (date).

- E.g.: Pirenne-Delforge & Pironti, Héra (2016).

- In case of more than two authors:

Surname et al., Short title (date).

- E.g.: Belayche et al., Nommer les Dieux (2005).

### 1.5.3.4 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.

The screenshot shows a form with a 'Corpus' checkbox checked. Below it are two text input fields. The first field, labeled 'Short Title', contains the text 'I.Delta'. The second field, labeled 'Full Title', contains the text 'Bernand A., Le delta égyptien d'après'. Both fields have a rich text editor toolbar above them with options for bold, italic, underline, strikethrough, list, link, and other formatting tools.

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>.

For digital collections, give the title of the site, possibly a precise date, avoiding the formats "2011-", or "2011-2016", otherwise simply omit the date. Then provide the URL.

The screenshot shows a form with a 'Corpus' checkbox checked. Below it are two text input fields. The first field, labeled 'Short Title', contains the text 'I.Sicily'. The second field, labeled 'Full Title', contains the text 'Prag J. et al., I.Sicily, Building a digital corpus of Sicilian inscriptions, Oxford, 2014 : http://sicily.classics.ox.ac.uk'. Both fields have a rich text editor toolbar above them with options for bold, italic, underline, strikethrough, list, link, and other formatting tools.

### 1.5.3.5 Source reference

Indicate here the pages and/or reference numbers corresponding to the source.

- Without “p.” or “n°” for the corpus:

<i>Reference (short)</i>	<i>Source reference</i>
IG II <sup>3</sup> 1	416
I.Eleusis	300
Agora XVIII	V626
KAI	42

- Register repertories, bulletins, tools like *BE*, *RÉS*, *SEG*, etc. under the category *Corpus* in the following way:

<i>Reference (short)</i>	<i>Source reference</i>
AE	1989, 684
BE	1977, 335
EBGR	1998, 120
RÉS	1237
SEG	21, 541

- For sources taken from books or articles, give the pages and the numbers like this:
- p. 56-57, n°3;
- if the whole article/book corresponds to the source edition, let the field empty.

<i>Reference (short)</i>	<i>Source Reference</i>
Rolley, Dieux Patrôoi (1965)	p. 441-442, n°1
Bricault, Notes d'épigraphie (1999)	p. 188
Lambert, Calendar of Athens (2002)	

**If a source is mentioned several times in the same bibliographic reference, register it as one reference:**

<i>Reference (short)</i>	<i>Source Reference</i>
SEG	16, 51; 54, 296
IG II <sup>2</sup>	2925 + 2927

If an inscription is mentioned in a literary source, it is not included in the bibliography but can be referred to in the *Commentary*. If one day, the MAP database also covers literary sources, it will be possible to create linked testimonies between epigraphic and literary sources.

## 1.6 Datation

### 1.6.1 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.

SOURCE DATING		PRECISION: ?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Is Dated ?	

## Registration Data Interface

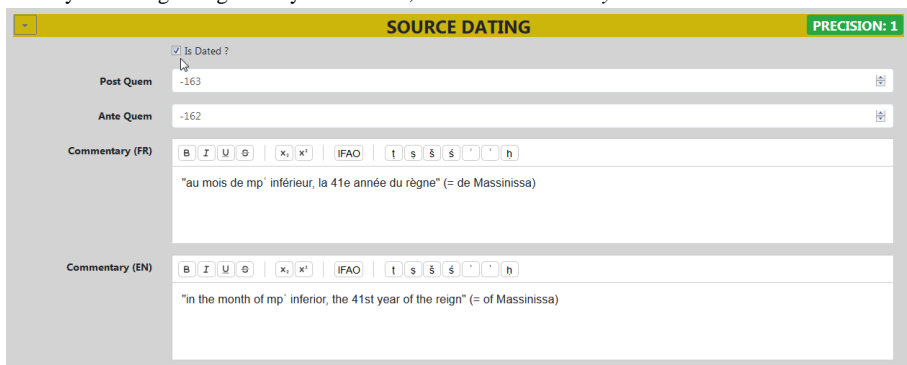
If the author of the form wants to propose his/her own dating, independently from the reference edition, **justify it in the *Commentary***.

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”.

### 1.6.2 *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 in the field *Post Quem* and -426 in the field *Ante Quem*.

The centuries and their subdivisions (halves, quarters...) 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
Ca 200 CE	175	225
Middle of the 5th c. BCE	-475	-425
Soon after 260 BCE	-260	-235
1st-3rd c. CE	1	300

### 1.6.3 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:
  - o *Post quem*: -150
  - o *Ante quem*: -50
  - o *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:
  - o *Post quem*: -400
  - o *Ante quem*: -50
  - o *Commentary*: Blümel, *I.Rhodische Peraia* dates this inscription from the 4th-3rd c., Bresson, *I.Pérée rhod.*, between *ca 150* and *ca 50*.

In the case of a text that was written at a certain time but is a copy of an earlier text, the date of writing is indicated as the dating of the Source. One can indicate the date of composition in the dating of the attestation (*infra* 2.7), by indicating the elements which direct towards this date in the text.

E.g. : source #14368 : decree of Ephesos inscribed in the 3rd century BC according to a text apparently written in the 4th century BC.

We indicate 200/300 as dating of the Source, and -400 / -300 as dating of the Testimony.

#### 1.6.4 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

#### 1.6.5 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.

## 1.7 Location

### 1.7.1 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*.

### 1.7.2 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.

### 1.7.3 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.

## Registration Data Interface

**SOURCE LOCATION** PRECISION: 1 ? HELP

Discovery Location  New  Existing

Real ?

Political Entity

Region

Sub-region

Regional data webmapping help

Pleiades Number (Place)

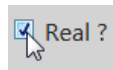
Name (Place)

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.

### 1.7.3.1 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.

### 1.7.3.2 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, contact the administrator.

For the **subdivisions or localities of a city** (e.g.: demes of Athens), register **the name of the city as Political entity** ("Athenai" (Athenaios) (IACP: 361)) and **the subdivisions (demes) to the scale Place**. If a *Place* is under the rule of one *Political Entity*, but not on its territory, do not indicate this *Political Entity*.

E.g.: for Delos, the *Political Entity* is always Delos, never Athens.

For the Rhodian Peraia, however, the *Political Entity* is Rhodes.

For a *Place* whose *Political Entity* changes over time, decide on a case-by-case basis. It may be possible to make two different *Locations* with a same *Place* whose *Political Entity* changes after a synoecism.

E.g.: the *Political Entity* of Lindos is not Lindos anymore after the synoecism, but Rhodes.

For the frontier sanctuaries who are disputed by two cities, decide on a case-by-case basis. One *Political Entity* may be chosen over the other, with a reminder in the commentary of the dispute by another city.

**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 (Thebaios) (IACP 444)
- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP 869)

## Registration Data Interface

- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP 221).

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

The screenshot shows a form with the following fields and options:

- Location:** Radio buttons for None, New (selected), and Existing. A checked checkbox for "Real?".
- Political Entity:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)".
- Region:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)". The dropdown is open, showing a search bar with "thebai" entered and a list of results: "Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 444)", "Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 869)", and "Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 221)". The last option is highlighted in blue.
- Sub-region:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)".

### 1.7.3.3 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.

The screenshot shows a form with the following fields and options:

- Location:** Radio buttons for None, New (selected), and Existing. A checked checkbox for "Real?".
- Political Entity:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)".
- Region:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)". The dropdown is open, showing a search bar with "Aegean Islands" entered and a list of results: "Aegean Islands", "Asia Minor", "Balkan and Danube region", "Black Sea", "British Isles", "Central Asia", and "Corsica and Sardinia". "Asia Minor" is highlighted in blue.
- Sub-region:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)".
- Pleiades Number (Place):** A text input field.
- Name (Place):** A text input field.

### 1.7.3.4 Sub-region

The *Sub-regions* are subdivisions of the *Regions*. Begin typing the name of the sub-region or scroll down the list.

The screenshot shows a form with the following fields and options:

- Region:** A dropdown menu with "Near East" selected.
- Sub-region:** A dropdown menu with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)". The dropdown is open, showing a search bar with an empty field and a list of results: "Arabia", "Arabia Petraia", "Assyria", "Elam", "Judaea", "Mesopotamia", and "Syria". "Judaea" is highlighted in blue.
- Pleiades Number (Place):** A text input field.
- Name (Place):** A text input field.
- Latitude:** A text input field.

1.7.3.5 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 SuleimanBaitokaikeBaitokaike 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 registration form with the following fields and buttons:

- Pleiades Number (Place):** An empty text input field with a dropdown arrow on the right. To its right are three buttons: "Search on Pleiades" (blue), "Clear" (red with an 'X'), and "View on Pleiades" (grey with a magnifying glass icon).
- Name (Place):** A text input field containing "tyr". To its right is a "Search Database" button (blue). Below the input field, a dropdown menu is open showing "Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa".
- Latitude:** An empty text input field.
- Longitude:** An empty text input field.

Below the "Name (Place)" field, there is a small text note: "If a single result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data".

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 screenshot is identical to the one above, but with a mouse cursor pointing at the "View on Pleiades" button.

## Registration Data Interface

**Search**

Tyr

LiveSearch ↓

- Tyritake**  
An ancient place, cited:  
BAtlas 87 K2 Tyritake
- Tyros/Col. Septimia Severa**  
The ancient city of Tyros/Col. Sep...  
(modern es-Sur on the coast of Lebanon). A UNESCO World Heritage Site, in part because of its "important archaeological remain...
- Tyr(1)aiion?**  
An ancient place, cited:  
BAtlas 62 G5 Tyr(1)aiion?
- Tyrrhenum/Inferum Mare**

You are here: Home → Ancient Places → Tyros/Col. Septimia Severa

**Tyros/Col. Septimia Severa**  
a Pleiades place resource

Creators: E.M. Meyers, J.P. Brown  
Contributors: Brady Kiesling, Sean Gillies, Johan Ahlfeldt, Jeffrey Becker, W. Röllig, Tom Elliott, H. Kopp, DARMC, R. Talbert, B. Siewert-Mayer, Francis Deblauwe, Eric Kansa  
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Last modified Apr 07, 2020 07:05 PM — History

tags: dare-ancient=1, dare-major=1, dare-feature=major settlement, UWHIS


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)**

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)**

**Name (Place)**

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**

**Longitude**

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;

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- 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.

### 1.7.3.6 Site

The subdivisions 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*.

<b>Name (Place)</b>	<input type="text" value="Athenae"/>	<input type="button" value="Search Database"/>
<small>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</small>		
<b>Latitude</b>	<input type="text" value="37.9751765"/>	
<b>Longitude</b>	<input type="text" value="23.7263452"/>	
<b>Pleiades Number (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="638356144"/>	<input type="button" value="Search on Pleiades"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="button" value="View on Pleiades"/>
<small>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.</small>		
<b>Name (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="Acropolis of Athens"/>	

### 1.7.3.7 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".



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

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

### 1.7.4 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.

<b>SOURCE LOCATION</b>		<b>PRECISION: 1</b>
		<a href="#">? HELP</a>
<b>Discovery Location</b>	<input type="radio"/> New <input checked="" type="radio"/> Existing	
Near East > Syria > Palmyra(#668331) > Temple of Bel [#3266]		
<b>Topographies</b>	Desert, Oasis, Steppe	
<b>Functions</b>	Administration, Cult	
<b>Coordinates</b>	<input type="text" value="34.5513958; 38.2667172"/>	
<b>Real ?</b>	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*.

#### 1.7.4.1 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* (1.8): “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”.

### 1.7.5 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.

### 1.8 Commentary (FR / EN)

This is a non-mandatory double free text box (in French and in English). It is not mandatory.

Register any additional information **regarding the source** (except for dating): medium, dimensions, palaeography, iconography. Limit yourself to what is noteworthy and useful.

Explain and justify your choices in terms of the location of the source: relevant criteria and biography, possible divergence from the main edition.

For numismatic sources, give the information regarding the category/weight of the coins (tetradrachm, stater...), if they are deemed useful.

Commentaire (EN)

Fragment of vessel, found in a votive dump.  
Sinistrose graffito.  
See Parker, Athenian Religion (1996), p. 29-33; Henrichs, Writing Relig

If it is **not possible** to translate into one of the two languages, or if a commentary requires proofreading, **leave the *Translate in French/English* boxes checked**. If the comments do not require proofreading in either language, uncheck the *Translate in* boxes.

For all bibliographic references:

- quote bibliographic references mentioned in the *Source Bibliography* section (*supra* 1.5) 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* 1.5) **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.

## 1.9 Testimonies

This section allows you to record, from the source, the testimony or testimonies that it contains. Add as many as necessary. The detailed data regarding the testimonies will be recorded in a second stage, using the *Testimonies* tab.

### 1.9.1. Single divine names

Do not register divine names mentioned alone (Zeus, Nemesis, Eshmun, El, etc.), except the following cases:

- the single element is an epithet or a substantivised participle, like Hypsistos, Ourania, Addir...;
- the single divine name is part of a sequence that implies other divine entities with one or several onomastic elements, like “Astarte and Melqart Baal of Tyr” or “Zeus Patrōios and Apollo”;
- two divine names are juxtaposed and refer to one single divine power, like “Zeus Dionysus”, “Artemis Ilythia” or “Eshmun Melqart”.

### 1.9.2. Titles of sovereigns and other political actors

**Omit** the titles of sovereigns, emperors and other historical figures (such as benefactors, for example). Register only the divine beings included in the titles, including divinised political entities (Polis, Dêmos, Rhôdos, Rhômê, etc.).

E.g.:

- omit the testimony [βα]σιλέα Πτολεμαίων Πτ[ολεμαίου] καὶ Ἀρσινόης θεῶν Φίλοπ[ατόρων] (*I.Salamine* 65), because the group θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων is part of the title of Ptolemy IV and Arsinoe III.
- register, in the title Δομετιανο[ῦ Σ]εβαστοῦ Γερμαν[ικο]ῦ Διὸς Ἐλευθερίου (*IG IP* 1996), the testimony Διὸς Ἐλευθερίου which relates to Zeus as the “equivalent” of the emperor. Domitian is recorded as an *Agent* “associated” with the god (*infra* 2.5).
- register, in *I.Kition* 2009, l. 1-4: Καίσα[ρι θεῶι], | Διὶ Κερανῆσι, | Ἀφροδίτῃ, Πόλει, | Δήμῳ, Ὀμονοίᾳ, the divinised entities Πόλει, Δήμῳ, but not the syntagma Καίσα[ρι θεῶι] because it refers to a divinised sovereign.

- In *IG XII 3, 95*, l. 3-4: Διὶ Μιλχίοι | καὶ τῶι δάμωι, the people, co-dedicattee of the dedication (often in building inscriptions), is here the political entity: register Διὶ Μιλχίοι. The people is recorded as an *Agent* “associated” with the god.

When, on the reverse, the name or titles of a sovereign is part of a divine denomination, indicate the whole divine name in the text of the testimony, but do not register as elements the name or titles of the sovereign. Record the sovereign as *Agent* “beneficiary”.

E.g.: Testimony #8999: Τύχη τοῦ μ[εγίστου Αὐτ]οκράτορος Κα[ίσαρος Τίτου] Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ [Ἀντωνινοῦ] Σεβαστοῦ [Εὐσεβοῦς]: register the whole text in the *Extract with restitution*, but record Τύχη as *Element* only. Record the emperor as *Agent* “beneficiary”.

### 1.9.3. Heroes and deceased

**Register** testimonies including heroes and deceased when involved in a ritual act or as acting superhuman powers, following the same rules as with theonyms.

E.g.: *CGRN 57* (Aixone), l. 31-32:

Ἀρχηγέτο ἱερεῖ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡρώων ἱερεώσυνα

Register the testimony *Archégeto ... kai tôn allôn hêrôôn*.

Analyse the syntagma *tôn allôn hêrôôn* as an onomastic sequence made up of two elements: *allos, hêrôs*;

Analyse *Archégeto* as an element coordinated with the syntagma *tôn allôn hêrôôn*.

E.g.: *I.Kourion 127*, l. 1-4, *katadesmos* from Amathus (Audolent, *Defixionum Tabellae* 22):

[Δέμονες] οἱ κατὰ γῆν κέ δέμονες οἵ[τινές]

[έσ]τε κέ πατέρες πατέρων κέ μητέρες[ς ἀντι-]

[ενί]ριοι οἵτινες ἐνθάδε κῖσθε κέ οἵτινες ἐ[νθάδε]

[κ]άθεστε

“Demons who are under the earth, demons whoever you are, fathers of fathers and mothers, who fight against men, and whoever you are lying here and whoever you are resting here”

Register the deceased as supposed acting powers.

In a *defixio*, do not register the deceased in the tomb if he is only mentioned.

### 1.9.4. Other cases of inclusion or exclusion

In Greek inscriptions, **omit** the invocations (in decrees or dedications) such as ἀγαθῆ τύχη. However, an altar or a sanctuary of Agathe Tyche, as well as an offering to her, **must be registered**.

In Greek texts (mostly funerary), **omit** μοῖρα when the word refers to the lot, the (life) part attributed to someone. However, a deadly Moira (Μοῖρ’ ὀλοή), described as an acting power (for example, when taking away a deceased) **can be registered**.

### 1.9.5. Identical onomastic sequences in one source

Register them as two separate testimonies.

E.g.: *CGRN 57*, l. 24-27 mentions *Hagne Theos* twice, in line 24 (“For the priestess of *Hagne Theos* as priestly emoluments”) and line 27 (“To the priest of *Hagne Theos*, the same as for the priestess”).

Create two identical testimonies, one for line 24 and another for line 27

### 1.9.6. Multilingual testimonies

For a multilingual testimony using a language that is not in the scope of the MAP project (Lycian, Demotic...), register the testimony in that language, but **do not analyse its elements** (*infra* 2.9), **except for the Latin ones**.

E.g.: *IGUR* 195 (Rome, end of the 2nd c. CE):

Side A	Side B
Silvano   custodi   Papirii	Σιλβανῶι   φύλακι   Παπειρίοι

Register two testimonies: A, l. 1-2 (Latin) and B, l. 1-2 (Greek).

- *Extract with restitution*: « Silvano custodi ».  
*Transliteration*: /
- *Extract with restitution*: « Σιλβανῶι φύλακι ».  
*Transliteration*: « Silbanōi phulaki ».

Analyse the elements Σιλβανῶι and φύλακι, as well as *Silvano* and *custodi* (*infra* 2.9).

E.g.: *KAI* 309

Akkadian	Aramaic
DIŠ ʾIŠKUR	qdm hdd skn

Register two testimonies: Akk., l. 1 and Ar, l. 1.

- *Extract with restitution*: « ʾIŠKUR ».  
*Transliteration*: /
- *Extract with restitution*: « hdd skn ».  
*Transliteration*: /

Analyse only the elements *hdd* and *skn* (*infra* 2.9).

### 1.9.7. Passage

This field is a free text box. It is mandatory. It allows you to indicate the position of the testimony in the source text (side, column, line, etc.).

Use the reference edition (uppercase or lowercase letters, numbering, etc.), otherwise, indicate for epigraphic or papyrological documents:

- The side (or part of a wall, a statue, etc.) with a letter (uppercase: A, B); for tesserae, give the letter in lowercase (a and b).
- Front/back of papyrus and *ostraka* (where appropriate): r° / v°.
- The column: col.
- The line: l; if the inscription has only one line, indicate: l. 1.
- The language (only for bilingual or plurilingual inscriptions), in the following way:

Ammonite	Am.
Aramaic	Ar.
Egyptian	Eg.
Greek	Gr.
Hebrew	Heb.
Latin	Lat.
Libyan	Lib.
Phoenician	Ph.
Punic	Pun.
Etc.	Etc.

## Registration Data Interface

Passage A, col. 2, l. 37

For a glyphic or numismatic document, indicate the obverse or the reverse: Obv. / Rev.

For a document from the manuscript tradition, follow the relevant edition.

Type of source	Reference (short)	Source Reference	Passage
Epigraphic	CGRN	52	Col. A, l. 3-4
Papyrological	PMG	II	l. 139
Numismatic	RPC III	1717	Obv.
Manuscript tradition (work)	Paus.		I, 26, 2
Manuscript tradition (fragment)	Alcaeus	fr. 129	l. 6-10

### 1.9.8. Extract with restitution

This field transcribes the testimony taken from the source with the restitution(s) or correction(s) adopted from the main edition.

If several restitutions are possible, register the one considered to be the best-founded (preferably from the main edition) and indicate the others in the *Testimony Commentary* (*infra* 2.8).

Respect the formatting of the passage given by the main edition (spaces, indentations, line breaks, upper and lowercases, etc.).

With restitution

B I U D x, x' IFAO t s š š ' ' h

Ἀρτέμι[ι]-  
[ἴος Βραυρονιάς]

### 1.9.9. Interspersed words

Replace with three dots (...) the word that do not form part of the divine onomastic sequence and are sometimes interspersed (to comply with the versification constraints, for example).

E.g.: on the stone epigram *IG IV 666* (Myli, around Lerna), l. 15-16, we read:

Φοίβου πυρφόροι λ[υ]-

[κοκτ]όνο[υ]

Register the testimony *Phoibou* (...) *Lukoktonou* without the interspersed term *purphoroi*.

### 1.9.10. Prepositions and articles

Record the testimony in its full syntactic structure **including prepositions and articles**, even if they are not subsequently treated as elements.

E.g.: *IG II<sup>2</sup> 3177*, l. 2: register as testimony text, record τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Παλλάδιου, even though only the elements Ζεύς and Παλλάδιον are lemmatised (*infra* 3).

E.g.: *KAI 4*, l. 6: register as testimony text lḫn . 'l gbl . qdšm (with the inserted dots), even though only the elements 'l, gbl and qdš are lemmatised (*infra* 3).

### 1.9.11. Transcription rules

#### 1.9.11.1. Semitic

Transliterate the text in lowercase letters. Do not use hyphens in case of hyphenation of words. For special signs, **use exclusively the keyboard built into the input interface**.

Underline the damaged and/or uncertain letters.

For other editing conventions, follow the details below:

Aleph	ʾ (interface keyboard)
Bet	B
Gimel	G
Dalet	D
He	H
Waw	W
Zayin	Z
Ĥet	ḥ (interface keyboard)
Ṭet	ṭ (interface keyboard)
Yod	Y
Kaph	K
Lamed	L
Mem	M
Nun	N
Samek	S
Ayin	ʿ (interface keyboard)
Pe	P
Ṣade	ṣ (interface keyboard)
Qoph	Q
Resh	R
Sin	ś (interface keyboard)
Shin	š (interface keyboard)
Tav	T

#### 1.9.11.2. Greek

Register the text in Greek characters.

E.g.: ICS 1 (*I.Paphos* 1) b, l. 5: [Ἀρτέμιδ' Ἀγ]ροτέραί

Use the “Polytonic Greek” keyboard on your own computer. To install it, follow this procedure:

- MAC: Settings -> keyboard-> input mode -> add -> Polytonic Greek.
- Windows: Control panel -> change keyboards-> keyboards and languages -> change keyboards -polytonic Greek keyboard.

To download the IFAO’s Greek font onto your computer, visit the site:

<https://www.ifao.egnet.net/publications/publier/outils-ed/polices/>

#### 1.9.11.3. Other languages

Use the Latin alphabet for Latin or Celtic, Greek characters for languages transcribed using this alphabet (e.g.: Gallo-Greek inscriptions). For other languages (e.g.: Demotic), use the appropriate transliteration system.

#### 1.9.11.4. Diplomatic signs and edition conventions (all languages)

Follow the main edition.

For unpublished texts, use the conventional diplomatic signs below:

## Registration Data Interface

abc	Clear text
āḃç	Letter damaged and difficult to identify (except Semitic languages, where letters are underlined)
ABC	Letters legible but word unknown (only for Greek)
.	Traces of a letter impossible to identify
<i>vestigia</i>	Traces of several illegible letters
[abc]	Letter(s) that have disappeared due to an imperfection in the stone and restored text
[...]	Lacuna of known length, without restitution. The number of dots corresponds with the number of missing letters
[c 3]	Lacuna of uncertain length, number of letters estimated
[- - -]	Lacuna of uncertain length, without restitution
[c ?]	Lacuna of unknown length, without restitution
†	Corrupt tradition, without satisfactory solution (one word)
†...†	Corrupt tradition, without satisfactory solution (several words)
co(n)s(ul)	Resolution of an abbreviation
°(denarii)	Resolution of an acronym
{abc}	Letters that exist but are to be deleted <b>Insert a space after the opening { and before the closing }</b>
[[abc]]	Letters intentionally defaced, erased or hammered
< abc >	Letters forgotten and reproduced by the editor <b>Insert a space after the opening &lt; and before the closing &gt;</b>
<<abc>>	Letters forgotten and added by the lapicide or scribe
\abc/	Letters interspersed by the lapicide or scribe in a line space
> abc <	Mistake made by lapicide or scribe <b>Insert a space after the opening &gt; and before the closing &lt;</b>
vv	Number of spaces left empty in the document
<i>vac.</i>	Space of unspecified length left free
<i>vacat</i>	Line left empty
— — —	Lacuna of an unspecified number of lines
	End of a line of text



## 2 Testimony/Testimonies

A testimony cannot be created without a source. There are three procedures:

- Register the testimony at the end of the *Source* form (*supra* 1.7). The testimony then automatically appears in the table of existing testimonies.
- Create the testimony from the *Testimony* tab by finding the source in the list of existing sources. Click on *Create Testimony*, then find the source by beginning to type the name of the selected search criteria or by scrolling down the list and clicking on *Choose*.
- Clone a testimony from an already existing testimony; this can be done in two ways (*infra* Annex 1):

### 1. From the *List of Testimonies*

Testimonies List

Create Testimony Clear filters Export as CSV file

Display 10 items per page Search:

ID	Edition	Reference	Passage	Transliteration	Validation	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
ERC MAP Project #3682 (v2) (S#2764)	IG II <sup>3</sup> .1	983	I.7-9	tōi te A-pollōni tōi Prostatēriōi kai tei Artemidī tei Boulaiaī kai t[ō]-is allois theōis hois patrion ēn	Completed	2020-06-18 16:13:38 SL	2020-06-18 16:15:38 SL	English	<a href="#">Elements</a> <a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Clone</a>

### 2. From the *List of Testimonies* attached to a *Source*

Testimonies of Source #2547

Create Testimony Clear filters Export as CSV file

Display 10 items per page Search:

ID	Edition	Reference	Passage	Transliteration	Validation	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
ERC MAP Project #3378 (v3) (S#2547)	IG II <sup>3</sup> .4	1876	I.1-4	Artemidos (...) Amarusias	Completed	2020-05-28 15:05:28 SL	2020-06-02 12:03:08 SL	English	<a href="#">Elements</a> <a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Clone</a>

Search I Search Edi Search Refere Search Pass Search Transliterat Search Validat Sylvain Lebr Search Editte Search Trans

Page 1 of 1 (1 records) Previous 1 Next

Create Testimony Clear filters Export as CSV file

The two options produce two different results.

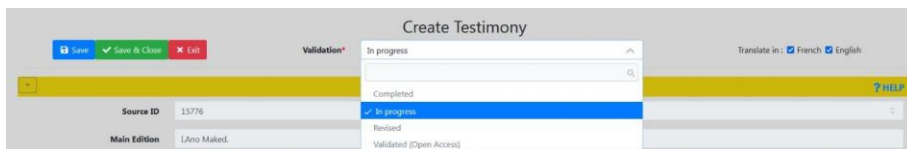
1. Creation of a *Testimony* form identical to the cloned one, that can be attached to any pre-existing *Source*.
2. Creation of a new *Testimony* identical to the cloned one and linked to the same *Source*.

### 2.1 Validation

This field indicates the progress of the form. Choose between:

## Registration Data Interface

- *In progress*: in the process of being registered.
- *Completed*: the registration is complete in at least one of the two languages (FR and/or EN).
- *Revised*: the form has been revised in both languages.
- *Validated (Open access)*: the form is validated and automatically published in open access.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Testimony' form. At the top, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Save & Close', and 'Exit'. Below these, there is a 'Validation\*' dropdown menu with options: 'In progress', 'Completed', 'In progress' (highlighted), 'Revised', and 'Validated (Open Access)'. To the right, there is a 'Translate in:' section with checkboxes for 'French' and 'English'. The form also displays 'Source ID' as 15776 and 'Main Edition' as 'L'Anno Maked.'.

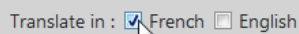
### 2.2 Translate in

This field indicates whether a translation or a linguistic revision is required. In this case, do not uncheck the boxes corresponding to the language/language(s) to be translated.

E.g.: *French* is checked to indicate that the form:

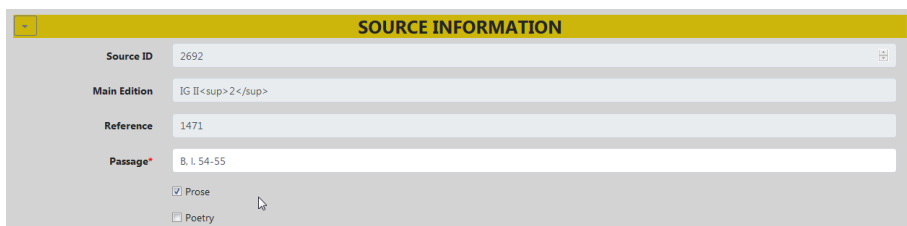
drafted in English, requiring translation into French;

drafted in French, requiring a verification.



Translate in :  French  English

### 2.3 Source Information



The screenshot shows the 'SOURCE INFORMATION' form. It has a yellow header. Below the header, there are fields for 'Source ID' (2692), 'Main Edition' (IG II<sup>2</sup>), 'Reference' (1471), and 'Passage\*' (B. I. 54-55). At the bottom, there are checkboxes for 'Prose' (checked) and 'Poetry'.

#### 2.3.1 Source ID

This is the source number, generated **automatically**.

#### 2.3.2 Main edition

This is the short title of the corpus, book, article, etc. from which the main edition of the source is taken. This field is filled in **automatically** with the information registered in the *Source*.

#### 2.3.3 Reference

This is the reference to the main edition of the source in the corpus, book, article, etc. This field is filled in **automatically** with the information registered in the *Source*.

#### 2.3.4 Passage

This field is a free text box. It is mandatory. It allows you to indicate the position of the testimony in the source text (side, column, line, etc.).

Use the reference edition (uppercase or lowercase letters, numbering, etc.), otherwise, indicate for epigraphic or papyrological documents:

## Registration Data Interface

- The side (or part of a wall, a statue, etc.) with a letter (uppercase: A, B); for tesserae, give the letter in lowercase (a and b).
- Front/back of papyrus and *ostraka* (where appropriate): r° / v°.
- The column: col.
- The line: l; if the inscription has only one line, indicate: l. 1.
- The language (only for bilingual or plurilingual inscriptions), in the following way:

Ammonite	Am.
Aramaic	Ar.
Egyptian	Eg.
Greek	Gr.
Hebrew	Heb.
Latin	Lat.
Libyan	Lib.
Phoenician	Ph.
Punic	Pun.
Etc.	Etc.

Passage] A. col. 2. l. 37

For a glyphic or numismatic document, indicate the obverse or the reverse: Obv. / Rev.

For a document from the manuscript tradition, follow the relevant edition.

Type of source	Reference (short)	Source Reference	Passage
Epigraphic	CGRN	52	Col. A, l. 3-4
Papyrological	PMG	II	l. 139
Numismatic	RPC III	1717	Obv.
Manuscript tradition (work)	Xenophon	<i>Anabasis</i>	III, 2, 9
Manuscript tradition (fragment)	Alcaeus	fr. 129	l. 6-10

### 2.3.5 Linked Testimonies

This field is only relevant for:

- testimonies from bilingual or digraphic sources. It is used to link the testimony in language (or writing system) A to the testimony in language (or writing system) B.
- testimonies from two copies of the same text. It is used to link the testimony in copy A to the testimony in copy B.

Click to access to a drop-down list which contains the testimonies already registered in the database. Select the relevant testimony.

### 2.3.6 Prose/Poetry

By default, the *Prose* box is marked. If the testimony belongs to a segment of text in verse, check the *Poetry* box and uncheck the *Prose* box.

For texts whose versification is uncertain, check the two boxes.

E.g.: the epigram *IG IV 666* (Myli, around Lerna), is fully versified.

Check *Poetry* and uncheck *Prose* for the testimonies of that text.

Prose

Poetry

## 2.4 Testimony text

This section relates to the testimony text as it appears in the source (*supra* 1.7).

### 2.4.1. Testimonies in multilingual sources

For a multilingual source, register the testimonies using a language that is neither Greek nor Westem-Semitic (Akkadian, Demotic...), but **do not analyse its elements** (*infra* 2.10), **with the exception of Latin**.

E.g.: KAI 309

Akkadian	Aramaic
DIŠ ʾIŠKUR	qdm hdd skn

Register two testimonies: Akk., l. 1 and Ar, l. 1.

- *Extract with restitution*: « ʾIŠKUR ».
- Transliteration*: /
- *Extract with restitution*: « hdd skn ».
- Transliteration*: /

Analyze only the elements *hdd* and *skn* (*infra* 2.10).

### 2.4.2. Titles of sovereigns and other political actors

**Omit** the titles of sovereigns, emperors and other historical figures (such as benefactors, for example). Register only the divine beings included in the titles, including divinised political entities (Polis, Dêmos, Rhôdos, Rhômê, etc.).

E.g.:

- omit the testimony [βα]σιλέα Πτολεμαίων Πτ[ολεμαίου] καὶ Ἀρσινόης θεῶν Φιλοπ[ατόρων] (*I.Salamine* 65), because the group θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων is part of the title of Ptolemy IV and Arsinoe III.
- register, in the title Δομετιανο[ῦ Σ]εβαστοῦ Γερμανι[κο]ῦ Διὸς Ἐλευθερίου (*IG IP* 1996), the testimony Διὸς Ἐλευθερίου which relates to Zeus as the “equivalent” of the emperor. Domitian is recorded as an *Agent* “associated” with the god (*infra* 2.5).
- register, in *I.Kition* 2009, l. 1-4: Καίσα[ρι θεῶι], | Διὶ Κεραννίωι, | Ἀφροδίτῃ, Πόλει, | Δήμωι, Ὀμονοίωι, the divinised entities Πόλει, Δήμωι, but not the syntagma Καίσα[ρι θεῶι] because it refers to a divinised sovereign.

- In *IG XII 3, 95*, l. 3-4: Διὶ Μύλιχίωι | καὶ τῶι δάμωι, the people, co-dedictee of the dedication (often in building inscriptions), is here the political entity: register Διὶ Μύλιχίωι. The people is recorded as an *Agent* “associated” with the god.

When, on the reverse, the name or titles of a sovereign is part of a divine denomination, indicate the whole divine name in the text of the testimony, but do not register as elements the name or titles of the sovereign. Record the sovereign as *Agent* “beneficiary”.

E.g.: Testimony #8999: Τύχηι τοῦ μ[εγίστου Αὐτ]οκράτορος Κα[ίσαρος Τίτου] Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ [Ἀντωνινοῦ] Σεβαστοῦ [Εὐσεβοῦς]: register the whole text in the *Extract with restitution*, but record Τύχηι as *Element* only. Record the emperor as *Agent* “beneficiary”.

### 2.4.3. Heroes and deceased

**Register** testimonies including heroes and deceased when involved in a ritual act or as acting superhuman powers, following the same rules as with theonyms.

E.g.: *CGRN 57* (Aixone), l. 31-32:

Ἀρχηγέτο ἱερεῖ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἠρώων ἱερώσυνα

Register the testimony *Archêgeto ... kai tôn allôn hêrôôn*.

Analyse the syntagma *tôn allôn hêrôôn* as an onomastic sequence made up of two elements: *allos, hêrôs*;

Analyse *Archêgeto* as an element coordinated with the syntagma *tôn allôn hêrôôn*.

E.g.: *I.Kourion 127*, l. 1-4, *katadesmos* from Amathus (Audollent, *Defixionum Tabellae* 22):

[Δέμονες] οἱ κατὰ γῆν κέ δέμονες οἵ[τινές]

[έσ]τε κέ πατέρες πατέρων κέ μητέρες[ς ἀντι-]

[ενί]ριοι οἵτινες ἐνθάδε κῖσθε κέ οἵτινες ἐ[νθάδε]

[κ]άθεστε

“Demons who are under the earth, demons whoever you are, fathers of fathers and mothers, who fight against men, and whoever you are lying here and whoever you are resting here”

Register the deceased as supposed acting powers.

In a *defixio*, do not register the deceased in the tomb if he is only mentioned.

### 2.4.4. Extract with restitution

This field transcribes the testimony taken from the source with the restitution(s) or correction(s) adopted from the main edition.

If several restitutions are possible, register the one considered to be the best-founded (preferably from the main edition) and indicate the others in the *Testimony Commentary* (*infra* 2.8).

Respect the formatting of the passage given by the main edition (spaces, indentations, line breaks, upper and lowercases, etc.).

The screenshot shows a text input field with a toolbar above it containing icons for bold, italic, underline, strikethrough, list, link, and unlink. The text inside the field is: Ἀρτέμ[ι]- [δος Βραυρονιάς].

### 2.4.5. Interspersed words

Replace with three dots (...) the word that do not form part of the divine onomastic sequence and are sometimes interspersed (to comply with the versification constraints, for example).

E.g.: on the stone epigram *IG IV 666* (Myli, around Lerna), l. 15-16, we read:

Φοίβου πυρφόροι λ[υ]-  
[κοκτ]όνο[υ]

Register the testimony *Phoibou* (...) *Lukoktonou* without the interspersed term *purphoroi*.

#### 2.4.6. Prepositions and articles

Record the testimony in its full syntactic structure **including prepositions and articles**, even if they are not subsequently treated as elements.

E.g.: *IG II<sup>2</sup> 3177*, l. 2: register as testimony text, record τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ Παλλάδιου, even though only the elements Ζεύς and Παλλάδιον are lemmatised (*infra* 3).

E.g.: *KAI* 4, l. 6: register as testimony text ἰρñ . 'l gbl . qdšm (with the inserted dots), even though only the elements 'l, gbl and qdš are lemmatised (*infra* 3).

#### 2.4.7. Transcription rules

##### 2.4.7.1. Semitic

Transliterate the text in lowercase letters. Do not use hyphens in case of hyphenation of words. For special signs, **use exclusively the keyboard built into the input interface**.

Underline the damaged and/or uncertain letters.

For other edition conventions, follow the diplomatic signs mentioned below (*Diplomatic signs and edition conventions*).

Aleph	ʾ (interface keyboard)
Bet	B
Gimel	G
Dalet	D
He	H
Waw	W
Zayin	Z
Ĥet	ḥ (interface keyboard)
Ṭet	ṭ (interface keyboard)
Yod	Y
Kaph	K
Lamed	L
Mem	M
Nun	N
Samek	S
Ayin	ʿ (interface keyboard)
Pe	P
Ṣade	ṣ (interface keyboard)
Qoph	Q
Resh	R
Sin	ś (interface keyboard)
Shin	š (interface keyboard)
Tav	T

#### 2.4.7.2. Greek

Register the text in Greek characters.

E.g.: *ICS 1 (I.Paphos 1) b, l. 5*: [Ἀρτέμιδ' Ἀγ]ροτέραι

Use the “Polytonic Greek” keyboard on your own computer. To install it, follow this procedure:

- MAC: Settings -> keyboard-> input mode -> add -> Polytonic Greek.
- Windows: Control panel -> Change keyboards -> Keyboards and languages -> Change keyboards -> Polytonic Greek keyboard.

To download the IFAO’s Greek font onto your computer, visit the site:

<https://www.ifao.egnet.net/publications/publier/outils-ed/polices/>

#### 2.4.7.3. Other languages

Use the Latin alphabet for Latin or Celtic, Greek characters for languages transcribed using this alphabet (e.g.: Gallo-Greek inscriptions). For other languages (e.g.: Demotic), use the appropriate transliteration system.

#### 2.4.7.4. Diplomatic signs and edition conventions (all languages)

Follow the main edition.

For unpublished texts, use the conventional diplomatic signs below:

abc	Clear text
ⲁⲃⲄ	Letter damaged and difficult to identify (except Semitic languages, where letters are underlined)
ABC	Letters legible but word unknown (only for Greek)
.	Traces of a letter impossible to identify
<i>vestigia</i>	Traces of several illegible letters
[abc]	Letter(s) that have disappeared due to an imperfection in the stone and restored text
[...]	Lacuna of known length, without restitution. The number of dots corresponds with the number of missing letters
[c 3]	Lacuna of uncertain length, number of letters estimated
[- - -]	Lacuna of uncertain length, without restitution
[c ?]	Lacuna of unknown length, without restitution
†	Corrupt tradition, without satisfactory solution (one word)
†...†	Corrupt tradition, without satisfactory solution (several words)
co(n)s(ul)	Resolution of an abbreviation
°(denarii)	Resolution of an acronym
{abc}	Letters that exist but are to be deleted <b>Insert a space after the opening { and before the closing }</b>

[[abc]]	Letters intentionally defaced, erased or hammered
< abc >	Letters forgotten and reproduced by the editor <b>Insert a space after the opening &lt; and before the closing &gt;</b>
<<abc>>	Letters forgotten and added by the lapicide or scribe
\abc/	Letters interspersed by the lapicide or scribe in a line space
> abc <	Mistake made by lapicide or scribe <b>Insert a space after the opening &gt; and before the closing &lt;</b>
vv	Number of spaces left empty in the document
vac.	Space of unspecified length left free
vacat	Line left empty
— — —	Lacuna of an unspecified number of lines
	End of a line of text

#### 2.4.8. Transliteration

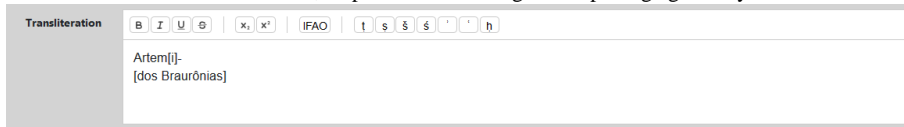
This field is **reserved for testimonies in the Greek language** that we transliterate using the Latin alphabet with eventual restitutions, following the edition conventions (square brackets, parentheses, etc.).

Alpha	A, a
Beta	B, b
Gamma	G, g ; double gamma : gg (not ng) ; g before a consonant
Delta	D, d
Epsilon	E, e
Digamma	W, w
Zeta	Z, z
Eta	Ê, ê
Theta	Th, th
Iota	I, i; the subscript iota is transliterated by an adscript i
Kappa	K, k
Lambda	L, l
Mu	M, m
Nu	N, n
Ksi/xi	X, x
Omicron	O, o
Pi	P, p
San	S, s
Qoppa	Q, q
Rho	Rh, rh at the beginning; R, r
Sigma	S, s
Tau	T, t
Upsilon	U, u
Phi	Ph, ph



Chi            Ch, ch  
 Psi            Ps, ps  
 Omega        Ô, ô  
 Rough        H, h  
 breathing  
 Neither smooth breathings, nor accents should be noted

Like in the *Extract with restitution*, respect the formatting of the passage given by the main edition.



For syllabic Greek inscriptions (e.g.: Cypriot syllabary), give a transliteration of the alphabetic transcription.

E.g.: *ICS 1 (I.Paphos 1) a, l. 3: a-ra-te-mi-ti a-ko-ro-te-[ra-i]*

<i>Extract with restitution</i>	a-ra-te-mi-ti a-ko-ro-te-[ra-i]
<i>Transliteration</i>	Artemidi Agrote[rai] (= transliteration of the alphabetic transcription Ἀρτέμιδι Ἀγροτέραι)

#### 2.4.9. Translations (FR / EN)

Propose a translation of the testimony in French and in English.

Use the translation of the main edition. Otherwise, translate it yourself.

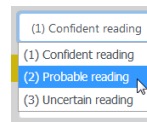
The translation of “transparent” onomastic elements (e.g.: Baal/Master) is left to the discretion of the translator.

#### 2.4.10. Reading quality

The evaluation relates to the quality of the **published** data and the onomastic sequence contained in the testimony. It will allow to sort out results of queries according to the reading quality.

The evaluation of the testimonies *Reading quality* engages the scientific responsibility of the author of the form.

Adopt the following criteria.



We consider “(1) a Confident reading”:

- A legible and complete onomastic sequence according to the main edition.
- A globally legible sequence with the restitutions of the editor consensually accepted.
- A probably incomplete onomastic sequence, in which each element published in the edition is clearly readable.

We consider “(2) a Probable reading”:

- A globally legible onomastic sequence, with restitutions given as probable but not certain by the editor using the conventional signs (square brackets, etc.) or in the critical apparatus/commentary.
- A globally legible sequence with restitutions of the editor not consensually accepted (identify, if possible, a publication offering a different restitution/discussing the restitutions of the editor).

## Registration Data Interface

- A probably incomplete onomastic sequence, with one or several restituted elements, where the restitutions are not consensually accepted.

We consider “(3) an Uncertain reading”:

- An onomastic sequence restituted by the editor, where the restitutions are given as uncertain by the editor himself in the text (question mark) or in the critical apparatus/commentary.
- An onomastic sequence restituted by the editor, where the restitutions seem uncertain/risky, without any other edition to which we can refer.
- A legible onomastic sequence, whose authenticity is questioned (if possible, identify a publication moving in this direction).

If **only one of the terms** belonging to the testimony is the object of a reading “Probable” (2) or “Uncertain” (3), then the reading of **the whole testimony** is considered “Probable” (2) or “Uncertain” (3).

### 2.5. Context

#### 2.5.1. Connected Acts

This field is a list of the ritual, cultic or enunciative acts **explicitly associated with the testimony**. It is not mandatory. Only register **what is indicated in the source text, in direct connection** with the name(s) expressed in the testimony.

Begin typing the name of the act or scroll down the list. Several choices are possible.

Register “Offering” if the text mentions a verb describing the act of offering, depositing, giving, etc. (e.g.: *anatithēmi* in Greek, *ndr* in Phoenician) and/or what is offered (altar, animal, etc.).

#### 2.5.2. Occasion Category and Occasion

These two fields are scrolling lists of occasions for which a testimony is used (ritual performance or utterance).

Only explicit information is taken into account. These fields are not mandatory.

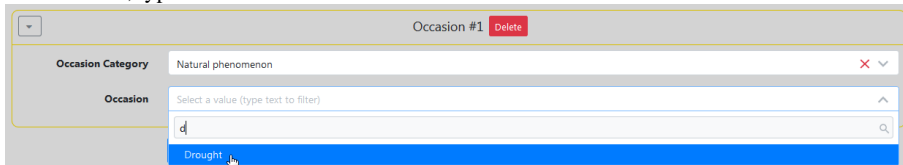
Fill in the first or both fields according to the precision of the information available in the text.

## Registration Data Interface

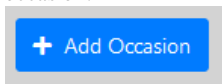
The first list, *Occasion Category*, suggests broad areas. Once completed, select, in the second list, *Occasion*, a precise occasion.

E.g.: *Occasion Category*: “Natural phenomenon” – *Occasion*: “Drought”.

In both cases, type the first letters or scroll down the list.



*Add an Occasion Category/Occasion*: this button allows to add a 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc. occasion category and occasion.



### 2.5.3. Material Category and Connected Material

These fields are scrolling lists of material elements associated with the testimony.

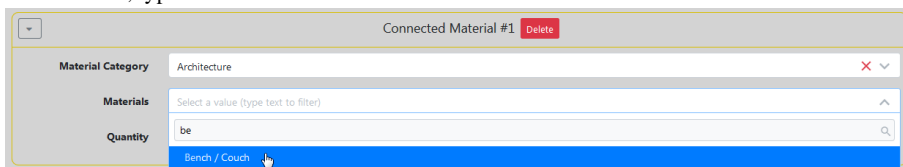
Only explicit information is taken into account. These fields are not mandatory.

Fill in the first or both fields according to the precision of the information available in the text.

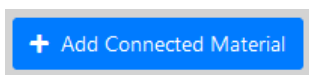
The first list, *Material Category*, suggests broad areas. Once completed, select, in the second list, *Material*, a precise material.

E.g.: *Material Category*: “Architecture” – *Material*: “Bench/Couch”.

In both cases, type the first letters or scroll down the list.



*Add a Material Category/Material*: this button allows to add a 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, etc. material category and material.



### 2.5.4. Quantity

This field allows you to specify, **if the text explicitly mentions it**, the quantity of connected material (e.g.: 2 lambs). It is a non-mandatory field.

## 2.6. Agent

This section registers a series of information regarding the agent/agents **explicitly** connected with the testimony (e.g.: dedicant, priest of a deity, utterer of a prayer, etc.).

We can record several agents. Register agent no. 1, then click on *+ Add Agent* to create an agent no. 2, and so on as required.

**+ Add Agent**

The number of agents registered is automatically displayed in the yellow *Agents* strip.

### 2.6.1. Groups

Register collective agents (family, association, ...) as one single entity.

Likewise, register as a single agent the agents who are specified individually but who share the same agency.

E.g.:

- two brothers or one brother and one sister taking part in a dedication are one single agent;
- an individual and an association taking part in a dedication are one single agent;
- however, two brothers where one acts as dedicant and the other as beneficiary are two agents.

### 2.6.2. Gods

Only register gods as agents when they perform a dedication, an offering or a construction themselves (agency: Addresser), when they utter a point (agency: Utterer), or when they are beneficiaries of a fine or a testamentary legacy (agency: Beneficiary).

**Do not include** gods as agents when they are asked for any form of action (blessing, protection, etc.).

E.g.: Ζεὺς Ἀναβα|τηνὸς Δι|Κερ|σοῦλλω ν ἀνέσ|τησεν: “Zeus Anabatēnos dedicated (this) to Zeus Kersoullos” (SEG 59, 1418).

Register Zeus Anabatēnos as an agent (agency: addresser; nature: superhuman).

### 2.6.3. Designation

Register, **if the information is explicitly present in the source** (even in a restitution), the way in which the agent is designated, **with the exception of anthroponyms**; the registration of anthroponyms is left to the discretion of the editor of the **form**. This field is not mandatory.

**Commenté [EN11]:** Not sure of this word !

Register:

- the name of the group or the association;
- the activity (the profession, for example);
- the role or the title.

**Do not register** titles, notably those of sovereigns: indicate only “king” or “emperor”, the common name with the conventional number, if necessary.

E.g.: Emperor Trajan, King Ptolemy IV, etc.

Register the designation, with no form of punctuation at the end of the sentences:

- first, the translation in French
- underneath, the translation in English
- possibly, underneath, for unusual terms, in transliteration and in italics.

E.g.: Négociant en noix

Walnut dealer

*Karudas*

Designation

B I U G x, x² IFAO t s \$ \$ ' ' h

Négociant en noix.  
Walnut dealer.  
*Karudas.*

When several translations are possible, separate them with a / (with one space before and after).

### 2.6.4. Agencies

Register the type(s) of agency of the agent(s). This field is not mandatory. Several choices are possible. Begin typing the agency type or scroll down the list.

Agencies

Natures

Genders

Activity Statuses

Activities

Addresser  
Attached  
Beneficiary / Target  
Other  
Ritual operator  
Utterer

Select values (type text to filter)

### 2.6.5. Natures

Register the nature(s) of the agent(s). This field is not mandatory. Several choices are possible. Begin typing the nature type of the agent or scroll down the list.

Agencies

Natures

Genders

Activity Statuses

Human  
Non-Human  
Superhuman

Select values (type text to filter)

### 2.6.6. Genders

Register the gender(s) of the agent(s). This field is not mandatory.

Several choices are possible for a group like “the magistrate and his wife”, “the priests and the priestesses”, “a father, his sons and daughters”.

Begin typing the gender type of the agent or scroll down the list.

For a group of people whose names are listed, select all the recorded genders.

For a group where no indication is given regarding the gender (“the city”, “the children”), leave the field empty.

The screenshot shows a form with several fields: Agencies, Natures, Genders, Activities, and Location. The Genders dropdown menu is open, showing options: Fertile, Male, Non binary, and Undetermined. The Location field has radio buttons for None, New, and Existing.

### 2.6.7. Status

Register, if the information is **explicitly** mentioned in the source, the statuses (sg./pl.) of the agent(s).

This field is not mandatory. Several choices are possible

E.g.: *I.Paphos, 52*: a citizen of Cyrene in a dedication carried out in Paphos is both “Citizen” (of Cyrene) and Foreigner (in Paphos).

Begin typing the status type of the agent or scroll down the list.

The screenshot shows a form with fields: Genders, Explicit Statuses, Activities, Location, and Commentary (FR). The Explicit Statuses dropdown menu is open, showing options: Association / Collectivity, Citizen, Family, Foreigner, Freedman, and Slave / Dependent. The Location field has radio buttons for None, New, and Existing.

### 2.6.8. Activities

Register, if the information is **explicitly** mentioned in the source, the activity/activities of the agent(s).

This field is not mandatory. Several choices are possible

Begin typing the activity type of the agent or scroll down the list.

## Registration Data Interface

The screenshot shows a form with a 'Location' dropdown menu. The menu is open, displaying a list of options: Agriculture, Authority / Politics, Craft / Construction, Cult (highlighted in blue), Extraction, Justice, and Music / Theatre. The 'Activities' field above it contains the letter 'd'. The 'Primary (FR)' field is visible below the dropdown.

### 2.6.9. Location of the agent

The screenshot shows the 'Location' section of the form. It features three radio buttons: 'None' (selected), 'New', and 'Existing'. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'New' radio button.

If the agent is not localised, mark the *None* box (**do not localise** in Rome emperors, governors, proconsuls, etc.)

If the agent is **explicitly** localised (mention of an origin, residence, localised activity...), **mark first the *Existing* box** and begin typing the first letters of the location or scroll down the list, then select the relevant location.

If the location is not included in the list, mark the *New* box, which opens a full section of fields to be filled in.

The screenshot shows the 'New' location form. It includes a 'Real?' checkbox (checked), a 'Political Entity' dropdown, a 'Region' dropdown (set to 'Aegean Islands'), a 'Sub-region' dropdown, a 'Pleiades Number (Place)' field with search and clear buttons, and a 'Name (Place)' field with a search button. There are also links for 'Regional data webmapping help' and 'View on Pleiades'.

#### 2.6.9.1. Real?

*Real* is checked by default. Uncheck in particular cases where the place is imaginary or ideal (Atlantis, Underworld...).

A close-up of the 'Real?' checkbox, which is checked. A mouse cursor is pointing at the checkbox.

If the place is real, proceed as follows.

#### 2.6.9.2. 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, contact the administrator.

For the **subdivisions or localities of a city** (e.g.: demes of Athens), register **the name of the city as Political entity** (“Athenai” (Athenaios) (IACP: 361)) and **the subdivisions (demes) to the scale Place**. If a *Place* is under the rule of one *Political Entity*, but not on its territory, do not indicate this *Political Entity*.

E.g.: for Delos, the *Political Entity* is always Delos, never Athens.

For the Rhodian Peraia, however, the *Political Entity* is Rhodes.

For a *Place* whose *Political Entity* changes over time, decide on a case-by-case basis. It may be possible to make two different *Locations* with a same *Place* whose *Political Entity* changes after a synoecism.

E.g.: the *Political Entity* of Lindos is not Lindos anymore after the synoecism, but Rhodes.

For the frontier sanctuaries who are disputed by two cities, decide on a case-by-case basis. One *Political Entity* may be chosen over the other, with a reminder in the commentary of the dispute by another city.

**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 (Thebaios) (IACP 444)
- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP 869)
- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP 221).

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

Location  None  New  Existing

Real ?

Political Entity

Region

Sub-region

- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 444)
- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 869)
- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 221)

### 2.6.9.3. 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.



## Registration Data Interface

The screenshot shows a registration form with the following fields and options:

- Region:** Near East (dropdown)
- Sub-region:** Select a value (type text to filter) (dropdown with search icon)
- Pleiades Number (Place):** Arabia, Arabia Petraia, Assyria, Elam, **Judaea** (highlighted), Mesopotamia, Syria
- Name (Place):** (empty)
- Latitude:** (empty)

### 2.6.9.4. Sub-region

The *Sub-regions* are subdivisions of the *Regions*.  
Begin typing the name of the sub-region or scroll down the list.

The screenshot shows the search section of the registration form:

- Pleiades Number (Place):** Input field with buttons: Search on Pleiades, Clear, View on Pleiades.
- Name (Place):** Input field containing "tyr" with a dropdown showing "Tyros/Col. Septimia Severa" and a Search Database button.
- Latitude:** Input field.
- Longitude:** Input field.

### 2.6.9.5. Place

The screenshot shows the search section of the registration form:

- Pleiades Number (Place):** Input field with buttons: Search on Pleiades, Clear, View on Pleiades.
- Text below:** 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.

**Verify whether the place is already registered in the database.** Try several spellings (ancient and modern): enter the name of the place and click on *Search Database*.

## Registration Data Interface

If the place is already registered in the database, the fields *Region*, *Sub-region*, *PleiadesNumber(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.

Places georeferenced as towns, villages, but also rural sites and localities, are considered *Places*.

E.g.: the sanctuary of Hosn Suleiman/Baitokaik 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*.

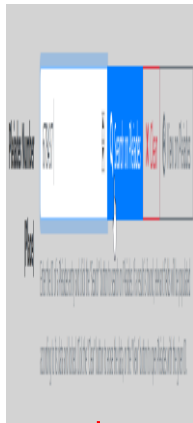
E.g.: Place = Athens -> Sites = Ceramicus, Acropolis...

E.g.: Place = Tyre -> Site: Al Bass.

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 place page. 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).

**Pleiades Number (Place)**  [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.



You are here: Home → Ancient Places → Tyros/Col. Septimia Severa

### Tyros/Col. Septimia Severa

a Pleiades place resource

Creators: E.M. Meyers, J.P. Brown  
Contributors: Brady Kiesling, Sean Gillies, Johan Ahlstedt, Jeffrey Becker, W. Röllig, Tom Elliott, H. Kopp, DARMC, R. Taibert, B. Siewert-Mayer, Francis Deblauwe, Eric Karara  
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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)**  [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.

## Registration Data Interface

<b>Name (Place)</b>	<input type="text" value="Athenae"/>	<input type="button" value="Search Database"/>
<small>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</small>		
<b>Latitude</b>	<input type="text" value="37.9751765"/>	
<b>Longitude</b>	<input type="text" value="23.7263452"/>	
<b>Pleiades Number (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="638356144"/>	<input type="button" value="Search on Pleiades"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="button" value="View on Pleiades"/>
<small>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.</small>		
<b>Name (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="Acropolis of Athens"/>	

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 for a long or short vowel.

### 2.6.9.6. Site

The divisions of the *Places* are considered *Sites*. E.g.: necropolis, agorae, quarters, sanctuaries... Indicate, if the information is provided by the source, the site to which the agent is connected. If the site 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*.

<b>Name (Place)</b>	<input type="text" value="Athenae"/>	<input type="button" value="Search Database"/>
<small>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</small>		
<b>Latitude</b>	<input type="text" value="37.9751765"/>	
<b>Longitude</b>	<input type="text" value="23.7263452"/>	
<b>Pleiades Number (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="638356144"/>	<input type="button" value="Search on Pleiades"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="button" value="View on Pleiades"/>
<small>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.</small>		
<b>Name (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="Acropolis of Athens"/>	

### 2.6.9.7. 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.

The screenshot shows a form with three sections: 'Topographies', 'Functions', and 'Commentary (FR)'. A drop-down menu is open, displaying a list of options: 'Cave', 'Desert', 'Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)', 'Island' (highlighted in blue), 'Isthmus', 'Lake', and 'Mouth'. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'Island' option.

The screenshot shows the 'SOURCE LOCATION' form. At the top, there is a yellow header with 'SOURCE LOCATION' and 'PRECISION: 1'. Below the header, there are radio buttons for 'New' and 'Existing' (selected). The 'Discovery Location' field contains the text 'Near East > Syria > Palmyra(#668331) > Temple of Bel (#3266)'. Below this, there are several rows of data: 'Topographies' with the value 'Desert, Oasis, Steppe'; 'Functions' with the value 'Administration, Cult'; 'Coordinates' with the value '34.5513958, 38.2667172'; and 'Real?' with the value 'Yes'. At the bottom, there is a checkbox labeled 'Same Original Location?' which is checked.

### 2.6.10. Commentary (FR / EN)

This is a non-mandatory double free text box (in French and in English). It is used to provide details **concerning specifically the information on the agent**.

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* in French/English, at the top of the form.

For all bibliographic references,

- quote bibliographic references mentioned in the *Source Bibliography* section (*supra* 1.5) 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 question, cf. Yon (IGLS)".
- **register** any other reference which is not mentioned in the *Source Bibliography* section (*supra* 1.5) **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".

### 2.7. Dating of the testimony

Indicate here any **explicit** information relating to the dating of the specific context of the testimony, **and not of the source**. Two types of information can be registered:

- The testimony is connected with events whose dating differs from that of the source production: indicate the dating by the *Oost quem* and *Ante quem*.

## Registration Data Interface

E.G.: *IG II<sup>2</sup> 1006+* (*SEG* 19, 108): ephebic decree voted in 122/1 testifying a sacrifice to Zeus Tropaïos made by the ephebes the year before.

For the **Source Dating** (*supra* 1.4): *Post quem*: “-122” / *Ante quem*: “-121”.

For the **Testimony Dating**: *Post quem*: “-123” / *Ante quem*: “-122”.

In the case of a text which was written down at a certain time but it is a copy of an earlier text, the date of writing is indicated as the dating of the *Source* (*supra* 1.6). The date of composition can be indicated in the dating of the testimony, indicating the elements which point to this date in the text.

Ex.: source #14368: decree of Ephesus inscribed in the 3rd c. CE from a text apparently written in the 4th c. BCE.

We indicate 200 / 300 as the dating of the Source, and -400 / -300 as the dating of the Testimony.

- For recurring rituals, dated by the day and/or the month and/or the name of the festival, indicate the day and/or the month and/or the name of the festival in the *Dating Commentary* field.

E.g.: *CGRN* 52 (Calendar of Erchia, dated -375 / -350 in the source form), col. A, l. 3-4 (sacrifice to Apollon Lukeios, 12 Metageitnion).

Nothing should be indicated in *Post quem* / *Ante quem*.

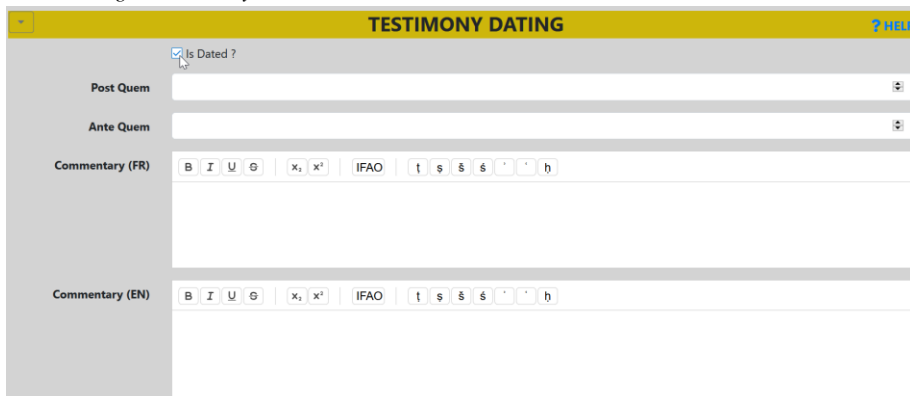
Indicate in the *Dating Commentary* field: “12 Metageitnion (August/September.)”.

### 2.7.1. Is Dated?

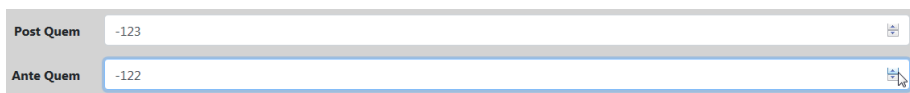
If the testimony is not dated, do not check the *Is dated?* box, and go to the next section.

If the testimony is dated, check the box *Is dated?*; the fields to be filled in will appear.

If the author of the form wants to propose his/her own dating, independent of the main edition, justify it in the *Dating Commentary*.



### 2.7.2. Post quem et 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 those like 427/426 BCE, insert “-427” in the field *Post Quem* and “-426” in the field *Ante Quem*.

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
Ca 200 CE	175	225
Middle of the 5th c. BCE	-475	-425
Soon after 260 BCE	-260	-235
1st-3rd c. CE	1	300

### 2.7.3. Commentary (FR / EN)

This double free text box, which is non-mandatory, is used to give two types of information:

- provide details on the dating of recurring rituals, dated by the day and/or the month and/or the name of the festival.

E.g.: *CGRN 52* (Calendar of Erchia, dated -375 / -350 on the source form), col. A, l. 3-4 (sacrifice to Apollon Lukeios, 12 Metageitnion).

Indicate in the *Commentary*: “12 Metageitnion (August/September.)”.

- justify the dating given in the fields *Ante quem* and *Post quem*.

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* in French/English, at the top of the form.

For all bibliographic references,

- quote bibliographic references mentioned in the *Source Bibliography* section (*supra* 1.5) 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”.

### 2.8. Location of the testimony

Indicate the **explicit** spatial information concerning the testimony, **and not the source**: place of a sacrifice, location of a sanctuary, place of the divine action, etc.

E.g.: *CGRN 52* (Sacrificial calendar of the deme of Erchia), col. A, l. 3-4 (sacrifice to Apollo Lukeios *en astei* – i.e. in Athens):

*Source, Discovery Location* and *Original Location*: Erchia, i.e.: “Athenai (Athenaios)”, “Inland Greece”, “Attica”, “Erchia”;

*Testimony*: “Athenai (Athenaios)”, “Inland Greece”, “Attica”, “Athenae” with associated Pleiades data.

**Do not register** the location indications contained in the meaning of the onomastic element itself (e.g.: toponymic epithets); They are already registered in the *Element* form (*infra* 3.4).

E.g.: in a dedication to Artemis *Ephesia* from Paros (*IG XII 5, 218*), the location “Ephesos” is registered in the *Element form* “Ἐφεσῖος α, ον », but not as the location of this testimony.

E.g.: in a Phoenician dedication to the Lady of Byblos (b'lt gbl) such as *KAI 4*, the location “Byblos” is registered in the *Element form* “gbl”, but not as the location of this testimony.

## Registration Data Interface

If the testimony is not localised, mark the *Location* box *None*.

**Location**     None     New     Existing

Otherwise, **mark first the box *Existing*** and begin typing the first letters of the location or scroll down the list, then **select the relevant location**.

None     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]

If the location is not registered in the list, mark the *New* box and a full section to be filled in will appear.

**TESTIMONY DATING** ? HELP

Is Dated ?

Post Quem

Ante Quem

Commentary (FR)

Commentary (EN)

### 2.8.1. Real?

*Real* is checked by default. Uncheck in particular cases where the place is imaginary or ideal (Atlantis, Underworld...).

Real ?

If the place is real, proceed as follows.

### 2.8.2. 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, contact the administrator.

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



## Registration Data Interface

If a *Place* is under the rule of one *Political Entity*, but not on its territory, do not indicate this *Political Entity*.

E.g.: for Delos, the *Political Entity* is always Delos, never Athens.

For the Rhodian Peraia, however, the *Political Entity* is Rhodes.

For a ***Place* whose *Political Entity* changes over time**, decide on a case-by-case basis. It may be possible to make two different *Locations* with a same *Place* whose *Political Entity* changes after a synoecism.

E.g.: the *Political Entity* of Lindos is not Lindos anymore after the synoecism, but Rhodes.

For the frontier sanctuaries who are disputed by two cities, decide on a case-by-case basis. One *Political Entity* may be chosen over the other, with a reminder in the commentary of the dispute by another city.

**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 (Thebaios) (IACP 444)
- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP 869)
- Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP 221).

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

The screenshot shows a form with a 'Real?' checkbox checked. Below it are three dropdown menus: 'Political Entity', 'Region', and 'Sub-region'. The 'Region' dropdown is open, showing a search bar with 'thebai' entered and a list of results: 'Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 444)', 'Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 869)', and 'Thebai (Thebaios) (IACP: 221)'. The third option is highlighted in blue.

### 2.8.3. 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.

The screenshot shows a form with a 'region' dropdown menu open. The dropdown is titled 'near east' and contains a search bar and a list of regions: 'Arabia', 'Arabia Petraia', 'Assyria', 'Elam', 'Judaea', 'Mesopotamia', and 'Syria'. The 'Judaea' option is highlighted in blue.

### 2.8.4. Sub-region

The *Sub-regions* are subdivisions of the *Regions*.  
 Begin typing the name of the sub-region or scroll down the list.

**Pleiades Number (Place)**  [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)**  [Search Database](#)  
 Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa If a single result is found, relevant fields will be populated according to its data

**Latitude**

**Longitude**

### 2.8.5. Place

Register here the name of the ancient location where the testimony is located.  
 Places georeferenced as towns, villages, but also rural sites and localities, are considered *Places*.  
 E.g.: the sanctuary of Hosn Suleiman/Baitokaik 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 = Ceramicus, Acropolis...  
 E.g.: Place = Tyre -> Site: Al Bass.

**Verify whether the place is already registered in the database.** Try several spellings (ancient and modern): enter the name of the place and click on *Search Database*.  
 If the place is already registered in the database, the fields *Region*, *Sub-region*, *PleiadesNumber(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.

**Pleiades Number (Place)**  [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.

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).

## Registration Data Interface

**Pleiades Number (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.

You are here: Home → Ancient Places → Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa

### Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa

a Pleiades place resource

Creators: E.M. Meyers, J.P. Brown  
Contributors: Brady Kiesling, Sean Gillies, Johan Anfeldt, Jeffrey Becker, W. Röhlig, Tom Elliott, H. Kopp, DARMC, R. Talbert, B. Siewert-Mayer, Francis Deblauwe, Eric Kansa  
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Last modified Apr 07, 2020 07:05 PM — History

tags: dare:ancient=1, dare:maior=1, dare:feature=maior 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/77113>

Representative Point (Latitude, Longitude):  
33.2668475, 35.2038435

Locations:

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

**Pleiades Number (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.

**Name (Place)**

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**

**Longitude**

**Pleiades Number (Site)**

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)**

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

## Registration Data Interface

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 for a long or short vowel.

### 2.8.6. Site

The divisions of the *Places* are considered *Sites*. E.g.: necropolis, agorae, quarters, sanctuaries... Indicate, if the information is provided by the source, the site to which the agent is connected. If the site 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*.

<b>Name (Place)</b>	<input type="text" value="Athenae"/>	<a href="#">Search Database</a>
<small>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.</small>		
<b>Latitude</b>	<input type="text" value="37.9751765"/>	
<b>Longitude</b>	<input type="text" value="23.7263452"/>	
<b>Pleiades Number (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="638356144"/>	<a href="#">Search on Pleiades</a> <a href="#">Clear</a> <a href="#">View on Pleiades</a>
<small>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.</small>		
<b>Name (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="Acropolis of Athens"/>	

### 2.8.7. Topographies and Functions

- Topographies: register the notable topographic characteristics of the place or/and site.
- Functions: register the notable functional characteristics of the place or/and site.

These fields are drop-down lists. They are not mandatory. Several choices are possible. Select the relevant qualification(s) from the list.

<b>Topographies</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Functions</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Commentary (FR)</b>	<input type="text"/>

- Cave
- Desert
- Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)
- Island**
- Isthmus
- Lake
- Mouth

### 2.8.8. 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 testimony being recorded.

If it is **not possible** to translate into one of the two languages, or if a comment requires proofreading, **leave the checks** in the boxes *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”.

### 2.8.9. Commentary (FR / EN)

This double free text box, in French and English, is non-mandatory. It is used **to provide details on the Testimony as a whole**. Other comments are reserved for the corresponding sections (dating, location, agent[s]).

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,

- 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”.

## 2.9. 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 Κήποις): 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 (Ἀθῆνα and Μεδέων, Μεδέουσα).

Some examples Ref. Testimony	Testimony	Elements	Number of elements
<i>CGRN</i> 6, fr. a., l. 6	Ἦρηι Ἀνθέηι	Ἦρα ; ἀνθεια	2
<i>IG</i> I <sup>3</sup> , 369, l. 80.	[Ἀφροδί]τες ἐν Κήποις	Ἀφροδίτη ; Κήπος	2
<i>CGRN</i> 57, l. 30-31	Ἀρχηγέτο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡρώων	Ἀρχηγέτης ; ἄλλος, η, ον ; ἥρωσ.	3
<i>SEG</i> 40, 1560	[Ἄμμ]φνι τῶι καὶ Χνούβιδι θεῶι	Ἄμμων ; Χνούβις ; θεός ; μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγαν.	4
<i>SEG</i> , 57, 1745	τῶι προηγουμένῳ[ι τῆς πόλεως Ἀπόλλ]φνι Ἰλάτηι καὶ τοῖ[ς] ἄλλοις [θεοῖς] ὁ Ἀπόλλων ὁ Πύθιος ὦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις	Προηγέομαι ; πόλις ; Ἀπόλλων ; Ἰλάτης ; ἄλλος, - η, -ον ; θεός Ἀπόλλων ; Πύθιος ; Ἀθηναῖος ;	6
<i>SEG</i> , 21, 694, l. 8- 11	Πατρῶιος καὶ ἐξηγητῆς τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ κοινῆι σωτήρ πάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁ τῆς Ἀητοῦς καὶ τοῦ Διὸς [υἱός,...	Πατρῶιος ; ἐξηγητῆς ; ἀγαθός ; σωτήρ ; πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν ; Ἕλληνη ; Ἀητῶ ; Ζεὺς ; υἱός	12
<i>KAI</i> 285, l. 3-4	l tnt ἴštrt	tnt ; ἴštrt	2
Stucky (2005), Ph4, l.1	ἴšmn b ἴn ydll	ἴšmn ; b ἴn ydll	2
<i>KAI</i> 4, l. 3-5	b ἴl . šmm . wb ἴl[t] gbl wmpḥrt . ἴl gbl qdšm .	b ἴl ; šmym ; b ἴl ; gbl ; mpḥrt ; ἴl ; gbl ; qdš	8
Stucky (2005), Ph3, l.1	l ἴštrt l ἴdny l ἴšmn	ἴštrt ; ἴdn ; ἴšmn	3
Bordreuil (1998)	l ἴlm l ἴštrt rbt gbl ἴš	ἴl ; ἴštrt ; rb ; gbl ; ἴš p ἴlt ἴt n ἴm l ἴm z	5

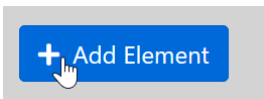
PAT 1430, l. 1	p'lt 't n' m l' m z'			1
H107 (Beyer 1998)	bryk šmh l' lm' lšmš 'lh' rb' 'bd   tbt' brmryn lšmš 'bwhy	bryk šmh l' lm' šmš ; 'lh ; rb ; 'bd tbt' ; brmryn ; 'b		6

**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 (#).

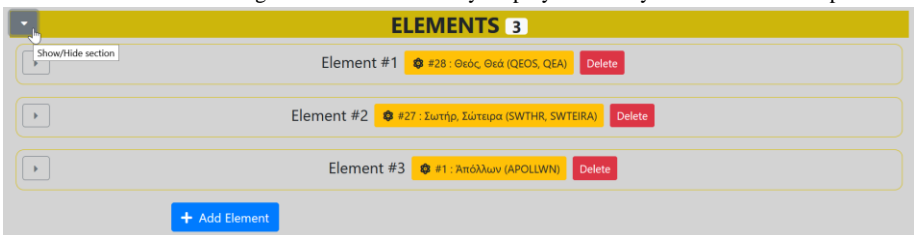
When the text is legible but it is not certain that it is an onomastic element, or when the existence of an onomastic element is ensured by the context but the text has a gap, do not save any element.

When the element is fragmentary and the reading is so uncertain that it is not possible to offer a restitution, do not save any element.

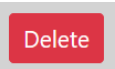
Save element no.1 Click on + *Add Element* to register element no. 2, and so on.



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

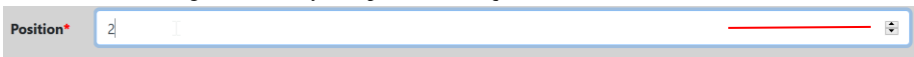


The registered elements are shown in a list. The red *Delete* button allows you to cancel an element created or registered by mistake.



### 2.9.1. 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.



### 2.9.2. 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.**

## Registration Data Interface

Element (Invariant)  New  Existing

#27 : Σωτήρ, Σώτειρα (SWTHR, SWTEIRA)

Element in Context 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 Select a value (type text to filter)

Out of Context Categories Select values (type text to filter)

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 θεᾶ 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.

### 2.9.3. 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”

#### 2.9.4. 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”).

#### 2.9.5. 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]φοροδί[α | E]πιλιμεν[ια]: 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).

### 2.9.6. Gender

Indicate the grammatical 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.

### 2.9.7. 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.

### 2.9.8. 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 Δικτόνῃα; 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). The choice can be justified in the *Comments* section of the Testimony (*supra* 2.9).

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

## 2.10. Formula

### 2.10.1. Formula

This field allows you to formalize the testimony, in view of its computer processing.

## Registration Data Interface

Indicate the link type within the Testimony using the four following operators:

- + coordination
- # qualification (qualifies or is qualified)
- / juxtaposition
- = explicit equivalence

In the formula, brackets indicate syntagms: [ ]

E.g.: *I.Rhodische Peraia* 557, l. 1-3: Ἀπόλλ[λωνος] | Πυθίου και Ἀπόλλωνος| Κεδριέως  
[Apollōn # Puthios] + [Apollōn # Kedrieus]

Parentheses indicate distributivity: ( )

*i.e.* when an element or a syntagma qualifies (#) or elucidates (=) several other elements or syntagms

E.g.: *I.Rhodische Peraia* 553, l. 9: Ἀπό[λλω]ν[ο]ς Πυθίου και Κεδριέως  
Apollōn # (Puthios + Kedrieus)

E.g.: *IGBulg V* 5286, l. 1: κυρίῳ Διεί και Ἥρα ἐπηκόοις  
[Kurios # Zeus] + Hêra # Epêkoos

E.g.: *IG XII 6*, 533, l. 1-4: Διὸς | και | Ἥρης | Σωτή[ρων]  
(Zeus + Hêra) # Sôtêr

E.g.: *KAI 48* (Memphis): lrbty l'lm 'drt 's 'lm 'štrt wl'lnm 'š 'l[...]  
[to my ladies # ([to the goddess # mighty]# Isis) / [the goddess # Ashtart)] + [to the gods  
# who...]

Move and drag operators and elements from the lower *Elements* and *Operators* fields to the upper *Formula* field.

Follow the order of the text as much as possible.

#1



Formula	[ Κύριος, α, ον # Ζεύς ]	!
Operators	( ) [ ] + / # =	
Elements	Ζεύς Ἥρα Ἐπήκοος, ος, ον Κύριος, α, ον	
Divine Powers	1	

#1

Formula	( [ Κύριος, α, ον # Ζεύς ] + Ἥρα # Ἐπήκοος, ος, ον )	!
Operators	( ) [ ] + / # =	
Elements	Ζεύς Ἥρα Ἐπήκοος, ος, ον Κύριος, α, ον	
Divine Powers	1	

## Registration Data Interface

#1

Formula  ( [ Κύριος, α, ον # Ζεύς ] + Ήρα ) # 

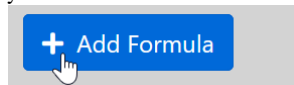
Επήκοος, ος, ον

Operators ( ) [ ] + / # =

Elements Ζεύς Ήρα Επήκοος, ος, ον Κύριος, α, ον

Divine Powers 1

If a second formula is to be considered, add another *Formula Field* and fill it in. Place the formula that you view as most valid in the first position.





### 2.10.2. Number of divine powers

This field indicates the number of identifiable divine powers in a given onomastic sequence, regardless of the number of elements associated with them.

When more than one formula and different numbers of divine powers are registered, only the first registration will be taken into account for queries.

The **groups** designated as such (e.g.: “the other gods”) are **counted as a single divine power**.

#1

Formula  ( [ Κύριος, α, ον # Ζεύς ] + Ήρα ) # 

Επήκοος, ος, ον

Operators ( ) [ ] + / # =

Elements Ζεύς Ήρα Επήκοος, ος, ον Κύριος, α, ον

Divine Powers 2

#### 2.10.2.1. Some examples

- God A qualified as B and god C: 2 powers  
E.g.: *IG II<sup>3</sup>.4, 1010*: Δήμητρι Χλόηι και Κόρηι
- God A and God B qualified as C: 2 powers  
E.g.: *I.Portes du désert 65*: Ίσιδι και Ήραι θεαῖς μεγίσταις
- All the gods of place D: 1 power  
E.g.: *KAI 10, l. 16*: `t pn kl `ln g[bl]
- God A qualified as B and god C and all the gods of place D: 3 powers  
E.g.: *KAI 9, B, l. 5*: wb`l `dr wb`lt wkl `[l ]
- God A qualified as B and [..., with a not preserved list] 1 power  
E.g.: *I.Erythrai Klazomenai 201, col. B, l. 10-11*: [- - - κ]αί Διὸς Ὑπάτου | [καί - - - ]
- All gods (and all goddesses): 1 power  
E.g.: *I.Kourion, 63, l. 1*: [θ]εῶις πᾶσι

## Registration Data Interface

- God A who is also god B (equivalence) 1 power

E.g.: *I.Thèbes Syène* 303, l. 7: Χνούβει τῶι καὶ Ἄμμωνι

- God A juxtaposed with god B: the author of the form decides whether it indicates two ways of addressing one same power with a double name (in this case  $A = B \Rightarrow 1$ ) or a case of asyndetic construction (to be interpreted as  $A + B \Rightarrow 2$ ).

E.g.: *CGRN* 52, col. B, l. 11-12: Ἀρτέμιδι Ἐκάτει

- Two groups of divinities are linked by a common noun or adjective: if we consider that it is a way of designating all the gods, we count them as a single power.

Ex. *I. Magnesia* 61, l. 56: θεοῖς πᾶσιν καὶ πάσαις (to all male and female gods) 1 power

*IG* II<sup>3</sup>.4, 1108, l. 1: θεοῖς καὶ θεαῖς πασα[ις] (to all the gods and goddesses) 1 power

- *I. Magnesia Sipylos* 28, l. 11-12: τοὺς ἐπουρανίους καὶ καταχθονίους θεοὺς (heavenly and underground gods) 1 power

If you are not able to quantify the divine powers, put "0" in the field.

## 2. Element

The element is **the minimal “unit of meaning”** within the testimony.  
It is a semantic and non-grammatical category.

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 Κήποις): 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 (Ἀθῆνα and Μεδέων, Μεδέουσα).

**Before creating a new element, check if it is already registered** by scrolling down the *Elements List*. **If not, create it** (*Create Element*) and fill I the form according to the procedure indicated below.

ID	Absolute form	Nature	Translations	Category	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
#55 (v9)	'dr	Adjective	Mighty Great Addir	Praise War / Violence	2019-07-16 18:54:06 MB	2020-06-06 16:43:30 CB		<a href="#">View</a>

### 3.1. Translate in

This field indicates whether a translation is required. In this case, do not uncheck the boxes corresponding to the language/languages to be translated.

E.g.: *French* is checked to indicate that the form:

- drafted in English, requiring translation into French;
- drafted in French, requiring a verification.

Translate in :  French  English

### 3.2. Element description

Register the element without article, preposition, suffix, etc.

#### 3.2.1. Absolute form

Lemmatization follows different rules according to the language.

For Greek, register using the Greek alphabet and:

## Registration Data Interface

- when it is possible, follow the *LSJ* to enter the lemma of the element, in a “standardised” form, that is, in Ionic-Attic/Koine;
- for adjectives, enter a dictionary-type lemma (masculine, feminine, neutral);  
E.g.: Ἀγρότερος, α, ον
- for substantives, enter the masculine and the feminine equivalent, if it exists (separating them with a comma):  
E.g.: Σωτήρ, Σώτεια

When the element contains a verbal form, lemmatize the verbal form in the first person singular, in the present simple tense. However, some Greek participles, substantivised and/or recurrent in the onomastic sequences are treated as substantives (e.g.: μεδέων, μεδέουσα). These words are normally the object of a separate entry in dictionaries (*LSJ*).

E.g.: *CGRN* 104, l. 36-37: Ἀπόλλωνι Τελεμεσσοῦ μεδέοντι  
Create (among others) the element Μεδέων, Μεδέουσα.

For Semitic languages, use the corresponding roots, in accordance with *DNWSI* (J. Hoftijzer - K. Jongeling, *Dictionary of North-Western Semitic Inscriptions*, I-II, Leiden, 1995).

When the element contains a verbal form, included a participle, lemmatize the verbal form. If you are unable to find the root (and the element which derives from it) in the *DNWSI*, use other dictionaries in the different relevant Semitic languages:

- Aramaic: <http://cal.huc.edu/noframeindex.html>
- Hebrew: L. Koehler – W. Baumgartner – J.J. Stamm, *Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* (HALOT), I-II, Leiden 2001.
- Phoenician and Punic: C.R. Krahmalkov, *Phoenician – Punic Dictionary* (OLA 90), Leuven 2000.
- R.S. Tomback, *A Comparative Semitic Lexicon of the Phoenician and Punic Languages* (SBL Dissertation Series 32), Missoula MT 1978.

**Recording according to the roots implies that only the masculine singular form is lemmatized.**

E.g.: *KAI* 7, l. 3-4: lb'lt gbl . 'dtw

The lemmas corresponding to the forms b'lt and 'dt are b'l (Baal; Master) and 'dn (Lord).

For both languages, separate the different forms registered under the same lemma by the sign “/”.

E.g.: Διόσκοροι / Διόσκουροι; b'by / bby.

To create two elements from two significantly different forms, see *References to other elements* (*infra* 3.3).



### 3.2.2. Beta Code

This field is only relevant for Greek. It is mandatory.

The transcription **is always in upper case**.

**Do not enter** diacritical marks (smooth or rough breathings, accents, etc.) or the subscript Iota.

E.g.: Πατρῶος, α, ον -> PATRWOS, A, ON (and not PATRWIOS, A, ON).

## Registration Data Interface

**Absolute form**

**Beta Code**

Alpha	A
Beta	B
Gamma	G
double gamma:	GG (not NG)
gamma kappa:	GK (not NK)
Delta	D
Digamma	V
Epsilon	E
Zeta	Z
Eta	H
Theta	Q
Iota	I
Kappa	K
Lambda	L
Mu	M
Nu	N
Ksi / Xi	C
Omicron	O
Pi	P
Rho	R
Sigma (median, final, lunar)	S
Tau	T
Upsilon	U
Phi	F
Chi	X
Psi	Y
Omega	W

### 3.2.3. Translations

This field is mandatory. Register one or more translations. To add a translation, click on the button + *Add a translation*.

Avoid etymological speculations. The initial letter of the element translation is in uppercase.

1. For adjectives and substantives lemmatized in masculine and feminine, only provide the translation for the element in masculine.
2. For the translation into French/English:
  - Follow the current translations:



## Registration Data Interface

E.g.: Ἥρα > Héra / Hera; Δημήτηρ > Déméter / Demeter; Ἀρχηγέτης > Archégète / Archegetes; Δελφίνιος > Delphinien / Delphinian; Μουσηγέτης > Musagète / Musagetes; Ἑστὴ > Astarté / Astarte.

- Otherwise, register the transliteration of the element:

E.g.: Χρυσάνθη > Chrusanthê / Chrusanthe; Κρντрьś > Kρνtрьś.

3. For elements relating to divinities which have a **transparent meaning**, e.g. Helios or Shamash, provide both the usual form of the element (“Helios”, “Shamash”) and its literal translation (“Sun”).

E.g.: Ἥβη > 1st trans.: Hebe; 2nd trans. Youth.

4. When several vocalisations/restitutions are possible, register them side by side, separating them with the sign “ / ”, with a space before and after.

E.g.: Tanit / Tinit / Tinnit.

5. Translation/transliteration rules for Semitic:

- *waw* in vowel position = u (and not ou); for example: Eshmun;
- *shin* = sh;
- neither *ʿayin* nor *ʿaleph*; for example: Baal, and not Baʿal;
- the *fricative “p”* = ph; for example: Shadrappa;
- no diacritical mark for emphatics;
- no accents to show a long or short vowel.

Translations	#1	French	English
	#1	Baal	Baal
	#2	Maître	Master

+ Add Translation

### 3.2.4. Nature

Fill in this field only for Greek, Semitic and Latin words (not Assyrian, Demotic, etc.).

This field is a list of the element’s grammatical categories. Only one choice is possible. It is not mandatory. Begin typing the name of the nature or scroll down the list.

Nature: Select a value (type text to filter)

Context categories:

- Adjective
- Adverb
- Clause
- Preposition
- Pronoun
- Substantive / Noun phrase
- Undetermined

### 3.2.5. Invariant categories

Select up to 3 semantic categories linked to the meaning of the **element regardless of the context**.

Begin typing the category or scroll down the list.

For elements whose meaning is unknown, select *Uncertain*.

For “theonyms”, leave the field empty.

### 3.3. References to other elements

Mark this box if one of the following two possibilities is true:

- 1) The element is equivalent to another element, that is:
  - the element is a heteronym, that is an alternative and exclusive designation, e.g.: Pallas for Athena;
  - the element is a variant (dialectal or other), e.g.: Pasios in Dorian for Ktêsios;
  - the element has one or several exact equivalent(s) in another language; e.g.: the Phoenician *pp* corresponds, in Greek, to both the adjective Πάφιος, α, ον and to the substantive Πάφος.

Register the element in the field *Heteronymous/By-Form*.

- 2) The element is built on another, e.g., *Hêraios* built on Hera.

Register the element in the *Built on* field. Do not indicate the etymological derivations; e.g.: Sarapis is not broken down into Osiris and Apis.

### 3.4. Element location

Register the information regarding the space to which the element – and **only the element** – is connected. It is only relevant for elements linked to the *Toponym* and *Space* categories.

Check the *Location* box; a window will open like in the sections *Source Location* and *Testimony Location*.

- For toponymic elements, register information regarding the place on the name of which the element is built:

E.g.: Ephesus for *Ephesios*, a, on.

- For elements that may refer to several homonymous toponyms (e.g., *lbnn* in Phoenician), **do not register anything**. If these different places have common topographical or functional

## Registration Data Interface

characteristics (e.g.: mountain), register this in the *Topographies* and/or *Functions* fields. In the translation of the testimony, if this can be specified, indicate to which precise place it refers.

E.g.: *Idaios, a, on* may refer to Mount Ida in Crete and/or in Troad. If possible, make a choice in the Testimony form). Do not indicate anything in the *Element Location* section. In the *Topographies* field, indicate “Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)”.

- For topographical elements or elements referring to a space with specific functions, register the information to which the element refers.

E.g.: Epakrios (“Of the summit”) > *Topographies*: “Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)”.

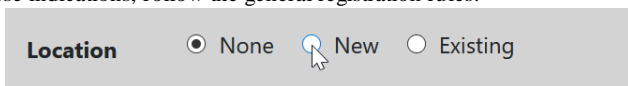
Agoraios (“Of the agora”) > *Functions*: “Public place”.

E.g.: krmn (“of the vines”) > *Functions*: “Agriculture”.

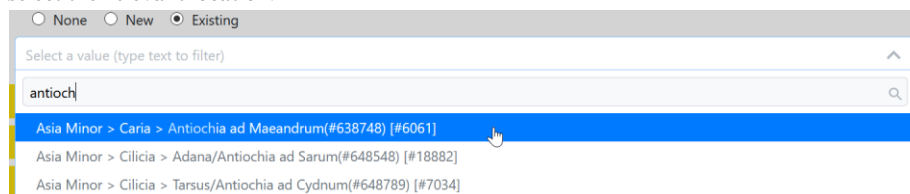
E.g.: ‘yn`brykt’ (“of the blessed spring”) > *Topographies*: “Spring”, *Functions*: “Cult”; we can even geolocate it: Efqa spring in Palmyra.

In all cases, leave the field *Political Entity* empty.

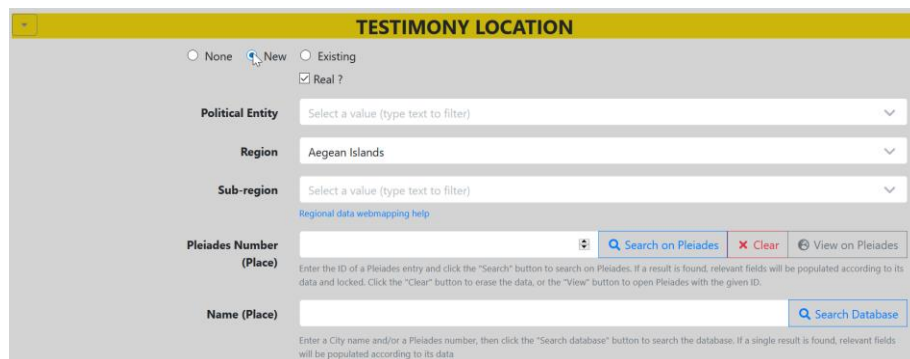
Apart from these indications, follow the general registration rules:



Mark first the **Existing** box and begin typing the first letters of the location or scroll down the list, then select the relevant location.



If the location is not included in the list, mark the **New** box, which opens a full section of fields to be filled in.



### 3.4.1. Real?

*Real* is checked by default. Uncheck in particular cases where the place is imaginary or ideal (Atlantis, Underworld...).

Real ?

If the place is real, proceed as follows.

### 3.4.2. Region

This is **the only mandatory field**. If the place from which the (toponymic) element is derived cannot be attributed to any region, select “Undetermined”. If the element refers to a generic space (e.g.: “Of the agora”, “Of the vines”), select “Irrelevant” and go directly to the *Topographies* and *Functions* fields (*infra* 3.3.6).

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

### 3.4.3. Sub-region

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

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

### 3.4.4. Place

Register here the name of the ancient place (or modern, failing this; optionally both separated by /) from which the (toponymic) element derives.

Places georeferenced as towns, villages, but also rural sites and localities, are considered *Places*.

E.g.: the sanctuary of Hosn Suleiman/Baitokaike Baitokaikein Syria, which is georeferenced as a place in Pleiades, will be treated as a place.

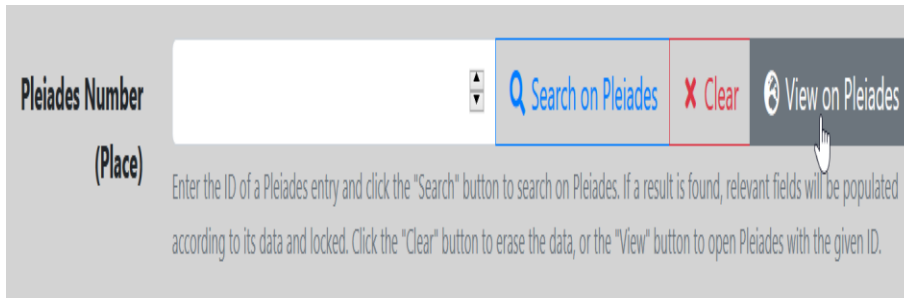
However, the archaeological sites of a town must be registered in the field *Site*.

## Registration Data Interface

E.g.: Place = Athens -> Sites = Kerameikos, Acropolis...

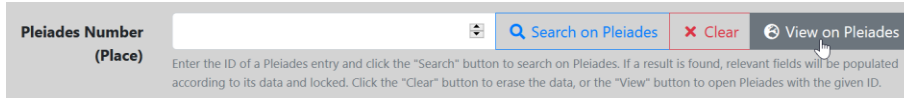
E.g.: Place = Tyre -> Site: Al Bass.

**Verify whether the place is already registered in the database:** enter the name of the place and click on *Search Database*.



The screenshot shows a form with a text input field labeled "Pleiades Number (Place)". To the right of the input field are three buttons: "Search on Pleiades" (blue), "Clear" (red), and "View on Pleiades" (grey). Below the input field, there is a small text box with instructions: "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."

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 duplicate of the screenshot above, showing the same form with the "Pleiades Number (Place)" input field and "Search on Pleiades", "Clear", and "View on Pleiades" buttons. The instructions below the input field are identical.

## Registration Data Interface

**Search**

Tyr

LiveSearch ↓

- Tyritake**  
An ancient place, cited:  
BAtlas 87 K2 Tyritake
- Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa**  
The ancient city of Tyrus/Col. Sep...  
(modern es-Sur on the coast of Lebanon). A UNESCO World Heritage Site, in part because of its "important archaeological remains..."
- Tyr(1)aiion?**  
An ancient place, cited:  
BAtlas 62 G5 Tyr(1)aiion?
- Tyrrhenum/Inferum Mare**

You are here: Home → Ancient Places → Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa

**Tyrus/Col. Septimia Severa**  
a Pleiades place resource

Creators: E.M. Meyers, J.P. Brown  
Contributors: Brady Kiesling, Sean Gillies, Johan Ahlfeldt, Jeffrey Becker, W. Röhl, Tom Elliott, H. Kopp, DARMC, R. Talbert, B. Siewert-Mayer, Francis Deblauwe, Eric Kansa  
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Last modified Apr 07, 2020 07:05 PM — History

tags: dare-ancient=1, dare-major=1, dare-feature=major settlement, UWHIS


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)**

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)**

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**

**Longitude**

**Pleiades Number (Site)**

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)**

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;

## Registration Data Interface

- 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.

### 3.4.5. Site

The subdivisions 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*.

<b>Name (Place)</b>	<input type="text" value="Athenae"/>	<input type="button" value="Search Database"/>
<small>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</small>		
<b>Latitude</b>	<input type="text" value="37.9751765"/>	
<b>Longitude</b>	<input type="text" value="23.7263452"/>	
<b>Pleiades Number (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="638356144"/>	<input type="button" value="Search on Pleiades"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="button" value="View on Pleiades"/>
<small>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.</small>		
<b>Name (Site)</b>	<input type="text" value="Acropolis of Athens"/>	

### 3.4.6. 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.

<b>Topographies</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Functions</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Commentary (FR)</b>	<input type="text"/>

- Cave
- Desert
- Heights (Mountain / Hill / Rock)
- Island**
- Isthmus
- Lake
- Mouth

### 3.5. Bibliography

This section allows you to register the bibliographic references for a given element, for example, in terms of its translation, its etymology, etc. It is not mandatory.

Prioritise essays relating to the element as such over those regarding a specific occurrence.

#### 3.5.1. Reference # 1, 2, 3...

Fill in the fields regarding the first reference (Reference # 1). If necessary click on *Add a Bibliographic Reference*: a second registration field will open (Reference # 2) to be filled in, and so on.

#### 3.5.2. General rules

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.

#### 3.5.3. Bibliographic references: full references

##### 3.5.3.1. Monography/book

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

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.

##### 3.5.3.2. Article/contribution in a collective book

Surname N., Title of the article, in N. Surname, N. Surname (ed.), *Title of the collective book*, Place, date, xx-xx, end point.

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 (V<sup>e</sup>-II<sup>e</sup> 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.

### 3.5.3.3. Journal article

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

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.

### 3.5.4. Bibliographic references: short references

The recorded data automatically generate by concatenation a short reference.

<i>Id_biblio</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Full title</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Author</i>
(auto.)				
1	Cult Epithet	Parker R., The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet, <i>OAth</i> 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 two authors:

Surname & Surname, Short title (date).

E.g.: Pirenne-Delforge & Pironti, Héra (2016).

- In case of more than two authors:

Surname et al., Short title (date).

E.g.: Belayche et al., *Nommer les dieux* (2005).

### 3.6. Commentary (FR/EN)

This double free text box, in French and English is used to add information on the element out of context, independently from the sources where it is used. Comments specifically linked to particular occurrences are registered in the *Commentary* section of the *Testimony* form

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,

- quote bibliographic references mentioned in the *Element Bibliography* section (*supra* 3.5) 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 element, cf. Yon (IGLS).

## Registration Data Interface

- **register** any other reference which is not mentioned in the *Element Bibliography* section (*supra* 3.5) **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.

## 4. Bibliography

### 4.1. Bibliography form

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

The screenshot shows the 'Bibliography' interface with the following elements:

- Buttons: 'Create Bibliographic Record' (blue), 'Clear filters' (yellow), 'Export as CSV file' (grey).
- Display: '10 items per page' (dropdown), Search: [input field]
- Table with columns: ID, Type, Author, Year, Short Title, Full Title, Usage, Actions.

ID	Type	Author	Year	Short Title	Full Title	Usage	Actions
#1388	Bibliographic	H. Seyrig	1933	Seyrig, Les monuments de culte, 1933	H. Seyrig, Les monuments du culte de Bêl et de Ba 'alshamin, Syria 14 (1933)	1 Sources 0 Elements	<a href="#">View</a>
#1387	Bibliographic	J. Naveh	2009	Naveh, West-Semitic Epigraphy, 2009	J. Naveh, Studies in West-Semitic Epigraphy, Jerusalem, 2009	1 Sources 0 Elements	<a href="#">View</a>

### 4.2. 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.

The screenshot shows the 'Corpus' form with the following fields:

- Short Title:** I.Delta
- Full Title:** Bernand A., Le delta égyptien d'après |

Ex. :

Short Title : I.Delta

Full Title : Bernand A., *Le Delta égyptien d'après les textes grecs*, I, *Les confins libyques*, Le Caire, 1970.

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**

**Full Title**

**Year**

**Author**

### 4.3. 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.

#### 4.3.1. Bibliographic references: full references

##### 4.3.1.1. Monography/book

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

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.

##### 4.3.1.2. 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, end point.

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 (V<sup>e</sup>-II<sup>e</sup> siècles), in N. Belayche *et al.* (ed.), *Nommer les Dieux: théonymes, épithètes, épicleses dans l'Antiquité* (Recherches sur les rhétoriques religieuses 5), Turnhout, 2005, 143-173.

##### 4.3.1.3. Journal article

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

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.

#### 4.3.2. Bibliographic references: short references

The recorded data automatically generate by concatenation a short reference.

<i>Id_biblio</i> (auto.)	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Full title</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Author</i>
1	Cult Epithet	Parker R., The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet, <i>OAth</i> 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 two authors:

Surname & Surname, Short title (date).

- E.g.: Pirenne-Delforge & Pironti, Héra (2016).

- In case of more than two authors:

Surname et al., Short title (date).

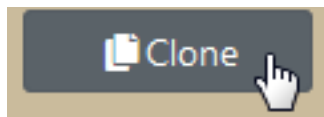
- E.g.: Belayche et al., Nommer les Dieux (2005).

<i>Id_biblio</i> (auto.)	<i>Titre abrégé</i>	<i>Titre complet</i>	<i>Année</i>	<i>Auteur</i>
1	Cult Epithet	Parker R., The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet, <i>OAth</i> 28, 2003, 173-183	2003	Parker

#### 4.3.3. 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>).

**Annex 1: The Clone function**



The clone function allows you to create new *Sources* or *Testimonies* from data that is already recorded. It is particularly useful when working on series of documents that are very similar (e.g.: the dedications from the tophet of Carthage). It is possible to clone only a *Source*, only a *Testimony* or both. Use this procedure very carefully due to the risk of entering errors and/or duplications into the database.

**1. Clone the Source**

Use this function when working on a series of similar *Sources* from the same context. All the fields, except the *Testimony*, are automatically cloned.  
E.g.: 20 dedications found in the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates, in Cyprus.

Go to the Sources List. Choose the *Source* to be cloned and click on “Clone”.

Sources List

Create Source   Clear filters   Export as CSV file

Display 10 items per page   Search :

ID	Category	Types	Languages	Origin	Dating	Edition	Reference	Created	Edited	Actions
ERC MAP Project #2547 (v4)	Epigraphy	Boundary	Greek	Inland Greece	100 / 200	IG II <sup>3</sup> .4	1876	2020-05-28 12:50:17 SL	2020-06-17 17:26:34 SL	Testimonies View Edit Delete Clone

**Carefully** check the relevance of all data and modify it accordingly.  
E.g.: the *Dating* may vary from one document to another.

Fill the *Testimony* field following the normal procedure (*supra* 1.9).

**2. Clone a Testimony from the same source**

Use this function when a source contains several similar *Testimonies*. All the fields, except the *Formula*, will automatically be cloned.  
E.g.: in the sacrificial calendar of the Marathonian Tetrapolis (CGRN 56), two sacrifices to *Gê epi tòi manteiôi* are mentioned.

## Registration Data Interface

**Testimonies List**

[Create Testimony](#)
[Clear filters](#)
[Export as CSV file](#)

Display  items per page Search:

ID	Edition	Reference	Passage	Transliteration	Validation	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
ERC MAP Project #3682 (v2) (s=2764)	IG II <sup>3</sup> .1	983	I. 7-9	tōi te A-pollōni tōi Prostatērōi kai tei Artemidi tei Boulaiai kai t[o]-is allois theois hois patrion ên	Completed	2020-06-18 16:13:38 SL	2020-06-18 16:15:38 SL	English	<a href="#">Elements</a> <a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Clone</a>

Carefully check the accuracy of all copied data and modify it accordingly. Add the formula in the last field of the form (*supra* 2.11).

### 3. Clone Source and Testimony

Use this function when working on similar *Sources* (origin, dating, typology, etc.) that contains identical or very similar *Testimonies*.

Register first manually, following the usual procedure, a first *Source* and a first *Testimony*. Then clone the *Source* first, from the *Sources List*.

**Sources List**

[Create Source](#)
[Clear filters](#)
[Export as CSV file](#)

Display  items per page Search:

ID	Category	Types	Languages	Origin	Dating	Edition	Reference	Created	Edited	Actions
ERC MAP Project #2547 (v4)	Epigraphy	Boundary	Greek	Inland Greece	100 / 200	IG II <sup>3</sup> .4	1876	2020-05-28 12:50:17 SL	2020-06-17 17:26:34 SL	<a href="#">Testimonies</a> <a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Clone</a>

Let the *Testimony* field empty and register the *Source* that you have just created.

**TESTIMONIES 1** ? HELP

Testimony #1 [Delete](#)

Passage

With restitution

[+ Add Testimony](#)

[Save](#)
[Save & Close](#)
[Exit](#)

Then, go to the *Testimonies List* and clone the relevant *Testimony*.

## Registration Data Interface

Testimonies of Source #2547

Create Testimony Clear filters Export as CSV file

Display 10 items per page Search :

ID	Edition	Reference	Passage	Transliteration	Validation	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
ERC MAP Project #3378 (v3) (S92947)	IG II <sup>3</sup> .4	1876	I. 1-4	Artemidos (...) Amarusias	Completed	2020-05-28 15:05:28 SL	2020-06-02 12:03:08 SL	English	<a href="#">Elements</a> <a href="#">View</a> <a href="#">Edit</a> <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Clone</a>

Page 1 of 1 (1 records) Previous 1 Next

Create Testimony Clear filters Export as CSV file

Connect this *Testimony* to the previously cloned *Source*.

Choose the source for which to create a Testimony

Display 10 items per page Search :

ID	Category	Types	Languages	Origin	Dating	Edition	Reference	Created	Edited	Actions
ERC MAP Project #2764 (v1)	Epigraphy	Decree Honorific	Greek	Inland Greece	-259 / -259	IG II <sup>3</sup> .1	983	2020-06-18 16:07:36 SL	2020-06-18 16:07:36 SL	<a href="#">Choose</a>
ERC MAP Project #2763 (v2)	Epigraphy	Decree Honorific	Greek	Inland Greece	-141 / -140	Agora XV	180	2020-06-18 15:30:02 SL	2020-06-18 16:00:26 SL	<a href="#">Choose</a>

**Accurately** check the accuracy of all data in all the cloned fields; modify accordingly. Add the formula in the last field of the form.



## **Annex 2: 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 + Achaea
- 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)

## 2. 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.

NB.: for the Aegean islands not appearing in the list, select the sub-region “Other islands”.

- *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 regroupes in one and the same region.

**Annex 3: List of database categories**

Les mots-clés et exemples fournis pour définir et expliciter les catégories n'ont pas vocation à être exhaustifs ; ils sont **exemplatifs**.

The keywords and examples provided to define and explain the categories are not intended to be exhaustive; **they are illustrative**.

**Catégorie de Source / Source Category and Types de Source / Source Types (Table Source / Source Table)**

Les champs « Catégorie de Source » et « Types de Source » proposent, en deux temps, du plus général au plus spécifique, une typologie des Sources contenant des Attestations de séquences onomastiques divines.

The fields “Source Category” and “Source Types” propose, in two steps, from the most general to the most specific, a typology of Sources containing Attestations of divine onomastic sequences.

Chaque source appartient à une « Catégorie de Source ».  
Each source belongs to one “Source Category”.

Catégorie de Source	Source Category
Épigraphie	Epigraphy
Glyptique	Glyptic
Numismatique	Numismatics
Papyrologie	Papyrology
Tradition manuscrite	Manuscript Tradition

Seules deux « Catégories de Source », « Épigraphie » et « Papyrologie », proposent un choix entre divers « Types de Source », qui peuvent être combinées si nécessaire.

Ex. : une inscription sur une statue honorifique dédiée à une divinité : « Dédicace » et « Honorifique ».

Only two “Source Categories”, “Epigraphy” and “Papyrology”, offer a choice between different “Source Types”, which may be combined if necessary.

E.g.: an inscription on an honorific statue dedicated to a deity: “Dedication” and “Honorific”.

Les options « Autre », « Indéterminé », « Champ vide » répondent aux cas suivants :  
The options “Other”, “Unspecified”, “Blank Field” respond to the following situations:

<i>Autre</i>	<i>Type de source connu mais absent de la liste (car très rare)</i>
<i>Indéterminé</i>	<i>Type de source peu clair, indéci, imprécis (ex. Fragment)</i>
<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>

<i>Other</i>	<i>Source Type known but absent from the list (because very rare)</i>
<i>Unspecified</i>	<i>Unclear, undecided, imprecise Source Type (e.g.: Fragment)</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>

Catégorie de Source Epigraphie	Source Category Epigraphy
« Épigramme » est absent de la liste. - si elle est votive/dédicatoire : <i>Dédicace</i> - si elle est funéraire : <i>Funéraire</i> ; etc. - cocher <i>Prose</i> ou <i>Poésie</i> dans la table <i>Attestation</i> .	“Epigram” is absent from the list. - if it is a votive/dedicatory epigram: <i>Dedication</i> - if it is a grave epigram: <i>Funerary</i> ; etc. - select <i>Prose</i> or <i>Poetry</i> of the table <i>Testimony</i> .
Types de Source	Source Types
Acclamation	Acclamation
Acte d'affranchissement	Manumission
Apotropaïque	Apotropaic
Bénédiction	Blessing
Borne : inclut les bornes de propriétés, hypothécaires, de distance, etc.	Boundary: includes properties boundaries, security or distance markers, etc.
Calendrier	Calendar
Commémoratif	Commemorative
Compte	Account
Construction	Building
Contrat	Contract
Décret	Decree
Dédicace	Dedication
Défixion	Defixio
Exercice scolaire	School exercise
Funéraire : épitaphes (en prose ou en vers)	Funerary: epitaphs (metric or in prose)
Graffiti	Graffiti
Honorifique : décret autant que dédicace ; peut donc être combiné avec ces deux types	Honorific: decree as well as dedication; can thus be combined with these two types
Inventaire	Inventory
Label / Appartenance : toute indication (généralement brève) de propriété ou d'attribution, sur un objet, un outil, un siège, etc.	Label / Ownership: any (usually brief) indication of ownership or attribution, on an object, a tool, a seat, etc.
Loi	Law
Légende : explications de ce qui est figuré par une image, p. ex. le nom d'un personnage	Legend: indication of what is depicted on an image, for ex. the name of a figure
Lettre : toute forme de correspondance, entre des particuliers, des collectivités ou des pouvoirs	Letter: any kind of correspondence, whether between individuals, communities or authorities
Liste	List
Malédiction	Curse
Norme rituelle : règlements sacrificiels ou relatifs à la pureté, mais aussi (e.g.) actes ou inventaires de ventes de prêtrises	Ritual norm: regulations regarding sacrifices or purity, but also (e.g.) records or inventories of sales of priesthoods
Oracle	Oracle
Prière / hymne : sans considération de longueur ou de forme (versifiée ou non)	Prayer / Hymn: without any consideration of length or form (metric or in prose)

Prophétie	Prophecy
Proscynème	Proskynema
Règlement : prescription ou interdiction autre qu'un décret, loi, ou norme rituelle	Regulation: any prescription or prohibition other than a decree, a law or a ritual norm
Rescrit	Rescript
Serment	Oath
Traité	Treaty
<b>Catégorie de Source Papyrologie</b>	<b>Source Category Papyrology</b>
<b>Types de Source</b>	<b>Source Types</b>
Amulette	Amulet
Alchimie / Chimie	Alchemy / Chemistry
Biographie	Biography
Astronomie / Astrologie	Astronomy / Astrology
Cadastré	Cadastral register
Botanique / Zoologie	Herbology / Zoology
Calendrier	Agenda
Contrat	Contract
Compte	Account
Chasse et lutte	Hunting and wrestling
Critique littéraire et rhétorique	Literary and rhetorical criticism
Décret / Ordonnance	Decree / Ordinance
Dédicace	Dedication
Divination	Divination
Droit	Law
Exercice scolaire	School exercise
Funéraire	Funerary
Glossaire et liste de mots	Glossary and lists of words
Grammaire et métrique	Grammar and metric
Histoire et géographie	History and geography
Litanie / Hymne (sans considération de longueur ou de forme, versifiée ou non)	Litany / Hymn (without any consideration of length or form: metric or in prose)
Livre rituel : corpus de recettes ou prescriptions rituelles	Ritual book: handbook of ritual prescriptions or recipes
Mathématique / Métrologie	Mathematics / Metrology
Médecine : traité, recueil pharmacologique, prescription	Medicine: treaty, pharmacological collection, prescription
Invitation	Invitation
Lettre : toute forme de correspondance, entre des particuliers, des collectivités ou des pouvoirs	Letter: any kind of correspondence, between individuals, communities or authorities
Liste / Inventaire	List / Inventory
Musique	Music
Philosophie	Philosophy
Pétition : <i>hupommemata</i> adressés au pouvoir	Petition: <i>hupommemata</i> addressed to the power
Mythologie / Mythographie	Mythology / Mythography

Reçu	Receipt
Poésie	Poetry
Serment	Oath
Roman	Novel
Règlement	Regulation
Théâtre	Theater
Titulus	Titulus

**Languages / Language (Table Source / Source Table)**

Ammonite	Ammonite
Araméen ancien (X <sup>e</sup> -VIII <sup>e</sup> s. av. n.è.)	Ancient Aramaic (10th - 8th c. BCE)
Araméen impérial (VII <sup>e</sup> - IV <sup>e</sup> s. av. n.è.)	Imperial Aramaic (7th - 4th c. BCE)
Araméen moyen (III <sup>e</sup> av. - II <sup>e</sup> s. de . n.è.)	Middle Aramaic (3d c. BCE- 2d c. CE)
Araméen tardif (à partir du III <sup>e</sup> s. de n.è.)	Late Aramaic (from the 3d c. CE on)
Assyrien	Assyrian
Babylonien	Babylonian
Carien	Carian
Celtique	Celtic
Édomite	Edomite
Égyptien	Egyptian
Étéochyprite	Eteocypriot
Étrusque	Etruscan
Grec : tous dialectes et systèmes d'écriture	Greek : including all dialects and scripts
Hébreu	Hebrew
Ibérique	Iberian
Latin	Latin
Libyque	Libyan
Louvite	Luwian
Lycien	Lycian
Lydien	Lydian
Mandéen	Mandaean
Minéen	Minaean
Moabite	Moabite
Nabatéen	Nabatean
Osque	Oscan
Perse	Persian
Phénicien	Phoenician
Phrygien	Phrygian
Pisidien	Pisidian
Punique	Punic

**Catégorie de Matériau / Material Category & Matériau / Material (Table Source / Source Table)**

Les champs « Catégorie de Matériau » et « Matériau » proposent, en deux temps, du plus général au plus spécifique, une typologie des matériaux dans lesquels sont réalisés les supports des Sources.

The fields “Material Category” and “Material” provide, in two steps, from the most general to the most specific, a typology of the materials in which the Source media are made.

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 de) Matériau connu mais absent de la liste (car très rare)</i>
<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>

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

<b>Catégorie de Matériau</b>	<b>Material Category</b>
<b>Céramique</b>	<b>Ceramic</b>
<b>Matériau</b>	<b>Material</b>
Faïence	Faïence
Terre cuite	Terracotta
Terre cuite architecturale	Architectural Terracotta
<b>Catégorie de Matériau</b>	<b>Material Category</b>
<b>Lithique</b>	<b>Lithique</b>
<b>Matériau</b>	<b>Material</b>
Agate	Agate
Albâtre	Alabaster
Ambre	Amber
Améthyste	Amethyst
Amphibolite	Amphibolite
Argile	Clay
Basalte	Basalt
Calcaire (y compris tuf, pôros)	Limestone (tuff, poros included)
Chrysoprase	Chrysoprase
Cornaline	Carnelian
Diorite	Diorite
Dolérite	Dolerite
Gneiss	Gneiss
Granit	Granite
Grenat	Garnet
Grès	Sandstone
Gypse	Gypsum
Héliotrope	Heliotrope
Hématite	Hematite

Jade	Jade
Jaspe	Jasper
Lapis-lazuli	Lapis-lazuli
Malachite	Malachite
Marbre	Marble
Nicolo	Nicolo
Obsidienne	Obsidian
Onyx	Onyx
Opale	Opal
Prase	Prase
Quarz	Quarz
Ramleh	Ramleh
Saphir	Sapphire
Sarde	Sard
Sardonyx	Sardonyx
Schiste	Schist
Sélénite	Selenite
Serpentine	Serpentine
Turquoise	Turquoise
<b>Catégorie de Matériau Métal</b>	<b>Material Category Metal</b>
<b>Matériau</b>	<b>Material</b>
Argent	Silver
Bronze	Bronze
Cuivre	Copper
Fer	Iron
Laiton	Brass
Or	Gold
Plasma	Plasma
Plomb	Lead
<b>Catégorie de Matériau Os</b>	<b>Material Category Bone</b>
<b>Matériau</b>	<b>Material</b>
Corne	Horn
Ivoire	Ivory
Os	Bone
<b>Catégorie de Matériau Végétal / Organique</b>	<b>Material Category Plant / Organic</b>
<b>Matériau</b>	<b>Material</b>
Bois	Wood
Cire	Wax
Coquillage	Shell
Corail	Coral
Enduit Peint / Stuc	Painted Plaster / Stucco
Œuf	Egg



Papyrus	Papyrus
Parchemin	Parchment
Plâtre	Plaster
Textile	Textile
<b>Catégorie de Matériau</b>	<b>Material Category</b>
<b>Verre</b>	<b>Glass</b>
<b>Matériau</b>	<b>Material</b>
Verre	Glass

**Catégorie de Support / Medium Category & Support / Medium (Table Source / Source Table)**

« Catégorie de support » et « Support » proposent, en deux temps, du plus général au plus spécifique, une typologie des objets portant une inscription contenant une séquence onomastique divine. On enregistre ici la matérialité et la fonction du support. La fonction de l’inscription est renseignée dans l’entrée « Type de Source ».

Ex. : une inscription funéraire gravée sur la façade d’un mausolée : « Funéraire » dans « *Type de Source* » + « Architecture » > « Mur » dans « *Catégorie de support* » > « *Support* ».

“Category of medium” and “Medium” provide, in two steps, from the most general to the most specific, a typology of material objects bearing an inscription containing a divine onomastic sequence. The registered data relate to the materiality and function of the medium. The function of the inscription is registered in the “Type of Source” field.

E.g.: a funerary inscription engraved on the façade of a mausoleum, “*Funerary*” in “*Source Types*” + “*Architecture*” > “*Wall*” in “*Medium Category*” > “*Medium*”.

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 de) Support connu mais absent de la liste (car très rare)</i>
<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>

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

<b>Catégorie de Support</b>	<b>Medium Category</b>
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>Architecture</b>
<i>Édifice, partie d’édifice, matériau de construction</i>	<i>Building, part of building, building material</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Architrave	Architrave
Autel	Altar
Banc / Banquette	Bench Couch
Base / Piédestal (y compris de statue, si elle est autonome ; sinon, cf. Effigie)	Base /Pedestal (including base of statue, if it is autonomous ; if not, cf. Effigy)
Bassin	Basin

Bloc	Block
Brique	Brick
Chapiteau	Capital
Colonne	Column
Console	Console
Dalle	Slab
Entablement	Entablature
Escalier	Stairs
Exèdre / Abside / Niche	Exedra / Apse / Niche
Fondation (mur de)	Foundation wall
Fontaine / Puits	Fountain / Well
Fragment	Fragment
Fronton	Pediment
Linteau	Lintel
Montant	Stile
Mosaïque	Mosaic
Mur	Wall
Muraille	City wall
Naïskos	Naiskos
Obélisque	Obelisk
Orthostate	Orthostate
Pavement	Pavement
Pilier	Pillar
Plafond	Ceiling
Podium	Podium
Porte	Door / Gate
Portique	Portico / Stoa
Pylône	Pylon
Pyramide	Pyramid
Seuil	Threshold
Siège / Trône	Seat / Throne
Toit	Roof top
Tuile	Tile
<b>Catégorie de Support Armement</b>	<b>Medium Category Weaponry</b>
<i>Arme, équipement militaire</i>	<i>Weapon, military equipment</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Balle de fronde	Sling bullet
Bouclier	Shield
Casque	Helmet
Couteau	Knife
Cuirasse	Cuirass
Épée	Sword
Flèche	Arrow
Hache	Axe

Jambière	Greave
Lance	Spear
Massue	Club
Trophée	Trophy
<b>Catégorie de Support Conteneur</b>	<b>Medium Category Container</b>
<i>Réceptacle pour le stockage ou le transport de matières ou d'objets</i>	<i>Tank for solid or liquid goods</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Amphore	Amphora
Boîte	Box
Citerne	Cistern
Pithos / Dolium	Pithos / Dolium
Silo	Silo
<b>Catégorie de Support Effigie</b>	<b>Medium Category Effigy</b>
<i>Tout type de représentation portant une inscription</i>	<i>Any kind of representation bearing an inscription</i>
Pour une inscription figurant sur une base de statue autonome : « Architecture » > « Base / Piédestal ».	For an inscription on an autonomous base of statue, cf. "Architecture" > "Base / Pedestal"
Bétyle / Monolithe	Betyl / Monolith
Emblème	Emblem
Figurine	Figurine
Image divine	Divine Image
Masque	Mask
Partie du corps	Body Part
Statue	Statue
Statuette	Statuette
<b>Catégorie de Support Funéraire</b>	<b>Medium Category Funerary</b>
<i>Objet en lien avec la tombe ou le mort</i>	<i>Object related to the grave or the dead</i>
- Pour une inscription figurant sur une tombe ou un mausolée, cf. « Architecture » > « Mur », « Bloc », « Colonne », etc., selon le cas - Pour une inscription figurant sur une pierre tombale, cf. « Stèle / Cippe ».	- For an inscription on a grave or mausoleum, cf. "Architecture" > "Wall", "Block", "Column", etc., according to the case - For an inscription on a funerary stone, cf. "Stele / Cippus"
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Cartonnage	Cartonnage
Sarcophage	Sarcophagus
Tombeau	Grave / Tomb
Urne	Urn
<b>Catégorie de Support Harnachement / Attelage</b>	<b>Medium Category Harness / Yoke</b>

<i>Pièce de sellerie, équipement de véhicule ou d'animaux de trait, de course</i>	<i>Piece of saddlery, vehicle equipment or equipment for draught or racing animals</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Bride	Bridle
Harnais	Harnais
Hipposandale	Hipposandal
Joug	Yoke
Mors	Bit
Œillère	Blinker
Pièce de char	Chariot component
Roue	Wheel
<b>Catégorie de Support Instrument de musique</b>	<b>Medium Category Musical Instrument</b>
<i>Objet, brut ou fabriqué, conçu pour produire des sons</i>	<i>Object, raw or manufactured, designed to produce sounds</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Cloche	Bell
<b>Catégorie de Support Jouet</b>	<b>Medium Category Toy</b>
<i>Objet conçu pour amuser un enfant ou un adulte, pour jouer</i>	<i>Object designed to amuse a child or an adult, to play</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Dé	Dice
Osselet	Jacks
Perle	Bead
Poupée	Doll
Toupie	Spinning top
<b>Catégorie de Support Meuble</b>	<b>Medium Category Furniture</b>
<i>Objet destiné à l'aménagement ou à la décoration de locaux</i>	<i>Object for furnishing or decorating rooms</i>
<i>Pour des bancs, sièges, trônes monumentaux, cf. « Architecture »</i>	<i>For monumental benches, seats or thrones, cf. "Architecture"</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Banc / Banquette	Bench / Couch
Lit	Bed
Siège / Trône	Seat / Throne
Table	Table
Trépied	Tripod
Tronc	Collecting Box
<b>Catégorie de Support Navigation</b>	<b>Medium Category Navigation</b>
<i>Équipement des navires</i>	<i>Sailing equipment</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Ancre	Anchor

Bateau	Boat
Rame	Paddle
Rostre	Naval Ram
<b>Catégorie de Support Outil</b>	<b>Medium Category Tool</b>
<i>Objet fabriqué pour réaliser une opération ou action déterminée</i>	<i>Object manufactured to perform a specific operation or action</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Burin	Chisel
Clou	Nail
Faucille	Sickle
Fuseau	Spindle
Marteau	Hammer
Peson	Loom Weight
Poids	Weight
<b>Catégorie de Support Parure / Habillement</b>	<b>Medium Category Finery</b>
<i>Objet qui orne, embellit, habille</i>	<i>Object that decorates, embellishes, dresses</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Anneau	Ring
Bague	Finger Ring
Bijou / Ornement : terme générique quand on n'a pas plus de précision ou que c'est un sous-type de bijou autre que ceux de la liste (ni bague, ni anneau, etc.)	Jewel / Ornament: generic term when there is no more precision or it is a subtype of jewelry other than those listed (no ring, ring, etc.)
Boucle d'oreille	Earring
Bracelet	Bracelet
Broche	Brooch / Pin
Camée	Cameo
Ceinture	Belt
Collier / Pendentif	Necklace / Pendant
Couronne	Crown
Fibule	Fibula
Gemme	Gem
Intaille	Intaglio
Médaille	Medal
Miroir	Mirror
Peigne	Comb
Scarabée	Scarab
Vêtement / Tissu	Cloth
<b>Catégorie de Support Sport</b>	<b>Medium Category Sport</b>
<i>Objet relevant d'une activité physique</i>	<i>Object related to a physical activity</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Disque	Disk

Haltère	Halter
Strigile	Strigil
<b>Catégorie de Support Stèle / Cipse</b>	<b>Medium Category Stele / Cippus</b>
<i>Pierre dressée marquant un lieu, travaillée pour accueillir éventuellement un texte ou une image</i>	<i>Stone erected to mark a place, worked to bear, in most cases, a text or a picture</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Borne	Milestone / Boundary Stone
Cipse	Cippus
Stèle	Stele
<b>Catégorie de Support Support Graphique</b>	<b>Medium Category Graphic Medium</b>
<i>Objet destiné à ou utilisé pour recevoir un texte</i>	<i>Object designed or used to receive a text</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Codex	Codex
Crétule	Cretula
Jeton	Token
Lamelle	Lamella
Oscillum	Oscillum
Ostracon / Tesson : fragment de vase réutilisé comme support d'écriture après que le vase a été brisé	Ostracon / Sherd: fragment of vase reused as a writing medium after the vase was broken
Pierre / Élément rocheux	Stone / Rock Surface
Pinax	Pinax
Plaque	Plaque
Plaquette	Board
Rouleau	Scroll
Sceau (y compris une matrice ou une bulle)	Seal
Tablette	Tablet
Tessère	Tessera
<b>Catégorie de Support Vaisselle</b>	<b>Medium Category Vessels</b>
<i>Pièces et accessoires destinés au service de la table et à divers usages de la vie quotidienne</i>	<i>Parts and accessories for table service and various uses in everyday life</i>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Medium</b>
Aryballe	Aryballos
Assiette	Plate
Bol	Bowl
Brûle-parfum	Incense-burner
Canthare	Cantharos : à corriger
Corbeille	Basket
Coupe	Cup
Cratère	Crater
Cruche	Jug
Lampe	Lamp

Lécythe	Lekythos
Pyxide / Boîte	Pyxis / Box
Vase : terme générique pour toute pièce de vaisselle, entière ou fragmentaire, <u>inscrite avant d'être brisée</u> , de type indéterminé ou absent de la liste (ni coupe, ni cratère, etc.)	Vase: generic term for any piece of vessels, whole or fragmentary, inscribed before being broken, of indeterminate type or absent from the list (neither cup, nor crater, etc.)

### Topographies (Tables Source, Attestation, Élément / Source, Testimony, Element Tables)

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>

<b>Administration</b>	<b>Administration</b>
<i>Archives, basilique, tribunal, etc.</i>	<i>Archives, basilica, tribunal, etc.</i>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>
<i>Aire de battage, champs, ferme, vignes, etc.</i>	<i>Farm, fields, threshing floor, vineyards, etc.</i>
<b>Artisanat / Commerce</b>	<b>Crafts / Trade</b>
<i>Atelier, boutique, four, pressoir, stoa, etc.</i>	<i>Oven, press room, shop, stoa, workshop, etc.</i>
<b>Associatif</b>	<b>Associative</b>
<i>Salle de banquet</i>	<i>Banquet hall</i>
<b>Culte</b>	<b>Culte</b>
<i>Chapelle, sanctuaire, synagogue, temple, etc.</i>	<i>Chapel, cult-place, synagogue, temple, etc.</i>
<b>Domestique</b>	<b>Household</b>
<i>Maison, quartier d'habitations, etc.</i>	<i>House, residential area, etc.</i>



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

#### Pratiques associées / Connected acts (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)

Le champ « Pratiques Associées » enregistre la ou les pratique(s), généralement rituelles, en lien avec l'utilisation de la séquence onomastique divine de l'Attestation et explicitée(s) dans le texte.

The field "Connected Acts" registers the – usually ritual – acts connected with the use of the divine onomastic sequence of the Testimony and made explicit in the text.

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>Pratique connue mais absente de la liste (car très rare)</i>
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<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Act known but absent from the list (because very rare)</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>

Action de grâce	Thanksgiving
Arétalogie	Aretalogy
Aspersion	Aspersion
Asylie	Asyilia
Bénédictio	Blessing
Chant / Hymne / Incantation	Song / Hymn / Incantation
Circumambulation	Circumambulatio
Commémoration	Commemoration
Commentaire / Déclaration	Commentary / Statement
Consécration : acte rituel par lequel un objet/lieu/ personne est voué à un dieu (plus qu'une simple offrande)	Consecration: ritual act by which an object/person/place is devoted to a deity (more than a mere offering)
Construction / Décoration / Réparation	Construction / Decoration / Repairing
Cri rituel	Ritual shouting
Danse	Dance
Divination	Divination
Drame rituel	Ritual drama
Exaltation	Exaltation
Expiation	Expiation
Fabrication d'objet	Making of object
Fumigation / Offrande de parfum	Fumigation / Perfume offering
Imprécation / Malédiction	Imprecation / Curse
Incubation	Incubatio
Initiation	Initiation
Interdit / Prohibition	Prohibition
Jeux / Concours	Games / Competition
Juron : « par, au nom de (nom de la divinité) », en-dehors des serments	Swearing: « by, in the name of (name of the deity) », apart from oaths
Libation / Offrande liquide	Libation / Liquid offering
Mise à mort rituelle : un simple sacrifice est enregistré comme « Offrande »	Ritual slaughter : a mere sacrifice is recorded as an "Offering"
Mot d'ordre / Mot de passe : avant une bataille par exemple	Watchword / Password: before a battle for example
Musique	Music
Offrande : inclut le sacrifice (notamment animal) ; à indiquer également si le vocabulaire usuel des dédicaces est présent (dédier, déposer, donner, offrir...)	Offering: includes the sacrifice (especially animal); choose also if the usual dedication vocabulary is used (dedicate, give, offer...)
Onction	Ointment
Pèlerinage / Théorie	Pilgrimage / Theoria

Placement / Déplacement	Placing / Deplacing
Possession	Possession
Prescription / Injonction	Prescription / Command
Prière / Vœu : toute demande adressée à la divinité ; à indiquer si le vocabulaire du vœu et de la prière est présent (ex : <i>euchê</i> en grec, « puisse-t-il entre ma voix » en sémitique)	Prayer/Vow: any demand addressed to the deity; vocabulary of the vow and the prayer (ex: <i>euche</i> in Greek, “may he hear my voice” in Semitic))
Procession	Procession
Proskynème	Proskynema
Purification	Purification
Repas	Meal
Serment	Oath
Supplication	Supplication
Théoxénie	Theoxenia

**Catégorie d’Occasion/ Occasion Category & Occasion / Occasion (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)**

Les champs « Catégorie d’Occasion » et « Occasion » proposent, en deux temps, du plus général au plus spécifique, une typologie des situations qui sont à l’origine de l’usage d’une séquence onomastique divine.

The fields “Occasion Category” and “Occasion” provide, in two steps, from the most general to the most specific, a typology of situations which are at the origin of the use of a divine onomastic sequence.

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

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

<b>Catégorie d’Occasion Artisanat / Commerce</b>	<b>Occasion Category Craft / Trade</b>
<i>Activités de productions et de vente</i>	<i>Activities of production and sale</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>
Achat / Vente / Contrat	Buying / Selling / Contract
Artisanat	Craft
Commerce	Trade
<b>Catégorie d’Occasion Exploitation des ressources</b>	<b>Occasion Category Exploitation of resources</b>
<i>Utilisation/commerce d’éléments et matériaux naturels</i>	<i>Use/trade of natural elements and materials</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>

Chasse	Hunting
Élevage	Animal husbandry
Extraction (inclut mines et carrières)	Extraction (including mining and quarrying)
Labour	Ploughing
Pêche	Fishing
Récolte / Vendanges	Harvest / Grape harvest
Semences / Plantation	Sowing / Planting
Sylviculture	Forestry
Vinification	Vinification
<b>Catégorie d'Occasion Guerre</b>	<b>Occasion Category War</b>
<i>Activité liée à un contexte belliqueux</i>	<i>Activity related to a belligerent context</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>
Bataille	Battle
Commémoration	Commemoration
Défaite	Defeat
Préparatifs / Entraînement	Preparation / Training
Victoire	Victory
<b>Catégorie d'Occasion Mobilité</b>	<b>Occasion Category Mobility</b>
<i>Tout type de déplacement</i>	<i>Any kind of displacement</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>
Déplacement terrestre	Land travel
Navigation	Navigation
<b>Catégorie d'Occasion Phénomène naturel</b>	<b>Occasion Category Natural phenomenon</b>
<i>Tout phénomène provoqué par les éléments naturels</i>	<i>Any phenomenon due to natural elements</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>
Éclipse	Eclipse
Épidémie / Fléau <i>Voir également Vie personnelle &gt; Santé</i>	Epidemic / Plague <i>See also Personal life &gt; Health</i>
Éruption volcanique	Volcanic eruption
Incendie	Fire
Inondation	Flood
Phénomène atmosphérique	Atmospheric phenomenon
Sécheresse	Drought
Séisme	Earthquake
<b>Catégorie d'Occasion Signe divin</b>	<b>Occasion Category Divine sign</b>
<i>Tout phénomène interprété comme une communication entre les dieux et les hommes</i>	<i>Any phenomenon interpreted as a communication between gods and humans</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>
Épiphanie	Epiphany
Oracle	Oracle

Rêve	Dream
<b>Catégorie d'Occasion Vie collective</b>	<b>Occasion Category Collective life</b>
<i>Toute occasion de la vie d'un ou de plusieurs groupes et/ou action effectuée au nom de l'intérêt public</i>	<i>Any occasion of the life of one or more groups and/or action performed on behalf of the public interest</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>
Assemblée	Assembly
Changement de classe d'âge	Change of age group
Charge publique	Public office
Conflit territorial / Arbitrage	Territorial conflict / Arbitration
Construction / Fondation	Construction / Foundation
Diplomatie	Diplomacy
Emprisonnement / Libération	Imprisonment / Release
Fête / Banquet	Festival / Banquet
Justice	Justice
Législation	Legislation
Sport / Spectacle	Sport / Spectacle
Visite de souverain	Sovereign's visit
<b>Catégorie d'Occasion Vie personnelle</b>	<b>Occasion Category Personal life</b>
<i>Toute occasion concernant la vie privée d'un individu</i>	<i>Any occasion concerning the private life of an individual</i>
<b>Occasion</b>	<b>Occasion</b>
Affranchissement	Freeing
Éducation / Enseignement	Education / Teaching
Funéraire / Mort	Funeral / Death
Mariage	Wedding
Naissance / Reproduction	Birth / Reproduction
Santé <i>Voir également Phénomène naturel &gt; Épidémie / Fléau</i>	Health <i>See also Natural phenomenon &gt; Epidemic / Plague</i>
Sexe / Séduction	Sex / Seduction
Violence	Violence
Vol / Perte d'un bien	Robbery / Loss of property

#### **Catégorie de Matériel Associé / Category of Connected Material & Matériels / Materials (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)**

Les champs « Catégorie de Matériel (associé) » et « Matériels (associés) » proposent, en deux temps, du plus général au plus spécifique, une typologie d'objets, matières, animaux associés, de manière explicite, à l'Attestation d'une séquence onomastique divine.

The fields "Category of (Connected) Material" and "(Connected) Materials" propose, in two steps, from the most general to the most specific, a typology of objects, materials, animals associated, in an explicit way, to the Attestation of a divine onomastic sequence.

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 de) Matériel Associé connu mais absent de la liste (car très rare)</i>
<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>

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

<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Alimentation / Parfum</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Food / Perfume</b>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Boisson	Drink
Eau	Water
Encens / Parfum	Incense / Perfume
Épice / Aromates	Spice / Herbs
Gâteau / Pâtisserie	Cake / Pastry
Miel	Honey
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Animal/Humain</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Animal/Human</b>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Humain/Substance corporelle	Human/Body substance
Insecte	Insect
Mammifère	Mammal
Oiseau	Bird
Poisson	Fish
Reptile	Reptile
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Architecture</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Architecture</b>
<i>Édifice, partie d'édifice, matériau de construction</i>	<i>Building, part of building, building material</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Architrave	Architrave
Autel	Altar
Banc / Banquette	Bench / Couch
Base / Piédestal	Base / Pedestal
Bassin	Basin
Bâtiment	Building
Bloc	Block
Brique	Brick
Chapiteau	Capital
Colonne	Column
Console	Console

Dalle	Slab
Entablement	Entablature
Escalier	Stairs
Espace cultuel	Cultic space
Exèdre / Abside / Niche	Exedra / Apse / Niche
Fondation (mur de)	Foundation wall
Fontaine / Puits	Fountain / Well
Fragment	Fragment
Fronton	Pediment
Linteau	Lintel
Montant	Stile
Mosaïque	Mosaic
Mur	Wall
Muraille	City wall
Naïskos	Naiskos
Obélisque	Obelisk
Orthostate	Orthostate
Pavement	Pavement
Pilier	Pillar
Plafond	Ceiling
Podium	Podium
Porte	Door / Gate
Portique	Portico / Stoa
Pylône	Pylon
Pyramide	Pyramid
Seuil	Threshold
Siège / Trône	Seat / Throne
Toit	Rooftop
Tuile	Tile
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material Category</b>
<b>Armement</b>	<b>Weaponry</b>
<i>Arme, équipement militaire</i>	<i>Weapon, military equipment</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Balle de fronde	Sling bullet
Bouclier	Shield
Casque	Helmet
Couteau	Knife
Cuirasse	Cuirass
Épée	Sword
Flèche	Arrow
Hache	Axe
Jambière	Greave
Lance	Spear
Massue	Club
Trophée	Trophy

<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Attribut Iconographique</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Iconographic Attribute</b>
<i>Tout élément (végétal, animal, objet, etc.) associé à la représentation d'une divinité</i>	<i>Any element (plant, animal, object, etc.) associated with the representation of a deity</i>
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Bien(s)</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Good(s)</b>
<i>Ce qu'on possède, qui appartient à une personne ou à un groupe (divinités incluses)</i>	<i>Something belonging to a person or a group (deities included)</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Numéraire	Currency
Terres / Champ / Jardin	Land / Field / Garden
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Conteneur</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Container</b>
<i>Récipient pour le stockage ou le transport de matières ou d'objets</i>	<i>Tank for solid or liquid goods</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Amphore	Amphora
Boîte	Box
Citerne	Cistern
Pithos / Dolium	Pithos / Dolium
Silo	Silo
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Effigie</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Effigy</b>
<i>Tout type de représentation portant une inscription</i>	<i>Any kind of representation bearing an inscription</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Bétyle / Monolithe	Betyl / Monolith
Emblème	Emblem
Figurine	Figurine
Image divine	Divine Image
Masque	Mask
Partie du corps	Body Part
Statue	Statue
Statuette	Statuette
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Funéraire</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Funerary</b>
<i>Objet en lien avec la tombe ou le mort</i>	<i>Object related to the grave or the dead</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Cartonnage	Cartonnage
Sarcophage	Sarcophagus
Tombeau	Grave / Tomb
Urne	Urn
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Harnachement / Attelage</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Harness / Yoke</b>



<i>Pièce de sellerie, équipement de véhicule ou d'animaux de trait, de course</i>	<i>Piece of saddlery, vehicle equipment or equipment for draught or racing animals</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Bride	Bridle
Harnais	Harness
Hipposandale	Hipposandal
Joug	Yoke
Mors	Bit
Œillère	Blinker
Pièce de char	Chariot component
Roue	Wheel
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Instrument de Musique</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Musical Instrument</b>
<i>Objet, brut ou fabriqué, conçu pour produire des sons</i>	<i>Object, raw or manufactured, designed to produce sounds</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Cloche	Bell
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Jouet</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Toy</b>
<i>Objet conçu pour amuser un enfant ou un adulte, pour jouer</i>	<i>Object designed to amuse a child or an adult, to play</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Dé	Dice
Osselet à ajouter	Jacks
Perle	Bead
Poupée	Doll
Toupie	Spinning top
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Matériau</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Material</b>
<i>Matières à l'état brut, non travaillées, en vrac</i>	<i>Unprocessed or bulk raw materials</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Bois	Wood
Laine / Lin	Wool / Flax
Lithique	Lithic
Métal	Metal
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Meuble</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Furniture</b>
<i>Objet destiné à l'aménagement ou à la décoration de locaux</i>	<i>Object for furnishing or decorating rooms</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Banc / Banquette	Bench / Couch
Lit	Bed
Siège /Trône	Seat / Throne
Table	Table
Trépied	Tripod

Tronc	Collecting Box
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Navigation</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Navigation</b>
<i>Équipement des navires</i>	<i>Sailing equipment</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Ancre	Anchor
Bateau	Boat
Rame	Paddle
Rostre	Naval Ram
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Outil</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Tool</b>
<i>Objet fabriqué pour réaliser une opération ou action déterminée</i>	<i>Object manufactured to perform a specific operation or action</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Burin	Chisel
Clou	Nail
Faucille	Sickle
Fuseau	Spindle
Marteau	Hammer
Peson	Loom Weight
Poids	Weight
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Parure / Habillement</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Finery</b>
<i>Objet qui orne, embellit, habille</i>	<i>Object that decorates, embellishes, dresses</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Anneau	Ring
Bague	Finger Ring
Bijou / Ornement	Jewel / Ornament
Boucle d'oreille	Earring
Bracelet	Bracelet
Broche	Brooch / Pin
Camée	Cameo
Ceinture	Belt
Collier / Pendentif	Necklace / Pendant
Couronne	Crown
Fibule	Fibula
Gemme	Gem
Intaille	Intaglio
Médaille	Medal
Miroir	Mirror
Peigne	Comb
Scarabée	Scarab
Vêtement / Tissu	Cloth
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Sport</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Sport</b>

<i>Objet relevant d'une activité physique</i>	<i>Object related to a physical activity</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Disque	Disk
Haltère	Halter
Strigile	Strigil
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Stèle / Cippe</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Stele / Cippus</b>
<i>Pierre dressée marquant un lieu, travaillée pour accueillir éventuellement un texte ou une image</i>	<i>Stone erected to mark a place, worked to bear, in most cases, a text or a picture</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Borne	Milestone / Boundary Stone
Cippe	Cippus
Stèle	Stele
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Support Graphique</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Graphic Medium</b>
<i>Objet destiné à ou utilisé pour recevoir un texte</i>	<i>Object designed or used to receive a text</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Codex	Codex
Crétule	Cretula
Jeton	Token
Lamelle	Lamella
Oscillum	Oscillum
Ostracon / Tesson : fragment de vase réutilisé comme support d'écriture après que le vase a été brisé	Ostracon / Sherd: fragment of vase reused as a writing medium after the vase was broken
Pierre / Élément rocheux	Stone / Rock Surface
Pinax	Pinax
Plaque	Plaque
Plaquette	Board
Rouleau	Scroll
Sceau (y compris une matrice ou une bulle)	Seal
Tablette	Tablet
Tessère	Tessera
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Vaisselle</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Vessels</b>
<i>Pièces et accessoires destinés au service de la table et à divers usages quotidiens</i>	<i>Parts and accessories for table service and various uses in everyday life</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Aryballe	Aryballos
Assiette	Plate
Bol	Bowl
Brûle-parfum	Incense-burner
Canthare	Cantharos : à corriger
Corbeille	Basket

Coupe	Cup
Cratère	Crater
Cruche	Jug
Lampe	Lamp
Lécythe	Lekythos
Pyxide / Boîte	Pyxis / Box
Vase : terme générique pour toute pièce de vaisselle, entière ou fragmentaire, <u>inscrite avant d'être brisée</u> , de type indéterminé ou absent de la liste (ni coupe, ni cratère, etc.)	Vase: generic term for any piece of vessels, whole or fragmentary, inscribed before being broken, of indeterminate type or absent from the list (neither cup, nor crater, etc.)
<b>Catégorie de Matériel Associé Végétal</b>	<b>Connected Material Category Plant</b>
<i>Tout ce qui relève du domaine des plantes</i>	<i>Anything related to plants</i>
<b>Matériel Associé</b>	<b>Connected Material</b>
Arbre / Élément boisé	Tre / Wooden Surface
Céréale / Grain	Cereal / Grain
Fleur	Flower
Fruit	Fruit
Huile	Oil

#### Agentivités de l'Agent/ Agencies of the Agent (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)

Le champ « Agentivités » liste les différents modes d'action des Agents à l'égard des divinités.

Ex. : dans une dédicace, l'agent qui adresse l'offrande à une divinité est « Destinateur » et l'agent qui en bénéficie est « Bénéficiaire ».

The field "Agencies" lists the different modes of agency of the Agents with respect to deities.

E.g.: in a dedication, the agent who addresses the offering to a deity is an "Addresser" and the agent who benefits from the offering is a "Beneficiary".

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

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

<b>Associé</b>	<b>Attached</b>
<i>Agents historiques divinisés (comme les rois, empereurs) ou pas, associés à une divinité (ex. : honorés ensemble)</i>	<i>Historical agents divinized (such as kings, emperors) or not, associated with a divinity (e.g.: honored together)</i>
<b>Bénéficiaire / Cible</b>	<b>Beneficiary / Target</b>
<i>Agent en faveur de qui ou contre qui on mobilise une ou plusieurs divinités</i>	<i>Agent for whom or against whom one or many deities are mobilized</i>
<b>Destinateur</b>	<b>Addresser</b>

<i>Agent qui adresse aux dieux une offrande, une construction, un vœu, un serment, une adjuration, etc.</i>	<i>Agent who addresses to the gods an offering, a construction, a vow, an oath, an adjuration, etc.</i>
<b>Enonciateur</b>	<b>Utterer</b>
<i>Agent produisant un discours qui n'est pas directement adressé aux divinités, mais qui y fait référence ou les mentionne. Principalement mais pas exclusivement dans les sources issues de la tradition manuscrite</i>	<i>Agent who produces a discourse which is not directly addressed to the gods, but refers to them or mentions them. Primarily, but not exclusively, in sources of the manuscript tradition</i>
<b>Opérateur Rituel</b>	<b>Ritual Operator</b>
<i>Agent que l'on décrit explicitement en train d'opérer une action rituelle dans le cadre de laquelle intervient l'attestation (par ex. sacrificateur) et/ou desservant de la ou les divinités désigné(e)s par l'attestation (prêtre, néocore)</i>	<i>Agent explicitly designated as performing a ritual act implying the testimony (ex. Sacrificer) and/or serving the deity or deities designated by the testimony (e.g.: priest, neokoros, etc.).</i>

**Natures de l'Agent / Natures of the Agent (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)**

Le champ « Natures de l'Agent » renseigne les ontologies possibles de l'Agent.  
 The field "Natures of the Agent" records the possible ontologies of the Agent.

L'option « Champ vide » répond aux cas suivants :  
 The option "Blank Field" responds to the following situations:

<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>

<b>Humain</b>	<b>Human</b>
<i>Toute personne humaine historique ou tout personnage fictionnel non divinisé.</i>	<i>Any historical human person or non-divine fictional character.</i>
<b>Non-humain</b>	<b>Non-human</b>
<i>Animaux, plantes, minéraux, objets ou autres agents de l'environnement</i>	<i>Animals, plants, minerals, objects, or any other agent from the environment</i>
<b>Surhumain</b>	<b>Superhuman</b>
<i>Divinités, héros, défunts, etc. : toute entité mythique ou puissance divine ayant pu faire l'objet d'un culte (mis à part les monarques divinisés)</i>	<i>Deities, heroes, deceased, etc.: any mythical character or divine power (apart from the divinized rulers)</i>

**Genres de l'Agent/ Genders of the Agent (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)**

Le champ « Genres de l'Agent » renseigne sur le genre social attribué à l'Agent.  
 The field "Genders of the Agent" records the social gender assigned to the Agent.

L'option « Champ vide » répond aux cas suivants :  
 The option "Blank Field" responds to the following situations:

<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>

<b>Masculin</b>	<b>Male</b>
<i>Tout homme ou agent mâle</i> Ex. : homme, roi, dieu, etc.	<i>Any man or male agent</i> Ex.: man, king, god, etc.
<b>Féminin</b>	<b>Female</b>
<i>Toute femme ou agent femelle</i> Ex. : femme, reine, déesse, etc.	<i>Any woman or female agent</i> Ex.: woman, queen, goddess, etc.
<b>Non-Binaire</b>	<b>Non-Binary</b>
<i>Genre relevant d'une autre catégorie</i> Ex. : hermaphrodites, transgenre, etc.	<i>Gender belonging to another category</i> Ex.: hermaphrodites, transgender, etc.

#### Statuts Affichés de l'Agent / Explicit Status of the Agent (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)

Le champ « Statuts Affichés » propose une typologie des situations et d'appartenances sociales caractérisant un ou plusieurs agents de façon explicite dans une Attestation donnée.

The field "Explicit Status" proposes a typology of situations and social affiliations that explicitly characterize one or more agents in a given Testimony.

L'option « Champ vide » répond aux cas suivants :

The option "Blank Field" responds to the following situations:

<i>Champ vide</i>	<i>Aucune information disponible</i>
<i>Blank field</i>	<i>No information available</i>

<b>Affranchi</b>	<b>Freedman</b>
<i>Esclave émancipé</i>	<i>Emancipated slave</i>
<b>Association / Collectivité</b>	<b>Association / Collectivity</b>
<i>Tout type d'association ou organisation collective (y compris politique) d'échelle infra-civique/ politique/étatique/ethnique.</i> Ex. :phratries, genê, orgeônes, mzrh, tribus, etc.	<i>Any type of association or collective (including political) organization of infra-civic/political/ state/ethnic scale.</i> E.g.: phratries, genê, orgeônes, mzrh, tribes, etc.
<b>Citoyen</b>	<b>Citizen</b>
<i>Pour le monde sémitique, toute mention d'une appartenance civique (lato sensu) : un roi et « le peuple de... » sont considérés comme citoyens.</i>	<i>For the Semitic world, any mention of civic membership (lato sensu): a king and "the people of..." are considered as citizens.</i>
<i>Pour le monde grec :</i> - mention d'une appartenance ethnique ou civique	<i>For the Greek world:</i> - mention of an ethnic or civic bound - mention of a magistracy or function, elective or not (e.g.: archon, judge, king of a specific community, etc.)

- mention d'une magistrature ou fonction, élective ou pas (ex. : archonte, juge, roi d'une communauté spécifique, etc.) - mention du « peuple » comme corps civique (ex. : dêmos, mais pas au sens de « deme ») - mention d'organes civiques (ex : boulê) (pas associatifs). <b>NB</b> : un souverain hellénistique ou un empereur ne sont pas citoyens (indiquer « roi » ou « empereur » dans le champ « Désignation de l'Agent »).	- mention of the "people" as a civic body (e.g.: dêmos, not in the meaning of a "deme") - mention of civic institutions (e.g. boulê) (not associative). <b>NB</b> : a Hellenistic sovereign or an emperor are not citizens (indicate "king" or "emperor" in the field "Designation of the Agent").
<b>Esclave / Dépendant</b>	<b>Slave / Dependent</b>
Esclave ou serviteur d'une personne, d'une entité.	Slave or servants of a person or of an entity.
<b>Étranger</b>	<b>Foreigner</b>
Agent qui n'appartient pas à la communauté dans laquelle il agit, mais qui peut être citoyen d'une autre communauté.	Agent who does not belong to the community in which he acts, but who may be a citizen of another community.
<b>Familial</b>	<b>Family</b>
Agent affichant un lien de parenté explicite (ex. : frère/sœur, père/mère fils/fille, mari/épouse, etc.) ou groupe familial. <b>NB</b> : la mention d'un patronyme ou d'une généalogie ne suffit pas pour relever de cette catégorie.	Agent displaying an explicit kinship bond (e.g.: brother/sister, father/mother, son/daughter, husband/wife, etc.) or family group. <b>NB</b> : the mention of a patronym or genealogy is not sufficient to belong to this category.

**Activités de l'Agent / Activities of the Agent (Table Attestation / Testimony Table)**

Le champ « Activités de l'Agent » enregistre le(s) domaine(s) d'activités de l'Agent.  
The field "Activities of the Agent" registers the area(s) of the Agent's activities relate.

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

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

<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>
Agriculteur, fermier, paysan, etc.	Farmer, peasant, etc.
<b>Artisanat / Construction</b>	<b>Craft / Construction</b>
Architecte, coroplaste, orfèvre, peintre, potier, sculpteur, tanneur, etc.	Architect, coroplast, goldsmith, painter, sculptor, tanner, etc.
<b>Commerce</b>	<b>Trade</b>

<i>Achat, activités maritimes, banque, commerce, échanges, marché, vente, etc.</i>	<i>Buying, maritime activities, bank, trade, exchanges, market, selling, etc.</i>
<b>Corps / Sexualité</b>	<b>Body / Sexuality</b>
<i>Barbier, coiffeur, hétaïre, prostitué.e, etc.</i>	<i>Barber, hairdresser, hetaira, prostitute, etc.</i>
<b>Culte</b>	<b>Cult</b>
<i>Boucher, gardien, prêtre, sacrificeur, etc.</i>	<i>Butcher, gatekeeper, priest, sacrifice, etc.</i>
<b>Élevage</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>
<i>Berger, bouvier, chevrier, porcher, vacher, etc.</i>	<i>Shepherd, herdsman, goatherd, swineherd, cowherd, etc.</i>
<b>Extraction</b>	<b>Extraction</b>
<i>Carrière, mine, etc.</i>	<i>Quarry, mine, etc.</i>
<b>Guerre</b>	<b>War</b>
<i>Armée, commandant, envoyé, messenger, soldat, etc.</i>	<i>Army, commander, envoy, messenger, soldier, etc.</i>
<b>Justice</b>	<b>Justice</b>
<i>Arbitre, juge, législateur, etc.</i>	<i>Arbiter, judge, lawgiver, etc.</i>
<b>Mobilité</b>	<b>Mobility</b>
<i>Colonisation, commerce, transfert, navigation, pèlerinage, voyage, etc.</i>	<i>Colonization, commerce, transfer, navigation, pilgrimage, travel</i>
<b>Musique / Théâtre</b>	<b>Music / Theatre</b>
<i>Acteur, chanteur, danseur, mime, musicien, etc.</i>	<i>Actor, singer, dancer, mime, musician, etc.</i>
<b>Navigation</b>	<b>Navigation</b>
<i>Armateur, marin, voyageur, etc.</i>	<i>Shipowner, sailor, traveller, etc.</i>
<b>Pêche / Chasse</b>	<b>Fishing / Hunting</b>
<i>Archer, chasseur, fauconnier, pêcheur, etc.</i>	<i>Archer, hunter, falconer, fisher, etc.</i>
<b>Pouvoir / Politique</b>	<b>Authority / Politics</b>
<i>Citoyen, diplomate, empereur, gouverneur, juge, magistrat, roi, seigneur, etc.</i>	<i>Citizen, diplomat, emperor, governor, judge, magistrate, king, lord, etc.</i>
<b>Santé</b>	<b>Health</b>
<i>Médecin, thérapeute, etc.</i>	<i>Physician, therapist, etc.</i>
<b>Savoir</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>
<i>Écrivain, expert, poète, philosophe, maître, savant, etc.</i>	<i>Writer, expert, poet, philosopher, teacher, scholar, etc.</i>
<b>Sport</b>	<b>Sport</b>
<i>Arbitre, boxeur, coureur, lanceur, lutteur, etc. Gymnase, hippodrome, stade, etc.</i>	<i>Referee, boxer, runner, thrower, wrestler, etc. Gymnasium, hippodrome, stadium, etc.</i>

**Catégories des Éléments / Categories of Elements (Table Attestation [catégorie contextuelle], Éléments [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 et/ou dans le contexte précis d'une Attestation donnée.

The "Category/Categories of Elements" field records the domain(s) to which the Elements belong independently of any context and/or within the specific context of a given Testimony.



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, come, 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. Habileté, savoir-faire, technique, etc.</i>	<i>Shoemaking, coroplasty, metallurgy, goldsmithing, tannery, textile, vessels, basketry, glass, etc. 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>
<b>Genre</b>	<b>Gender</b>
<i>Masculin/féminin/autre, androgynie, féminité, masculinité, misogynie, virilité, etc.</i>	<i>Masculine/feminine/other, androgyny, femininity, masculinity, misogyny, virility, etc.</i>
<b>Guerre / Violence</b>	<b>War / Violence</b>
<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>
<b>Justice</b>	<b>Justice</b>
<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, avenger, etc.</i>

<b>Limite / Passage</b>	<b>Limit / Passage</b>
<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>
<b>Louange</b>	<b>Praise</b>
<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>
<b>Malveillance</b>	<b>Malevolence</b>
<i>Agressivité, fourberie, imprécation, harcèlement, hostilité, nuisance, punition, vengeance, etc.</i>	<i>Hostility, trickery, imprecation, harassment, hostility, harmfulness, punishment, revenge, etc.</i>
<b>Mobilité</b>	<b>Mobility</b>
<i>Colonisation, commerce, transfert, navigation, pèlerinage, voyage, etc. Marche/course, nage, saut/bond, vol, etc. Aller/revenir, arriver/partir, embarquer/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>
<b>Nom barbare</b>	<b>Barbaric Name</b>
<i>Noms d'origine étrangère incompréhensibles : transcription (Bainchooch), numérique (Abraxax), série de voyelles (aeëiouô), palindrome (ablanathanalba), etc.</i>	<i>Incomprehensible names of foreign origin: transcription (Bainchooch), numerical (Abraxax), series of vowels (aeëiouô), palindrome (ablanathanalba), etc.</i>
<b>Objets</b>	<b>Objects</b>
<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>
<b>Parenté / Domestique</b>	<b>Kinship / Domestic</b>
<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>
<b>Pêche / Chasse</b>	<b>Fishing / Hunting</b>
<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>
<b>Perception</b>	<b>Perception</b>
<i>Apparence, couleur, dimension, distance, éclat, forme, lumière/obscurité, etc.</i>	<i>Appearance, color, dimension, distance, radiance, shape, light/darkness, etc.</i>

<i>Corps (tête, organes, membres, poils/cheveux), regard, taille, voix, etc. Beauté/laideté, etc. Émotions, sensorialité, etc.</i>	<i>Body (head, organs, limbs, hair), gaze, size, voice, etc. Beauty/ugliness, etc. Emotions, sensoriality, etc.</i>
<b>Phénomène naturel</b>	<b>Natural Phenomenon</b>
<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>
<b>Politique</b>	<b>Political</b>
<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>
<b>Propriété / Abondance / Richesse</b>	<b>Property / Abundance / Richness</b>
<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>
<b>Protection / Bienfaisance</b>	<b>Protection / Beneficence</b>
<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>
<b>Quantité / Nombre</b>	<b>Quantity / Numerals</b>
<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>
<b>Relationnel</b>	<b>Relational</b>
<i>Nom formé sur un autre nom (Heraios sur Héra ; Shadrapha sur Shed) Corrélation, délégation (envoyé de, messenger de), dépendance, lien, rattachement, etc.</i>	<i>Name formed on another name (Heraios on Hera; Shadrapha on Shed): Correlation, delegation (sent from, messenger of), dependency, link, attachment, etc.</i>
<b>Santé</b>	<b>Health</b>
<i>Bien-être, convalescence, épidémie, force, guérison, hygiène, incubation, maladie, etc.</i>	<i>Well-being, convalescence, epidemic, strength, healing, hygiene, incubation, disease, etc.</i>
<b>Savoir</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>
<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>
<b>Séduction / Sexualité</b>	<b>Seduction / Sexuality</b>

<i>Attractivité, beauté, charme, désir, fascination, persuasion, etc.</i>	<i>Attractiveness, beauty, charm, desire, fascination, persuasion, etc.</i>
<b>Signe divin</b>	<b>Divine Sign</b>
<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>
<b>Social</b>	<b>Social</b>
<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>
<b>Sport / Spectacle</b>	<b>Sport / Show</b>
<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>
<b>Temporalité</b>	<b>Temporality</b>
<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>
<b>Titre</b>	<b>Title</b>
<i>Dame/seigneur, dieu/déesse, génie, maîtresse/maître, grand, etc.</i>	<i>Lady/lord, god/goddess, genie, mistress/master, great, etc.</i>
<b>Toponyme</b>	<b>Toponym</b>
<i>Nom de lieu</i>	<i>Place name</i>
<b>Végétal</b>	<b>Plant</b>
<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>