

# Eurykleia database guide

\*\*\* = Actions that can be done later.

(last version: décembre 2021)

The Eurykleia database is meant to gather data about ancient women using their names as a starting point.

- The database does not include mythical characters but women's names mentioned in fictional contexts may be accepted if justified.
- The database does not include anonymous women unless a document mentions relevant information for the project.

The chronological and geographical delimitation is broad: 8th century BC - 3rd century AD

Public website address: <http://eurykleia.huma-num.fr/>

For the time being, the database relies on the expertise of the specialists taking part in the project whether they work on Greek or Latin sources.

The steps of the entry are the following:

- 1/ the items that identify the record: name of the woman + person + document
- 2/ fields identifying the document: its type, medium or work
- 3/ headings concerning the text: text, translation, etc.
- 4/ headings concerning the enunciation
- 5/ headings describing the person/character in his/her social environment
- 6/ the commentary and key words sections, to be filled in according to the project's problematic
- 7/ information on the record (writer, date, etc.): the metadata

## GENERALITIES

Find typographic rules at the bottom of this document.

Insert Greek words (unicode font mandatory) and always translate or transliterate in brackets. If you mention Greek words in other fields than those where the full extract is given, you may specify the lemma using a / separator.

In many cases, contributors won't need to fill EVERY field: when there is no known information, type "x".

Some links are requested especially to online LGPN, Perseus, BNF, Pleiades... However, you don't have to add them all if you encounter difficulties accessing the portals. They can be added later, but you have to type in red "ID to search" or notify if the link doesn't exist.

; (not comma) or – or bracket can be used as separators in each field.

When inputting dating, insert a space before “-“ or “+” so that the software won't mistake it for a calculation formula.

## FORM ITEMS

**Name** [free text; multivalued]:

ex : Ἀβραῖς/Αβρα;

\*\*\*Add link LGPN-Ling

In case the document mentions the name in different forms, add them: Φρουνίχη; Φρουνίχα; Phrounicha. In case of a complete gap, put "anonymous". In the case of a partial gap, but without any possible restitution, indicate the letter(s) appearing on the document. Ex: Φρ..v.. (incomplete). In this case, tick "returned".

**Person/character** [free text; multivalued]:

Give the name in Latin alphabet (see transcription standards, Appendix 1)

Insert the LGPN ID for the Greek name in brackets. LGPN identifies the person according to the scientific community's conventional rules.

Link to name-based research on the LGPN website: <http://clas-lgpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/>

Ex : Artemisia I ; Artemisia daughter of Lygdamis (ID LGPN : V5b-3416 )

Ex : Sappho; Sapho; Psappa (ID LGPN : V5b-3416)

For Latin names you will need to use a different database (a list will be provided, see shared document).

**Document reference** [free text; monovalued]:

Reference of the researched document (if it is a fragment mentioned by a later author, mention source) following the usual rules.

Apollodorus, apud Athenaeus, Deipnosophist, XII, 258. Tyrteus, apud Athenaeus, xxx = Herodotus, fr. XX Jacoby. Diodorus of Sicily, Historical Library, apud Photius, Library, xx

\*\*Then add the identifier to the corresponding databases:

Perseus references (<http://www.perseus.org>) + Perseus ID. Packhum epigraphy references (<http://epigraphy.packhum.org/>) if available. The reference is found at the bottom right of the screen, in a PHXXX format. If not, give another reference and mention which online database you used. EAGLE references (<http://www.eagle-network.eu/>). If reference doesn't exist in

EAGLE, give another reference and mention which online database you used. For coinage  
Use the ID mentioned at the end of this leaflet. Ex: ID: SNGuk\_0102\_0087

.....  
*DOCUMENT*

**Document alphabet** [list/referential; multivalued]:

grc, lat, ett, phn

Usual codes: grc=Greek; lat=Latin; ett=Etruscan; phn=Phoenician

**Document language** [list/referential; multivalued]:

Grc, lat, ett, phn  
Same codes apply.

**Document type** [list/referential; monovalued]:

- Texts from manuscript tradition including fragments and texts transmitted on papyri  
Ex: Athênaiôn Politeia
- Text on papyri
- Inscriptions and graffiti
- Coins

For entries 2, 3 and 4 only, information about the support:

- **Designation** [list/referential and free text; multivalued]: lead lamellae, steles, base of statues, wood tablet, stater, drachma, crockery and recipient (specify typology), others (specify).
- **Material(s)** [list/referential; monovalued]: material(s) used to make the object: terracotta, marble, bronze, silver, gold, papyrus, mummy carton...
- **Technique** [list/referential; monovalued]: producing, preparation and fabrication techniques: red-figure vases, black-figure vases, coinage, carving...
- **Size and/or weight** [free text; multivalued]: size the whole object. Every measurement will be given in cm and each dimension must be identified by the following code: H for height, L for length, l for depth, D for diameter. Use gram (gr) for weight. The object's different measurement are separated by “;”.  
Ex: H.: 26; L.: 58; l.: 57
- **Place of production/issue** [list/referential; monovalued]: country, region, city, site (give ancient site name). Add the most accurate Pleiades ID (<http://pleiades.stoa.org/>) in brackets. The ID contains data about the location.
- **Date of production/issue** [free text; monovalued]: date for the document making: two centuries format, century format, half-century format, quarter-century format, year format, between two-year format.

Ex: For around 540 BC, write: ca -540

For II-III<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, write: +2c; +3c  
For I<sup>st</sup> c. BC-I<sup>st</sup> c. AD, write: -1c; +1c  
For between 380 and 370 BC, write: -380; -370  
For an inscription after the IV<sup>th</sup> c. BC, write: >-4c

**Description** [free text; monovalued]: description of the document's materiality = the object and/or the image associated with the text and its conservation date. For coins, specify obverse or reverse. Give the name of the artist/craftsman who produced the object if known.

- **Discovery location or provenance** [free text; multivalued]: country, region, city, site (give modern site name). Add the most accurate Pleiades ID (<http://pleiades.stoa.org/>) in brackets.

Ex: Asia Minor; Caria; Halicarnassus (Pleiades ID: 599636); mausoleum.

- **Conservation location** [list/referential; multivalued]: current conservation location (site or museum). Add the most accurate Pleiades ID (<http://pleiades.stoa.org/>) in brackets.

Ex: Greece, Attica, Athens, (Pleiade ID: 579885), Agora Museum.

- **Inventory** [free text; monovalued]: object's registration number in the conservation location.

- **Image URL** [free text; multivalued]: internet addresses to an illustration of the object; use stable links primarily (meaning institutional websites with links that probably won't change). If giving several links, use “;”.

Ex: see Wikimedia Commons

(<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Images>).

.....  
*TEXT*

**Author** [free text; multivalued]

Author of the work or instance that issued the text (if several, use “;”)

For persons, choose in the following options:

- Insert LGPN ID in brackets ([http://clas-lgpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/lgpn\\_search.cgi](http://clas-lgpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/lgpn_search.cgi)) if available
- Insert link to the BNF catalogue after searching for the notice here: <http://catalogue.bnf.fr/recherche-autorite.do>? (tick “personne” to search per author)

*NB: do not mention the name of the craftsman who made the object here unless they are also the persons or instance behind the text.*

Ex:

- Douris (ID LGPN: V2-19987)
- *Boulé, dêmos, ecclesia* (logograph, polis, anonymous, rhetor,... : specify the terms by adding the nominative form of the name)
- Plato (catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb1190019p)

**Work and date of creation if known** [free text; multivalued]

Use the following rules for date:

For around 540 BC, write: ca -540

For II-III<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, write: +2c; +3c

For I<sup>st</sup> c. BC-I<sup>st</sup> c. AD, write: -1c; +1c

For between 380 and 370 BC, write: -380; -370

For an inscription after the IV<sup>th</sup> c. BC, write: >-4c

**Passage's or inscription's extract in Greek** [free text; multivalued]

Transcription of the inscription or legend (for coins) or relevant and most complete extract. Warning: use a Unicode font. Insert Greek between <p> tags to indicate a person. Insert <p> in front of the woman's name and </p> after. Repeat for each mention of the name.

Ex: <p>Τραιττα</p>

If extracts are dispatched in one or several paragraphs, use extract separator “(...)”.

NB: you can keep the original formatting of the text using line breaks: to insert a line break, you need to press and hold “Alt” then press “Enter”.

**References within the document:** indicates lines or fragments for the studied extract.

Ex: Homer, Iliad V, 348-350

Ex: IG I<sup>3</sup> 1261, I, 1-5

**Translation language:** specify following previously given codes.

fre = French, ita = Italian, eng = English, pbr = Brazilian, gre = modern Greek...

**Translation of the text's or inscription's extract** [free text; multivalued]

French translation of an inscription, a legend (for coins), a text extract if relevant. Extract separators “(...)”.

The translator's name may be added in square brackets (if translation is complex or long). Unnecessary for only two or three words.

Add a link an online translation if available and correct.

**Type of discourse** [free text; multivalued]

Information about the discursive practice the name appears in. Try to use a typology close to ancient classifications (and not anachronistic literary categories). This helps to gain a better grasp of the enunciation context (and thus of what is at stake too).

Ex: epic poetry, melic poetry, epinikion, partheneion, iambic poetry, comedy, tragedy, history, philosophical essay, philosophical dialog, honorific decree, epitaph, dedication, loan contract, lease contract, manumission, wedding contract, petition, private letters, geography, sales catalogue, others.

**Sponsor** [free text; multivalued]

Entity that ordered or funded the work. Separate with “;” if there are more than one potential sponsor. Add in LGPN ID (person) or Pleiades ID (location) in brackets if available.

Ex: person’s name, association, group, village etc...

.....  
*DISCURSIVE CONTEXT OF THE WOMAN’S NAME*

*General presentation of the item “Discursive context of the woman’s name”*

This item is used to define the enunciation instance. To gain a better understanding of the extract’s meaning, we need to identify how the information is told, in whose voice. Who speaks in the chosen extract? Is it the investigated character directly, using various grammatical forms of “I”? In this case, the narrative voice would be the character’s herself. Is she speaking at the same time as the events unfold, or afterwards? Shortly after? A long time after? In the same space or elsewhere? Or else, a more frequent occurrence: is someone else talking about the investigated character? What is this other person’s angle on our character? Do they have a positive, neutral or negative point of view on her? Are they retelling her words or is it only mentioned in passing? Then again, how long after the events? In which space? Defining the enunciation instance is taking into account the enunciation voice (who is talking?), the enunciation time (when is this person talking regarding the related events?), the enunciation space and the enunciation angle (who are we peering through and how?). A precise definition only will help researchers in their understanding of the way the information about investigated female character is oriented in the document.

**Enunciation voice** [free text; monovalued]

Identification of the person who is talking. Add enunciation date if known or deduced. Describe the enunciation support according to the following configurations options (non-exhaustive list):

- I. The historian uses “I” in the incipit of his work then use an apparently neutral mode (it is not necessarily the case) using the third person.
- II. Staging in a context of ritual and political performance through a poet’s work: characters from comedies and tragedies talk in the first person. It sometimes possible to date the creation.
- III. Some objects like epitaphs have a voice of their own and “speak” in the first person.
- IV. The words of the investigated character can be retold by another character through a narration created by the historian, geographer, novelist or poet.
- V. A character can be mentioned and described at the first level of enunciation (by the main narrator) or in the words or thoughts of another character, reported in direct or indirect speech (this is called entrenchment).

Examples:

- Simalê, the accusation, is the letter's author and writes about her own situation (in the heading: 3<sup>rd</sup> person enunciation) and her son's according to the formulation of petitions at the time (in the body of the letter: 1<sup>st</sup> person enunciation).
- Artemisia is the object of a story by Herodotus, historian, who uses the 1<sup>st</sup> person for his *Histories*. This woman's words are reported in direct speech or free indirect speech at this first level of enunciation meant to be "neutral" with the use of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person. Herodotus sometimes introduces another protagonist's viewpoint (Xerxes') on Artemisia.
- IG, XI, 4, 1054: Two women's names are mentioned, E., whose complete name is lost, and Menias. Honorific decree commissioned by the inhabitants of Theangela, represented by the council. 3<sup>rd</sup> person enunciation following official decrees formulation.
- SEG XXXIII, 115: Athenian honorific decree honouring Timokritè, priestess of Aglauros. Decree of the Boulè and the Démos, motion of Demostratos, son of Aristophanes from the deme of Paenia. 3<sup>rd</sup> person enunciation following official decrees formulation.

### **Qualification** [free text; multivalued]

The point of this analysis is to qualify the context in which the person/character appears and the implicit or explicit judgement of the enunciation voice on said person/character, if relevant.

Ex: blame, eulogy, request, accusation, indictment...

Specify how the enunciation voice looks upon the studied person/character (are they depicted as a ridiculous character, an authority figure...)

Ex:

Public contract

Blame: from the beginning of the extract the studied person is portrayed as a ridiculous character.

Eulogy: honorific inscription underlining honoured person's qualities.

Historical record with entrenched viewpoints: Tacitus presents Agrippina the Elder through the negative perception of a character who is portrayed in a negative way himself (Tiberius).

Coinage: diffusion? Did the coinage circulate? To which extent?

### **Associated characters or instances** [free text; multivalued]

Only characters whose enunciation is effective.

Ex: Sappho is cited in Anacreon's list of the Wises.

When available, add in LGPN ID in brackets for each person's name.

### **Reported event date** [free text; multivalued]

Give date if known and specify whether it appears in the source (eponymous archon's name, Olympiad, king's or emperor's reign...) or is deduced by commentators (external criteria). Re-specify the date of writing to emphasize on the time-lapse between the two dates. Mention important events that took place between the related event and the writing of the document if relevant.

Ex:

- ca -210. Decree voted in 220 BC by the council of the city of Theangela. The reported events took place a few years earlier: abduction of the women by pirates, purchase by Semos, manumission and return of these women to their city.
- +15. Tacitus writes his *Annals* in 115-116 AD. The date is deduced from the document, which mentions the emperor, and from the described events. The writing of Roman history by an author who lived a century after reported events and Tacitus' choice of this character must be studied taking into account the historian general discourse regarding imperial power. The studies (to be mentioned in a bibliography) show that in this case the character of Agrippina the Elder is valorised.

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## *IDENTITY AND CHARACTERISTICS*

In all the following fields, give priority to information found in the document itself.

Give words in Greek and transliterate.

If the information does not appear explicitly in the extract but can be deduced from scientific reasoning, specify “deduced” in brackets. If the information is given by modern scientific historiography and seems important to you, specify “according to historiography” in brackets.

**Aliases** [free text; multivalued]

Other name(s) given to the person/character (for example their *cognomen*)

**Status** [free text; multivalued]

The person's social status; if needed, specify “(deduced)” or “(according to historiography)”.

Ex: free woman, slave, freed slave, citizen; metic (deduced), foreigner (according to historiography)... Do not forget Greek terms if available. If several status are given, use “;” separators.

**Geographical provenance** [free text; multivalued]

Geographical provenance of the person (for example demotic or ethnic). Add in the Pleiades ID in brackets.

Ex: Thracian, θρακίτα

**Age group** [free text; monovalued]



Adult, child.

Specify the word used if the information appears in the document (add Greek).

### **Specific denomination(s)**

**Specific denomination(s)** [free text; multivalued]

texte libre ; multivalué] :

Préciser les termes grecs qualifiant la personne par ordre d'apparition dans le texte.

**Situation personnelle** [texte libre ; multivalué] :

mariée, veuve, concubine de, amante ou maîtresse, relation etc. ; préciser le terme grec utilisé.

Married, widow, concubine of, lover or mistress, associate...; specify Greek.

**Husband and/or other partner's name** [free text; multivalued]

Information about the husband(s), partners.

Add in the LGPN ID in brackets for each name.

Ex: husband Arcestratos son of Euthykratês of the deme of Amphitropê; supposed lover of Euripides.

**Mentioned ascendants** [list; monovalued]

Yes or no

**Mother** [free text; monovalued]

Information about the person's mother. Add in the LGPN ID in brackets.

**Father** [free text; monovalued]

Information about the person's father. Add in the LGPN ID in brackets.

**Kinship group** [free text; monovalued]

No or information about the person's father.

**Mentioned descendants** [free text; multivalued]

No or children (son, daughter), grand-children, nieces, nephews, other kin.

Specify the terms used in the document.

**Other persons from her circle** [free text; multivalued]

No or if relevant guarantors, kurioi or witnesses (for sale agreements), relatives. Give names if mentioned. Add in LGPN ID for each name. Use “;” separators.

**Manque Instances ou figures associées**

**Manque: qualification**

**Function** [free text; multivalued] **or titles**

Description of the person’s actions, of the document’s content.

Specify Greek words. Add in the location of the action if known and the corresponding Pleiades ID.

**Actions (with location)**

**Other information** [free text; monovalued]

Additional information about denomination: qualifiers, descriptors...

.....

*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*

**Bibliography** [free text; multivalued]

See norms below. Add the SUDOC ID (<http://www.sudoc.abes.fr> ) in brackets.

Use “;” separators.

If the references are mentioned in other fields, use their abbreviated form like Name date.

**Comments** [free text; monovalued]

Focus on “qualification”. Use this field as you see fit to develop you analysis of how the woman is depicted in the document. Refer to historiography if needed and do not hesitate to propose new interpretive hypotheses: there lies one of the project’s main interests.

You may refer to other documents in the database.

**Form creator** [monovalued]

**Date of creation** [monovalued]

day/month/year

Ex: 15/06/2015

**Modification date** [monovalued]

day/month/year

Ex: 15/06/2015

**Form status**[monovalued]

“in progress” or “approved” or “published”

.....

## **ID search list**

Locations: <http://pleiades.stoa.org/>

Texts: <http://www.perseus.org>

Texts if not in Perseus: <http://catalog.perseus.org>

Authors: <http://catalogue.bnf.fr/>

Greek inscriptions: <http://epigraphy.packhum.org/>

Roman inscriptions: <http://www.eagle-network.eu/>

Numismatic: <http://www.sylloge-nummorum-graecorum.org/>

Person's names: [http://clas-lgpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/lgpn\\_search.cgi](http://clas-lgpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/cgi-bin/lgpn_search.cgi)

Ergonomic access to LGPN (DO NOT DISTRIBUTE):

<http://admin.exist-db.org:41233/exist/apps/lgpn/index.html>

Bibliographical references: <http://www.sudoc.abes.fr/>

Individuals in Egypt: trismegistos

.....

## **Bibliographical rules**

### ***I. Bibliographical references***

#### 1. Ancient texts

Homer, *Iliad* II, 348

Sophocles, *Electra* 4-6

Plato, *Republic* III, 693 c 5

Pausanias V, 16, 2

#### 2. Individual works

Jean-Pierre Vernant, *Les origines de la pensée grecque*, Paris, 1962.

#### 3. Articles

Jean Carrière, « Retour de la Paix chez Aristophane », *Revue des Études Grecques* 92, 1979, p. 55-66.

#### 4. Collective works

Albert Heinrichs, « Writing Religion », dans Harvey Yunis (éd.), *Written Texts and the Rise of Literate Culture in Ancient Greece*, Cambridge, 2003, p. 38-58.

## ***II. Use of Greek***

Greek words must be inputted using a Unicode font.

For transliterations, use “u” for upsilon, “ou” for omicron+upsilon and “ch” for khi.

For long vocals (“hêta”, “ômega”) use “^” (ex: *mênis*).

For the double gamma, use “ng” (*sungeneia*).

Words starting with a rough breathing start with a “h”.

Smooth breathing and accents are unmarked.

## ***III. Abbreviations, dates and measurements***

Only use “;” as separators.

For decimals, use commas.

For an object dimensions, use “cm”.

For inscriptions: line(s) are mentioned in the “Document references” field only. Do not forget exponent (Ex: IG II<sup>2</sup> 775...).

To give a date:

For the date of creation/modification of the form, use “2015” and not “15”. Ex: 31/08/2015.

## ***IDENTITY AND CHARACTERISTICS***

<b>Aliases</b>
<b>Status</b>
<b>Geographical provenance</b>

<b>Age group</b>
<b>Specific denomination(s)</b>
<b>Personal situation</b>
<b>Husband and/or other partner's name</b>
<b>Mentioned ascendants</b>
<b>Mother</b>
<b>Father</b>
<b>Kinship group</b>
<b>Mentioned descendants</b>
<b>Other persons from her circle</b>
<b>Function</b>
<b>Actions (with location)</b>
<b>Other information</b>