

LGPN-Ling for the Preservation of Greek Personal Names in a Digital Environment

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Abstract: The aim of this paper is to illustrate the preservation of Greek personal names in a digital environment, going beyond the concept of ‘name entity’ and taking into account the morphological, morphosyntactic and lexical entities involved in the analysis of these personal names. To achieve this, I will focus on the output of the *LGPN-Ling* project, directed by Sophie Minon: the *LGPN-Ling* search site and the printed volume of *Lexonyme*. I will first examine the structure of the website and its conception, taking into account the uncertainties that can arise in the analysis of personal names and that can be difficult to convey in a clear and concise manner. I will then use representative examples to illustrate how the structure of the *LGPN-Ling* site allows Greek personal names to be preserved in a digital environment not only as *nomina omnia*, but also as even smaller entities such as morphemes and lexemes. Indeed, each entry in the database is connected and linked to the others in all aspects of its analysis. This includes gender, geolinguistics, bases, suffixes, morphosyntax, semantic and even lexical correspondences in Greek. Names are thus linked on the basis of one or more of these features, creating a complex network of interrelationships between the registered forms.

Introduction

From *LGPN* to *LGPN-Ling*, from a name entity to an even smaller linguistic – lexical, morphological, morphosyntactic, and semantic – entity: this is what has been achieved through the research and the elaboration of the *LGPN-Ling* website, under the direction of Sophie Minon. The history of the project, its objectives and its design will be considered in the first instance. The discussion will then shift to the *LGPN-Ling* website, examining how its architecture ensures the preservation of ancient Greek personal names in a digital environment. Afterwards, we will examine the concept of *nomen omen*, and discuss how the morphological, syntactic, semantic, and lexical analyses conducted in this project allow us to move past it and focus on even smaller entities.

1. Conceiving Tools for a Linguistic Analysis of Greek Personal Names

How was *LGPN-Ling* conceived and developed? This is the question that we will tackle in this paragraph. To do so, we will first focus on the history of the project and on its goals. We will then examine the issues that had to be taken into account in the creation of the database itself, due to the specific linguistic features of Greek personal names.

1.1 From *LGNP* to *LGNP-Ling*

The adventure of the *LGNP-Ling* project started in 2013, when the principal investigator, Sophie Minon, presented to Robert Parker – director of the *LGNP* series in Oxford, at the time – the idea of a linguistic analysis of the names included in the volumes of the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names (LGNP)*.¹ The volumes of the Oxford's *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* thus constitute the corpus on which *LGNP-Ling* is built. Indeed, the primary objective of this project was to leverage the extensive and comprehensive onomastic data collected in the various volumes of the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*.² This data would then be used to create a new and updated version of *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen bis zur Kaiserzeit*, which Friedrich Bechtel first published in 1917,³ as reminded by Minon in 2020:

“Le projet *LGNP-Ling* [...] a donc pour objectif de doter le *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* d'Oxford d'une contrepartie qui ne peut être, bien sûr, exclusivement linguistique, dans le cas de noms de personnes, mais doit tenir compte aussi de l'ancrage historique, géographique et socio-culturel de chaque individu porteur d'un nom: c'est cette complémentarité des approches, que nous nous sommes efforcés de rendre par cet acronyme duel.”⁴

From its inception, this initiative had a dual objective: to establish an online platform for the *LGNP-Ling* search engine and to publish three printed volumes of the *Lexonyme*, with the first volume appearing in 2023.⁵ On the one hand, the website allows access to the detailed (and up-to-date) analysis of more than 36,000 Greek personal names thanks to the search options proposed. The *Lexonyme*, on the other hand, is a *dictionnaire raisonné*,⁶ organised by etymological *lemmata*. While these printed volumes aim to produce an updated version of Bechtel's book, the *Lexonyme* is characterised by a completely new structure, which is the result of more than a century of research in Ancient Greek personal onomastics.⁷ The *LGNP-Ling* search site and the printed volumes of the *Lexonyme* were thus conceived as two complementary tools, each one of them allowing for a different perspective on the linguistic analysis of Greek personal names.

1 So far, nine volumes have been published, according to a geographical distribution: 1 (Aegean Islands, Cyprus and Cyrenaica); 2 (Attica); 3a (Peloponnese, Western Greece, Sicily, Magna Graecia); 3b (Megarid, Oropos, Boeotia, Lokris, Phokis, Doris, Acarnania, Aetolia and Thessaly); 4 (Macedonia, Thrace, Northern Shores of the Black Sea); 5a (Coastal Asia Minor: Pontos to Ionia); 5b (Coastal Asia Minor: Caria to Cilicia); 5c (Inland Asia Minor). See also: <https://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/volumes> (last access 20.03.2025).

2 The *LGNP* series has been published since 1987. As a consequence, for certain regions, a great number of epigraphic discoveries and publications was made in the last decades. Therefore, one of the biggest achievements of the *LGNP-Ling* team-work has been to update the onomastic data, thanks to the systematic verification of the indexes of the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* and the *Bulletin épigraphique*, as well as the newest *corpora*. This incredible amount of work is still ongoing thanks to the dedication and unwavering efforts of Gérard Genevrois. See also below §2.1. The achievements accomplished owe a lot to the entire *LGNP-Ling* team including, in addition to Sophie Minon and Gérard Genevrois, Jean-Claude Chuat, Dan Dana, Enrique Nieto Izquierdo, Florian Réveillac, as well as the developer Magdalena Turska. The site (<https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/about.html> [last access 31.01.2026]) is most easily accessible using Firefox and Google Chrome browsers.

3 Bechtel (1917).

4 Minon (2020), 256.

5 Minon (2020), 257–258; Minon (2023), xv–xviii.

6 Minon (2023), xvii.

7 De Lamberterie (2023).

In 2015, the connection with the Oxford's *LGPN* led to the elaboration of the *LGPN-Ling* website, developed by Magdalena Turska from *Exist Solutions*, under the direction of Sophie Minon, in TEI-xml. Opened to the public in 2023, the elaboration of its final structure has required the development of several preliminary and intermediary versions, aiming at understanding how to present all the linguistic features of an ancient Greek personal name.

1.2 Conveying the Analysis of a Personal Name into a Strict Structure

When analysing Greek personal names, it is not uncommon to encounter certain degrees of uncertainty, which can be challenging to convey in a concise and clear manner. When scientifically we are not even sure about the analysis of a name, how can we present it clearly to make it acceptable to a *machine*? This question was one of the most demanding issues that had to be tackled during the conception phase of the *LGPN-Ling* website. Therefore, the primary challenge in developing a database and search engine was not just designing and structuring it, but rather the ability to dissect and categorise each component of a personal name, ensuring that they aligned with the database's architecture. Displaying and organising the database in a way that allows for the inclusion of all morphological and semantic information in a specific 'column' represents a significant challenge in itself. This is particularly evident in cases such as Ἀριστῶναξ, for example, where a contraction has occurred between the final vowel of the first base (Ἀριστο^ο) and the initial vowel of the second base (ῥανακτ-), following the reduction of intervocalic *w*. These details concerning its analysis must in fact be presented in the clearest and most concise way possible. But in addition to these specific and punctual issues, concerning the phonological analysis of particular names, other – more general – questions had to be addressed.

The first issue concerns the classification of the different kinds of personal names depending on their composition process. In 1917, Bechtel⁸ decided to organise his book into two main sections: the first one concerns compounds and abbreviated compounds, while the second one is devoted to *die übrigen Namen* (meaning: the remaining names!). This second section includes the *simplicia*: names whose base – typically a name or an adjective – originate directly from the lexicon. This implies that the lexical component of these names is not usually attested as a compound. Nevertheless, as reminded by Minon,⁹ the label of these different parts of his book clearly implies a hierarchy between the compounded forms, inherited from Indo-European, on one hand, and the personal names derived directly from the Greek lexicon, on the other. Furthermore, as Dobias-Lalou and Dubois stated clearly in their introduction to Olivier Masson's *Onomastica Graeca Selecta*,¹⁰ in some cases, the distinction between abbreviated compounds and *simplicia* is not as clearcut as it seems. For example, an adjective like ἀγαθός (good, noble) could potentially have been used to form a personal name, such as Ἀγάθων. Therefore, a name such as Ἀγάθων does not have to be necessarily interpreted as a shortened form of a compound, such as Ἀγαθο-κλῆς. Both analyses could, in fact, be true at the same time for the same individual, or one option could be valid for one Ἀγάθων, while the other for another. This example raises another question, which can be challenging to summarise concisely: the morphological and semantic analysis of a name may differ based on the person who bears it (§3.1).

The terminology of the analysis of the construction of personal names can also be problematic. This is evident from the wide, often imprecise, use of the term 'hypocoristic', as noted by Dubois in 2017.¹¹ That is why one of the biggest efforts undertaken by the *LGPN-Ling* team was to determine a classification and a terminology that could be used to describe Greek personal names solely depending on their

8 Bechtel (1917).

9 Minon (2020), 263–264.

10 Dobias-Lalou / Dubois (1990), XI–XIV.

11 Dubois (2017), 6–11.

composition process.¹² To gain a deeper understanding of the morphological formation of Greek personal names, this study proved vital. It served as the foundation for creating an exhaustive and accurate structure on the *LGPN-Ling* platform. As a result, the database structure was designed to accommodate up to two bases, or a prefix and a base (§2.1). However, it is possible that in certain cases, one of the bases may contain a compounded form. This could be interpreted as proof that we are dealing with a three-base compound.¹³ Therefore, we had to create a solution to accommodate the three-base compounds in the database without adding an additional column, which could have been labelled ‘base 3’. Doing so we would have conveyed the misleading idea that the three bases function independently, when in reality, they do not. For example, the name Φιλ-έφηβος¹⁴ consists of a compound base, ἔφηβος, including the prefix ἐπί and the root ἦβη. Consequently, it was determined that an equal sign should be introduced between the two members of the compounded base. As a result, the Base 2 appears in *LGPN-Ling* as επ(ι)=(h)εβ(α/ο) (in youth), a compound (XY) originating from the syntagm ἐφ’ ἥβης (during adolescence). This allowed a more precise correlation to be established between the morphological structure of the bases and their morphosyntactic analysis, since ἔφηβος is here the whole head (X) of the compound (§2.1).

The second issue concerns the derivational process and the segmentation of the suffixes attested by the personal name. Indeed, it is of critical importance that those who analyse Greek personal names be able to identify the endings of names and the suffixes or suffixes used in their formation. To this day, aside from *La formation des noms en grec ancien* by Pierre Chantraine (1933),¹⁵ no exhaustive analysis of Greek suffixes has been undertaken. Such a study should include not only literature, but also epigraphy and papyrology. Additionally, it should compare the lexical and onomastic uses of the suffixes. Consequently, one of the initial scientific activities undertaken as part of the *LGPN-Ling* project was a conference held in Lyon in 2015 on the suffixation of Greek personal names, later published in 2017 as *La suffixation des anthroponymes grecs antiques*.¹⁶ The papers included in this book provide a preliminary overview of the issue, including different suffixes and contact areas, as well as features concerning specific dialects. This research also enabled Minon to develop a preliminary catalogue of the different types of these suffixes, and, most notably, the so-called *chaînes suffixales*,¹⁷ as discussed in the aforementioned book. To design the database structure, it was crucial to understand the maximum number of suffixes that could be used in a chain and the sequence in which they could be used. Through this research, it was established that in Greek personal names there is the potential for up to four different suffixes to be employed.¹⁸ In certain instances, the same suffix may be found in multiple positions. The derivational suffix -ων, -ωνος, for example, could have been used in the fourth, third, second, and first position. The one furthest to the right, i.e. at the end of the name is in fact the position of the inflectional suffix, the only suffix that is necessary. The standard order is, from left to right, 4, 3, 2, 1; but the numbering is hierarchised. This research was therefore crucial for understanding how many columns were to be created in the database. Four columns were thus designed, corresponding to the different suffixes. The case of Φιλ-ων-ιχ-ίδ-ης,¹⁹ is particularly noteworthy, as all four columns are used. Clearly, the creation and organisation of the different suffixes within the four columns required some level of abstraction and the making of difficult choices and concessions (§3.2). For instance, as

12 Minon (2023), XIV–XVI.

13 Minon (2020), 283.

14 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Philephēbos> (last access 23.11.2024).

15 Chantraine (1933).

16 Alonso Déniz et al. (2017).

17 Minon (2017).

18 In the *LGPN-Ling* website these suffixes have been given a number (1, 2, 3 or 4) depending on their position.

19 Minon (2017), 704; Minon (2020), 262; <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Philonichidēs> (last access 21.05.2024).

illustrated by Φιλ-ων-ιχ-ιδ-ης, the complex derivational suffix -ιδᾶς has been presented here as -(ι)δ- and -ᾶς, despite the ongoing debate surrounding the origin and evolution of this suffix within the field of Greek derivational suffixation.²⁰

The first steps undertaken by the *LGNP-Ling* team thus aimed at gaining more insight on the detailed analysis of a Greek personal name. This in-depth research was crucial in ensuring that every linguistic detail was accurately represented in the database. The team aimed to answer a multitude of questions, such as how many ‘columns’ were required, and what kind of data these columns should contain. How will the content of these columns interact with the other columns? It was by answering these questions and addressing issues such as the construction and suffixation of Greek personal names that the website’s current structure was progressively developed and refined.

2. Preserving Greek Personal Names in a Digital Environment

In this paragraph, we will address the question on how the structure of *LGNP-Ling* allows to preserve Greek personal names in a digital environment. To do so, we will first focus on the structure of *LGNP-Ling*. We will then illustrate the internal and external connection and interconnections that have been implemented.

2.1 The Structure of *LGNP-Ling*

The *LGNP-Ling* website is organised in two main sections: ‘Browse’ and ‘Catalogues’, both accessible from the homepage.²¹ While both sections provide access to the study of Greek personal names, they cater to distinct purposes.

The ‘Browse’ section was created with two primary objectives in mind: (1) offering a visually engaging representation of name analyses, and (2) facilitating full-text and faceted searches for these names. We will focus here on the analysis of personal names (1), as it can be accessed in the browse section. The current format of the analysis of all names included in the *LGNP-Ling* search page is organised into several columns. The interface’s columns were designed and organised to facilitate user research and to enable the most accurate possible scientific analysis of personal names. This presentation of personal name analysis aims to address the challenges and uncertainties identified in Greek name analysis (§1.2). The existing columns are the following, presented from left to right (cf. fig. 1):²²

1. The ‘Name’ column, which includes: the name in the Greek alphabet (e.g. Ἀγλαοφαῖδας);²³ its transcription in Latin characters (e.g. *Aglaophaidas*); the inflectional suffix and its genitive, as well as the dialectal variants of the genitive; the number of individuals bearing the entry name, according to *LGNP*; the time range (from the oldest to the most recent attestation of the entry name); the connections to *LGNP* and *Trismegistos* (that will be discussed in further detail below §2.2).

20 Garré (2022), 132–156.

21 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/about.html> (last access 20.03.2025).

22 See also: Minon (2020), 281–292; the entry ‘How to Read the Analysis of a Name’ on the *LGNP-Ling* website (<https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/analysis.html> [last access 15.03.2025]).

23 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Aglaophaidas> (last access 21.05.2024).

Name	Geolinguistic	Bases			PN Suffixes		Semantics	Lexis	References
		Prefix	Root1	Root2	S.4S.3S.2S.1	Bases Morphosyntax (PN Genetics)			
<p>Ἀγλαοφαίδας</p> <p>Aglaophalidas</p> <p>-άης</p> <p>Att. -ου, Ion., A.M. -εω etc., Beot. -αο, Dor. -α</p> <p>LGPN Q</p> <p>1[m.]</p> <p>-250/-225</p> <p>Trismegistos</p>	Boeotian	αγλα(φ)(α)	φα(φ)-(ε/σα)		(ι)δ ά/ Adj—N ης YX	sparkling, brilliant-splendour, light, glory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγλαόν ἐς φάος ἰόντες Pl. fr. 52m.15 S-M ◦ DELG ἀγλαός, φάε ◦ EDG φάος ◦ Cf. LSJ, DGEsp ἀγλαός, ◦ LSJ φάος 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ HPN 13+435 	<p>2024-05-21</p> <p>Citation</p>

Fig. 1: The Presentation of the Name Ἀγλαοφαίδας.

- The ‘Geolinguistic’ column includes the areal, dialectal or interlinguistic characterisation of the name. More than one label can be presented here in chronological order, the first label corresponding to the oldest occurrence of a name.²⁴
- The ‘Bases’ column, which, as explained above (§1.2), is organised into three sub-columns, ‘Prefix’, ‘Root1’, and ‘Root2’ (cf. fig. 1).
- The ‘Personal Names Suffixes’ column, structured in four additional sub-columns, as clarified above (§1.2), which allow for the presentation of up to four derivational and inflectional suffixes. It should be noted that, when the inflectional suffix of the name is the same as the inflectional suffix of the base in the Greek lexicon, all the ‘Personal Names Suffixes’ columns will appear empty.²⁵ As a consequence, for a name such as Θεο-γένης²⁶, a compounded name of a base 1 Θεο°, from θεός (god), and a base 2 °γενεσ-, from γένος (kin, birth), the columns concerning the suffixes will thus be empty. The inflectional suffix (-εσ-) is, in fact, already presented as a part of the base 2 °γενεσ-.
- The ‘Bases Morpho-syntax’ includes several details concerning the morphosyntactic analysis of personal names. The visual presentation on the *LGPN-Ling* site is organised on several lines. The first one clarifies the morphological value of the bases, as for the following examples: Δαμο-κυδ-ίδα²⁷ Noun – Noun; Διο-κύδης²⁸ Proper Name – Noun, and Ἐχε-κύδης²⁹ Verb – Noun. But we can also find adjectives, adverbs, etc. The second line clarifies the syntactical order in which the bases have to be read. One of the two bases is the head of the compound (X) and the core of the syntagm, while the other (Y) is the tail of the compound, syntactically dependent on the head. For example, the names Δᾰμο-κυδ-ιδᾰς and Διο-κύδης mentioned above are accompanied by YX: this means that the names must be read from right to left. Conversely, Ἐχε-κύδης is analysed as XY, meaning that the head of the compound is on the left, in this case, the verb Ἐχε-. However, in certain instances, although this presentation may provide an account of the syntactical order of the bases in synchrony, it may be insufficient to explain the diachronic development of the compound. Occasionally, personal names display an unexpected morphosyntactic order of the bases, such as Ἄνδρ-άγαθος (cf. fig. 2),³⁰ a compound of the name ἀνήρ (male, warrior), and the adjective ἀγαθός (good, brave). In this case, although the adjective is usually expected as base 1,

24 Minon (2020), 282.

25 Minon (2020), 284–285.

26 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Theogenēs> (last access 21.05.2024).

27 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Damokydidias> (last access 21.05.2024).

28 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Diokydēs> (last access 21.05.2024).

29 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Echekydēs> (last access 21.05.2024).

30 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Andragathos> (last access 21.05.2024).

it occupies, in fact, here the second position. This could be explained as a result of the inversion of a name such as Ἀγάθ-ανδρος. The inversion of an older compound Ἀγάθ-ανδρος could have been supported by the existence of the syntagm ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός. Additionally, as it is clarified by the columns ‘Lexis’ and ‘References’, illustrated below, the syntagm ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός also contributed to the creation of the verb ἀνδραγαθίζομαι (play the honest man). A close examination of the content of the ‘Morpho-syntax’ column reveals that the aforementioned compound should, in fact, be read from left to right, XY. The reason is that, diachronically, an adjective cannot serve as the head of a compound syntactically. Additionally, the third line describes the process of forming this compound by inverting the order of the roots of the older and more typical Ἀγάθ-ανδρος.³¹ Nevertheless, it cannot be excluded that for certain individuals, in synchrony, their name should actually be read from left to right (good for the/his men). In other instances, this column allows to examine as well the question of abbreviated compounds, both limited to a single base and truncated: for an abbreviated compound Ἄλεξις, we will only find X followed by ‘Abbr’; while in the case of truncated compounds, such Ἄνδροκλος, we have YXAbbr. In addition to these features, numerous others have been incorporated into the ‘Morpho-syntax’ column. The objective is to provide a comprehensive account of the intricate process of Greek personal name creation, which necessitates accessibility in order to facilitate a full understanding of the name as a whole.

Name	Geolinguistic	Bases		PN Suffixes		Bases		Lexis	References	
		Prefix	Root1	Root2	S.4 S.3 S.2 S.1	Morphosyntax Semantics (PN Genetics)	Sources and Ref.			
Ἀνδράγαθος	Theraian, Thessalian, multiareal		ανδρ(ο)	αγαθ(ο)		N—Adj XY <YX	male, warrior-good, honest, brave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ἐπει ὅς τις ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός καὶ ἐχέφρων τὴν αὐτοῦ φλέει καὶ κήδεταί Hom. Il. 9. 341 Ἰγρτ. ἀνδρ' ἀγαθὸν περὶ ἢ πατρίδι μαρναμένον fr. 10.2 West DELG ἀνὴρ, ἀγαθός. CEG 11 (2006) ἀγα-, ἀγαθός. Cf. LSJ, DGEsp ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός Comparer avec ἀνδραγαθίζομαι 'agir en ou jouer à l'homme de bien' (Th.+) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juxtaposé ancien; inversion de: Ἀγάθ-ανδρος. HPN 8+47. Il faut, par souci d'exhaustivité, évoquer la possibilité qu'il ait pu se faire ponctuellement aussi, cette fois en synchronie, la lecture YX du nom inversé, et qu'à l'occasion, il ait pu être interprété comme: 'Bon pour les hommes, ses hommes'. 	2025-03-20 Citation
Ἄνδραγάθη	Cretan	f								

Fig. 2: The Analysis of the Name Ἀνδράγαθος.

- The ‘Semantics’ column includes the semantic value (in French or in English, depending on the language chosen for the interface) for every base. Usually, more than one semantic value (or possible translation) is given for every base. As for Θεο-γέννης mentioned above, the base 2 γένος will be accompanied by the following semantic values: kin, birth, origin and born.
- The ‘Lexis’ column includes the lexical references and sources necessary to the understanding of the name. Another challenge encountered during the *LGPN-Ling* project was, in fact, the issue of semantic analysis of Greek personal names and their translation. The process of rendering a proper name with a translation is a complex issue, particularly given the potential for semantic interpretation to differ between individuals sharing the same name, but even for the abstract personal name (§3.1). As Minon elucidates in the introduction to the first volume of the *Lexonyme*,³² this is a particularly challenging aspect of the project. As a

31 On this topic, see also: Minon (2020), 285–288; Minon (2023), XXXVI–XXXVIII.

32 Minon (2023), XXXIII–XL.

consequence, it was chosen to give a translation of the bases in the column ‘Semantics’ mentioned above, without, at first, suggesting a real translation of the compound itself. The ‘Lexis’ column provides in fact insights into the semantic and, on occasion, phraseological analysis of compounds (cf. fig. 3). For instance, for Διο-κύδης,³³ a compound of the Proper Name Διο^ο (Zeus), and ^οκυδεσ- (divine power, glory, fame), it has been decided to quote the Homeric recurrent syntagm Ζεῦ κύδιστε (e.g. *Iliad* 2, 412), which illustrates how Zeus and Fame have been associated in ancient, especially literary, sources.



Name	Geolinguistic	Bases		PN Suffixes		Bases Morphosyntax (PN Genetics)	Semantics	Lexis Sources and Ref.	References Linked Sources and Onomastics Ref	2024-05-21 Citation
		Prefix	Root1	Root2	S.4S.3S.2S.1					
Διοκύδης Diokydēs -ης Early -εος; Att. -ου; A.M. -εου; then -ε(ι)ου(ς) LGNP Q 2[m.] -250/100 Trismegistos	Cycladic Ionic, Theraian	Δι(φ)-(ο)	κύδ-(εσ)			PropN—N YX	(of) Zeus- divine power, glory, fame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ζεῦ κύδιστε <i>Il.</i> 2.412 (e.g.) ◦ <i>DELG</i> κύδος; et p.1320 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cf. DELG, LSJ</i> Ζεῦς ◦ <i>HPN</i> 133+269 	 

Fig. 3: The Semantic Analysis of the Name Διοκύδης.

8. The ‘References’ column contains several references pertaining to the onomastic analysis and interpretation of the name, as well as some comments concerning its formation. This column illustrates also one of the most significant challenges of the *LGNP-Ling* project, already mentioned above: the inclusion in the *LGNP-Ling* onomastic corpus of the Greek personal names published after the completion of the *LGNP* volumes. It was thus decided to clarify in this column the references to the names that do not appear on the *LGNP* database. For instance, under the name Ὑπάτης, the Boeotian variant from Tanagra Οὐπάττει – presented in the *editio altera* of the Boeotian corpus concerning Tanagra and its surroundings,³⁴ published in 2025 – has recently been added. This is clarified in the column ‘References’ by the following note: “Add *IG VII*² 3, 626 (Οὐπάττει, Tanagra, 3a)”.
9. The final column enables the user to copy and paste the link to the analysis of the name, as well as to modify the entry (this option being reserved to the members of the *LGNP-Ling* team).

By the end of 2017, an earlier version of the website had undergone a major overhaul, involving the merging of multiple variants of a name into one entry. As part of this restructuring, the team faced the challenge of deciding how to arrange these names. This led to an overview of the criteria that should guide the ordering process. Ultimately, it was decided to present the variants in chronological order, with the oldest attested variant first and the most recent last.³⁵ Therefore, the entry name is not necessarily the most common nor the best attested variant of the name. On the contrary, it can happen that the oldest attestation of a name is, in fact, *hapax*. One example of this phenomenon is the entry for the name Φεργ-αένετος (cf. fig. 4),³⁶ a compound of the noun (F)εργο^ο (work, worker), and the verbal adjective ^οαίνετο- (praiseworthy, meaningful). In this case, the Boeotian occurrence, being the oldest attested, was chosen as the entry name, while the more ‘standard’ variant, without any specific dialectal phonological features – Ἐργ-αίνετος (found in Euboea) only comes as the second variant of the name, under the entry name. Among the variants, one can find forms of the same personal name as attested in different dialects – and often characterised by phonetic and phonological differences (such as the

33 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Diokydēs> (last access 21.05.2024).

34 Hallof et al. (2025).

35 Minon (2023), XXI.

36 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Wergaenctos> (last access 21.05.2024).

couple Boeotian *Φεργ-αένετος* and *Ἐργ-αίνετος*). Additionally, the masculine/feminine variants of the name are represented, as evidenced by the third variant of the entry name *Φεργ-αένετος*, which is the Boeotian female name *Φεργ-αινέτᾱ*. This functionality of the search site is especially significant when considering dialectal variants. Indeed, they can sometimes be challenging to identify and could go unnoticed through simple research on *LGPN Database Search*. If the Oxford's *LGPN* wishes, in fact, to implement their search interface, taking into account the dialects, currently dialectal variants are recorded on *LGPN Database Search* as separate entries.³⁷ The reorganisation of *LGPN-Ling* – undertaken in 2017 – was thus a crucial step in the development of its current version. It enabled the reduction of the number of analysed names, which, as shown above, can contain a multitude of elements. Additionally, it simplifies the identification of all the dialectal variants, even those that are less obvious.

Bases				
Name	Geolinguistic	Prefix	Root1	Root2
<i>Φεργαένετος</i>	Boeotian		(F)ε/οργ(ο)	αιν-ἔ-τ(ο)
Wergaenetos				
-ος				
-ου, -ω				
				
1[m.]				
-424/-424				
Trismegistos				
<i>Ἐργαίνετος</i>	Euboean	m		
<i>Φεργαινέτα</i>	Boeotian	f		

Fig. 4: The Name *Φεργαένετος* and its Variants.

Another important feature of the *LGPN-Ling* search site is its ‘Catalogue’ section. This section is useful not only for studying Greek personal names, but also for investigating the Greek lexicon. The bases identified in the name analysis (column 3, ‘Bases’) and their semantic values have been organised into two catalogues: one of Greek bases, and another listing all the meanings.

The ‘Bases’ catalogue³⁸ is structured alphabetically by the Greek letter that each base begins with. Every entry is accompanied by the translation of the base, and thus gives access to all the personal names – analysed in the database – featuring a specific base. For example, the entry *αυγσι* (cf. fig. 5) provides direct access to all the names that contain the base *αύξι*^ο, which is derived from the verb *αύξω* (to increase). These include the compounds *Αύξι-βιος* and *Αύξι-θεμις*, as well as the abbreviated

37 <https://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/search> (last access 12.03.2025).

38 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/lexemes.html> (last access 15.03.2025).

when considering that onomastics – particularly anthroponymy – often retains bases that are no longer used in the lexicon.

2.2 Connecting and Interconnecting

The *LGPN-Ling* website features a complex network of internal and external connections and interconnections. Each element of the analysis of a name (such as geolinguistic, bases, suffixes, morphology, syntax, lexical references, etc., mentioned above §2.1) is linked to the others and to other names that share at least one of the features of another name. The intricate web of connections between the individuals analysed on the *LGPN-Ling* website is readily apparent to a website user who navigates the ‘Browse’ interface’s left-hand ‘Faceted Research’ option. One can easily see how each name is linked to multiple features and other names, creating a complex network of relationships.

Moreover, since its initial conception phases, *LGPN-Ling* has been designed as connected to the Oxford’s *LGPN* interface. In January 2023, when *LGPN-Ling* was open to the public, two separate *LGPN* search interfaces existed: *LGPN Database Search* and *LGPN Name Search*. At the time, a connection from *LGPN-Ling* to *LGPN Database Search* and an interconnection with *LGPN Name Search* were created, not only for the entry name of *LGPN-Ling*, but also for the variants. The ultimate objective was to enable users to access all *LGPN* resources, regardless of their initial search. However, due to the development of a new user interface for the Oxford’s *LGPN*, which is currently in beta testing,⁴³ these links and relationships are temporarily unavailable. Nevertheless, the interoperability of the two systems remains a central goal of the project. It aims to provide users with direct access to both the full onomastic data and their linguistic analysis. Indeed, these interconnections between the two interfaces will allow linking the general linguistic analysis of a name (*LGPN-Ling*) to its particular manifestations borne by unique individuals (*LGPN Database Search*). Furthermore, an interconnection also exists between *LGPN-Ling* and *Trismegistos People*. To facilitate a comprehensive study of Greek personal names and to lay the groundwork for interoperability among databases specialising in the same field, a network of interconnected databases has thus been developed.

3. *Nomina omina* and Beyond

In this final section of our paper, we will explore the notion of *nomen omen* in connection with *LGPN-Ling*. We will do so by examining two perspectives. Initially, we will highlight the distinction between analysing an anthroponym and an idionym. We will then go beyond the concept of ‘name entity’ to concentrate on the morphological entities that arise in the linguistic analysis illustrated on the *LGPN-Ling* search site. These two examples will allow us to examine how the *LGPN-Ling* team’s research and the project’s outcomes can be applied and reused in other scientific studies on Greek personal names.

3.1 The Individuals behind the Names

If both the *LGPN-Ling* website and the *Lexonyme* volumes allow the linguistic analysis of a name as an abstract entity, neither provides systematically⁴⁴ a detailed analysis of the idionym, meaning the name as carried by a specific individual. As reminded by Minon,⁴⁵ this is partly due to the lack of information about most of the individuals. To truly comprehend why someone chooses a particular name, one must delve into their personal history. Who were their relatives? Where did they grow up?

43 <https://search.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/index.html> (last access 14.03.2025).

44 This functionality is being implemented, especially for *hapax*.

45 Minon (2023), xvii.

What was their profession? Despite this, many crucial aspects of an individual's past, such as the historical, cultural, societal, and spiritual environments that shaped them, may be lost to time. However, these elements are essential for understanding the naming process. They can also affect the linguistic, especially semantic, interpretation of a name, particularly if multiple interpretations are possible.

A linguistic analysis of a name can thus yield more than one plausible interpretation. Occasionally, it proves impossible to choose between two competing hypotheses. One interpretation may, in fact, apply to one person, while another is suitable for another person with the same name. Additionally, the linguistic analysis of a name can be problematic in itself and yield several acceptable interpretations. In order to take into account the possibility of multiple hypotheses, the *LGPN-Ling* interface allows the presentation of more than one linguistic analysis for the same name. In such cases, the different hypotheses are thus hierarchically presented, from the more likely to the less likely.⁴⁶ However, it is important to note that, from the start of the project, the in-depth study of Greek personal names has enabled the *LGPN-Ling* team to significantly reduce the number of alternative interpretations on the website.

However, understanding the reasons behind the attribution of a name to an individual does not always require multiple linguistic hypotheses. For example, in the case of theophoric personal names, the reference to a deity can, in fact, be made for different reasons. The personal names, including an element $\Delta\eta/\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\iota\omicron^\circ$ are well attested in the Greek world, due to the connection to the cult of Apollo Delian. In the area of Tanagra (Boeotia), we encounter several personal names featuring the element $\Delta\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\iota(\omicron)^\circ$ (non ionic-attic form of $\Delta\eta\lambda\iota(\omicron)^\circ$), such as masculine $\Delta\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\iota\acute{o}\text{-}\delta\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ⁴⁷ and feminine $\Delta\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\iota\text{-}\kappa\kappa\acute{\omega}$. In this case, the existence in the area of Tanagra of a sanctuary consecrated to Apollo Delian⁴⁸ could imply that these names were chosen, having in mind the cult of Apollo located in the vicinity of their city, and not the great sanctuary situated on the island of Delos. Therefore, if we do not have to propose two distinct hypotheses on *LGPN-Ling*, where the base 1 consistently represents the same linguistic form ($\Delta\tilde{\alpha}/\eta\lambda\iota\omicron^\circ$), one can argue that a Tanagrean $\Delta\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\iota\acute{o}\text{-}\delta\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$ would likely have connected the epithet part of his name to the local Apollon Delian. As a consequence, the deeper understanding of an individual and the reasons behind the naming process do not always imply the necessity of suggesting a different linguistic interpretation of a name. The external references connected to a base – as in this instance – can, in fact, variate without having any impact on the linguistic comprehension of a personal name.

Occasionally, a pattern in the naming process might be discernible, but the motivations behind the particular choice might remain a mystery. This is the case of the slave names in $\Sigma\omega\text{-}$, whose linguistic analysis is not problematic in itself as much as their distribution. Indeed, several scholars have already mentioned names, such as $\Sigma\omega\sigma\acute{\iota}\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$, as being particularly common among the slaves, despite not being exclusive to them.⁴⁹ Masson, following Lambertz,⁵⁰ included them in the category of the 'auspicious names' ('Wunschnamen', following Lambertz, 'noms de souhait', according to Masson). The same conclusions were more recently shared by Kanavou,⁵¹ who remarks that these names must have been perceived as common names for the slaves. Moreover, the recent publication of the corpus of the Delphian manumission records allowed Mulliez⁵² to identify a similar pattern among the slaves freed

46 The printed volumes, Minon et al. (2023), also take into account this possibility. As a consequence, in such instances, the name has been presented under different entries.

47 The references for these names can be found in the volume 3b of the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, as well as on the *LGPN* search site (<https://search.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/index.html> [last access 29.08.2025]).

48 Schachter (1981), 45–47.

49 Masson (1973), 15.

50 Lambertz (1907).

51 Kanavou (2011), 202.

52 Mulliez (2023), 301–303.

in Delphi: 15% of the slaves carried a name in either $\Sigma\omega^\circ$ (< $\Sigma\alpha\phi\omega^\circ$, $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\varsigma$ [intact, safe, healthy]) or $\Sigma\omega\sigma\iota^\circ$ (< $\Sigma\alpha\phi\omega\sigma\iota^\circ$, $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$ [to keep safe, to save]). However, if these names were often used for slaves due to their positive and auspicious semantic, why were they so common compared to other ‘auspicious names’? As for many other names, the deep reasons behind the high frequency of names in $\Sigma\omega^\circ$ and $\Sigma\omega\sigma\iota^\circ$ for slaves still elude us.⁵³ It is nevertheless clear that – without being exclusivity used for slaves – these names could be somehow perceived as ‘slave names’.

3.2 Morphological Entities

If by *nomen omen* one refers to the name conceived as a unique entity, it is clear that the structure and the analysis illustrated on the *LGPn-Ling* website include a further segmentation of this name entity in even smaller units. Among these ‘smaller entities’, two allow the comprehension of a personal name through its morphological features: the bases (or compounds) and the suffixes. The global understanding of these elements has greatly increased, not only due to the research conducted for this project, but also thanks to the search engine itself.

Indeed, although creating the database required some compromises (§1.2), using this ‘strict’ structure often facilitated the identification of facts that could only be observed with such a database at hand. The case of the $-\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ / $-\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\eta\varsigma$ suffix provides a clear example of this phenomenon. The origin of the derivational suffix $-\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$, mostly attested in central Greece, has not been unanimously explained by scholars.⁵⁴ One of the key issues is the relationship between names ending in $-\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ and those ending in $-\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$, meaning: do the names in $-\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ correspond in fact to those in $-\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$? Since the organisation of the database demanded to fit the derivational suffixes within separate columns, it was possible to notice how several names in $-\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ had to be analysed exactly as those in $-\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$. Therefore, it was decided to combine them under one entry. Furthermore, the ‘Geolinguistics’ column allows for observation of a geographical and dialectal distribution. For example, in places where $-\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ is not found, $-\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ is used (Boeotian $\Delta\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ next to an Attic $\Delta\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\nu\iota\delta\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$). This suggests that we are probably dealing with two variants of a single chain of suffixes.

If these morphological features can be completed – in a TEI-xml context – through the markup process, they can also live on their own. Indeed, the suffixes are one of the elements presented in the faceted search on the ‘Browse’ section of the website. Currently, the research of the suffixes is available only for the entry name. It is conceivable to enhance the functionality of this feature, particularly in relation to gender-specific variants. These may have distinct suffixes, such as the feminine variant of $\tilde{\Lambda}\gamma\nu\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$, which is listed as $\tilde{\Lambda}\gamma\nu\text{-}\acute{\omega}$.⁵⁵ In such cases, refined searching capabilities can help locate the root term $\tilde{\Lambda}\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\nu$, while filtering out names characterised by a suffix $-\acute{\omega}\nu$. On the other hand, a faceted search for the suffix $-\acute{\omega}(i)$ will not allow users to find the feminine variant $\tilde{\Lambda}\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}$. The development of such a functionality could ultimately lead to creating an additional catalogue. Indeed, since the markup of the bases and the meanings contributed to the creation of the corresponding catalogues (§2.1), a similar tool would be also feasible for suffixes. Therefore, all the morphological (and lexical) entities characterising Greek personal names could exist on their own within the *LGPn-Ling* interface, allowing for further studies. Just as the current catalogues have been instrumental in analysing the use of

53 One could wonder if behind the choice of these slave names in $\Sigma\omega^\circ$ and $\Sigma\omega\sigma\iota^\circ$ there would not be a word-play with $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$, due to the assonance between the initials in $\sigma\omega$ -. The word $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$ developed progressively from at least the 5th c. BCE onwards, the meaning of ‘slave’ (cf. Chantraine [2009], s.v. $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$; Kretschmer [1928], 80–81). This interpretation remains nevertheless hypothetical at this stage.

54 On this suffix, see Garré (2022), 148–156.

55 <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/Hagnōn> (last access 21.05.2024). The organisation of male/female variants bearing respectively $-\acute{\omega}\nu$, $-\acute{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ and $-\acute{\omega}(i)$ suffixes is due to the association of the two suffixations from the late Hellenistic period onwards.

bases, they could also help shed light on the use of suffixes and the derivational process of Greek personal names.

Conclusion

Due to the very specific nature of this linguistic material, the development of the *LGPN-Ling* search site had to take into account not only the synchronic analysis of the Greek personal names, but also their diachronic development. The *LGPN-Ling* team's committed work, under the direction and supervision of Sophie Minon, has achieved the goal of preserving not only Greek personal names, but also their complete linguistic analysis in a digital environment.

This research can count on several achievements, including the creation of a database that provides the clearest possible presentation of the morphological and semantic analysis of Greek personal names. It also allows for the possibility of multiple analyses that are likely to be true at the same time. However, since, in a database, the results must be presented on a single and unified level, it becomes more challenging to consider the analysis of a personal name simultaneously in both diachronic and synchronic contexts. This is why, as we have shown, the columns of 'Morpho-syntax' and 'References' permit the presentation, in abbreviated format, of the diachronic development of many of these names.

Moreover, each entry in the database has been connected and linked with the others in every aspect of its analysis. This includes gender, geolinguistics, bases, suffixes, morphosyntax, semantic and even lexical correspondences in Greek. As a result, the names are linked to all others in accordance with one or more of these features, thereby creating a complex network of interconnections between the registered forms. This becomes evident when utilising the research interface, which is structured on two distinct yet complementary levels: the full text and the faceted search. This design has resulted in the development of two separate catalogues, facilitating new perspectives on the analysis and study of Greek personal names. By implementing annotation standards for suffixes, including the variants, there is potential to create a specialised directory.

Furthermore, the connections and interconnections with other *LGPN* sites, which will be gradually improved over time, allow for a linguistic study of Greek personal names, as well as a direct access to the data itself. Moreover, the structure of the entries on *LGPN-Ling* is of great importance in order to identify all the dialectal variants of an anthroponym. Some of these variants may contain dialectal features, making it difficult for a user of *LGPN Database Search* to identify them. The hope is that the three *LGPN* sites, all developed by the same team, and aiming at being interconnected, will help preserve the sites and their onomastic data. It is thus thanks to this connection with *LGPN Database Search* that it will be possible, more comfortably, to reach the idionym – the *nomen omen* – and evaluating how (or which) linguistic analysis is applicable to a specific individual.

In conclusion, the design of the *LGPN-Ling* website, including its search tool and database, demonstrates an impressive commitment to preserving anthroponyms in their entirety. This is achieved by capturing every aspect that defines them, but from any element characterising them and, all the way down to the smallest entities, such as morphemes and bases.

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Figure References

- Fig. 1: The Presentation of the Name Ἀγλαοφαῖδας.
- Fig. 2: The Analysis of the Name Ἀνδράγαθος.
- Fig. 3: The Semantic Analysis of the Name Διοκύδης.
- Fig. 4: The Name Φεργαένετος and its Variants.
- Fig. 5: The Entry αἰγσ(ι) in the 'Bases' Catalogue.
- Fig. 6: The Entry 'glory' in the 'Meanings' Catalogue.

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