Mycenaean Epigraphy Online:
DAMOS (Database of Mycenaean at Oslo)

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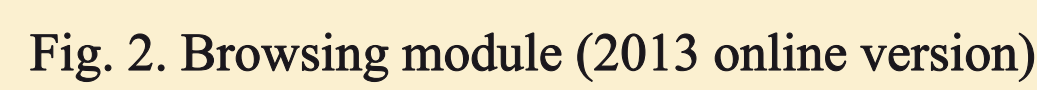Fig. 1. Filter for sub-corpus selection for browsing and word search (version 2013).

Fig. 2. Browsing module (2013 online version)

Provides also a basic bibliography for the text, notes (especially relevant for information on joins published in articles, but not yet incorporated in standard major editions).

Fig. 3. Word search (2013 online version)

Allows searches for one word, with or without Wingspread (≃ Leiden) conventions signs (normalized form). Exact match and truncation are possible and, for more advanced searches, the use of regular expressions.

Fig. 4. Word search (2017 online version)

The possibility is added to search for epigraphic features and co-occurrences of several words within a line, a text or a given number of words.

Making Mycenaean texts available online

DAMOS (https://www2.hf.uio.no/damos/) is a database containing **all published Mycenaean texts**, based on current standard editions, but updated with any new (published) joins, readings and findings. The first aim of DAMOS is thus to offer an online, freely accessible and constantly updated version of the Linear B texts. This has been achieved through its first online version, launched in 2013, which allows **text-browsing** (fig. 2) and **word searches** (fig. 3) through the entire corpus or a **chosen sub-corpus**. Links to existing databases containing pictures of the documents are also provided and these will be better integrated in DAMOS' browsing module in its next online version, to be launched in 2017.

DAMOS is also a tool for the palaeographic and linguistic analysis of the Mycenaean documents. To this end the texts are provided with detailed epigraphic and linguistic annotation (morphological, syntactic and lexical) and a rich set of metadata.

Epigraphic annotation

Epigraphic annotation and metadata are already partially available in the 2013 version of DAMOS and will be made accessible for searches, almost in their entirety, in the new online version (fig. 4).

Metadata which allow to define a sub-corpus for browsing or performing word searches include: mycenological **classification** data (site and thematic series, subseries and sets), scribal **hand attribution**, **dating**, **find-place** within the individual sites, **current location** (museum and inventory number) and the eventual presence of a given **seal** impression.

Epigraphic features which can be used to define word searches include: **word-type** (syllabic word, logogram, number, etc.), relative **size**, presence of **restorations** (e.g. *ko[wo]*), **erasures** (e.g. *[ko-wo]*), **mistakes** or modern **corrections** (e.g. *ko<-wo>*), (un)**certainty of reading** (e.g. *ḳọ-wọ*) and **position** in the line (superscript, subscript, over a seal).

Further, the 2017 version allows also searches for **co-occurrence** of words, with the possibility to choose the grade of **proximity** (same line, same text or within a given number of words).

People & places

The 2017 version also comprises a module on named entities, through which it is possible to further customize one's sub-corpus, by searching for occurrences of a given **place** or **person** (which can be further defined by **gender** and **role/occupation**). Given the uncertainty of the interpretation of many Linear B texts, it is also possible to define persons and places by the **grade of certainty** (certain, probable, possible) of their interpretation as people and place names.

Linguistic annotation

The linguistic annotation, still in progress and not yet freely accessible online, consists in a thorough lexical, morphological, and syntactic analysis.

Because of the already mentioned frequent difficulty of interpretation of many Mycenaean documents, it has been necessary to devise an annotation system that allows for entering multiple competing lexical analyses, so that sometimes a word occurrence is connected to **multiple possible lexemes**. These are then organized through an index (from '0' to '3') of **scholarly consensus** (essentially based on the standard *Diccionario Micenico*). Lexemes are further grouped in **semantic classes** and matched with a first millennium **Greek lexeme** (when attested), including personal names.

Each word occurrence is also linked to one or **more possible morphological** and **syntactic analyses**. These, however, given the current scholarly disagreement on many details of the Mycenaean grammar, are not organized through a consensus-feature, but are rather left to the individual users to be organized in hypotheses and theories through their queries.
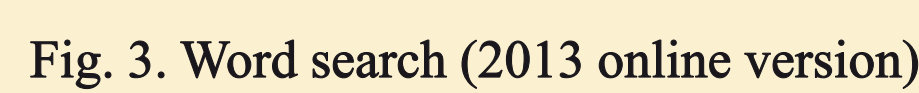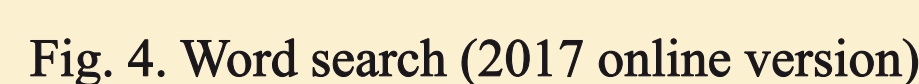
Connecting Mycenaean

One of the purposes of making Linear B texts easily available online is to contribute to better integrate Mycenaean with other classical scholarship. To this end, the future publication of DAMOS' linguistic annotation, and particularly its lexical data, will play a central role, providing suitable links to later Ancient Greek and to other digital resources in the field, especially the other epigraphic databases and the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names, but also Papyri.info and Trismegistos, treebanks (The Ancient Greek and Latin Dependency Treebank, PROIEL), dictionaries and literary texts databases (Perseus, TLG).

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