



Patrologia Orientalis Database

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Users' Guide



BREPOLS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The *Patrologia Orientalis* and its digital counterpart

The *Patrologia Orientalis Database* (POD) is the digital counterpart to the long-standing *Patrologia Orientalis* collection, founded in 1904 as a successor to the *Patrologia Syriaca* (1897-1907). For more than a century, these series have given scholars access to patristic texts from the Christian East, including works recorded in non-Latin languages, that come from geographical, cultural, or religious contexts somehow linked to Rome or the Eastern Roman Empire.

While the printed *Patrologia Orientalis* offers both critical editions with introductions, notes, and indices, the digital POD focuses on giving scholars direct access to the source material and its translation in their purest form. This makes the POD into a unique corpus for disciplines such as patristic studies, historiography, hagiography, canon law, and theology. As of 2022, the database covers the entire series up to volume 253 (published in 2021), as well as the three volumes of the *Patrologia Syriaca*.

2. The principles underlying the database

Our aim has been to integrate scholarship and computing. This database is therefore the fruit of a series of scientific steps. We will list the most important of them here.

1. We made an initial **investigation of the introductions to the editions published in the *Patrologia Orientalis* (PO)** in order to classify each text, referring to the *status quaestionis* proposed there and in order to locate, for example, each work by its century of composition, historical author, original language and transmission language.

2. We examined each text through its translation, as published in the PO and we combined the translation with the corresponding passages of the original text. Where possible, we tried to respect the **paragraph structure** of both the source and the translation language. In the other cases we opted for respecting the page layout of every text.

3. We have established for each work a series of short notes called '**Background on the Text**', which will help the reader make a well-informed use of the database. The dating elements included there, for instance, will contribute to the didactic function of the POD. This corresponds indeed to our goal of fostering information and training.

4. The search results are displayed per **paragraph**.

Since the main working screen offers the user several filters, *Author/Collection/Title, Subject, Language, PO number, and Editor*, as well as a query panel called *Word-forms*, it seems appropriate to also follow this order here and first discuss the filters, next the word-forms.

II. THE DATA AND ITS ORGANISATION




1. Filters

1) Authors, Collections and Titles

The names of authors and the titles of works included have been modelled on the general index of the PO, published as volume 225 of the series. Where more variant forms of the name were present, they all have been grouped under the form used in PO 225. For volumes published after PO 225, the names of authors and the titles of works are mentioned as they are in the edition.

Works published in different volumes of the PO are grouped under the same title and are classified as collection. If applicable, collections have been linked to a specific author.

In the table of contents, the following icons are used:

- The  icon indicates an individual text.
- The  icon indicates the author or ancient translator of a text.
- The  icon indicates a collection of texts. These collections can either be inherent to the texts (e.g. when one text is spread out over multiple PO volumes) or groupings used by modern editors in order to indicate that the texts pertain to the same topic (e.g. *Controverse judéo-chrétienne*).

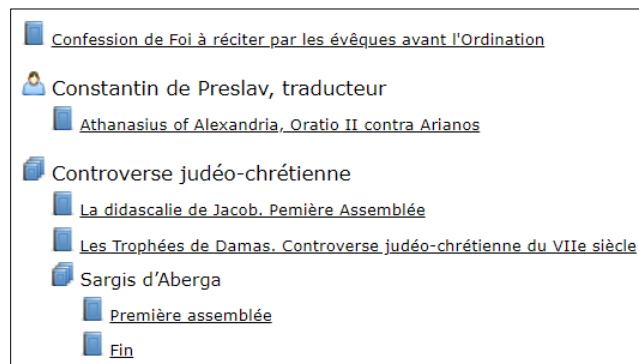


Figure 1: An example of a text without higher structural levels, a text classified under its author, and a collection of texts.

2) Subjects

We have tried to classify texts accordingly to their main contents. This kind of classification must be considered as a mere proposal and attempt to facilitate the reader's orientation within the available PO texts. When applicable, texts have been classified under multiple categories, in order to enhance the retrieval of these texts.

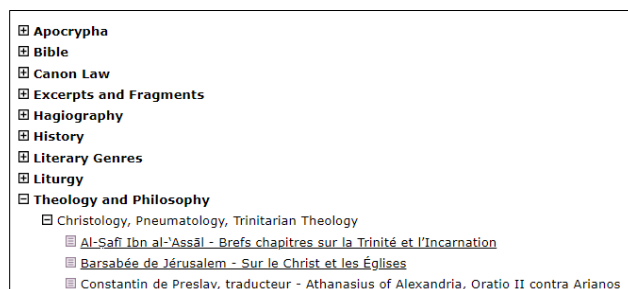



Figure 2: An example of Christological texts displayed in the subject tree.

Note that in most cases, multiple subjects are assigned to a text. For example, the *Homélie pour la fête de l'Annonciation* by Abraham of Ephesus (PO 79) can be retrieved either under 'Literature Related to Praying and Prayers', under 'Literature Related to the Liturgical Services and Seasons', or under 'Homilies and Orations'.

For a **full list of subjects**, see **Part IV** of the Users' Guide.

3) Languages

You can choose to visualize all texts written in an **ancient original language**, or to show all translations in one of the available modern languages. Currently, the POD includes texts in Arabic, Armenian, Coptic, Ethiopic, Georgian, Greek, Old Slavonic, Syriac, and Latin.

Queries are possible **only in the translation languages** (English, French, German, or Italian, as well as, in the oldest volumes, Latin and Ancient Greek). The texts can however be visualised in their original languages in the **facing text mode**, which can be accessed by clicking the  icon in every search result.

<p style="text-align: center;">ገድሰ ፡ ሳሙኤል *</p> <p>I * በስሙ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ቀዳማዊ ፡ ዘአዳቦ ፡ ጥንት ፡ ለቅድመቱ ፡ ወኢተ ፍጻሜቱ ፡ ለደኅሪቱ ፡ ብሔተ ፡ ስም ፡ ባሕቲቱ ፡ ሥላሴ ፡ በተዋሕዶቱ ፡ ወጌ እግዚአብሔር ፡ በትሥልስቱ ፡ ለአብረ ፡ ናእምሮ ፡ በወልዱ ፡ ከሙ ፡ ለቡሁ ፡ ሎቱ ፡ ወበወልድኒ፣ ፡ ነእምን ፡ ከሙ ፡ ወልዱ ፡ ወሎቱ ፡ ዘሀልወ ፡ እምትካት ፡ ምስለ ፡ ለቡሁ ፡ በመለኮቱ ፡ * ወበመገፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ናመልክ ፡ ከሙ ፡ መገፈስ ፡ አብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወሎቱ ፡ ዘውግ ፡ እሙንቱ ፡ ወዕሩያን ፡ ሠለስቱ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ጌ ህላዌሆሙ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ሰይፈ ፡ ነሚእን ፡ ዘሠለስቱ ፡ አፋሁ ፡ ገመትሮ ፡ ለዘኢየሱምን ፡ ቦቱ ፡ ዘይክሕድ ፡ በወልድ ፡ ወበአብረ ፡ ኢሀሎ ፡ ወዓዲ ፡ ለአብረ ፡ ኢያእምሮ ፡ ለሙኑ ፡ * ይሰምኖ ፡ አበ ፡ ዘኢየሱምን ፡ በወልድ ፡ ወከማሁ ፡ በመገፈስ ፡ ቅዱስእ ፡ ዘኢየሱምን ፡ ኢሀሎ ፡ በአብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ እስሙ ፡ መገፈስ ፡ አብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ ወሎቱ ፡ * ኢንቱግ ፡ በከብር ፡ ወበዕባይ ፡ እምአብ ፡ ወወልድ ፡ አብ ፡ ፍጹም ፡ 'ወልድ ፡ ፍጹም' ፡ መገፈስ ፡ ቅዱስ ፡ ፍጹም ፡ * ንቡረ ፡ ህላዌ ፡ ሥላሴ ፡ አዳቦ ፡ ተውላክ ፡ ወአልድ ፡ አሙ ፡ ይትዌስክ ፡ ቦቱ ፡ ተገብረ ፡ ሰማይ ፡ ወምድር ፡ ወባሎ ፡ ፍጥረት ፡ ወቦቱ ፡ ይትፈጸም ፡ ከሎ፣ ፡ ዘያስተርእ ፡ * ወዘኢያስተርእ ፡ ዘንተ ፡ ሥላሴ ፡ እንዘ ፡ ገጸውር ፡ ዘልፈ ፡ ነሀሎ ፡ በሕይወት ፡ እስክ ፡ ለዓለሙ ፡ ዓለም ፡ አሜን *</p>	<p>VIE DE SÂMU'ËL Invocation à la Trinité</p> <p>1 Au nom de Dieu premier, à l'existence première duquel il n'y a pas de commencement, ni de fin à l'existence dernière, qui seul a un nom unique; trin dans son unicité, un seul Dieu dans sa triplicité. Le Père, nous savons par son Fils qu'il est le Père de celui-ci; au Fils nous croyons en tant qu'il est son Fils, lui qui existe depuis le début avec son Père dans la divinité de celui-ci; à l'Esprit Saint nous faisons adoration en tant qu'il est l'Esprit du Père et du Fils; ils sont pareils et égaux tous les trois, leur nature étant une. Ayant reçu cette épée dont le tranchant est triple, nous trancherons celui qui ne croit pas en elle. Celui qui renie le Fils n'est pas avec le Père et le Père non plus, il ne le connaît pas. Qui appellerait-il Père, celui qui ne croit pas au Fils? De même celui qui ne croit pas à l'Esprit Saint n'est pas avec le Père et le Fils, car (l'Esprit Saint) est l'Esprit du Père et du Fils, inférieur ni en gloire ni en grandeur au Père et au Fils. Le Père (est) parfait, le Fils (est) parfait, l'Esprit Saint (est) parfait. Consubstantielle est la Trinité, sans ajout et il n'(y) sera jamais ajouté; par elle ont été faits le ciel, la terre et toute créature; par elle a été accompli tout ce qui apparaît et n'apparaît pas. En portant toujours cette Trinité, nous serons en vie jusque dans les siècles des siècles, amen.</p>
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Figure 3: The Ethiopic life of Sāmu'el of Wäldebbā, displayed next to its French translation by Gérard Colin (PO 235).

Note that for some ancient translations, multiple source languages are represented (e.g. in the Old Slavonic translation of Athanasius of Alexandria's second *oratio* against the Arians, originally composed in Greek).

<p>1. * ѡзъ ѡубо мнѣхъ иже сажштен отъ аривеа неистовѣства лицелѣри. Ѡ предъреченънии пръвѣи сего обличениии. и Ѡ ѡуказаниихъ истинъи нѣкихъ дѡвѣльни еждѣтъ. и прѣставштелѣ ѡубе зазѡрѣти наикъ себѣ. Ѡ ни хже съблимышиша же и глыбша зъмѣ Ѡ сънѣ сльвѣ не еѣхѣ како. ни тако не срамляхъса. нъ иже сенина и пѣни, Ѡ сеонхъ елѣотинахъ. и въ сеон тинѣ еллажштеса паче. иже рѣкѣтаикъ же себѣ ѡумышлениа въ нечѣстни.</p> <p>1. Ἐγὼ μὲν ὄμην τοὺς τῆς Ἀρείου μανίας ὑποκριτὰς ἐπὶ τοῖς προσερμένους πρὸ τούτου κατ' αὐτῶν ἐλέγγους, καὶ ταῖς περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας ἀποδείξεσιν ἀρκεῖσθαι, καὶ παυομένους λοιπὸν μεταγινώσκειν ἐφ' οἷς ἐφρόνησάν τε καὶ ἐλάλησαν κακῶς περὶ τοῦ Σωτήρος· αὐτοὶ δὲ, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως, οὐδὲ οὕτως καταδύονται· ἀλλ' ὡς χοῖροι καὶ κύνες περὶ τὰ ἴδια ἐξεράματα καὶ τὸν ἑαυτῶν βόρβορον κυλιόμενοι, μᾶλλον ἐφευρίσκουσιν ἑαυτοῖς ἐπινοίας εἰς ἀσβείαν.</p>	<p>1. 1. Now, I did think that in view of the refutations and arguments of truth pointed out previously, the hypocrites of Arius' madness would be satisfied and stop after being rebuked for the evil they made up and spoke concerning the Son. Yet, for a reason unknown to me, they not only feel no shame, but like "pigs" and "dogs wallowing in their vomit" (2 Pet 2:22) and in their mud, rather devise for themselves impious schemes.</p>
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Figure 4: Athanasius' Oratio II contra Arianos, displayed in the original Greek and in its Old Slavonic translation, next to the English translation by Viacheslav V. Lytvynenko (PO 248).

4) PO number

All texts are classified under the double numbering of the series.

- a) Each fascicle has a progressive number. As of 2020, these range from PO 1 up to PO 250.
- b) The fascicles are further organized into tomes and their sub-fascicles. Therefore, volume 230 would correspond to sub-fascicle 5 of tome 51.

When no other indication is given, the PO number refers to the progressive fascicle numbering. The alternative subdivision into volumes and their sub-fascicles is usually given as complementary information.

24 [Il Gadì di San Pietro patriarca di Alessandria e ultimo dei Martiri](#)   

[PO 230 Tome: 51 Fasc.: 5 p. 607 \[25\] - p. 609 \[27\]](#)


15 "E mentre non sono degno di questo giogo, diverrò veramente martire, se il Signore di tutti noi, per la sua molta misericordia, mi prepara totalmente per la sua croce e per la sua santa risurrezione. E dimorò in me il profumo della sua passione, affinché io divenga per lui un profumo d'incenso puro. Infatti a suo tempo mi fece affrettare a questo martirio: prega per me, affinché senza inciampo compia il mio corso. Ed ecco, sono venuto da te per seguirti, e mi affido e credo nella tua via; ricevetti in consegna il suo gregge da coloro che mi precedettero, i suoi padri; credo invero che tu, (per mandato) del Signore nostro e Dio nostro, sei il nostro maestro, di me e di quelli che mi hanno preceduto. Il tuo seggio è il primo, e fosti il pastore di nostro Signore e Dio nostro e Redentore nostro Gesù Cristo". E l'evangelista san Marco si levò dal suo sepolcro e tese le sue mani al cielo e gridò a gran voce e disse: "Tu che sei il suo Figlio e il suo Verbo, Gesù Cristo, esaudisci ciò che ti chiedo, e interrompi l'agitazione della chiesa e fa' il santo sigillo al tuo gregge che hai formato con il mio sangue".

*Figure 5: An example of a search result. The reference should be read as follows:
fascicle 230, from page 607 of tome 51 (or page 25 of sub-fascicle 51.5)
until page 609 of tome 51 (or page 27 of sub-fascicle 51.5).*

5) Editors/Collaborators

All editors and translators of texts within the PO have been listed in a specific filter screen. Family names are given in small caps, in accordance with the classification in the general index of the PO published in fascicle 225 (continued accordingly for those volumes published after fascicle 225).

2. Background on the text

Background information on each individual text can be accessed by clicking on the  icon in a search result or in the facing text mode. This information, which is taken from the printed edition, may differ from text to text, but it can include the following elements:

Date	The date at which the text was written and/or translated.
PO Nr(s)	The fascicle(s) in which the text has been published.
Original language	The original language in which the text was written.
Source language	The language of the edited text. This may differ from the original language in the case of ancient translations (e.g. an Armenian translation of a Greek original).
Translation language	The language of the modern translation.
Editor/collaborator	The editor and translator of the edited text, as well as other collaborators.
Abbreviations	A list of abbreviations, including <i>sigla</i> used to refer to manuscripts, series referred to in the edition, and editorial indications (e.g. <i>iter.</i> for a repetition).
Diacritics	A list of punctuation signs (e.g. ** for a lacuna) used in the edition or translation.
Subjects	The subjects assigned to the text by the POD team.
Reference edition(s)	Previous standard editions of the edited text.
Reference PO Nr(s)	Other fascicles in the PO that are relevant to the topic of the text.

III. USING THE DATABASE

1. Two ways of accessing texts

The **search screen** allows you to execute searches based on **word-forms** or **groups of word-forms**. You can use Boolean operators and wildcards. You can conduct a search across all the texts in the database or, with the help of **filters**, define a subset and limit your search to one or more **authors**, **collections** and/or **titles** within the corpus. Other criteria for formulating your queries are the **language** of composition, the **editors** and the **PO number**.

The **Table of Contents** allows you to browse the titles of this database in two distinct ways.

- a) You can browse/search by **Author** or **Collection**.
- b) You can browse by **Subject**.

2. Navigating through the *Patrologia Orientalis Database*

The tabs at the top of each screen allow you to access the following functions.

1. The **BREPOLiS** tab redirects you to the main page of the 'Brepolis' website.
2. By means of the tab **All Products**, you get the list of all the databases available on Brepolis. You can reach the database of your choice by clicking on its name, provided that you subscribed to it.
3. The tabs **EN**, **FR**, **DE** and **IT** allow you to choose English, French, German or Italian as your working language in the course of your session.
4. The **Home** tab will take you back to the 'Welcome' screen.
5. The tab **Settings** allows you, while your session is under way, to define the working language that is to be selected by default whenever you start a new session. Select the language of your choice by clicking on the appropriate tick-box and validate your choices by clicking on the button **Save Settings**.
6. The tab **Help** gives access to this Users' Guide, which offers explanations necessary for working with the software and using it with a maximum of effectiveness.
7. Clicking on **Exit** will close the application and take you to the **Brepolis** homepage.

A second series of tabs, located directly underneath the application's title banner, allows you to switch to any one of the working screens (labelled **Search Screen** and **Table of Contents**) at any time during your session.

3. Executing a query

Clicking on **Search Screen** will take you to the more important of the two working screens.

The **search screen** allows you to conduct queries based on **word-forms** or **groups of word-forms**. You can use Boolean operators and wildcards. You can conduct a search across all the texts in the database or, with the help of **filters**, define a subset in order to limit your search.

By default, the field to which a query is applied is the **paragraph**, i.e. the textual environment in which a given word-form occurs. For the purpose of this database, a **paragraph** is understood as it is delimited in the edition of the text in question. Launching a query for a word-form or a group of word-forms, therefore, entails searching for contexts that contain this word-form or group of word-forms.

1) Formulating a simple query for a single word (a form)

The simplest query consists of launching a *query for a single word (also referred to as word-form or form)*, which is entered in the input field of the panel **Full text**.

To launch a search, you enter a form, for example *Dieu*, and then click on the **Search** button in the panel called **Actions** at the bottom of the screen or simply press **enter**. In this case, this will generate a response of several contexts, generally consisting of complete paragraphs in which the queried word is attested.

You can *erase the parameters entered* in the word-forms field by clicking on the button **Clear All**.

The screenshot shows a search interface with a top navigation bar containing 'Search Screen' and 'Table of Contents', and a date 'Last Update: 2020-11-03'. Below this is a 'Filter criteria' section with buttons for 'Author/Collection/Title', 'Subject', 'Language', 'Po No', 'Editor/Collaborator', and 'Clear'. The main search area is titled 'Search in translation' and contains a text input field with the word 'Dieu' entered. Below the input field are 'Syntax' and 'Clear' buttons. At the bottom, an 'Actions' section contains 'Search', 'Clear fields', 'Save query', and 'Load query' buttons.

Figure 6: Example of a simple search

2) Using Boolean operators

(a) How to use the operators '+', ',', and '#'

When launching *queries pertaining to a combination of word-forms*, it is important to define the logical relationships between the different word-forms in your query. To that effect, you can use the three Boolean operators **AND**, **OR** and **NOT**.

- The **operator '+'** represents **AND**: the software searches for contexts that contain all of the word-forms connected by this operator; the order of appearance of these word-forms in the targeted context is not relevant.
- The operator **','** represents **OR**: the software searches for occurrences of each on its own; a single context may contain several of the word-forms queried.
- The operator **'#'** represents **NOT**: the software excludes from your search the form marked by the operator.

When working with complex search formulas, it is important carefully to specify the hierarchical structure of the query.

- **Parentheses** should be used for grouping together terms that represent an expression or a common concept within a complex query.

- It is strongly recommended that you organise the order of precedence of the search terms by using parentheses.

Example.

Entering the expression **(dieu + homme), (god + man)** in the input field of the panel **Word-forms** will enable you to see all the sentences in which the forms *dieu* and *homme* OR the forms *god* and *man* are attested.

The screenshot shows a search interface with a top navigation bar containing 'Search Screen' and 'Table of Contents', and a 'Last Update: 2020-11-03' indicator. Below this is a 'Filter criteria' section with buttons for 'Author/Collection/Title', 'Subject', 'Language', 'Po No', 'Editor/Collaborator', and 'Clear'. The main search area is titled 'Search in translation' and contains a text input field with the query '(dieu + homme), (god + man)'. Below the input field are 'Syntax' and 'Clear' buttons. At the bottom, an 'Actions' section contains 'Search', 'Clear fields', 'Save query', and 'Load query' buttons.

Figure 7: Example of a search using Boolean operators

(b) Searching for a particular expression

By default, if no Boolean operator is placed between the word-forms, a query will result in a search for these forms in that exact order. Thus, entering the query *du Père et du Fils et du Saint-Esprit* will result in a search for that **exact expression**, excluding cases such as *du Père du Fils et du Saint-Esprit*.

(c) Pay attention when copy-pasting!

Whenever you copy-paste an expression into the word-forms field, you must be careful to remove characters that can be interpreted as operators (the comma, for instance, corresponds to the Boolean OR).

3) Using proximity operators

(a) How to use (\# ...) and (%# ...) as operators

Boolean operators, while enabling you (among other things) to search for the collocation of several word-forms in a single context, do not allow you to exert any influence over the proximities and the order of appearance of these forms. To this end, you must use the two **proximity operators**, which help you specify the proximity between the word-forms and the desired order of appearance:

- the operator **'/' followed by a numeral** specifies the number of unmatched terms which may separate the first and the last of the queried forms, defining the degree of proximity between the queried forms but not their order of appearance (**unordered proximity**);
- the operator **'%' followed by a numeral** defines the degree of proximity between the queried forms as well as a particular order of appearance (**ordered proximity**).

(b) Rules of proximity syntax

- The group of word-forms for which you wish to specify Proximity (unordered or ordered) **must be placed between parentheses.**
- The Proximity operator must be placed **immediately after the opening parenthesis.**
- The **numeral** specifying Proximity must always be **directly attached to the codes ‘/’ or ‘%’.**

(c) Examples

- The query **(/2 dieu homme)** allows you to find the sentences in which the forms *dieu* and *homme* occur where a maximum of two word-forms may separate *dieu* from *homme*. The order of appearance is not relevant.
- The query **(%2 dieu homme)** allows you to find the sentences in which the forms *dieu* and *homme* occur where a maximum of two word-forms may separate *dieu* from *homme*. The order of appearance is relevant and determined by the query.

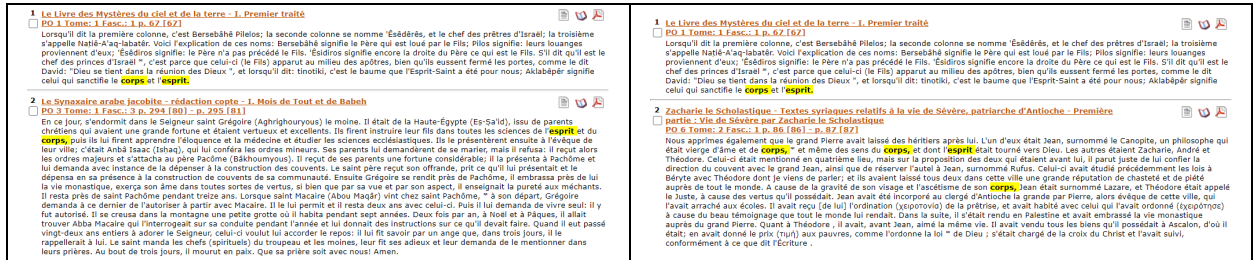


Figure 8: The first two results of (/3 corps esprit) and (%3 corps esprit). Notice that the first result is identical, since it respects the order of the query (first ‘corps’, then ‘esprit’), but the second one changes when ‘ordered proximity’ is required.

(d) Combining Boolean and proximity operators

The possibility to combine Boolean operators with proximity operators is limited: you can specify ordered and unordered proximity for a series of forms but not for more complex groupings containing among others Boolean operators. It is important to ensure that a proximity operator is always placed at the lowest level in the hierarchy.

4) Using wildcards

You can use the following **wildcards** to extend your query.

- The code **“** represents any character or string of characters as well as the absence of characters.
- The code **?** represents exactly one character.

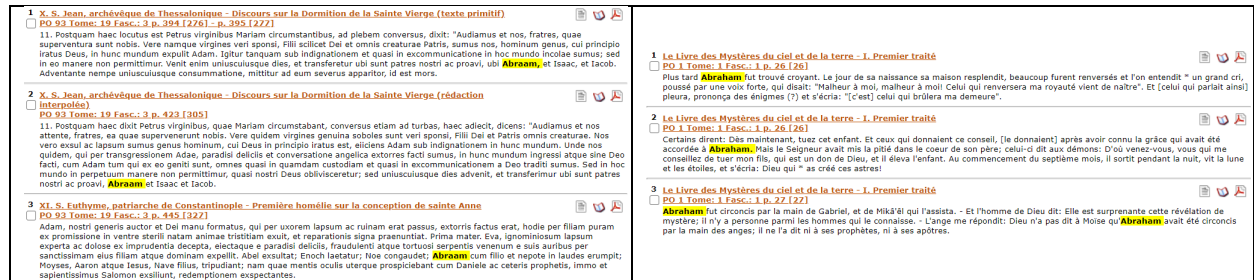


Figure 9: The first three results of Abra?m and Abra*m. In the first case, only results for ‘Abraam’ or ‘Abraâm’ appear; in the latter case, results for ‘Abraham’ are included, since multiple intervening characters are allowed.

Both codes can be used **at the beginning, at the end, or inside** of any ‘word’. You can use several wildcards within a single form. If your query becomes too complex for the system to handle, the program will alert you by showing an error message.

Wildcards can only be used in conjunction **with a minimum of two or more other characters**.

You can use wildcards within a group of word-forms **in combination with the proximity search** or with the **Boolean operators**.

5) Where to find the query syntax in the application

The **Syntax** button, underneath the input field of the **Word-forms** panel, gives access to a summary of all the rules of syntax for the use of Boolean operators, wildcards, and proximity and order operators.

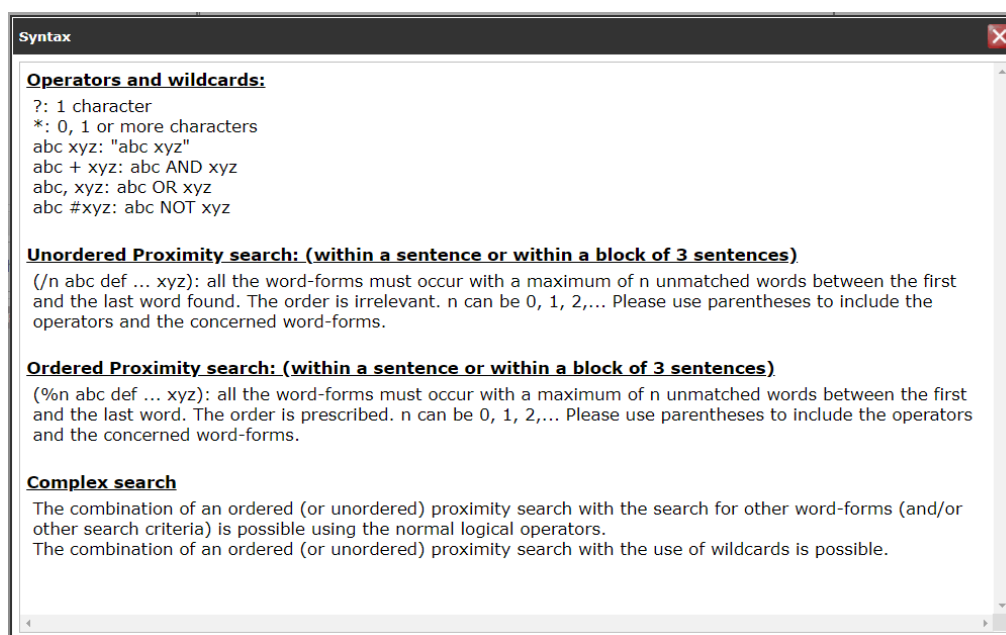


Figure 10: Overview of the query syntax, as it can be visualised in the application.

4. Saving queries and loading saved queries

1) Saving queries

The POD offers the option of **saving your queries** and reusing them in a later session. This can be especially convenient when a query consists of complex search formulas. Click on the **Save** button to open the system window for downloading files.

Click on the **Save query** button and choose a name for your file. You can use the name suggested or formulate one corresponding more closely to your query. It is important always to leave the **.qry** extension unchanged in order to enable the software to recognise the file when you want to load a saved query.

2) Loading saved queries

In order to load a previously saved query, simply click on **Load query**. Next, click on the **Choose file** button and select the desired **.qry** file. After selection, the name of the file along with its access path appears in the input field. Now click on **Load** to load and execute the selected query.

3) Where to find these options in the application

The screenshot shows the search application interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Search Screen' and 'Table of Contents', and a 'Last Update: 2020-11-03' indicator. Below this is the 'Filter criteria' section with buttons for 'Author/Collection/Title', 'Subject', 'Language', 'Po No', 'Editor/Collaborator', and 'Clear'. The 'Search in translation' section contains a text input field with the query '(moine* + monastère*)', a 'Syntax' button, and a 'Clear' button. The 'Actions' section at the bottom has a 'Search' button, a 'Clear fields' button, a 'Save query' button (circled in red and labeled 'a'), and a 'Load query' button (circled in red and labeled 'b').

Figure 11: Saving a query (a) or loading a saved query (b).

5. Displaying and using the results

1) Displaying the results in a single list

After having typed a search formula in the **query screen**, you can retrieve the results in the form of a list corresponding to the criteria entered. These results will be displayed by clicking on the **Search** button in the **Actions** panel near the bottom of the screen, or simply pressing **enter**.

The panel containing the **results** shows the total number of contexts answering to your search criteria in its title bar, above the first element of the response displayed. It is the number of **paragraphs** that is shown here. This number is not necessarily equal to the number of forms in the database that correspond to the query. A context can in fact contain several occurrences of the queried forms.

2) The contexts shown in the list of results

Every context shown consists of two parts:

- First there is the **reference** for identification, giving the name of the author, the title of the work, and the reference properly so-called of the passage displayed and applies to the first word of the paragraph concerned (that first word not necessarily being one of the target forms of the executed query).
- Next follows the **paragraph** properly speaking, which contains the target form or forms of the query.
- The reference for identification of each context is preceded by a **serial number** that can be used for navigation within the list of results (cf. below).

The targeted words are highlighted in yellow.

The reference of each context is presented in the form of a link: simply clicking on a reference brings you to the full text of your work of choice.

3) Navigating through the lists of results

(a) Basic navigation tools

The list of results is displayed in successive pages of ten contexts each. You can navigate through the list with the help of the arrow buttons located on the right at the top and the bottom of the screen:

- ▶ allows you to go to the next page.
- ▶▶ allows you to jump forward ten pages (= 100 results).
- ▶▶▶ allows you to jump to the last page of the list.
- ◀ allows you to return to the previous page.
- ◀◀ allows you to jump backward ten pages (= 100 results).
- ◀◀◀ allows you to return to the start of the list.

(b) The 'Position on' panel

The **'Position on'** panel, which you will find in the column to the left of the results panel, allows for other types of navigation.

If you know where to look in the list of search results, you can go to a specific context in the result list by entering its serial number (cf. above) in the input field **Hit:** and clicking **Go**.



Figure 12: Going straight from the first result to result 230 in the list.

You can jump to the **first paragraph of the next title** by clicking on the relevant arrow button on the right side of the panel.



Figure 13: From one text... to the next.

You can return to the **first context of the preceding title** by clicking on the relevant arrow button on the left side of the panel.

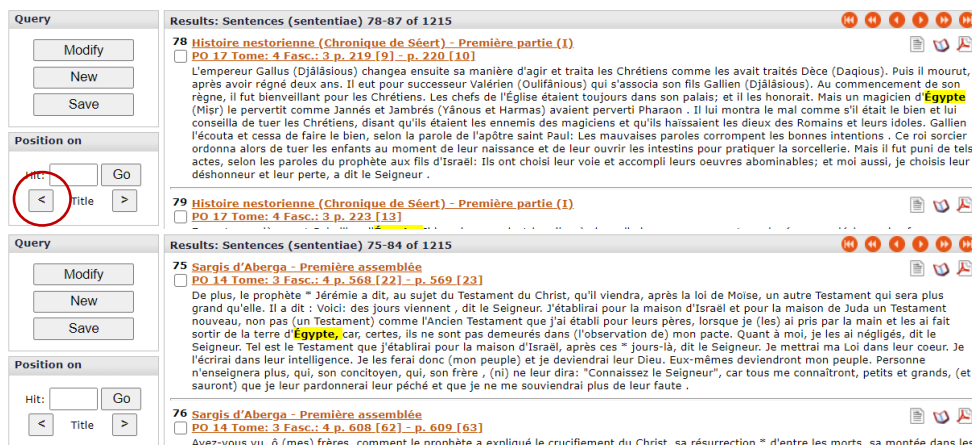





Figure 14 From one text... to the previous one.

4) Working with individual contexts

Within a list of results, each context is accompanied by four icons providing access to four tools which can be used to exploit the extract in question.

- The  icon enables you, in a separate window, to access the **full text** of the work of your choice by opening it on the passage indicated by the reference.
- The  icon enables you to display the **'Background on the Text'** of the work in question.
- The  icon enables you to create a **PDF file** containing the context accompanied by the terms of the query and the **'Background on the Text'** of the work in question.

5) Exporting the list of results

The software offers the option of exporting the list of results (partially or entirely) provided that the number of contexts does not exceed 500.

You can select the contexts you want to export individually by clicking the boxes underneath their serial numbers. If a greater number of contexts needs to be exported, the software allows you to apply parameters to the data. You can use the **Export** panel, located to the left of the Results panel, to this effect.

- Click **Select All** to export all of the contexts in the list.
- Click **Select Page** to export all of the contexts on the current page.
- The option **Deselect All** enables you to cancel all selections that were made.

The section **Export** gives you the choice of including or not including, in your export file, the **'Background on the Text'** of the works in question; simply tick the appropriate option.

Concerning the format of the exported content, you always have two options:

- You can create a PDF file which you can save immediately.
- You can send an e-mail which contains the selected results in the form of an attachment.

Depending on your choice, click on the buttons **Export as PDF** or **Mail to**.

6. Using the filters

1) The five filters

Rather than working with the complete data, it may sometimes be useful to limit the field of your investigation to an author, a group of works written by that author, a period, a PO volume/fascicle, or a century of composition. Such selections can be made by using the **filters**.

The five **filters** can be found in the upper part of the search screen, in the panel called **Filter criteria**. You can open the filters by clicking on the corresponding buttons: **Author/Collection/Title**, **Subject**, **Language**, **PO Number**, and/or **Editor/Collaborator**.

These five filters may be collectively spoken of as the **filter for the selection of word-forms**, which has been mentioned when discussing the simple query. Each filter contains, in the form of a list, a **complete index**. You can *select entries*, which can be reached by *using the arrow buttons to navigate* and by positioning your cursor on the chosen entry, or by *entering a search formula* in the field **Wildcard Query**.

2) Using a filter to make a selection

The procedure which must be applied for selecting entries is the same for all five filters. The way it functions will be described and explained by taking as an example the most important of the filters, that of the **Author/Collection/Title**.

After clicking on the button, you can enter the desired title directly in the **'Filter'** input field, e.g., *Homiliae cathedrales*, and click on the **Apply** button: you now arrive at a display of an extract from the index, with the first entry corresponding to *Homiliae cathedrales*. You can select this entry by ticking it and then clicking on the **OK** button.

If you do not know the exact title under which the work you want to select has been classified, you can use the field **Filter** in which you can enter a search formula with or without wildcards. Enter the formula *Homil** and press **Query**. You will obtain a list of titles, all of which contain a word with the character string *'homil'* and among which you will encounter the *Homiliae cathedrales*.

This technique is to be recommended if you are searching for several works of which the titles contain a common element.

You can select each of the entries by ticking them individually. If you click on **Page**, you select all the entries of the list in the current page. If you click on **All**, you select all the entries that constitute the result of your query. Note however that **it is not possible to select more than 250 entries**.

After having made your selections, you can click on the **Current Selection** button to obtain a list of all the entries that you have just selected. If necessary, you can adjust this list by unticking those elements which you do not want to retain in your query. By clicking on the **Search** button, you return to the complete index, and by clicking on **OK** you close the filter and return to the search screen.

Click on **OK**. Beneath the filter that you just applied, the program now indicates the number of selected entries, displaying, for example, **'Selection (3)'**. This indication serves as a link on which you can click in order to show

the list of selected entries. If necessary, you can adjust this list by unticking those elements which you no longer want to be part of your query. Beneath the filters in which no selection has been made the indication ‘**(No Selection)**’ is displayed.

To close a filter without keeping the selections that have been made, click **Cancel**.

3) Combining different filters

POD allows for the use of five filters in order to refine your queries. To this end, all of the filters can be used not only separately but **also in combination**.

The screenshot shows the 'Search Screen' interface with a 'Table of Contents' tab and a 'Last Update: 2020-11-03' timestamp. The 'Filter criteria' section contains six buttons: 'Author/Collection/Title', 'Subject', 'Language', 'Po No', 'Editor/Collaborator', and 'Clear'. The 'Subject', 'Language', and 'Editor/Collaborator' buttons are highlighted in dark red, indicating they are selected. Below this is the 'Search in translation' section, which includes a large text input field and two buttons: 'Syntax' and 'Clear'. The 'Actions' section at the bottom contains four buttons: 'Search', 'Clear fields', 'Save query', and 'Load query'.

Figure 15: The selected filters light up in dark red. In this case, all filters except for ‘Po No’ are selected.

IV. LIST OF SUBJECTS

Currently, the subject tree is organised as follows:

- Apocrypha
- Bible
 - o Bible Books
 - o Exegesis
- Canon Law
- Excerpts and Fragments
- Hagiography
- History
 - o Biographies
 - o Chronicles
 - o Church History
 - o Councils
 - o Historiography
- Literary Genres
 - o Acts, Documents, and Proceedings
 - o Apophthegmata
 - o Biographies
 - o Catenae, Commentaries, Essays, and Treatises
 - o Encyclopaedic Works
 - o Epistles
 - o Historiography
 - o Homilies and Orations
 - o Hymns
 - o Liturgical Inventories
 - o Narrative
 - o Poetry
- Liturgy
 - o Antiphonaria
 - o Calendars and Computus
 - o Euchologia
 - o Hymnaria
 - o Lectionaria
 - o Literature Related to Praying and Prayers
 - o Literature Related to the Liturgical Services and Seasons
 - o Martyrologia
 - o Synaxaria
 - o Treatises
- Theology and Philosophy
 - o Christology, Pneumatology, Trinitarian Theology

- Councils
- Demonology
- Disputes
- Ecclesiology
- Eschatology
- Essays and Treatises
- Ethics
- Euchology
- Judaism
- Orthodoxy
- Religious Life and Practice
- Sacraments
- Sacred Scripture (including Exegesis)
- Saints, Martyrs, Fathers and Shepherds of the Church (including Mary)
- Spirituality

V. LIST OF AVAILABLE VOLUMES

PO	Tome	Fasc.	Title
–	PS	1	Aphraatis Demonstrationes I-XXII.
–	PS	2	Aphraatis Demonstratio XXIII – Bardesanes – S. Simeon Bar Sabba'e – Testamentum Patris Nostri Adam.
–	PS	3	Liber Graduum.
1	1	1	Le livre des Mystères du ciel et de la terre.
2	1	1	History of the Patriarchs of the Coptic Church of Alexandria I. – Saint Mark to Theonas (300)
3	1	2	Le Synaxaire arabe jacobite (rédaction copte) I. – Les mois de tout et de babeh.
4	1	4	History of the Patriarchs of the Coptic Church of Alexandria II. – Peter I to Benjamin I (661).
5	1	5	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Les mois de sanê, hamlê et nahasê I. – Mois de sanê.
6	2	1	Sévère, Patriarche d' Antioche 512-518.
7	2	2	Les Apocryphes coptes.
8	2	3	Sévère, Patriarche d' Antioche 512-518
9	2	4	Les versions grecques des actes des martyrs persans sous Sapor II.
10	2	5	Le Livre de Job.
11	3	1	Recueil de Monographies. – I. Histoires d'Ahoudemmeh et de Marouta, métropolitains jacobites de Tagrit et de l'Orient (VI ^e - et VII ^e siècles), suivies du Traité d'Ahoudemmeh sur l'homme.
12	3	2	Sévère Ibn-al-Moqaffa', évêque d'Aschmounain. Réfutation de Sa'id Ibn-Batriq (Eutychius).
13	3	3	Le Synaxaire arabe jacobite (rédaction copte) II. – Les mois de hatour et de kihak.
14	3	4	Sargis d'Aberga (Controverse judéo-chrétienne).
15	4	1	Les <i>Homiliae cathédrales</i> . – Homélie LIII-LVII
17	4	3	Histoire nestorienne inédite (Chronique de Séert) I.
18	4	4	Mar Barhadbsabba 'Arbaya, évêque de Halwan (VI ^e siècle). Cause de la fondation des écoles.
19	4	5	Recueil de Monographies II. – Histoire de saint Pacôme (Une rédaction inédite des <i>Ascetica</i>). – Histoire de saint Jean-Baptiste attribuée à saint Marc l'Évangéliste. – Le miracle de s. Michel à Colosses (Récit de saint Archippos).
20	4	6	The Conflict of Severus, Patriarch of Antioch, by Athanasius.
21	5	1	History of the Patriarchs of the Coptic Church of Alexandria III. – Agathon to Michael I (766).
22	5	2	Histoire nestorienne (Chronique de Séert) II.
23	5	3	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel I. – Mois de navasard.
24	5	4	Kitab al-'Unvan. Histoire universelle. Écrite par Agapius (Mahboub) de Menbidj I.1.
25	5	5	Recueil de Monographies III. – Les légendes syriaques d'Aaron de Saroug, de Maxime et Domèce, d'Abraham, maître de Barsoma, et de l'empereur Maurice. – Les miracles de saint Ptolémée.
26	6	1	The Hymns of Severus of Antioch and others.
27	6	2	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel II. – Mois de hori.
28	6	3	Les trois derniers traités du Livre des Mystères du ciel et de la terre.
29	6	4	Histoire des Conciles (Second Livre)
30	6	5	Vie d'Alexandre l'Acémète.
31	7	1	Traité d'Isaï le Docteur et de Hnana d'Adiabène sur les martyrs, le vendredi d'or et les rogations. – Confession de foi à réciter par les Évêques avant l'ordination.
32	7	2	Histoire nestorienne (Chronique de Séert).
33	7	3	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Les mois de sanê, hamlê, nahasê et pâguemên II. – Mois de hamlê.
34	7	4	Kitab al-'Unvan. Histoire universelle. Écrite par Agapius (Mahboub) de Menbidj I.2.
35	7	5	The Hymns of Severus of Antioch and Others.
36	8	1	Recueil de Monographies IV. – Plérophories. Témoignages et révélations contre le concile de Chalcédoine.
37	8	2	Les <i>Homiliae cathédrales</i> . – Homélie LVIII à LXIX.
38	8	3	Kitab al-'Unvan. Histoire universelle. Écrite par Agapius (Mahboub) de Menbidj II.
39	8	4	Les 'cent-vingt-sept Canons des Apôtres'.
40	8	5	Littérature anti-judaïque I. – La didascalie de Jacob. Première assemblée.
41	9	1	Le Livre d'Esther.

PO	Tome	Fasc.	Title
42	9	2	Les Apocryphes coptes II. – <i>Acta Pilati</i> .
43	9	3	Le Testament en Galilée de Notre-Seigneur Jésus-Christ.
44	9	4	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Les mois de sanê, hamlé, nahasê et pâguemên III. – Mois de nahasê et de pâguemên.
45	9	5	Documents pour servir à l'histoire de l'Église nestorienne.
46	10	1	Martyrologes et ménologes orientaux I-XIII. – Un martyrologe et douze ménologes syriaques.
47	10	2	Martyrologes et ménologes orientaux. – Les ménologes des évangélistes coptes-arabes.
48	10	3	Martyrologes et ménologes orientaux. – Le Calendrier d'Abou 'l-Barakat.
49	10	4	Martyrologes et ménologes orientaux XVI-XVIII. – Les fêtes de Melchites. Les fêtes des Coptes. Calendrier maronite.
50	10	5	History of the Patriarchs of the Coptic Church of Alexandria IV. – Mennas I to Joseph (849).
51	10	6	Ammonii eremitae epistolae.
52	11	1	Kitab al-'Unvan. Histoire universelle. Écrite par Agapius (Mahboub) de Menbidj I.3.
53	11	2	Vie de saint Luc le Stylite (879-979).
54	11	3	Vie d'Isaac, patriarche d'Alexandrie (686-689).
55	11	4	Ammonas, successeur de saint Antoine.
56	11	5	Le Synaxaire arabe jacobite (rédaction copte) III. – Les mois de Toubeh et d'Amchir.
57	12	1	<i>Les Homiliae cathedrales</i> (suite). – Homélie LXX à LXXVI.
58	12	2	A Collection of Letters of Severus of Antioch from Numerous Syriac Manuscripts I.
59	12	3	Histoire des sultans mamlouks I.
60	12	4	Les miracles de Jésus I.
61	12	5	<i>Εἰς ἐπίδειξιν τοῦ ἀποστολικοῦ κηρύγματος</i> . The Proof of Apostolic Preaching. With seven fragments.
62	13	1	Sargis d'Aberga (Controverse judéo-chrétienne).
63	13	2	Documents pour servir à l'histoire de l'Église nestorienne.
65	13	3	Histoire nestorienne (Chronique de Séert).
66	13	4	Le troisième livre of de 'Ezra.
67	14	1	A Collection of Letters of Severus of Antioch from Numerous Syriac Manuscripts.
68	14	2	The Life of Abba John Khamé.
69	14	3	Histoire des sultans mamlouks II.
71	14	5	Les miracles de Jésus II.
72	15	1	Documents relatifs au concile de Florence I.
73	15	2	Les trophées de Damas. Controverse judéo-chrétienne du VII ^e siècle.
74	15	3	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel III. – Mois de sahmi.
75	15	4	Sancti Philoxeni episcopi Mabbugensis dissertationes decem de uno e sancta Trinitate incorporato et passo.
76	15	5	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Les mois de tahschasch, ter et yakatit.
77	16	6	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel IV. – Mois de tré.
78	16	2	Le Synaxaire arabe jacobite (rédaction copte) IV. – Les mois de barmahat, barmoudah et bachons.
79	16	3	Homélie mariales byzantines (Abraham d'Éphèse, Abbé Theognoste, Euthyme de Constantinople, Aréthas de Césarée, Michel Psellos, Néophyte le Reclus, Manuel II Paléologue, Georges Scholarios).
80	16	4	La perle précieuse traitant des sciences ecclésiastiques. – Chapitres I-LVI.
81	16	5	<i>Les Homiliae cathedrales</i> (suite). – Homélie LXXVII.
82	17	1	Lives of the Eastern Saints I (John of Ephesus).
83	17	2	Documents relatifs au concile de Florence II.
84	17	3	Le Synaxaire arabe jacobite (rédaction copte) V. – Le mois de baounah, abib, mesoré et jours complémentaires.
85	17	4	Les miracles de Jésus III.
86	18	1	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel V. – Mois de kalotz.
87	18	2	Le Livre de Job.
88	18	3	Les plus anciens monuments du christianisme écrits sur papyrus II.
89	18	4	Lives of the Eastern Saints II (John of Ephesus).

PO	Tome	Fasc.	Title
90	18	5	Histoire de Yahya Ibn-Sa'id d'Antioche, continuateur de Sa'id Ibn-Bitriq I.
91	19	1	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel VI. – Mois de aratz.
92	19	2	Lives of the Eastern Saints III (John of Ephesus).
93	19	3	Homélie mariales byzantines (Théodote d'Ancyre, Chrysippe de Jérusalem, Jean de Thessalonique, Euthyme de Constantinople, Nicolaus Cabasilas, Georges Scholarios).
95	19	4	Le Synaxaire géorgien. Rédaction ancienne de l'union arméno-géorgienne.
96	20	1	Histoire des sultans mamlouks III.
97	20	2	<i>Les Homiliae cathedrales</i> (suite). – Homélie LXXVIII à LXXXIII.
98	20	3	The Old Georgian Version of the Gospel of Mark from the Adysh Gospels with the Variants of the Opiza and Tbet' Gospels.
99	20	4	Livre de la Lampe des Ténèbres et de l'exposition (lumineuse) du service (de l'Église).
101	21	1	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel VII. – Mois de méhéki.
102	21	2	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel VIII. – Mois de areg.
103	21	3	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel IX. – Mois de ahékan.
104	21	4	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel X. – Mois de maréri.
105	21	5	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel XI. – Mois de Margats.
106	21	6	Le Synaxaire arménien de Ter Israel XII. – Mois de Hrotits. Jours Avéleats.
107	22	1	Voyage du patriarche Macaire d'Antioche I.
108	22	2	<i>Les Homiliae cathedrales</i> . – Homélie XCIX à CIII.
109	22	3	The Arabic Life of Saint Pistentius.
110	22	4	Le candélabre des sanctuaires. – Du savoir en général. De la nature de l'univers.
111	22	5	De autexusio.
112	23	1	<i>Les Homiliae cathedrales</i> . – Homélie LXXXIV à XC.
113	23	2	Documents pour servir à l'histoire de l'Église nestorienne.
114	23	3	Histoire de Yahya Ibn-Sa'id d'Antioche, continuateur de Sa'id Ibn-Bitriq II.
115	23	4	Les Paralipomènes. – Livres I et II.
116	24	1	The Old Georgian Version of the Gospel of Matthew from the Adysh Gospels with the Variants of the Opiza and Tbet' Gospels.
117	24	2	Le lectionnaire de la Semaine Sainte I.
118	24	3	Le candélabre des sanctuaires. – De la nature de l'univers.
119	24	4	Voyage du patriarche Macaire d'Antioche II.
120	24	5	Euchologium Sinaiticum I.
121	25	1	<i>Les Homiliae cathedrales</i> . – Homélie XCI à XCVIII.
122	25	2	Le lectionnaire de la Semaine Sainte II.
123	25	3	Euchologium Sinaiticum II.
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182	40	1	Narsai's Metrical Homilies on the Nativity, Epiphany, Passion, Resurrection and Ascension.
183	40	2	Sancti Philoxeni episcopi Mabbugensis dissertationes decem de Uno e Sancta Trinitate incorporate et passo IV. – Dissertationes 9 ^a , 10 ^a .
184	40	3	Le candélabre du sanctuaire. – Du Paradis, suivie du Livre des rayons – Traité X.
185	40	4	Une correspondance islamo-chrétienne entre Ibn-al-Munagğim, Ĥunayn Ibn Išāq, Quṣṭā Ibn Lūqā.
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192	42	3	Brefs chapitres sur la Trinité et l'Incarnation.
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195	43	3	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Mois de maskaram.
196	43	4	Six homélie festales en prose.
197	44	1	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Mois de ʕeqemt.
198	44	2	La chaîne arménienne sur les Épîtres Catholiques II. – La chaîne sur les Épîtres de Pierre.
199	44	3	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Mois de ʕedār.
201	45	1	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Mois de ʕerr.
202	45	2	Lettre sur les trois étapes de la vie monastique.
203	45	3	Le Synaxaire éthiopien. – Mois de yakkātīt.
204	45	4	Martyre de Pilate.
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218	49	2	L'homélie sur l'église du Rocher attribuée à Timothée Ælure.
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220	49	4	The Arabic Life of Severus of Antioch Attributed to Athanasius of Antioch.
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222	50	1	A Homily on Severus of Antioch by a Bishop of Assiut (XV Century).
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249	57	1	La passione copta di San Filoteo di Antiochia.
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