1. Simple search

1.1. Introduction and mode of operation

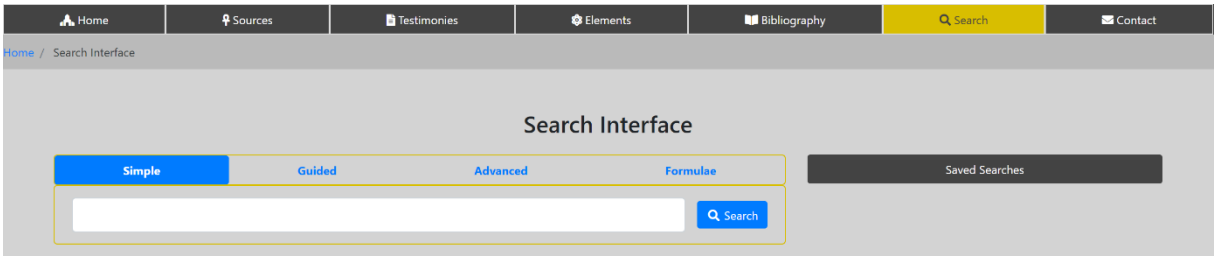
1.1.1. Introduction

The simple search works like a search engine, allowing the user to search for a word, a set of words or a set of characters in the database.

1.1.2. Mode of operation

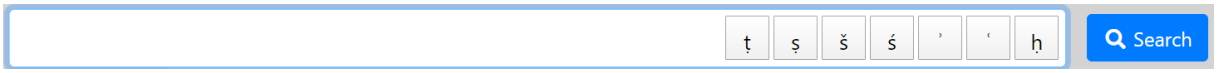
The user enters the desired value into the search bar and then clicks on the *Search* button. The simple search enables a search that covers all of the fields in the database, just like a full-text search. The results are either linked to sources or to testimonies.

1.1.3. Appearance



1.1.4. Notes

- The search does not take accents and case into account; for example: “Athéna” is the same as “athena”.
- A Semitic keyboard is available so that the user can carry out a direct search for data in Semitic. For Greek, the user can type directly in the Greek alphabet or use Beta Code.



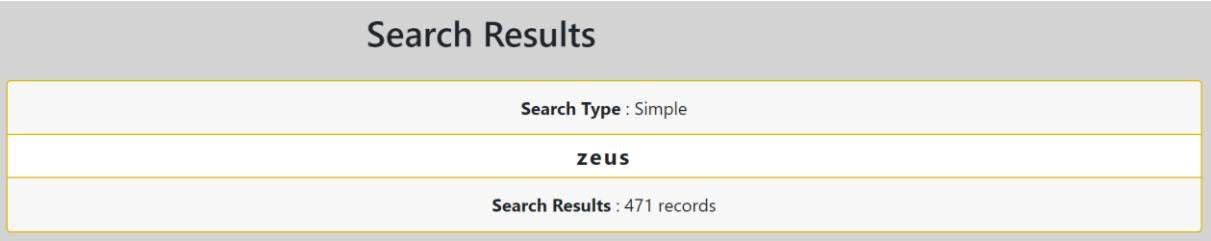
- The user can search for one specific word by placing **a space on each side** of the word: “<space>word<space>”.

  E.g.: “_Baal_ or _magistrate_”.

1.2. Types of results

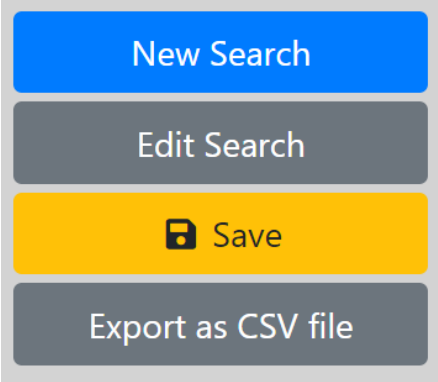
Results are shown on a new page in the form of **three blocks**.

1.2.1. Reminder of criteria



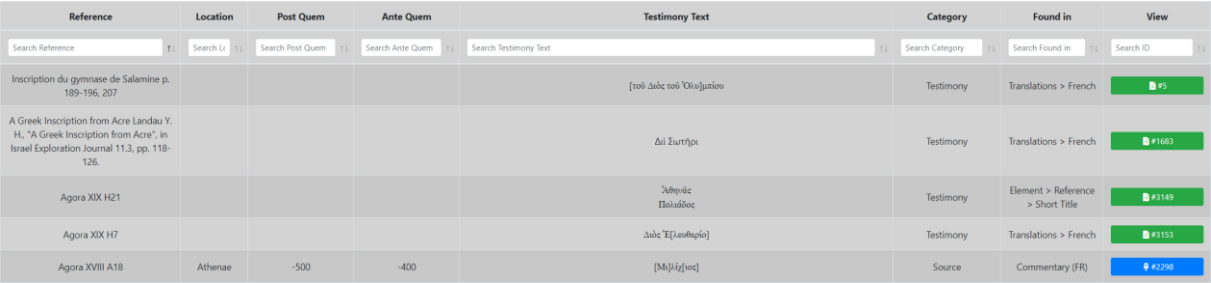
The interface shows the search type, the criteria and the number of records that have been found for the search.

1.2.2. Action buttons



-Carry out a new search and clear the chosen criteria;
-Carry out a search maintaining the criteria;
-Save the search criteria;
-Export the results table in CSV format.

1.2.3. Results table



The user can change the number of results shown per page and navigate between them. He/she can apply a general filter to all of the results or to a specific column with the help of the search boxes. The columns can be sorted into ascending or descending order. Action buttons in the "View" column provide access to the corresponding forms.

Columns in the results table

- *Reference:* abbreviated bibliographic reference of the **main edition** of the source.
- *Place:* **location** of either the source or the testimony, if it exists.
- *Dating (Post quem and Ante quem):* **chronological limits** of either the source or the testimony, if they exist.
- *Testimony text:* **extract(s)** of the testimonies **with restitutions**. Several results are possible if dealing with one source that contains several testimonies.
- *Category:* **type of result** found (source or testimony).
- *Found in:* **field** containing the provided information.

- *View:* **link** to the form of the source or the testimony, according to the category of the result.

1.3. Notes

- A search for a specific word with spaces is indicated in the result by a notation of the search criteria with an underscore: "_word_".
- The search is also applied to the **bilingual fields** in the MAP database.
- The user can launch the query by typing the first letter.
- The user can **order the results** according to several columns by pressing the Shift key and the arrows next to the name of the column. This ordering is saved in his/her profile.

1.4. Examples

a) To get a bibliographic reference: the user writes: "KAI", "SEG", "IG", "CGRN" then filters the *Reference* column in the results.

b) To get one specific divine being: the user writes "bʿl ḥmn".

c) If the user writes "athen", the results will refer to: the political entity Athenai, the town of Athens, the goddess Athena, the abbreviated title of a work *Athenian Shrines of Aphrodite*, the Athenians or even the extract of a testimony "/à Athéna Polias/to Athena Polias".

2. Save and Export

2.1. Saving a search

2.1.1. Introduction

The interface makes it possible to save a search, whatever its type (Simple, Guided, Advanced, Formulae). A user can access and reuse one of the saved searches at any time. Saved searches are named and are unique to each user.

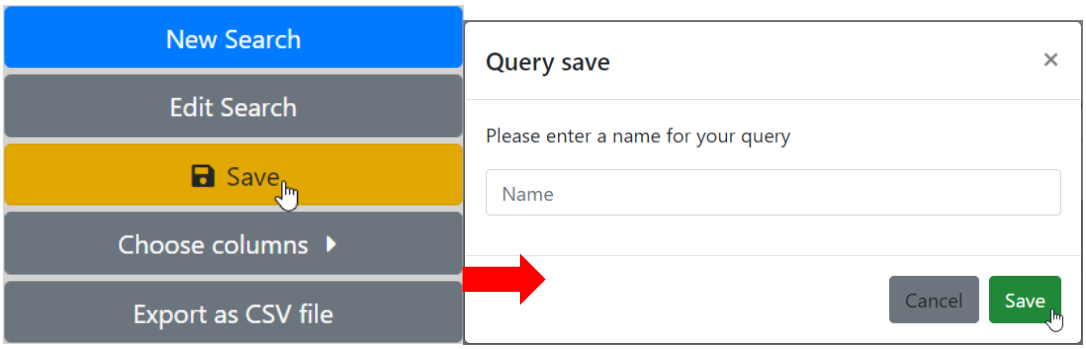
2.1.2. Mode of operation

After completing a search, it can be saved using the *Save* button next to the reminder of criteria. **This saves the criteria, not the results**. Therefore, when loading a search between two different uses, the number of records may change.

The user is asked to name his/her query. He/she should choose a suitable name. He/she is reminded of the criteria when loading a query (*infra* 5.3.).

Saving a query with the same name as one that has already been saved overrides the parameters of the existing query.

2.2. Appearance



2.3. Reusing a query

2.3.1. Introduction

The interface allows the user to load a query from each type of search. A drop-down list is available on the right side of the screen. This list is unique for each user.

2.3.2. Mode of operation

The user can load or erase a query using the action buttons. When a query has been chosen, the interface automatically loads the page with the search type and criteria. The user can modify the criteria as he/she desires. However, these changes are not saved in the saved search. Simply click on the *Search* button to launch the query.

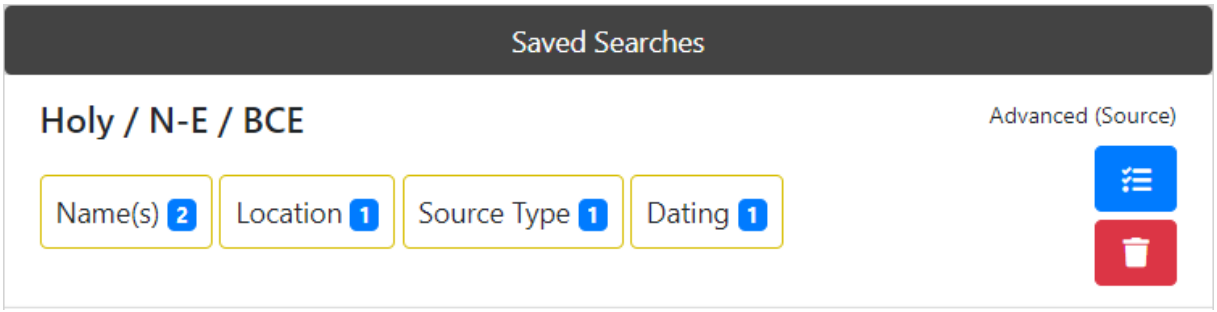
Each saved search is shown in the form of a “block” indicating:

- 1: name of the search;

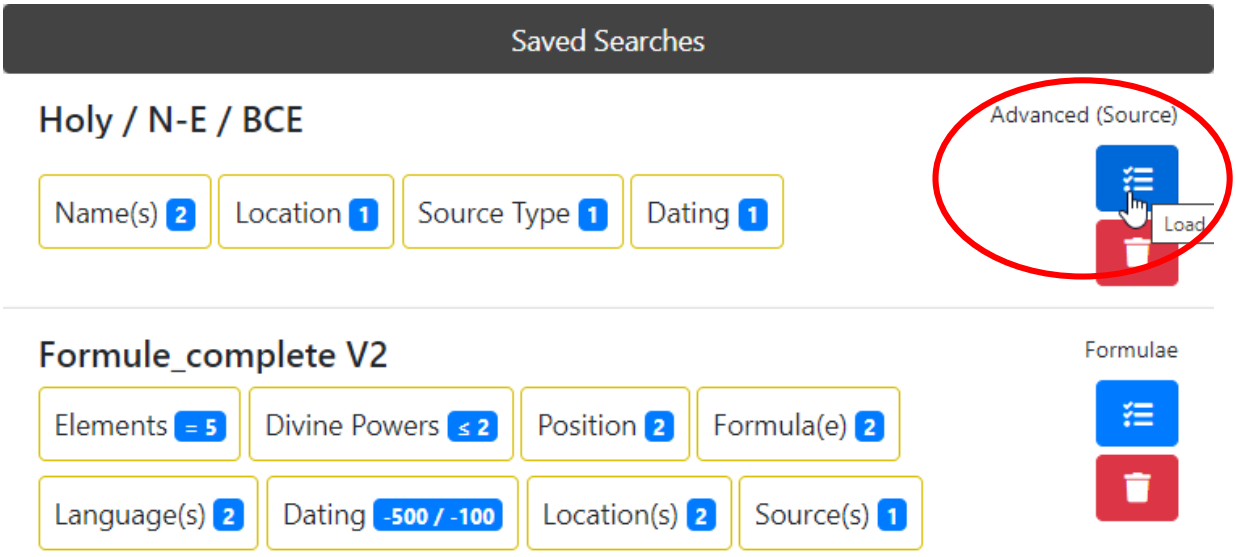
- 2: criteria saved with the number of values or the values;
- 3: search type;
- 4: load button;
- 5: delete button.

2.3.3. Appearance

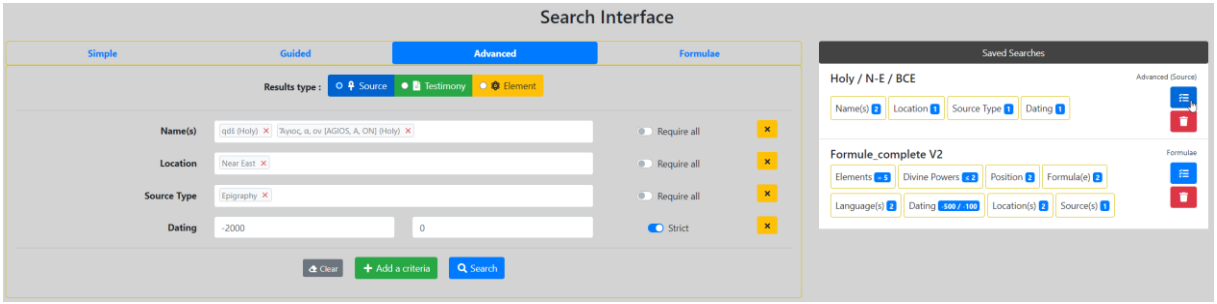
Description of the elements in block of a saved search:



Choice of saved searches:



Search successfully loaded:



2.4. Exporting the results

2.4.1. Introduction

The search results table can be exported using the action button *Export as CSV file*. The format of the downloaded document is CSV *(Comma Separated Values).* This maintains the filters and sorting applied to the columns of the results table.

By default, the name of the CSV is made up of the name "ERC MAP" and the reminder of the type of search "Results of Simple / Guided / Advanced / Formulae Search". If the results from a saved search are exported, the CSV will receive the name of the search.

The quote for the MAP database is shown in the first line of the document, updated for each export:

E.g.: Bonnet C. (dir.), ERC Mapping Ancient Polytheisms 741182 (DB MAP), Toulouse 2017-2022: https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/ (04/05/2020).

2.4.2. Mode of operation

The columns are predefined for the simple and guided searches.

For the advanced and formulae searches, the user chooses the columns. The choice of columns is determined by the type of search and the type of result selected.

2.4.3. List of fields – Simple search / Guided search

- *ID:* unique identifier of the information level of the result.
- *Reference:* abbreviated bibliography of the main edition of the source.
- *Place:* location of either the source or the testimony, if it exists.
- *Dating, broken down into* post quem *and* ante quem*:* dating of either the source or the testimony, if it exists.
- *Testimony text:* extract(s) of the testimonies with restitutions. Several results are possible if dealing with one source that contains several testimonies.
- *Category:* type of result found (source or testimony).
- *Found in:* field containing the provided information.
- *Link:* web address to the form and the information level of the result.

2.4.4. Notes

- The fields that are exported depend on the type of result that is desired (Source, Testimony, Element). Each level contains its own fields; the testimony takes its fields from the source to which it belongs.
- The *Formulae* search contains the fields belonging to the source and the testimony.
- The Latitude and Longitude columns allow to integrate the CSV results file into GIS software.

2.5. General notes

- The CSV format is an open format that follows the rules of the Open-data and FAIR data.

- The CSV format may be modified by Excel software; the user is advised to use the LibreOffice suite.

Presentation of the MAP project

The MAP project is an ERC Advanced Grant (741182) project that studies the divine powers in the Antiquity by means of their names, viewed as "onomastic sequences". The full title of the project is: *Mapping Ancient Polytheisms. Cult Epithets as an Interface between Religious Systems and Human Agency*. Thanks to the systems for naming the divine, it aims to unravel the relational logics, meaningful, but always fluid, which shape and animate the divine powers. These systems serve to express the gods' multiple functions and modes of action, as well as associating them with spaces where their presence fosters interactions with men. For this reason, the names of the gods play a strategic role in ritual communication, making it possible to target a specific interlocutor and reinforcing the effectiveness of the ritual. MAP focusses on the context in which each onomastic sequence is used, as well as the question of human agency.

The project encompasses the divine names from the Greek world in its widest expansion, and from the West Semitic world (Phoenician, Punic, Aramaic, Hebrew) from the Near East to the most western Phoenician colonies, in other words, on an ample Mediterranean scale and embracing an extensive period of time, from around 1000 BC to 400 BCE.

Presentation of the MAP database

The data for the names, contexts and agents is extracted from published corpus, formatted and recorded by the team working on the project, guest researchers and collaborators. Given that the corpus studied is heterogeneous on several levels, the database uses ontologies and lists of predetermined values to record the data in order to harmonize data entry and facilitate consultation.

MAP uses a relational database in SQL *(Structured Query Language)* which allows a large amount of different qualities of information to be recorded. This information is stored in entity classes (tables) according to an architecture inspired by the research questions of the project.

Structure of the database

The MAP database contains three data recording levels:

- Source;
- Testimony;
- Element.

The source (1) is the document – epigraphic, glyptic, numismatic, papyrological or of manuscript tradition – which contains one or more testimonies of divine onomastic sequences.

The testimony (2) is a group of several onomastic elements that refer to one or several divine beings and are combined to form an "onomastic sequence".

E.g.: Ἀπόλ[λωνος] Πυθίου καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Κεδριέως is a Greek testimony;

lrbt ltnt pn bʿl w l'dn lbʿl ḫmn is a Punic testimony.

The element (3) is the minimal "unit of meaning" within the testimony. It is a semantic and non-grammatical category. Two or more elements constitute a testimony.

E.g.: Ἀπόλ[λωνος] Πυθίου καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Κεδριέως the underlined words are the 4 elements of this Greek testimony;

lrbt ltnt pn bʿl w l'dn lbʿl hmn the underlined words are the 7 elements of this Punic testimony.

One source (level 1) contains one or more testimonies (level 2) which contain one or more elements (level 3).

Metadata tables are associated with these different levels, such as the location, the datation, the context, the agents and the bibliography. Knowing the structure of the database allows to formulate and calibrate the search process.

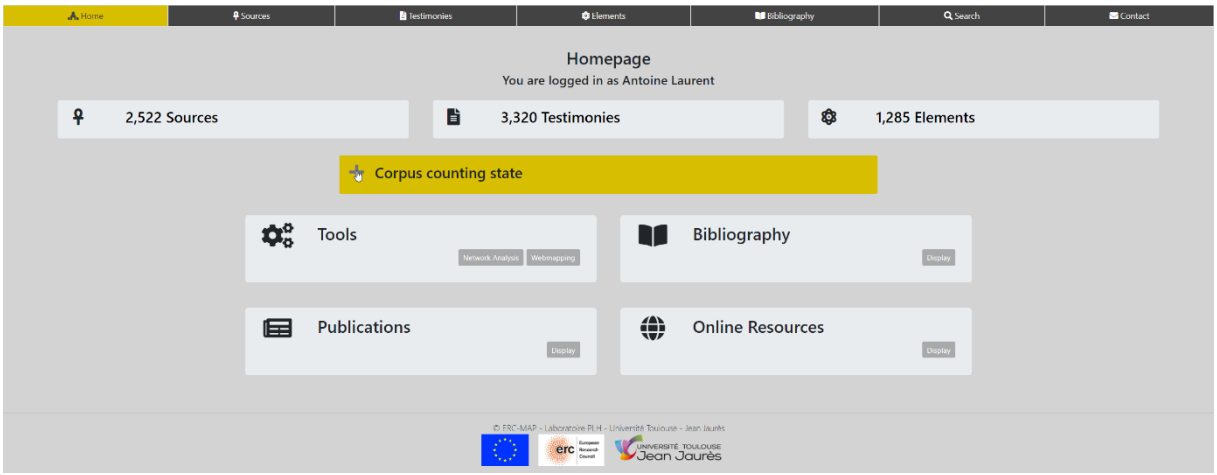
Entry / consultation interfaces

The search interface allows the user to query the information entered on the entry forms by the research team. Consultation and searches are based on the different levels of the database. The search results allow the user to consult the forms that match his/her criteria.

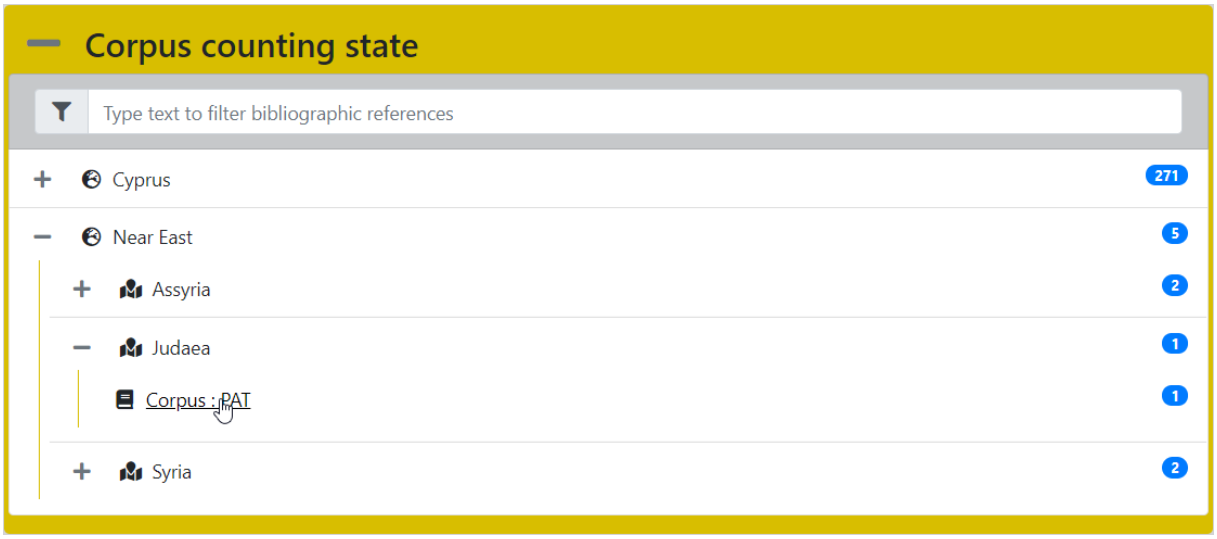
This Search Interface Guide for users of the database is complemented by a Data Entry Guide for editors of the forms in the database, along with a Webmapping Guide for users of the database. They are available here: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/MAP-ERC/.

Corpus counting state

From the database homepage (https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/), the user carrying out a consultation accesses the corpus counting state.



This tab shows the list of corpora according to the regions and sub-regions followed by the bibliographic references. The number that is shown corresponds to the number of sources for which **validation has been completed**. The corpora under study are not counted here. The results given in the search interfaces refer to this list.



The search bar allows you to filter the counting list by typing the first letter.

Search modes

The search interfaces can be accessed via the navigation bar.

Several search modes are available. Each one is adapted to the precision of the information that the user requires and to his/her knowledge on the subjects covered by the project. The search modes are:

- *Simple* which works like a search engine;
- *Guided* which has predefined criteria;
- *Advanced* with searches that the user composes;
- *Formulae* which is aimed at onomastic sequences.

Citing the MAP database

Bonnet C. (dir.), ERC *Mapping Ancient Polytheisms* 741182 (DB MAP), Toulouse 2017-2022: https://base-map-polytheisms.huma-num.fr/ (YYYY/MM/DD).

Contact

map.polytheisms@gmail.com or from the “Contact” tab.

Subject: DB – Search Interface