1. Guided search

1.1. Introduction and mode of operation

1.1.1. Introduction

The guided search relates to the main themes of MAP, notably the names of the gods and the concept of agency. It also allows these themes to be queried by cross-checking them with different criteria: location, dating, language and source. The guided search allows the user to carry out queries that are more precise than with the simple search. However, here, the search criteria are limited.

1.1.2. Mode of operation

The interface proposes a set of six search criteria; the user can select **one or several values**. The user must fill in at least one field in order to launch the search. The results are either linked to sources or to testimonies.

The search works using SQL language, the criteria are combined with "AND" and "OR". Between two conditions, "AND" makes it necessary for both conditions to be true, whereas "OR" requires a minimum of one of the two conditions to be true in order to provide a result.

Therefore:

- **Between each criterion**, the operator is "**AND**",

  E.g.: if the user enters in *Name(s):* "Zeus" and, in *Language(s):* "Greek", the results must contain "Zeus" AND be in the Greek language.

- **Between each value**, the operator is "**OR**",

  E.g.: if the user enters in *Name(s):* "Tanit; Astarte", the results shown will contain "Tanit" OR "Astarte".

- *Require all* **turns the operator into** "AND".

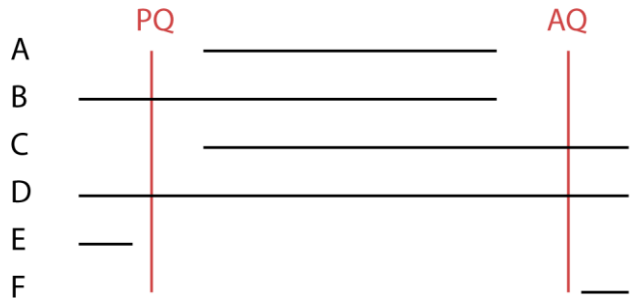
  E.g.: if the user enters in *Name(s):* "Tanit; Astarte", and selects "Require all", the results shown will contain "Tanit" AND "Astarte".

For the dating criteria, once the user has chosen the chronological interval, the "strict" button means that the *post quem* and *ante quem* values must strictly be between the two limits that he/she has chosen. The user can only indicate one single chronological limit.

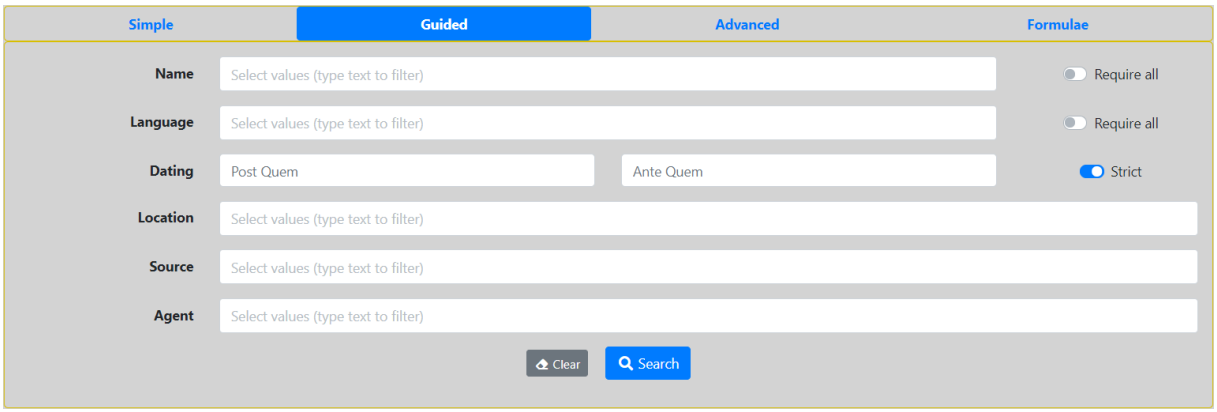
E.g.: the red *post quem* (PQ) and *ante quem* (AQ) limits are the values chosen by the user. The possible records, numbered from A to F, are shown on a timeline with their dating interval.

- With PQ and AQ defined, with *strict* checked, the only result is A, without *strict* checked, the results are A, B, C and D.
- With only AQ defined, whether *strict* is checked or not, the results are A, B and E.

- With only PQ defined, whether *strict* is checked or not, the results are A, C and F.



1.2. Appearance



1.3. Description of the suggested criteria

1.3.1. Name

Search for an element of a divine name. The interface suggests a list of **names that are already recorded**. The user types the first letters, in ancient characters or in Latin characters, or simply scrolls down the list. The names are presented as follows: name in ancient language, Beta Code (for names in Greek), translation(s).

E.g.: Σωτήρ [SWTHR] (Saviour)

1.3.2. Language

Languages in which the names of the gods are expressed. This list is made up of languages included in the project that the user may come across in the database.

E.g.: "Hebrew" allows all of the sources in the database in Hebrew to be searched through.

Warning: for a search embracing all the sources in Semitic language entered in de database, the user will choose **ALL** of the following Semitic languages: **Ammonite, Aramaic (ancient, imperial, middle, late), Edomite, Hebrew, Moabite, Phoenician, Punic**.

1.3.3. Dating

These are the chronological limits that the user wishes to apply to their search. For a BCE date, place a minus sign "-" before the date. For a specific date, enter an identical figure into the *post quem* and *ante quem* fields.

1.3.4. Place

The location is shown in **three linked scales** separated by a chevron ">". The scales are the region, the sub-region and the specific place. If an upper scale is selected, it will include the lower scales in the search.

> E.g.: if the "Near East" region is selected, the seven sub-regions and several places will be included in the query.

1.3.5. Source

List of the types of sources, classified by source category (epigraphy, glyptic, numismatic, papyrology and manuscript tradition).

> E.g.: "Epigraphy > Decree" enables a search of all decrees saved in the database under the epigraphy category.

1.3.6. Agent

List of types of agency that are linked to the names of the gods saved in the database.

> E.g.: the user can perform a special search for agents that are beneficiaries.

1.4. Notes

To search for a location:

- For a source, the interface prioritises showing information on the **location of discovery rather than that of its origin**.
- For a testimony, the interface provides information on the location of the testimony, if it exists.
- Testimonies with sources that correspond to the required value are shown in the results.
- When entering the data, the only scale that is mandatory is the region scale.

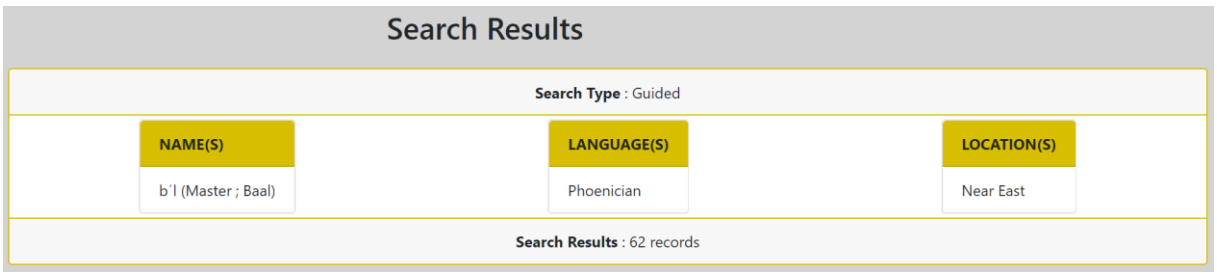
To search for Semitic languages:

- If the user want to see all the data in Semitic entered in the database, the user will choose ALL the following Semitic languages: Ammonite, Aramaic (ancient, imperial, middle, late), Edomite, Hebrew, Moabite, Phoenician, Punic.

1.5. Types of results

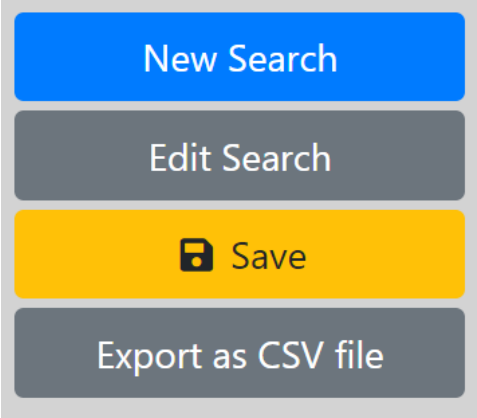
Results are shown on a new page in the form of three blocks.

1.5.1. Reminder of criteria

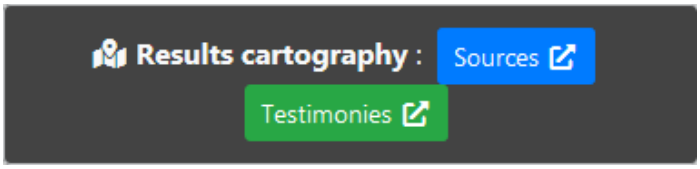


The interface shows the type of search, the criteria and the number of records that have been found for the search.

1.5.2. 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.



- View the localised results on the webmapping interface according to *Sources* or *Testimonies* results type.

1.5.3. Results table

Reference	Location	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Testimony Text	Category	View
Search Reference	Search Location	Search Post Qu	Search Ante Qu	Search Testimony Text	Search Catego	Search ID
A New Type of Dedicatory Inscription	Temple Complex 650	-700	-650	lb`l wlpdy	Source	#2256
A New Type of Dedicatory Inscription				lb`l wlpdy	Testimony	#2990
Amulet 1 from Arslan Tash	Arslan Tash	-700	-600	[`< p >t` . ; wl . bnqt . ; `lt `lm `šr . krt ln . wkl bn `lm wrb . dr kl . qdšn w . `lt šmm . w `rṣ . `lm ; b`lt b`] `dn `rṣ . b`lt [`]št bwrn . `š . tm . py wšb` . srty . wš mnh . `št . b`l . qdš ; l`pt`	Source	#1721
Amulet 1 from Arslan Tash				b`lt b`] `dn `rṣ . b`lt [`]št bwrn . `š . tm . py wšb` . srty . wš mnh . `št . b`l . qdš	Testimony	#2227

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.

With the guided search, the results shown are sources and testimonies. The source is shown on the page, followed by the testimonies that it contains and which correspond to the search, and so on.

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**. For the source, all of the testimonies that meet the search criteria are shown, then each testimony is shown under the source to which it is attached.
- *Category:* **type of result** found (source or testimony).

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

1.6. Notes

- Each result record will only be shown once, even if it meets several of the criteria defined by the user.
- 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 the user's profile.
- If the user filters the results by type, testimony and source, all of the testimonies will appear in the table first and the user will no longer see the location of the source associated with them. To get a results table with the location of the source and the testimony information, see Advanced search (*infra* 3).

1.7. Examples

If the user writes *Name* "Apollo" and *Location* "Egypt and Nubia", the result will be:

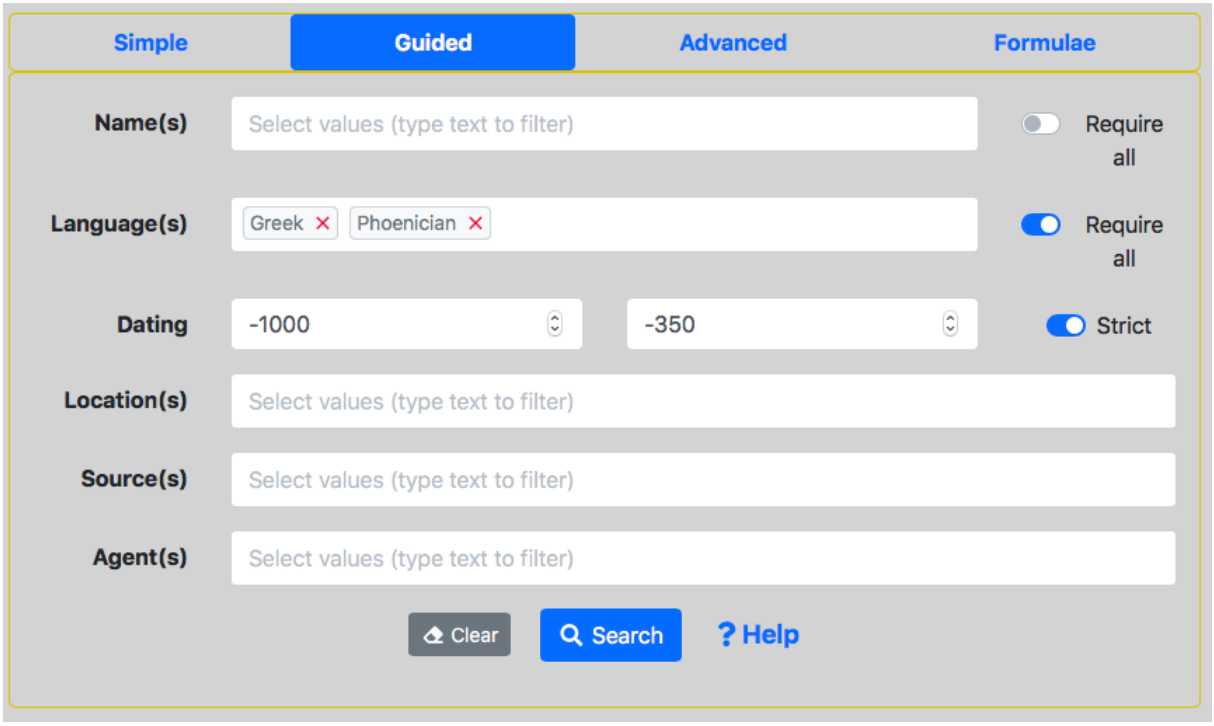
- Sources with at least one testimony that contains the element Apollo and is in the Egypt or Nubia region;
- Testimonies with one location information concerning the Egypt and Nubia region (maintaining the location order of priority) and containing the element Apollo.

If the user writes *Name* "mlqrt" and *Source* "epigraphy > dedication", the result will be:

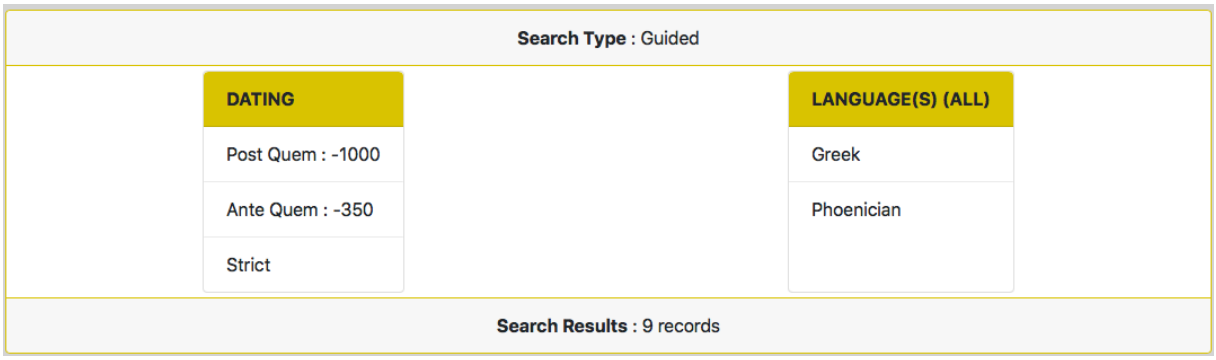
- Sources with at least one testimony that contains the element "mlqrt" and is a dedication;
- Testimonies where the source is a dedication and which contain the element "mlqrt".

If the user writes *Name* "Sôtêr (Saviour)", *Language(s)* "Greek", *Dating PQ* "empty" and *AQ* "-100", *Source* "Epigraphy" and *Agent* "Beneficiary/Target" and "Addresser", the result will be:

- Sources with at least one testimony that contains the element "Sôtêr", for which the language is Greek, the *ante quem* is lower than or equal to -100, the type is epigraphy and at least one testimony has an agent that is either a beneficiary OR an addresser;
- Testimonies that contain the element "Sôtêr", for which the language of the source is Greek, the *ante quem* is lower than or equal to -100, or that of the source, and at least one agent is either a beneficiary or an addresser.
- To see all of the sources that contain Phoenician and Greek, dating from -1000 to -350: In the *Language(s)* criteria, choose: *"Greek"; "Phoenician"* and then add the *post quem* and *ante quem* limits: "-1000" and "-350".



Results:



Reference	Location	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Testimony Text	Category	View
Search	Searc	Search Post	Search Ante	Search Testimony Text	Search Categ	Search ID
ICS² 216	Tamassos	-375	-375	lʾdny lršp ʾ lhyts ; to-i-a-[po-lo]-ni-to-i a-la-si-o-ta-i	Source	#31
ICS² 216				lʾdny lršp ʾ lhyts	Testimony	#43
ICS² 216				to-i-a-[po-lo]-ni-to-i a-la-si-o-ta-i	Testimony	#216
KAI 39	Tamassos	-388	-388	[lʾly] lršp mkl ; to-a-po-lo-ni to-a-mu-ko-lo-i	Source	#30
KAI 39				[lʾly] lršp mkl	Testimony	#42
KAI 39				to-a-po-lo-ni to-a-mu-ko-lo-i	Testimony	#217
KAI 41	Tamassos	-362	-362	lʾdny l[rš]p ʾlyyt ; to-i-ti-o-i to-i-a-pe-i-lo-ni to-i-e-le-wi ta-i	Source	#32

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.

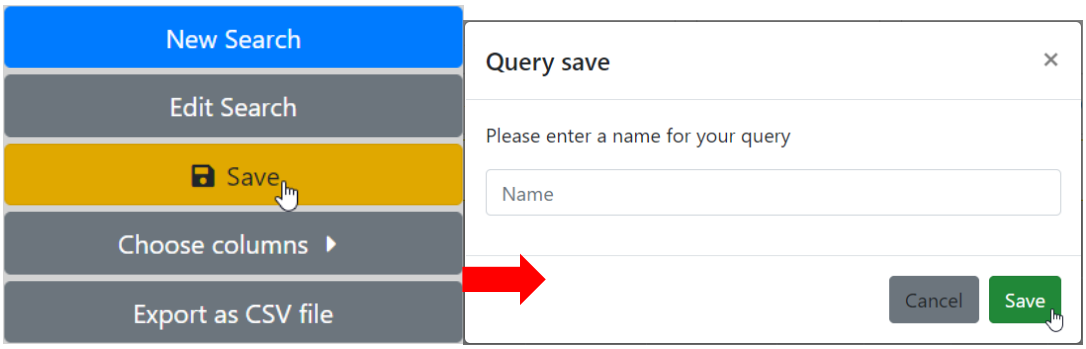
2.1.2. Mode of operation

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.

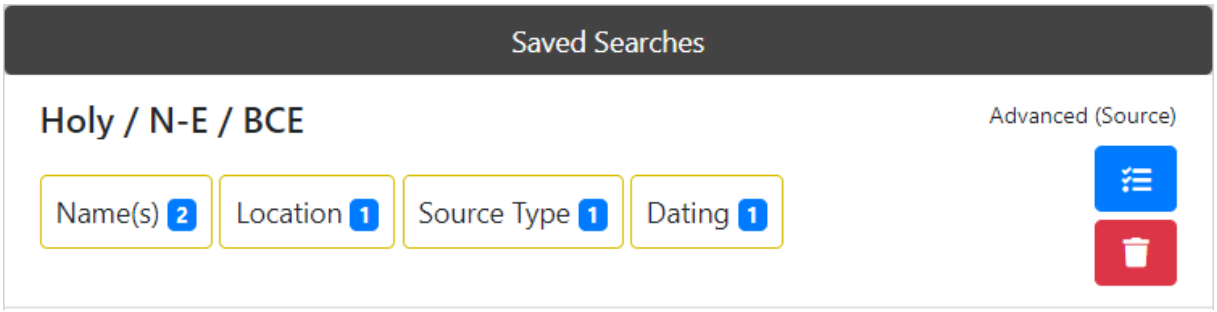
Each saved search is shown in the form of a “block” indicating:

- 1: name of the search;

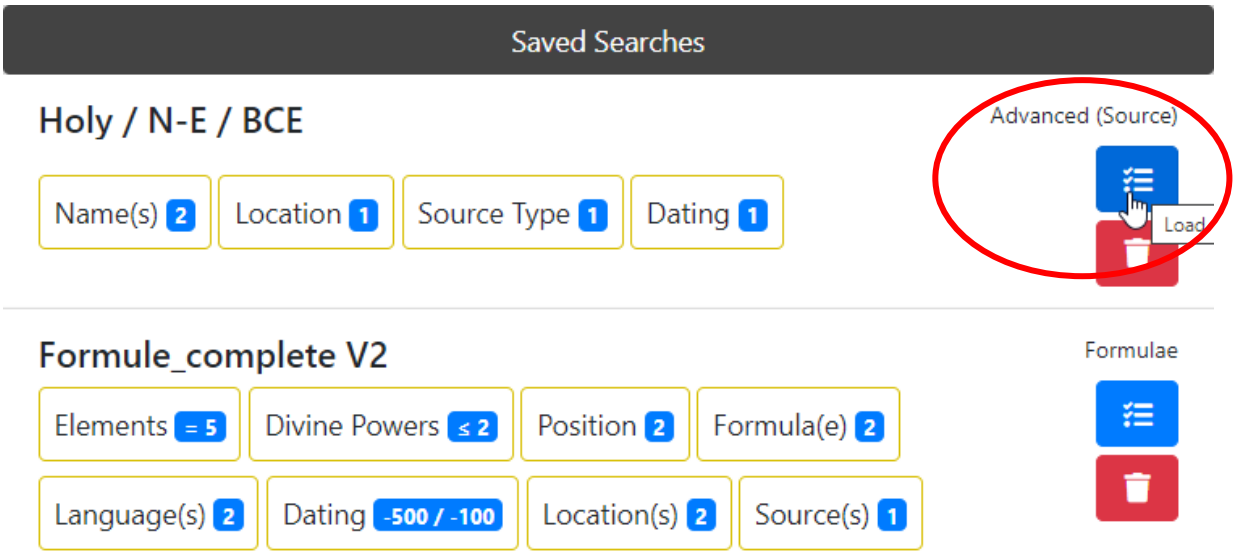
- 2: criteria saved with the number of values or the values;
- 3: search type;
- 4: load button;
- 5: delete button.

2.3.3. Appearance

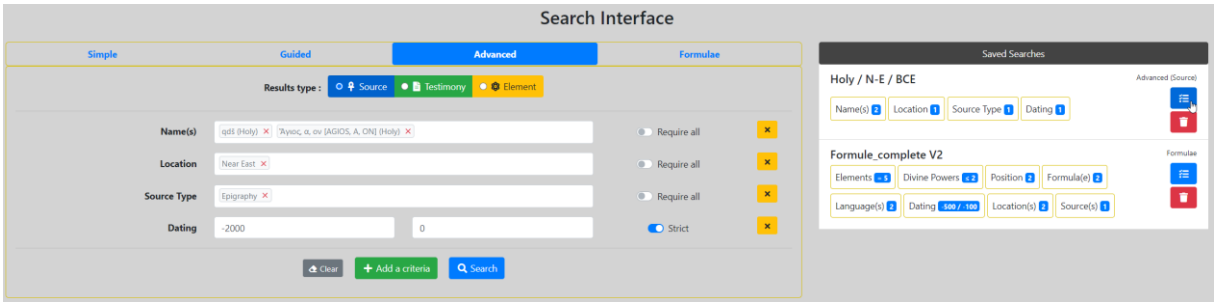
Description of the elements in block of a saved search:



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.

2.6. Link to webmapping

2.6.5. Introduction

The link allows the location of the elements or the results from a guided or advanced search to be visualized.

2.6.6. Mode of operation

In the first case (1), the link allows the user to view the locations of the sources using an element.

In the second case (2), using a guided or advanced search result, the link allows to view localised sources or testimonies whose source is localised. Mode of operation

(1) From an advanced search result with an element result type, the user clicks on the *Cartography* button in the *Location* column to open a new window with the map and the desired element selected.

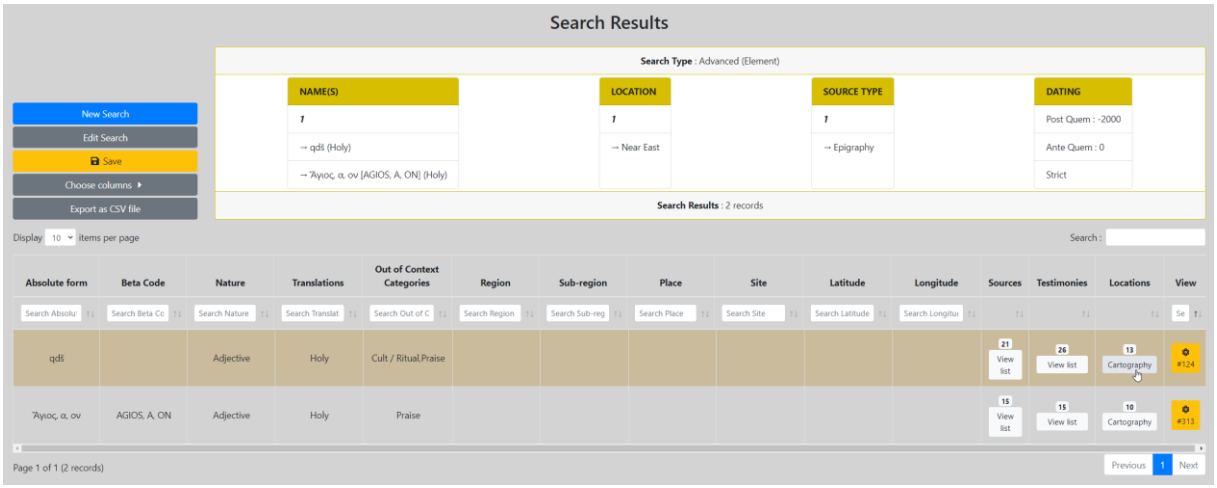
The location shown for an element is the discovery location of the relevant sources. The number shown is that of the total number of sources that are linked to this element, without taking into account the search criteria.

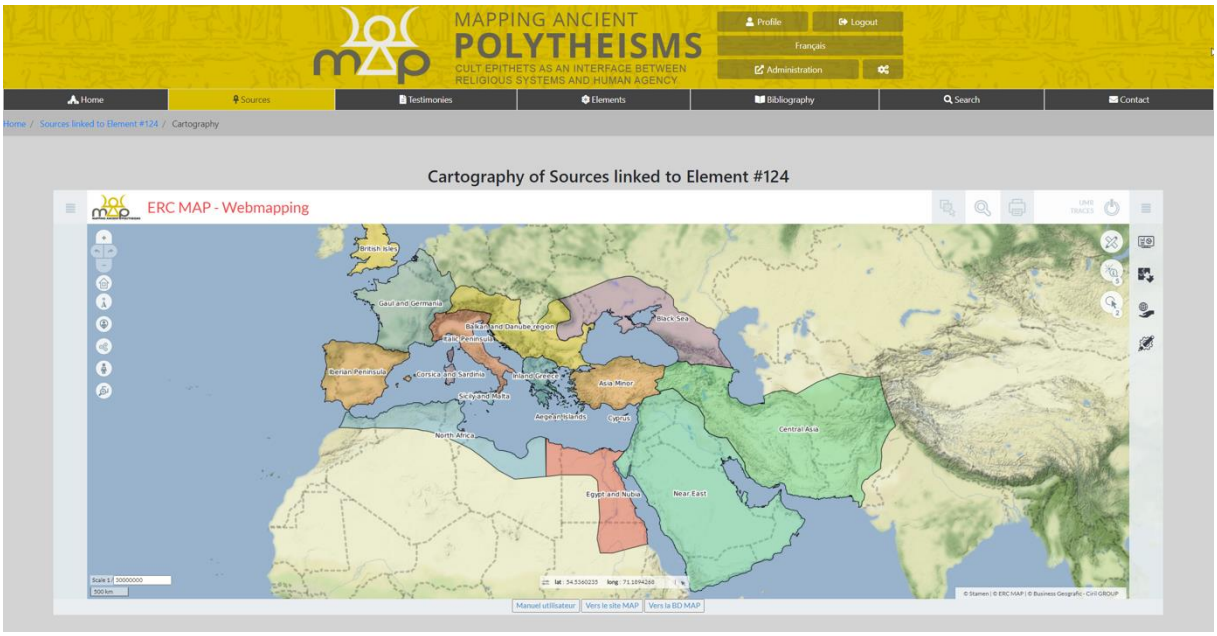
(2) From the results of a guided or advanced search, the user clicks on the *Results cartography* button for *sources* or *testimonies* to open a new window showing the map and the desired results.

The location shown for a source is its place of discovery. Equally, the location shown for a testimony is the discovery location of the relevant source. The number shown corresponds to the total number of query results associated with a location.

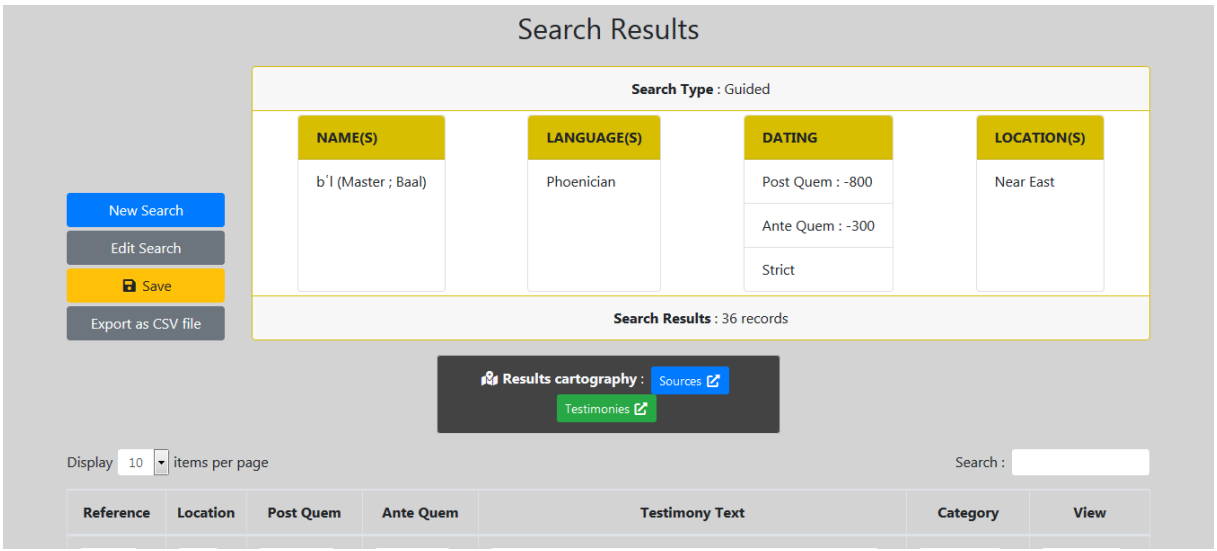
2.6.7. Appearance

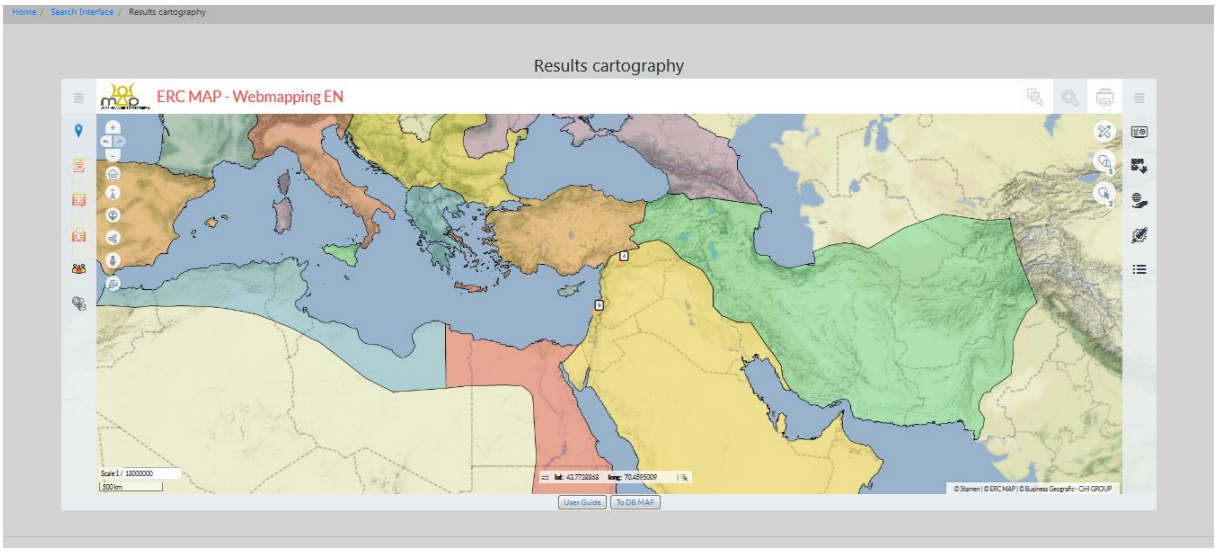
(1) View the sources linked to the element “Holy” in West-Semitic and Greek .





(2) View the results of a guided search: *Name(s):* “Baal”, *Language(s):* “Phoenician”, *Dating* between “-800” and “-300”, *Location:* “Near East”.




Home / Search Interface / Results cartography
Results cartography
ERC MAP - Webmapping EN
User Guide
To DB MAP

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 ḥmn 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.

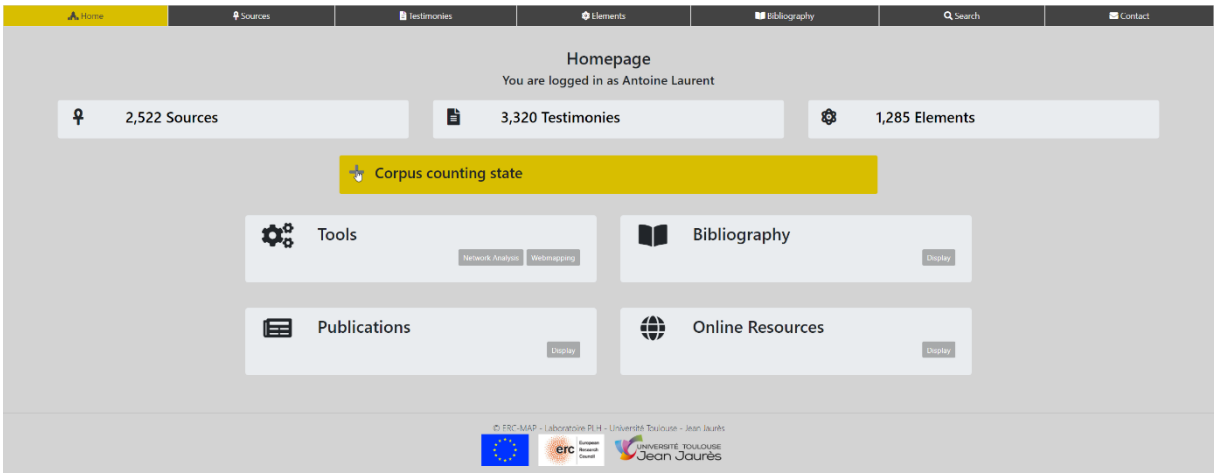
Entry / consultation interfaces

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.

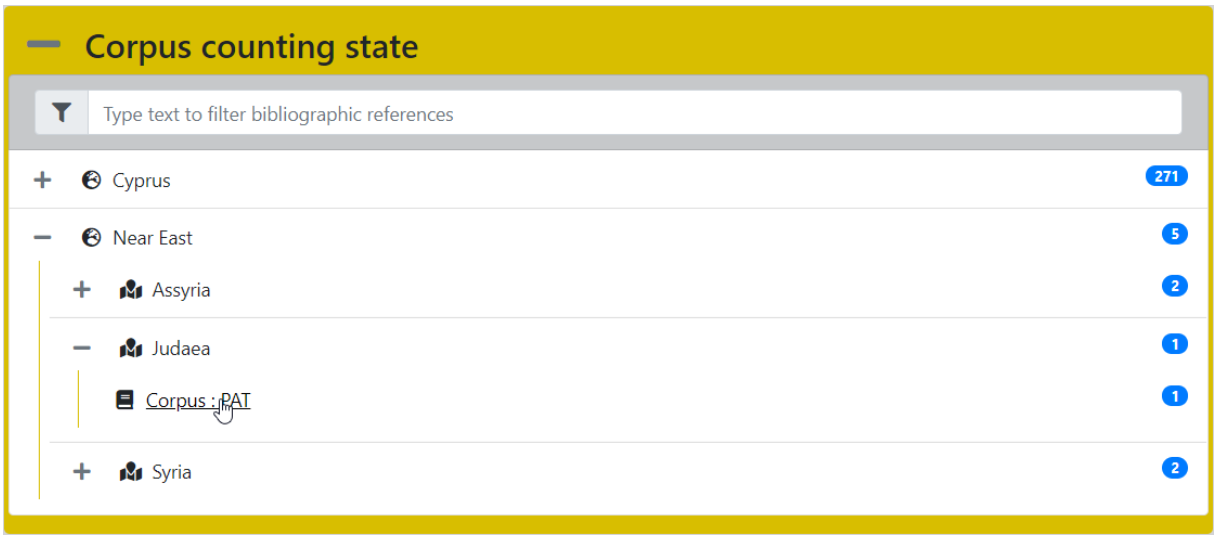
This Search Interface Guide for users of the database is complemented by a Data Entry Guide for editors of the forms in the database, along with a Webmapping Guide for users of the database. They are available here: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/MAP-ERC/.

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

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Subject: DB – Search Interface