1   Testimonies List

The testimonies list is shown in the form of a table that summarises the saved information (*infra* 2): the number of the testimony in the database or its ID (unique to each testimony), the main edition and the reference, the passage saved and its transliteration, the validation or status of the file, the date the file was created and the date it was last modified, a column stating whether it is pending review or translation into one of the database's two languages (*infra* 2.2) and action buttons allowing the user to view the elements linked to the testimony, to view its complete file, to edit it, to delete it (only available to Administrators) or to duplicate it (*infra* Annex 1).

2   Testimony/Testimonies

A testimony cannot be created without a source. There are three procedures:

- Register the testimony at the end of the *Source* form (*supra* 1.7). The testimony then automatically appears in the table of existing testimonies.
- Create the testimony from the *Testimony* tab by finding the source in the list of existing sources. Click on *Create Testimony*, then find the source by beginning to type the name of the selected search criteria or by scrolling down the list and clicking on *Choose*.
- *Clone* a testimony from an already existing testimony; this can be done in two ways (*infra* Annex 1):
  1. From the *List of Testimonies*

2. From the *List of Testimonies* attached to a *Source*

The two options produce two different results.

1. Creation of a *Testimony* form identical to the cloned one, that can be attached to any pre-existing *Source*.
2. Creation of a new *Testimony* identical to the cloned one and linked to the same *Source*.

2.1   Validation

This field indicates the progress of the form. Choose between:

- *In progress:* in the process of being registered.
- *Completed:* the registration is complete in at least one of the two languages (FR and/or EN).
- *Revised:* the form has been validated by the author or a proof-reader and can be published.
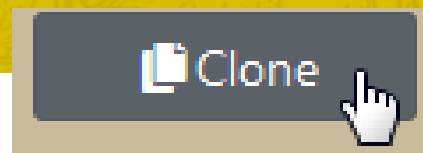
2.2   Translate in

This field indicates whether a translation is required. In this case, do not uncheck the boxes corresponding to the language/languages to be translated.

E.g.: *French* is checked to indicate that the form:

drafted in English, requiring translation into French;

drafted in French, requiring a verification.

Annex 1: The *Clone* function

The clone function allows you to create new *Sources* or *Testimonies* from data that is already recorded. It is particularly useful when working on series of documents that are very similar (e.g.: the dedications from the tophet of Carthage).
It is possible to clone only a *Source*, only a *Testimony* or both.
Use this procedure very carefully due to the risk of entering errors and/or duplications into the database.

Clone the Source

Use this function when working on a series of similar Sources from the same context.
All the fields, except the *Testimony*, are automatically cloned.
> E.g.: 20 dedications found in the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates, in Cyprus.

Go to the Sources List. Choose the Source to be cloned and click on "Clone".

Carefully check the relevance of all data and modify it accordingly.
> E.g.: the *Dating* may vary from one document to another.

Fill the *Testimony* field following the normal procedure (*supra* 1.9).

Clone a Testimony from the same source

Use this function when a source contains several similar *Testimonies*. All the fields, except the *Formula*, will automatically be cloned.
> E.g.: in the sacrificial calendar of the Marathonian Tetrapolis (*CGRN* 56), two sacrifices to *Gê epi tôi manteiôi* are mentioned.

Carefully check the accuracy of all copied data and modify it accordingly.

Add the formula in the last field of the form (*supra* 2.11).

Clone Source and Testimony

Use this function when working on similar *Sources* (origin, dating, typology, etc.) that contains identical or very similar *Testimonies*.

Register first manually, following the usual procedure, a first *Source* and a first *Testimony*.

Then clone the *Source* first, from the *Sources List*.

Let the *Testimony* field empty and register the *Source* that you have just created.

Then, go to the *Testimonies List* and clone the relevant *Testimony*.

Testimonies List

Create Testimony   Clear filters   Export as CSV file

Display 10 items per page   Search :

ID	Edition	Reference	Passage	Transliteration	Validation	Created	Edited	Translate in	Actions
ERC MAP Project #3682 (v2) (S#2764)	IG II^3.1	983	l. 7-9	tôi te A-pollôni tôi Prostatêriôi kai tei Artemidi tei Boulaiai kai t[o]-is allois theois hois patrion ên	Completed	2020-06-18 16:13:38 SL	2020-06-18 16:15:38 SL	English	⚙ Elements ⊙ View ☑ Edit 🗑 Delete 🗐 Clone

Connect this *Testimony* to the previously cloned *Source*.

Choose the source for which to create a Testimony

Display 10 items per page   Search :

ID	Category	Types	Languages	Origin	Dating	Edition	Reference	Created	Edited	Actions
ERC MAP Project #2764 (v1)	Epigraphy	Decree Honorific	Greek	Inland Greece	-259 / -259	IG II^3.1	983	2020-06-18 16:07:36 SL	2020-06-18 16:07:36 SL	✔ Choose
ERC MAP Project #2763 (v2)	Epigraphy	Decree Honorific	Greek	Inland Greece	-141 / -140	Agora XV	180	2020-06-18 15:30:02 SL	2020-06-18 16:00:26 SL	✔ Choose

Accurately check the accuracy of all data in all the cloned fields; modify accordingly.

Add the formula in the last field of the form.

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, elements of meaning, but always fluid, which arrange 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 allows them to interact 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 considers the divine names from the widest expansion of the Greek worlds and the Semitic worlds of the West (Phoenician, Punic, Aramaic, Hebrew) from the Near East to the most western Phoenician colonies, in other words, on an ample Mediterranean scale and encompassing an extensive period of time, from around 1000 BC to 400 AD.

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 streamline 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) which use an architecture that facilitates the resolution of search issues.

Structuration of the database

The MAP database contains three registration levels containing different data:
- Source;
- Testimony;
- Element.

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

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

  E.g.: Ἀπόλ[λωνος] Πυθίου καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Κεδριέως is a Greek testimony;
      lrbt ltnt pn bʿl wlʾdn 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.: The testimony Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος Κεδριέως contains 4 elements;
      The Punic testimony lrbt ltnt pn bʿl wlʾdn lbʿl ḥmn contains 7 elements.

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. Being aware of the structure of the database allows us to consider and calibrate our search process when using it.

Link to guidelines

The guidelines for the research and Webmapping interfaces are available here: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/MAP-ERC/.

Registration

This document explains the procedures necessary for registering data in the database. Generally, recording will take place as follows:
- creation of a "source" form for the document that you want to process;
- creation of one or more "testimony" forms related to the source;
- if necessary, creation of "element" and "bibliography" forms.

General norms of registration

Begin sentences with a capital letter and end them with a full stop.
For dates, use "BC" and "AD".
To reference an author, quote Author (date) or (Author date).

How to quote the MAP database?

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

Contact

map.polytheisms@gmail.com or click on the "Contact" tab.
Subject: BDD – registration interface.