



# Search interface

## User guide

ERC MAPPING ANCIENT POLYTHEISMS DATABASE (741182)

Simple	Guided	Advanced	Formulae
Name	<input type="text" value="Select values (type text to filter)"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Require all
Language	<input type="text" value="Select values (type text to filter)"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Require all
Dating	<input type="text" value="Post Quem"/>	<input type="text" value="Ante Quem"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strict
Location	<input type="text" value="Select values (type text to filter)"/>		
Source	<input type="text" value="Select values (type text to filter)"/>		
Agent	<input type="text" value="Select values (type text to filter)"/>		
<input type="button" value="Clear"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/>			

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## Introduction

### 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 b' l w l' dn lb' l 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 b'l w l'dn lb'l 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.

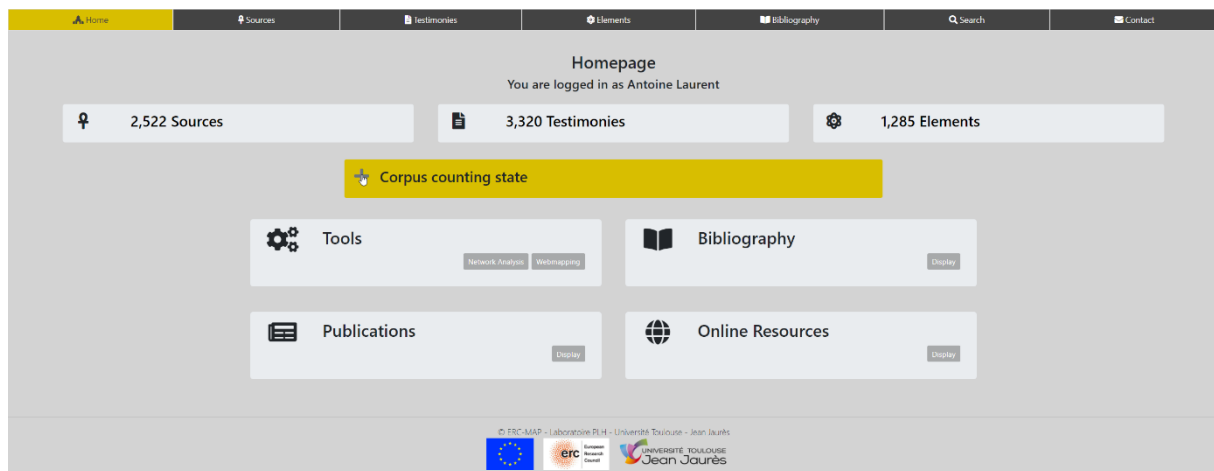
### Entry / consultation interfaces

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/>.

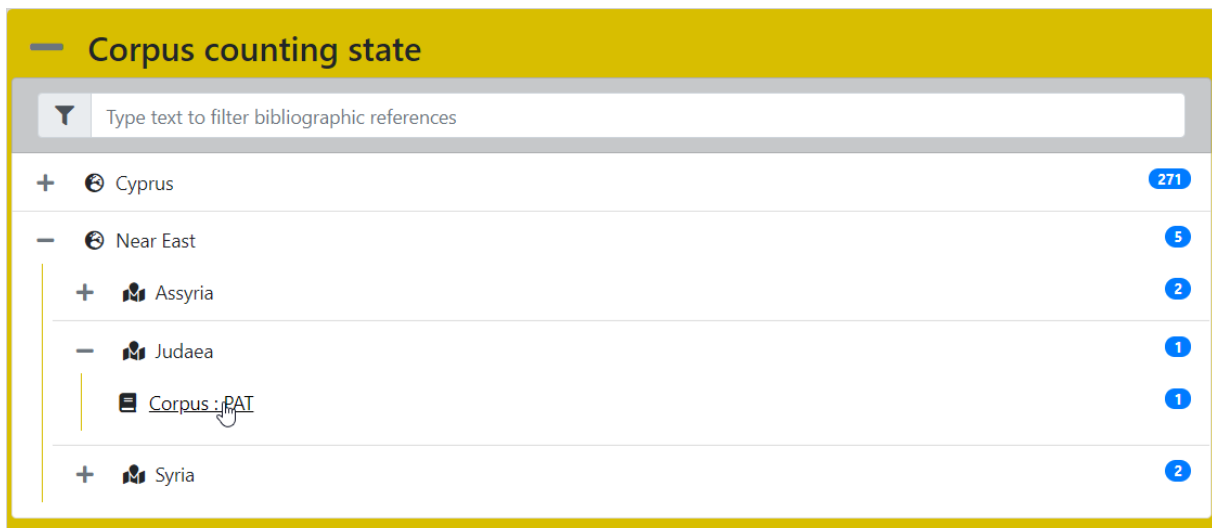
### Corpus counting state

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



The screenshot shows the homepage of the MAP-ERC database. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Sources, Testimonies, Elements, Bibliography, Search, and Contact. Below the navigation bar, the user is logged in as Antoine Laurent. The main content area displays three statistics: 2,522 Sources, 3,320 Testimonies, and 1,285 Elements. A prominent yellow button labeled 'Corpus counting state' is visible. Below this, there are four main sections: Tools (with sub-links for Network Analysis and Webmapping), Bibliography, Publications, and Online Resources. Each section has a 'Display' button. At the bottom, there are logos for the ERC MAP - Laboratoire FLH - Université Toulouse - Jean Jaurès, the European Union, and the University of Toulouse.

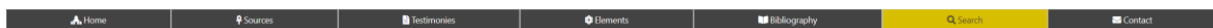
This tab shows the list of corpora according to the regions and sub-regions followed by the bibliographic references. The number that is shown corresponds to the number of sources for which **validation has been completed**. The corpora under study are not counted here. The results given in the search 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](mailto:map.polytheisms@gmail.com) or from the “Contact” tab.

Subject: DB – Search Interface



## 1. Simple search

### 1.1. Introduction and mode of operation

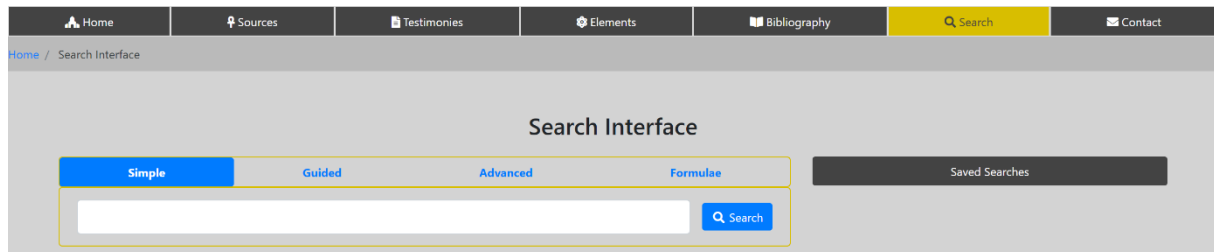
#### 1.1.1. Introduction

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

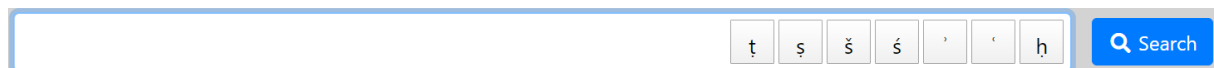
The user enters the desired value into the search bar and then clicks on the *Search* button. The simple search enables a search that covers all of the fields in the database, just like a full-text search. The results are either linked to sources or to testimonies.

#### 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.



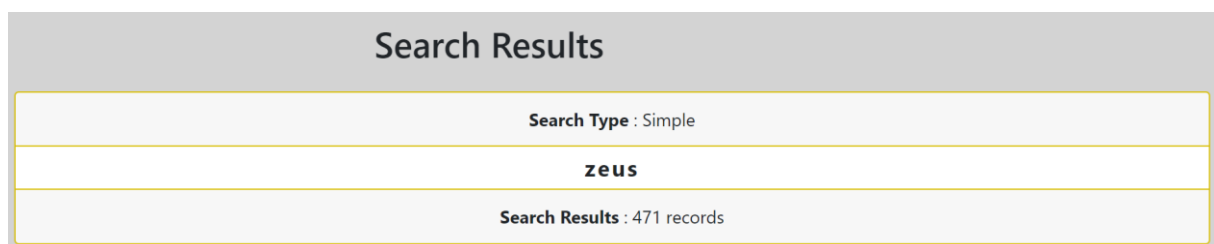
- The user can search for one specific word by placing **a space on each side** of the word: “<space>word<space>”.

E.g.: “\_Baal\_ or \_magistrate\_”.

## 1.2. Types of results

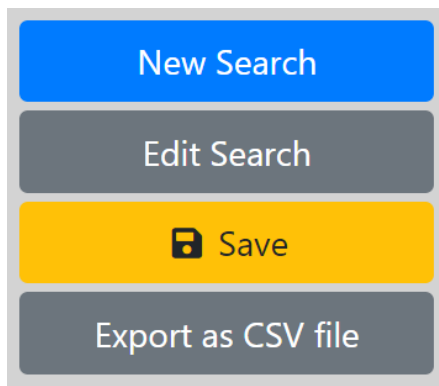
Results are shown on a new page in the form of **three blocks**.

### 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

Reference	Location	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Testimony Text	Category	Found in	View
<input type="text" value="Search Reference"/>	<input type="text" value="Search L1"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Post Quem"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Ante Quem"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Testimony Text"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Category"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Found in"/>	<input type="text" value="Search ID"/>
Inscription du gymnase de Salamine p. 189-196, 207				[τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Ὀκτα]μῆτιος	Testimony	Translations > French	#5
A Greek Inscription from Acre Landau Y. H., "A Greek Inscription from Acre", in Israel Exploration Journal 11.3, pp. 119-126.				Διὶ Σωτήρι	Testimony	Translations > French	#1683
Agora XIX H21				Ἀθηναῖος Παισαδάδος	Testimony	Element > Reference > Short Title	#3149
Agora XIX H7				ἀδελφὸς Ἐπιμαθηφό	Testimony	Translations > French	#3153
Agora XVIII A18	Athenae	-500	-400	[Μη]ν[ε]ν[ε]ς	Source	Commentary (FR)	#256

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

- To get a bibliographic reference: the user writes: “KAI”, “SEG”, “IG”, “CGRN” then filters the *Reference* column in the results.
- To get one specific divine being: the user writes “b‘l ḥmn”.
- 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. Guided search

### 2.1. Introduction and mode of operation

#### 2.1.1. 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.

#### 2.1.2. 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.

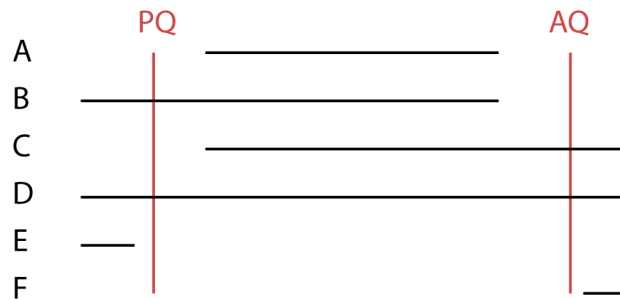
Therefore:

- **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.



## 2.2. Appearance

## 2.3. Description of the suggested criteria

### 2.3.1. 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)

### 2.3.2. 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.

### 2.3.3. 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.

### 2.3.4. 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.

### 2.3.5. 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.

### 2.3.6. 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.

## 2.4. Notes

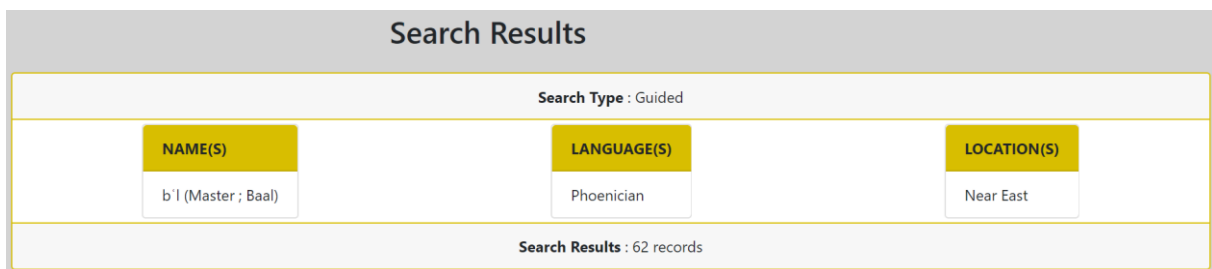
To search for a location:

- 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.

## 2.5. Types of results

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

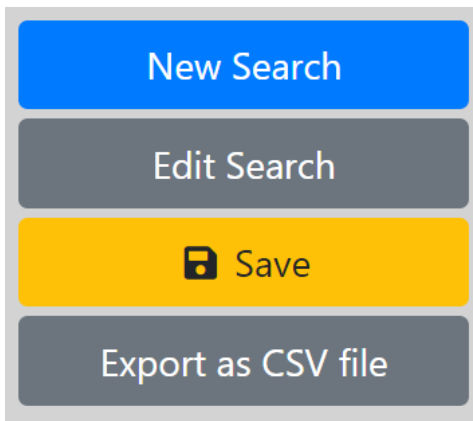
### 2.5.1. Reminder of criteria



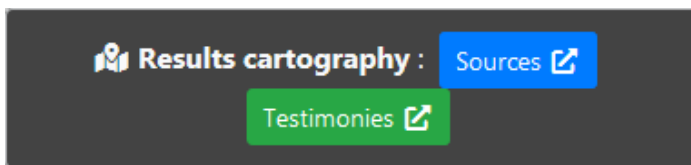
The screenshot displays a search results page titled "Search Results". At the top, it indicates "Search Type : Guided". Below this, there are three input fields for search criteria: "NAME(S)" with the value "b'l (Master ; Baal)", "LANGUAGE(S)" with the value "Phoenician", and "LOCATION(S)" with the value "Near East". At the bottom of the search criteria section, it states "Search Results : 62 records".

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

### 2.5.2. 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.

### 2.5.3. Results table

Reference	Location	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Testimony Text	Category	View
<input type="text" value="Search Reference"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Location"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Post Qs"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Ante Qs"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Testimony Text"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Category"/>	<input type="text" value="Search ID"/>
A New Type of Dedicatory Inscription	Temple Complex 650	-700	-650	lb l wlpdy	Source	<a href="#">#2256</a>
A New Type of Dedicatory Inscription				lb l wlpdy	Testimony	<a href="#">#2990</a>
Amulet 1 from Arslan Tash	Arslan Tash	-700	-600	[ < p > t' ; w l . h n g t . ; ' t l m ' s r . k r t l n . w k b n ' l m w b . d r k l . q d l n w . ' t s m m . w ' r s . l m ; b ' t b ] d n ' r s . b ' l t [ ] t h w m . ' s . t m . p y w s b ' . s r t y . w s m n h . ' s t . b ' l . q d s ; l p t	Source	<a href="#">#1721</a>
Amulet 1 from Arslan Tash				b ' t b ] d n ' r s . b ' l t [ ] t h w m . ' s . t m . p y w s b ' . s r t y . w s m n h . ' s t . b ' l . q d s	Testimony	<a href="#">#2227</a>

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.

## 2.6. 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).

## 2.7. 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".



Simple
Guided
Advanced
Formulae

**Name(s)**

**Language(s)**

**Dating**

**Location(s)**

**Source(s)**

**Agent(s)**

Require all

Require all

Strict

Clear
Search
? Help

Results:

**Search Type : Guided**

**DATING**

Post Quem : -1000

Ante Quem : -350

Strict

**LANGUAGE(S) (ALL)**

Greek

Phoenician

**Search Results : 9 records**

Reference	Location	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Testimony Text	Category	View
<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Post"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Ante"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Testimony Text"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Category"/>	<input type="text" value="Search ID"/>
ICS <sup>2</sup> 216	Tamassos	-375	-375	P'dny lršp ' lhyts ; to-i-a-[po-lo]-ni-to-i a-la-si-o-ta-i	Source	<a href="#" style="background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">#31</a>
ICS <sup>2</sup> 216				P'dny lršp ' lhyts	Testimony	<a href="#" style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">#43</a>
ICS <sup>2</sup> 216				to-i-a-[po-lo]-ni-to-i a-la-si-o-ta-i	Testimony	<a href="#" style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">#216</a>
KAI 39	Tamassos	-388	-388	[P'ly] lršp mkl ; to-a-po-lo-ni to-a-mu-ko-lo-i	Source	<a href="#" style="background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">#30</a>
KAI 39				[P'ly] lršp mkl	Testimony	<a href="#" style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">#42</a>
KAI 39				to-a-po-lo-ni to-a-mu-ko-lo-i	Testimony	<a href="#" style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">#217</a>
KAI 41	Tamassos	-362	-362	P'dny l[rš]p 'lyyt ; to-i-ti-o-i to-i-a-pe-i-lo-ni to-i-e-le-wi ta-i	Source	<a href="#" style="background-color: #007bff; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">#32</a>

### 3. Advanced search

#### 3.1. Introduction and mode of operation

##### 3.1.1. Introduction

The advanced search allows the user to carry out queries that are more complex than with the guided search. There are more search criteria available. The user constructs his/her query by adding as many criteria as he/she wishes.

##### 3.1.2. Mode of operation

The user must **indicate the type of results** that he/she is looking for by selecting the category that matches their query. The criteria are therefore only applied to the category selected and the results are **restricted by this first choice**. The possible choices are Source / Testimony / Element (*infra* 3.1.3).

Then, the user must choose or add (*infra* 3.1.3, no. 1) a search criterion from a list of possible options and confirm it (2). The interface will then load the values that match the criteria; this may take a few seconds and a black circle may appear to indicate that it is loading (3). The user can then enter one or several value(s) for this criterion (4). The interface makes it possible to add new criteria or to delete existing ones. The *Clear* button erases all of the criteria that have already been chosen.

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

The advanced search allows the user to add the same criterion several times, therefore modifying the operator between the fields where this criterion is identical. This feature allows the user to combine different conditions for the same criterion. **Between two identical criteria**, the operator is “OR”. The operator between values of the same criteria remains unchanged (“OR”).

Therefore:

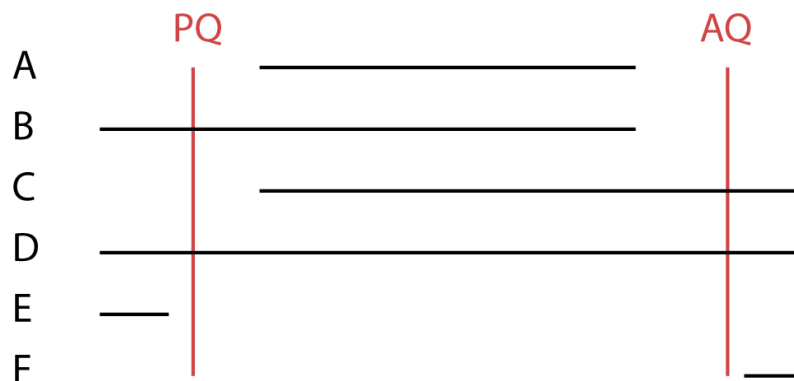
- *Name(s)*: “Baal, Hammon”; *require all*;
- *Name(s)*: “Tanit, Face, Baal”; *require all*;

Is translated in SQL by the condition: (Baal AND Hammon) **OR** (Tanit AND Face AND Baal).

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 extreme.

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.



### 3.1.3. Appearance

Choice of results type and criteria:

Choice of a criterion first, and then a value:

Assembly of the completed search:

The screenshot shows the 'Advanced' search interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Simple', 'Guided', 'Advanced' (selected), and 'Formulae'. Below the tabs, the 'Results type' is set to 'Element'. The search criteria are as follows:

- Name(s):** Zeús [ZEUS] (Zeus), b'l (Master ; Baal), Ἀπόλλων [APOLLWN] (Apollo). Option: Require all (off).
- Languages:** Greek, Phoenician, Punic. Option: Require all (off).
- Location:** Cyprus. Option: Require all (off).
- Source Type:** Epigraphy > Building, Epigraphy > Dedication. Option: Require all (off).
- Dating:** -300 to 200. Option: Strict (on).

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Clear', '+ Add a criteria', and 'Search'.

## 3.2. Description of the suggested criteria

### 3.2.1. Search criteria linked to the name

#### 3.2.1.1. Name(s)

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).

#### 3.2.1.2. Name(s) in context

This is the contextual variation of the name. Notably, this criterion provides access to the dialectal variants.

#### 3.2.1.3. Morphological form

This allows the morphological form of the different elements of the name to be queried.

#### 3.2.1.4. Gender

Gender of the name (female, male...).

#### 3.2.1.5. Number

Number of the name (singular, plural...).

#### 3.2.1.6. Nature

Grammatical nature of the name.

#### 3.2.1.7. Category

The theme/area to which the name is linked.

E.g.: agriculture, war, etc.

#### 3.2.1.8. Translation

Translation of the name (in context).

#### 3.2.1.9. Name quality of reading

This is rated from 1 to 3. If the reading is confident, choose 1, if it is probable, choose 2, if it is uncertain, choose 3 (*infra* 3.3.1). Above all, this search criterion allows the user to work on confident name readings or onsets of names, where some of them are hypothetical.

#### 3.2.1.10. Transliteration

This is reserved for testimonies in Greek which are transliterated into the Latin alphabet. The user can type a Greek name, or part of it, in Latin characters.

### 3.2.2. Search criteria linked to the language

#### 3.2.2.1. Languages

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.

#### 3.2.2.2. Prose / Poetry

This choice allows the user to only view testimonies in prose or only testimonies in poetry.

### 3.2.3. Search criteria linked to the dating

#### 3.2.3.1. Dating

These are the chronological limits that the user wishes to apply to the 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.

#### 3.2.3.2. Precision of dating

The dates have been given a precision scale from 1, for an accurate date, to 5, for a date that has been given to several centuries (*infra* 3.3.2).

### 3.2.4. Search criteria linked to the location

#### 3.2.4.1. Location

The location is shown in **three linked scales** separated by a chevron “>”. The scales are the region, the sub-region and the 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.

#### 3.2.4.2. *Political entity*

Political entity linked to a source, a testimony or an agent. Political entity is reserved for Greek worlds.

#### 3.2.4.3. *Place / Site*

Most accurate location linked to a source, a testimony or an agent. Several sites can exist at the same place.

E.g.: the Lebanese town, “Byblos” (668216). Places are followed by a number. This number is their Pleiades reference (<https://pleiades.stoa.org/>).

There are several sites at Byblos. They are indicated as follows: “Byblos (668216) > Byblos, Temple of the Lady of Byblos” or even “Byblos (668216) > Byblos, Sanctuary of Hathor and Heryshef”.

#### 3.2.4.4. *Location precision*

The locations have been given a precision scale from 1, for an accurate location, to 4, for a location given according to the Region. 3 is the coefficient for precision to the sub-region, and 2 for precision to the place (*infra* 3.3.3.).

#### 3.2.4.5. *Topography*

Qualification of the topography of the place.

E.g.: island or mountain.

#### 3.2.4.6. *Function*

Qualification of the function of the place.

E.g.: public place or sport/show.

### 3.2.5. **Search criteria linked to the source**

#### 3.2.5.1. *Source type*

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

E.g.: “Epigraphy > Decree”

#### 3.2.5.2. *Source material*

Description of the material constitution of the source.

E.g.: limestone or marble. The material is indicated as follows: “Lithic > Limestone”.

### *3.2.5.3. Source medium*

Description of the source in terms of the support object of the testimony.

E.g.: an altar. The medium is indicated as follows: “Architecture > Altar”.

### *3.2.5.4. Source author*

Search according to an author. This criterion only applies to a search involving sources belonging to the manuscript tradition.

## **3.2.6. Search criteria linked to the agent**

### *3.2.6.1. 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.

### *3.2.6.2. Gender*

Gender of the agent.

### *3.2.6.3. Nature*

Nature of the agent.

E.g.: the user can choose to search for only human agents.

### *3.2.6.4. Explicit status*

Status of the agent in the source.

E.g.: citizen.

### *3.2.6.5. Activity*

Field of activity of the agent.

E.g.: craft/construction.

### *3.2.6.6. Designation*

The way in which the agent is identified in the text. This field is a free text box. Type a word to set the search value.



## 3.2.7. Search criteria linked to the context of the testimony

### 3.2.7.1. Occasion

This is the occasion upon which the name of a divine being is mentioned.

E.g.: “Mobility > Navigation”.

### 3.2.7.2. Connected acts

This is the acts associated with the mention of the name of a divine being.

E.g.: “Blessing” or “Offering”.

### 3.2.7.3. Material

This is the material in connection with the mention of the name of a divine being.

E.g.: “Architecture > Altar”.

### 3.2.7.4. Element count

Number of elements in the testimony. This criterion is composed of a first column with a numerical comparison operator and a second one where the selected value should be entered. It must be read from left to right.

E.g.: Number of elements  $\leq 3$  reads as “the number of elements (in the testimony) should be less than or equal to 3”.

### 3.2.7.5. Divine powers count

Number of divine powers mentioned in a testimony. This criterion is composed of a first column with a numerical comparison operator and a second one where the selected value should be entered. It must be read from left to right.

E.g.: Number of divine powers = 1 reads as “the number of divine powers is equal to 1”.

**All of these research criteria can obviously be combined.**

E.g.: *Connected acts*: “Offering” AND *Material*: “Altar” allows testimonies concerning offerings of altars to divine beings to be viewed.

## 3.2.8. Search criterion Miscellaneous

**Comments.** This full-text search criterion allows the user to search for a term or series of terms in all of the comments fields in the database.

### 3.3. Notes

#### 3.3.1. Notes on the reading quality

The evaluation, verified by the author of the entry, relates to the quality of the **published data** and the onomastic sequence in the testimony. The guide criteria used for this evaluation are as follows:

The following is evaluated as a **confident reading (1)**:

- A legible and complete onomastic sequence according to the main edition.
- A globally legible sequence with the restitutions of the editor consensually accepted.
- A probably incomplete onomastic sequence, in which each element published in the edition is clearly readable.

The following is evaluated as a **probable reading (2)**:

- A globally legible onomastic sequence, with restitutions given as uncertain by the editor using the conventional signs (square brackets, etc.) or in the critical apparatus/commentary.
- A globally legible sequence with restitutions of the editor not consensually accepted (identify, if possible, a publication offering a different restitution/discussing the restitutions of the editor).
- A probably incomplete onomastic sequence, with one or several restituted elements, where the restitutions are not consensually accepted.

The following is evaluated as an **uncertain reading (3)**:

- An onomastic sequence restituted by the editor, where the restitutions are given as uncertain by the editor himself in the text (question mark) or in the critical apparatus/commentary.
- An onomastic sequence restituted by the editor, where the restitutions seem uncertain/risky, without any other edition to which we can refer.
- A legible onomastic sequence, whose authenticity is questioned (if possible, identify a publication moving in this direction).

#### 3.3.2. Notes on the precision of dating

Table explaining the accuracy scale used for each of the recorded datings.

Dating	Coefficient
High precision, from the year to 5 years ( $D \leq 5$ )	1
Precision up to the half-century (inclusive) ( $6 \leq D \leq 51$ )	2

Precision of over a half-century to a century (inclusive) ( $52 \leq D \leq 101$ )	3
Precision of over a century, up to 200 years (inclusive) ( $102 \leq D \leq 201$ )	4
Dating over two centuries $D \geq 202$	5

### 3.3.3. Notes on location

- For a source, the interface prioritises showing information on the location of origin rather than that of its discovery.
- For a testimony, the interface provides information on the location of the testimony, if it exists.
- For an element, the interface provides information on the location of the testimony, if it exists. An element has no political entity.
- When entering the data, the only scale that is mandatory is the region scale.

## 3.4. Types of results

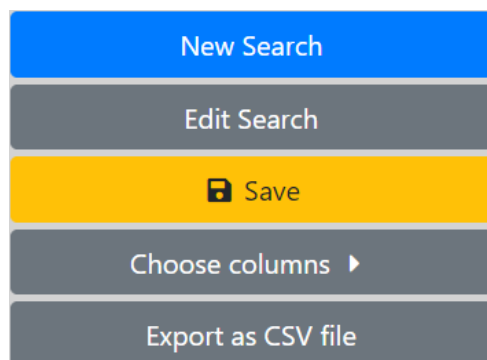
Results are shown on a new page in the form of three blocks.

### 3.4.4. Reminder of criteria

Search Type : Advanced (Source)				
NAME(S)	LANGUAGES	LOCATION	SOURCE TYPE	DATING
1	1	1	1	Post Quem : -300
→ b'1 (Master ; Baal)	→ Greek	→ Cyprus	→ Epigraphy > Building	Ante Quem : 200
→ Ἀπόλλων [APOLLWN] (Apollo)	→ Phoenician		→ Epigraphy > Dedication	Strict
→ Ζεὺς [ZEUS] (Zeus)	→ Punic			
Search Results : 38 records				

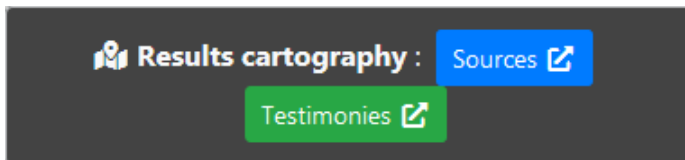
The interface shows the type of search, the criteria and the number of records that have been found for the search.

### 3.4.5. Action buttons



- Carry out a new search and clear the chosen criteria;
- Carry out a search maintaining the criteria;
- Save the search criteria;
- Select the columns to be shown and exported,
- Export the results table in CSV format.

The choice of columns is explained in the “Save and Export” section (*infra* 5).



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

### 3.4.6. Results table

Reference	Main Title	Author	Source Category	Source Types	Medium Category	Medium	Material Category	Material	Languages	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Region	Sub-region	Place	Site	Latitude	Longitude	View
I.Salamine 46			Epigraphy	Dedication	Architecture	Block	Lithic	Marble	Greek	-125	-75	Cyprus		Salamis/Konstantia (707617)		35.1799505	33.9030525	
I.Salamine 47			Epigraphy	Dedication	Architecture	Base / Pedestal	Lithic	Marble	Greek	-27	14	Cyprus		Salamis/Konstantia (707617)	"Agora"	35.1799505	33.9030525	
I.Salamine 48			Epigraphy	Dedication	Architecture	Base / Pedestal	Lithic	Marble	Greek	-19	-14	Cyprus		Salamis/Konstantia (707617)		35.1799505	33.9030525	

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 content of the columns can be sorted into ascending or descending order. Action buttons in the “View” column provide access to the corresponding forms.

Remember that the results shown correspond to the “type of result” selected by the user when configuring the search. Therefore, for a *Source* query, the table columns will only refer to the source, for a *Testimony* query, the columns will refer to the source and the testimony, for an *Element* query, the columns will refer to the element. The way the columns are shown can be modified; this option is explained in the “Save and Export” section (*infra* 5). To change the type of result but keep the criteria, click on the *Edit search* button and then change the parameter.

For a research where the result type *Element* is chosen, the results columns include:

- A column Sources containing the total amount of sources linked to the element, regardless of the search criteria;
- A column Testimonies containing the total amount of testimonies linked to the element, regardless of the search criteria;
- A column Locations containing the link to the cartography of the element, regardless of the search criteria (*infra* 5.6).

### 3.5. 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.

### 3.6. Examples

To find all of the testimonies that use the Semitic word “lm” (“god[s]”) in sources from the Near East: choose the result type *Testimony*. Choose the search criteria *Name(s) in context*: “lm”, then add a *Location* criterion: “Near East”.

Simple
Guided
Advanced
Formulae

Results type :  Source  Testimony  Element

Name(s) in context

Location

Strict

Require all

Clear
+ Add a criteria
Search
Help

Results:

Search Type : Advanced (Testimony)

**NAME(S) IN CONTEXT**

'Im

**LOCATION**

1

→ Near East

Search Results : 5 records

Source													Testimony						
Reference	Source Types	Medium	Material	Languages	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Region	Sub-region	Place	Site	View	Passage	With restitution	Translations	Element count	Formula	Divine powers count	View	
Search Refs %	Search Source Types %	Sear %	Search %	Search %	Se %	Se %	Sei %	Se %	Search Pl %	St %	Sear %	Sear %	Search %	Search Translations %	Sear %	Search Fo %	Se %	Sear %	
Astarté	Dedication	Scarab	Jasper	Phoenician	-500	-450	Near East	Syria	Byblos (688216)		<a href="#">#301</a>	I. 1-6	'Im f'Ért rbt gbl 'S p't' t' n'm f'm z'	To the goddess to Astarte the great of Byblos who favours this people	5	{88}#{39}# [[1213]]# {122}#{259}	1	<a href="#">#356</a>	
Inscriptions phéniciennes inédites ou peu connus B.1	Dedication	Statue	Limestone	Phoenician	-300	-200	Near East	Syria	Sarepta / Makra Kome (678374)		<a href="#">#300</a>	I. 1-4	f'd ny f' lm hq dš	To my lord to the holy god	3	{48}#{158}# {124}}	1	<a href="#">#301</a>	
The Inscriptions 110-114	Prayer / Hymn	Wall	Other	Hebrew	-825	-750	Near East	Arabia Petraea	Kunfiliat 'Ajud (68650284)		<a href="#">#1038</a>	4.2 L. 4	qdš . 'y . 'im	The Holy One over the gods	2	{124}#{1232}	1	<a href="#">#1292</a>	
KAI 19	Commemorative, Dedication, Building	Plaque	Marble	Phoenician	-222	-222	Near East	Syria	Hammon (678173)		<a href="#">#1383</a>	I. 2-3	h'Im ml'k mlk 'Ért w'b'dy b'l h'mn	The god the angel of Mikashtar and his servants the citizens of Hammon	3	{58}#{943}# {411}}	1	<a href="#">#1797</a>	
Amulet 1 from Arslan Tash	Apotropaic, Prayer / Hymn	Board	Limestone	Phoenician	-700	-600	Near East	Syria	Ballatha / Arslan Tash (658399)		<a href="#">#1721</a>	I. 9-14	't 'im 'Ér. krt ln . w'kl bn 'im w'b . dr kl : qdš w . 't Šmm . w 'rg . 'im	An eternal oath, Assur made it with us and all the sons of the gods and the big one(s) of the council of all holy ones, It is an oath of heavens and earth forever	10	{953}+ [[218]]# [[1079]]# {581}}+ [[215]]# [[516]]# [[218]]# {124}}+ {115}+ [[355]]	5	<a href="#">#2226</a>	

Page 1 of 1 (5 records) Previous [1](#) Next

To find all of the testimonies that use both the elements “Zeus” and “Athena” in the Greek language between the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE: choose the result type *Testimony*. Choose the search criteria *Name(s)*: “Ζεύς [ZEUS] (Zeus), Ἀθήνη / Ἀθηνᾶ [AQHNH / AQHNA] (Athena)” and check “Require all”; then add the criterion *Languages*: “Greek”; then, add the criterion *Dating, ante quem*: “-500”, *post quem*: “-100”.

## Search interface

Simple
Guided
Advanced
Formulae

**Results type :** Source Testimony Element

---

**Name(s)**

**Languages**

**Dating**

Require all X

Require all X

Strict X

Clear
+ Add a criteria
Search
? Help

## Results:

Search Type : Advanced (Testimony)

<div style="background-color: #ffc107; padding: 2px 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">NAME(S)</div> <p style="font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">1 (All)</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-left: 10px;">→ Ἀθήνη / Ἀθηνᾶ [AQHNH / AQHNA] (Athena)</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-left: 10px;">→ Zeús [ZEUS] (Zeus)</p>	<div style="background-color: #ffc107; padding: 2px 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">LANGUAGES</div> <p style="font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">1</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-left: 10px;">→ Greek</p>	<div style="background-color: #ffc107; padding: 2px 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">DATING</div> <p style="font-size: small; margin-left: 10px;">Post Quem : -500</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-left: 10px;">Ante Quem : -100</p> <p style="font-size: small; margin-left: 10px;">Strict</p>
--	--	--

Search Results : 22 records

Source							Testimony				
Reference	Source Types	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Sub-region	Place	View	Passage	With restitution	Translations		View
<input type="text" value="Search Ref"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Source Types"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Plat"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search With restit"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Translations"/>		<input type="text" value="Search"/>
IKition 2003	Dedication	-125	-100		Kition (707534)	<a href="#">#87</a>	I. 1	[Δι] Σωτήρι καὶ Ἀθηνᾶ Νικηφόροι	To Zeus Soter and Athena Nikephoros		<a href="#">#102</a>
GHI 23	Decree	-275	-225	Argeia	Troizen (570756)	<a href="#">#3038</a>	I. 38-40	τῶν Διὶ τοῦ Πανκράτει καὶ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶ καὶ τῆς Νίκης καὶ τῶν Ποσειδῶνι τῶν Ἀσφαλεῖσι	to Zeus Pankrates and to Athena and to Nike and to Poseidon Asphaleios		<a href="#">#4043</a>
IG II <sup>3</sup> .4 308 A	Dedication	-175	-174	Attica	Rhamnous (580097)	<a href="#">#1116</a>	I. 3-4	Διὶ Σωτήρι, Ἀθηνᾶ Σωτείραι	to Zeus Soter, Athena Soteira		<a href="#">#1429</a>
IG II <sup>3</sup> .4 311	Dedication	-117	-116	Attica	Rhamnous (580097)	<a href="#">#1117</a>	I. 3	Διὶ Σωτήρι καὶ Ἀθηνᾶ Σωτείραι	to Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira		<a href="#">#1430</a>
IG II <sup>3</sup> .4 312	Dedication	-108	-107	Attica	Rhamnous (580097)	<a href="#">#1118</a>	I. 4	[Δι] Σωτήρι καὶ Ἀθηνᾶ Σωτήραι	to Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira		<a href="#">#1431</a>
IG II <sup>3</sup> .4 313	Dedication	-106	-105	Attica	Rhamnous (580097)	<a href="#">#1119</a>	I. 4	Διὶ Σωτήρι, Ἀθηνᾶ Σωτείραι	to Zeus Soter, Athena Soteira		<a href="#">#1432</a>
IG II <sup>3</sup> .4 314	Dedication	-101	-100	Attica	Rhamnous (580097)	<a href="#">#1120</a>	I. 3-4	Διὶ Σωτήρι καὶ Ἀθηνᾶ Σωτήραι καὶ Θέμει καὶ Νημέσει	to Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira and to Themis and Nemesis		<a href="#">#1433</a>
CGRN 45	Calendar.Ritual norm	-410	-399	Attica	Athenae (579885)	<a href="#">#1258</a>	A, fr. 3, col. 2, l. 48-50	Διὶ Φρατρίῳ καὶ Ἀθηνᾶϊ Φρατρία	to Zeus Phratris and Athena Phratia		<a href="#">#1638</a>

## 4. Formulae search

### 4.1. Introduction and mode of operation

#### 4.1.1. Introduction

The *Formulae* search allows the user to perform targeted searches on the onomastic sequences. The available search criteria are specific in this respect. The user creates his/her query by composing one or two of the fragments of formulae associated with the results filtering criteria. Given that the formula is linked to the testimony in the database, this search mode provides a testimony results type.

#### 4.1.2. Mode of operation

The interface is made up of three areas. The operator between the criteria is “AND”, whereas it’s “OR” between values. If *Strict* is selected, the operator between values changes and becomes “AND”. The formulae search relies on the strict reading of the sequences saved in the database, so the order of the elements, the operators and the parentheses of formulae must be respected.

E.g.: “Zeus #” and “# Zeus” are two different forms of formulae.

##### 4.1.2.1. Elements or divine powers count (1)

The user can choose the number of elements in a testimony and/or the number of divine powers linked to a formula. These two criteria are composed of a first column with a numerical comparison operator and a second one where the value is entered. It is read from left to right.

Element count	≤	×	▼	3
Divine powers count	=	×	▼	1

E.g.: *Element count* ≤ 3 and *Divine powers count* = 1 reads as “the number of elements should be less than or equal to 3 AND the number of divine powers is equal to 1”.

##### 4.1.2.2. Formulae assembler (2)

A formula is assembled in three stages:

- 1) the user searches for the elements that he/she want to add (*Add a new element*), this field allows to find an element using absolute form, Beta Code and translations with the criterion *Name(s)*. The choice is confirmed with the + button.

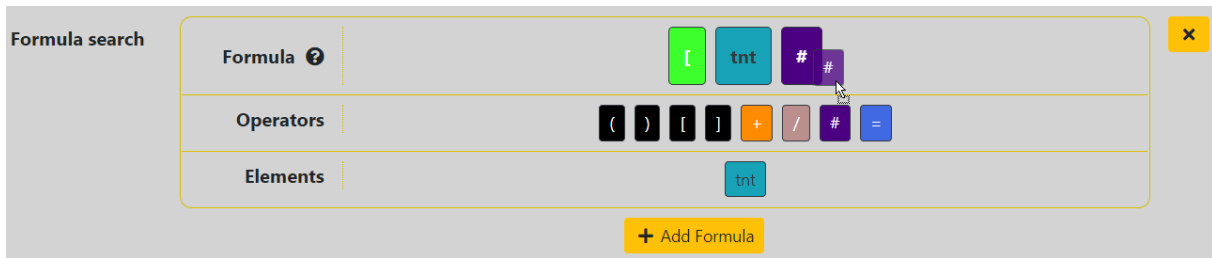
Add a new element	tnt (Tanit / Tinit / Tinnit)	×	▼	+
-------------------	------------------------------	---	---	---

- 2) the user determines the position of the element within the formula; the choices are: “start”, “end”, “other” or “any”. By default, the “any” value is selected.

Added elements	#45 tnt	Start	×	▼	×
----------------	---------	-------	---	---	---



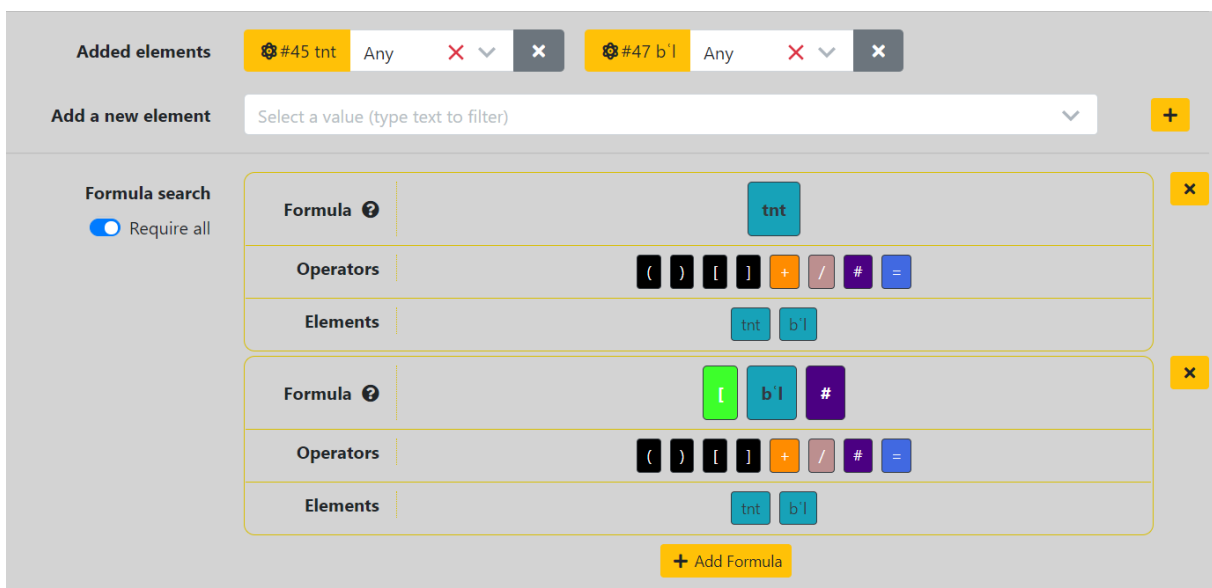
- 3) the user constructs the formula/formulae. When the first element is added, the formulae assembler will appear. It is structured around three areas: the space for the *Formula*, the *Operators* of the onomastic sequences and the added *Elements*.



The assembler works with Drag/Drop. The user adds the elements and operators to the *Formula* area. The order within the formula can be changed. To remove a component, the user must select it in the *Formula* area and then drag it into the *Operators* or *Elements* area.

It is possible to add other formulae using the *Add Formula* button. It is also possible to delete them. If the “Require all” button is selected, the operator between the formulae changes from “OR” to “AND”. It implies that the result must correspond with all the formulae.

E.g.: if the user enters the formulae “[Baal #” and “Tanit”, and selects *Require all*, the search will look for testimonies where Baal, at the beginning of the syntagm, is followed by a qualification (#) AND where the element Tanit is present.



#### 4.1.2.3. General filters (3)

The user can filter their his/her search according to the general criteria of language, dating, location and typology of the source. These work in the same way as with the guided search.





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.

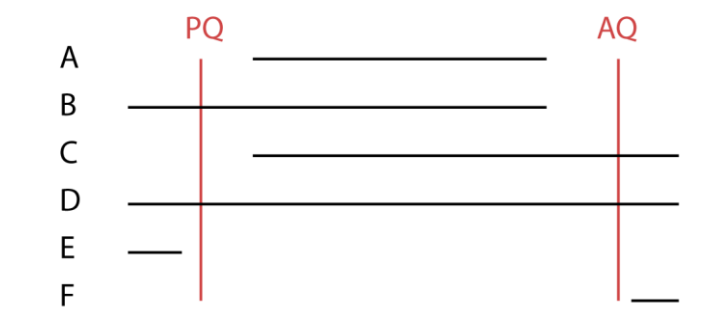
Therefore:

- **Between each criterion**, the operator is “AND”,  
E.g.: if the user enters in *Language(s)*: “Phoenician” and *Place*: “Near East > Syria”, the results should be in the Phoenician language and located in Syria.
- **Between each value**, the operator is “OR”,  
E.g.: if the user enters in *Source*: “Epigraphy > Dedication”; “Epigraphy > Label/Ownership”, the results shown will contain dedications or ownership inscriptions.
- *Require all* **turns the operator into “AND”**.  
E.g.: if the user enters in *Source*: “Epigraphy > Dedication”; “Epigraphy > Label/Ownership”, and marks the *Require all* box, the results shown will contain dedications AND ownership inscriptions.

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.



Once the criteria and the values have been selected, the user launches the query using the *Search* button. The *Clear* button fully clears the form.

## 4.2. Appearance

### 4.2.2.1. Areas of the “Formulae” query

The screenshot shows the 'Formulae' tab selected in a search interface. It features several input fields and controls:

- Element count:** A dropdown menu with 'Select a value' and a downward arrow.
- Divine powers count:** A dropdown menu with 'Select a value' and a downward arrow.
- Add a new element:** A text input field with 'Select a value (type text to filter)' and a dropdown arrow, followed by a yellow '+' button.
- Formula search:** A section with the text 'No elements selected. Add some using the list above'.
- Language:** A text input field with 'Select values (type text to filter)', a 'Require all' toggle switch (currently off), and a 'Strict' toggle switch (currently on).
- Dating:** Two text input fields labeled 'Post Quem' and 'Ante Quem'.
- Location:** A text input field with 'Select values (type text to filter)'.
- Source:** A text input field with 'Select values (type text to filter)'.
- Buttons:** A 'Clear' button with a trash icon and a 'Search' button with a magnifying glass icon.

### 4.2.2.2. Assembly of a formula

This screenshot shows the 'Formulae' query interface in a state where a formula is being assembled. The 'Add a new element' field at the top contains 'b'l'. Below it, the 'Formula search' field contains 'b'l' and a search icon. A dropdown menu is open, showing two search results: 'b'l (Master ; Baal)' and 'b'Im'n (Baal Meon)'. The first result is highlighted in blue. Below the search results, the 'Language' field contains 'Select values (type text to filter)' and a 'Require all' toggle switch (currently off). At the bottom, the 'Add a new element' field now contains 'b'l (Master ; Baal)' and a yellow '+' button.

The screenshot displays the search interface for formulas. At the top, there is a section for 'Added elements' showing a search for '#47 b'l' with a dropdown menu set to 'Any'. Below this is a section for 'Add a new element' with a search input field and a dropdown menu. The main part of the interface consists of two 'Formula search' panels. Each panel has a 'Formula' input field, an 'Operators' row with buttons for parentheses, brackets, plus, slash, hash, and equals, and an 'Elements' row with a button for 'b'l'. A '+ Add Formula' button is located at the bottom of each panel. The top panel shows the 'b'l' element button highlighted, and the bottom panel shows a tooltip over the 'b'l' element button.

### 4.3. Query fields

#### 4.3.1. Element count

This is the number of elements in the formula. An element that is included in a formula several times is counted **each time** that it appears.

#### 4.3.2. Divine powers count

Each formula proposition is linked to an **estimate** of the number of divine powers present in the formula saved in the 1st position. This number may change for alternative formulae (which can be viewed in the *Testimony* forms).

#### 4.3.3. Formula

This is the **standardised reading** of the onomastic sequence with a system of operators and parentheses created within the framework of the MAP project.

#### 4.3.4. 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.

#### 4.3.5. Dating

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

#### 4.3.6. Place

Location of either the source or the testimony, if it exists.

### 4.3.7. Source

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

## 4.4. Notes

- The user must register an elements count, a divine powers count or add an element in order to launch a search.
- Only formulae in the 1st position are taken into account in the search; the user can view the other options via the *Testimony* forms.
- Elements that are added but not arranged in a formula are taken into account in the query. The operator is “OR”: the result contains one *or* the other. Using the formulae assembler with *Require all* reverses the operator.
- The operators in the formula are read as follows:
  - + coordination. “Zeus and Athena” is formulised as “Zeus + Athena”; “Tanit and Baal” is formulised as “Tanit + Baal”.
  - # qualification (qualifies *or* is qualified). Apollo Puthios is formulised as “Apollo # Puthios”; “Tanit face of Baal” is formulised as “Tanit # face # Baal”.
  - / juxtaposition. “Zeus Sarapis” is formulised as “Zeus / Sarapis”; “Eshmun Melqart” is formulised as “Eshmun / Melqart”.
  - = clarified equivalence. “Of Zeus called Nephotes the Great” is formulised as “Zeus = [Nephotes # Megas]”.
- The brackets, [...], in the formula indicate the syntagms.

E.g.: [the goddess # Astarte]  
[Apollo # Puthios] + [Apollo # Kedrieus].

- Parentheses, (...), are used to mark distributive properties, that is, cases where an element or a syntagm qualifies (#) or clarifies (=) several other elements or syntagms.

E.g.: Apollo # (Puthios + Kedrieus).

## 4.5. Types of results

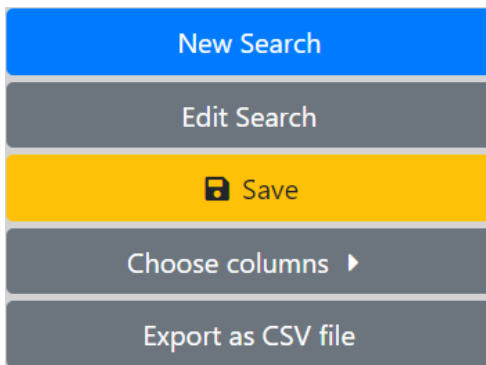
Results are shown on a new page in the form of three blocks.

### 4.5.1. Reminder of criteria

Search Type : Formulae (Testimony)							
ELEMENTS	DIVINE POWERS	ELEMENT POSITION	LANGUAGE(S)	DATING	LOCATION(S)	SOURCE(S)	FORMULAE (ALL)
= 5	≤ 2	{47} → Any	Phoenician	Post Quem : -500	Near East	Epigraphy	{(47)#
		{45} → Any	Punic	Ante Quem : -100	North Africa > Africa proconsularis		{45}
Search Results : 3 records							

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

### 4.5.2. Action buttons



- Carry out a new search and clear the chosen criteria;
- Carry out a search maintaining the criteria;
- Save the search criteria;
- Select the columns to be shown and exported;
- Export the results table in CSV format.

The choice of columns is explained in the “Save and Export” section (*infra* 5).

### 4.5.3. Results table

Source																			
Reference	Main Title	Author	Source Category	Source Types	Medium Category	Medium	Material Category	Material	Languages	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Region	Sub-region	Place	Site	Latitude	Longitude	View	Pass
Sanctuaire El-Hofra 60			Epigraphy	Dedication	Stele / Cippus	Stele	Lithic	Limestone	Punic	-157	-156	North Africa	Africa proconsularis	Cirta/Constantina (305064)	el Hofra (305091)	36.3681147	6.6133027		L.1
Sanctuaire El-Hofra 204			Epigraphy	Dedication	Stele / Cippus	Stele	Lithic	Limestone	Punic	-200	-100	North Africa	Africa proconsularis	Cirta/Constantina (305064)	el Hofra (305091)	36.3681147	6.6133027		L.1
Sanctuaire El-Hofra 233			Epigraphy	Dedication	Stele / Cippus	Stele	Lithic	Limestone	Punic	-200	-100	North Africa	Africa proconsularis	Cirta/Constantina (305064)	el Hofra (305091)	36.3681147	6.6133027		L.1

Page 1 of 1 (3 records) Previous 1 Next

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 content of the columns can be sorted into ascending or descending order. Action buttons in the *View* column provide access to the corresponding forms.

Remember that the results shown correspond to the type of *Testimony* result of the advanced search.

### 4.5.4. Note

- Each result 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.

## 4.6. Examples

To show all of the formulae with 3 or more than 3 divine powers, where the element “b’l” is qualified by another element and at the start of the formula: In *Divine powers count*, select “≥” and “3”, and then in *Added elements*, search for the element “b’l”. In the formulae assembler, drag-drop “b’l” and #:

# Search interface

Simple
Guided
Advanced
Formulae

**Element count** Select a value ⌵

**Divine powers count** ≥ ✖ ⌵ 3 ⌵

**Added elements** #47 b'1 Start ✖

**Add a new element** Select a value (type text to filter) +

**Formula search** ✖

Formula ?

b'1
#

Operators

(
)
[
]
+
/
#
=

Elements

b'1

+ Add Formula

**Language** Select values (type text to filter)  Require all

**Dating** Post Quem Ante Quem  Strict

**Location** Select values (type text to filter)

**Source** Select values (type text to filter)

Clear
Search
? Help

## Results:

**Search Type : Formulae (Testimony)**

**DIVINE POWERS**  
≥ 3

**ELEMENT POSITION**  
{47} → Start

**FORMULA(E)**  
{47}#

**Search Results : 7 records**

Source											Testimony					
Reference	Source Types	Medium	Material	Languages	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Region	Sub-region	Place	Site	View	Passage	With restitution	Translations	Divine powers count	View
<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Source"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Language"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Place"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Search W"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Translations"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>
PAT 0179	Dedication	Altar	Limestone	Middle Aramaic	62	62	Near East	Syria	Palmyra (668331)	Temple of Baalshamin	<a href="#">9</a> #396	I. 3-4.	[[b]ʾšmyn wdrwḥwn wḥrwm wlgd' dy ydyʾbl	For Baalshamin, for Durahlan, for Rahim, and for the Fortune of Yedibel.	4	<a href="#">5</a> #1039
KAI 4	Building	Block	Limestone	Phoenician	-950	-940	Near East	Syria	Byblos (668216)		<a href="#">9</a> #951	I. 3-5	b'1 . šmm . wb'1 < t > gbl wmlp'rt . 'l qbl qdšm	The master of heavens and the master of Byblos and the assembly of the holy gods of Byblos	3	<a href="#">5</a> #1078
KAI 9	Funerary	Slab	Limestone	Phoenician	-500	-450	Near East	Syria	Byblos (668216)	Crusader castle	<a href="#">9</a> #1108	B I. 5	wb'1 'dr wb't wki' [']	And the mighty master and the mistress and all the gods (of Byblos)	3	<a href="#">5</a> #1193
KAI 24	Commemorative	Orthostate		Phoenician	-830	-825	Near East	Syria	Sam'al (19255966)		<a href="#">9</a> #1845	I. 15-16	wmy . yšht . hšpr z . yšht . r'š . b'1 . šmd . 'š . lgor wyšht . r'š . b'1 hmn . 'š . lbnh . wrkb'1 . b'1 . bt .	And if someone smashes this inscription, may the master of the mace who belongs to Gabbar (PN) smash his head, and may the master of Hammon who belongs to BMH (PN) and Rakib-El, master of the dynasty, smash his head!	3	<a href="#">5</a> #2118
KAI 26 A	Commemorative	Orthostate	Basalt	Phoenician, Luwian	-720	-700	Asia Minor	Cilicia	Karatepe (869993028)	North and South Gate	<a href="#">9</a> #1657	Ph., A III, I. 18-19	b'1 šmm w'1 qn 'rs wšmš' tm wki d'r bn 'lm	Baal of heavens and El creator of the world and Shamash of eternity and the whole council of the sons of the gods	4	<a href="#">5</a> #2147
Amulet 1 from Arslan Tash	Apotropaic, Prayer / Hymn	Board	Limestone	Phoenician	-700	-600	Near East	Syria	Ballatha / Arslan Tash (668399)		<a href="#">9</a> #1721	I. 14-18	b't b'1 'dn 'rs . b't [']š hmn . 'š . tm . py wšb' . srty . wš mnh . št . b'1 . qdš	With the oath of the master, lord of the earth, with the oath of the wife of Horon, whose utterance is true, and his seven other wives, and the eight wives of the holy master	4	<a href="#">5</a> #2227

To show all of the formulae that, like the sequence “Isis Thea Megistê”, contain a syntagm composed of the adjective “Megas, megalê, mega” (including comparative and superlative forms) and the name “Theos, thea”, regardless of the number of divine powers and the position of the elements: in *Element count*, select “≥” and “2”, and then in *Divine powers count*, select “≥” and “1”. In *Added elements*, search for the elements “Megas, megalê, mega” and “Theos, thea”. In the formulae assembler, drag-drop “Theos, thea”, “#” and “Megas, megalê, mega”, then “Megas, megalê, mega”, “#” and “Theos, thea”:

The screenshot shows a search interface with the following sections:

- Element count:** A dropdown menu set to "≥" and a text input field containing "2".
- Divine powers count:** A dropdown menu set to "≥" and a text input field containing "1".
- Added elements:** Two rows of element cards. The first row is "#93 Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα" with a dropdown set to "Any". The second row is "#28 Θεός, Θεά" with a dropdown set to "Any".
- Add a new element:** A search box with the placeholder text "Select a value (type text to filter)" and a plus sign button.
- Formula search:** A section with a "Require all" toggle. It contains two formula builders. The first builder shows the formula "Θεός, Θεά # Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα" with buttons for operators ((), [], +, /, #, =) and elements (Θεός, Θεά, Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα). The second builder shows the formula "Μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα # Θεός, Θεά" with the same operator and element buttons. A "+ Add Formula" button is located below the second builder.
- Language:** A dropdown menu set to "Greek" and a "Require all" toggle.

Results:

Search Type : Formulae (Testimony)				
ELEMENTS	DIVINE POWERS	ELEMENT POSITION	FORMULA(E)	LANGUAGE(S)
≥ 2	≥ 1	{93} → Any {28} → Any	{28}#(93) {93}#(28)	Greek
Search Results : 169 records				



Source										Testimony				
Reference	Source Types	Medium	Material	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Place	View	Passage	With restitution	Transliteration	Name quality of reading	Agents	Formula	
<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Source Types"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Si"/>	<input type="text" value="Si"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Place"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Sea"/>	<input type="text" value="Search With"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Trans"/>	<input type="text" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Agents"/>	<input type="text" value="Search Form"/>	
BAALIM II IV.3	Dedication	Seat / Throne	Terracotta	-400	100	Byblos (668216)		Gr. I. 1	Ἀστάρτη θεᾶ μεγίστη	Astartēi theai megistēi	(1) Confident reading		{236}#{28}#{93}	
Judean-Syrian-Egyptian Conflict 45	Graffiti	Pavement		-332	551	Ombi (786079)		I. 1-2	Νεχθαραύτο(ς) θεοῦ μεγίστου	Nechtharauto(s) theou megistou	(1) Confident reading		{148}# [[28]#{93}]	
IThSy 255	Dedication	Altar	Granite	-332	551	Elephantine (786021)		I. 1	θεῶ μεγάλῳ Ἀμμωνι	theōi megalōi Ammōni	(1) Confident reading		[[28]# {93}#{104}]	
L.Philae 118	Proskynema	Pylon		-332	-80	Philae (786089)		I. 1-2	[πρός τὴν μ]ε[γίστην ---] ---] θ[ε]σ[αν] [κυριαν] *ισαν ἐ]ν Φιλ[α]ίς ---] ---	[pros tēn m]e[gistēn ---] thean [kurian tsin e]n Phil[ai]s ---	(2) Probable reading		[[93]#{28}# [[26]# {95}#{258}]	

## 5. Save and Export

### 5.1. Saving a search

#### 5.1.1. 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.

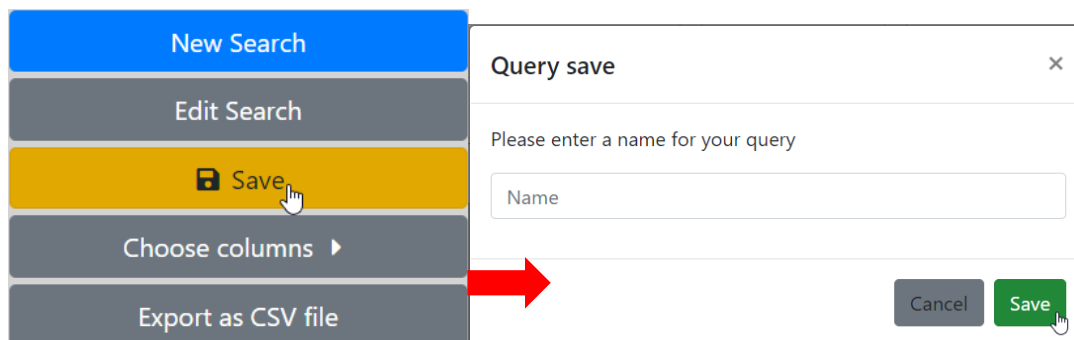
#### 5.1.2. Mode of operation

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.

### 5.2. Appearance



### 5.3. Reusing a query

#### 5.3.1. 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.

#### 5.3.2. Mode of operation

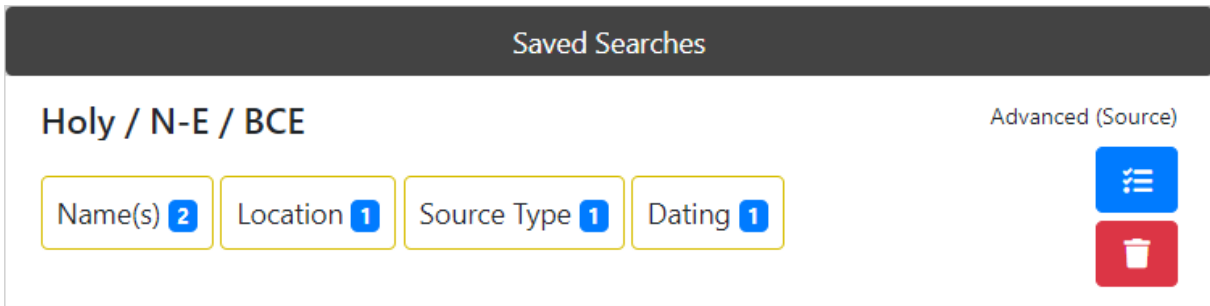
The user can load or erase a query using the action buttons. When a query has been chosen, the interface automatically loads the page with the search type and criteria. The user can modify the criteria as he/she desires. However, these changes are not saved in the saved search. Simply click on the *Search*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

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

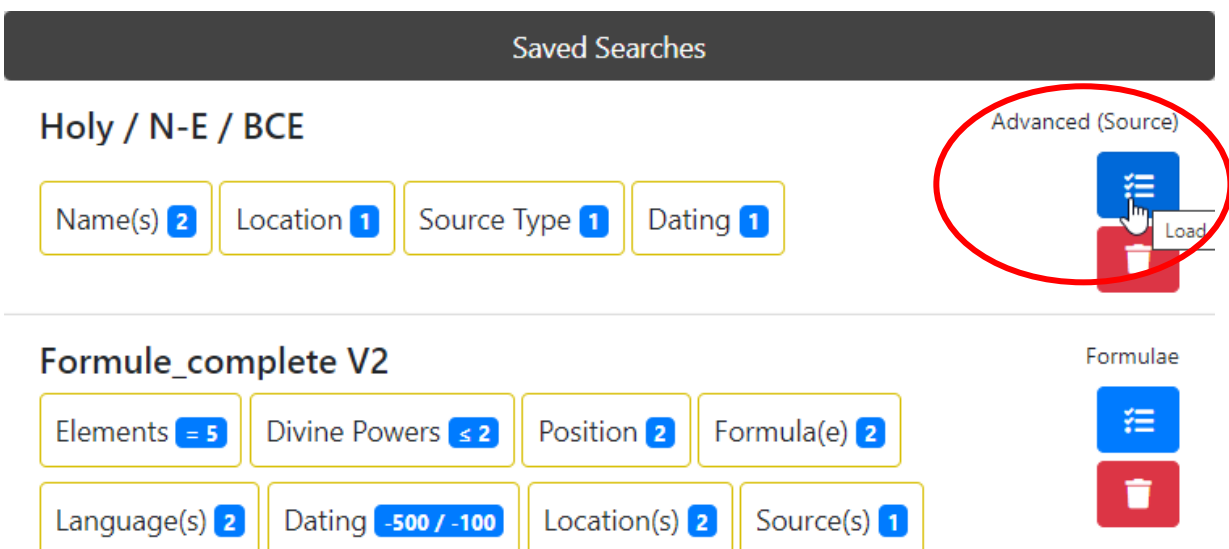
- 1: name of the search;
- 2: criteria saved with the number of values or the values;
- 3: search type;
- 4: load button;
- 5: delete button.

### 5.3.3. Appearance

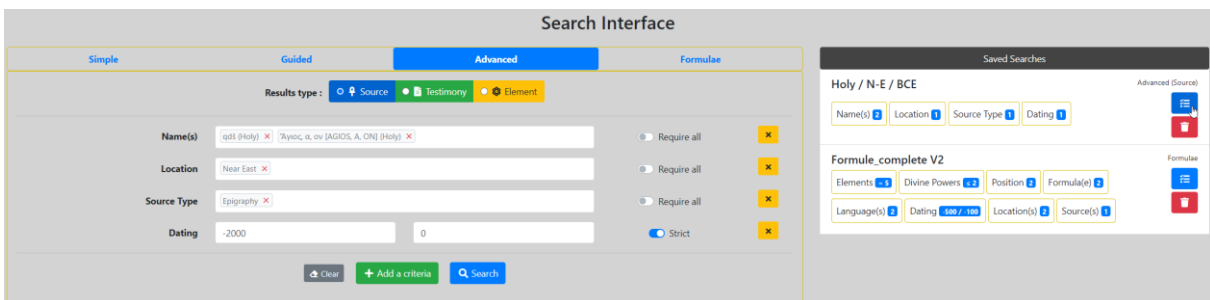
Description of the elements in block of a saved search:



Choice of saved searches:



Search successfully loaded:



## 5.4. Exporting the results

### 5.4.1. 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).

### 5.4.2. 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.

### 5.4.3. 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.

### 5.4.4. List of fields – Advanced search / Formulae search

#### 5.4.4.1. Fields linked to the Source

- Reference;
- Main title;
- Authors;
- Source category;
- Source types;
- Medium category;
- Medium;
- Material category;
- Material;
- Languages;

- Post quem;
- Ante quem;
- Region;
- Sub-region;
- Place;
- Site;
- Latitude;
- Longitude;
- Link (view).

#### *5.4.4.2. Fields linked to the Testimony*

- Passage;
- Extract with restitution;
- Transliteration;
- Translations;
- Name quality of reading;
- Connected acts;
- Occasions;
- Material;
- Agents;
- Post quem;
- Ante quem;
- Region;
- Sub-region;
- Place;
- Site;
- Latitude;
- Longitude;
- Elements count;
- Formula;
- Divine powers count;
- Link (view).

#### *5.4.4.3. Fields linked to the Element*

- Absolute form;
- Beta Code;
- Nature;
- Translations;
- Invariant categories;
- Region;
- Sub-region;
- Place;
- Site;
- Latitude;
- Longitude;
- Link (view).

### 5.4.5. 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.

### 5.5. 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.

### 5.6. Link to webmapping

#### 5.6.6. Introduction

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

#### 5.6.7. 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.

#### 5.6.8. Appearance

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

## Search interface

**Search Results**

Search Type : Advanced (Element)


NAME(S)	LOCATION	SOURCE TYPE	DATING
?	?	?	
→ qd8 (Holy)	→ Near East	→ Epigraphy	Post Quam : -2000 Ante Quam : 0 Strict
→ ἅγιος, α, ον [AGIOS, A, ON] (Holy)			

Search Results : 2 records

Display 10 items per page Search:

Absolute form	Beta Code	Nature	Translations	Out of Context Categories	Region	Sub-region	Place	Site	Latitude	Longitude	Sources	Testimonies	Locations	View
Search Absol	Search Beta Cc	Search Nature	Search Translat	Search Out of C	Search Region	Search Sub-reg	Search Place	Search Site	Search Latitude	Search Longitude				
qd8		Adjective	Holy	Cult / Ritual/Praise							21 View list	26 View list	13 Cartography	#124
ἅγιος, α, ον	AGIOS, A, ON	Adjective	Holy	Praise							15 View list	15 View list	10 Cartography	#113

Page 1 of 1 (2 records) Previous [1](#) Next




**MAPPING ANCIENT  
POLYTHEISMS**  
CULT EPITHETS AS AN INTERFACE BETWEEN  
RELIGIOUS SYSTEMS AND HUMAN AGENCY

[Profile](#) [Logout](#)  
[Français](#)  
[Administration](#) [Settings](#)

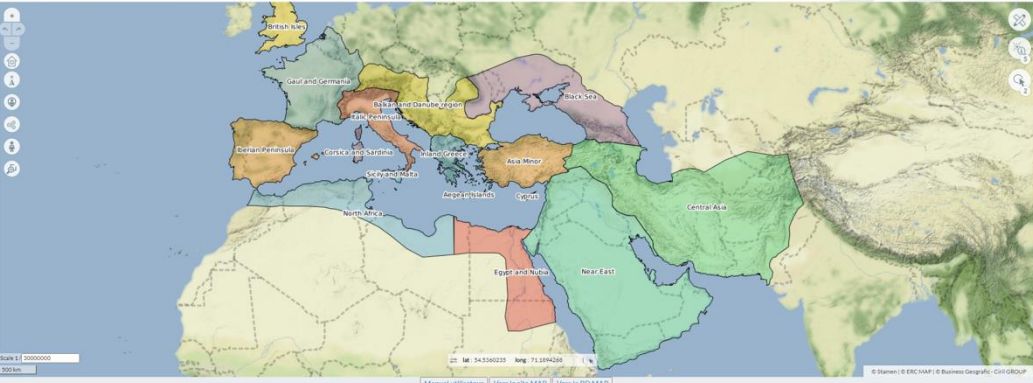
[Home](#)
[Sources](#)
[Testimonies](#)
[Elements](#)
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Home / Sources linked to Element #124 / Cartography

### Cartography of Sources linked to Element #124


ERC MAP - Webmapping

[Print](#) [Layers](#) [Full Screen](#)



Scale 0 1000000  
500km
Lat: 34.3360225 Long: 71.1894266
© Stamen | © ERC MAP | © Business Geographic - CIVIL GROUP

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



### Search Results

**Search Type** : Guided

NAME(S)	LANGUAGE(S)	DATING	LOCATION(S)
b'l (Master ; Baal)	Phoenician	Post Quem : -800 Ante Quem : -300 Strict	Near East

**Search Results** : 36 records

Results cartography : [Sources](#) [Testimonies](#)

Display  items per page Search :

Reference	Location	Post Quem	Ante Quem	Testimony Text	Category	View

Home / Search Interface / Results cartography

### Results cartography

The image shows a webmapping interface for ERC MAP. The map displays the Near East region, including the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. The map is overlaid with various colored regions: a large green area covering the Levant and Mesopotamia, a yellow area in the south, and a red area in the southwest. The interface includes a search bar, a scale bar (Scale 1:1,000,000), and a coordinate display (Lat: 42.773888, Long: 70.459500). The title of the map is "ERC MAP - Webmapping EN".