

Gazetteers: Annotation and Mapping

Sunoikisis DC - Spring 2024

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Valeria Vitale, University of Sheffield (v.vitale@sheffield.ac.uk)

Session Outline

What are digital gazetteers?

Gazetteers of the ancient and premodern world

The importance of gazetteers for research

What to do with gazetteers: Geoannotation with Recogito

What to do with (and for) gazetteers/2: disambiguating places with Machines

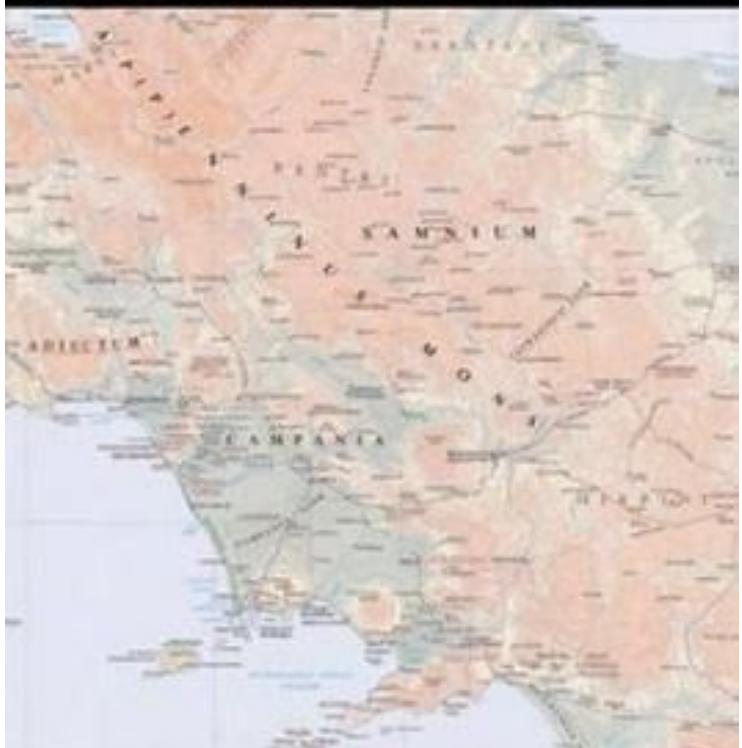
Reading Maps and finding attestations.

Exercise

Gazetteers: the backbone of digital mapping

Gazetteer: A geographical index or directory describing location, used in conjunction with an atlas or map.

BARRINGTON
ATLAS OF THE GREEK
AND ROMAN WORLD

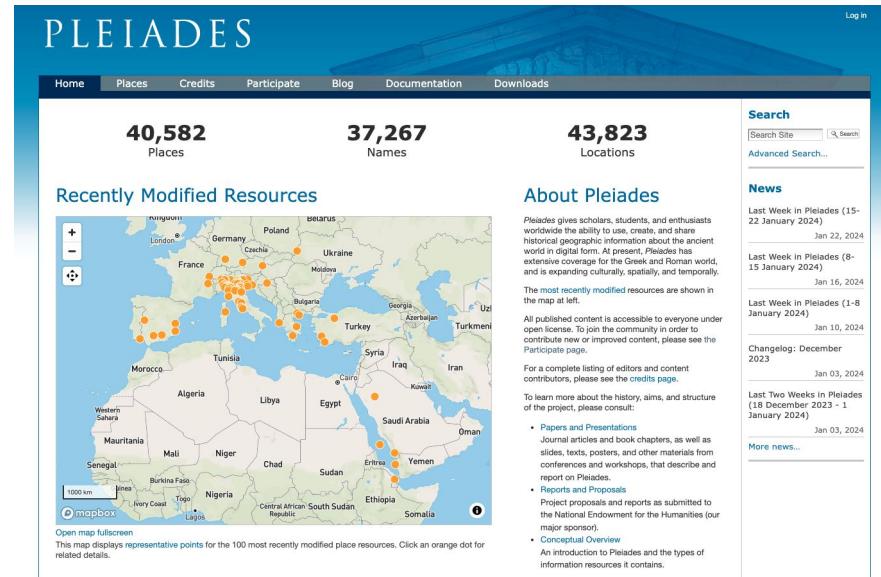


EDITED BY RICHARD J. A. TALBERT

Gazetteers: the backbone of digital mapping

Gazetteer: A geographical index or directory describing location, used in conjunction with an atlas or map.

Digital gazetteer: a digitized or born-digital gazetteer, where each entry is associated to a unique and stable identifier (URI) that ensures disambiguation and identification.

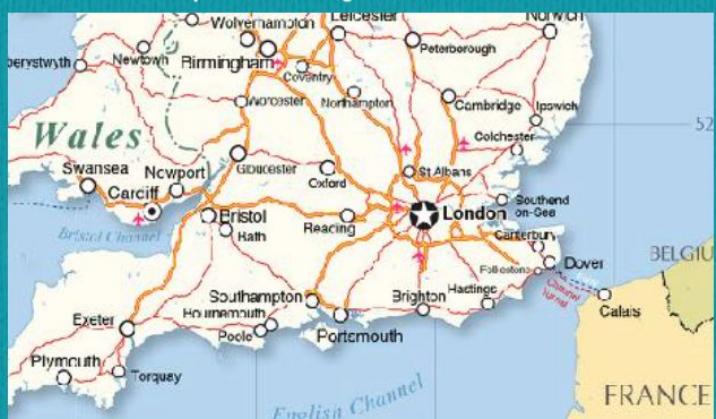


Map of the United Kingdom from Nations Online



GeoNames URI: 2643743

Map of the United Kingdom from Nations Online



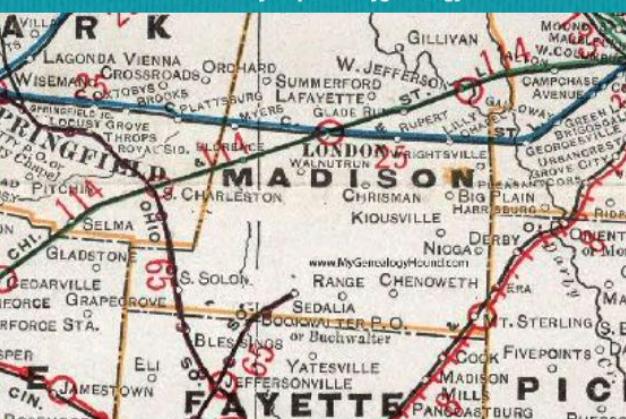
GeoNames URI: 2643743

Map of the United Kingdom from regouniuto.net



GeoNames URI: 2643743

Ohio County Map from mygenealogy



GeoNames URI: 4517009

Gazetteers: the backbone of digital mapping

Every entity is associated to a unique and stable identifier (URI) that ensures disambiguation and identification.

search for places

or try an [advanced search](#)

Alexandria = [876562](#)
An ancient place, cited: BAtlas 89 unlocated Alexandria

Alexandria Oxiana = [971693](#) Ai Khanoum (Alexandria Oxiana?)
Ai Khanoum, probably to be identified with the attested name "Alexandria Oxiana" (Alexandria on Oxus), was founded in the fourth century BCE in the wake of the campaigns of Alexander the Great. It was a chief city of the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom, but was abandoned around 145 BCE.

Alexandria Ariorum, Alexandria Ariorum/Artacavan/Harey = [961874](#)
Alexandria Ariorum/Artacavan/Harey (modern Herat, Afghanistan).

Alexandria, Alexandria/Antiochia/Merv = [961873](#)
Alexandria/Antiochia/Merv was a major oasis-city of Central Asia, located along the Silk Road (in modern Turkmenistan). Listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1999.

Alexandriana = [874341](#) Arbela/Arba-ilu
An ancient Mesopotamian city located between the two Zab rivers (modern Erbel/Erbil in Iraq).

Alexandria = [60410](#)
An ancient settlement, attested by literary or documentary sources, whose precise location cannot be determined today

Alexandria = [60409](#)
An ancient settlement, attested by literary or documentary sources, whose precise location cannot be determined today

Alexandria = [60406](#) Alexandreia/Alexandria
A city founded by Alexander the Great at the junction of the Indus and the Acesines rivers.

Alexandria

a Pleiades place resource

Creator: A. Bernard

Contributors: Brady Kiesling, Sean Gillies, Jen Thum, Jeffrey Becker, Iris Fernandez, H. Kopp, Herbert Verrett, Elizabeth Platte, B. Siewert-Mayer, Mark Depauw, R. Talbert, Adam Prins, W. Röllig, Tom Elliott, DARMC, Roko Rumora, Francis Deblauwe, Eric Kansa

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Last modified May 18, 2023 04:32 PM — History

tags: [dare:ancient=1](#), [dare:major=1](#), [dare:feature=major settlement](#)

The ancient port city in Egypt's Nile Delta, founded by Alexander the Great in 332/331 BCE.

Canonical URI for this page:

<https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/727070>

Representative Point (Latitude, Longitude):

31.201435, 29.909773

Locations:

- Representative Locations:

- DARMC location 1090 (330 BC - AD 640)

Names:

- Geographic Names:

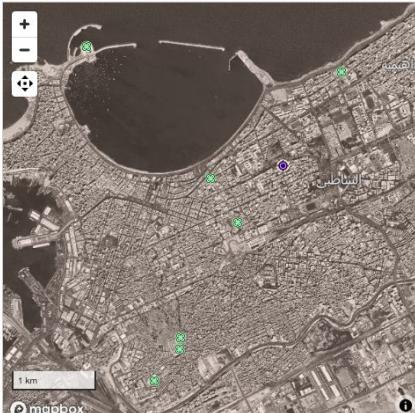
- *Alexandria ad Aegyptum* (Georgian, 540 BC - AD 640)
 - *Alexandria* (Ancient Greek, 540 BC - AD 650)
 - *Alexandria ad Aegyptum* (30 BC - AD 226)
 - *Alexandria* (330 BC - AD 640)
 - *Alexandria* (German, 1548 BC - AD 2000)
 - *პაკორე* (Rakote; Coptic, AD 300 - AD 640)
 - *Rhakotis* (Ancient Greek, 332 BC - AD 640)
 - *al-Iskandariyya* (AD 1370 - AD 1501)
 - *al-Iskandariyya* (Modern Standard Arabic, 2010 BC - AD 2000)
 - *al-Iskandariyya* (AD 819 - AD 2000)

Alexandria makes connections with:

- Alexandria → capital of → Aegyptus (Roman imperial province) (30 BC - AD 300)
- Alexandria → bounds → Libya Inferior (region) (AD 300 - AD 640)
- Alexandria → capital of → Ptolemaic Kingdom (330 BC - 30 BC)

Alexandria receives connections from:

- Caesareum of Alexandria → located at → Alexandria (304 BC - AD 640)
- Catacombs of Kom el Shoqafa → located at → Alexandria (unspecified date range)
- Chatby Necropolis → located at → Alexandria (unspecified date range)
- Kom el-Dikka → located at → Alexandria (unspecified date range)
- Pharos → located at → Alexandria (unspecified date range)
- Pompey's pillar → located at → Alexandria (unspecified date range)
- Serapeum of Alexandria → located at → Alexandria (unspecified date range)



Show place in AWMC's Antiquity A-la-carte, Google Earth, or Pelagios' Periplo.

Show area in GeoNames, Google Maps, or OpenStreetMap.

[Search Site] Search

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Photos



The Serapeum of Alexandria (II) by isawnyu.

285 other related photos...

Use this tag in Flickr to mark depictions of this place's site(s):

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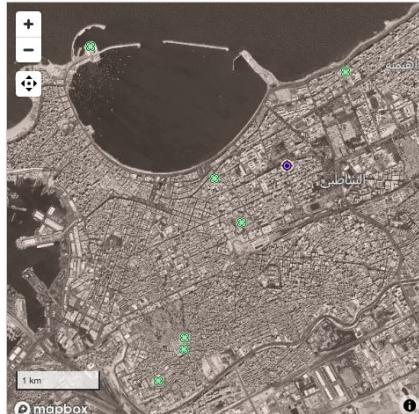
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[Search Site] [Search]

Advanced Search...

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Pelagios Datasets

<https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/727070>

More than simple lists

To disambiguate place references in semantic annotations

To add and improve metadata about places

To formalize knowledge about places through time and space

To exchange information across projects

To record information about disappearing places

To provide a linking mechanism in Linked Open Data scenarios

More than just coordinates

 Alexandria
a Pleiades place resource

Creators: A. Bernand
Contributors: Brady Kiesling, Sean Gillies, Jen Thum, Jeffrey Becker, Iris Fernandez, H. Kopp, Herbert Verrett, Elizabeth Platte, B. Siewert-Mayer, Mark Depauw, R. Talbert, Adam Prins, W. Röllig, Tom Elliott, DARMC, Roko Rumora, Francis Deblauwe, Eric Kansa
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mapbox
1 km

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Advanced Search...

Photos



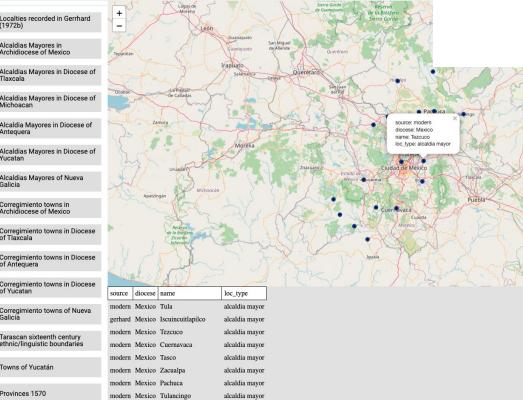
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Pelagios Datasets

PeriodO

A gazetteer of periods for linking and visualizing data.



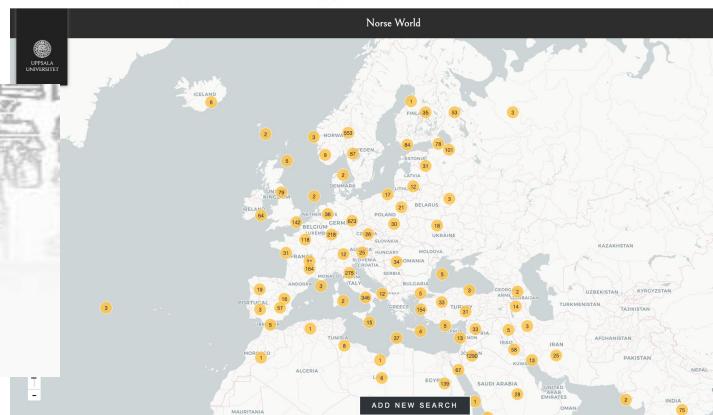
The Syriac Gazetteer



World Historical Gazetteer

linking knowledge about the past via place

MAP of
EARLY MODERN
LONDON



The power of gazetteers

Recogito showcase



Semantic Annotation without the pointy brackets

Work on texts and images. Identify and mark named entities.
Use your data in other tools or connect to other data on the
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Tool in the [Digital Humanities Awards 2018](#).

DH^{TO}₂₀₁₈ Winner: Best DH
Awards tool or suite of
tools

<https://recogito.pelagios.org>

μεσόπλατον ἀπὸ νότου εἰς βορρᾶν, στενὴν πρὸς ἔω καὶ δύσιν, τὰ πρὸς εὖρον

Place	Person	Event
Samos (island) pleiades:599926 The island of Samos. Samos, Σάμος, Samos 550 BC - 300		
chiara-p less than a minute ago		
Add a comment...		
<input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="OK & Next"/> <input type="button" value="OK"/>		

Ικαρία Σάμος Μυκάλη. ἡ δὲ Εὐρώπη ἀπὸ τοῦ εὔρους ὠνομάσθη,
Λιβύη δ' ύφ' Ἑλλήνων ἦν ἄγνωστος πάνυ, ἀπὸ δὲ ἔθνους ἐπισήμου
Φοίνικες ὠνομάσθησαν πλέοντες, ὥκεανὸς δὲ διὰ τὸ ὡκέως ἀνύειν

Marcel Mernitz: CIA I 238
14.3.2017
○ 128 Annotations · ■ No Other Contributors

ANNOTATION MODE: NORMAL QUICK COLOR: BY ENTITY-TYPE BY VERIFICATION STATUS

Εἰς τοὺς τρίτους καὶ δεκάτους ἀργοὺς ἤει Χαλκιδεῖς ἐτραμάτεοι ε. Ἀρρέσφιλος Ικαρίας +Εὐλεονταίας εν. Σάτυρος Λευκονοίους συνεγραμμένους.

(I) (II) (III) (IV) (V)

Τονικός φόρος Η' Αρρέσφιλος [--- Στρατεαῖοι γ+((drachma))ΙΙ Αιδαντεῖαι --- Πλειαδται]
γ+((drachma))ΙΙ Διουστράτη Η' Αρρέσφιλοι [--- Γαλέροιοι ((drachma))ΙΙΙ Κορφανοῖνδες] (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)

Σετ¹ Θερμόπολις έξι Ι Ηθελλαδάρι[-]((drachma))ΙΙΙελλαδοί [--- Αιγαίνων] Κερδατηί (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)

Ξε¹ Μαρφάθειοι ΧΙΗ Λαμπούκενοι[---Δατά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Σεντοί Δαλδα+((drachma))ΙΙ Κρούση (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)

Δρά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Γρηνά¹ Place Person Event
ΔΔΔΔ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Νίτη¹ Ρηγούσσα/Lampsacus
pleiades:59133
10ΔΔ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Α Greek city located on the eastern side of the Hell.
[H] Κολοφήνων γ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Ρηγούσσα, Λάρνακα, Lampsacus
750 BC - 300
ΗΗ' Φοκαίας γ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ ΜΜernitz 4 months ago
Η' Αίραντος Η' Χεριόρων
Η' Αργείδοι Ατά((drachma))ΙΙΙ ΜΜernitz 4 months ago
15Η' Μέρνατος καρπά¹ Λαμψακός
[---]Η' Τέσι Ατά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Write a reply...
[---]Η' Κορινθία Δ¹
[---]Ελασία καρπά Μ¹ Hellenistic District Add tag...
(vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
20(vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
(vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines), X Περίποιοι ---] Αργύριοι ΗΗΗ' [Κνιδοί] (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
(vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) X Ελασία Δαδά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Βιζέγινον ---] Σκοτιώνια Ατά((drachma))ΙΙΙ [Καρπάθοι Αρχέσιοι...? Σ] (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
(vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) Δτά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Κια[voi] ---] Φεγέπιοι γ+((drachma))ΙΙ Ν[ρηγούσσα] (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
[---]Πολυάρχειοι ΗΗ' Αριψάτοι ---] Αινάρται ΑΙΔΔΑ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Παλαγρεί[---] (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
25[---]Πελλακόνιοι γ+ Νέαροι[---] Φορβάλων ΗΔΑτά Αινώνοι (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
[---]Σαδόνοι[oi] γ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Αγγείοι[---] Οθόνοι ΗΔΑτά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Αλυκαρνασσοί (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
[---]Βουδεία (?) γ+((drachma))ΙΙ Ηρόπολε[---] Σερμιλαίς Η' Αλέινοι (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
[---]Μοιέλεια[---] Σελάμιμπον[---] Σημοδρέπεις Ατά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Παρόποροι (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
[---]Πληγέλεια ΔΔΔΔ+((drachma))ΙΙ Νεάροι[---] Αινοί Η' Ιοδεά (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
30[---]Ιονίδαι[---] Ιονίδαι ΔΔΔΔ+((drachma))ΙΙ Νεάροι[---] Αινοί Η' Ιοδεά (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines)
[---]Μόλισκοι Εστι Θρύσκοι; φόρος (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) [ΑΙΔΔΑ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Εγρούσα [Νεστοτικός φόρος]
[---]Ερόφοι Δτά((drachma))ΙΙΙ ---] (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) [---] ΗΗ' [---]
[---]Κλαύθημον Δτά((drachma))ΙΙΙ [---] (vac. 1 lines) (vac. 1 lines) Ατά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Βαρύγια[---]
[---]ΔΔΔΔ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Φαργαρεΐς ΔΔΔΔ+((drachma))ΙΙΙ Μυλαίσσεις Ατά((drachma))ΙΙΙ Σέρποι[---]

<https://recogito.pelagios.org/>

Scholarly Annotation (or “Informal Annotation”)

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Rainer Simon 0 Mitteilen...  

Google books Erweiterte Buchsuche

Bücher  Zu meiner Bibliothek hinzufügen Rezension schreiben Seite 379 ▶ ▷ 

E-BOOK - KOSTENLOS  0 Rezensionen Rezension schreiben

Herodotus, tr., with notes, by W. Beloe von Herodotus

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...romances which usually distinguish a female education, they accustomed themselves to; to running, wrestling, throwing the dart or spear; to the emulation to contend with men at their own arts, and to bear them company in the same paths of glory, I will add, that among the most popular of the games as well as the most of Sparta, it must have been something innate, something beyond the power of education, custom, or example, which constituted the wonderful difference between the Spartan and the other Greek women. Can it then be a matter of wonder, that the Spartan females claimed extraordinary privileges at home, and more extensive power in the government of their families? Eurydice did not exercise her authority, which the women had usurped, and attempted it seems, to reform it, and to restore it to the husband; who was however too deeply in his error, to be in vain: a convincing argument, that if the women had not themselves been inclined to his laws of female subjection, they would have paid him neither attention nor obedience. War, the chief concern with which the dormancy of fatigue, were the principal objects which the Spartans had in view. Learning, and the study of letters, of course, were entirely discontinued; the Athenians were devoted, were in no repose among them. Hence it has been observed, that the former made the greater figure in war, than the latter. See Valerius Maximus, l. i. c. 1. Egericus writes, bellum spartium Lacedaemoniorum, prudenter inservit pacis mortuus Aeneas.

And this was unquestionably true, since we are assured, that although the most rigorous care was taken to keep their youth constantly to their exercises, as far as possible, yet were they permitted to live at ease as they pleased; they followed no employment; they disdained industry and honest labour, and were indeed forbidden to pursue any art, which was accounted illiberal; when however they were sent to war, and to the scenes of action, the most rational and public spirited study that can be pursued, they left entirely to their slaves. The idea of Sparta, goes to show, that every man, as soon as quantifying their school and apartments of the youth as at Athens they did at the public places of resort, to hear to the sound of music, with the rest of the city, and might plead the authority of Lycurgus in their vindication, whose policy and scheme of government aimed at making every equality of the people, by restraining them from vice, and the acts of profane luxury. The design of Solon was entirely the reverse; he strove to animate the Athenians with a spirit of ambition; he encouraged the young to rise above every thing else, to have a calling and profession, and the philosopher who had some fell under the stentore. Cleanthes and Menodorus were indicted and called before the Areopagus on

their prince, must know what measures they are likely to pursue."

CXXV. "Since, Sir," answered Demaratus, "you place a confidence in my opinion, it is proper that I should speak to you from the best of my judgment: I would therefore recommend you to send a fleet of three hundred vessels to the coast of Laedaeonia. Contiguous to this is an island named Cythera, of which many of our countrymen, I have observed, that it would be better for the Spartans if they were buried in the sea, increasing the probability of such a measure as I now recommend. From this island your troops may spread terror over Sparta. Thus, a war so very near them, may remove from you any apprehension of their assisting the rest of Greece, which will then be open to your arms, and

This account. The statute which restrained the study of rhetoric at Heraclea, in the time of Cato: "Illi habuisse etiam in aliis locis dies diebus e. p. propter rationes philosophorum busiuntur, among whom was Epictetus in the reign of Domitian.—See *Adulus Gallius*, l. x. c. 11. In fact, he was not the author of the religion of the Spartans. The object of their worship was the sun, and the stars, which were adored by them as well as by the Athenians according to the system of politics which their respective lawyers retained. Solon, the most popular of the Athenian philosophers, presented the great goddess to the Athenians, holding in her right hand the weaver's beam, and in her left the torch; Egypt, Asia, and Minerva, styling in the goddess the arts of science. Lycurgus, training up the Spartans to the discipline of war, clothed the same goddess in armour, called her Minerva, and styled her the Goddess of War. *Odyssey*, book xii. 10. *Aeneas* (Aristoph. *Lysistr.* ad finem). She was styled Chalcidice either because her temple was of brass, or because she was the daughter of the sun, who resided in Boeotia. The brothers also, Castor and Polux, were for similar reasons enrolled in the Fasti of the Spartans; and I presume, that Pausanias, when he speaks of being received into a fixed and established rank, in which he might be employed and accounted for by supposing the religion of different nations or peoples to be a mixture of worship, physicks, and medicines, and that their ideas were representations of natural causes, natural and human according to the different tempers and geniuses of those who set them up.—7.

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gesuonous which usually distinguish a female education, they accustomed themselves to many exercises; to running, wrestling, throwing the dart and spear; having the exercise over, they used to help their mothers, and to bear these company in the same paths of glory. I cannot help presuming, with respect to the dexter as well as to the sinistral, that the maidens had nothing like, something beyond the power of education, custom, or example, which constitutes the wonderful difference between the manners of the most virtuous women. Can it then be a matter of wonder, that Spartan females claimed extraordinary privileges, being admitted to the same rights as their fathers and their families? Lycurgus disliked that excessive authority, which the women had usurped, and attempted to rectify the error, by giving the women the same moral and political authority in his own house; but vain: a convincing argument, that if the women had not at all been led astray by their lax female education, they would have paid them neither attention nor obedience. War, then, and conquest, with the destruction of the Persian Empire, was what which the Spartans had in view. Learning, and the study of letters, of arts and sciences, to which their neighbour the Athenians were devoted, were despised among them. Hence it has been observed, that the made the better figure in war, the latter in peace.—See Valerius Maximus, viii. 1. 1. —*Argivis viris helenis spartis Lacedaemoniorum, primitus et postea illis Atheniensibus subsequenter.*

And this was really true, since we are assured, that although the most rigorous care was taken to keep their youth constantly to their studies, their men of war were always the first to fire first, and pleased; i they followed no employment, they disdained industry, and despised the laborious arts, which were forbidden to them; and they did not even study that which concerned their country, and their study that which concerned themselves. The law in Sparta, as in other states, required that the youth, as soon as they had completed their studies of letters, and sciences, and physical exercises, should receive a military education; and the young men, who had none fell under the statute. Cleonantes and Menodorus were indicted and called before the Areopagus on

been their prince, must know what measures they are likely to pursue.”

—CXXXV. “Since, Sir,” answered Demaratus, “you place a confidence in my opinion, it is proper that I should speak to you from the best of my judgment: I would therefore recommend you to send a fleet of three hundred triremes to the island of Crete, and to make a descent upon the coast of Sicily. By means of such a measure as I now propose, you will easily subdue the Sicilians, and by your terror over Sparta. Thus, a small force of your troops, supported by the auxiliaries of their allies, may remove from you the apprehension of their assisting the rest of

“I have often heard, that the Romans, in their study of rhetoric at Rome, assigned this reason: ‘*ibi homines admodum bellicos dicere desiderant;*’ for that reason admodum bellicos dicere desiderant, because the Romans were then in the habit of fighting in the reign of Domitian.—See *Adua Gallia*, l. xv. c. 11.

I have little to say of the religion of the Spartans. Their chief deities were the gods of war, Mars, and Minerva, styling her the goddess of arts and sciences. Lycurgus, training up the Spartans to the discipline of war, established a temple to Mars, and another to her Pallas, and the Goddesses of Battle (*πολεμίσας και χαράσσεις*) Aristoph. *Lysistrata* ad finem. She was styled Chryseis, because she was of golden hair; or because it was built by fugitives from Chalcis in Eubaea. The two brothers also, Castor and Pollux, were for similar reasons worshipped in Sparta. As to the Pythagorean doctrine, if the Pagan Theology be capable of being reduced to some fixed and settled rules, it will be best explained by the Pythagoreans themselves. It is evident, that every different nation or people to be a mixture of worship, and physics, and politics, and that their idols were representations of natural causes, named and habited according to the different tempers and genius of those who set them up.—7.

Semantic annotation

The screenshot shows a Google Books search results page for "Bücher". A specific book entry for "Herodotus, tr., with notes, by W. Beloe" is displayed. The page includes a thumbnail, a rating of 0 reviews, and a link to "Rezension schreiben". Below the book info, there's a sidebar with links like "Meine Bibliothek", "Mein Verlauf", "eBookstore", and "Allgemeine Nutzungsbedingungen". The main content area shows a page from the book with several words highlighted in blue, indicating they have been selected for annotation. A yellow sticky note on the right side contains the handwritten text "pleiades:570685 (Sparta)". Another yellow sticky note at the bottom left contains the handwritten text "pleiades:579885 (Athenae)". The page text discusses Spartan female education and its comparison to Athenian education.

they accustomed themselves to many exercises; to running, wrestling, throwing the dart and spear; having the exercise of arms, and learning to help themselves, and to bear their company in the same paths of glory.

I cannot help presuming, with respect to the dexter as well as to the sinistral arm, that in making these nothing limits, something beyond the power of education, custom, or example, which constitutes the wonderful difference between the strength and courage of the women. Can it then be a matter of wonder, that Spartan females claimed extraordinary privileges, being admitted into the assembly of the people, and into their families. Lycurgus did not exceed in severity, which the women had usurped, and attempted to deprive them of all authority, and to give him equal and proper authority in his own house; but he did not make a convincing argument, that if the women had not been allowed to bear arms, and to have a female education, they would have paid them other attention and obedience. War, then, and conquest, with the destruction of the cities, and the subjection of those who Spartans had in view. Learning, and the study of letters, of arts and sciences, to which their neighbors the Athenians had given the preference among them. Hence it has been observed, that the former made the better figure in war, the latter in peace.—See Valerius Maximus, viii. 1. 1. Proclus vii. 10. Herodotus Lacedaemoniorum, primum et secundum postmodum Atheniensis subsequitur.

And this was really true, since we are assured, that although the most rigorous care was taken to keep their youth constantly to their studies, their men were compelled to live just as they were pleased; i they followed no employment, they disdained industry, and despised labor, and were forbidden to study that

old men of Sparta spent inquiring their schools at Athens the or to tell some pend their time

the men from Crete, and design of Solon was cutt amate the Athenians ence a law against it To have been a law against it had none fell under the demus were indicted and

been their prince, must know what measures they are likely to pursue."

CXXXV. "Since, Sir," answered Demaratus, "you place a confidence in my opinion, it is proper that I should speak to you from the best of my judgment: I would therefore recommend you to send a fleet of three hundred

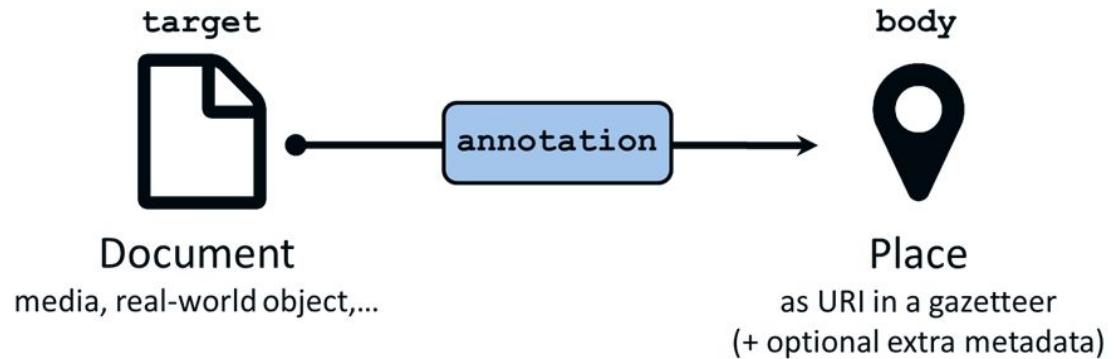
city of such a measure as I now propose. From this island your troops will be in a position to terrify over Sparta. They will then, may remove from their assistance, and from on their assisting the Spartans.

pleiades:570685
(Sparta)

pleiades:579885
(Athenae)

An annotation establishes a relation between the annotated thing and a canonical reference in a gazetteer

1. **Annotation:** the marking of an entity on a document, by means of a "tag" or "markup"
2. **Semantic Annotation:** the establishment of a link between a marked entity in a document and a URI in a gazetteer
3. Programmatically or manually



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omenous which usually distinguish a female education, they accustomed themselves to many exercises; to running, wrestling, throwing the dart or spear; having the usual sports of men, and even the contests of arms, and to bear their company in the same paths of exercise. I cannot help presenting, with respect to the dances as well as to the other exercises, a few observations. Is there nothing innate, something beyond the power of education, custom, or example, which constitutes the wonderful difference between the manners of the Greeks and of women. Can it then be a matter of wonder, that the Spartan females claimed extraordinary privileges from their parents? They were indeed the daughters of their families. Lycurgus disliked that excessive liberty, which the women had usurped, and attempted to subdue them, by giving them a strict law, which gave them no unusual and proper authority in his own house; but was also proceeding in argument, that if the women were not themselves held in check, like the rest of the Spartans, they would have paid them neither attention nor respect. The Spartans, however, were not the only nation of fatteries, were the priests of Delphi, who the Spartans had in view. Learning, and the study of a foreign language, were not subjects of instruction, which the Athenians were diverted, were in no repute among them. Hence it has been observed, that the founders of the Spartans, and the Athenians, were both of them, Valerius Maximus, l. ii. c. 6. Egregius virtus bellicis spartae Laedemoniorum, prudentissima pars mortalis Athenei.

And this was unquestionably true, since we are assured, that amongst the most rigorous laws, was taken to keep the young Spartans in a state of poverty, so that men of mature years were permitted to live just as they pleased; they followed no employment, they disdained all kinds of labor, and were not even allowed to go to the market; even the slaves were not suffered to buy any thing that was not necessary for their subsistence. The design of Solon was entirely the reverse of this. He wanted to animate the Athenians with a spirit of industry; he wanted to ingraft upon their ideas, requirements, that they should have a calling, a profession; that the philosophers who had none fell under the statue. Cleanthes and Meno, demus were indicted and called before the Areopagus on

been their prince, must know what measures they have taken to secure the safety of their country.

CCXXXV. "Since, Sir," answered Demaratus, "you place a confidence in my opinion, it is proper that I should speak to you from the best of my judgment: I would therefore recommend you to send a fleet of three hundred triremes to the island of Crete, and to put them under the command of a general, who, by the advice of the oracle, will be able to bring about a revolution in the island. This measure, if successful, will be of great service to us, and will secure our dominion over the whole of Greece. It will also give us a strong hold upon the island, and will enable us to exert our influence over the other islands in the Aegean Sea. Moreover, it will be a source of revenue for us, and will help to support our army and navy. I would also advise you to send a force to Sicily, to assist the Sicilians in their struggle against the Carthaginians. This will be a good opportunity for us to expand our empire and to increase our wealth. I hope that you will take my advice into consideration, and that you will act accordingly. I am sure that you will be successful in your endeavors, and that you will bring about a happy结局 for our country."

ty of such a measure as I now propose. From this island your troops may spread terror over Sparta. Then, by attacking them, may remove from the minds of their assisting the revolutionaries.

pleiades:57068
5
(Sparta)



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passionates which usually distinguish a female education; they accustomed themselves to many exercises; to running, wrestling, throwing the dart or spear; having the women in their society were not allowed to sit at the fires, and to bear their company in the same paths of exercise. I cannot help presenting, with respect to the dances as well as to the other exercises, some observations which may seem impudent, something beyond the power of education, custom, or example, which constitutes the wonderful difference between the manners of the Greeks and of the women. Can it then be a matter of wonder, that the Spartan females claimed extraordinary privileges? how could it be otherwise? the Spartans, like all the other women, Lycurgus disliked that excessive liberty, which the women had usurped, and attempted several times to impose upon them a strict regimen, and proper authority in his own house; but was always overruled by arguments, that the women would not submit to such a restraint. In this case, he included in his system of education, that the women, who had been educated, should be conquerors, with the command of fatteries, were the principal force, which the Spartans had in view. Learning, and the study of a foreign language, were not permitted to the Spartans; the Athenians were diverted, were in no repute among them. Hence it has been observed, that the forces under the command of the Spartans, were inferior to those of the Athenians.

Valerius Maximus, i. ii. c. 6. Egerius virtus bellicis spartanae Laedemoniorum, prudentissima pars mortis Athenei.

And this was unquestionably true, since we are assured, that amongst the most rigorous exercises was taken to keep the young Spartans in a state of perfect health; men of mature years were permitted to live just as they pleased; they followed no employment, they disdained all kinds of labor, and were even despised for being laborious; even

the men of Sparta spent their time in idleness, and in idleness, as they did at school, at Athens they did at school, or to tell some new thing, or to spend their time in idleness.

It is however, difficult to determine, whether the design of Solon was entirely the reverse of Lycurgus. The Athenian lawgiver, in order to make the Athenians amiable, and to animate the Athenians with a spirit of industry; he introduced new and useful ideas, required that every man should have a calling; he prohibited the philosophers who had none fell under the statute. Cleanthes and Meno, who were indicted and called before the Areopagus on

been their prince, must know what measures they had taken, to secure the safety of the state. CCXXXV. "Since, Sir," answered Demaratus, "you place a confidence in my opinion, it is proper that I should speak to you from the best of my judgment: I would therefore recommend you to send a fleet of three hundred

ships of such a measure as I now propose. From this island your troops will be enabled to spread terror over Sparta. They will then, may remove from the island, and from their assisting the rebels,

of Rhodes, and Leros, assigned this reason: "In holding assemblies, it is necessary for them to be present, and the philosophers were banished, among whom was Epicurus in the year of the Olympic games, B.C. 330, and the religious games of Olympia, B.C. 311, I have little to say on the religion of the Spartans. The object of their worship seems to have been diversified, and to have been derived from various causes, according to the system of politics which their respective lawyers established. Solon, intent upon promoting commerce, and the increase of wealth, introduced the worship of the Athenians, holding in her right hand the weaver's beam; and he commanded her from the Egyptians, Athens, and Athens, received the name of Athena Polias, or Athena Pollio. Lycurgus, training up the Spartans to the discipline of war, clothed the same goddess in armour, called her Athena Promachos, or Athena in front of the battle, (απομένει της) Aristophanes, Lysistrata, ad finem. She was styled Athena Promachos, because the temple was of brass, or because it was built by fugitives from the Trojan war. These brothers also, Castor and Pollux, were for similar reasons, worshipped in Sparta, and in the city of Sparta. I presume, if the Pagan Thessaly be capable of belief, related to any fixed and settled rules, it will be best explained by the following manner. First, that the gods of every different nation or people to be a mixture of worship, and practice, and politics, and that their ideals were representations of natural causes, named and known according to the different tempers and genius of those who set them up.—"

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(Sparta)

This is Sparta!



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...pommeles which usually distinguish a female education; they accustomed themselves to many exercises; to running, wrestling, throwing the dart or spear; having the usual weapons of war, and the shield, the spear, the sword, and to bear these company in the same paths of exercise. I cannot help presuming, with respect to the dances as well as the exercises, that the women were not inferior to the men in anything innate, something beyond the power of education, custom, or example, which constitutes the wonderful difference between the sexes. But the education of women. Can it then be a matter of wonder, that the Spartan females claimed extraordinary privileges? how could they be otherwise? their parents, who were all their families, Lycurgus distinced that excessive severity, which the women had usurped, and attempted to subdue them, and to give them a due share of natural and proper authority in his own house; but was it not a strong argument, that the women, if not themselves, he included, had lost the power of education, they would have paid them neither attention nor respect, nor even been conquered, with the assistance of fatigues, were the principal reason why Sparta had in view. Learning, and the study of a few, but very useful arts, were the only objects which the Athenians were devoted, were in no repute among them. Hence it has been observed, that even under the best government, the Athenian, the Spartans were Valerius Maximus, l. ii. c. 6. Egregius virtus bellicis spartae Lacedaemoniorum, prudenterius pars mortis Athenorum.

And this was unquestionably true, since we are assured, that amongst the most rigorous was taken to keep the youth in strict confinement, and that men of mature years were permitted to live just as they pleased; they followed no employment, they disdained all kinds of labor, and were wholly given up to idleness; even the women, who were the chief instrument of the design of Solon, were entirely the reverse of the Spartans. The Athenians, however, were not destitute of courage; The Athenians, however, were not destitute of courage; they were not ignorant idlers, requiring nothing, but what they had a calling for; possessed of the philosophic who had none fell under the statute. Cleanthes and Meno, demus were indicted and called before the Areopagus on

been their prince, must know what measures they have taken to secure the safety of their country. CXXXV. "Since, Sir," answered Demaratus, "you place a confidence in my opinion, it is proper that I should speak to you from the best of my judgment: I would therefore recommend you to send a fleet of three hundred

ty of such a measure as I now From this island your terror over Sparta. Then them, may remove from on of their assisting the re

of rhetorick, & literature, assigned this reason: "In the beginning of the revolution, it was for the sake of the Spartans that the philosophers were banished, among whom was Epictetus in the time of Domitius Germanicus, & Plotinus in the time of Trajan." See Cicero, de Finibus, v. 11,

I have little to say on the religion of the Spartans. The object of their worship seems to have been diversified, according to the different classes of citizens, & to the system of politics which their respective lawyers established. Solon, intent upon promoting commerce, introduced the worship of Neptune, and Poseidon to the Athenians, holding in her right hand the weaver's beam, and he commanded her from the Egyptians, Athens, and Attica, established the worship of Minerva, Venus, & Mars. Lycurgus, training up the Spartans to the discipline of war, clothed some goddesses in armour, called her Minerva, and the Goddess of War, and the Goddess of Victory, &c. Aristophanes, Lysistrat. ad finem. She was styled Minerva, because the temple was of brass, or because it was built by fugitives from the Trojan War. The brothers also, Castor and Pollux, were for similar reasons introduced into Sparta. But I will not presume, if the Pagan Thymey be capable of being reduced to any fixed and settled rules, it will be best explained by me. It is evident, however, that it is difficult for every different nation or people to be a mixture of worship, and practice, and politics, and that their ideals were representations of natural causes, named and honored according to the different tempers and genius of those who set them up.—7.

pleiades:57068
5
(Sparta)



Locations:

• Representative Locations:

- OSM Location: archaeological site of ancient Sparta (750 BC - AD 300)
- DARE Location (750 BC - AD 300)

Place type:
settlement, archaeological site



Sparta makes connections with:

- Sparta ➔ located near ➔ Eurotas (river) (unspecified date range)
- Sparta ➔ part of (regional) ➔ Lacedaemon/Laconia (unspecified date range)



Sparta receives connections from:

- Roman theater at Sparta ➔ located at ➔ Sparta (unspecified date range)
- Temple of Artemis Orthia ➔ located at ➔ Sparta (unspecified date range)

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Author, Title

Text

Date

St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1712 10th of the Sicyonians, Eratus for 46 years. Sparta was founded by Spartus, son of Phoroneus. 50th year of Joseph; 230th	-1712
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1487 Sthenelus of the Argives. Castor's [statement], concerning the leaders of the Argives: Lacedaemon founded by Lacedaemon son of Semele. [1487 BCE] [2 hits]	-1487
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1197 later judges according to the traditions of the Jews. Menelaus reigns in Lacedaemon. Agamemnon rules at Mycenae for 35 years, and in the 18th	-1197
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1108 First king of the Lacedaemonians First king of the Corinthians4th of the Latins, Aeneas Silvius, for 31	-1108
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1104 that he lived earlier, a short time before the Olympiads began, in Lacedaemon, Eurystheus was the first to reign, for 42 years. At Corinth	-1104
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1094 Eurystheus and Procles conquered Sparta . [1094 BCE]	-1094
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1059 2nd of the Lacedaemonians, Agis, for 1 year. [1059 BCE]	-1059
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1023 4th of the Lacedaemonians, Labotes, for 37 years. Zadok, 8th priest of the Hebrews from	-1023
Homer, Iliad	§2.580 the most in number. And they that held the hollow land of Lacedaemon with its many ravines, and Pharis and Sparta and Messe, the haunt [2 hits]	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.235 same mother bare. Either they followed not with the host from lovely Lacedaemon,	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.240 they ere now were fast holden of the life-giving earth there in Lacedaemon, in their dear native land.	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.385 wont to card the fair wool for her when she dwelt in Lacedaemon, and who was well loved of her; in her likeness fair	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.440 my soul—nay, not when at the first I snatched thee from lovely Lacedaemon and sailed with thee on my seafaring ships,	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§4.50 I three cities that are far dearest in my sight, Argos and Sparta and broad-wayed Mycenae; these do thou lay waste whensoe'er they shall be	-1000

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istinguish a female education, to many exercises; to the dart or quid; having with them the spear, the shield, in the same paths of glory. With respect to the duties as well as the rights of women, beyond the power of education, it constitutes the wonderful nature of Sparta. In the matter of wonder, the extraordinary privilege possessed by Sparta, is, that distilled that excessive ardour of war, which, in order to restore to the husbandry in his own house; but rest, that the women of Sparta, like their fathers, have been educated to such a point, that they have been paid them neither attention

been their prince, must know what measures they have taken.

CCXXXV. "Since, Sir," answered Demaratus, "you place a confidence in my opinion, it is proper that I should speak to you from the best of my judgment: I would therefore recommend you to send a fleet of three hundred

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Locations:

• Representative Locations:

- OSM Location: archaeological site of ancient Sparta (750 BC - AD 300)
- DARE Location (750 BC - AD 300)

pleiades:57068
5
(Sparta)

Place type:
settlement, archaeological site



Sparta makes connections with:

- Sparta ➔ located near ➔ Eurotas (river) (unspecified date range)
- Sparta ➔ part of (regional) ➔ Lacedaemon/Laconia (unspecified date range)



Sparta receives connections from:

- Roman theater at Sparta ➔ located at ➔ Sparta (unspecified date range)
- Temple of Artemis Orthia ➔ located at ➔ Sparta (unspecified date range)

he ספראטה



Rainer S.

Go

Büch

E-B

Hercu
W. B.
von He

Dieses Buch durchsuch

Suche

ca Esparta

...these in turn were
clined to his laws of fer
paid them neither atten

error over Sparta.

Author, Title	Text	Date
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1712 10th of the Sicyonians, Eratus for 46 years. Sparta was founded by Spartus, son of Phoroneus. 50th year of Joseph; 230th	-1712
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1487 Sthenelus of the Argives. Castor's [statement], concerning the leaders of the Argives: Lacedaemon founded by Lacedaemon son of Semele. [1487 BCE] [2 hits]	-1487
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1197 later judges according to the traditions of the Jews. Menelaus reigns in Lacedaemon. Agamemnon rules at Mycenae for 35 years, and in the 18th	-1197
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1108 First king of the Lacedaemonians First king of the Corinthians4th of the Latins, Aeneas Silvius, for 31	-1108
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1104 that he lived earlier, a short time before the Olympiads began, in Lacedaemon, Eurystheus was the first to reign, for 42 years. At Corinth	-1104
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1094 Eurystheus and Procles conquered Sparta . [1094 BCE]	-1094
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1059 2nd of the Lacedaemonians, Agis, for 1 year. [1059 BCE]	-1059
St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1023 4th of the Lacedaemonians, Labotes, for 37 years. Zadok, 8th priest of the Hebrews from	-1023
Homer, Iliad	§2.580 the most in number. And they that held the hollow land of Lacedaemon with its many ravines, and Pharis and Sparta and Messe, the haunt [2 hits]	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.235 same mother bare. Either they followed not with the host from lovely Lacedaemon,	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.240 they are now were fast holden of the life-giving earth there in Lacedaemon, in their dear native land.	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.385 wont to card the fair wool for her when she dwelt in Lacedaemon, and who was well loved of her; in her likeness fair	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§3.440 my soul—nay, not when at the first I snatched thee from lovely Lacedaemon and sailed with thee on my seafaring ships,	-1000
Homer, Iliad	§4.50 I three cities that are far dearest in my sight, Argos and Sparta and broad-wayed Mycenae; these do thou lay waste whensoe'er they shall be	-1000

he ספרא

s:

representative Locations:**M Location:** archaeological site of ancient Sparta (750 BC - AD 300)**RE Location** (750 BC - AD 300)

pleiades:57068
5
(Sparta)

Place type:
settlement, archaeological site

**Sparta makes connections with:**

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Rainer S.

Go

Büch

E-B

Hercu
W. B.
von He

Dieses Buch durchsuch



ca Esparta

Author, Title	Text	Date
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St. Jerome, Chronicon	§B1059 2nd of the Lacedaemonians, Agis, for 1 year. [1059 BCE]	
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Homer, Iliad	§2.580 the most in number. And they that held the hollow land of Lacedaemon with its many ravines, and Pharis and Sparta and Messe, the haunt [2 hits]	
Homer, Iliad	§3.235 same mother bare. Either they followed not with the host from lovely Lacedaemon,	
Homer, Iliad	§3.240 they now were fast holden of the life-giving earth there in Lacedaemon, in their dear native land.	
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Homer, Iliad	§3.440 my soul—nay, not when at the first I snatched thee from lovely Lacedaemon and sailed with thee on my seafaring ships,	
Homer, Iliad	§4.50 I three cities that are far dearest in my sight, Argos and Sparta and broad-wayed Mycenae; these do thou lay waste whensoe'er they shall be	

s:

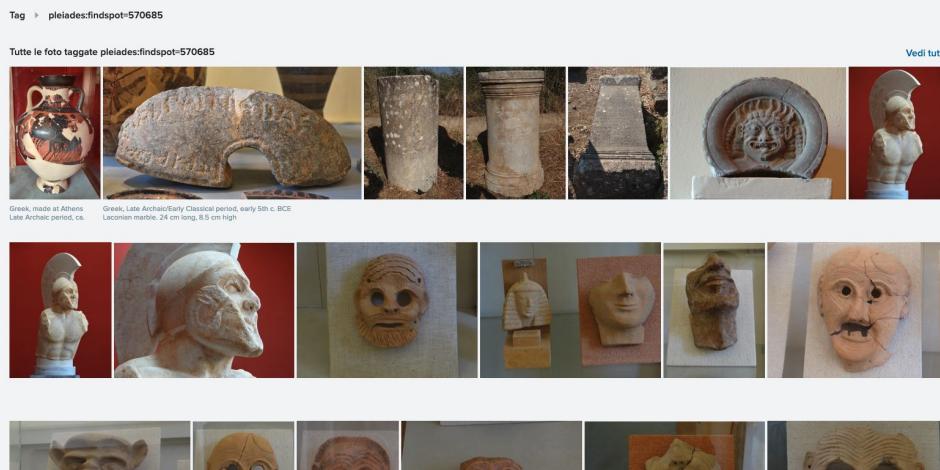
representative Locations:

M Location: archaeological site of ancient Sparta (750 BC - AD 300)

RE Location (750 BC - AD 300)

Place type:
settlement, archaeological site

pleiades:57068
5
(Sparta)



Import a Document in Recogito

Chiara Palladino
Joined on 23 Jun 2016

- Folder
- File upload
- From IIIF manifest
- From CTS service
- From RISE Repository

Storage
347.24 of 1,000 MB used

Activity
41,304 edits

Sept Oct Nov Jan

My top collaborators

Document Metadata

Title Sketch of Geography

Author Agathemerus

Date unknown

Description

Language grc

Source <http://grbs.library.duke.edu/article/view/8681>

Edition Aubrey Diller, "GRBS" 16.1, 1975

License -- Select a license --

Attribution

Save Changes

Gazetteers

Use all gazetteers when searching for places

- HistoGIS** A GIS repository for historical temporalized spatial data by the Austrian Centre for Digital Humanities
- Pleiades** Pleiades Gazetteer of the Ancient World
- CHGIS** China Historical GIS
- DPP Places** Places from the Digitizing Patterns of Power project
- DARE** Digital Atlas of the Roman Empire
- MoEML** Map of Early Modern London
- HGIS de las Indias** Historical-Geographic Information System for Spanish America (1701-1808)
- GeoNames** A subset of GeoNames populated places, countries and first-level administrative divisions
- Kima** Kima Historical Gazetteer - place names in the Hebrew script

Know about other gazetteers you want to see here? [Get in touch!](#)

Tagging Vocabulary

Term	URI (optional)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

 [Upload from file](#)

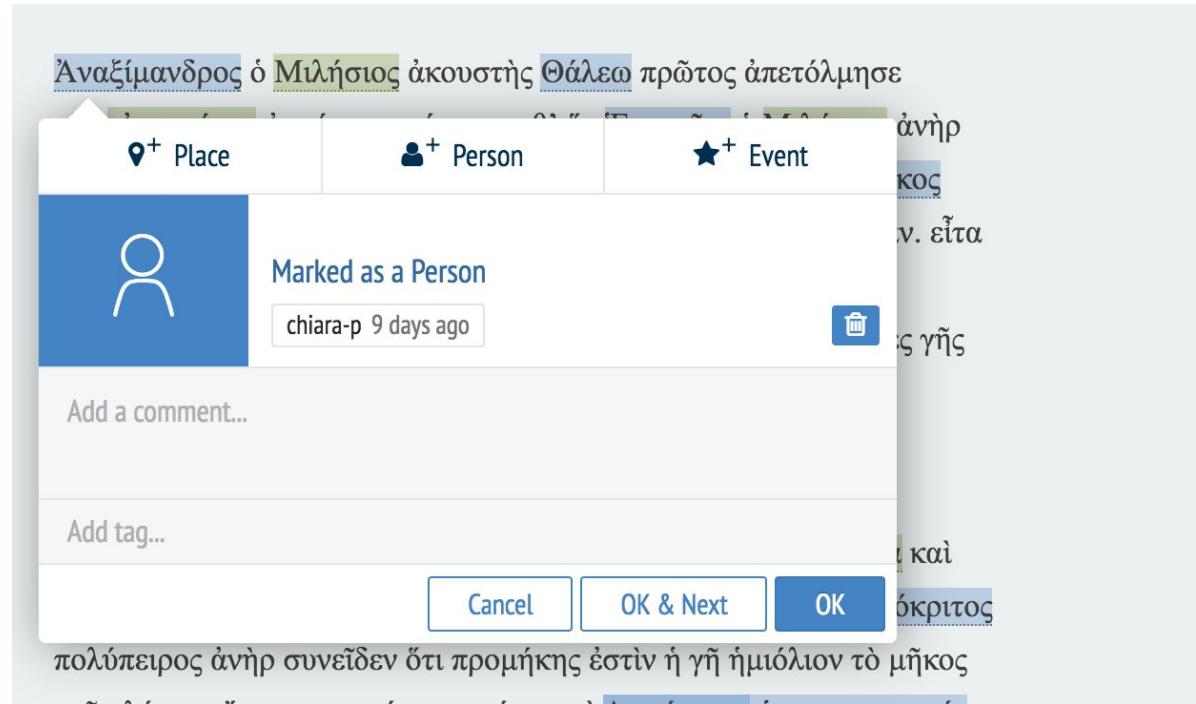
[Clear](#)

A vocabulary file is a simple text file with one vocabulary term per line. To associate tags with a concept URI, each line should list the vocabulary term and the URI, separated by comma. Example:

```
Lion, https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q140
Bird, https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q5113
Dolphin, https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q7369
```

How to Annotate a Document in Recogito

- Select your document
- Find place names, personal names or events
- Mark them with the related entity type
- Georeference the place names



How to Annotate a Document in Recogito

- Select your document
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The screenshot shows the Recogito annotation interface. At the top, there are icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, Print, Cut, Copy, Paste) and user status (Logged in as chiara-p). Below the toolbar, the annotation mode is set to 'NORMAL' and the color is 'BY ENTITY TYPE'. The document text is in Greek and discusses geographical entities like the Ionian Sea, Corinthian Gulf, and Tyrrhenian Sea.

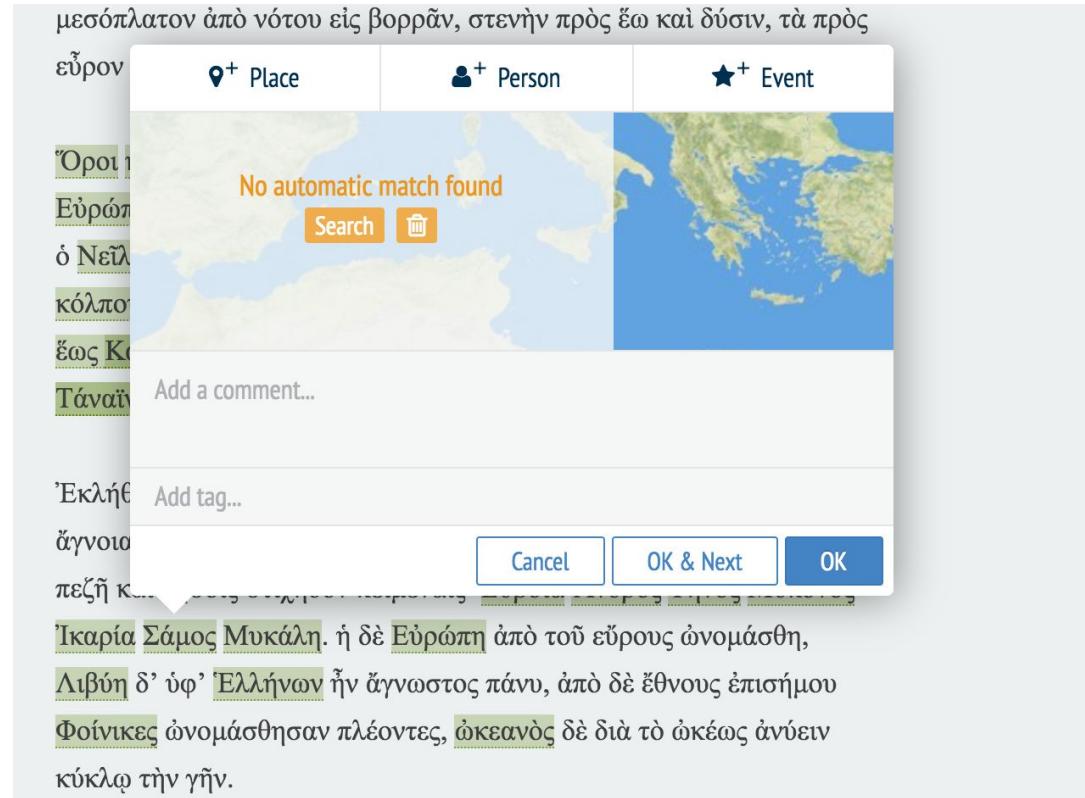
Annotation highlights in the document text include:

- Χαλκηδόνα (Chalkidiki)
- Βυζαντιον (Byzantium)
- Ποντος (Pontus)
- Μαιωτις λίμνη (Lake Maeotis)
- Εύρώπη (Europe)
- Ιβήρις (Iberia)
- Στηλάδη (Stela)
- Πυρήνη (Pyrenees)
- Σαρδόν (Sardinia)
- Λιβύνη (Libya)
- Κρητικόν (Crete)
- Σικελικόν (Sicily)
- Ίονιον (Ionian)
- Αδρίαν (Adriatic)
- Σικελίκου (Sicilian)
- Αλκυονίδα (Alcyonides)
- Σουνιό (Sounion)
- Σκυλλαΐς (Skyllestad)
- Πέλαγος (Pelagos)
- Σαρωνικό (Saronic)
- Μυρτάδον (Myrtaea)
- Αιγαίον (Aegean)
- Τυρρηνού (Tyrrhenian)
- Κανωβικού (Canobian)
- Τανάϊδος ποταμοῦ (Tanais River)
- Ηρακλείων στηλάδη (Heracleion stela)
- Ασιας (Asia)
- Κανόβου (Canobus)
- Οικουμένης (Oikoumene)
- Μαιωτίδος λίμνης (Lake Maeotis)
- Κιμμέριος Βόσπορος (Cimmerian Bosphorus)

A modal dialog box is open, titled 'Marked as an Event'. It contains a purple star icon, the text 'Marked as an Event', and the timestamp 'chiara-p about 23 hours ago'. The dialog also includes fields for 'place definition' (beginning and end of the Tyrrhenum mare), a reply input field ('Write a reply...'), a tag input field ('Add tag...'), and buttons for 'Cancel', 'OK & Next', and 'OK'.

How to Annotate a Document in Recogito

- Select your document
- Find place names, personal names or events
- Mark them with the related entity type
- Georeference the place names



Georeference to Existing Coordinates

Σάμος

Can't find the right match? Flag this place

7 Total Took 15ms

Sámos, Greece
Samos, Kato Vathy, Kato Vathi, Vathy harbor, Limén Vathéos, ...

Resen Municipality, Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav...
Resen, Opština Resen, Municipio de Resen, Δήμος Ρέσεν, ...

Unlocated Place

Áno Sýros, Greece
Síros, Syra, Syros, Ano Syra, Άνω Σύρος, Áno Síros

Samos (island), Samos Ins., Samos
Samos, Σάμος, Sámos, Samos, Samos Ins.

The island of Samos.

Myos Hormos?, Myos Hormos/Aphrodites Hormos,...
Myos Hormos, Quseir, Μύος Ὁρμος, Muòs Hórmos, Muos ...

Myos Hormos was a port on the Red Sea built by the Ptolema...

pleiades 599926
dare 41142

Samos (island), Samos Ins., Samos
Samos, Σάμος, Sámos, Samos
The island of Samos.
550 BC - 300

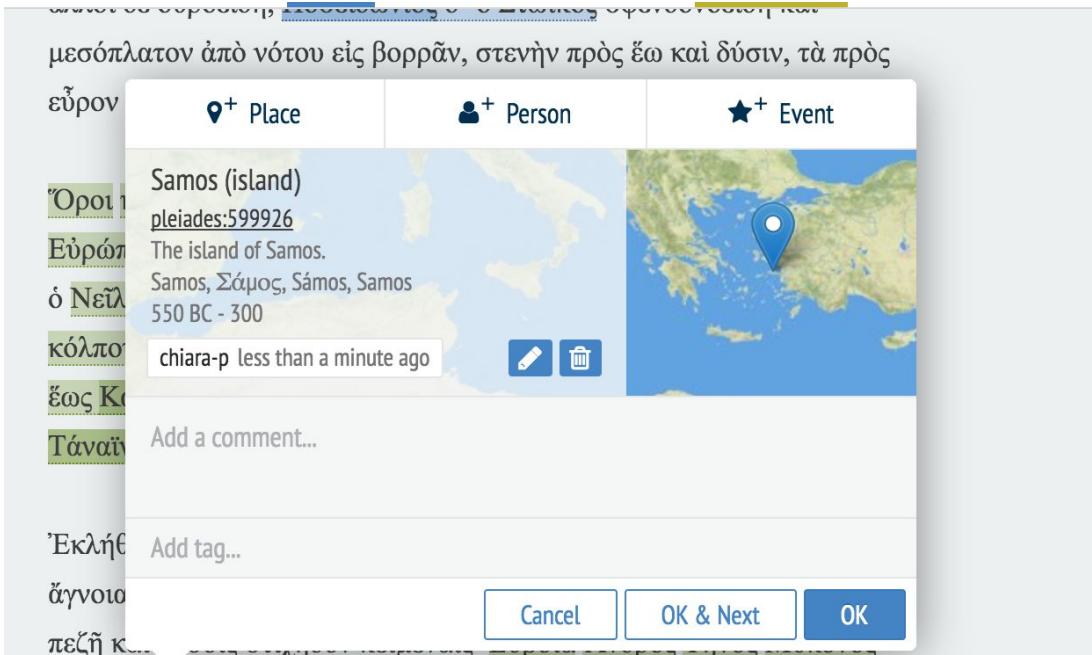
Samos (island)
Samos, Σάμος, Sámos, Samos
The island of Samos.
550 BC - 300

Samos Ins., Samos
Samos, Samos Ins.
Ancient island Samos Ins., modern Samos. Samos, GR

Leaflet | Tiles © MapBox | Data © OpenStreetMap and contributors, CC-BY-SA | Tiles and Data © 2013 AWMCC BY-NC 3.0

Εύθετη εύκρατω άπο Σπλήν διὰ Σαρδοῦς Σικελίας Πελοποννήσου

Georeference to Existing Coordinates



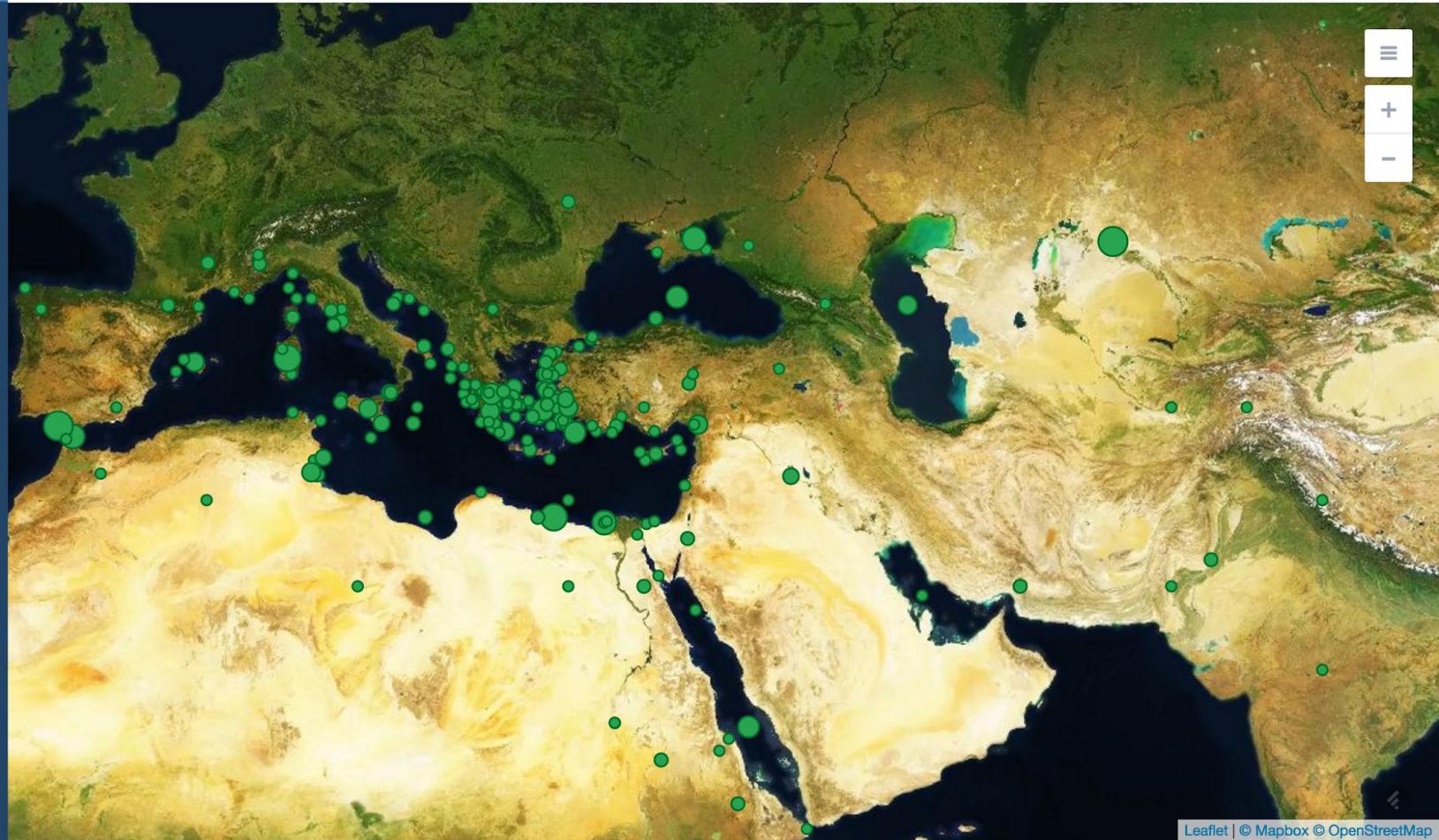
Ικαρία Σάμος Μυκάλη. ὡς δὲ Εύρωπη ἀπὸ τοῦ εὔρους ὀνομάσθη,
Λιβύη δ' ύψος Ἐλλήνων ἦν ἄγνωστος πάνυ, ἀπὸ δὲ ἔθνους ἐπισήμου
Φοίνικες ὀνομάσθησαν πλέοντες, ὥκεανὸς δὲ διὰ τὸ ὥκεως ἀνύειν
αὔραδην πέμπειν.

chiara-p

Joined on 23 Jun 2016



Logged in as chiara-p





MS 2855 f002r



MS 2855 f003r



MS 2855 f004r



MS 2855 f005r

Benincasa: Atlas Egerton MS2855

1473

573 Annotations · No Other Contributors

TOOLS:

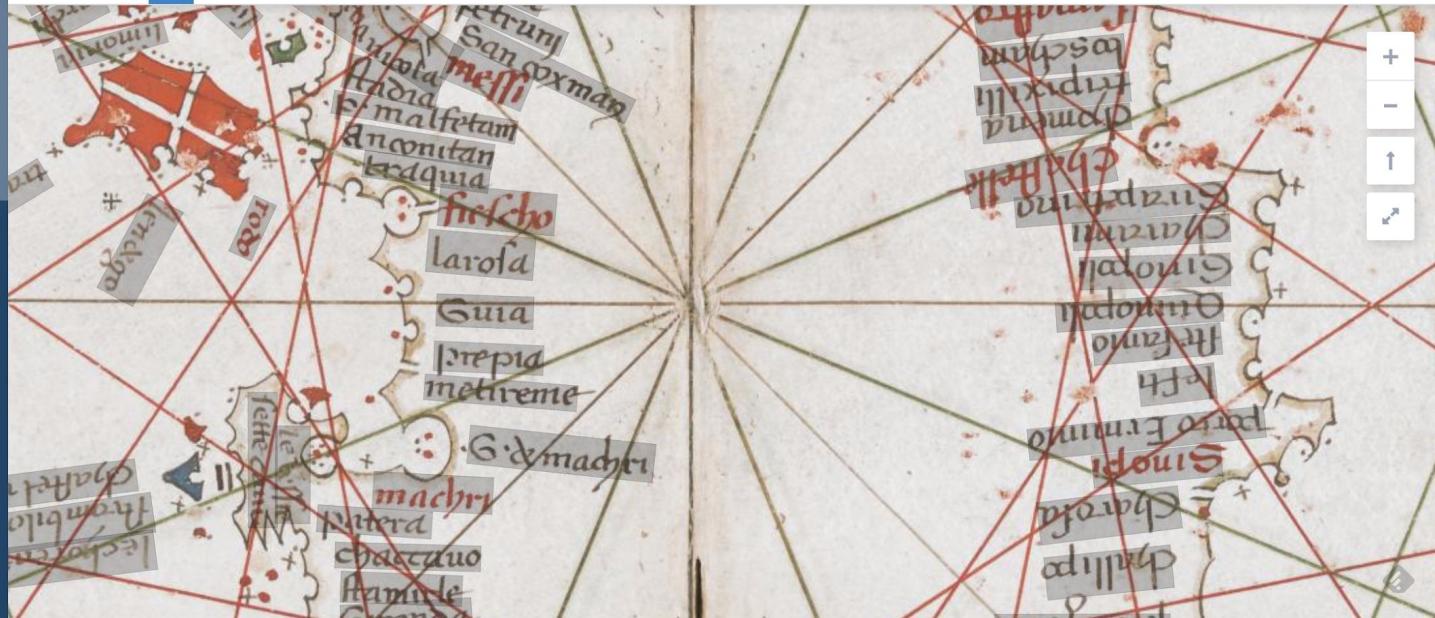


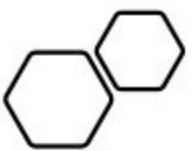
POINT

IMAGE

LAYERS

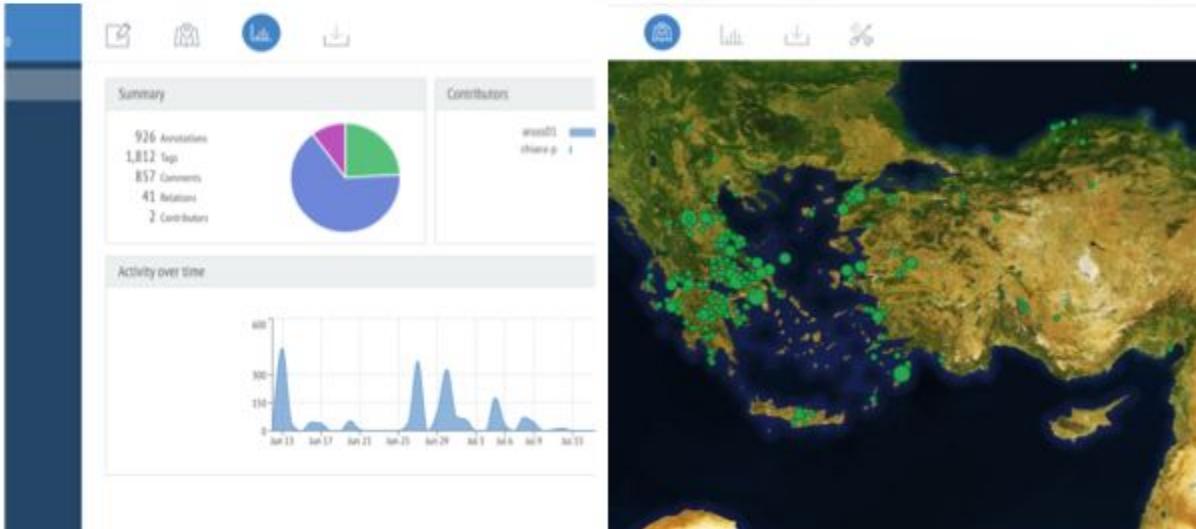
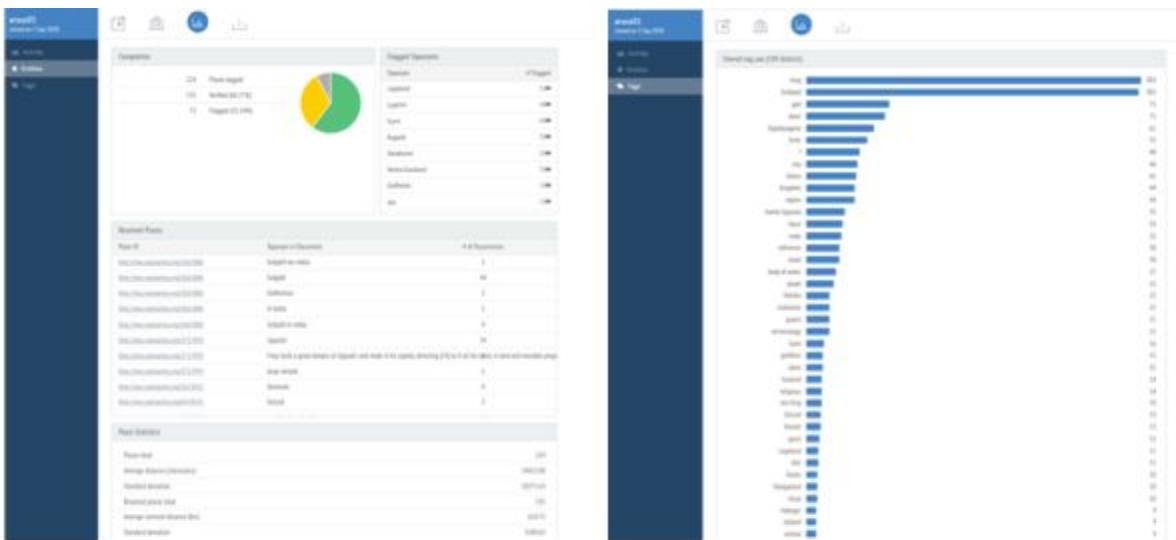
HELP





Play with it!

Visualizing annotations in
Recogito



Annotations

CSV

Download annotations as a data table for importing into spreadsheet software or a GIS.



RDF

Download annotations and document metadata as RDF, encoded using Open Annotation and Dublin Core.



Places

GeoJSON

Confirmed geo-located places in the document as a GeoJSON FeatureCollection.



KML

Confirmed geo-located places as KML file, for viewing in Google Earth.



Annotated Document

TEI

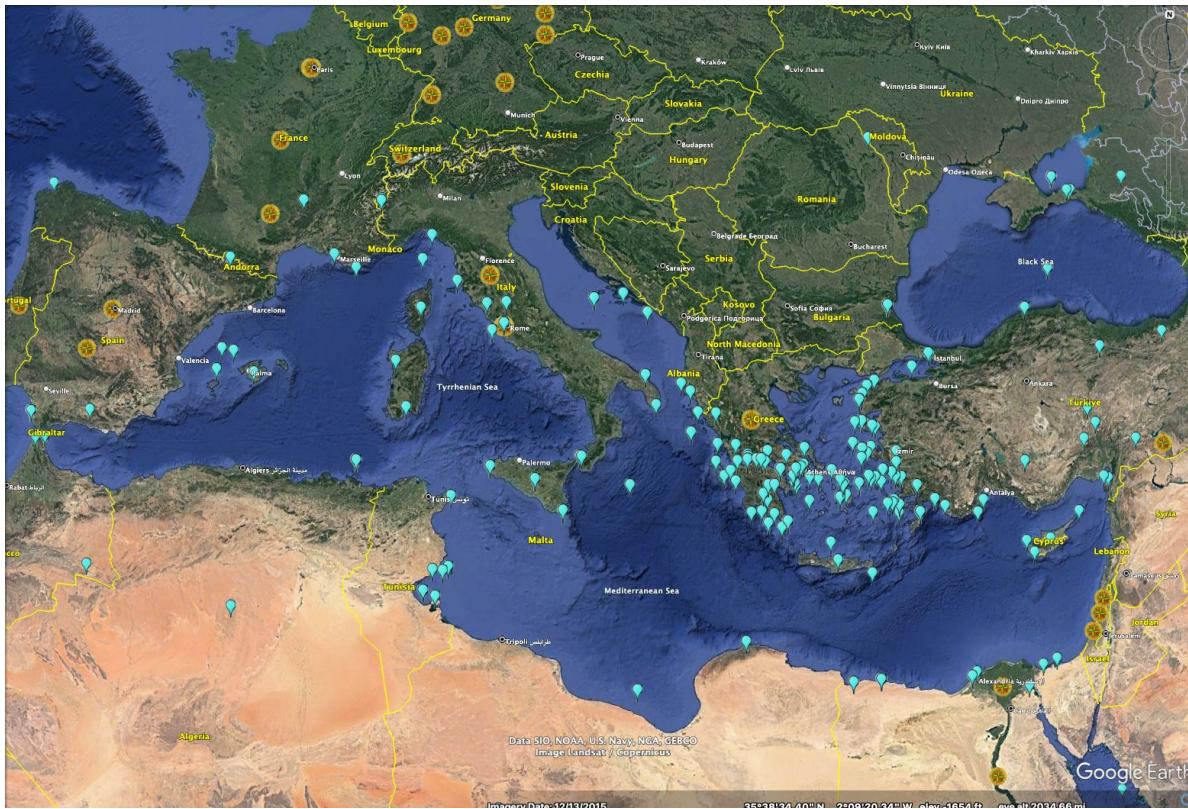
Annotated text in a basic TEI/XML serialization. Note: only place name annotations are included at the moment. Also, overlapping annotations are filtered out as TEI does not support them.

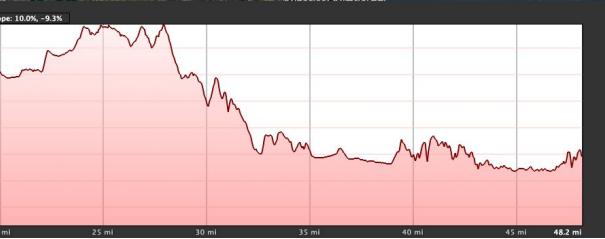
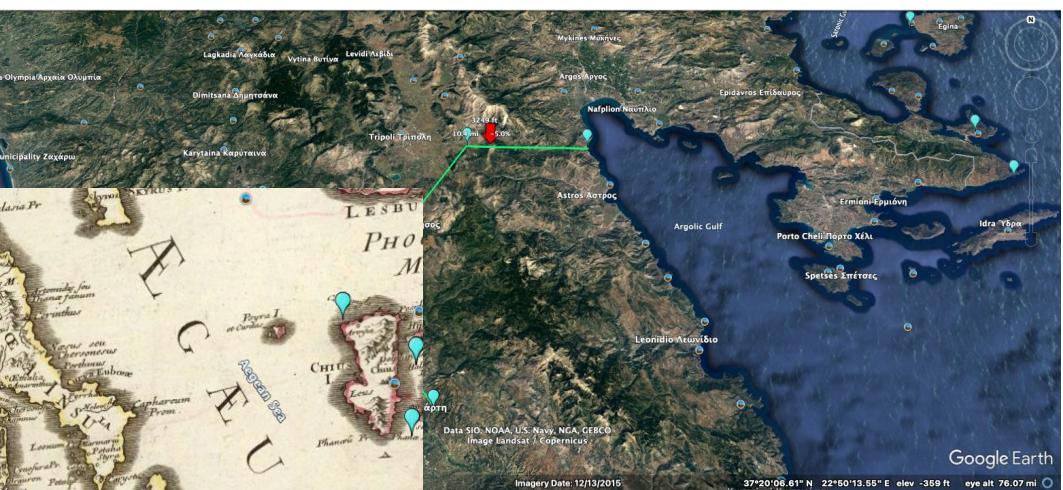


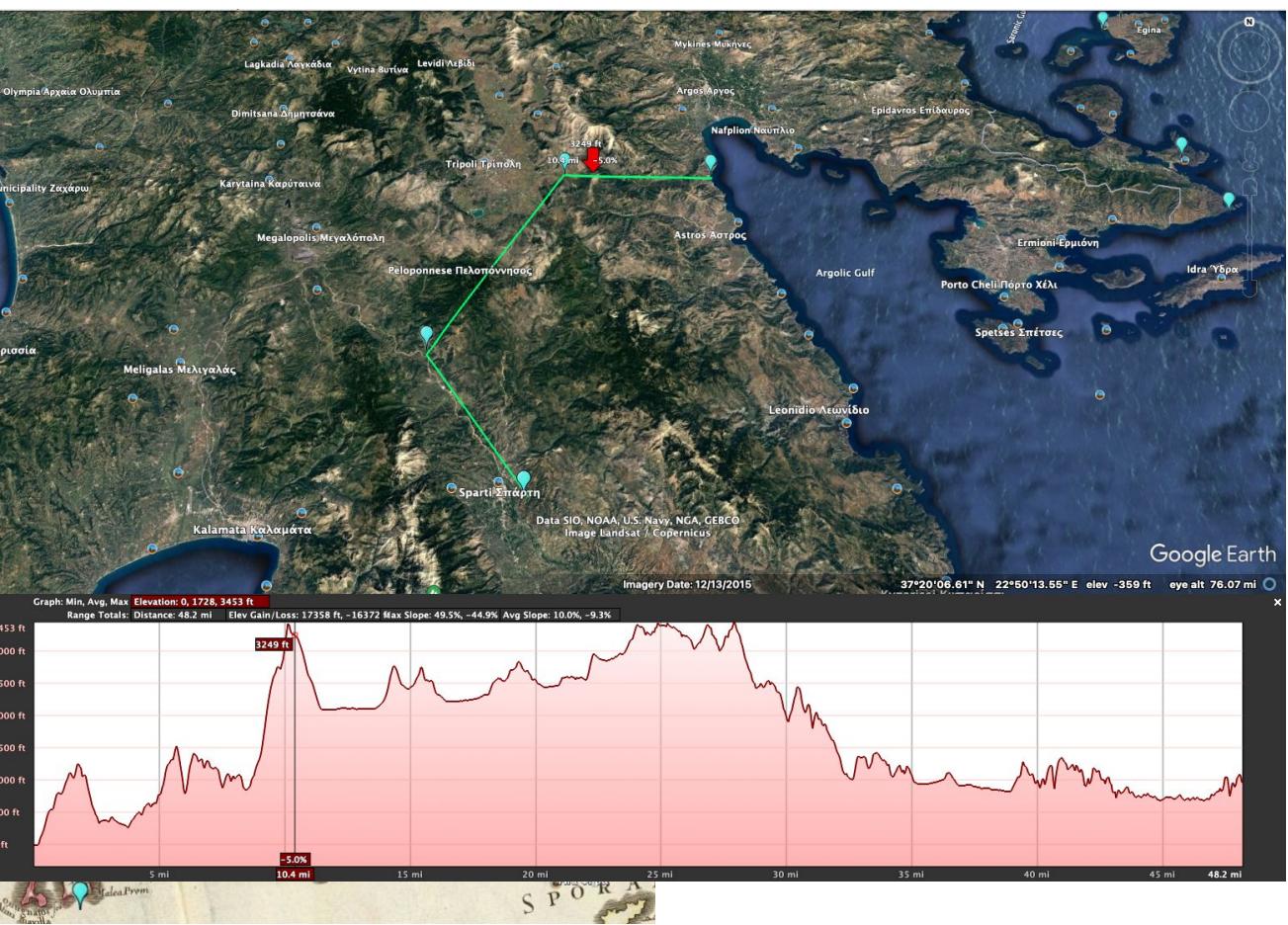
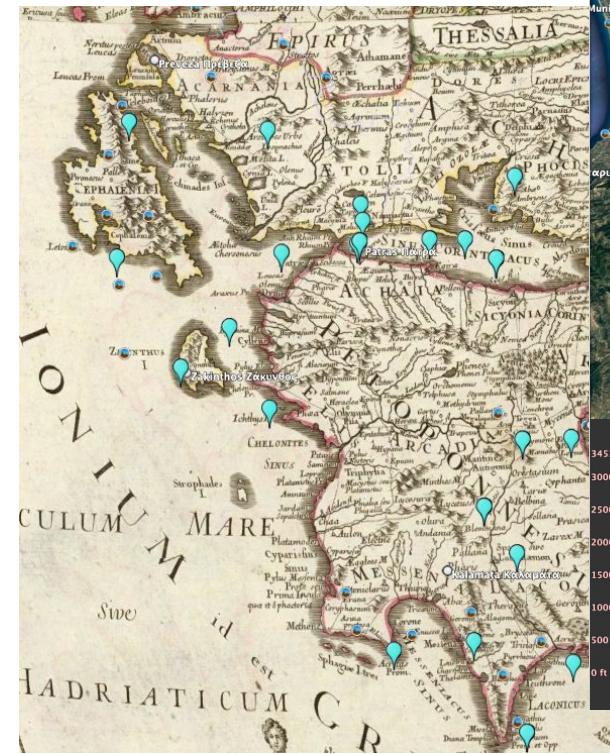
Importing and visualizing data in Google Maps



Visualizing data in Google Earth







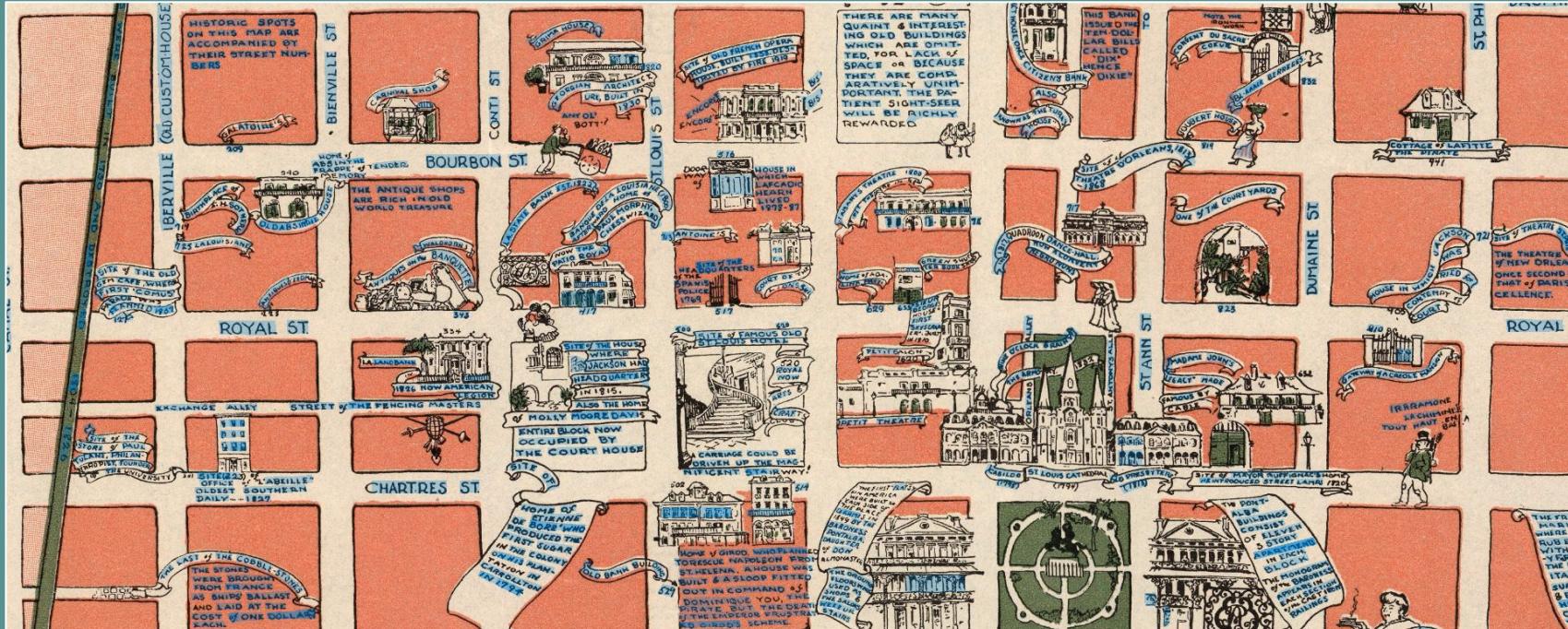
More about visualizing data with GIS

SunoikisisDC Session 4: Geographic Information Systems: From maps to analysis

Justin Colson and Rebecca Seifried

<https://github.com/SunoikisisDC/SunoikisisDC-2023-2024/wiki/4.-GIS>

Searching Maps by Words



Le Vieux Carré de la Nouvelle Orleans (New Orleans) Over a Span of Many Years. 1928. David Rumsey Map Collection <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/1p696t>

Maps are rich historical documents, and are being digitised at a fast pace



How do we “read” maps (and digitised maps)?



How to collect text on maps?

Some examples of successful manual approaches

- GB1900
- The Map of Early Modern London

How can we improve these efforts and make them more sustainable?

The screenshot shows a historical map of Early Modern London with several annotations:

- A yellow box highlights a building labeled "Cow Face".
- A green box highlights a building labeled "Overfame".
- A blue arrow points to a building labeled "S. Pancras".
- A sidebar titled "Locations by category" lists checked boxes for: Cow Face, The Key (Cheapside), Leadenhall Market, New Fish Market, Newgate Market, Stocks Market, and West Fish Market.
- A red box at the bottom titled "Monuments, shrines, and tombs" contains an unchecked checkbox.
- A section titled "Cow Face" provides a detailed history: "Cow Face, commonly referred to as 'The Cow Face,' was located in Cheap Ward to the west of St. Laurence Lane. Carlin and Belcher summarize the history of the location in noting that '[t]anners sold hides in this seld until 1400, after which they moved elsewhere, but leather goods such as gloves continued to be sold in it'" ([Carlin and Belcher 71](#)).
- A section titled "Cow Face is mentioned in the following documents" is partially visible.



MACHINES READING MAPS

Transatlantic Collaboration

AHRC-funded UK team:

Katherine McDonough, Lancaster University
& The Alan Turing Institute

Rainer Simon, Austrian Institute of
Technology & Independent Developer

Valeria Vitale, University of Sheffield
(formerly The Alan Turing Institute)

NEH-funded US Team:

Deborah Holmes-Wong, Digital Library,
University of Southern California

Yao-Yi Chiang, Knowledge Computing Lab,
University of Minnesota

Zekun Li, Knowledge Computing Lab,
University of Minnesota

Jina Kim, Knowledge Computing Lab,
University of Minnesota



The *mapKurator* Pipeline

(developed by Yao-Yi Chiang and his team at University of Minnesota. Slide credits: Yao-Yi Chiang & Team)

I1. Integrated metadata (CSV)

M1. ImageCropping

O2. Image patches

M2. PatchTextSpotter

I1'. Map images

O3. Patch-level text
detection &
recognition
(patch coordinates)

I2. Knowledge bases

M5. PostOCR&
EntityLinker

O6. GeoJSON

O5. Merged text detection &
recognition results
(geocoordinates; GeoJSON)

M4. GeocoordinateConverter

O4. Merged text detection &
recognition results
(image coordinates;
GeoJSON; txt)

I3. Ground truth
annotations

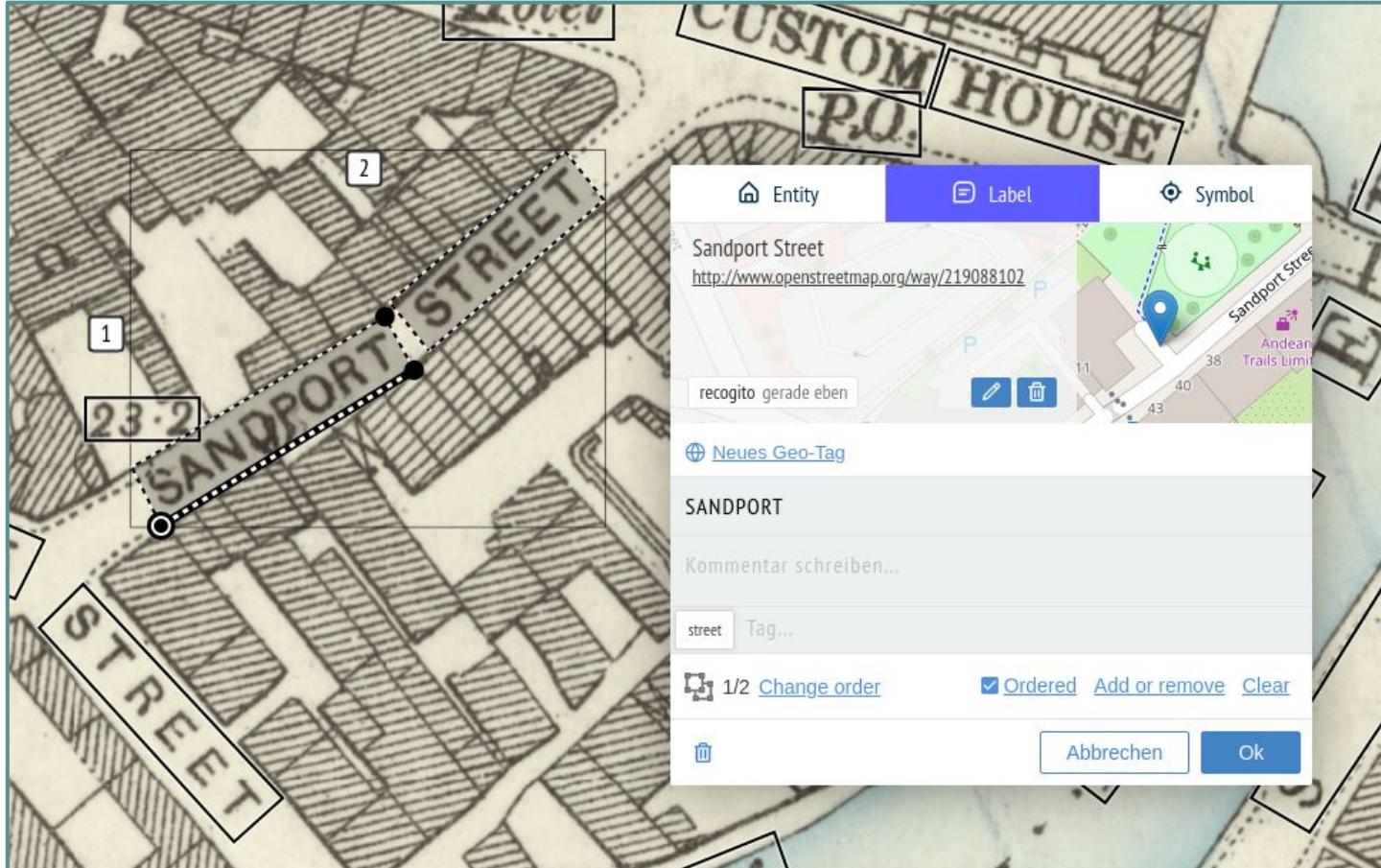
M6.
SpotterEvaluator

M3. PatchtoMapMerging

PostOCR &
Entity Linking

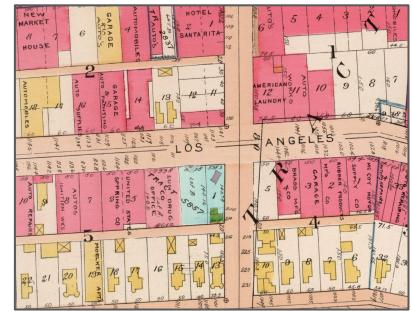
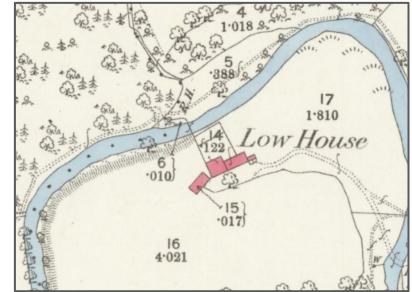
Text Detection & Recognition

Recogito Reads Maps

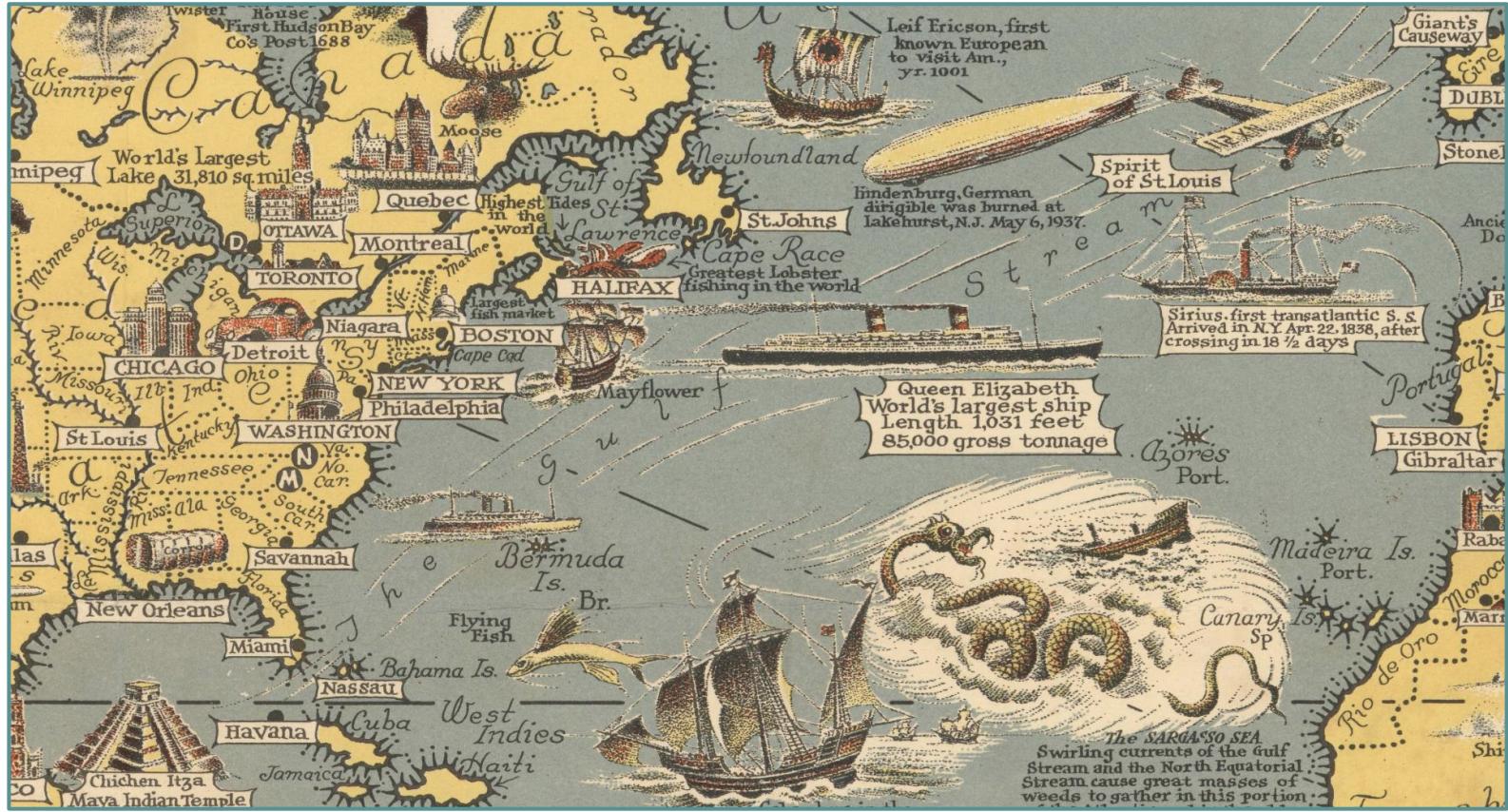


MRM Cultural Heritage Partners

1. National Library of Scotland and British Library, Ordnance Survey of Great Britain
2. Library of Congress, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
3. David Rumsey Historical Map Collection



DISCOVERY



Finding More Maps

◀ ▶ COLLECTIONS EXPLORE CREATE SHARE EMBED PRINT HELP TEXT ON MAPS HELP GUIDE

REFINE X

Who What Where When

WHAT

- Atlas Map (5)
- Chart Atlas (5)
- World Atlas (5)
- Chart Map (3)
- Navigation (3)

More ▾

WHERE

- Italy (5)
- Taranto (Italy) (5)
- Ionian Sea (2)
- Naples Region (Italy) (2)
- Basilicata (Italy) (1)

More ▾

WHO

- Petri, Girolamo (3)
- Tipografia della Reverend ... (3)
- Colletta, P. (2)
- Giuseppe Guerra (2)
- Guerra, Giuseppe (2)

More ▾

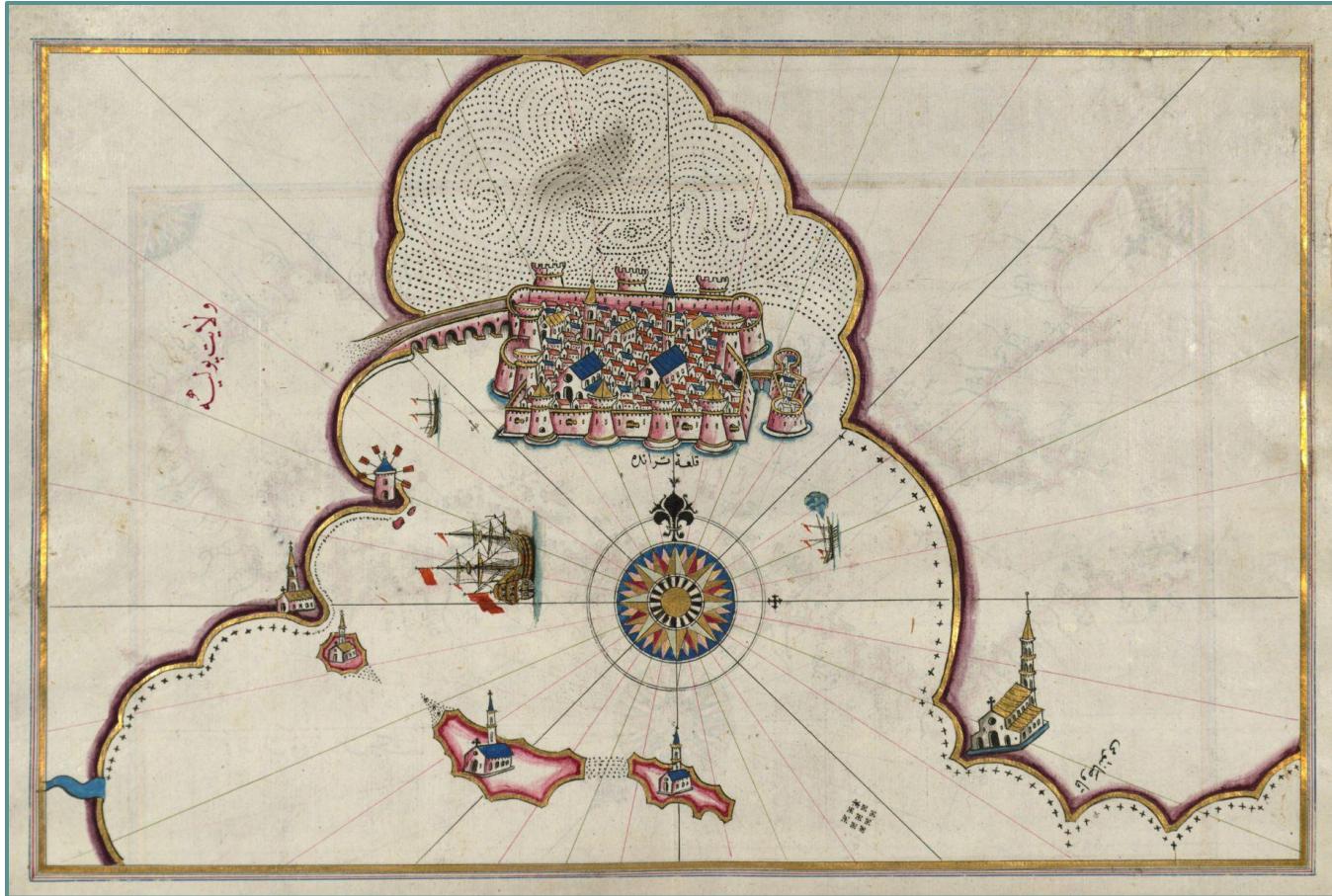
WHEN

- 1858 (3)

Search Results: All Fields similar to 'Taranto'

+ 1-13 of 13

					
Piri Reis, d. ... fol. 206b Itali... 1525 10108.422 ▼ Related (780)	Piri Reis, d. ... fol. 208b City ... 1525 10108.426 ▼ Related (780)	Rizzi Zannoni, ... No. 21. Taranto 1860 10572.022 ▼ Related (33)	Brie, Philip, ... L'Apoville Comp... 1649 12063.170 ▼ Related (174)	Great Britain. ... Taranto (Italy)... 1944 13126.005 ▼ Related (15)	Mount, John, Pa... Text: (Continue... 1750 13251.138 ▼ Related (177)
					
Heather, Willia... 7D: No. 91. Mal... 1714 13404.031 ▼ Related (63)	Petri, Girolamo Tav. XXIII. Pro... 1858 14007.075 ▼ Related (345)	Petri, Girolamo Text: Tav. XXII... 1858 14007.076 ▼ Related (345)	Petri, Girolamo Text: Tav. XXII... 1858 14007.077 ▼ Related (345)		Instituto Geogr... Italia Meridion... 1952 2170.038 ▼ Related (117)
					
Rizzi Zannoni, ... No. 21. Taranto 1812 6854.025 ▼ Related (37)	Roux, Joseph Pl. 57. Taranto... 1764 9742.059 ▼ Related (176)				



City of Taranto in the province of Puglia. 1525. David Rumsey Map Collection <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/526z5e>

Finding More Maps

Search Results: Text on Maps similar to 'Taranto'



1-250 of 873

1

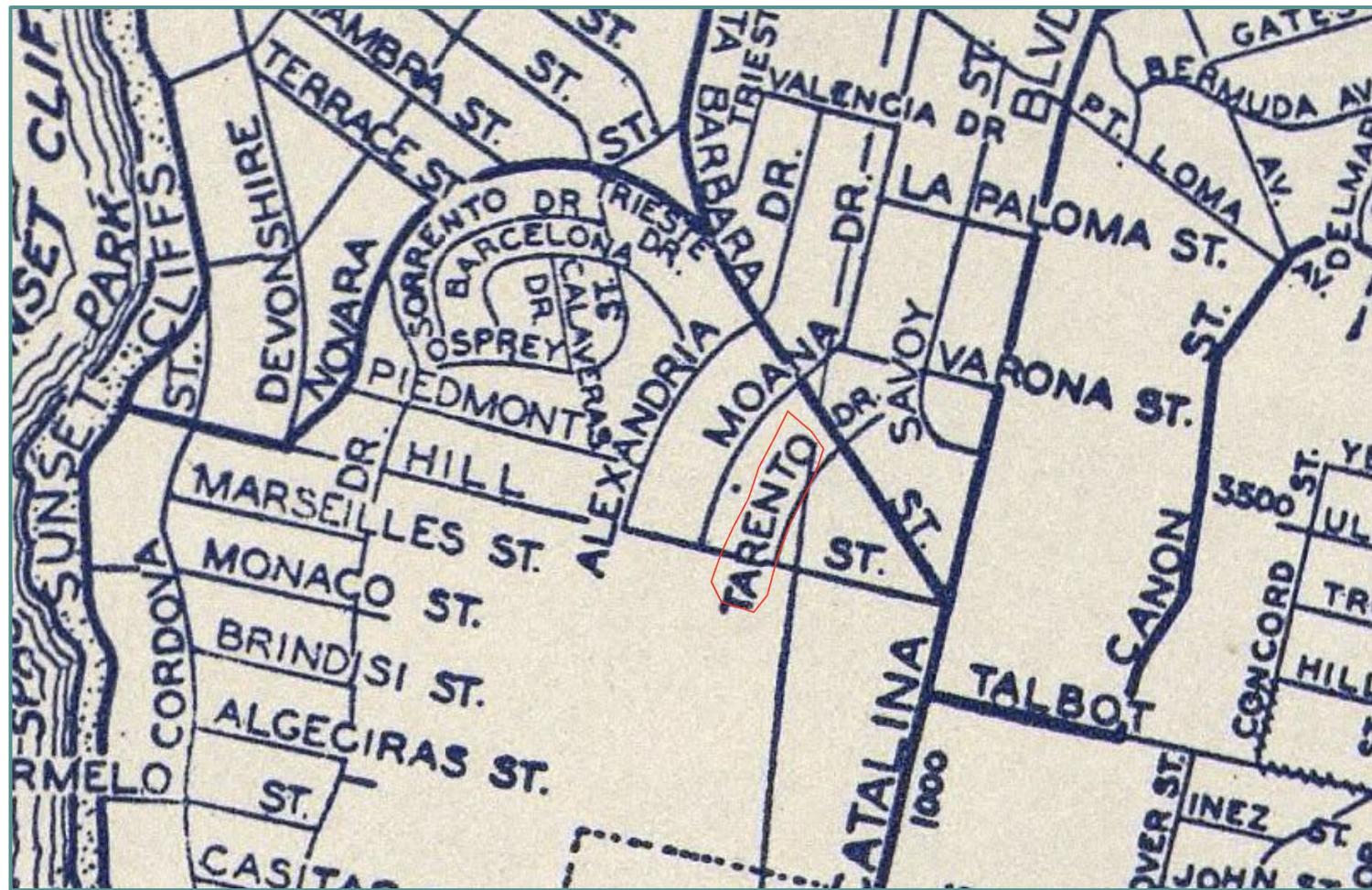
2

3

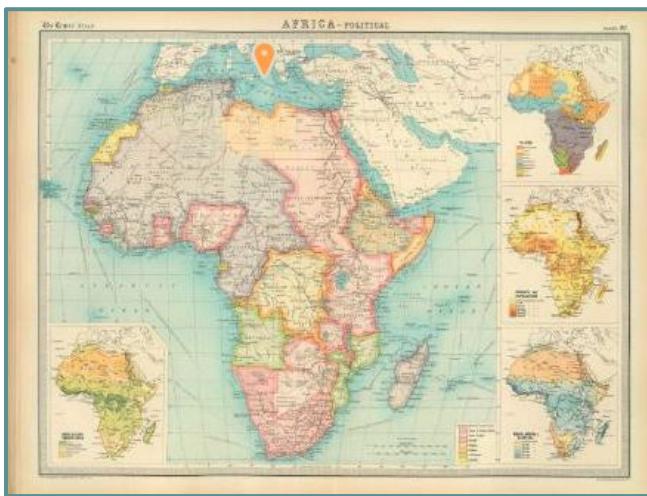
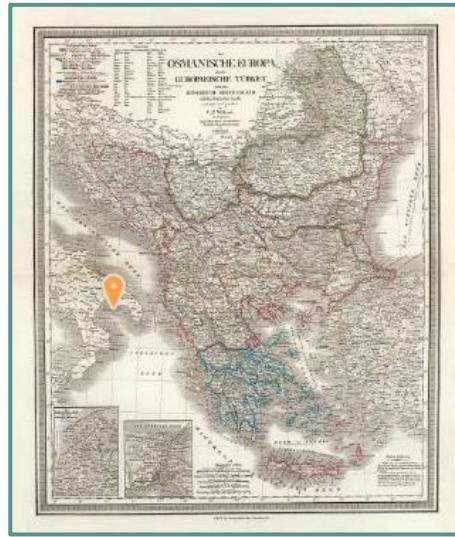
4







Map of San Diego, National City & La Mesa. 1938. David Rumsey Map Collection <https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/s/85sm4z>



Search by Any Word: Types of Features



Search by Any Word: Keywords and Narratives

Search Results: Text on Maps similar to 'Discovery'

This image displays a grid of historical maps from the 18th and 19th centuries. The maps are arranged in a grid pattern, each featuring the word 'Discovery' or 'DISCOVERY' highlighted in different colors (e.g., red, blue, green, yellow) against a background of topographical features like mountains and rivers. The maps are set against a dark background and include a search interface at the top.

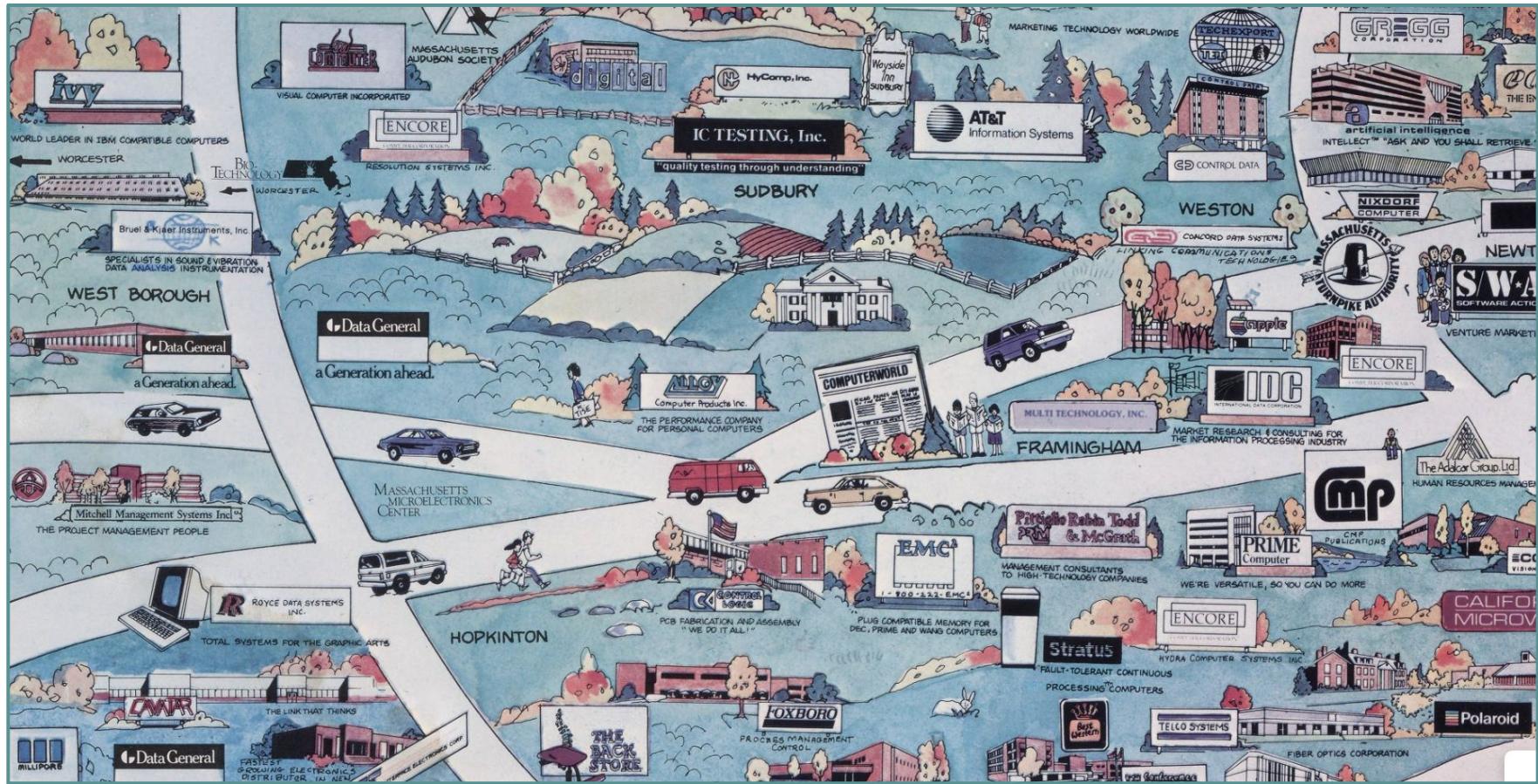
The search interface includes:

- Search bar: "Search Results: Text on Maps similar to 'Discovery'"
- Image preview area: A vertical strip on the right side showing a larger version of one of the maps with the word "Discovery" written vertically in large letters.
- Page navigation: Includes icons for zooming in and out, and page numbers 1, 2, 3, and 251-500 of 584.

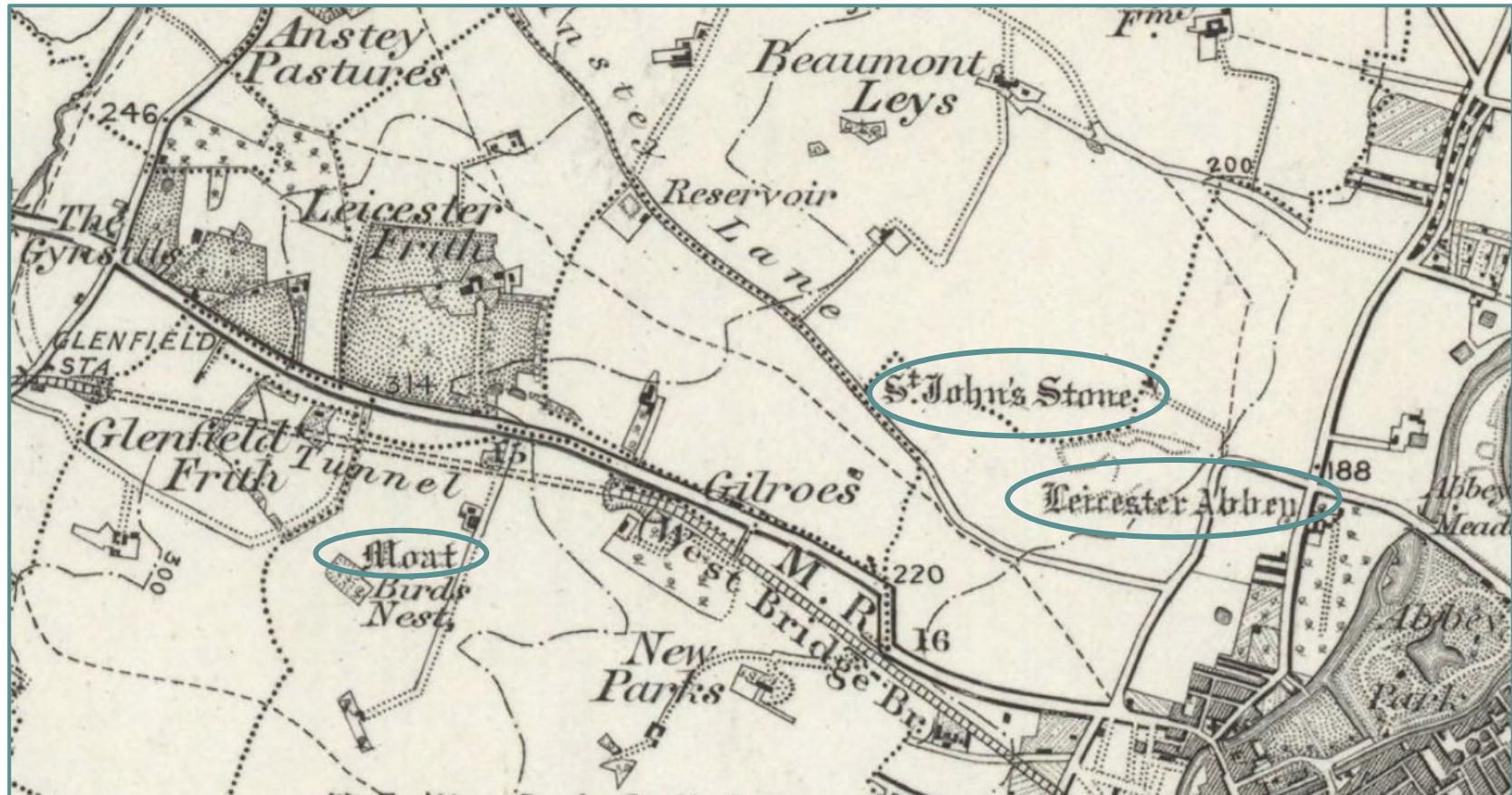


Pictorial Map of Indiana 1938.
David Rumsey Map Collection
<https://www.davidrumsey.com/lun/a/servlet/s/ddf6y4>

ANALYSIS



New Kinds of Questions



Antiquities { ROMAN
Pre-historic or Saxon
Norman or Subsequent

ROMAN VILLA +
(Site of)

Chapel

(Supposed Site of)

Berkin Manor

F.P.
On reputed site of
Milton's House

Hertford

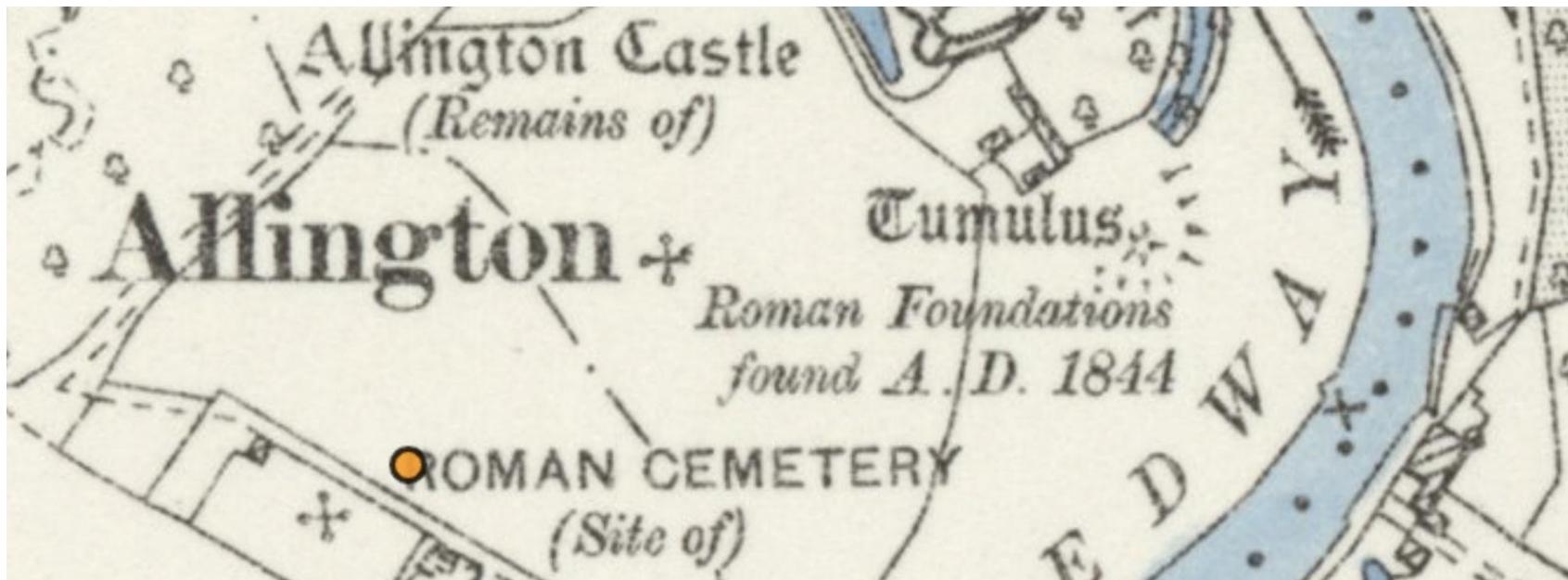
Tower of Deshford

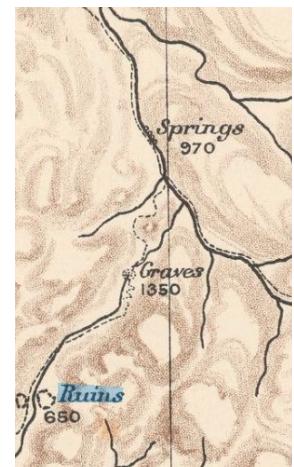
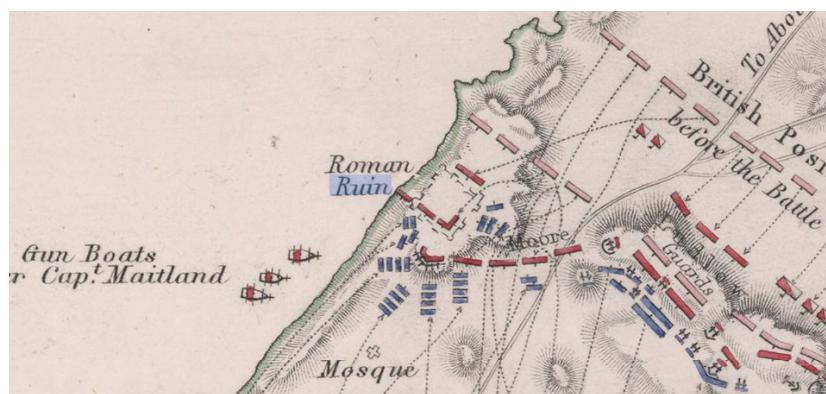
(Remains of)

Church

(In Ruins)

The Orchard





ENGAGEMENT





Show Text on Maps

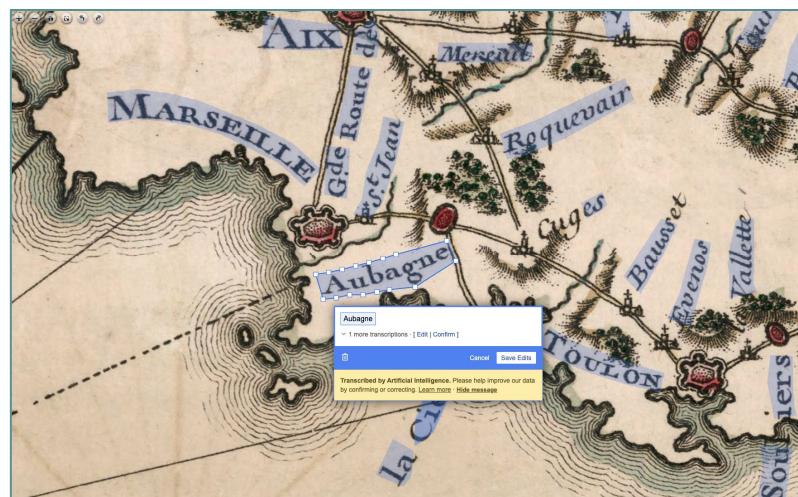
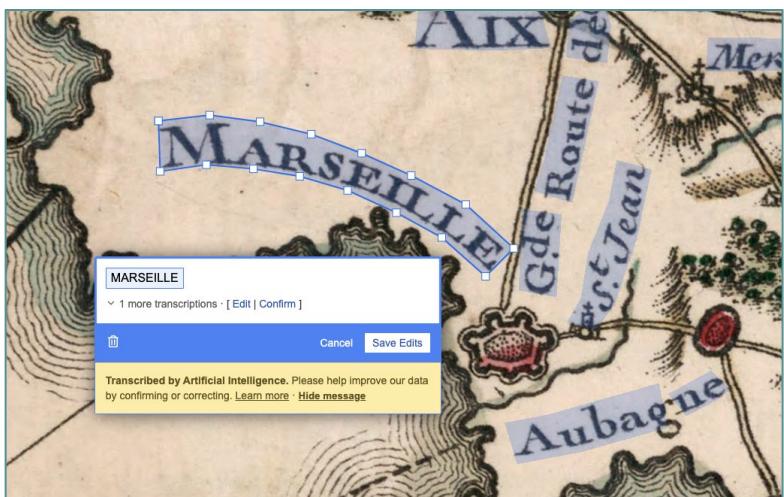
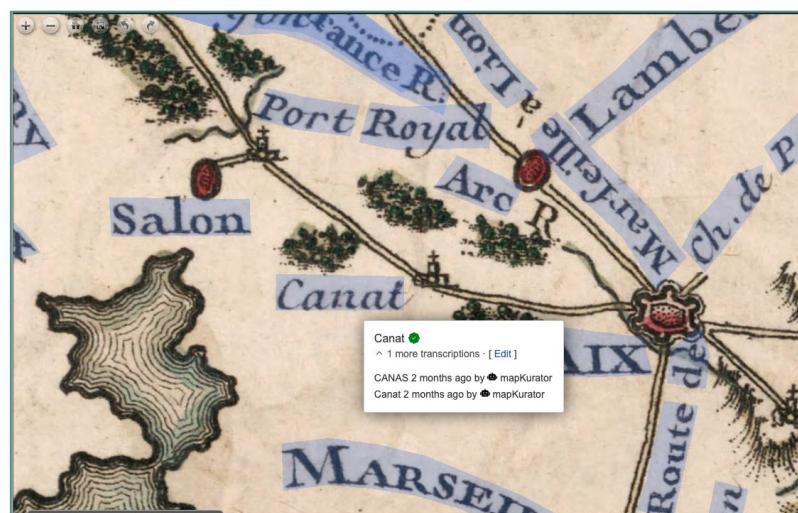
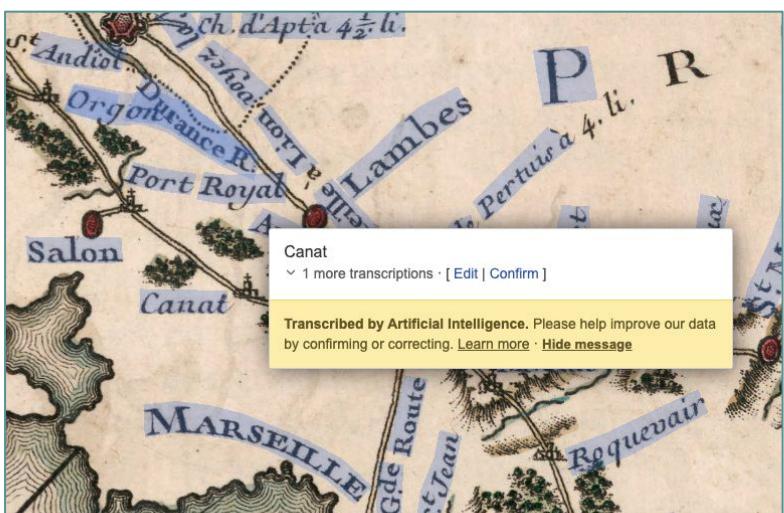
VIEW IN GEOREFERENCER

Buy Print

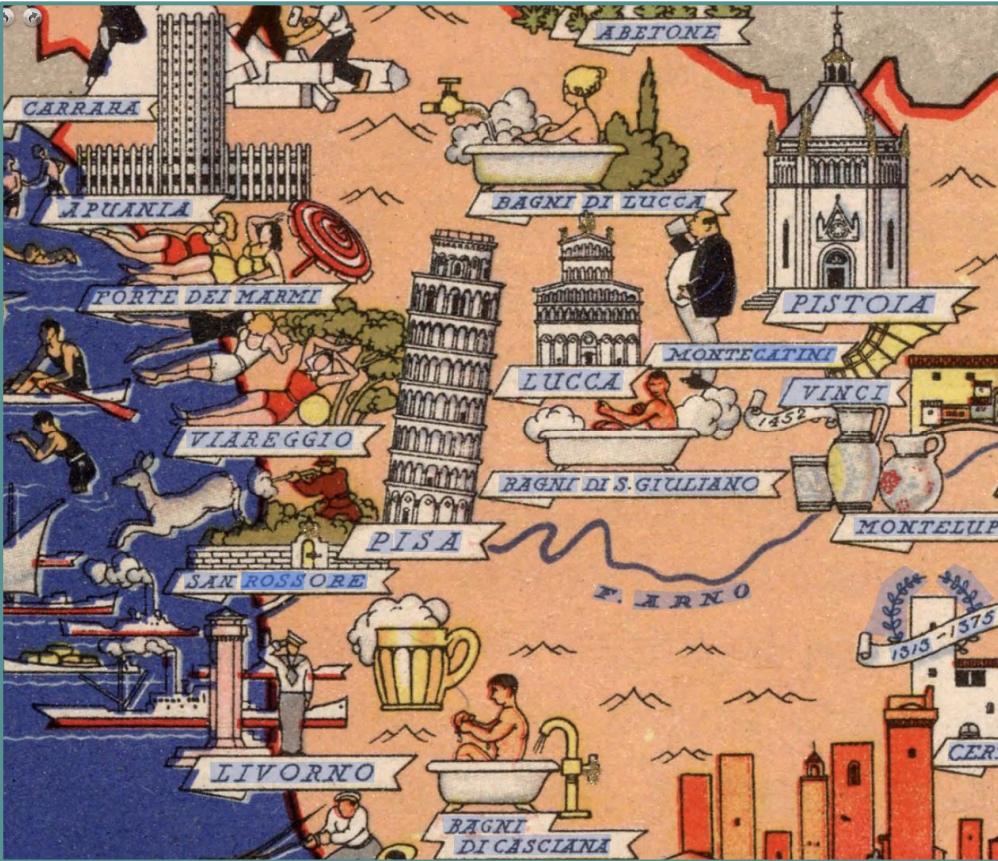
EXPORT







Transparency and Expectations

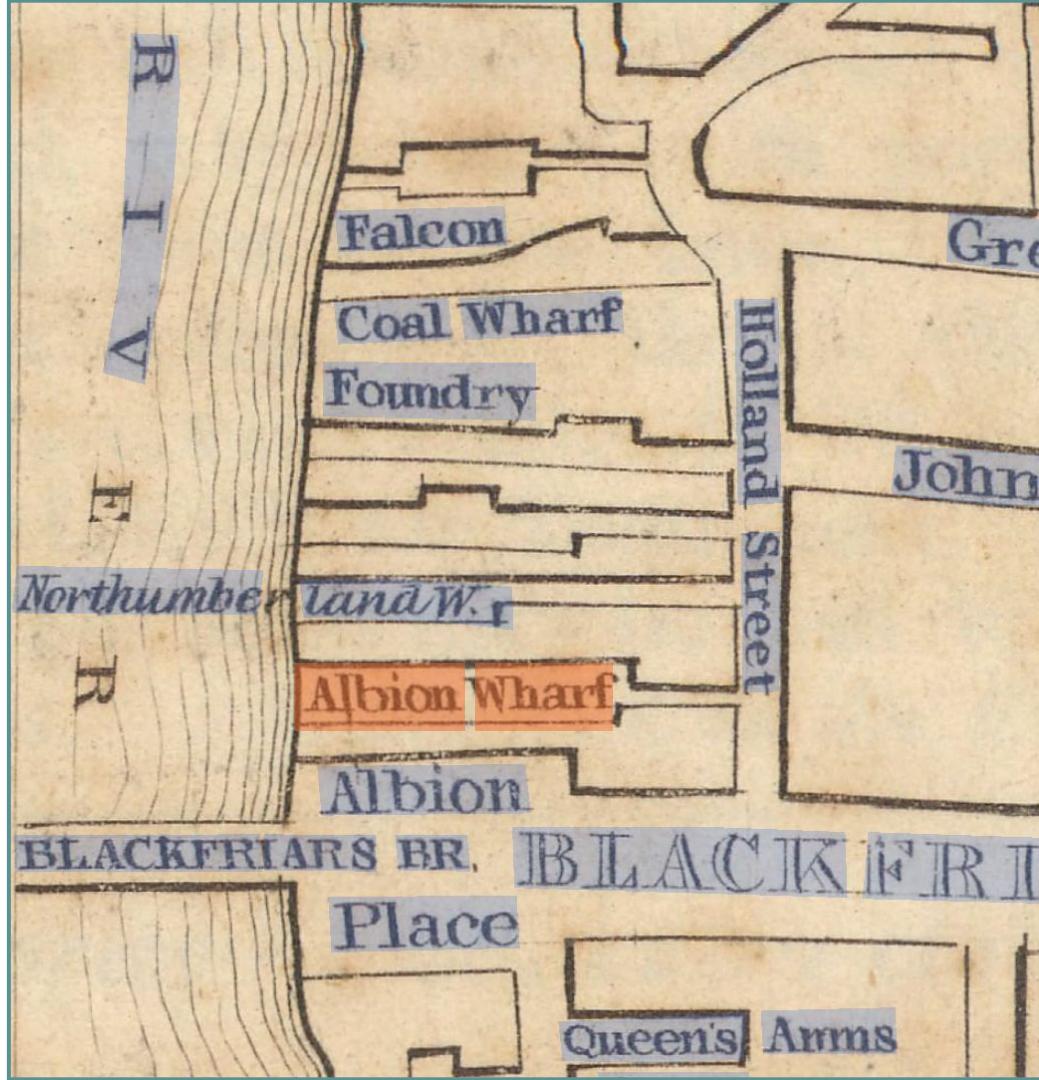


Creating a “star” Dataset & Engaging with the Collections



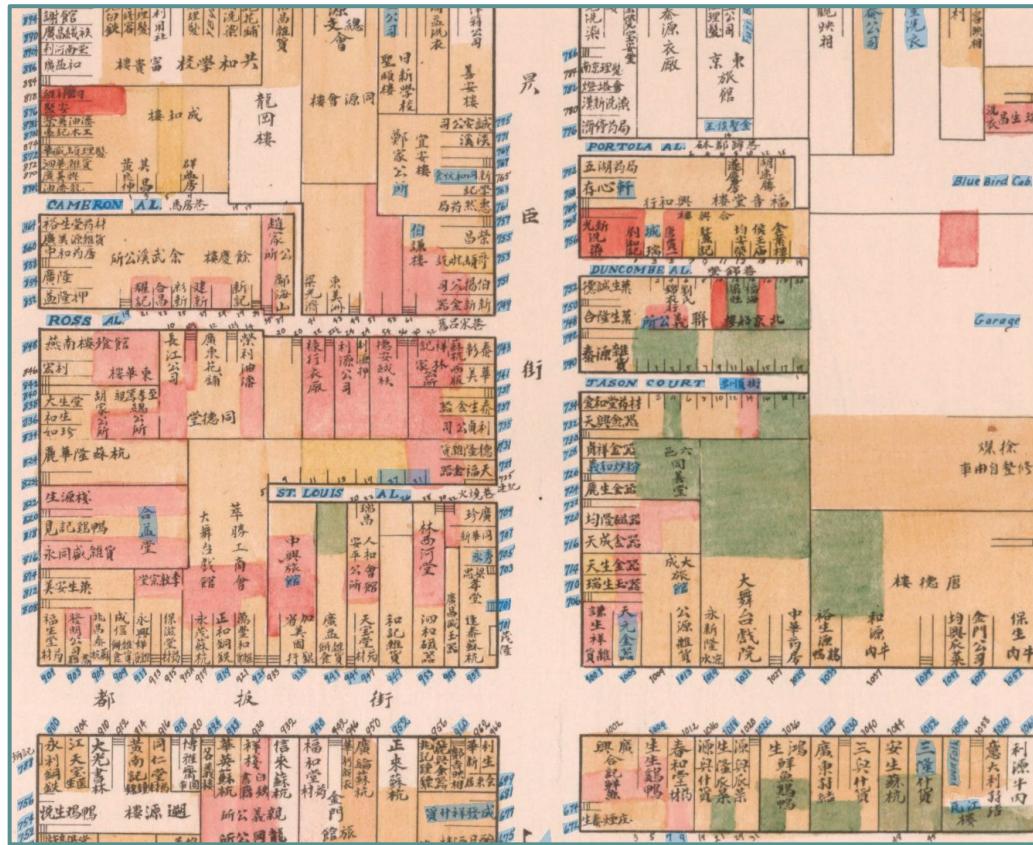
Future Developments

- Creating annotations from scratch
- Adding semantic information (tags & links to gazetteers)



Machines (and Users) Reading Maps

- Improving the data while investigating the relationship between machine- and human-generated information
 - Using the interactivity of annotations to generate engagement with the whole collection, making map heritage more accessible.
 - Generating engagement with specific maps, and using them as ways to bring communities together around memories of places.



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- Ideally, transforming digitise maps into collaborative and multilayered documents of immense cultural value.

