PAThs' handbook

This subfolder of PAThs' main documentation repository provides a complete handbook for PAThs' database users. The documentation is written in Markdown by the PAThs' team (Julian Bogdani) and is available in PDF format in PAThs' website.

This section is still under development and will be frequently updated

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Manual for the correct use and reading of the codicological description of the codicological units

This subfolder of PAThs' main documentation repository provides a complete documentation for users and readers of the PAThs database, currently available at http://db.bradypus.net. The documentation is written in [Markdown](http://db.bradypus.net) by the PAThs' team (Julian Bogdani) and is available in PDF format on PAThs' website.

If you are looking for the schema description please go to db-schema/README.md.

Ref.: `paths.manuscripts`

Manuscript identifiers

CMCL

- CMCL *siglum* of the reconstructed codicological unit, where available (www.cmcl.it).
- DB id: `cmclid`

TM

- Trismegistos stable identifier, where available (www.trismegistos.org).
- DB id: `tm`

LDAB

- LDAB stable identifier, where available (www.trismegistos.org/ldab).
- DB id: `ldab`

LCBM

- List of Coptic Biblical Manuscripts identifier, where available (Göttingen, Digital Edition of the Sahidic Coptic Old Testament - coptot.manuscriptroom.com/manuscript-catalog / Berlin, Novum Testamentum Graecum - Editio Critica Maior).
- DB id: `lcbm`

ALIAS

- Name *par excellence* used to identify a manuscript (i.e. Codex Tchacos).
- DB id: `alias`

STRATIGRAPHY

- Brief description of the stratigraphy of the codicological unit, following the method and terminology of P. Andrist, P. Canart, M. Maniaci, *La syntaxe du codex. Essai de codicologie structurale*, Turnhout 2013 [ISBN: 9782503543932]. Particular attention is given to 'Production Units' (UniProd) and 'Circulation Units' (UniCirc).
- DB id: `stratigraphy`

MODERN HISTORY

- Brief description of the modern history of the original (i.e. virtually reconstructed) codicological unit and/or of the fragments in which it is composed. History of modern storage places is recorded, as well as modifications of the codicological units (e.g. unification or dismemberment). See also Codex stratigraphy.
- DB id: `modernhistory`

CONTENTS

- Detailed description of the sequence of the works contained in a multiple-text manuscript (Clavis Coptica = CC) or description of the content of a work that, for different reasons, at the moment cannot be associated to a CC.

- DB id: `contents`

Shelfmarks

For each manuscript multiple instances of the following group of fields can be filed, each one describing a single modern fragment.

These fields are not part of the manuscripts table but of the m_shelfmarks table.

CMCL's full segnat

- Fragment identifier as recorded in the CMCL
- DB id: `fullsegnat`

CMCL segnat

- Collection name as (programmatically) extracted from the CMCL
- DB id: `segnatid`

COLLECTION

- Normalised full form of the collection name (country, city, institution, and collection of the fragment)
- DB id: `collection`
- **Warning**: this field is a foreign key referring collections.id field.

SHELFMARK

- Identifier of the fragment within the collection
- DB id: `shelfmark`

F./FF. OR P./PP.

- For dismembered manuscripts (except the White Monastery manuscripts), page or leaf range, within the modern bibliological unit. For dismembered manuscripts from the White Monastery, page or leaf range, within the codicological unit (about the concepts of bibliological and codicological units, see T. Orlandi, *Coptic Texts Relating to the Virgin Mary. An Overview*, Rome 2008, 8-9). For fully preserved manuscripts (e.g.: Phantoou manuscripts), modern foliation as stated in catalogues and/or editions. When a `%` sign occurs, it refers to portion of a single page/leaf preserved in more than one fragment.
- DB id: `pp`

Dialects

DIALECTS/LANGUAGES

- Indication of the dialect(s) or language(s) used in the manuscript, according to the *sigla* of the *Kasser-Funk system* (see R. Kasser, *A Standard System of Sigla for Referring to the Dialects of Coptic*, in Journal of Coptic Studies 1 [1990], 141-151).
- DB id: `dialect`

NOTES ON DIALECTS/LANGUAGES

- Special characteristics of the dialect. Bibliographical reference only for minor dialects.
- DB id: `dialectnotes`

Dating

SOURCE FOR DATING

- Used to further qualify the type of dating. Available sources are: `colophon`, `palaeography`, `prosopography` and `related manuscripts` in case a manuscript is part of a (well) datable group of manuscripts.
- DB id: `chronofrom`

FROM

- Lower chronological limit (year) of the codicological unit, to be expressed in years. Negative values are used for BCE dating
- DB id: `chronofrom`

TO

- Upper chronological limit (year) of the codicological unit, to be expressed in years. Negative values are used for BCE dating. In the case of an exact date (year), this field should be filled with the same value of the From (chronofrom) date. When no elements of dating are available, the label is blank.
  -DB id: `chronoto`

DATING CRITERIA

- Criteria and information source for dating. If the manuscript/fragment (= codicological unit) is not datable, the field is blank.
- DB id: `datingcriteria`

Book form

BOOK FORM

- Codex, horizontal roll (roll written horizontally in a sequence of more or less narrow columns), vertical roll (roll in which the writing runs in one column top-down and parallel to the short side), ostracon, polyptych (codex made from wooden tablets), and tablet.
- DB id: `bookform`

WRITING SUPPORT

- Material used for the manuscripts (papyrus, parchment, paper, wood, terracotta, wood, stone, and leather).
- DB id: `writingsupport`

General description

NUMBER OF ANCIENT EXTANT LEAVES

- Total number of ancient leaves, including ancient fly and guard leaves.
- DB id: `leaftotextant`

NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS

- Total number of extant fragments belonging to a codicological unit.
- DB id: `fragtot`

FRAGMENTS DIMENSIONS

- Dimensions of the extant fragments, if any, and when relevant.
- DB id: `fragdim`

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ANCIENT LEAVES

- Estimated number of ancient leaves.
- DB id: `leaftotestimated`

NUMBER OF EXTANT QUIRES

- Total number of the extant quires.
- DB id: `quiresextant`

NOTES

- Verbose listing of ancient fly, guard, and written leaves.

- DB id: `gennotes`

Page description

COLUMNS

- Number of columns per page.
- DB id: `columns`

NOTES ON COLUMNS

- Special/specific characteristics of columns.
- DB id: `colnotes`

LINES PER COLUMN

- Number of lines per column. E.g.: "25+" = "more than 25 lines"; "25-" = "less than 25 lines"; "25-30" = "25 to 30 lines".
- DB id: `linespercolumn`

CHARACTERS PER LINE

- Number of characters per line. E.g.: "25+" = "more than 25 characters"; "25-" = "less than 25 characters"; "25-30" = "25 to 30 characters".
- DB id: `charsperline`

TEXT ALIGNMENT

- Typology of text alignment inside columns (left, right, justified).
- DB id: `alignment`

NOTES ON ALIGNMENT

- Notes on the typology of alignment.
- DB id: `alignmentnotes`

Dimensions (mm) and proportions

LEAF OR TABLET WIDTH

- Total width (in mm) of the leaf or the tablet.
- DB id: `leafw`

LEAF OR TABLET HEIGHT

- Total height (in mm) of the leaf or the tablet.
- DB id: `leafh`

WRITING FRAME WIDTH

- Total width (in mm) of the writing frame.
- DB id: `framew`

WRITING FRAME HEIGHT

- Total height (in mm) of the writing frame.
- DB id: `frameh`

INTERCOLUMNIUM

- Dimensions (in mm) of the intercolumnium.

- DB id: `intercolumnium`

UPPER MARGIN

- Dimensions (in mm) of the upper margin.
- DB id: `marginup`

LOWER MARGIN

- Dimensions (in mm) of the lower margin.
- DB id: `marginlow`

OUTER MARGIN

- Margin on the opposite side of the binding.
- DB id: `marginout`

INNER MARGIN

- Margin along the binding.
- DB id: `marginin`

LEFT MARGIN

- Term to be used for rolls or small fragments of codices where no binding traces are visible or inferable.
- DB id: `marginleft`

RIGHT MARGIN

- Term to be used for rolls or small fragments of codices where no binding traces are visible or inferable.
- DB id: `marginright`

HEIGHT OF TEN LINES OF TEXT

- Height of ten lines of text (in mm) together with their nine interlinear spaces.
- DB id: `heighttenlines`

PROPORTION HEIGHT/WIDTH

- It quantifies the format of a codex. If the proportion is around 1, the codex is defined as square (*quadratus*); if the proportion is around 2, the codex is defined as rectangular (*oblongus*).
- DB id: `prophw`

PROPORTION WRITTEN/TOTAL PAGE SPACE

- It shows how the writer decided to cover the writing support with scripture. Total page space includes the margins and the *intercolumnia*. The proportion is always between 0 and 1; the smaller it is, the smaller the surface of the page written upon. The bigger it is (around 1) a larger surface of the page is covered with writing and therefore margins and *intercolumnia* (if present) are narrower.
- DB id: `propwt`

NOTES ON DIMENSIONS AND PROPORTIONS

- Noteworthy matters regarding the proportion between written/unwritten areas.
- DB id: `dimnotes`

Reconstructed quire layout

For each manuscript, multiple instances of the following group of fields can be filed, each one describing a single quire.

These fields are not part of the manuscripts table but of the m_quires table.

QUIRE NO.

- Modern number assigned to the quire
- DB id: `quireno`

QUIRE LAYOUT

- Schematic representation of the quire layout obtained by means of an *ad hoc*-elaborated tool (quireMatrix by J. Bogdani, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1453362, working demo: https://paths-erc.github.io/quireMatrix/): a dependency-less software to visualise in the browser the layout of quires, using a highly intuitive notation system. Please refer to the The software is written in vanilla javascript and can be run in every browser. The code is available for download at PAThs' official GitHub repository: https://github.com/paths-erc/quireMatrix and is released with MIT License.
- DB id: `quirelayout`

NOTES ON QUIRE LAYOUT

- Verbose notes on quire layout
- DB id: `quirelayoutnotes`

PAPIRUS QUIRE TYPOLOGY

- Papyrus quire typology, according to E.G. Turner, *The Typology of the Early Codex*, Philadelphia 1977.
  The fibre direction of the first page is noted (→ for horizontal fibres, and ↓ for vertical fibres) and followed by the pattern of composition of the quire, i.e. 'like facing like' when a double page shows the same fibre direction or 'alternance' when the fibre direction alternates in a double page. If the quire is of mixed type, its composition is accurately described in 'Quire notes' (see below). For this purpose, a scheme like the following is used: →↓|→↓|↓→|→↓||↓→|→↓|↓→|↓→ (↓, →, F or H; | shows the passage from one leaf to the next; || shows the centre of the quire). The scheme →-↓ or ↓-→ indicates a change of fibre direction in the page, i.e. in case of a kollēsis: e.g. →-↓ ↓-→|↓-→ →-↓| etc.
- DB id: `quirepaptype`

PARCHMENT QUIRE TYPOLOGY

- Parchment quire typology, according to E.G. Turner, *The Typology of the Early Codex*, Philadelphia 1977.
  The parchment side of the first page is noted (F for flesh side, and H for hair side) and followed by the pattern of composition of the quire, i.e. 'like facing like' when a double page shows the same parchment side (and respects the Gregory rule) or 'alternance' when the parchment side alternates in a double page. If the quire is of mixed type, its composition is accurately described in Quire notes.
- DB id: `quirepartype`

QUIRE NOTES

- Ancient quire-signature. Special characteristics of the structure and composition of the quire, e.g. →↓|→↓|↓→|→↓||↓→|→↓|↓→|↓→ or F H|H F|F H|F H||H F|H F|F H|H F, where | shows the passage from one leaf to the next; || shows the centre of the quire. For papyrus codices, the scheme →-↓ or ↓-→ indicates a change of fibre direction in the page, i.e. in case of a kollēsis: e.g. →-↓ ↓-→|↓-→ →-↓.
- DB id: `quirenotes`

NOTES ON QUIRES

- Noteworthy matters regarding the quires.
- DB id: `quirenotes`

Quire signature

QUIRE-SIGNATURE

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `quiresig`

QUIRE-SIGNATURE TYPE

- Regular/irregular. A regular signature respects the logical order of the quires; an irregular signature shows errors or incompleteness in signing the quires. We consider as irregular repeated series of regular quire-signatures (e.g.: quires 1-4 signed - followed by quires 5-8

signed again -).
- DB id: `quiretype`

QUIRE-SIGNATURE POSITION

- Top-left / -right / -central / -inner / -outer. Position of the quire-signature on the page. It is usually written in the upper margin. The position may vary: near the inner margin, in the centre or near the outer margin. For the leaves where recto and verso cannot be identified, "left" or "right" is used.
- DB id: `quireposition`

NOTES ON QUIRE-SIGNATURE

- Special characteristics or exceptions in numbering, type, position, etc. of the quire-signature.
- DB id: `quirenrnotes`

Pagination

PAGINATION

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `pagination`

PAGINATION TYPE

- Regular/irregular. A regular numbering respects the logical order of the pages. An irregular numbering shows errors or incompleteness in numbering the pages. We consider as irregular repeated series of regular paginations (e.g.: pages 1-20 signed - followed by pages 21-40 signed again -).
- DB id: `pagtype`

PAGINATION POSITION

- Top-left / -right / -central / -inner / -outer. Position of the page numbers on the page. It is usually written in the upper margin. The position may vary: near the inner margin, in the centre or near the outer margin. For the leaves where recto and verso cannot be identified, "left" or "right" is used.
- DB id: `pagposition`

NOTES ON PAGINATION

- Special characteristics or exceptions in numbering, type, position, etc. of the page numbers.
- DB id: `pagnote`

Foliation (ancient and modern)

PRESENCE OF FOLIATION

- Noted if present. Usually, foliation is modern and written in pencil. Exceptions are accurately described.
- DB id: `foliation`

FOLIATION TYPE

- Regular/irregular. A regular numbering respects the logical order of the leaves. An irregular numbering shows errors or incompleteness in numbering the leaves.
- DB id: `foltype`

FOLIATION POSITION

- Top-left / -right / -central / -inner / -outer. Position of folio numbers on the page. It is usually written in the upper margin. The position may vary: near the inner margin, in the centre or near the outer margin. For the leaves where no binding traces are visible or inferable "left" or "right" is used.
- DB id: `folposition`

NOTES ON FOLIATION

- Special characteristics or exceptions in numbering, type, position, etc. of the folio numbers.
- DB id: `folnotes`

NUMBER OF HANDS

- Number of different scribe hands identified. For each of them a hand description protocol must be filled out.
- DB id: `handstot`

Hand(s)

For each manuscript, multiple instances of the following group of fields can be filed, each one describing a single hand.

These fields are not part of the manuscripts table but of the m_hands table.

HAND NUMBER

- Progressive unique number of identified hands
- DB id: `handno`

WRITING MODULAR TYPOLOGY

- In unimodular writing, the letters all fit in the same shape, usually a square. In bimodular writing, there is an opposition between wide letters and narrower ones (usually , , ,).
- DB id: `modulartypology`

AXIS

- Axis of the writing (upright/right-sloping).
- DB id: `writingaxis`

THICK-AND-THIN STYLE

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `thickandthin`

NOTES ON WRITING

- Noteworthy elements related to the writing and the glyphs. In this section, the writing styles (Biblical majuscule, Alexandrian majuscule, Sloping majuscule, and mixed type) are also mentioned.
- DB id: `writingnotes`

Diacritical signs

In the absence of a detailed and comprehensive study, we do not take into account the supralinear strokes.

LECTIONAL SIGNS

- Signs used to help the correct reading of the text: trema, apostrophe, etc.
- DB id: `lectionalsigns`

PUNCTUATION AND STRUCTURAL/LOGICAL SIGNS

- Signs used to help the reader to identify the structure of the text. These signs may be graphic (*paragraphos*, *obelos*, etc.) or layout characteristics (*eisthesis*, *ekthesis*, etc.).
- DB id: `structuralsigns`

NOTES ON SIGNS

- Special characteristics about the above-described signs.
- DB id: `signsnotes`

ABBREVIATIONS

- Nomina sacra or abbreviations marked by superlinear strokes.
- DB id: `abbreviations`

NOTES ON ABBREVIATIONS

- Characteristics of the abbreviations and the abbreviation system.
- DB id: `abbrnotes`

Ruling and pricking

RULING

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `ruling`

RULING TYPE

- Description of ruling types (and systems), following Leroy's method (J. Leroy, *Les types de réglures des manuscrits grecs*, Paris 1976; J.H. Sautel, *Répertoire des réglures dans les manuscrits grecs sur parchemin*, Turnhout 1995).
- DB id: `rulingtype`

RULING TOOL

- Description of the ruling tools.
- DB id: `rulingtool`

PRICKING

- Noted if present. Description of pricking patterns, according to L.W. Jones, *Pricking Manuscripts: the Instruments and their Significance*, in Speculum 21 (1941), 389-403.
- DB id: `pricking`

RULING NOTES

- Noteworthy matters related to ruling.
- DB id: `rulingnotes`

LEAF TABS

- Presence or absence of little leather or parchment tab fixed to the outer margin of a leaf as a bookmark.
- DB id: `leaftabs`

NOTES ON LEAF TABS

- Notes and description of little leather or parchment tab fixed to the outer margin of a leaf as a bookmark.
- DB id: `leaftabsnotes`

MANUFACTURE OF THE ROLLS

KOLLĒSEIS

- Noted if present.

- DB id: `kolleseis`

KOLLĒSEIS DESCRIPTION

- Number, direction (horizontal of vertical).
- DB id: `kolleseseisdescr`

NOTES

- Direction (horizontal or vertical) and position (ascending or descending) of the *kollēseis* on the pages or on the rolls (we use 'K+number' to identify the *kollēseis*: K1, K2, etc.), identification and dimensions of the reconstructed rolls and *kollēmata* ('k+number' is used to identify the *kollēmata*, e.g. k1, k2, etc.).
- DB id: `tracesnotes`

NUMBER OF KOLLĒMATA

- Noted if the number can be estimated.
- DB id: `kollno`

KOLLĒMATA DIMENSIONS

- Noted if possible to measure ('k+number' is used to identify the *kollēmata*: k1, k2, etc.)
- DB id: `kolldim`

BIDINGS

PRESENCE OF BINDINGS

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `bindings`

PRESENCE OF SEWINGS

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `sewings`

TYPE OF SEWING

- Description of the sewing type.
- DB id: `sewingtype`

COVERS

- If present, indication of the preserved cover(s) (upper and/or lower).
- DB id: `covers`

NOTES ON COVERS

- Verbose description of the covers.
- DB id: `coversnotes`

NO. OF HOLES

- Number of the extant binding holes (also applicable to tablets).
- DB id: `holesno`

ARRANGEMENT OF HOLES

- Position of the holes.
- DB id: `holesarrangement`

NOTES ON HOLES

- Specific/special characteristics of the holes
- DB id: `holesnotes`

Additional information

CHANGE OF HAND

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `changeofhand`

MARGINAL NOTES

- Noted if present and transcription or brief description.
- DB id: `marginalnotes`

PALIMPSEST

- It records whether the manuscript is palimpsest or not.
- DB id: `palimpsest`

NOTES ON PALIMPSEST

- Description of the palimpsest.
- DB id: `palipsestnotes`

ANCIENT RESTORATION

- Notes on ancient restoration, if any.
- DB id: `restancient`

MODERN RESTORATIONS

- Notes on modern restoration, if any.
- DB id: `restmodern`

INKS

- Type of ink (iron gall, tannin, carbon).
- DB id: `inks`

RED INK

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `redink`

NOTES ON RED INK

- Verbose description of the red ink use and function.
- DB id: `redlinknotes`

DECORATION TYPES

- Description of the decorative type(s).
- DB id: `decortype`

DECORATION SUBJECTS

- Description of the decorative subject(s).
- DB id: `decorsubj`

DECORATION DESCRIPTION

- Description of the decorative elements.
- DB id: `decorationdescr`

ENLARGED INITIALS

- Noted if present.
- DB id: `enlargedinitials`

SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THIS RECORD

- Autoptic analysis - Photographic reproductions - Catalogues - Editions - Secondary literature - Personal communication (from…)
- DB id: `sourceinfo`

EDITORS

- Initials of the person(s) responsible for the record.
- DB id: `editors`

BIBLIOGRAPHY

For each manuscript multiple instances of the following group of fields can be filed, each one describing a bibliographic reference.

These fields are not part of the manuscripts table but of the m_biblio table.

SHORT REFERENCE

- Short reference of the bibliographic item as stored in biblio table
- DB id: `short`

SPECIFIC DETAILS

- Pages of the publication if not precised in the reference
- DB id: `details`

DETAILS ABOUT IMAGES

- Pages or figures containing reproductions of (part[s] of) the manuscript
- DB id: `images`

Manual for the correct use and reading of the Places section of PAThs database

This subfolder of PAThs' main documentation repository provides a complete documentation for users and readers of the PAThs database, currently available at http://db.bradypus.net. The documentation is written in Markdown by the PAThs' team (Julian Bogdani) and is available in PDF format in PAThs' website.

If you are looking for the schema description please go to db-schema/README.md.

Ref.: `paths.places`

Place identifiers

ID

- The unique stable identifier of each place. The identifier is a sequential integer provided by the database engine.
- DB id: `id`

SITE NAME

- English 'standard' version of the most common toponym used in the scholarly literature
- DB id: `name`

COPTIC NAME(S)

The use of this field has been deprecated in favour of the Place name field group
~~- One ore more (comma-separated) Coptic toponyms or toponym versions, as they appear in manuscripts, related to the place, encoded in Unicode, using Antinoou font.~~
~~- DB id: `copticname`~~

GREEK NAME(S)

The use of this field has been deprecated in favour of the Place name field group
~~- One ore more (comma-separated) well-known Greek toponyms or toponym versions related to the place.~~
~~- DB id: `greekname`~~

ARABIC NAME(S)

The use of this field has been deprecated in favour of the Place name field group
~~- One ore more (comma-separated) well-known Arabic toponyms or toponym versions related to the place.~~
~~- DB id: `arabicname`~~

TRANSLITTERATION OF ARABIC NAME(S)

The use of this field has been deprecated in favour of the Place name field group
~~- Romanization of the Arabic place names, using the DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung) 31635 standard.~~
~~- DB id: `arabictranslname`~~

EGYPTIAN NAME(S)

The use of this field has been deprecated in favour of the Place name field group

~~- One ore more (comma-separated) Egyptian toponyms or toponym versions, transliterated using the Gardiner 1953 standard (Gardiner, Alan Henderson. 1957. *Egyptian Grammar; Being an Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphs*. 3rd ed. Oxford: Griffith Institute).~~
~~- DB id: `egyptianname`~~

Trismegistos GeoID

- Trismegistos GeoID, if available
- DB id: `tm`

Pleiades Id

- Pleiades Id, if available
- DB id: `pleiades`

Timm references

The use of this field has been deprecated in favour of the Bibliography field group

~~- Bibliografical reference to Timm, S. 1984-1992. *Das christlich-koptische Ägypten in arabischer Zeit. Eine Sammlung christlicher Stätten in Ägypten in arabischer Zeit, unter Ausschluss von Alexandria, Kairo, des Apa-Mena-Klosters (Dēr Abū Mina), der Skētis (Wādi n-Naṭrūn) und der Sinai-Region.* Wiesbaden.~~
~~- DB id: `timm`~~

Place names

For each place multiple instances of the following group of fields can be filed, each one describing a single toponym form.

These fields are not part of the places table but of the m_toponyms table.

LANGUAGE

- The language in which the toponym is expressed, e.g.: Egyptian, Greek, Latin, Coptic, Arabic and English.
- DB id: `language`

PLACE NAME

- The single toponym variant.
- DB id: `toponym`

TRANSCRIPTION

- Romanization of toponym variant. Only Arabic forms are being romanized, using the DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung) 31635 standard.
- DB id: `transcription`

NOTES

- Possible notes for the toponym variant
- DB id: `notes`

SORT

- This field is used to manually order the single items.
- DB id: `sort`

Current administrative position

REGION

- Egyptian macro regions as listed by Baines, J., Malek, J. 1980 (*Atlas of Ancient Egypt*. Oxford) with the exception of Thebes (divided in Western and Eastern Thebes) and the Fayyum region.
- DB id: `region`

AREA

- A coherent modern area if available, eg. Valley of the Queens / Kings, etc.
- DB id: `area`

Ancient administrative position

NOMÓS

- The pertinent Egyptian nome. The [Trismegistos' list of the Egyptian nomes](), around 3rd Century CE is used.
- DB id: `nomos`

Capital of nomós

- True if the site is the capital of the pertinent nome, false otherwise.
- DB id: `isnomoscapital`

PROVINCE

- The pertinent Diocletian province.
- DB id: `province`

MERIS

- The pertinent Egyptian Fayyumic meris.
- DB id: `meris`

Religious administrative position

EPISCOPAL SEE

- If the site is documented to have been a bishopric or not.
- DB id: `episcopalsee`

EPISCOPAL SEE FROM YEAR

- If known, the year from which the site is documented to have been a bishopric.
- DB id: `episcopalseefrom`

NOTES ON EPISCOPAL SEE

- Sources or other notations on the episcopal see, if the site is documented to have been a bishopric.
- DB id: `notesepiscopalsee`

Chronology

DATE FROM

- The upper chronological limit expressed in years of the 'Coptic' phase of the site
- DB id: `datefrom`

DATE TO

- The lower chronological limit expressed in years of the 'Coptic' phase of the site
- DB id: `dateto`

DATING CRITERIA AND NOTES

- Detailed information on which the dating of the site is made.
- DB id: `datingcriteria`

Description

TYPOLOGY

- Site typologies has been shaped after (selected from) Pleiades' Feature (or Place) Categories, with the addition of `hermitage unit(s)` and `castrum`.
- DB id: `typology`

TOPOGRAPHICALLY REFERRED TO

- An already inserted place (internal reference) to which the current place is topographically linked. Only upwards relations must be recorded. -DB id: `toporeferredto`

NOTES ON TOPOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE

- Descriptive notes about the (upwards) topographical relation of the site.
- DB id: `notestoporeferredto`

MONASTERY

- True (1) if a site is a monastery of a site contains monasteries, false (0) otherwise.
- DB id: `ismonastery`

NOTES ON MONASTERY

- Descriptive notes on the monastic nature of the site.
- DB id: `monasterynotes`

HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS / REFERENCES

- Historical (textual) evidence of relations between two or more sites.
- DB id: `historicalreference`

DESCRIPTION

- A detailed description of the site, limited to the 3rd-11th Centuries CE.
- DB id: `description`

Other periods

For each place multiple instances of the following group of fields can be filed, each one providing a short description of a specific phase.

These fields are not part of the places table but of the m_placephase table.

PERIOD

- Specific chronological period, controlled by a vocabulary derived from perio.do. The following items are so far implemented:
  - Predynastic Egypt (4500 BC - 2950 BC)
  - Early Dynastic Egypt (2950 BC - 2670 BC)
  - Old Kingdom Egypt (2670 BC - 2168 BC)
  - First Intermediate Period Egypt (2168 BC - 2010 BC)
  - Middle Kingdom Egypt (2010 BC - 1640 BC)
  - Second Intermediate Period Egypt (1640 BC - 1548 BC)
  - New Kingdom Egypt (1548 BC - 1086 BC)
  - Third Intermediate Period Egypt (1086 BC - 664 BC)
  - Late Period Egypt (664 BC - 332 BC)
  - Macedonian Egypt (332 BC - 304 BC)
  - Ptolemaic Egypt (304 BC - 30 BC)
  - Ptolemaic-Roman Egypt (304 BC - AD 640)
  - Roman, early Empire (30 BC - AD 300)
  - Late Antique (AD 300 - AD 640)
  - Early Byzantine (AD 650 - AD 850)
  - Middle Byzantine (AD 850 - AD 1200)

- Late Byzantine Period (AD 1200 - AD 1450)
- Early Ottoman Empire (AD 1453 - AD 1683)
- Ottoman Empire (AD 1513 - AD 1918)
- undefined.
- DB id: `phperiod`

NOTES ON PERIOD

- Further verbose notes on the period
- DB id: `phperiodnote`

TYPOLOGY

- Typology of the site in the specific period
- DB id: `phtypology`

DESCRIPTION

- Full description of the site referring to the specific period
- DB id: `phdescription`

Editorial information

PLANS

Deprecated

~~Field reserved for internal use~~
~~DB id: `hasplans`~~

PHOTOS

Deprecated

~~Field reserved for internal use~~
~~DB id: `hasphotos`~~

POSITION ACCURACY

Deprecated

~~Field reserved for internal use~~
~~DB id: `accuracy`~~

EDITORS

- Initials of the person(s) responsible for the record.
- DB id: `editors`

STATUS

- If the record has been fully compiled the status is set to `complete`; if it is under study the status is set to `in-progress`. If the status is blank it means that the provided information are incomplete, not reliable and liable to change in the future.
- DB id: `status`

Bibliography

For each place multiple instances of the following group of fields can be filed, each one describing a bibliographic reference.

These fields are not part of the places table but of the m_biblio table.

SHORT REFERENCE

- Short reference of the bibliographic item as stored in biblio table
- DB id: `short`

SPECIFIC DETAILS

- Pages of the publication if not precised in the reference
- DB id: `details`

DETAILS ABOUT IMAGES

- Pages or figures containing reproductions of (part[s] of) the manuscript
- DB id: `images`