EmDigIt Data Schema

Overview_Table

This is the primary table for the database. The **rows** represent **entries,** defined as unique appearances of routes within a given edition. Entries consist of header data parsed into a) an origin location b) locations of intermediate postal stops and c) a destination location. The **columns** describe different **route characteristics** including: a) basic attributes (origin and destination) b) material properties (page numbers, encompassing edition) c) editorial descriptors (sum of posts, route attributes). Posts describe stops made by couriers and travelers to rest, acquire or distribute mail, and/or exchange horses. NB: routes may appear multiple times in the table, but each entry is considered a unique appearance and therefore row in the table.

Column Name	Description	Example
Entry_ID	Assigns the unique identifier of an "entry." An entry is determined by the edition's original separation under a new heading, as signified by spacing or font change.	476
Edition_ID	The unique identifier of the edition in which route may be found. Assigned in **Edition_Table**. Usually consists of the author initials followed by year.	OC1608
Date	The date of the edition in which the route is found, used for sorting purposes. Entries appear in order of date of publication.	1577
Route_Description	The original text of the edition's heading under which the route can be found. Brackets indicate historian's best guess as to edition's intent. Example: "[Nancy] a Metz" has no origin location provided in the heading, but a) falls under a similar route originating from Nancy b) falls under a larger subsection dealing with routes from Nancy or c) Nancy is the largest previously	[Nancy] a Metz Barcelon a miraflores monesterio carturos que es a una legua Burgos Geneve a Chur par autre chemin

	mentioned post in the vicinity of the first post stop along the route provided.	
Source_Location_Name	The original text of the origin location as taken from the route heading, often preceded by preposition “from” (*da, von*) See exceptional cases above.	Milano
Source_ID	The Location_ID of the Source_Location found by matching the Source_Location to Location_Name in the **Location_Table.**	45
Target_Location_Names	The original text of the destination location as taken from the route heading. Multiple entries separated by “;”. Example: “Roma;Milano”. Individual target names in the following order: final destination, followed by intermediary stops in rough sequence. Example: Milano;Pisa;Genoa represents a route with a final destination of Milan, but intermediary locations of Pisa and then in Genoa.	Roma;Milano
Target_ID_All	The Location_ID of the Target_Location found by matching the Target_Name to Location_Name on the **Location_Table.** ID’s follow the same ordering structure as the target name columns. Multiple entries separated by “;”.	67;79;100
Target_ID_0	The Location_ID of the last destination on a given route.	67
Route_Comb	A representation of the route using the following format: “SourceID;TargetID[0];TargetID[n]”	45;67;79;100
Beg_Pag_#	The page number of the noted edition upon which the route begins. If edition is unpaginated, no	167, 130.5

	number is given. “Verso” and “Retro” represented by whole number or decimal, such as “130” and “130.5.”	
End_Pag_#	The page number of the noted edition upon which the route ends. If edition is unpaginated, no number is given. “Verso” and “Retro” represented by whole number or decimal, such as “130” and “130.5.”	122, 168.5

Route_Table

This is a secondary table of the database that seeks to identify common routes across unique appearances. While an **entry** is defined as each appearance in an edition, a **route** can appear across editions. Each row represents a single common route as defined by the combination of its source location, target location, and any intermediary stops. The columns represent common route characteristics.

Column Name	Description	Example
Route_ID	A unique ID assigned to each possible variation of source location, target location, and intermediary stops.	1
Route_Comb	A representation of the route using the following format: "SourceID;TargetID[0];TargetID[n]" NOTE: Comb_Route features a different sequence than Route_Comb.	57;189;200
Dup_Bw_Titles	A route is defined as duplicated across editions if it appears at least twice and in at least two editions, as defined by the Edition_Table. Boolean entries.	TRUE
Dup_Bw_Authors	A route is defined as duplicated across authors if it appears at least twice and in works by at least two authors, as defined by the Edition_Table. Boolean entries.	FALSE
Source_ID	The Location_ID of the Source_Location found by matching the Source_Location to Location_Name in the	6

	Location_Table.	
Target_ID_All	The Location_ID of the Target_Location found by matching the Target_Name to Location_Name on the **Location_Table.** ID's follow the same ordering structure as the target name columns. Multiple entries separated by ";	133;185
Target_ID_0	The Location_ID of the last destination on a given route.	133
Edition_ID	The unique identifier of the edition in which route may be found. Assigned in **Edition_Table**. Usually consists of the author initials followed by year.	OC1608
Matched_Entries	Matching Entry_IDs from Overview_Table, multi-value cells separated by ";"	403;686;970;1860;2143;2796;8665;10818
Last_Date	Columns represent the date of publication of the last edition(s) in which route appears	1665
First_Date	Columns represent the date of publication of the first edition(s) in which route appears	1545
Duration	Value equal to difference between last and first date of publications, as provided in preceding columns. Provides a rough duration of period of publication for a given route.	120
Source_ID	The Location_ID of the Source_Location found by matching the Source_Location to Location_Name in the **Location_Table.**	1
Source_Location_Name_Stand	A standardized name applied to	Bordeaux

ardized	Location_Name and unique_ID.	
Target_ID	The Location_ID of the Target_ID_0 found by matching the Target_ID_0 to Location_Name in the **Location_Table.**	763
Target_Location_Name_Standardized_Target	A standardized name applied to Location_Name and unique_ID.	Cape Finisterre

Edge_Table

The Edge_Table does not add additional information but reformats the Route_Table so that each row represents a relationship between two locations. Edges are generated to represent the Source to Destination, Source to Intermediary, and Intermediary to Destination.

Column Name	Description	Example
Edge_ID	A unique ID assigned to each possible variation of source location and target location	1
Route_ID	A unique ID assigned to each possible variation of source location, target location, and intermediary stops.	1
Source	The Location_ID of the Source_Location found by matching the Source_Location to Location_Name in the **Location_Table.**	6
Target	The Location_ID of the Target Location found by matching the Target Location to Location_Name in the **Location_Table.**	6
Seq_Idx	An ID that identifies the Edge's place in the Route sequence, starting from 0. A sequence ID of 0 corresponds to an Edge between the origin and the destination. Each subsequent edge between the origin and the intermediary locations has a value of 1 greater than the previous.	0
Comb_Route	A representation of the route using the following format: origin;dest, orig;int1;dest, and origin;int1;intn;dest.	3;1027;70;161;973
Edge_Type_Last_Date	The latest date of publication in	1720

	which the edge has been published	
Edge_Type_First_Date	The earliest date of publication in which the edge appears	1545
Duration	Value equal to difference between last and first date of publications, as provided in preceding columns. Provides a rough duration of period of publication for a given edge.	25

Edition_Table

This is a secondary table of the database providing further information on the postal itinerary editions. The **rows** represent **editions,** meaning a postal itinerary as differentiated by its constituent characteristics. The **columns** describe different **edition characteristics**, including author, year of publication, location of publication, etc.

Column Name	Description	Example
Edition_ID	Assigns a unique id to the edition. The format is the initials of the first name and surname of the primary author and the four digit year of publication. If the author is anonymous, the first two letters are “SA.” If no date is present, then the date is replaced by “SD.” If multiple editions are found sharing these characteristics but varying in others (such as publication location), these are denoted by an additional “A” or “B” at the end of the ID.	CE1552A
Edition_Title	The original text of the short-title of the edition as used by short-title catalogues.	Itinerario delle poste
Edition_Author	The full name of the author of the itinerary, as denoted by the title page. If no name provided, entry is “S.N.”.	Ottavio Codogno
Edition_Location	The name of the location in which edition was produced, as denoted by the title page and standardized. If no name provided, entry is “S.L.”	Venice
Language	The original language of the current itinerary edition	Italian
Edition_Publisher	The full name of the publisher of the itinerary, as denoted by the title page. If no name	Johann Cristoph Kißner;J.C. Kissner

	provided, entry is “S.N.”. Multiple publishes and/or name variants separated by semicolon.	
Edition_Date	The four digit year in which an edition was produced, as denoted by the title page. If no date in provided, the digits will be replaced by “SD”.	1608
Author_VIAF	Virtual Internet Authority File (http://viaf.org/) ID provided where available.	VIAF116409342
Author_WikiData	WikiData (https://www.wikidata.org) ID provided where available.	Q16585233
Title_USTC	Universal Short Title Catalogue (https://www.ustc.ac.uk/) ID provided where available.	USTC 346874
Title_OCLC	Online Computer Library Center (https://www.oclc.org) ID provided where available.	642943450
Entered	Boolean value indicating whether route headers of indicated edition have been included in dataset	TRUE

Location_Table

This is a secondary table of the database providing further geographic information on **locations**. The **rows** represent **locations,** meaning a place associable with a name within the itinerary and a set of coordinates. The **columns** describe different **location characteristics**, including a standardized name, region, and coordinates.

Column Name	Description	Example
Location_ID	Assigns a unique id to each location.	5
Location_Name_Standardized	A standardized name applied to Location_Name and unique_ID based on the Geonames Gazetteer.	Bordeaux
Location_Name	Names found in original text that are believed by the historian to refer to a single location. Multiple entries are denoted by ";".	Bordeauz; Bordeo; Bordeaulx
Geoname_ID	Unique location ID for a given Geonames location.	3183364
adminName1	Name of administrative subdivision based on the Geonames Gazetteer.	Galicia
Location_Lat	Latitude for location based on the Geonames Gazetteer.	43.9016
Location_Lng	Longitude for location based on the Geonames Gazetteer.	1.89686
Location_Latlng	Latitude and longitude for location, as separated by a comma.	46.1582121,1.8004451
country_name	The country name of the location based on the Geonames Gazetteer.	Germany
country_code	The country code of the location based on the Geonames Gazetteer.	FR