**Overview**

This document describes the database schema and should be used in conjunction to table metadata. The user will find the database divided into three groups: Tables, Forms, and Queries, accessible via the left-hand navigation menu. Sample entries are provided for the researcher, and they can be repopulated.

**Tables**

Please refer to the following list of tables to learn about the database structure. Tables are listed alphabetically, except for Place, which contains the foundational data of the database. Researchers can right click on tables and select “Design View” to review further metadata and field descriptions.

**Place:** Using the Place table, researchers can begin to compile their database. The Place table assigns a unique identifier (“place\_id”) to each cultic place, and links important data: geographic coordinates, modern city name, as well as the place’s type.

**AncientSource:** This table assigns unique identifier (“ancient\_source\_id”) to ancient sources related to entries in the Places table.

*Link “place\_id” to “ancient\_source\_id” via* ***Place\_AncientSource*** *table.*

**Deity:** This table assigns unique identifier (“deity\_id”) to deities revered at cultic places (i.e. Places).

*Link “place\_id” to “deity\_id” via* ***Place\_Deity*** *table.*

**Document:** This table assigns a unique identifier (“document\_id”) to secondary sources. Researchers should use this table to record their bibliographic information.

*Link “place\_id” to “document\_id” via* ***Place\_Document*** *table.*

**Link:** This table links Places (i.e. “place\_id”) to one another. Places can be linked in various ways. Located On links constructed places to a natural feature; all constructed places must record such a link. Remaining links are optional. Grouped indicates a relationship that the researcher is interested in, such as individual structures located inside a sanctuary temenos. Proximity indicates places are close by.

**Period:** This table assigns unique identifiers (“period\_id”) to dates. It is up to the researcher’s discretion how to record dates. For this project, I recorded dates as specifically as possible.

*Link “place\_id” to “period\_id” via* ***Place\_Period*** *table.*

**Period\_Summ:** Owing to the specificity of the Period table, Period\_Summ allows the researcher to cluster dates together. For example, if there are multiple dates spanning across the sixth century BC in Period (e.g. 600 BC, 601 BC, etc.), the researcher can create a “6th c BCE” entry in “Period\_Summ”, and link together all related dates under the same “Period\_Summ” unique identifier.

**Place\_DataCollectionInstance**: This table records survey-related data – date of survey, if the place was located, whether data was collected, etc.

**Place\_Description:** This table helps the researcher record pre-survey data: whether the place has been visually confirmed in Google Earth, and whether notes have been compiled.

**Recorded:** This table records visual survey data. It assigns a unique identifier to every photograph or video recorded, and related attributes (e.g. file paths, object IDs referenced in ArcGIS shapefiles, etc.)

*Link “place\_id” to “recorded\_id” via* ***Places\_recorded*** *table. Note that a single dataset represented in Recorded can be linked to multiple places (e.g. a single photograph could contain multiple cultic places).*

**Scanned:** This table records scanned data (i.e published maps and photographs) and provides them with a unique ID (“scanned\_id”).

*Link “place\_id” to “scanned\_id” via* ***Place\_Scanned*** *table.*

**Type:** This table assigns a unique identifier (type\_id) to every type of place in the dataset. Field “dropdown\_id” indicates what the place’s level in the type schema (e.g. Place Type 1 – 5). This schema is described in Supplemental Table 1.

**Type\_Type:** This table relates every type to its sub-type. For example, a burial (type\_id\_1 = 1) is a sub-type of the constructed category (type\_id\_1 = 2), and thus burial is assigned “2” for type\_id\_2.

**Forms**

Forms link to these tables and provide the researcher with a friendly interface to edit data.

**Form Place Description:** This form links tables to form biography pages for each place. Users can view the place’s geographic coordinates, city and region, place type schema, as well as any related links. The “Contains” field indicates cases where a place controls a link relationship (for example, sanctuaries “contain” the constituent structures, and the constituent structures will be “contained” by the sanctuary).

**Form Survey Data Collection:**  This form links tables for form data collection pages for each place.

**Queries**

This group contains queries and sub-forms related to the functionality of the database forms. The researcher should use discretion when editing these files.