GUIDELINES

The *Map-by-Map Directory* accompanies the *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, and aims to supplement its front matter, maps and Gazetteer. The *Directory* is not designed for use independently.

There is a separate Directory for each map. Normally, the principal components of each Directory are (in brief) three: an introductory text; a listing of names and features; and a bibliography. Exceptionally, however, there is no text for Maps 1 and 57, and the texts for Maps 2-6 mostly direct their attention to those areas which do not appear elsewhere at larger scales. In some instances, one text covers more than a single map; in others, there are separate texts for distinct sections of a single map. Even so, the listing of names and features is a single, comprehensive one for each map, irrespective of the number of compilers or the range of modern countries covered. The same applies to the bibliography for each map. The only exceptions are Maps 48, where Sardinia and Corsica are presented separately, and 87, where the main map (*Pontus-Phasis*) and the inset *(Cimmerius Bosphorus)* each have their own Directory.

The purpose of each *introductory text* is to draw attention to large, or general, characteristics of the map which call for special explanation. These may include, for example, formative features of the physical landscape, and problems encountered in seeking to restore it to its ancient aspect; the nature and development of modern understanding of the cultural landscape, including apparent variations in density arising from uneven exploration; criteria of significance adopted for determining which sites and features (roads/routes in particular) should be marked on the map, and which omitted. Conciseness was made a requirement for the text, although it was recognized that some maps call for more such introduction than others; this applies especially to regions very unfamiliar to most anglophone readers.

In the introductory texts, review of a region's history was normally ruled out. Likewise excluded for the most part was discussion of the placement or naming of individual sites and features. Compilers of course remain free to publish material of this type elsewhere (if they have not done so already, as several have). The Ancient World Mapping Center also plans to make such contributions by compilers available electronically–as well as to invite comments and updates from the scholarly community at large–via its web site at http://www.unc.edu/depts/cl_atlas.

The *listing of names and features* breaks down into sections as follows (not all of them necessarily required for each map):

1. Abbreviations for certain ancient texts or modern reference works that are cited in this particular listing (and in few other listings, if any). Generally omitted here, however, are the abbreviations for most of the standard, more commonly cited texts and reference works; these are listed only at the head of the entire Map-by-Map Directory.

2. Names of each site or feature named on the map, listed alphabetically. Each name is preceded by the grid-square letter/number in which it appears on the map. The name is followed by three further columns which state successively:

   - period(s) of occupation;

   - the current modern name or location of an ancient name (alternatively, additional information about the location, nature or previous name(s) of a site or feature marked with a modern name); and, as required, the modern country or countries where the name is (or was) located as of August 1, 1999;

   - one or more references (typically two at most) that are the recommended first recourse for readers seeking further information about an ancient name, or about the nature of a site or feature.

3. Unnamed symbols and features (mostly cultural). These are accompanied by the same data as names, and grouped by type, with the latter in alphabetical order (thus, for example, aqueducts, bridges, canals, centuriation, dams, mines, monasteries, numbered sites and features, roads, springs, walls, etc.).

4. Unlocated toponyms. By definition, these are ancient names only, no grid-square letter/number precedes them, and their location can at best be no more than probable. In all likelihood they were situated within the area of the map, although at present sufficient evidence to mark them there even approximately is lacking.

5. False toponyms. These are listed with one or two references, and sometimes a brief comment. They are ancient names which in the compiler's estimation represent a misreading or a mistaken claim on the part of modern scholarship.

The scope of the *bibliography* is limited to modern publications mentioned in the introductory text and in the listings of names and features. It omits ancient authors, as well as modern publications (reference works especially) whose titles are cited in abbreviated form.

There follow more details of how the listings of names and features and the bibliographies are presented.

Listing Column 1: Grid-square/letter

The grid square given for a name is the one within which the symbol or feature to which it relates can be found. If there is no such symbol or feature (as with the name of a people), the grid square given is the one where the name begins. Whenever the name of an extensive feature (Danuvius, for example) is repeated on a map, only its occurrence in the "highest numbered" grid square is given (reckoning A1 as highest). Where a name recurs in two or more distinct contexts (even on the same map), each occurrence is listed. In instances where a name recurs within a single grid square of a map, some means of distinguishing the occurrences is offered on the map or in the listing (different symbols or periods of occupation, for example; in the last resort, numbers are attached to the names). No more than "inset" is given for names appearing only in an inset, except in the case of Maps 60 and 87 where grid squares are given for such names.

Listing column 2: Names

All modern names appear here (but not elsewhere) in italic type.

Descriptors such as fl. (river), Ins. (island) or T. (temple) not attached to names on the map (because the landscape or a symbol make the nature of the feature named self-evident) are normally added in the Directory.

The alphabetic listing of names ignores initial definite articles (thus, *unlike* in the Gazetteer, *Los Barros* is listed under B), as well as the abbreviation N. (Nomos). Otherwise, however, the alphabetization does take into account initial abbreviations, and orders names as if these were spelled out. This applies in particular to Saint in various languages, abbreviated Ag., S., etc.

Where some instances of a feature (roads, for example) have an ancient name, and others do not, all the named instances are listed first.

Ancient names with variant spelling(s)–(E)Idomene, for example, or O(no)ba–are listed more than once. The fuller information about such a name is attached to its longer form, and the listing of the shorter form(s) is only a cross-reference. Even this is omitted wherever it would immediately precede or follow the first name.

Where a site or feature has variant names appearing on the map, its listing occurs under the name which stands first. The other variants are included in the entry, each separated by a slash (/). In addition a cross-reference is made under each other variant, referring back to the first name. Again, however, wherever such a cross-reference would immediately precede or follow the first name, it is omitted.

Under some names appearing on the map, variants are listed which do *not* appear on the map. These are typically less significant, and include those names of peoples omitted from the map because they match so closely the names of corresponding regions or settlements (thus Bastetania is marked on Map 27, but the Bastetani who occupied that region are not). Each such name is preceded by a *diamond* (§) to confirm that it is not to be found on the map; no cross-references are included for these names.

A site or feature dedicated to a known deity or individual, and equally one owned by or associated with an individual or family, appears both on the map and in the Directory with the ancient name of the figure(s) in the nominative. Use of a *modern* name in such instances signifies that the connection with the site/feature is insecure (for example, *Plinio* attached to a villa site on Map 39 E2).

For the marks attached to ancient names (asterisks, brackets, etc.), and the Greek and Latin terms and abbreviations used for principal features, see Map Key.

All names are written in the English alphabet. Where possible, accents, variant letters and other marks in non-English scripts are retained. Normally, however, the alphabetization of the listings takes no account of these, but assimilates letters affected to the nearest equivalent letter in English.

Latin names follow their attested forms, using i not j, and u not v when a vowel. Ancient Greek names are transcribed literally, though without marking accents or long vowels. Th is used for theta, k for kappa, x for xi, ch for chi, ps for psi. Combinations with gamma such as gg or gk become ng and nk, etc. Upsilon with another vowel remains u (thus au for alpha + upsilon); otherwise it normally becomes y. Rho's rough breathing is optional for initial rho (which can thus appear as either Rh or R), but elsewhere in the word it is omitted in the case of names attested only in Greek. Subscripts are ignored.

The transliteration of other ancient and modern scripts has been determined by vicars in accordance with the general principle that the system adopted should be as straightforward as possible, and readily comprehensible to anglophone readers with little or no knowledge of the language. To that end, accents and other marks are kept to a minimum. It is recognized that the conventions for transliterating Arabic in particular vary considerably from region to region. Some effort has been made to strive for reasonable consistency within a region or modern country, but seldom more widely than that. There has been equal caution about attaining complete consistency in the case of modern Greek, except that its chi is transliterated kh.

Fuller information about a name is only given once in the entire Directory, regardless of how many times a name appears on different maps. Where a name appears, say, twice on maps of different scales, normally the fuller information will be given in the Directory of the larger-scale map. There are various exceptions, however:

- Where the context of the smaller-scale map seems more appropriate, the fuller information may be given in its Directory (thus see Map 48's Directory for the names in Corsica appearing on Map 41);

- Similarly, where a smaller-scale map offers a clearer impression of an entire large physical feature (certain seas or mountain ranges, for example, but not rivers), the fuller information may be given in its Directory;

- The fuller information about a river is given in the Directory for the largest-scale map on which its mouth appears;

- Where a name appears on maps of the same scale, the fuller information may be given in the Directory of any of them.

In order to establish which Directory gives fuller information about a name appearing on more than one map, check the entry for the name in the Gazetteer. The map whose Directory gives fuller information is cited first there.

The other Directories for maps where a name appears do include a cross-reference.

Listing column 3: Period(s) of occupation

For periodization (**A**rchaic, **C**lassical, **H**ellenistic, **R**oman, **L**ate Antique), see the Atlas, pp. xxv-xxvi and Map Key, where all dates given are to be taken as approximate only.

Periods may be assigned separately to variant names. Where these names appear on the map, slashes separate the period(s) assigned to each.

It must be recognized that in many instances periods can only be assigned with great caution. In the case of most physical features, the periods assigned (if any) reflect attestation of the name, not the existence of the feature.

Listing column 4: Modern Name/Location

So far as possible, the current, officially recognized form of a name is used. Where an anglophone form is also in common use, it may be noted in addition (thus Firenze / Florence). In some instances, where an earlier modern form of a name is well known or features prominently in relevant scholarship, it too is noted (thus Annaba, formerly Bône).

Where there is the need to give more than one modern name or location, each is separated by a slash.

Distances are expressed in feet and miles (1 mile = 5,280 ft); occasional reference is made to the Roman mile (m.p.) of 4,855 ft.

For Modern Country Abbreviations, see the Atlas endpaper, and the head of both the Gazetteer and Directory.

In the case of a map covering several modern countries, the one within which the site or feature is (or was) located as of August 1, 1999 is given here. Modern country names given for names of ancient peoples or regions must be regarded as only approximations in the many instances where the area they spanned remains ill-defined. Where this area, or any feature, extends over two modern countries, these are given in alphabetical order. If more than two modern countries are spanned, no attempt is made to give country names. Likewise no country name is given to any cultural linework feature (such as aqueduct, road, wall), stretch of sea, or Roman province name. In addition, for obvious reasons, country names are often not given for Unlocated Toponyms.

Where all, or much, of the map lies within a single modern country, this is indicated at the head of the Directory listing, and its abbreviated name is omitted from this column; only the abbreviated names of other countries are given, as required.

In certain instances where the form of a name in another ancient language (Sanskrit, for example) may shed light on the Greek or Latin form, this equivalent is included here.

Where the modern name or location given differs from one that has found widespread acceptance, attention may be drawn here to the difference of opinion by use of *contra* with a scholarly reference.

Brief additional precision on the nature or development of a site (especially one lacking an ancient name) may appear here: thus "sanctuary and settlement," or "fort, subsequently church."

Listing column 5: References

The preferred references are modern works that both offer insight into the site/feature and its ancient name(s) (if any), and indicate where fuller information may be found. Consequently, the reference here may not necessarily be the most recent contribution, but it is likely to serve as a useful starting-point for investigation. Where the preferred reference may be hard to obtain, or written in a language unfamiliar to most anglophone readers, a more accessible alternative may be cited in addition. In many cases, too, the principal (or sole) ancient source may be cited.

Successive references to a site/feature appear in chronological order (broadly speaking), separated by semi-colons. Some are one or more words or names, or an acronym. Except in the instances where these need no further elaboration (the journals *Gallia* or *Taras*, for example), they are explained either at the head of the listing in which they appear, or (for reference works of broader scope, as well as ancient texts) at the head of the entire Directory.

Other references comprise an author and date; publication details for these follow in the bibliography for the map. A work that appeared in more than one volume over two or more years is normally referenced only by the year in which the first volume appeared.

In general, a number preceded by a comma (and space) in this column should be taken to signify a *page* or sheet; a number preceded by a period/full stop (and no space) signifies a *numbered item* of some description (section of a work, say, or a document, or place). Note that in the case of a few works (CAG, for example), some references are to items, but others to pages.

Most references to encyclopedic works include the lemma for a name only when the former differs from the latter (thus for Tedanius fl., RE Telavius is cited, rather than simply RE, because of the difference). Likewise, in general, most such references add volume and page/column numbers only when the article will not be readily found by turning to its expected place in the sequence of the work. For convenience, references to certain encyclopedic works (BTCGI, EncBerb and Hakkert, *Lex.* among them) do include the relevant volume number.

A number after an RE reference specifies which article of more than one with the same lemma is meant. In the few instances where an RE volume number is required, this appears in Roman numerals. The Supplementbände, however, are cited in Arabic numerals, preceded by "Suppl.".

A personal name here with initial(s) and no date acknowledges a scholar (in some instances the compiler of the map) who by some means or other has contributed unpublished information which is taken into account.

Bibliography

Where a publication has more than three authors, normally only the name of the first is given, followed by "et al.".

The same principles for alphabetization and for transliteration of non-English scripts apply here as in Listing column 2 above. Exceptionally, however, the bibliography does retain modern Greek script for titles (but not authors) in that language.

For journals, the year of publication cited is that carried by the volume in the series, even when its appearance is known to have been delayed to a later date.

Only in a few special instances is notice taken of the reprinting of any work.