ROMURBITAL – A Database of Higher-Order Settlements on the Italian Peninsula (350 BCE – 300 CE), created by Dr. Jamie Sewell

Introduction

This document contains explanatory notes for the files deposited with the ADS that were created by Dr. Jamie Sewell for the ROMURBITAL project, a Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship (Project No. 300969) undertaken at the Archaeology Department of Durham University between 2012 and 2014 (Scientist in Charge: Dr. Robert Witcher). This document should be used in conjunction with an Open Access article at Internet Archaeology that provides essential information on the research aims, selection criteria and methodological development of the database: J. Sewell and R. Witcher, 2015, "Urbanism in ancient peninsular Italy: developing a methodology for a database analysis of higher-order settlements (350 BCE to 300 CE)", *Internet Archaeology*.

File: Unidentified_Settlements_ROMURBITAL.xlsx

This contains the names of ancient settlements that have not been located (or the locations of which are highly disputed). It includes notes and lists some of the ancient sources in which reference to the settlements may be found.

File: Excluded_Sites_ROMURBITAL.xlsx

This file comprises a list of archaeological sites and names of ancient settlements associated with modern locations that were investigated but ultimately excluded from the database. The reasons for exclusion are listed, in abbreviated form, against each site. In a few cases the height of the site above sea level (e.g. '(567m)'), or the coordinates of the site (e.g. '41°44'20.33"N, 14°51'10.70"E') are included. For each site there is an estimate of which Augustan Region it is located within. For virtually all the sites, bibliographical references or links to internet documents in which the sites were mentioned. The internet links were last accessed variously between September 2012 and May 2015.

File: Bibliography_ROMURBITAL.pdf

This is a bibliography of all the sites listed in the file: Database_ROMURBITAL.xlsx

File: Database_ROMURBITAL.xlsx

The remainder of this document provides explanatory notes of data categories in the flat file database (Excel spreadsheet) of higher-order settlements on the Italian peninsula (350 BCE to 300 CE): Database_ROMURBITAL.xlsx. If users find errors in the database or in this document, or otherwise have suggestions, please contact the author at: jamiesewell@web.de. Please put the reference 'ROMURBITAL' in the subject heading.

Structure of the explanatory notes

In the spreadsheet, each settlement is assigned a row with its primary identifier in the first field (column). Each subsequent column is a data category. This document explains each of these data categories. Data categories are listed and described in the same order that they appear in the spreadsheet. The data categories are grouped thematically, and each group is assigned a colour. In the spreadsheet these colours are used for the background fills of the column headings; in the following tables, the same colours form the background of the section title that describes the group.

Empty fields

All fields in the spreadsheet containing the symbol " – " are those for which no data was documented.

Dates
Dates BCE appear as negative numbers (e.g. -340). Dates CE appear as positive numbers (e.g. 124). Date ranges are denoted by two contiguous columns, each containing what is described henceforth in this document as 'upper' and 'lower' dates, in that order. The 'upper' date is the earliest or beginning date of the range and the 'lower' date, the latest or end date. The chronologies of public architecture are recorded differently, an explanation of which is provided in the introductory notes to the relevant section.

Certainty ratings
Some individual certainty ratings were assigned based on one or more criteria (divided by semi-colons). Only one of these criteria needed to be fulfilled for the rating to be attributed. If the criteria of multiple certainty ratings were fulfilled in a single data category, the more robust of those ratings was assigned.

Rome
Rome, as a city, has its own row in the spreadsheet, but only very minimal information has been input. This is because the project's research questions did not require the collation and documentation of detailed information regarding the development of Rome itself. In fact, the primary purpose of including Rome in the spreadsheet is to record its georefenced location so that it is possible to determine the geospatial relationship of Rome to other sites in the database when the spreadsheet is uploaded as an attribute table in GIS.

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Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
RECORD OF NAMES, ANCIENT AND MODERN			
A **Primary_Name**	**Primary_Name**	Known ancient name of settlement (in black font) or modern *località* or *comune* (in blue font) if the ancient name is unknown or disputed.	-
B **Modern_Location**	**Modern_Location**	Either the *comune* in which the site is located or the modern *località* of a site.	-
C **Alt_Primary_Names**	**Alternative_Primary_Names**	Alternative names by which the site/settlement is known. Names in black font are ancient names; names in blue font are modern names.	-
D **Original_Name**	**Original_Name**	Does the **Primary_Name** correspond to the site's ancient name?	**Y** = Yes **N** = No
E **Pleiades**	**Pleiades**	Is the settlement listed in Pleiades/Barrington? All sites were checked variously between Sept 2012 and March 2014, but note that Pleiades is regularly updated with new sites and new locations for existing sites.	**Y** = Yes **N** = No
F **Region**	**Region**	In which of the Augustan regions is the settlement situated?	1 – 9, 11
G **Pliny**	**Pliny**	Was the settlement recorded by Pliny the Elder in NH?	**Y** = Yes **N** = No

	GEOREFERENCED LOCATION		
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
H **X**	**Longitude in degrees**	Ideally, the X Y coordinates represent a georeferenced point located at the centre of the settlement/site. The coordinates recorded in Pleiades were used if they correspond to a point within the perimeter of the ancient site. If multiple Pleiades' locations for the site exist, the one closest to the centre of the settlement was selected. The locations of all sites were checked using Google Earth. Coordinates derived from Google Earth were used for sites not listed in Pleiades and for sites located inaccurately in Pleiades. If a site's height above sea level was stated in a publication, it was documented and input as the Z value. Published heights usually represent the highest point within each settlement rather than the height at the centre of the settlement. Thus the Z values are not always the precise height of the X Y coordinates. If no published height was documented, the height of the chosen X Y coordinates in Google Earth was used for the Z value instead.	-
I **Y**	**Latitude in degrees**		-
J **Z**	**Height above sea level in metres**		-
K **Geog_Certainty**	**Geographic Certainty**	The level of certainty that the X Y coordinates correspond to a location within or very near the settlement.	**Certain** = standing remains extant or location confirmed through excavation. **Likely** = sporadic finds from location; reliance on place name evidence. **Uncertain** = very little archaeological material; interpretation of location heavily reliant on ancient textual sources; the site is only known through a necropolis; the attribution of the **Primary_Name** to this location is disputed (if it is an ancient name); the location of the archaeological site could not be accurately reconstructed from the published evidence.

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		RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SETTLEMENTS	
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
L **Dependent_Upon**	**Dependent_Upon**	This records a published hypothesis that this settlement was subordinate to another higher-order settlement in the database. The **Primary_Name** of the settlement upon which it is believed to be dependent is entered here. No chronological information on the length of time this subordinate status existed is recorded in the database, but it is mostly only relevant to the pre-Roman situation. Dependency or subordination to Rome is not recorded here (but see column titles **Col_Type** and **Legal_Status1 – 3**).	-
M **Replaced**	**Replaced**	This records a published hypothesis that this settlement replaced another nearby settlement that is also recorded in the database, the **Primary_Name** of which is entered here. Exc.: Roman Minturnae is believed to have replaced an earlier Ausonian/Auruncan settlement of the same name that has not been located and is thus not in the database; similarly, Privernum is believed to have replaced Volscian Privernum, and the latter site is not in the database. See also the data category, **Multi_Location**.	-
N **Replaced_by**	**Replaced_by**	This records a published hypothesis that this settlement was replaced by another settlement in the database, the **Primary_Name** of which is entered here. See also the data category, **Multi_Location**.	-
O **Speed_of_Replace**	**Speed_of_Replacement**	The length of time it took for one settlement to replace the other.	**Unknown** = speed of replacement is unknown. **Sudden** = related to destruction and/or quick abandonment. **Gradual** = over time during which both settlements were at least partly occupied, but the archaeological evidence does not allow specificity on how long it took. **100yrs** = published archaeological hypothesis that the replacement occurred within a century.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SETTLEMENTS contd.			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
P Port_Name	Port_Name	This records whether the settlement is interpreted to have possessed facilities for the loading/unloading of waterborne transport (marine, lacustrine or riverine). If so, either the settlement's own **Primary_Name** is entered here if these facilities were within or close to the limits of the settlement, or the **Primary_Name** of another settlement is entered which served as its 'port town'. No chronological information is associated with this field. I.E. There is no information in the database on the upper and lower dates of the overall period these facilities were provided.	-
Q Port_Cert	Port_Certainty	The level of certainty that has been attributed to the interpretation that the **Port_Name** provided the settlement with facilities for loading/unloaded waterborne transport.	**Good evidence** = convincing archaeological and/or ancient textual evidence that settlement had the capacity to load/unload ships. **Suspected** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence. **Possible** = no direct evidence or published hypothesis that loading/unloading facilities existed has been documented, but the coastal/riparian location makes it possible.

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CULTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL OCCUPATION OF SETTLEMENT			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
R **Attrib_People1**	**Attributed_People1**	The name of the cultural group assigned to this settlement in consulted publications. For settlements already in existence at 350 BCE, the stated cultural group is the one believed to have possessed the settlement at this moment – not always the same as the group that is believed to have founded the settlement. If there is a discrepancy between the group that possessed the settlement in 350 BCE and that which previously founded it, the cultural group of the founders is listed in the category **Prev_People**. For settlements founded after 350 BCE, the cultural group responsible for the settlement's founding is listed here. The only exception to this are those settlements founded after Rome had achieved predominance in the area in which they are located, (based on an interpretation of ancient textual sources). Such sites are labelled as 'Roman' in the database. This is not meant to indicate that they were ethnically composed of Romans or possessed Roman citizenship (although some were or became such, reflected in the data categories **Col_Type** and **Legal_Status1 – 3**). Rather it is a chronological label so that they can be differentiated from pre-conquest sites for the purposes of analysis.	Aequian Messapian Auruncan Paelignian Ausonian Peucetian Bruttian Picentine Campanian Praetutian Daunian Roman Etruscan Sabine Faliscan SamCar = Samnite Carricini Frentani SamCau = Samnite Caudini Gallic SamHirp = Samnite Hirpini Greek Samnite Hernican SamPen = Samnite Pentri Iapygian Sidicinian Latin Umbrian Ligurian Unknown Lucanian Vestinian Marrucinian Volscian Marsic
S **Attrib_People2**	**Attributed_People2**	If an alternative cultural group to that in **Attrib_People1** is associated with this site by one or more authors, this alternative group identity is listed here. Otherwise the qualifications described for **Attrib_People1** apply.	The same values as for **Attrib_People1**
T **Attrib_People3**	**Attributed_People3**	If a second, alternative cultural group to that in **Attrib_People2** is associated with this site by one or more authors, this alternative group identity is listed here. Otherwise the qualifications described for **Attrib_People1** apply.	The same values as for **Attrib_People1**
U **Prev_People**	**Previous_People**	If the site is associated with a cultural group prior to 350 BCE that differs from the cultural group associated with it in/after c.350 BCE, the earlier cultural group is recorded here (see the explanation for **Attrib_People1**). If the cultural group entered in **Attrib_People1** is 'Roman', an entry here reflects the pre-Roman cultural group associated with the general area in which the site is located.	The same values as for **Attrib_People1**

CULTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL OCCUPATION OF SETTLEMENT contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
V **Prev_Occ**	**Previous_Occupation**	This records whether the local vicinity of the settlement was previously occupied in any form – not necessarily in relation to a higher-order settlement - and then subsequently abandoned prior to 350 BCE. If so, the chronology of the earlier phases of occupation falls within the general period(s) abbreviated here. If the settlement is recorded here as having been occupied in the Hellenistic period (**H**), then either the nature of this occupation could not be determined or it was deemed to be of a different type (e.g. sanctuary or rural settlement) to the subsequent higher-order settlement. Periods of abandonment occurring at a point between 350 BCE and 300 CE are documented in the categories **Aband_Date_U** and **Aband_Date_L**.	Can be any combination of the following abbreviations, but always in this chronological order: **N**[eolithic] **B**[ronze Age] **I**[ron Age including the Orientalizing Period] **A**[rchaic period] **C**[lassical period] **H**[ellenistic period]
W **Occ_Date_U**	**Occupation_Dates_Upper**	The upper date of the continuous phase of occupation that partially or completely falls within the date range of the period under study (350 BCE to 300 CE). The value '-9999' is entered for those settlements for which the upper date (foundation date) is not known but for which an abandonment date is interpreted (**Occ_Dates_L**).	-
X **Occ_Date_L**	**Occupation_Dates_Lower**	The lower date of the phase of occupation that partially or completely falls within the date range of the period under study (350 BCE to 300 CE). The value '999' is entered for those settlements for which the lower date (abandonment date) is not known but for which a foundation date is interpreted (**Occ_Dates_U**). The lower dates of settlements that survived through to the early medieval period or beyond are set at '500' [CE]. In the published literature related to the project, the stated date range of the project is 350 BCE to 300 CE. This is because the database only records extremely restricted information on periods after 300 CE, namely continued occupation to 500 CE and bath complexes built after 300 CE (see the data category **Bath**).	

CULTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL OCCUPATION OF SETTLEMENT contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
Y **Occ_Date_Cert**	**Occupation_Date_Certainty**	The level of certainty attributed to the interpreted chronology of the settlement's period of occupation.	**High** = derived from systematic excavation or a combination of dating methodologies and supported by strong argumentation. **Medium** = site has not been subject to substantial open area excavation; dating evidence demonstrates weaknesses, either in the quantity or quality or in the supporting argument of its interpretation; not all of the periods between the upper and lower dates of the overall chronology are represented in the published archaeological material. **Low** = not derived from systematic archaeological investigation; based on an interpretation of textual and/or cartographic sources, or based on comparisons with other sites/evidence; either the upper or lower date of the overall chronology is not known. **Unconfirmed** = published chronology was not provided with supporting evidence in consulted publications.

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	MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS		
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
Z **Multi_Location**	**Multi_Location**	This records polycentrism. Sometimes a settlement was relocated over time to a new site in the immediate vicinity. Other settlements were polycentric without the inference of one element of it replacing another. Both types are recorded in this data category. Because the multiple elements of the site are known under one name, they have not been given separate **Primary_Names** and **X Y Z** values. NB. The components of polycentric settlements with sites that are of sufficient distance from each other to be known with distinct names are recorded in the in data categories, **Replaced/Replaced_By**.	**Replacement** = it is believed that one centre replaced another in the immediate vicinity over time. **Co-existence** = polycentric without inference of replacement **Unclear** = polycentrism without a clear published statement on whether it was a case of replacement or co-existence.
AA **Multi_Loc_Cert**	**Multi_Location_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the interpretation that the settlement was polycentric.	**High** = archaeological evidence. **Low** = hypothesised, without substantial archaeological evidence.
AB **ML_Date_U**	**Multi-Location_Date_Upper**	The upper date of the period during which the settlement is interpreted to have been polycentric.	-
AC **ML_Date_L**	**Multi-Location_Date_Lower**	The lower date of the period during which the settlement is interpreted to have been polycentric.	-
AD **ML_Date_Cert**	**Multi-Location_Date_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the chronological interpretation of the polycentric phase.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence presented; based on non-archaeological evidence **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence.
AE **Disp_Sett_U**	**Dispersed_Settlement_Upper**	If there is a published interpretation that the settlement had a non-urban, dispersed phase, this is the upper date of the chronology during which this state is believed to have existed.	-
AF **Disp_Sett_L**	**Dispersed_Settlement_Lower**	If there is a published interpretation that the settlement had a non-urban, dispersed phase, this is the lower date of the chronology during which this state is believed to have existed.	-

	MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS contd.		
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
AG **Incompl_Urb**	**Incomplete_Urbanisation**	This data category records the existence of published statements relevant to this site that argue the settlement possessed unbuilt intramural areas. No chronological data in association with these interpretations were recorded. NB. It is reasonable to assume that most sites in the database had such unbuilt intramural areas of various sizes. This data category only records specific published statements to this effect.	**Y**[es]
AH **Intense_Urb_U**	**Intense_Urbanisation_Upper**	If an author has specifically stated that the settlement enjoyed a vigorous period in its settlement history that stands out above all others, the upper date of this period is recorded here.	-
AI **Intense_Urb_L**	**Intense_Urbanisation_Lower**	If an author has specifically stated that the settlement enjoyed a vigorous period in its settlement history that stands out above all others, the lower date of this period is recorded here.	-
AJ **Aband_Date_U**	**Abandonment_Date_Upper**	This records a published interpretation that the settlement underwent a period of abandonment at a point after 350 BCE. If so, the upper date of the period during which it is believed to have been abandoned is recorded here. NB. Periods of abandonment prior to 350 BCE are recorded in the data category, **Prev_Occ**.	-
AK **Aband_Date_L**	**Abandonment_Date_Lower**	This records a published interpretation that the settlement underwent a period of abandonment at a point after 350 BCE. If so, the lower date of the period during which it is believed to have been abandoned is recorded here. NB. Periods of abandonment prior to 350 BCE are recorded in the data category, **Prev_Occ**.	-
AL **Necrop_Only**	**Necropolis_Only**	This records whether the site is known only through a very significant necropolis with no associated settlement archaeology. The necropolis-only sites in the database are those for which a published statement was recorded, specifically stating that the size and significance of the necropolis is due to it having served a large and important higher-order settlement that has not yet been found.	**Yes**

MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
AM **Permanent**	**Permanent**	This category is for Samnite settlements only. It was included due to the ongoing debate on the function of Samnite fortified hilltop centres. Documented indicators for permanency were noted (cisterns; roof tiles; fragments of large storage vessels, and loom weights – although it is accepted that these elements may also be a reflection of sites that were seasonally occupied). For sites that demonstrate strong indicators of permanency, this field is blank (" – "). Otherwise there are three categories of certainty for Samnite sites in relation to indicators of permanency.	**Likely** = this is for sites that have not yet been systematically investigated. Because strong indicators for permanency have been found at the majority of the intensively investigated Samnite fortified hilltop centres, for each uninvestigated example, it is more likely than not that it will yield similar material in the future. **Medium** = archaeological evidence associated with permanent settlement found, but either ambiguity remains or some doubt has been expressed by author(s) due to other factors (e.g. altitude, isolated position). **Low** = no archaeological indicators of permanency found/presented in publications and author(s) expressed serious doubt that the settlement was permanent.
AN **Destroyed**	**Destroyed**	This category records published interpretations that the site underwent a destruction event and the certainty of those interpretations.	**High** = very significant archaeological testimony for a destruction event, possibly supported by ancient textual evidence. **Medium** = evidence for destruction is derived from ancient textual sources without archaeological confirmation. **Partly** = Strong evidence that part of settlement was destroyed, although other areas seem unaffected by the event. **Unconfirmed** = reported in publication to have been destroyed without supporting evidence.
AO **Destr_Date_U**	**Destruction_Date_Upper**	The upper date of the chronological range during which the destruction event recorded in **Destroyed** is interpreted to have taken place.	-

MISCELLANEOUS SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
AP **Destr_Date_L**	**Destruction_Date_Lower**	The lower date of the chronological range during which the destruction event recorded in **Destroyed** is interpreted to have taken place.	-
AQ **Post_Urban**	**Post_Urban settlement**	After the abandonment of the higher-order settlement, is occupation of the site recorded on a lower level (e.g. agricultural exploitation; sanctuary)?	**Y**[es]

ATTRIBUTES OF THE PERIMETER AND SURFACE AREA			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
AR **GF_Status**	**Greenfield_Status**	Is the archaeological site covered with modern conurbation?	**GF** = Greenfield: no structures or only sporadic dispersed structures. **PGF** = Partly Greenfield: substantial area(s) free of modern structures. **NGF** = Not Greenfield: an urbanised site with little or no area(s) free of modern structures.
AS **Boundary_known**	**Boundary_known**	This documents to what degree the ancient perimeter of the settlement is apparent, from standing remains or excavation.	**very clear** = intact or obvious. **partial** = non-contiguous sections of the wall or perimeter exist or are otherwise known. **interpreted** = trace of wall based on an interpretation of the natural topography. **unclear** = the trace of the perimeter does not survive in sufficient quantities to permit a hypothetical reconstruction of its full length. **unknown** = there is no clear indication of the perimeter/wall.
AT **SA_O**	**Surface Area_Original/Only**	Original surface area size in hectares (prior to subsequent changes) or the only documented surface area size as defined by the known or hypothesised perimeter of the settlement.	-
AU **SA_O_EP**	**Surface Area_Original/Only Estimated or Published**	Does the surface area size recorded in **SA_O** correspond to published metrological data or is it my estimate of a published map/plan using the software tool, Geogebra?	**E** = my estimate of surface area. **P** = published estimate of surface area.

ATTRIBUTES OF THE PERIMETER AND SURFACE AREA contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
AV **SA_O_Cert**	**SA_O_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the accuracy of the surface area calculation in **SA_O**.	**High** = because the majority of perimeter can be reconstructed with confidence or the published data are robust. **Medium** = some doubt about the line of the reconstructed perimeter **Low** = there is little information and/or poor argumentation supporting the calculation; there are multiple published calculations but insufficient evidence to assess which is the most accurate. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
AW **SA_O_AL**	**Surface Area_Original_ Alternative Lowermost**	If multiple interpreted calculations of surface area size in hectares have been published, this is the smallest of them.	-
AX **SA_O_AU**	**Surface Area_Original_ Alternative Uppermost**	If multiple interpreted calculations of surface area size in hectares have been published, this is the largest of them.	-
AY **SA_N**	**Surface Area_New**	If the original surface area size (**SA_O**) changed over time, after either an expansion or a reduction, this is the new surface area, in hectares. Note: only one site was documented as having changed size twice: **Tarentum**. The original size and its new, reduced size are documented in the database, but it is believed to have expanded once again to 73ha in the last quarter of the first century BCE, and this is not recorded on the spreadsheet.	-
AZ **SA_N_EP**	**Surface Area_New_Estim- ated or Published**	Does the surface area size recorded in **SA_N** correspond to published metrological data or is it my estimate of a published map/plan using the software tool, Geogebra?	**E** = my estimate of surface area. **P** = published estimate of surface area.

Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
ATTRIBUTES OF THE PERIMETER AND SURFACE AREA contd.			
BA **SA_N_Cert**	**Surface Area_ New_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the accuracy of the surface area calculation in **SA_N**.	**High** = because the majority of perimeter can be reconstructed with confidence or the published data are robust. **Medium** = some doubt about the line of the reconstructed perimeter **Low** = there is little information and/or poor argumentation supporting the calculation; there are multiple published calculations and the one chosen for the analysis is only marginally more likely than the others to be correct. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
BB **SA_N_AL**	**Surface Area_New_ Alternative Lowermost**	If multiple interpreted calculations of the new surface area size in hectares have been published, this is the smallest of them.	-
BC **SA_N_AU**	**Surface Area_New_ Alternative Uppermost**	If multiple interpreted calculations of the new surface area size in hectares have been published, this is the largest of them.	-
BD **SA_Expansion**	**Surface Area_Expansion**	This records the existence of a published interpretation that this settlement expanded its surface area size at some point from 350 BCE onwards and the level of certainty assigned to the interpretation.	**High** = substantial evidence is presented to support the argument and the author expresses confidence in the interpretation. **Low** = sufficient evidence is presented by the author to hypothesise that an expansion took place.
BE **SA_Exp_Date_U**	**Surface Area_Expansion_ Date_Upper**	The upper date of the period during which the settlement is interpreted to have expanded to the size recorded in **SA_N**, if known.	-
BF **SA_Exp_Date_L**	**Surface Area_Expansion_ Date_Lower**	The upper date of the period during which the settlement is interpreted to have expanded to the size recorded in **SA_L**, if known.	-

ATTRIBUTES OF THE PERIMETER AND SURFACE AREA contd.			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
BG **SA_Exp _Date_Cert**	**Surface Area_Expansion_ Date_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the interpreted chronology of the expansion.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
BH **SA_Reduction**	**Surface Area_Reduction**	This records the existence of a published interpretation that this settlement reduced its surface area size at some point from 350 BCE onwards and the level of certainty assigned to the interpretation.	**High** = substantial evidence is presented to support the argument and the author expresses confidence in the interpretation. **Low** = sufficient evidence is presented by the author to hypothesise that a reduction took place.
BI **SA_Red_Date_U**	**Surface Area_Reduction_ Date_Upper**	The upper date of the period during which the settlement is interpreted to have reduced to the size recorded in **SA_N**, if known.	-
BJ **SA_Red_Date_L**	**Surface Area_Reduction_ Date_Lower**	The lower date of the period during which the settlement is interpreted to have reduced to the size recorded in **SA_N**, if known.	-
BK **SA_Red_Date_Cert**	**Surface Area_Reduction_ Date_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the interpreted chronology of the reduction in size.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.

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FORTIFICATIONS			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
BL **Defensible_Top**	**Defensible topography**	Does the site chosen for the settlement offer natural defences and, if so, what are they?	**elevation** = site occupies summit of pronounced elevation. **part elevation** = part of the settlement is located on elevated terrain and part on level terrain (e.g. Locri). **slight elevation** = city is on a low elevation that provides a slight defensive advantage (e.g. Caelia). **water course** = a substantial body of water was located against the majority of the settlement's perimeter. **partial water** = a substantial body of water was located against a minority of the settlement's perimeter. **water and elevation combo** = part of the settlement's perimeter was protected by water and another part of the site was located on an elevation. **no** = settlement is located on level terrain with no substantial body of water against its perimeter. **Unknown** = insufficient information was documented to ascertain if the settlement utilised defensible topography.
BM **Fort_Survival**	**Fortification_Survival**	The degree to which the defensive wall circuit has survived.	**Complete** = full or near complete length of entire fortifications can be traced. **Sections visible** = standing remains of the walls exist at multiple points along the walls' circuit. **Existence confirmed** = the existence of the walls have been confirmed through excavation or other means. **Suspected** = physical remains have been found that might represent fortifications but which still require further study; textual sources report the existence of fortifications that have yet to be found archaeologically. **None** = no indication of fortifications has yet been found.

FORTIFICATIONS contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
BN **Mult_Circuits**	**Multiple_Circuits**	If the fortifications are more complex than a single circuit	**concentric walls** = inner circuit (acropolis) that is not attached to the outer circuit of fortifications. **attached inner circuit** = single inner circuit that joins the outer fortifications **complex interconnecting** = series of complex interconnecting fortifications.
BO **Fort_O_Date_U**	**Fortifications_Original _Date_Upper**	If the original fortifications of this settlement have been dated, this is the upper date of their construction chronology. If the upper date of the construction chronology is unknown, the number '-999' is entered here.	-
BP **Fort_O_Date_L**	**Fortifications_Original _Date_Lower**	If the original fortifications of this settlement have been dated, this is the lower date of their construction chronology. If the lower date of the construction chronology is unknown, the number '999' is entered here.	-
BQ **Fort_O_Date_Cert**	**Fortifications_Original _Date_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the interpreted construction chronology of the original fortifications.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence and/or argumentation presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence/argumentation. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
BR **Fort_O_Alt_U**	**Fortifications_Original _Alternative_Upper**	If one or more alternative construction chronologies of the original fortifications were recorded from consulted publications, this is the upper date of that chronology (or of those chronologies combined if more than one exists).	-
BS **Fort_O_Alt_L**	**Fortifications_Original _Alternative_Lower**	If one or more alternative construction chronologies of the original fortifications were recorded from consulted publications, this is the lower date of that chronology (or of those chronologies combined if more than one exists).	-

FORTIFICATIONS contd.			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
BT **Fort_R1_Date_U**	**Fortifications_Reconstruction1_Date_Upper**	If the first reconstruction/repair of the original fortifications has been dated, this is the upper date of the reconstruction/repair chronology. If such a reconstruction/repair phase has been identified but is undated, the number '-999' is entered here.	-
BU **Fort_R1_Date_L**	**Fortifications_Reconstruction1_Date_Lower**	If the first reconstruction/repair of the original fortifications has been dated, this is the lower date of the reconstruction/repair chronology. If such a reconstruction/repair phase has been identified but is undated, the number '999' is entered here.	-
BV **Fort_R1_Date_Cert**	**Fortifications_Reconstruction1_Date_ Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the chronology of the first reconstruction/repair.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence and/or argumentation presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence/argumentation. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
BW **Fort_R1_Alt_U**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction1_ Alternative_Upper**	If one or more alternative chronologies of the first phase of fortification repair/reconstruction were recorded from consulted publications, this is the upper date of that chronology (or of those chronologies combined if more than one exists).	-
BX **Fort_R1_Alt_L**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction1_ Alternative_Lower**	If one or more alternative chronologies of the first phase of fortification repair/reconstruction were recorded from consulted publications, this is the lower date of that chronology (or of those chronologies combined if more than one exists).	-

FORTIFICATIONS contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
BY **Fort_R2_Date_U**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction2_Date _Upper**	If the second reconstruction/repair of the original fortifications has been dated, this is the upper date of the reconstruction/repair chronology. If such a reconstruction/repair phase has been identified but is undated, the number '-999' is entered here.	-
BZ **Fort_R2_Date_L**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction2_Date _Lower**	If the second reconstruction/repair of the original fortifications has been dated, this is the lower date of the reconstruction/repair chronology. If such a reconstruction/repair phase has been identified but is undated, the number '999' is entered here.	-
CA **Fort_R2_Date_Cert**	**Fortifications_Reconst ruction2_Date_ Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the chronology of the second reconstruction/repair.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence and/or argumentation presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence/argumentation. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
CB **Fort_R2_Alt_U**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction2_ Alternative_Upper**	If one or more alternative chronologies of the second phase of fortification repair/reconstruction were recorded from consulted publications, this is the upper date of that chronology (or of those chronologies combined if more than one exists).	-
CC **Fort_R2_Alt_L**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction2_ Alternative_Lower**	If one or more alternative chronologies of the second phase of fortification repair/reconstruction were recorded from consulted publications, this is the lower date of that chronology (or of those chronologies combined if more than one exists).	-

		FORTIFICATIONS contd.	
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
CD **Fort_R3_Date_U**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction3_Date _Upper**	If the third reconstruction/repair of the original fortifications has been dated, this is the upper date of the reconstruction/repair chronology. If such a reconstruction/repair phase has been identified but is undated, the number '-999' is entered here.	-
CE **Fort_R3_Date_L**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction3_Date _Lower**	If the third reconstruction/repair of the original fortifications has been dated, this is the lower date of the reconstruction/repair chronology. If such a reconstruction/repair phase has been identified but is undated, the number '999' is entered here.	-
CF **Fort_R3_Date_Cert**	**Fortifications_ Reconstruction3_Date _Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the chronology of the third reconstruction/repair.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence and/or argumentation presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence/argumentation. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
CG **Fort_R3+**	**Fortitications_ Reconstruction3+**	Does the settlement have more than three major identified reconstruction/repair phases? The chronologies of the fourth and later phases are not recorded in the database.	**Y**[es]

REGULARISED TOWN PLANNING			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
CH **Regular_Plan**	**Regular_Plan**	This data category records evidence for the settlement having possessed a regularised street-system based on geometric planning by surveyors.	**confirmed** = streets and structures across an extensive area of the settlement have a uniform orientation, as confirmed by excavation; the ancient street plan is reflected in later/surviving structures across a wide area of the settlement. **good evidence** = streets have been found to be rectilinear through limited archaeological investigation but such has to be confirmed for the whole settlement. **partly planned** = a distinct area of the settlement appears to be planned, whereas elsewhere within settlement streets were clearly not laid out according to a rectilinear plan. **suspected** = ancient town planning is hypothesised, but not supported sufficiently by archaeological data. **unknown** = insufficient archaeological remains documented in order to determine whether the settlement was planned. **not planned** = documented structures across a substantial area of the settlement demonstrate a lack of unity in their orientations.
CI **RP_Date_U**	**Regular Plan_Date_Upper**	If the regularised street system of this settlement has been dated, this is the upper date of the construction chronology.	-
CJ **RP_Date_L**	**Regular Plan_Date_Lower**	If the regularised street system of this settlement has been dated, this is the lower date of the construction chronology.	-

REGULARISED TOWN PLANNING contd.			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
CK **RP_Date_Cert**	**Regular Plan_Date_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the interpreted construction chronology of the street system.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence and/or argumentation presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence/argumentation. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.
CL **New_Plan**	**New_Plan**	This data category is limited to settlements with an entry in the data category **Regular_Plan.** It records a published interpretation that a new regularised plan was created within the same settlement at a later date.	**confirmed** = it has been confirmed through excavation that a regularised street system was created over a substantial area of the settlement which is distinct from a known earlier street system. **good evidence** = limited excavation has revealed a rectilinear street system that is believed to be distinct from an earlier one. **partly** = either a limited area of the older street system was re-planned or the existing system was extended to cover a larger area. **suspected** = it has been hypothesised that the settlement was re-planned, but this interpretation is not yet supported sufficiently by archaeological data.
CM **NP_Date_L**	**New Plan_Date_Upper**	If the new/revised street system of this settlement has been dated, this is the upper date of the construction chronology.	-
CN **NP_Date_U**	**New Plan_Date_Lower**	If the new/revised street system of this settlement has been dated, this is the lower date of the construction chronology.	-

REGULARISED TOWN PLANNING contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
CO **NP_Date_Cert**	**New Plan _Date_Certainty**	The level of certainty assigned to the interpreted construction chronology of the new/revised street system.	**High** = the results of stratigraphic excavation presented with convincing argumentation. **Medium** = uncertainty expressed by the author; lacunose evidence and/or argumentation presented. **Low** = hypothesised without substantial supporting evidence/argumentation. **Unconfirmed** = insufficient supporting information published to gauge the level of certainty.

CIVIC ARCHITECTURE

Introductory notes

The following data categories recording civic architecture were devised so that chronological and geographical patterns relating to the construction of specific architectural forms could be analysed. The underlying motivation is to interrelate the construction of public buildings with other indicators for urbanisation. Thus the aim was not to create a definitive and detailed archive of all public buildings in urban centres, and this is reflected in the abbreviated form of the recorded data. The data categories related to civic architecture do not have certainty levels assigned to their construction chronologies, and they do not record the existence of conflicting chronological interpretations from multiple authors. As a default, the input chronological interpretation generally corresponds to that from the most recent publication consulted. The dated examples of civic architecture in the following data categories are assigned to a specific century with the exception of those dated to the Augustan period (28 BCE to 14 CE). This limitation means that chronological interpretations of construction dates that are more precisely dated within a particular century are not reflected here. Similarly, those chronological interpretations which span two centuries (e.g. late second/early first century BCE) cannot be reflected using this system, although there are only a small number of such cases. Generally, the convention used for these examples is to input the later of the two centuries. In cases of settlements possessing multiple examples of the architectural forms recorded here, the earliest dated example was input.

The information in relation to civic architecture is derived from both archaeological and ancient textual sources. Thus, for example, some structures are recorded based solely on the knowledge of their existence provided by inscriptions. The sources from which data related to public architecture was collated were the archaeological publications consulted in relation to each site, supplemented by a search of the Epigraphic Database Clauss-Slaby.

Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
CP **Forum_Agora**	**Forum_Agora**	Does the settlement possess a forum or an agora or an equivalent open plaza? If so to what period is it dated?	**Forum undated** = a public plaza has been found but the date of its creation is unknown or unclear. **Forum suspected** = the existence of a forum/agora is suspected based on archaeological, topographic or ancient textual information but confirmation is lacking. The sites of all colonies and *municipia* in which no forum has been found have been assigned this value. **Forum 7thc** = dated to the 7th century BCE. **Forum 6thc** = dated to the 6th century BCE. **Forum 5thc** = dated to the 5th century BCE. **Forum 4thc** = dated to the 4th century BCE. **Forum 3rdc** = dated to the 3rd century BCE. **Forum 2ndc** = dated to the 2nd century BCE. **Forum 1stc** = dated to the 1st century BCE. **Forum Aug** = dated to the Augustan period. **Forum 1stcAD** = dated to the 1st century CE.

CIVIC ARCHITECTURE contd.			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
CQ **Assembly_Place**	**Assembly_Place**	Does the settlement possess an architecturally defined political assembly-place, including structures described as a *curia* (senate house), *comitium, ekklesiasterion, bouleuterion* or a theatre that is believed to have functioned primarily as a political assembly-place (e.g. a theatre without a *scaenae frons*)? If so, to what period is it dated?	**AP undated** = an assembly place has been found archaeologically or an ancient textual source refers to the existence of such a structure, but its construction chronology is unknown or unclear. **AP susp** = the existence of an assembly place is suspected based on archaeological, topographic or ancient textual information but confirmation is lacking. **AP 7thc BC** = dated to the 7th century BCE; in the same way, **AP 6thc BC**; **AP 5thc BC**; **AP 4thc BC**; **AP 3rdc BC**; **AP 2ndc BC**; **AP 1stc BC**; **AP Aug** = dated to the Augustan period – no examples; **AP 1stc AD** = dated to the 1st century CE; **AP 2ndc AD** = dated to the 2nd century CE.
CR **Temple**	**Temple**	Within the perimeter of the settlement, was there a monumental peripteral or podium temple? If so to what period is it dated?

NB. Extramural temples are not recorded in this data category. | **Temple undated** = the structural remains of a temple have been found or an ancient textual source refers to the existence of such a structure, but its construction chronology is unknown or unclear. **Temple suspected** = the existence of a temple is suspected based on archaeological, topographic or ancient textual information but confirmation is lacking. **TempleT 6thc BC** = a monumental temple is suspected, but based only on the discovery of terracottas dating to the 6th century BCE; in the same way, **TempleT 5thc BC**; **TempleT 4thc BC**; **TempleT 3rdc BC**; **TempleT 2ndc BC**; **TempleT 1stc BC**. **Temple 6thc BC** = the physical remains of temple have been found, dated to the 6th century BCE; in the same way, **Temple 5thc BC**; **Temple 4thc BC**; **Temple 3rdc BC**; **Temple 2ndc BC**; **Temple 1stc BC**; **Temple Aug** = dated to the Augustan period; **Temple 1stc AD**. |
| CS **Theatre** | **Theatre** | Did the settlement possess a theatre? If so, to what period is it dated? | **Theatre undated** = the structural remains of a theatre have been or an ancient textual source refers to the existence of such a structure, but its construction chronology is unknown or unclear. **Theatre suspected** = the existence of a theatre is suspected based on archaeological, topographic or ancient textual information but confirmation is lacking. **Theatre 4thc BC** = dated to the 4th century BCE; in the same way: **Theatre 3rdc BC**; **Theatre 2ndc BC**; **Theatre 1stc BC**; **Theatre Aug** = dated to the Augustan period; **Theatre 1stc AD**; **Theatre 2ndc AD**; **Theatre 3rdc AD**. |

CIVIC ARCHITECTURE contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
CT **Amphitheatre**	**Amphitheatre**	Did the settlement possess an amphitheatre? If so, to what period is it dated?	**Amphi undated** = the structural remains of an amphitheatre have been or an ancient textual source refers to the existence of such a structure, but its construction chronology is unknown or unclear. **Amphi Susp** = the existence of an amphitheatre is suspected based on archaeological, topographic or ancient textual information but confirmation is lacking. **Amphi 2ndc BC** = dated to the 2nd century BCE; in the same way: **Amphi 3rdc 1stc BC**; **Amphi Aug** = dated to the Augustan period; **Amphi 1stc AD**; **Amphi 2ndc AD**.
CU **Basilica**	**Basilica**	Did the settlement possess a basilica? If so, to what period is it dated?	**Bas undated** = the structural remains of a basilica have been or an ancient textual source refers to the existence of such a structure, but its construction chronology is unknown or unclear. **Bas Susp** = the existence of a basilica is suspected based on archaeological, topographic or ancient textual information but confirmation is lacking. **Bas 2ndc BC** = dated to the 2nd century BCE; in the same way: **Bas 1stc BC**; **Bas Aug** = dated to the Augustan period; **Bas 1stc AD**; **Bas 2ndc AD**; **Bas 3rdc AD**.
CV **Bath**	**Public bath complex**	Did the settlement possess a public bath complex? If so, to what period is it dated?	**Bath undated** = the structural remains of a bath complex have been or an ancient textual source refers to the existence of such a structure, but its construction chronology is unknown or unclear. **Bath Susp** = the existence of a bath complex is suspected based on archaeological, topographic or ancient textual information but confirmation is lacking. **Bath 3rdc BC** = dated to the 2nd century BCE; in the same way: **Bath 2ndc BC; Bath 1stc BC; Bath Aug** = dated to the Augustan period; **Bath 1stc AD; Bath 2ndc AD; Bath 3rdc AD; Bath 4thc AD.**

	THE ROMAN CONQUEST AND LEGAL STATUSES		
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
CW **Roman_Subj_Date_U**	**Roman_Subjugation_Date_ Upper**	The upper date of the period during which the local area in which the settlement was located was first subjugated by Rome. This information is derived from ancient texts, with Livy being the main source.	-
CX **Roman_Subj_Date_L**	**Roman_Subjugation_Date_L ower**	The lower date of the period during which the local area in which the settlement was located was first subjugated by Rome. This information is derived from ancient texts, with Livy being the main source.	-
CY **Col_Type**	**Colony_Type**	This records colonies founded by Rome down to 150 BCE as attested by ancient texts. They include both existing settlements that were re-founded as colonies and others that came into existence through the foundation. The category describes both legal and chronological distinctions.	**PR** = *Priscae coloniae Latinae*. Those Latin colonies founded prior to 350 BCE. **LC** = Latin colonies founded after 350 BCE. **RC** = Roman citizen colonies. **CON** = Controversial colonies. It is unknown whether the settlement was a Latin colony or a Roman colony and its status as a colony is disputed.
CZ **Colony_Date_U**	**Colony_Date_Upper**	The upper date of the date range during which the colonial foundation (**Col_Type**) was established (taking into account multiple chronological interpretations if applicable).	-
DA **Colony_Date_L**	**Colony_Date_Lower**	The lower date of the date range during which the colonial foundation (**Col_Type**) was established (taking into account multiple chronological interpretations if applicable).	-

THE ROMAN CONQUEST AND LEGAL STATUSES contd.

Introductory notes to Legal Statuses

The following nine data categories document up to three Roman-assigned legal statuses per settlement and their chronologies, entered as date ranges. They record non-colonial statuses assigned at any time and colonial statuses assigned after 150 BCE. If multiple legal statuses were assigned to a settlement over time, they are documented in the known or suspected chronological order. Since only three legal statuses per settlement are recorded (in addition to categories of mid-Republican colonies in **Col_Type**), for the very few settlements which had more than three such statuses (e.g. Capua), the later ones are not documented.

Hypothesised statuses are those presented by authors of publications consulted for the project for which ancient textual evidence supporting the assignments are either absent or extremely fragmentary. Non-hypothesised statuses are derived from ancient texts or unequivocal statements by authors. In some cases the information from ancient texts comprises specific references to the category of legal status having been attributed to named settlements; in other cases, the legal status assigned is based on inscriptions found in or near the site of a settlement that contain references to the titles of magistracies conventionally associated with a particular legal status.

Due to the very high number of legal statuses recorded in the database it was not possible to comprehensively assess the certainty of statuses or the chronological interpretations of when statuses were assigned. As a result, the database contains no certainty level ratings in relation to legal statuses. Some ancient sources pertaining to legal statuses are open to alternative interpretations, or are considered untrustworthy (e.g. *Liber Coloniarum*). Thus if users wish to use the section of the database that records legal statuses as a research tool, it is strongly urged that further critical analysis is undertaken on any results produced.

The database has chronological data entered against all legal statuses. In the cases where consulted works did not provide chronological interpretations for the assignment of specific legal statuses, the following approaches were taken to the entering of chronological data: if no chronological points of reference were documented by which the chronological range of the assignment could be narrowed, the upper date entered is that from the cell **Roman_Subj_L** relevant to that settlement and the lower date entered is '999' (with the exception of post-Social War *municipia*, see below). Even though in some cases the date derived from **Roman_Subj_L** is earlier than the interpreted founding date of the settlement, the thought behind using the **Roman_Subj_L** date is that legal statuses were assigned to communities not built environments. The database contains some cases of *dated* legal statuses (known from ancient texts) that pre-date the archaeologically interpreted founding dates of the associated settlements (e.g. Fundi, Privernum); the moment the status was bestowed on the communities concerned, they possibly inhabited another settlement (form). Thus *undated* assignments might also have been bestowed at a moment before the archaeologically known settlement was founded. If available, chronological points of reference were used to narrow the chronological ranges of otherwise undated statuses. For example, some authors claim that a status had been assigned by or after a particular point in time, in which case the date range could be narrowed to reflect this. If a settlement had multiple statuses over time and one or more of them were dated, if possible, these dates were used to calibrate the chronological range of any undated assignments.

If multiple chronological interpretations for a single legal status were documented from consulted works, the chronological range entered represents the upper date of the earliest of them and the lower date of the latest of them. The chronologies of legal statuses interpreted by authors as has having been assigned at unknown moments during specific historical time periods (e.g. Sullan period, Julio-Claudian period) were entered as the full date range of these periods. Similarly, statuses believed to have been assigned at unknown points during the reigns of specific emperors were entered as the full periods of those emperors' reigns.

THE ROMAN CONQUEST AND LEGAL STATUSES contd.

Introductory notes to Legal Statuses (contd.)

Foedus
Although one can presume that very many of Italy's pre-Roman communities entered into a formal treaty with Rome during the period of the conquest, the only cases recorded in the database are those documented from consulted ancient sources, and then only those treaties made with the communities of named settlements rather than those made with broader cultural groups.

Vicus / hypothetical *vicus*
The status of *vicus* is only entered in certain cases. If a pre-Roman settlement that fulfilled the criteria for inclusion in the study subsequently became a *vicus*, this is recorded. The database also records known cases of a *vicus* subsequently receiving a new Roman legal status associated with a higher-order settlement. Also, *vici* with urban characteristics (public architecture, fortifications, regularised street-grid) are in the database.

civitas sine suffragio, *civitas optimo iure and municipium*
The database differentiates *municipia* created before the Social War and those created after it. Those known to have been created before the Social War are recorded as either *civitas sine suffragio* or *civitas optimo iure*, and those from the Social War onwards as *municipia*. Because it cannot be completed discounted that undated *municipia* were created before the Social War, this is reflected in the chronological ranges entered for the assignment of the status. For undated *municipia*, the upper date corresponds to that of **Roman_Subj_L** relevant to that settlement (using the same system applied to other undated legal statuses). All undated *municipia* are presumed to have received this status by the death of Augustus (14 CE), which is thus entered as the lower date of the chronological range the status was assigned.

Settlements in which inscriptions have been found that support the interpretation they had been *municipia* are recorded with an 'M' in **Legal_Status1-3**. This epigraphic information was collated either from publications relevant to the settlement or from the Epigraphic Database Clauss-Slaby. Settlements listed by Pliny the Elder (that still existed after the Social War), which are not attested as having been either *municipia* or *colonia* by the Augustan period through alternative ancient textual sources, are recorded with an '**MP**' ('Municipium Pliny'). If a hypothesis by an author of a consulted work was documented that a) a settlement not listed in Pliny had the status of *municipium*, or that b) before becoming a veteran colony, a settlement had previously been a *municipium* (e.g. Pompeii), this is recorded in the database as '**HM**' ('Hypothetical Municipium').

Often authors state that the status of *municipium* was assigned at the time of or after the Social War. The chronological range of all such cases is entered as '90-89 BCE' (although it is acknowledged that the Social War is variously dated between the years 91-87 BCE). If the assignment of the status of *municipium* is otherwise undated but inscriptions from the site indicate that the chief magistrates were *IIIIviri*, the date of the assignment is entered as 90-89 BCE; if a *municipium* is otherwise undated and the chief magistrates were *IIviri*, the date entered is 49 BCE (see, S. Marengo, 2012 'La nascita dei municipi negli agri piceno e gallico: la documentazione epigrafica', in G. de Marinis (ed.) *I processi formativi ed evolutivi della città in area adriatica*. BAR International Series 2419. Oxford: Archaeopress, 363–371).

Colonies
The values '**C**' (Colony) and '**HC**' ('Hypothesised Colony') are for all colonies believed to have been established from 150 BCE onwards. This categorisation makes no distinction between agrarian colonies and veteran colonies (to which colonists were sent), and communities bestowed the status of *colonia* during the imperial period (without new colonists being sent to them).

THE ROMAN CONQUEST AND LEGAL STATUSES contd.			
Column letter and short title	*Column title – long*	*Description of data category*	*Lookup or other fixed values*
DB **Legal_Status1**	**Legal_Status1**	The earliest known Roman assigned legal status of the community (excluding colonial foundations prior to 150 BCE) derived from ancient texts or hypothesised.	For further explanations see the introductory notes to this section. **C** = colony **CM** = *conciliabulum* **COI** = *civitas optimo iure* **CSS** = *civitas sine suffragio* **F** = *foedus* **HC** = hypothetical colony **HCM** = hypothetical *conciliabulum* **HCSS** = hypothetical *civitas sine suffragio* **HM** = hypothetical *municipium* **HP** = hypothetical *praefectura* **HV** = hypothetical *vicus* **M** = *municipium* **MP** = *municipium* Pliny **P** = *praefectura* **V** = *vicus*
DC **Leg_St1_Date_U**	**Legal_Status1_Date_Upper**	The upper date of the date range during which **Legal_Status1** is interpreted as having been assigned (see introductory notes to this section).	-
DD **Leg_St1_Date_L**	**Legal_Status1_Date_Lower**	The lower date of the date range during which **Legal_Status1** is interpreted as having been assigned (see introductory notes to this section).	-
DE **Legal_Status2**	**Legal_Status2**	The second known Roman assigned legal status of the community (excluding colonial foundations prior to 150 BCE) derived from ancient texts or hypothesised.	The same values as **Legal_Status1**

ROMURBITAL – A Database of Higher-Order Settlements on the Italian Peninsula (350 BCE – 300 CE), created by Dr. Jamie Sewell

THE ROMAN CONQUEST AND LEGAL STATUSES contd.			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
DF Leg_St2_Date_U	Legal_Status2_Date_ Upper	The upper date of the date range during which **Legal_Status2** is interpreted as having been assigned (see introductory notes to this section).	-
DG Leg_St2_Date_L	Legal_Status2_Date_ Lower	The lower date of the date range during which **Legal_Status2** is interpreted as having been assigned (see introductory notes to this section).	-
DH Legal_Status3	Legal_Status3	The third known Roman assigned legal status of the community (excluding colonial foundations prior to 150 BCE) derived from ancient texts or hypothesised.	The same values as **Legal_Status1**
DI Leg_St3_Date_U	Legal_Status3_Date_ Upper	The upper date of the date range during which **Legal_Status3** is interpreted as having been assigned (see introductory notes to this section).	-
DJ Leg_St3_Date_L	Legal_Status3_Date_ Lower	The lower date of the date range during which **Legal_Status3** is interpreted as having been assigned (see introductory notes to this section).	-

ROMAN ROADS			
Column letter and short title	Column title – long	Description of data category	Lookup or other fixed values
DK ROADS	Peninsular ROADS	In relation to the hypothetical and actual courses of consular and other roads depicted in Maps 39-46 of the Barrington Atlas, is the settlement located on, near to, or far from the course of a road. NB. No chronological data are recorded for this data category.	**ON** = c.0-1 km **NEAR** = c.1-10 km **FAR** = > c.10 km