An Urban Geography of the Roman World, 100 B.C. to A.D. 300

J. W. Hanson

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A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

J. W. Hanson

Wolfson College, University of Oxford

Trinity Term 2016

Cities gleam with radiance and charm, and the whole earth has been beautified like a garden.

Aelius Aristides, *To Rome*, 99.

Volume One: Text

Abstract

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Although there have been numerous studies of individual cities or groups of cities, there has never been a study of the urbanism of the Roman world as a whole, meaning that we have been poorly informed not only about the number of cities and how they were distributed and changed over time, but also about their sizes and populations, monumentality, and civic status. This thesis provides a new account of the urbanism of the Roman world between 100 B.C. and A.D. 300. To do so, it draws on a combination of textual sources and archaeological material to provide a new catalogue of cities, calculates new estimates of their areas and uses a range of population densities to estimate their populations, and brings together available information about their monumentality and civic status for the first time. This evidence demonstrates that, although there were relatively few cities, many had considerable sizes and populations, substantial amounts of monumentality, and held various kinds of civic status. This indicates that there was significant economic growth in this period, including both extensive and intensive economic growth, which resulted from an influx of wealth through conquest and the intrinsic changes that came with Roman rule (including the expansion of urbanism). This evidence also suggests that there was a system that was characterised by areas of intense urban demand, which were met through an efficient system for the extraction of necessity and luxury goods from immediate hinterlands and an effective system for bringing these items from further afield. The disruption of these links seems to have put this system under considerable strain towards the end of this period and may have been sufficient to cause its ultimate collapse. This appears to have been in marked contrast to the medieval and early modern periods, when urbanism was more able to respond to changes in supply and demand.

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Abbreviations

BA	Talbert, R. J. A., (ed.), (2000), *The Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press).
BNP	Cancik, H., Schneider, H., et al., (2002), *Brill's New Pauly: An encyclopaedia of the ancient world*, (Leiden: Brill).
DGRG	Smith, W., (ed.), (1852-1857), *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, (London: John Murray).
PECS	Stillwell, R., (ed.), (1976), *The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, (Princeton: Princeton University Press).

Chapter One: Introduction

A city of the far-flung world you have made.

Rutilius Namatianus, *A Voyage Home to Gaul*.

It is beyond doubt that urbanism was one of the most important features of the ancient world. As one scholar wrote in a well-known article in the late 1970s: 'the Greco-Roman world … was a world of cities'.[1] This has led many scholars to regard urbanism as the key to understanding almost all aspects of the ancient world. Individual commentators have suggested that the 'history of the classical town' is 'in a very real sense the history of classical civilization itself' or argued that the 'history of Greco-Roman civilization is the history of the cities.'[2] In this respect, it is surprising that there has never been a concerted attempt to provide a comprehensive and consistent account of the urbanism of the Roman world. Having said this, there has been a growing interest in examining the scale of the urbanism of the Roman world, which is represented not only by this project, but also by projects at the University of California, Berkeley and Leiden University respectively (which both started a few years after this study was begun).

The perceived importance of urbanism in the ancient world is based on a mixture of ancient sources and material evidence. Ancient sources affirm a strong belief in the relationship between the concept of the city and the concept of civilization (the words are etymologically linked).[3] This association can be traced in a wide range of Greek and Roman writers, including historians and geographers. Ancient writers regarded cities as the centres of civilised life, seeing the city as both an expression of the 'right' values and 'correct' behaviour and a means by which they could be instilled. In contrast, they regarded other forms of life as uncivilised and often depicted the inhabitants of non-urban communities as simple or backward. The apparent association between cities and civilised life is reinforced by the archaeological record, since the most impressive remains have mostly been found in urban, rather than in rural contexts. This is demonstrated not only by the layout of cities, but also by their public and domestic architecture, interior decoration, infrastructure, and small finds, such as ceramics, glass, coins, and personal adornments, etc.

Much of the research done on cities has emphasised their importance to the social, political, and economic life of the ancient world. Cities were the focal points of a wide range of communal activities, including participating in religious ceremonies and festivals, bathing and exercising,

[1] Finley 1977b: 305.
[2] Ward-Perkins 1974: 8; Jones 1940: 299.
[3] Aelius Artides, *To Rome*; Cicero, *In Defense of Roscius of Ameria*, 74-75; Dio Chrysotom, *Orations*, 7; Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, X.4.1; Strabo, *Geography*, IV.1.5; Tacitus, *Agricola*, 21; *Germania*, 16; *Histories*, IV.64; Quintilian, *Institutes of Oratory*, II.4.24; Finley 1973: 123; 1977b: 305; 308-309; Goodman 2007: 9-11; Erdkamp 2012: 241.

attending performances of poetry, music, and drama such as comedies, tragedies, and mimes, and watching gladiatorial displays, wild beast hunts, and the execution of criminals, prisoners of war, and other enemies of the Roman Empire.[4] They were also central to the day-to day running of the ancient world, such as decision-making, office-holding, and voting, as well as the extraction of taxes and tribute.[5] Although the exact nature of their role in the wider economy has been hotly debated, many seem to have fulfilled key roles as the centres of local and regional markets, and they might have also been significant hubs of manufacture, services, or trade.[6]

This urbanism was not unique to this era, however, and was part of a much longer process of development over time. This process probably began with the formation of urban communities in the Aegean in the Bronze Age, and then intensified with the spread of Greek settlements throughout the coastal areas of the Mediterranean in the Archaic and Classical periods, followed by more new foundations in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. This expansion was followed by a period of stagnation and decline in the late Roman period, which continued throughout the Dark Ages. The revival of urbanism can be traced to the medieval period. This has been followed by a period of substantial growth in the modern period, culminating in the present day when urbanism is the dominant form of life throughout most of the world. The urbanism of the Roman world therefore marked a period of efflorescence, both in comparison with the earlier Greek and Hellenistic world and with the later Dark Ages, and perhaps the medieval period too.

It is clear, however, that there were considerable changes in the urbanism of the ancient world in the period we are concerned with that were connected with the coming of Roman rule in the late Republic and early Imperial period. Many of the sites established in the Greek and Hellenistic periods continued to exist, while a series of new sites were founded.[7] These seem to have flourished, not only in terms of their size and population, but also in terms of their amounts of monumentality and degrees of civic status, all of which have been seen as a reflection of how wealthy they had become. These changes led to a widespread reorganization of the landscape that not only created new networks of cities, but also new regimes of agricultural activity, accompanied by a series of social, political, and economic transformations.

The urbanism of the classical world also had an important impact on the development of Europe in both the medieval and modern periods. Cities provided the template not only for the revival of urbanism in the medieval and early modern periods, but also for its expansion in more recent times

[4] Finley 1973: 124.
[5] Finley 1977a: 14-15.
[6] Finley 1973; 1977b; Hopkins 1978b; 1980; Leveau and Goudineau 1983; Moeller 1976; Jongman 1988; Engels 1990; Fulford 1987; Whittaker 1995; Wilson 2002; Scheidel 2007; Erdkamp 2012.
[7] Hanson 2011: 229-230.

(including up to the present day).[8] These cities remained important centres in their own right and continued to play significant roles in larger systems, so they had an important role in conditioning the overall structure of later urbanism.[9]

There are still a number of questions, however, about the nature of ancient urbanism, which have implications for our understanding not only of the classical world but also of the *longue durée*. Was the Roman world really a world of cities? How does Roman urbanism compare with the urbanism of other places and later periods? Why did urbanism develop in the Classical period and why did it decline in the transition from that period to late Antiquity? And did the urban systems of the medieval and modern eras develop for the same reasons, or did they have different characteristics that meant that where the former failed, the latter have been more successful?

Current Understanding

Although there have been numerous studies of individual cities or of particular regions, there has not yet been a study of the urbanism of the Roman world as a whole. Consequently, most scholars have been forced to rely on the information provided by case-studies of individual cities or groups of cities, which are used to support speculations about the settlement patterns of the Roman world as a whole. This is clearest in standard introductions to the subject, such as Gates' wide-ranging *Ancient Cities*, which depends on a series of descriptions of the most important cities in the Greek and Roman world, including Rome, Ostia, Pompeii, Athens, Ephesus, Pergamum, Perge, Palmyra, Jerash, Lepcis Magna, Constantinople, and Jerusalem.[10] More detailed studies of urbanism, such as Grimal's *Les villes romaines* and Stambaugh's *The Ancient Roman City*, revolve around a few detailed case-studies of the most well-known cities in the Roman Empire, focusing on Rome, but also including Ostia, Pompeii, and Thamugadi.[11] This is also true of catalogues, such as Woloch's *Roman Cities* and McEvedy's *Cities of the Classical World*, which rely on case studies (although both of these do include a much wider selection of sites).[12] Accounts of the urbanism of the Roman world that have been provided by urban geographers and urban historians have largely drawn on the material provided in the studies referred to above, as in the chapters on the Greek and Roman world in Chandler's *Three Thousand Years of Urban Growth* and *Four Thousand Years of Urban Growth* and Bairoch's *Cities and Economic Development: From the dawn of history to the present*.[13]

The main reason for the limited nature of work to date is the sheer amount of available information about the urbanism of the Roman world, which has daunted or exhausted many scholars.[14]

[8] Chandler 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988; Scheidel 2007: 85.
[9] Barioch 1988: 71.
[10] Gates 2003.
[11] Grimal 1954; Stambaugh 1988.
[12] Woloch 1983; McEvedy 2011.
[13] Chandler 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988.
[14] Olnes *apud* McEvedy 2011.

There is a vast extent of literary, epigraphic, and archaeological material that has never been systematically compiled and which is continually growing. More importantly, however, it is clear that there was a tremendous amount of variation in the cities of the Roman world, which makes getting to grips with the sheer complexity of ancient urbanism a challenging exercise. It is telling that even McEvedy, who was the veteran of compiling many atlases and histories in his life, often despaired of finishing his catalogue of the most important cities of the ancient world, and indeed died before he could do so.[15]

As Finley pointed out, although there is a continually growing body of literature that focuses on individual cities or groups of cities, it has lacked 'a single conceptual focus'.[16] Most studies focus on the disparate information known about the history and archaeology of a particular city, such as its appearances in textual sources, layout, public buildings, religious structures, housing, and water supply and sanitation, along with small finds, such as coinage and pottery, and then attempt to set this city within its wider context. Few studies, however, have attempted to focus on urbanism as a phenomenon and examine its implications for the social, political, and economic dynamics of the ancient world. As a result, 'the city *qua* city is flooded out'.[17]

The usefulness of case-studies of individual sites or groups of sites is also limited because it can be difficult to extrapolate from these examples to wider patterns or trends. Although intensive case-studies have been a staple in both urban history and urban geography, there is no way of knowing whether these examples are representative.[18] The histories or archaeologies of individual cities are also an insufficient basis for examining settlement patterns because they do not tell us much about the nature of the structures in which they operated: most cities do not exist in isolation but rely both on others and on the immediate and wider landscape.[19] They must be seen as part of much larger networks and systems, which form a wider 'organised complexity' and which can only be understood in terms of much larger systems.[20]

A typical example of current understanding about ancient urbanism is provided by Scheidel in a chapter in the *Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World*.[21] He suggests that 'the total number of cities in the Roman world is not known with precision, but probably approached 2,000'.[22] According to him, these cities were mainly distributed in Italy and the east rather than in the west and

[15] McEvedy 2002; Olnes *apud* McEvedy 2011: x.
[16] Finley 1977b: 324.
[17] *Ibid.*
[18] Fields 1999: 102-103.
[19] Berry 1964; Carter 1981; Fields 1999.
[20] de Vries 1984: 82.
[21] Finley 1973: 139-140; 1977a; 1977b; Hopkins 1978b; Morley 1996; Scheidel 2007; Erdkamp 2012.
[22] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 78.

north-west.[23] To illustrate this point, he uses an adapted version of the famous 'tentative map' of cities in the north-west in the second or third centuries A.D. provided by Pounds in his study of the urbanization of the classical world of 1969 (revised or reproduced by several scholars over the years, including by Beard in her 'very short introduction' to Classics) (Figure 1).[24] Scheidel couples this with a modified version of the maps of cities in the east in the sixth century A.D. provided by Jones in his *The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces* of 1937 (Figure 2).[25] These have been used to suggest that cities were crowded together in Italy and the east, but scattered throughout the rest of the Roman world.[26] Additionally, they indicate that the distribution of cities in the ancient world was shaped to a large extent by its physical geography. They were largely concentrated on the coast and along major rivers, only subsequently being linked by roads. According to Scheidel, the number of cities grew over time and gradually spread from east to west, from Italy and the east to the interior of the Maghreb, the Danube region, Spain, Gaul, and Britain.[27] He goes on to propose that around one and a half million to two million people would have lived in the five largest cities by the second century A.D.[28] These included Rome, which most agree had a population of about one million; Alexandria, which probably had about half that; Antioch, which might have had at least 150,000, and Carthage and Ephesus, for which he does not give explicit figures. He then suggests that, although there were a few more cities of about the same size, most of the rest would have been very small and on average would have had no more than a few thousand inhabitants.[29] On the strength of this, Scheidel argues that the urban hierarchy was extremely primate and relatively concave, so there were many disproportionately large cities along with a few intermediate sized ones and numerous small ones. The largest cities were in Italy and the east, and there were no comparable cities in the north-west (and certainly none that exceeded 50,000 people). Although Scheidel does not give specific figures, he proposes that cities were larger in the Roman period than before, while he assumes that the growth in the sizes of these sites was more pronounced in Italy and the east than the north-west, although it was more striking in the latter, since it was a relatively new phenomenon in these regions.[30] In total, he proposes that the overall urban population was between seven and nine million, representing one-eighth or one-ninth of his estimate for the total population of between 59 and 72 million. He notes, however, that these estimates are based on 'necessarily speculative and over-schematic calculations' and emphasises that the figures can only

[23] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75.
[24] Pounds 1969: Figure 10; Scheidel 2007: Map 3.2; Beard 1995: Fig.4.
[25] Jones 1937: Maps II-IV; Scheidel 2007: Map 3.3.
[26] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75; Norena 2015: 187.
[27] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75; Erdkamp 2012: 243.
[28] Scheidel 2007: 78; Erdkamp 2012: 244.
[29] Scheidel 2007: 80; Erdkamp 2012: 244.
[30] Scheidel 2007: 78; Erdkamp 2012: 243.

be regarded as rough estimates.[31] He also hints that their monumental wealth was greater than ever, but does not put figures to this, and he does not discuss their civic status in detail.[32]

Most scholars have taken it for granted that even the smallest cities, such as a community of one or two thousand people, would have possessed a range of structures, including a forum, a *basilica*, several temples, entertainment buildings, an aqueduct, and sewage and drainage systems, and would have possessed some form of civic status, such as the rank of *colonia*, *municipia*, *civitas*, or *poleis*, along with other rights and privileges.[33]

Unfortunately, there is not much evidence for these claims. A comprehensive list of sites has never been compiled, and evidence for their number has mainly been based on the limited amount of information that can be derived from ancient texts, such as the geographies of Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy (among others), whilst the abundant amount of archaeological material available has only rarely been brought to bear on this issue. There is no detailed map of ancient cities, so evidence for their distribution has to be based on combining different maps of different areas of the Roman world (such as the two maps referred to above). These maps are not really comparable, however, because they present different types of sites in different regions at different times, and omit significant parts of the Roman world even when they are combined, such as nearly all of North Africa. Although evidence for the distribution of sites is provided by the *Barrington Atlas*, it is not necessarily straightforward to distinguish between urban and non-urban settlements based on the information that is provided by this resource, while the fact that it has been broken up into nearly a hundred sheets means that it can be difficult to examine wider patterns and trends.[34] In the absence of a solid base of evidence for both the number and distribution of sites, most discussions of how the numbers of cities changed over time and how they spread geographically has inevitably been distorted by underlying assumptions about how Roman urbanism developed. There is no direct evidence for the populations of the sites, so it has been necessary to rely on comments in textual sources or isolated pieces of information from inscriptions, or alternatively to use a number of proxies from the archaeological record, many of which have proved to be problematic or unreliable.[35] Although there is a relatively large amount of evidence for the populations of some of the most important cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, or Antioch, there is much less evidence for the other sites which make up the overwhelming majority of the urban world. The consequence is that our conception of the way that the sizes and populations of these sites changed over time and by region is effectively conjectural, and understanding how large the overall urban population was and what the urbanization rate was, is essentially speculative. Although extensive research has been done on public buildings and on the rights and privileges of individual cities, this information has never

[31] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 79.
[32] Scheidel 2007; Erdkamp 2012.
[33] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 55.
[34] Talbert 2000.
[35] Kennedy 2006.

been assembled systematically, so we have a very limited impression of the overall monumentality or civic statuses of the sites.

The lack of information has meant that it has been very difficult to develop a comprehensive or consistent account of the urbanism of the Roman world, explore its dynamics, or examine its significance in the context of the *longue durée*.[36] It has not been possible to contextualize individual cities within wider urbanism or to examine how they might have functioned as part of a wider urban system. Additionally, it has been difficult to assess the importance of urbanism as a social and cultural phenomenon or to examine the effects of urbanism as a political, administrative, and juridical tool. It has also been challenging to assess the economic impact of urbanism, and to have an informed debate over whether we should view these cities predominantly as consumers or as more productive sites (and therefore whether we should see them as a temporary expression of economic growth or as an active ingredient in promoting and sustaining that growth). The absence of evidence about the urbanism of the Roman world also represents a substantial gap in understanding the development of urbanism over the course of history as a whole, which is in marked contrast to the amount of information that we have about earlier and later periods in history, such as the Classical Greek world or medieval and early modern Europe and the industrial and post-industrial world.[37]

Aims and Objectives

The overall aim of this thesis is to bring the discussion of the urbanism of the Roman world into line with the type of work done in studies of the urban geography and urban history of other places or periods.

This tradition has been dominated by two different approaches.[38] The first, which has been by far the most common in studies of urban geography and urban history, involves intensive case-studies of individual cities and has relied on describing their characteristics and then using them as an indicator of wider historical transformations. The second approach, rarer in urban studies, has been concerned with extensive studies of systems of cities and has been based on examining the roles of these systems in promoting much broader social, political, and economic developments (examples are given below). This approach has been used to move beyond the discussions of the experiences of individual cities in an attempt to provide more universal accounts of the transition from pre-industrial to industrial societies. This has led to an increasing interest in devising *comparanda* for urbanism and examining their similarities and differences across different countries or centuries, which can then be used to explore whether urbanism was the result of the same processes and whether it had the same outcomes in different places and times.

[36] Finley 1977b: 325; Scheidel 2009; Wilson 2009b; Bowman and Wilson 2009a; Bowman and Wilson 2011a.
[37] Chandler 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hansen 2006.
[38] Fields 1999: 102-103.

The second approach should provide an insightful way forward, since it allows us to move away from the intensive examination of individual sites and particular regions, towards a more synthetic account based on the extensive investigation of the system as a whole. This thesis will attempt to use this approach. Not only will it provide a new account of the urbanism of the Roman world based on more accurate and precise data, but it will also enable a new exploration of the dynamics of urbanism in the Roman world by making use of the theories and methods that have been developed in wider urban studies. It will also provide insight into the importance of urbanism in the *longue durée*, by enabling comparison with information provided by studies of the urbanism of other places and periods.

This thesis has therefore drawn many of its theoretical and methodological approaches from urban geography and urban history. A number of theories and models have been derived from these disciplines, including theories not only about the locations of cities, such as von Thünen's 'Isolated State' or Christaller's 'Central Place Theory', but also about their sizes and populations, such as Jefferson's 'Primate City', Zipf's 'Rank-Size Rule', and new research into settlement scaling (see Chapter Two). Additionally, many of the methods that have been used in this thesis have been inspired or informed by the techniques that have been used in these fields, such as strategies for collecting, analysing, and interpreting data.

These approaches have not previously been widely applied to the Roman world, with the exception of Bekker-Nielsen's much-overlooked study of north-west Europe in the Roman period.[39] This study, however, was mainly based on the list of sites provided by ancient geographies (such as Pliny's *Natural History* and Ptolemy's *Geography*), rather than evidence from the archaeological record. Although Bekker-Nielsen examined their number, how they were distributed, and how they changed over time, he did not examine the information available for their sizes, populations, monumentality, and civic statuses, and his study was also effectively restricted to Gaul and Germany in the first century A.D.

A more useful model for this thesis is the work done by de Vries and Bairoch on the urbanization of Europe in the medieval and early modern periods.[40] The importance of this work was that these scholars were able to fuse well-known theories and models of urbanism with new data about the number and sizes of cities in this period, which they then used a series of methods to analyse and interpret. These scholars' work was based on 'data bases' of several hundred cities, which included evidence for their location, expansion and contraction, and population in different times. This enabled them to move beyond a simple portrait of an individual city or a group of cities to a more detailed account of how the whole urban system evolved and developed, which they set within its historical context. This approach was well received at the time and has been used by various scholars to explore

[39] Bekker-Nielsen 1989.
[40] de Vries 1984; Bairoch et al. 1988.

a number of other regions and periods, of which the most relevant are Malanima's various studies of Italy in the medieval and early modern periods.[41]

Methodological Issues

As Scheidel has noted in a recent paper in the *Journal of Roman Archaeology*, a more synthetic study is perfectly possible 'at least in principle, although a comprehensive systematic survey has yet to be undertaken.'[42] To achieve such a study, I have therefore created a new catalogue of cities in the Roman Empire between the first century B.C. and the third century A.D. This has been used to provide a new account of fundamental aspects of the urbanism of the Roman world.

To create these, this thesis has drawn on a combination of textual and archaeological evidence. It is important to be careful about how these forms of information are compared or combined because both are conditioned by their context, including the circumstances of their production and consumption, and the reasons why they were created and used.[43] It is necessary to exercise caution when interpreting much of the numerical evidence provided by literary sources, since it has often been found to be unreliable, and has occasionally been accepted or rejected by scholars to suit their prejudices.[44] We also need to be wary of the quantifiable material provided by the archaeological record since this is affected by different rates of preservation and recovery in different areas over time. The representativeness of different bodies of material can be overstated or downplayed by different scholars to draw radically different conclusions (a good example being Moeller's and Jongman's studies of wool-making in Pompeii).[45]

This thesis will take a 'big data' approach by synthesizing existing sets of data and then using a series of methods to establish patterns. This is an approach that has become increasingly important in the social sciences and humanities, aided not only by access to new evidence and methods but also by advances in information technology. It is represented, for example, by the *Rural Settlement of Roman Britain* project at the University of Reading or the *English Landscape and Identities* project at the University of Oxford.[46] This approach is important for this study because the amount of documentation available for each site or that could potentially be found for them is limited.[47] A 'big data' approach should enable us to circumvent these limitations, however, by combining the evidence from multiple sites into a more wide-ranging body of evidence. This enables us to exploit the available data more

[41] Malanima 1998; 2003; 2005; 2007; Lo Cascio and Malanima 2005.
[42] Scheidel 2009: 53.
[43] Laurence 2012: 1-2.
[44] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 10.
[45] Moeller 1976; Jongman 1988.
[46] http://www.reading.ac.uk/archaeology/research/Projects/arch-mf-settlement.aspx (accessed 5th June 2015); http://www.arch.ox.ac.uk/englishlandscape-introduction.html (accessed 5th June 2015).
[47] Finley 1977: 325.

fully, not only helping us to understand broader chronological and geographical developments, but also revealing patterns and trends that might otherwise have been concealed.

The approach has been termed 'the shotgun method' by Hansen in his book of the same name, which investigated the urbanism of the Greek world in the Classical period.[48] As he explains:

> To study ancient history is like hunting hares. The hunter uses a shotgun instead of a rifle. His weapon does not hit the bull's eye and is not constructed for big game, but the spreading out of the pellets to cover a broader field is very efficient when used against smaller animals. Similarly, the quantifications used presented by the ancient historian are never precise, but within certain limits they can provide extremely valuable information about ancient societies.[49]

This line of attack is possible because of the extent of research that has previously been carried out in ancient history and classical archaeology, so that much of the requisite information is already available and only needs to be compiled. Although it is inevitable that existing sets of data will contain some errors or omissions, the rationale behind the holistic approach is that any shortcomings in the data should be relatively insignificant in the overall scheme of things and so should not compromise the robustness of the analysis or the subsequent interpretation. As Morley puts it, if we are able to shift our attention away from the history of individual cities towards a more holistic history and archaeology of a system (or systems) of cities as a whole, any subsequent adjustments to the information that we have about a particular site, 'might make relatively little difference to the wider scheme.'[50] In principle, a 'big data' approach might introduce a number of repeated (i.e. systematic) errors, which might distort our overall view. This is unlikely to be the case with this study, however, because of the substantial amount of material available for ancient cities, considering their scale, the material from which they were constructed, and their tendency to occupied by or be located near to later and modern settlements. In statistical terms, while it is essential to have as large a number of observations as possible, it is also useful to have a relatively large range of variation between these observations, since these are both important to the interpreter's ability to understand overall patterns and trends or examine underlying dynamics.[51] The information collected in this thesis should therefore be extremely strong, since it not only includes over ten thousand observations, but also covers the entire urban hierarchy over a large area and over a long time.

It should be recognised that there are constraints on what can reasonably be achieved in one project, so I have not attempted to encompass absolutely every aspect of ancient urbanism. It is clear that there is scope, however, to build on my work in future research, especially as there is an expanding interest in this field. I have therefore attempted to compile a database and GIS that could be made available to scholars in print and online (i.e. what is known as a legacy database / GIS), which might

[48] Hansen 2006.
[49] Hansen 2006: 1.
[50] Finley 1977b; Morley 2011: 146.
[51] Drennan and Peterson 2004.

then be used as a platform for assembling more information about other aspects of these sites or enable more studies into other aspects of the nature and extent of ancient urbanism. This could be put online with appropriate search and query tools, as well as functions for exploring data in charts, graphs, and maps.

The Database and GIS

In order to deal with the amount of information involved, the thesis relies on a large database of cities developed in Microsoft Access 2007, 2010, and then 2013 and a complex geographical information system or GIS created in ESRI ArcGIS 9.3 and 10.0. These programmes have then been used to create a new catalogue and new maps of these cities, which are discussed in the Appendix.

It is important to recognise that the use of computer programmes will have important effects on the information recorded by them. As Lock has noted, computer programmes 'not only change the way we do things, but more importantly change the way we think about what we do and why we do it.'[52] Such programmes are not neutral and affect not only what we record and how we record it, but also how we interpret and understand it. These tools often require us to frame information in an explicitly structured environment and as a result often force us to focus on quantitative information at the expense of the qualitative. In particular, they encourage us to ignore visual material, such as sketches, photos, and plans. I have therefore tried to design a database and a GIS, which enable us to include quantifiable information through numerical fields and qualitative information through textual descriptions, while visual information is displayed in these files through hyperlinks.

As Hodder and Orton pointed out in their seminal *Spatial Analysis in Archaeology* of 1976, one problem with reading maps is that it can be difficult to distinguish between a distribution that is simply the result of random processes and one that is actually caused by deliberate activities.[53] A distribution that is the result of a single unconstrained action and one that is the result of many constrained actions will often result in a similar kind of spatial pattern. This can therefore cause some uncertainty about whether a given distribution is arbitrary or whether it is historically and archaeologically meaningful. Accordingly, a number of statistical tests have been designed to differentiate between random and non-random distributions. The most common focuses on measuring the distances between sites and their average nearest neighbours, although there are other methods, such as examining the extent to which sites share certain characteristics with their neighbours (known as spatial autocorrelation). Although it is unlikely that the distribution of ancient cities is random, such tests are nevertheless useful for investigating the patterns and trends that lie within the data, which can be used to examine the extent to which these distributions are the result of different social, political, or economic forces.

[52] Lock 2003: xiii.
[53] Hodder and Orton 1976; Wheatley and Gillings 2002; Conolly and Lake 2006.

It can also be difficult to read maps objectively because the human mind has a tendency to interpret visual information by breaking it down into recognisable patterns, potentially obscuring subtle details in complex patterns (illustrated by our perception of constellations).[54] I have therefore used a number of methods to investigate spatial patterns statistically. These include exploring the density of these sites through kernel density estimates; using the average distances between sites and their nearest neighbours as a reflection of the extent to which they are clustered or ordered; using buffers and allocations to estimate the sizes of their hinterlands; and measuring the distances between sites and various features (such as coastlines, rivers, and roads) to look at how well-connected or well-integrated they were.

Current Debates

There have been a number of debates about the impact of Rome on the socio-cultural, political, and economic life of Italy and the provinces. These include the well-known question of the extent of 'Romanization', which really contains two separate discussions about the extent of acculturation and imperialism, more recent disputes about the extent of the economic growth and integration of the Roman world, and the famous debate about the extent to which the cities were consumers or producers. Although these issues are mostly well-worn, it is worth reviewing them, since they have had a fundamental impact on how the urbanism of the Roman world has been perceived.

As Morley has noted, there has only been a limited amount of theorization about ancient urbanism.[55] He suggests, however, that it can be seen as the outcome of one of four different processes: concentration, crystallization, integration, and differentiation. Concentration involves the movement of people and resources to a specific location; crystallization the location of various forms of power, including political, social, cultural, religious, and economic power, at the same site; integration is associated with the consolidation of different kinds of behaviour, which includes the consolidation of a range of political, social, and economic activities; differentiation goes hand-in-hand with integration, since it leads to the specialization of different sorts of behaviour, including a variety of political, social, and economic activities.

Imperialism

> All this, in their ignorance, they called civilisation, when it was but a part of their servitude.
>
> Tacitus, *Agricola*, 21

Although it is clear that Rome had a tremendous impact on the socio-cultural identity and the political realities of Italy and the provinces in the late Republic and early Imperial period, the nature and extent

[54] *Ibid.*
[55] Morley 2011: 153-155.

of this impact remains a contentious issue.[56] Many of the earliest writers on the subject, such as Haverfield, saw these social and cultural changes as being instigated by the Romans and applied in a largely top-down manner.[57] In this model, the Romans first absorbed Greek culture, in a process termed Hellenization, and were then instrumental in its diffusion across the western Mediterranean through a process of conquest and colonisation, so-called Romanization. This conception of the ancient world has been criticised, however, because it has been grounded in the assumptions that Greek and Roman cultures were superior to native cultures and that these changes were part of a unilateral process, actively encouraged by Rome and passively accepted by the peoples whom they had conquered, with limited or no resistance.

According to Millett, though, there is a good case for arguing that these changes were also initiated by native elites and were developed in a more bottom-up manner.[58] In this paradigm, such elites played a key role in absorbing the different elements that made up Roman culture, which were voluntarily adopted to serve specific ends within specific contexts, including maintaining and asserting their place in the world. This model has been generally well received since it does not assume that either of these cultures was superior, but instead conceptualises these changes as part of a more complex bilateral process, where the different choices made were influenced by existing social structures and were then re-contextualised within new social and political relationships. These relationships include not only those between Romans and indigenous populations, but also those between elites and non-elites, although they often took on different forms and served different ends in different contexts.

A number of scholars have made a case for 'hybridity' (or 'Creolisation'), suggesting that these changes were both top-down and bottom-up phenomena.[59] In this model, although the incoming culture does impose itself on the existing culture to an extent, the new cultural forms are partially appropriated and partially subverted, creating an entirely new and distinct amalgam. These effects were the result of both external and internal social structures, including both colonisers and colonised.

In the last few years, Wallace-Hadrill has posited a situation in which different cultures survived alongside each other and then overlapped and intersected, creating a subtle stratification or layering of cultural identities.[60] These changes did not 'wash out what had gone before', 'nor churn up new and old to form a homogeneous new entity', but created different cultures that remained 'in superimposition, in a coexistent complexity.'[61] This model is important, since it implies that the process of Romanization was the result of a combination of a number of complex processes, which could have varied

[56] Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 7.
[57] Haverfield 1906; Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 10.
[58] Millett 1990; Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 10; Laurence 2012: 60-62.
[59] Webster 2001; Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 11.
[60] Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 7; 13.
[61] Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 7.

substantially in different areas at different times, depending on factors such as cultural background and the nature and strength of the Roman presence.[62]

Many of the earliest writers have also suggested that the Romans had a mission to civilize the new territories they conquered, which they fulfilled through a mixture of creating new settlements and encouraging indigenous inhabitants to live in cities and towns.[63] This has led to the assumption that the Romans had a firm idea of what a town should be like, based on Rome, which they used as the model for new settlements throughout the Roman world. The main evidence for this comes from textual sources, such as Aulus Gellius's *Attic Nights,* where he describes new foundations as '*effigies parvae et simulacra*' ('little copies and replicas') of Rome. A few scholars have also suggested that this can be seen in the archaeological record, such as in the organization of space through urban grids and the construction of specific types of monuments.[64] Additionally, it has been suggested that the Romans had an active policy of persuading the indigenous population to settle in urban centres. This is almost exclusively based on one passage in Tacitus's *Agricola*, where he claims that his father-in-law encouraged the natives to settle in cities and towns and to construct various monuments, such as *fora*, temples, and houses, in an attempt to lure them away from their barbarous and warlike ways.[65] Most scholars have therefore seen the expansion of the Roman state as a key driving force behind the development of urbanism in many parts of the ancient world, whether through new colonization or through the reorganization of existing settlement patterns.[66]

This raises interesting questions about the extent to which urbanism was a result of the coming of Roman rule and whether it was mainly a result of the creation of new foundations or the incorporation of existing settlements into the system. It also raises further questions about whether there was a single model for these cities or whether most of them developed organically over time and whether these developments were mainly instigated and funded by Roman or indigenous elites.

Many scholars regard cities as an intrinsic ingredient in the stability of the Roman Empire and its ways of life.[67] They fulfilled a key function in spreading and reinforcing a range of social-cultural and political norms and values, including not only forms of behaviour such as elite patronage and beneficence, but also traditions like community action, the veneer of involvement in decision-making through voting, etc., the illusion of equality under the law, and what has been seen as genuine intellectual and religious pluralism. They had the effect of consolidating and holding the Roman world together, underscoring existing power structures by creating ties between the emperor and local elites,

[62] Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 102.
[63] Haverfield 1906; Wallace-Hadrill 2008.
[64] Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*, 16.13.
[65] Tacitus, *Agricola*, 21; Jones 1974: 5.
[66] Pounds 1969: 148-152; 154-156; Finley 1977a: 15; 1977b: 305; Hopkins 1978: 59; 67-68; MacMullen 2000; Wallace-Hadrill 2008; Erdkamp 2012; Laurence 2012.
[67] Boatwright 2000: 4-6.

and creating new ones by encouraging provincials to become part of and to cooperate with these systems. The result seems to have been largely positive, since it relied on cooperation rather than coercion and strengthened these cities in both material and immaterial terms. Understanding their roles can also help to inform our understanding not only of how this authority was imposed but also of how it was articulated through and negotiated with local communities.

The extent of urbanism can be used as a reflection of both the socio-cultural and political makeup of the Roman world because cities and towns can be regarded as the products of the civilizations that created them.[68] This enables us to concentrate on certain aspects of cities, such as their overall layout, public buildings, and the ways in which space was organised and used, and use this evidence to illuminate the wider social and cultural conditions which created and shaped them. On the other hand, cities also have significant effects on the structure of civilisations, since they have implications for patterns of behaviour and how they become normalised and encoded. The imperial state was relatively small, so cities were one of the main mechanisms through which power was transmitted from the centre to the periphery (making them both an important asset and a significant threat).

The Economy

> Surely it is obvious enough, if one looks at the whole world, that it is becoming daily better cultivated and more fully peopled than anciently.
>
> Tertullian, *On the Soul*, 30.

There has been much discussion about the impact of Rome on the economy of the Mediterranean and its periphery in the Roman period. From the 1890s onwards, a number of scholars, known as primitivists, used the available evidence to argue that the economy of the ancient world was essentially primitive and was far surpassed by the economies of the Middle Ages.[69] Around the same time, another group of scholars, modernists, used the same evidence to argue that the economy of the Greek and Roman world was fundamentally modern and was at least equal to the economies of the early modern period, although it was accepted that it was surpassed by the economies of the industrial revolution.[70] While this caused fierce debate throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, by the First World War there was broad agreement that the economy of the ancient world could be described as modern, although there continued to be dissenters from this view.[71]

From the 1950s through the 1960s and 1970s, Finley and other scholars began to use contemporary sociological theory (and in particular that of Polanyi) to argue that the activity that underlay the ancient economy was part of a unique social and cultural context, so that it was

[68] Goodman 2007: 1.
[69] Bücher 1893; Finley 1979; Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007: 2.
[70] Meyer 1895; Rostovtzeff 1957; Finley 1979; Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007: 2.
[71] Finley 1979; Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007: 2.

inappropriate to use modern economic theory to understand it (this is known as a formalist perspective).[72] From the 1980s onwards, however, an increasing number of scholars reverted to a more traditional position, arguing that, although economic activity is socially and cultural embedded, it is nonetheless possible to use the concepts that underlie modern economic theory, such as supply and demand, to inform understanding of the ancient economy, as long as we are careful to use concepts universally applicable to either pre-industrial or industrial civilisations (this is known as a substantivist perspective).[73]

As a way of moving past these debates, since the 1980s there has been an increasing interest both in the extent to which there was growth and decline in the economy of the Greek and Roman world and in the structure of the economy of this world, which has generally been explored through quantification and the explicit use of models and theories.[74] A number of projects have attempted to assess the extent to which there was economic growth and integration in the Roman world, trying to isolate bodies of material that can be used as a proxy for aspects of the economy, which can be quantified and used to explore changes in the economy in both geographical and chronological terms.

An important example of the direction of recent work is provided by the *Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World*.[75] As the editors note:

> This emerging account of the Greco-Roman economy … is an advance over twentieth-century interpretations. It improves on substantivist approaches by providing crude statistics on economic performance, but it also goes beyond both sides in the old primitivist-modernist debate by developing general theoretical models of ancient economic behaviour and putting them in a global, comparative context.[76]

This approach has the advantage of allowing us to step away from debates about whether the ancient economy should be described as primitive or modern by attempting to come up with facts and figures that can be used to assess the extent to which there was actual growth and decline in the economy of the Greek and Roman world. This also has the strength of moving on from debates about whether a substantivist or formalist approach is more appropriate by attempting to use universal models and theories derived from modern economics to conduct an in depth analysis of the economy of the ancient world.

This approach has been championed by the *Oxford Roman Economy* project, which aims to use a mixture of quantifiable textual evidence and measurable archaeological material to assess whether there was growth and decline in the economy of the Roman world, and to use a range of models and

[72] Polanyi 1957; Finley 1979; Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007: 2.
[73] Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007: 2 ff.
[74] Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007: 11 ff.
[75] Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007.
[76] Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007: 11 ff.

theories derived from modern economics to conduct a detailed analysis of various aspects of the ancient economy.[77] This project attempts to explore these issues by concentrating on whether there is evidence for various drivers of growth, such as greater trade, improved technology, increased investment in capital, or changes in working practices, which might then be reflected in various symptoms of growth, such as urbanization, the replacement of imports, increased consumption, and improved standards of living.[78] The project concentrates on five key areas, which include demography and urbanization, as well as agriculture, trade, and metal supply.[79]

Growth

Although it is generally agreed that there was a considerable amount of economic growth in the ancient world, there has been debate about both the nature and the extent of the growth that occurred in the Greek and Roman periods.[80] Although some of the earliest writers on the subject were divided into those that saw the economy as essentially primitive and those that saw it as essentially modern, more recent commentators have focused on setting it in context.[81] As a result, most scholars have emphasised the extent to which there was growth in the economy of the ancient world, but there is still debate about its exact scale and exactly when and where it occurred.

The evidence for growth can be found not only in indications about the numbers of urban and rural sites, but also the sizes of settlements, the extent of monumentality, the number of houses, the volume of construction materials, the quantities of necessity items and luxury commodities, and number and size of the containers that were used to store or transport them.[82] Additionally, evidence can be derived from the increasing volume of coins in this period, the mounting number of shipwrecks documented, as well as the amount of lead pollution that can be detected in ice-cores and the increase in average height and the general level of health and nutrition evident from skeletons.[83] There are a number of problems with this evidence, however, which hinge on how easily it can be quantified.[84] The increase in the numbers of coins might be reflection of an increase in the amount of money in circulation, but this tells us nothing about the extent of the resources that were held back and the amount of credit extended.[85] The amount of lead pollution might be a reflection of the amount of industrial activity that took place, but it is impossible to calculate the contribution of different activities and perhaps difficult to distinguish between those of the Roman and Chinese empires. The nature of dental

[77] Bowman and Wilson 2009b; http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/ (accessed 05/02/2011).
[78] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 12-13.
[79] Bowman and Wilson 2009b; http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/ (accessed 05/02/2011).
[80] Hopkins 1978b: 35.
[81] Bücher 1893; Meyer 1895; Hopkins 1978; Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007.
[82] Hopkins 1978b: 71; Scheidel 2012a.
[83] Hopkins 1980: 122; Parker 1992; Hong et al. 1994; Rosman et al. 1997; Scheidel 2009; Wilson 2009b; Scheidel 2012a.
[84] Scheidel 2009; Wilson 2009b.
[85] Scheidel 2012a: 3.

and skeletal remains might point to an increased standard of living, but this is complicated by other factors such as changes in dietary composition and patterns of disease. Although some scholars have been positive about the extent of the growth in the Roman period, others have tended to downplay its significance, emphasising that there was actually relative stagnation in the *longue durée*.[86]

The discussion is complicated by the fact that a distinction must be drawn between two types of growth: extensive (or aggregate) growth and intensive (or *per capita*) growth.[87] The first is caused by a simple increase in population, which leads to an increase in the total amount of wealth generated by any economy.[88] The second is caused by an increase in the efficiency of production, so that each worker creates more goods or provides more services, which leads to an increase in the total amount of wealth generated *per capita*. Intensive growth can take one of two forms: either sustainable or unsustainable, which have been dubbed 'Promethean' or 'Smithian' by modern scholars, beginning with Wrigley.[89] The first is the result of an increase in the extent of division of labour, while the second is based on an increase in the exploitation of fuel sources and technology. In reality, extensive and intensive growth often occur simultaneously, so it can be difficult to disentangle them, but it is important to distinguish between them because the latter is usually regarded as a more robust measure of the growth of the economy. Most scholars have expected to find only the first of these types of growth in the Roman period, although some have made a case for the latter too.

Scheidel has suggested two alternative hypotheses for the causes of growth in the ancient world, namely a single process of unsustainable growth or a prolonged period of sustainable growth only curtailed by external shocks.[90] Wilson has pointed out, however, that of the several bodies of evidence that have been used to assess this, such as shipwrecks, lead pollution, and animal bones, among others, none is robust enough to support the favouring of one hypothesis over the other.[91] We are still unsure about the causes of this growth.

Integration

Scholars also disagree about the extent to which the ancient world was well connected. As might be expected, many primitivists regarded it as being not very well connected, while many modernists held the opposite view. At least from the late 1970s, most scholars had arrived at what Hopkins called a 'new orthodoxy'.[92] In the early 1980s he offers a more detailed account:

> The new orthodoxy stresses the cellular self-sufficiency of the ancient economy; each farm, each district, each region grew and made nearly all that it needed. The main basis of wealth was

[86] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 28.
[87] Hopkins 1978b: 35; Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 28.
[88] Hopkins 1978b: 35; Saller 2002; Schneider 2007: 167; Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 28; Lo Cascio 2009: 87-88.
[89] Wrigley 2004; Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 29-30.
[90] Scheidel 2009.
[91] Wilson 2009b.
[92] Hopkins 1978b: 47.

> agriculture. The vast majority of the population in most areas of the ancient world was primarily occupied with growing food. To be sure there were exceptions (such as classical Athens and the city of Rome), but they were exceptions and should be treated as such. Most small towns were the residence of local large-landowners, centres of government and of religious cult; they also provided market-places for the exchange of local produce and a convenient location for local craftsmen making goods predominantly for local consumption. The scale of inter-regional trade was very small. Overland transport was expensive, except for the cartage of luxury goods. And even by sea, trade constituted only a very small proportion of gross product.[93]

Many scholars, including Hopkins himself, began to question this orthodoxy, leading to intense debate during the 1990s and 2000s. Most recently, Horden and Purcell have advocated a complete reversal of the 'new orthodoxy'. They have argued that although there was a reasonably uniform landscape and climate in the Mediterranean, there are actually sharp differences between individual micro-regions, which would have created a series of local gluts and shortages of a range of commodities.[94] This led to the necessity of storing resources, as well as redistributing them through short, medium, and long distance trade networks, encouraging these micro-regions to become closely inter-connected and integrated.[95]

There is a growing body of evidence that suggests that there was a 'regular, large-scale, inter-regional redistribution of foodstuffs … and manufactured goods' in the ancient world.[96] There is textual and archaeological material suggesting a high volume of redistribution and trade, including not only evidence for harbours and infrastructure such as wharves and warehouses, but also an increase in the number of shipwrecks, in the number of documented river barges, the scale and complexity of the road network, and the volume and distribution of specific goods (e.g. ceramics, such as amphorae, table wares, and lamps, as well as coins). It is difficult, however, to estimate the amount of trade that could have been accommodated by harbours and infrastructure because it is difficult to assess the numbers of vessels that could have used them or the volume of cargo that could be transported between them. It is also challenging to estimate trade from the numbers of shipwrecks, since this was affected by changes in the extent of direct or indirect sailing and in the types of cargoes, while the volume and distribution of specific goods might be obscured by changes in containers, such as a movement towards sacks and barrels.[97] In addition, it is also clear that there are biases in the way we have been able to collect evidence for shipwrecks, which are not only overwhelmingly concentrated in coastal areas, but also in the coastal areas where the seabed has been most intensively explored by both amateurs and professionals (which itself has been a product of modern political and diplomatic conditions).[98] There have also been some

[93] Hopkins 1983: xi; Hansen 2006: 34.
[94] Hopkins 1980: 103; Horden and Purcell 2000.
[95] Horden and Purcell 2000.
[96] Morley 2007: 574; Kehoe 2007; Jongman 2007.
[97] Wilson 2009a; Scheidel 2012a: 3.
[98] Parker 1992; Wilson 2009a.

issues surrounding the way these shipwrecks have been dated, although it is true that recent work has gone some way to resolve them.[99]

This debate is further complicated by the fact that these connections can be articulated in a number of different ways. There has been substantial discussion about whether the Roman world was organised through tributary systems with reciprocal exchange, or whether it was organised according to a free market. This is has led to an ongoing division among scholars about whether the economy was mainly shaped by authoritarian relationships (such as taxes and tribute, etc.) or market forces (such as trade driven by comparative advantage).[100] Additionally, it is possible to conceptualise the ancient world as a series of disparate, but linked, local economies; as a handful of loosely connected and loosely integrated regional economies; or as a single well-connected and well-integrated global economy.[101] As Harris has pointed out, however, these concepts are elusive, since there is no mechanism for measuring the integration of a market and it is almost impossible to compare it to other periods or places, so it is difficult to say what is meaningful.[102]

Using Urbanism as a Proxy for the Economy

> Cities are like so many electric transformers: they turn up tension, precipitate exchange, increasingly set the lives of men on the boil.
>
> Ferdinand Braudel, *Civilisation and Capitalism*.[103]

There has been some discussion in recent years about the extent to which urbanism can be used as a proxy for economic growth, which has broadly led to the development of two camps made up of those who are largely confident about its usefulness as a proxy and those who are more sceptical. This is reflected, for example, in the *Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World*, and in many of the papers in *Quantifying the Roman Economy* and *Settlement, Urbanization, and Population*.[104]

At the centre of this discussion is the premise that, since all people need some kind of nutrition, all those who were not directly involved in the production of essential foodstuffs would have had to rely on the surplus created by those who were.[105] The residents of cities normally fall into the first of these groups, since most of them would not have been able to grow their own food and would have to obtain it from elsewhere, such as buying it with earnings from manufacture, services, or trade. The inhabitants of the countryside usually fall into the second of these groups, since they would not only have had to grow their own food but also to find a way of increasing their surplus as cities increased in

[99] Wilson 2009a.
[100] Bang 2007; Scheidel 2012a: 8.
[101] Woolf 1992: 283; 1997; Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007; Bowman and Wilson 2009a.
[102] Harris 1993: 298.
[103] Braudel 1967; 1979: 373.
[104] Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007; Lo Cascio 2009; Bagnall 2009; Wilson 2011a; Morley 2011.
[105] Erdkamp 2012: 253.

size, which is usually done by making various improvements in agriculture, such as changes in organization and technology. The extent of urbanism is therefore a reflection of not only how well-developed the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy were, but also how well-developed the primary sector was.[106]

There has been some debate, however, about whether a change in relative extents of urbanism and agriculture is the result of social and political developments or economic transformations.[107] This change can be conceptualized as the result of one of four processes. These are: a concentration of people in cities (without changes in population density or productivity); an increase in population density but not in productivity that creates a larger output that allows for larger cities; an increase in productivity but not in population density that creates a larger surplus and allows for larger cities; and, finally, a mixture of changes in both population density and productivity, with the same outcome. It is unlikely that any of these processes will occur in isolation, however, and they might occur in any number of combinations.

In this context, some scholars have argued that urbanism can be seen purely as a reflection of changes in the socio-cultural or political makeup of a given society, such as the concentration of a previously dispersed population of rentiers, craftsmen, and traders within cities from the countryside.[108] This process would lead to a transfer of activities from the countryside to the city and would therefore not imply any major changes in the structure or scale of the economy.[109] In contrast, other scholars have suggested that urbanism can be regarded as a reflection of both social and political changes and economic growth, such as through an increase in the number of rentiers, craftsmen, and traders in each city or in an increase in their efficiency of production.[110]

Opinion is also divided as to whether urbanism is a reflection of intensive or extensive growth or a mixture of the two. If we detect an increase in the extent of urbanism and an increase in the rural population, accompanied by a stable urbanization rate, this can be taken as an indication of an increase in the total population, which must mean that there has been extensive growth.[111] In contrast, if we detect an increase in the extent of urbanism, but no increase in the total population, accompanied by an increase in the urbanization rate, this might be taken as an indication that there has been an increase in

[106] Abrams 1978a and 1978b; Hopkins 1978b; Morley 1996; Temin 2006; Maddison 2007; Morris, Saller, and Scheidel 2007; Scheidel 2007; Bowman and Wilson 2009a; Lo Cascio 2009; Scheidel 2009; Wilson 2009b; Morley 2011; Wilson 2011a; Hanson 2011.
[107] Scheidel 2007: 81.
[108] Scheidel 2007: 81, for an example of this attitude, see Morley 2011.
[109] Erkamp 2012: 255.
[110] Scheidel 2007: 81, for an example of this approach, see Wilson 2011a.
[111] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 54; Wilson 2011a: 161-2.

the efficiency of the productivity of the primary sector, along with a potential increase in the productivity of the secondary and tertiary sectors, indicating that there has been intensive growth.[112]

The extent of urbanism is also routinely used by both urban historians and urban geographers as a proxy for the amount of extensive and intensive growth in the economy, with reference not only to the Middle Ages and the early modern period, but also the modern world.[113] Moreover, there is much research demonstrating a link between the extent of urbanism and the extent of extensive and intensive growth in a range of places and periods, sometimes verified statistically through regression analyses.[114] The most recent of these studies has shown that there is a broad association between urbanism and economic growth over the last five centuries, although this association varies over time.[115] As we will see below, recent research on settlement scaling also suggests that there is an intrinsic link between the extent of urbanism and the extent of economic growth, which is the result of relatively general processes not only shared by all cities in an urban system, but also sustained across different nations and times.[116]

The monumentality of sites can also be used as an indication of economic growth, since the number and sizes of monuments in each site is a reflection of the amount of resources that were invested in the development of cities, not only in terms of materials and labour, but also in terms of funds.[117]

As we will see below, it is not clear whether these costs were mainly borne by the emperor and the senate, town councils, or local elites. So it is difficult to decide whether they reflect the size of the emperor and senate's *fiscus*, town councils' budgets, or the local elite's disposable income. It is difficult to gauge the cost of individual structures without having a clear idea of whether they were a reflection of a decision to spend a newly available surplus; whether they were constructed at the expense of other undertakings; or even whether they were based on some form of credit, such as a loan or advance (which was never popular). Additionally, it can be challenging to decide whether these structures reflect an increasing need because of an increase in the sizes of cities or expanding expectations about what structures a city should have because of a rising standard of living. There is also the question of whether any surplus used to create these structures is a reflection of rising wealth across the population or an increasing amount of disposable income in the hands of a few individuals. A number of other factors were also in play, including popular custom and public opinion, individual ambition, competition between elites and rivalry between cities, and genuine pride in the urban environment.

The cost of these monuments is difficult to quantify, because it is relatively difficult to calculate their size, especially if they had more than one storey. It is difficult to estimate the costs of the materials and labour that were required to construct them, and it is almost impossible to account for variables

[112] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 54; Lo Cascio 2009; Wilson 2011a: 161-2.
[113] Temin 2006: 135; Morley 2011: 150; Wilson 2011a: 161.
[114] Mumford 1961; Hall 1998; Reader 2004; Malanima 2005.
[115] Jedwab and Vollrath 2015.
[116] Bettencourt et al. 2007.
[117] Hopkins 1978b: 70.

such as levels of decoration, types of materials, the extent of free, *corvée*, or slave labour, and the construction techniques that were necessary. The amount expended must have also varied dramatically according to what materials and skills were used and how accessible they were. An important concern is whether materials could be brought from local mines, quarries, or brick and tile works or whether they had to be imported, as well as whether the labour was mainly by local craftsmen or whether tradesmen were brought in from further afield. The cost of monumentality might also have represented a relatively modest investment in annual terms, even making allowances for maintenance, since it was mostly spread over two or three centuries.[118]

It is nonetheless important to investigate the infrastructure of ancient cities because it might have had important implications for the economy.[119] This infrastructure might have included a number of institutions that contributed to economic growth, such as central government, the maintenance of law and order, the provision of justice, and the supervision of markets, which all required physical buildings and infrastructure. The building of these structures would have created an enormous amount of activity, which in itself would have created opportunities for investment, employment, and profit.

The civic statuses of sites can also be seen as evidence for growth, since we would expect them to be associated with the importance of cities, including their level of wealth. Many civic statuses also came with relief from taxes or tribute, which might have helped to promote economic growth.

The extent of urbanism can also be used as a proxy for the extent to which the ancient world was well-connected and well-integrated.[120] Cities would have constituted some of the most important markets in the Roman world, as they were likely to have been extremely wealthy, to have had relatively high levels of disposable income, and to have been populous, as well as being relatively stable and reliable. The scale and nature of urbanism can therefore be used to explore some of the rhythms of supply and demand in the Roman world, which can shed light on the structure of the economy and the way in which it performed.

The Consumer-Producer Debate

> The natural advantages [of a place] should always be mentioned, since they are permanent …
>
> Strabo, *Geography*, I, 182.

> The city dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough corn for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans, and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse – after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants …

[118] Hopkins 1978b: 70.
[119] Wilson 2011a: 163.
[120] Wilson 2011a.

Galen, *On Good and Bad Diet*.

> There was a famine, the most terrible in the memory of man. The city languished but there was no help from any part, no remedy for the calamity. Cities on the sea coast easily endure a shortage of this kind, importing by sea the things of which they are short. But we who live far from the sea profit nothing from our surplus, nor can we produce what we are short of, since we are able neither to export what we have nor import what we lack.
>
> Gregory Nazianzen, *Orations* XLIII, 34-5.

There have been a series of attempts to look at the economic roles of ancient cities, based on discussing ideal types and then comparing them to historical and archaeological evidence to search for shared characteristics.[121] Although this question initially led to fierce debate about the economic roles of ancient cities, it become an increasingly stale controversy, causing one scholar to title a chapter 'Do theories of the ancient city matter?'[122] It is still important, however, because the issue of the economic roles of cities ties into much wider questions about what stimulated or inhibited growth and improvements in the past.[123] If most cities were net consumers, then they were responsible for curtailing development in the Roman world; alternatively, if most of them were net producers or traders, then it is possible to argue that they might have contributed to the growth or integration of the economy. Additionally, this debate has implications for understanding longer term trends. For example, it has been suggested that ancient cities were mainly net consumers which supported themselves through their social and political dominance over the countryside, while medieval cities were mainly productive and mercantile, which paid for their keep through production exchanged with goods from their hinterlands and regions further afield.[124] Thus understanding the economic roles of ancient cities might have implications for understanding why divergent paths were taken by economies of different periods.

The first person to formulate ideas about the relationship between the city and its hinterland was Sombart in his *Der modern Kapitalismus* (*Modern Capitalism*) of 1902.[125] As he wrote in a famous passage: 'by a consumption city, I mean one which pays for its maintenance … not with its own products, because it does not need to. It derives its maintenance rather on the basis of a legal claim, such as taxes or rents, without having to deliver return values'.[126] Sombart's work was influential for Weber, who built on it and proposed a series of 'ideal types' of relationship between the city and the countryside in a long section in the unfinished, unedited manuscript eventually published as *Die Stadt* (*The City*) in 1921, which was then incorporated into *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* (*Economy and Society*) in 1924.[127] This was used to propose three main models, the consumer, producer, and trade

[121] Scheidel 2007: 81-82.
[122] Whittaker 1995.
[123] Wrigley 1978: 309.
[124] Finley 1973; Whittaker 1995; Erdkamp 2012: 242.
[125] Sombart 1902; Finley 1973: 314.
[126] Finley 1977b; Horden and Purcell 2000: 105; Hansen 2006: 66.
[127] Sombart 1902; Weber 1921; 1924; 1978; 1986; Finley 1973: 314; 317.

city. There have been various attempts over the years to support or reject each one of these (as well as to propose elaborations or alterations of them, such as the 'processor' and 'service city' models).[128]

All cities are centres of consumption in the sense that most of their residents will not be directly engaged in primary production and will therefore have to derive food and raw materials from the surplus produced by workers in the countryside.[129] The central issue is therefore not whether cities were consumers but whether they were mainly parasitical, paying for their keep with all or part of the rents and taxes that they took from the countryside, or mainly symbiotic, generating their own income from services, manufacture, and trade. It is clear, however, that there is a complex relationship between the city and its hinterland, which might range from complete parasitism to full symbiosis.[130]

Consumers, Producers, and Traders

The importance of understanding the economic roles of cities was initially drawn to the attention of classical scholars by Finley in *The Ancient Economy* in 1973, followed by an influential article of 1977.[131] Finley argued that most cities conformed to the model of the consumer city, whereby the urban elite used their social and political dominance over the countryside to extract a mixture of taxes and rents and offered little or nothing in return because the volume of services, manufacture, and trade was negligible, although he did note that there were a number of important exceptions to this and suggested that some exceptional cases conformed to other models like the producer city and the merchant city.[132] There is only a limited amount of textual evidence for this model, however, such as Cicero's *De Officiis*, while there has proved to be almost no archaeological evidence in support of it.[133] This model has nevertheless continued to be extremely influential, since most scholars still feel that it offers the best explanation of the dominance of ancient cities over the rest of the landscape, as well as of the failure of cities to encourage economic growth in the Classical period, in contrast to the medieval era.

An important addition to this debate was put forward by Hopkins in the late 1970s, in which he argued that cities might have supported themselves through their role in the circulation of taxes and trade within the Roman world.[134] He explains:

> Some of the richest provinces of the empire (Spain, Syria, Greece, southern Gaul, Asia Minor) paid taxes in money, most of which were exported and spent, either in Italy or in the frontier provinces where the armies were stationed. The rich core provinces then had to gain their tax-money back, by selling food or goods to the tax-importing regions. Towns in this network of taxes and trade acted as (1) intermediate markets for collecting staple foods (grain, wine, oil) and (2) processors of primary products (wool, flax, hides) which, through the activities of

[128] Whittaker 1995.
[129] Finley 1973: 125; Horden and Purcell 2000: 105; Horden 2014.
[130] Finley 1973: 125.
[131] Finley 1973; 1977b.
[132] Finley 1973: 125; 1977b: 325-326.
[133] Cicero, *De Officiis*, 1.150-151.
[134] Hopkins 1978b.

> townsmen, could be transformed into goods of higher value but lower volume (cloth, leather, dies, ropes, etc.) for sale in the chief markets of the empire.[135]

The tax demands of the central government and the distance between where most producers (tax payers) worked and where most of the government's dependants (soldiers and officials) were stationed were therefore the prime stimuli to long-distance trade in the Roman Empire. The state was an important force behind the development of urbanism, since it created elongated lines of trade through the extraction of resources from one region to another. Although there is only a limited amount of evidence for this model, it has proved to be a powerful tool for most historians and archaeologists.

More recently, Engels has suggested an alternative model, arguing that some cities relied on their ability to offer a range of goods or services.[136] According to him, Corinth, including both the city and the countryside, had a population of 100,000, but only had access to a large enough territory for about 17,500 people to have grown their own food, so the remaining 82,500 individuals must have earned their keep through manufacture, and above all through services or trade.[137] This model has been criticized, however, because of the figures used for the population and the amount of surplus that could be produced in the city and its hinterland.

A number of scholars have argued that cities could have paid their way through production.[138] Many were famous for specific products or industries. This is illustrated by Diocletian's Edict on Maximum Prices, which shows that Alexandria, Laodicea, Byblus, Tarsus, and Scythopolis were famous for their linens, while a comprehensive search of ancient literature and other textual sources would doubtless provide many more examples.[139] Many cities had substantial industrial zones. Mattingly and others have recently made the case for extensive iron-smelting and smithing at Leptiminus, while Wilson has pointed to wide-spread production of textiles at Thamugadi and to large amounts of fish-salting at Sabratha.[140] This evidence, though, is sparse and often fragmentary, and can be very difficult to quantify.[141]

Finally, scholars have suggested that some cities might have relied on their roles in trade networks, supporting themselves on the revenues earned by selling imported produce at home or by retailing exported surplus produce abroad.[142] They might also have relied on the profits generated from the passage of produce through them, since the movement of goods would have created opportunities for the provision of accommodation, food, and other supplies to merchants or crew, and for porterage,

[135] Hopkins 1978b: 41; 1980.
[136] Engels 1990.
[137] Whittaker 1995.
[138] Hopkins 1978b: 48.
[139] Erim et al. 1970; Finley 1973: 136; Hopkins 1978b: 48; Erdkamp 2012.
[140] Mattingly et al. 2001; Wilson 2001; 2002.
[141] Erkamp 2012: 251.
[142] Hopkins 1978b; 1980; Fulford 1987; Wallace-Hadrill 1991; Harris 1993; Wallace-Hadrill 1994; Parkins 1997; Morley 1997; Davies 1997; Wilson 1999; Horden and Purcell 2000: 105-22; Wilson 2001; 2002.

storage, or repackaging of cargo. Such activities are suggested by the number and scale of installations that have been found at some cities, such as markets, warehouses, harbours, quays and wharfs, and docks. As Fulford has shown, there is evidence for high proportions of imported wares in the ceramic assemblies of some sites in the Mediterranean, which indicates that they engaged in substantial amounts of trade.[143] Once again, however, there have been problems with the extent to which this evidence can be quantified, so it difficult to say with confidence whether or not these cities depended on their links to other cities or regions.

New Directions

Many ancient historians and classical archaeologists have held that we should stand by the traditional view that most cities were 'consumer cities', but have noted that this stance does not exclude the possibility that some cities could have engaged in some manufacturing or been part of wider trade.[144]

As Finley himself noted, though, the purpose of creating these models has often been misunderstood.[145] The aim is to suggest a number of ideal types of cities, which can then be used to elucidate the complex interactions between cities and the rest of the landscape in any economy.[146] These ideal types are deliberately intended to present a one-sided view, to synthesize several discrete and diffuse phenomena into a unified construct.[147] As a result, this process often involves a simplification of the vast amount of information available. The identification of ideal types is only the first step, before going on to examine the degree and significance of any variation from the ideal types, and then creating a new typology of ancient cities, grounded in empirical evidence.[148] This approach relies on continually comparing various models to the available data and assessing the extent to which they are appropriate, before making adjustments to them. It is striking, however, that only a few scholars have engaged in the process of building such models and comparing them to the available evidence, so our understanding has only progressed in haphazard ways.[149]

Another problem is that many of the debates about the economic roles of cities have focused on individual cities, rather than on a system or systems of cities. The isolated city-country unit does not actually exist 'except in the imagination of Utopian writers'.[150] Most cities must have out-grown the capacities of their hinterlands and most of them cannot have been self-sufficient in necessity or luxury goods, so they would have had to source them from further afield. The vast majority of cities must have had close links to the outside world, including to other cities and other regions, suggesting that these elements were really part of a single system. There is scope for a re-evaluation of the economic roles of

[143] Fulford 1987.
[144] Scheidel 2007: 82; Erdkamp 2012: 242-243.
[145] Finley 1977b: 316.
[146] Erdkamp 2012: 242.
[147] Hopkins 1978b: 72-73.
[148] Finley 1977b: 326.
[149] Wilson 2002.
[150] Finley 1973: 125.

cities, which relies not only on testing the models with more evidence, but also on taking the interactions between cities and their hinterlands and the wider ancient world into account, including how they were part of short, medium, and long distance networks.

Definitions of Urbanism

Before attempting a study of this kind, it is necessary to define urbanism, but this has been a notoriously difficult issue in both ancient history and classical archaeology, as well as in the study of other places or periods. The city is a 'wonderfully complex entity', which can be seen as either a number of people living in the same place, a physical space, an official status, or all of these.[151] These elements have collided with myriad other issues or concerns, making the city 'a very slippery object of analysis' and meaning that no single definition has been able to encompass all its features.[152] This has meant that we are hardly nearer to establishing definitive or universally accepted criteria of urbanism now than we were a half a century ago.[153]

The difficulties of defining cities stem from the fact that they can be understood either in terms of their area or population or in terms of the functions that they would have provided. There is a hierarchy of cities, so it is necessary to make a relatively arbitrary decision about where to place the cut-off point in it. Additionally, there was a huge range of different types of cities in terms of the functions they provided, which also means that decisions about which ones to regard as urban or non-urban are relatively arbitrary. Having said this, there is usually a correlation between the size or population of a city and the number and range of functions that it provides (e.g. cities provide both fur coats and bread, while villages only provide the latter). It is necessary to come up with a variety of definitions of what counts as a city, based on the sizes and populations of sites and on their functions, and then combine them if we are to encompass the full complexity of urbanism in any place or period.

These complications are aggravated by the fact that the urbanism of the ancient world was very complex, partly because of its long history and partly because of its wide extent. Although many cities appear at first sight to have been similar in terms of their layout and infrastructure, on closer inspection there are important differences between them in terms of their architecture and embellishment.[154] This has led to the somewhat paradoxical view that most cities stood at an intersection between local and global contexts, so that they appear to both '100 per cent local and 100 per cent global'.[155]

As Finley noted some time ago, any definition of urbanism needs to incorporate 'all the essential variables', 'without lodging on a level of generality which serves no useful purpose'.[156] In

[151] Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011: 1.
[152] *Ibid.*
[153] Bowman and Wilson 2011b: 6.
[154] Laurence 2012: 80.
[155] *Ibid.*
[156] Finley 1977b: 308.

practice, this often means that it is not possible to establish a single definition for urbanism and that it is more appropriate to consider a number of different criteria and think about how they intersect and interact. This approach needs to be sufficiently nuanced to capture the complexity of the cities in the Roman world, but broad enough to explore the larger patterns and wider trends that are our ultimate concern.

The Urban-Rural Divide

A number of scholars have questioned whether there is anything unique about cities in any region or period or whether they are simply one of a number of spaces where a range of different social, political, and economic activities take place.[157] They have asked whether there is any reason to distinguish between cities and other types of settlement, or whether it is better to see them as being part of a wider continuum of settlement over the landscape, which was home to a full range of activities and behaviour. Indeed, some scholars have argued that we should abandon the concept of the uniqueness of cities altogether and instead concentrate on the ways in which these settlements formed part of wider socio-cultural, political, and economic systems. Only in this way, they argue, is it possible to move beyond the 'illusion of urbanism' and concentrate on the 'real relationships out of which towns are constituted.'[158] From this point of view, the study of cities is only one of a number of ways of examining much broader social, political, and economic conditions.[159] '[The] town, then, is an *explanendum*, not an *explanans*.' According to this view, the attempt to examine cities is still useful, but only so long as they are not seen as independent units and are not regarded as being separate from the wider landscape.

In principle, there is an overlap between town and country, so the split between urban and rural areas does not correspond perfectly with that between non-food-producing and food-producing activity or between the non-agricultural and agricultural sectors.[160] It is possible for there to be a few large settlements that are primarily, or even mainly, supported through primary activity such as agriculture, as well as some small settlements that had secondary and tertiary functions such as services, manufacture, and trade.

In the first scenario, some inhabitants might have grown their own food within the settlement, such as in gardens, allotments, or other free space.[161] The amount of food that could have been grown in cities must have been limited, however, because there would have been constraints on available space.[162] In most cases, it would have also have made more sense for this space to have been given over to the production of medium and high order goods (i.e. luxury items), such as fruits and vegetables, flowers, and dairy products. This can be classified as secondary and tertiary activity, since it would

[157] Abrams 1978a; 1978b.
[158] Abrams 1978b: 31.
[159] Abrams 1978b: 30.
[160] Lo Cascio 2009: 89; Erkamp 2012: 245; 246.
[161] *Ibid.*
[162] Jashemski 1979-1993.

involve some manufacturing to turn these items from high volume, but low value, goods into more compact goods that could fetch a higher price (such as perfumes or cheese) and some commercial activity to sell them or trade them on. It is also probable that there was a correlation between the size of each settlement and the range and complexity of goods and services that it was able to provide. This would have meant that there was an inverse correlation between the size of the settlement and the proportion of the population that would have been engaged in primary production.[163] Although some of the residents of settlements might have 'commuted' to outlying areas to work the land, most farmers would have preferred to travel no more than a few kilometres because of demands it would make on time and energy.[164]

In the second scenario, some of the people who lived in the countryside might have been engaged in non-agricultural labour, whether for part of their time or as their main occupation.[165] Although most rural activity is associated with the production of food, it can lead to the production of a range of other goods and services, whether as agricultural by-products or as a result of deliberate strategies to intensify or to diversify.[166] Such activities include the raising of animals (such as cattle, poultry and other fowl, and fish), the cultivation of cash crops (such as fruits and flowers), and the processing of natural resources and raw materials (such as flax for textiles, clays for bricks, etc.). This would have involved some industrial or semi-industrial activity, such as the extensive (and perhaps intensive) production of metals, ceramics, glass, bricks, and perhaps textiles. However, the number of individuals involved in such activities must have been low, because it is unlikely that there was much in the way of economies of scale, division of labour, or human or capital investment, so that production cannot often have surpassed the household level.

Despite these reservations, most scholars agree that there is something unique about cities and that they are both quantitatively and qualitatively different from other forms of settlement. This is seen not only in the special roles that cities play in social, cultural, and religious terms, but also in political, administrative, and juridical matters, each of which contributes to their economic roles. Although we need to be careful about treating the division between urban and rural areas as a straightforward reflection of the divide between the secondary and tertiary and the primary sectors, it is possible to derive criteria such as the ones given below to distinguish between the settlements where most of the inhabitants were engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors and the ones where they were not.[167]

[163] Erdkamp 2012: 246.
[164] Engels 1990; Hanson 2011: 258; Wilson 2009b; Erdkamp 2012: 246.
[165] Erdkamp 2012: 247.
[166] Erdkamp 2012: 253-254.
[167] Wilson 2009b; 2011: 180.

Ancient Perspectives on Urbanism

Many scholars have turned to the evidence provided by ancient sources to define urbanism.[168] This material offers two central ideas about what the ancient city was like. The first is that it encompassed both the city itself and its hinterland, which were regarded as being parts of the same conceptual unit and were inseparably linked.[169] This is demonstrated by a host of ancient sources, as well as by a range of political and administrative documents and legal texts, which make it clear that the city and countryside were united in social and political terms, as well as in some economic respects, including observing religious ceremonies and festivals, decision-making, office-holding, voting, and collecting taxes and tribute.

The second of these ideas is that cities were not just made up of people, but were also defined by their monuments and the various facilities that they provided. The most famous example of this is Pausanias's account of Panopeus in his *Description of Greece*, where the *periegetes* is dismissive of this place's claim to be a city:[170]

> From Chaeroneia it is twenty *stades* to Panopeus, a city of the Phocians, if one can give the name of city to those who possess no government offices, no gymnasium, no theatre, no agora, no water descending to a fountain, but live in bare shelters just like mountain cabins, right on a ravine. Nevertheless, they have boundaries with their neighbours, and even send delegates to the Phocian assembly.
>
> Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, X.4.1.

As Finley explains, Pausanias's snubbing of Panopeus 'at least points to a definition: a city must be more than a mere conglomeration of people; there are necessary conditions of architecture and amenity.'[171] In particular, this passage reveals that, aside from size and population, some of the most important features of a city were its monumentality, such as whether or not it had structures like a *gymnasium*, theatre, *agora*, or water supply, and its civic status, such as whether or not it had its own government. Other significant features included the nature of its territory, including whether it had defined boundaries or not, and the character of its relationships with other cities, for example whether it had its own representatives. These attributes can in turn be seen as an expression of the social and cultural significance of sites, and of their political standing and perhaps their economic status.[172]

This evidence suggests that mere size was not sufficient and that the monumentality and civic statuses of sites were as important, if not more so.[173] The latter were important since they were one of

[168] Finley 1973: 124; 1977b: 305; Nevett and Perkins 2000; Erdkamp 2012: 241.
[169] Finley 1973: 123; 1977: 307.
[170] Pounds 1969: 139; Finley 1973: 124; 1977b: 305; Nevett and Perkins 2000; Lo Cascio 2009.
[171] Finley 1977b: 305-306; Erdkamp 2012: 241.
[172] Finley 1977b: 305-306.
[173] Finley 1973: 124.

the main ways in which distinctions were made between cities and other kinds of settlements: 'without these monuments and features, such settlements would indeed have been no more than many people living in the same place.'[174] As Finley points out: 'otherwise, Homeric Ithaca, an early medieval cathedral town and, for that matter, a prison or large army base are all cities.'[175]

Ancient distinctions between what counted as a city and what did not were never clearly expressed and were often arbitrary.[176] Ancient authors are unlikely to have come up with a strict definition of what counts as a city because their audiences did not need one: they understood that the description of their physical and geographical aspects in these writings was little more than a shorthand for each one's socio-cultural, political and economic status.[177]

Similarly, these types of sources should also not be taken out of context. Pausanias goes on to discuss Panopeus's mythological and historical importance, singling out its inclusion in the Homeric poems. This makes it clear that his scepticism about Panopeus has more to do with his concern about how such an eminent place could have been so unimpressive in reality. In this light, the passage is actually more revealing about how this author and others like him were responding to the changes that had come with Roman rule, and how they were attempting to re-imagine and reconstruct their own sense of identity, than it is about their view of whether or not any particular place should be called a city.

Modern Perspectives on Urbanism

Most modern urban historians and urban geographers would agree that the city can be defined as a stable settlement of individuals 'mainly devoted to secondary and tertiary activities'.[178]

Most modern scholars distinguish between primary agglomerations, such as cities, and secondary agglomerations, such as villages, hamlets, and occasionally other types of settlements, such as military bases, religious centres, industrial sites, etc. The first group is normally regarded as providing urban functions, while the second as having non-urban functions, but this does not preclude them from having their own social, political, and economic functions, which often included some specialised roles (such as military, religious, commercial, or industrial ones).

To describe this, most writers have preferred to use the term 'urban centre' rather than 'city' or 'town'. This can be defined as a spatial concentration of inhabitation, forming a nucleated settlement.[179] It will usually have a much higher population and population density than settlements in its immediate vicinity or in the wider landscape, and will therefore have a much larger spatial extent. It is normally

[174] Erkamp 2012: 242.
[175] Finley 1973: 124.
[176] Hopkins 1978b: 70.
[177] Finley 1973: 124.
[178] Hudson 1970; Carter 1981; 1983; Malanima 2007: 3; Malanima and Volckhart 2007.
[179] Carter 1981.

accompanied by the development of public spaces, major and minor roads, monumental architecture, and a large number of domestic buildings. It will usually be distinguished by its political, administrative, or juridical status and by its historical or its on-going social, cultural, and economic importance.

In defining urban centres, urban historians and urban geographers have usually concentrated on population, proposing a minimum count of people, although the size of this threshold has varied and different figures have been suggested for specific periods. The relatively small thresholds of 1,000 or 5,000 people have often been used for the ancient world, although higher figures have been used for later periods, such as 5,000 and 10,000 for the medieval and early modern periods and between 10,000 and 100,000 for the industrial and post-industrial periods.[180] Both Chandler and Bairoch use the thresholds of 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 in various sections of their studies of urbanism from the second millennium B.C. to the present.[181] De Vries and Bairoch use the thresholds of 5,000 and 10,000 for their studies of the urbanization of Europe in the medieval and early modern period, while Malanima also uses them for his studies of Italy in roughly the same period.[182] The argument is that cities of these sizes (varying according to period) would have been too large for their inhabitants to have been self-sufficient, so they would have been forced to earn their living by working in urban industries such as services, manufacture, and trade, rather than in rural activities such as agriculture or mining.

An alternative approach has been to define urban centres in terms of function by looking at their various historical, social, cultural, religious, political, administrative, juridical, and economic roles.[183] When examining modern urban systems, scholars have concentrated on buildings such as parliaments, courts, and council buildings, as well as theatres, opera houses, cinemas, museums, art galleries, or sports venues. They have also looked at places with various statuses, such as the cities that are the centres of metropolitan counties, rural counties, boroughs, and local authorities, as well as the centres of constituencies or ecclesiastical domains. We would expect cities with these functions to be occupied by people who support themselves by being involved in urban activities such as services, manufacture, and trade, which can then also be linked to secondary and tertiary production.

Thus, although most scholars have concentrated on the populations of cities, it is also important to consider their different functions, including different social, political, and economic roles. As Bairoch has suggested, however, none of these criteria in itself constitutes an absolute and sufficient condition for urbanism, so it is necessary to combine them together and 'to qualify them as well'.[184]

[180] Chandler 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988; Scheidel 2007: 80; Lo Cascio 2009; Erdkamp 2012: 244.
[181] Chander 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988.
[182] de Vries 1984; Bairoch et al. 1988; Malanima 1998; 2003; 2005; 2007.
[183] Carter 1981.
[184] Bairoch 1988: 8; 9.

Applying Modern Definitions to the Ancient World

It is less straightforward to apply these criteria to the ancient world because there is not enough information to assess properly the populations or functions of many sites. It is possible, however, to use a mixture of textual and archaeological material to approximate the relative sizes of some sites, which can in turn be used as a proxy for their populations. Similar evidence can be used to determine the different extent of their monumentality and their different civic statuses, which can be used as indicators of their social, political, and economic roles. Although this approach is not perfect, these methods should allow us to identify the sites that are most likely to have provided urban functions such as manufacture, services, and trade, what Bairoch calls the 'very essence of urbanism.'[185]

Although there is little direct evidence for the populations of ancient cities, it is possible to calculate the area of many sites (normally in hectares (ha.), 10,000 m^2) and then multiply this by a range of population densities to derive estimates of the number of inhabitants. One approach is to use a minimum size of 10 ha., based on assuming a minimum population density of 100 people per hectare (p/ha.), which is the minimum figure that has been proposed by many scholars for most cities, since these figures would generate a conservative estimated population of 1,000 people.[186] It can be difficult to calculate the area of the cities very accurately and precisely, and some cannot be calculated at all. It can also be challenging to determine what population densities should be applied to these sites, and these must have varied from site to site, as well as by region and over time. Having said this, this evidence can be used as a rough guide to indicate whether these sites would have been large enough to have been engaged in secondary and tertiary activities, such as services, manufacture, and trade.

Similarly, although there is no direct evidence for the functions of cities, it is possible to examine their different monuments and look at the functions that these might have provided. The most significant are *acropoleis* and fortified hilltops, public spaces such as *agorae* and *fora*, associated public buildings such as *bouleuteria*, *ekklesteriae*, *curiae*, *comitia*, *dikasteria*, *basilicae*, *macella* and other markets, the planning of space such as urban grids (along with arches, including *tetrapyla* and *quadrifons*, and colonnaded streets), and leisure and entertainment structures such as *gymnasia*, *palaestrae*, theatres, *odea*, amphitheatres, *stadia*, and hippodromes and circuses.[187] Other important features are religious structures such as most sanctuaries, temples, and shrines, water structures such as baths, *nymphaea*, aqueducts, fountains, cisterns, and sewage systems, defensive structures such as walls, and ramparts, and finally more minor structures and minor acts of civic embellishment or improvement such as statue groups and statues, etc. (which are too numerous to be detailed here).[188]

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[185] Bairoch 1988: 9.
[186] Russell 1958; Pounds 1969; Storey 1997: 974-975; Hansen 2006; Wilson 2011a.
[187] Ward-Perkins 1991; MacDonald 1986; Sear 2006; http://www.whitman.edu/theatre/theatretour/table/specifications.table.htm (accessed 13th May 2014); Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; Bomgardner 2000; Humphrey 1986; Nelis-Clément 2008.
[188] Ward-Perkins 1991; MacDonald 1986.

Public spaces were the heart of most cities and were used for a range of activities covering the whole gamut of social, political, and economic functions. Their associated public buildings were used for the main day-to-day running of the city, including for meetings of the magistrates, council, and assembly. The *dikasteria* and *basilicae* were used for the discussion and settling of juridical and legal matters (as well as conducting business), while markets were used for the buying and selling of goods and services. Theatres were used predominantly for drama, *odea* for poetry and music, amphitheatres for a mixture of gladiatorial competitions, recreations of mythical and historical battles, and executions of the various enemies of the Roman Empire, while *stadia* were used for races and hippodromes and circuses for horse and chariot races. Religious structures such as sanctuaries, temples and shrines were the focal points of sacrifices and festivals, reflecting the dominance of religious activity in nearly all aspects of ancient life. Water structures, such as baths, *nymphaea*, aqueducts, cisterns, and sewage systems, were also used for a range of different activities, including not only mundane undertakings such as cooking, washing, and bathing, but also commercial and industrial activities.

These monuments cannot be used in themselves as a reflection of urbanism, since many of these structures can be found at a range of different types of site. Although public spaces and public buildings are normally associated with cities, structures for entertainment or leisure can also be found at military and religious sites, while religious, water, and defensive structures were nearly ubiquitous in all settlements. There is also a significant amount of variation in the size and design of these structures, as well as in how they were used, so there will inevitably be some discrepancies in the exact functions that they provided. Having said this, it is unusual to find any of these structures in isolation, so the entire monumental assemblage of each site should be examined to determine whether or not each site provided the types of functions referred to above, while each site's wider historical and archaeological context can be used to clarity this even further. The sites with these monuments can therefore be used as an indication of which are most likely to have fulfilled a range of historical, social, cultural, religious, political, administrative, juridical, and economic functions, which would have facilitated or promoted secondary and tertiary activities such as services, manufacture, and trade.

The civic statuses of sites can also be examined to look at the different functions they might have fulfilled. There is some confusion, however, between the instances when these terms represent some form of political, administrative, or juridical status and when they are simply an ancient shorthand for a certain type of settlement, such as a city, town, village, or farm, etc. I have therefore focused on the statuses that were an integral part of how the government of the ancient world operated through the maintenance of law and order, the provision or justice, or the collection of taxes and tribute. This means I have concentrated on cities that would have had some responsibility for governing themselves and their immediate hinterlands and that would have had their own officials, councils, and assemblies of citizens, thus acting as social and political centres, as well as centres of law and order. The thesis thus focuses on provincial capitals, *conventus* capitals, *metropolis* capitals, *nome* capitals *coloniae*,

municipia, and the *civitates* and *poleis* that were given various types of rights and privileges, such as citizenship and freedom from tribute or taxation (these include many of the tribal communities sometimes called '*civitas* capitals'), but not most other types of settlement.[189]

The provincial capitals were important because they were the seat of the governor of each province, along with his staff, who fulfilled a number of political and administrative functions, such as maintaining peace, keeping law and order, dispensing justice, and collecting taxes and tribute. Some of these sites may have held annual councils (*concilia*), which were attended by representatives from all the cities, towns, and other communities in the region.[190] These meetings were mainly assembled to observe certain rites and rituals, but they also met to elect officials, liaise with imperial executives, and send embassies to the capital. The *conventus* and *metropolis* capitals were important because they were the centres of the smaller units that many of the provinces were divided into for legal and judicial reasons, which acted as the seats of assize courts for the surrounding district.[191] The *nome* capitals were broadly equivalent to them, since they were the centres of the smaller districts of which Aegyptus was comprised. They were mainly used for the extraction of taxation, but they also fulfilled some assize roles, although there is some uncertainty about their exact functions.

The *coloniae* had a tripartite political system, including magistrates (who were divided into one group of senior officials usually called duovirs (*duoviri / duumviri / IIviri*) and another group of junior officials generally called aediles (these were also occasionally supported by quaestors (*quaestores*)), who both conformed to an age and property qualification; a deliberative and advisory council (the *ordo decuriones*), which drew its members, called decurions (*decuriones*), from a restricted class of citizens, based on wealth; and a voting and legislative assembly (the *populus*), which was made up of the remaining citizens, and therefore was also drawn from a restricted set of the rest of the population.[192] The duovirs were mainly responsible for the administration of justice, including summoning and presiding over the council, assembly, and law courts. The aediles were responsible for most of the day-to-day running of cities, including the maintenance of the city's infrastructure and the supervision of its food and water supplies. Their duties included a wide range of activities, including maintaining public buildings, temples and sacred spaces, baths, aqueducts, sewage and drainage systems and roads, as well as regulating markets, inspecting of weights and measures and guaranteeing the supply of corn and other supplies. The quaestors were responsible for the treasury. The council was the real governing body, however, since it was responsible for making the most important decisions, such as sending embassies to the imperial court or other cities, the construction of buildings and other structures, the distribution of various hand-outs, the celebration of festivals and games and the offering of local

[189] Millar 1981; Salmon 1969; Cornell and Matthews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Bispham 2007.
[190] Goodman 2007: 130.
[191] Potter 2006.
[192] Boatwright 2000: 44-46.

citizenship or other rights and privileges to individuals. Finally, the assembly was theoretically responsible for electing the magistrates and passing resolutions or decrees, but this role was increasingly merely formal.[193] All of these groups held Roman citizenship, which they had by virtue of their city's overall status.

The *municipia* had an almost identical system, which included the same basic groups of magistrates, a council, and an assembly.[194] In contrast to colonies, however, only the magistrates and the council members held Roman citizenship, while the rest of the population had local citizenship (or at least this was the case by the second century A.D.).

The *civitates* should also be included because this term usually referred to a non-Roman community, such as a tribe, which had some kind of republican or democratic constitution, including some form of local officials and some kind of council and assembly.[195] These communities had various types of rights and privileges. The most important of these were *civitas foederata*, which were usually tied to Rome by contracts (and were usually in Italy), and *civitas sine foedere*, which were generally tied to Rome without such contracts (and were mostly in the provinces). These contracts often resulted in different types of financial obligations or waivers, which included *civitas stipendiaria* (which were subject to the state and were taxed), *civitas libera* (which had their own administration and were free from taxes on various types of property, including on people and land), and *civitas immunis* (which also had their own administration and were completely free of taxes, as well as from various forms of tribute).[196] The specific nature of the rights and privileges varied enormously, however, depending on the circumstances in which they were granted or acquired, so that the reality of the situation was often complex.

In the Greek world, *poleis* also had a three-pronged political organization (at least by the Roman period), which included magistrates (of which the most important were the archons (*archontes*)); another advisory council (the *boule*), which also drew its members, (the *bouleutai*), from a closed group of citizens based on affluence; and an assembly of citizens (the *ekklesia*), which was also made up of only a limited part of the whole population.[197] Many of these settlements, however, retained local variants of these offices, and occasionally kept their own types of councils or assemblies. The most important of these magistrates were the *astynomoi*, who were charged with the maintenance of buildings

[193] Jones 1940: 177.
[194] Boatwright 2000: 44-46.
[195] Jones 1974; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 2002; http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/brill-s-new-pauly/civitas-e235100?s.num=0ands.f.s2_parent=s.f.book.brill-s-new-paulyands.q=CIVITAS (accessed 15th December 2014).
[196] Boatwright 2000: 52-53; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 2002; http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/brill-s-new-pauly/civitas-e235100?s.num=0ands.f.s2_parent=s.f.book.brill-s-new-paulyands.q=CIVITAS (accessed 15th December 2014).
[197] Boatwright 2000: 187.

and the upkeep of streets and roads, but there might also have been other officials for various tasks, such as supervising markets, inspecting weights and measures, or ensuring supplies, etc.[198] *Poleis* were regarded as the equivalents of *civitates* in the Roman period and often benefitted from the same kinds of rights and privileges. They were therefore often referred to as *civitas* and were described, or described themselves, as *foederata, libera, immunis,* or both *libera* and *immunis*.[199] I have not included all known Greek *poleis* automatically, however, since many had been abandoned or destroyed, or did not have any real standing in the Roman period.[200]

There are also a number of the sites described in ancient texts or inscriptions as *oppida, conciliabula, vici, pagi, cannabae, mutationes, stationes, mansiones*, *castra,* or *castella*, which are normally defined as various types of fortified settlements, villages, agrarian communities, road-stations, or forts and fortresses, which can be classed as secondary or tertiary centres. These sites have not been included, since they were not self-governing or autonomous centres and did not have their own political or administrative structures, such as magistrates, councils, or assemblies, although some had minor associations or institutions.[201]

The exact implications of each civic status can be problematic, since they were legal constructs, which were often the result of complex social, political, and economic forces.[202] Statuses were never properly rationalized, were extremely complicated because they were the result of negotiation, and in any case must have been open to extensive abuse.[203] It is unwise to discount civic statuses, however, as they were aggressively fought for and jealously guarded and did make a real difference to the standing of cities in social, political, and economic terms. The provincial capitals, *coloniae*, *municipia*, *civitas*, etc. can therefore be used at least as a good indication of the sites most likely to have had political, administrative, and juridical functions, which would have facilitated or stimulated urban industries such as services, manufacture, or trade.

These features can then be coupled with other criteria for urbanism that are more difficult to quantify or cannot be quantified at all, but which can be used to give some indication of the status of each site. They include references to or descriptions of sites in textual sources, references to them in epigraphy, the approximate areas of the ruin field of each site, the evidence for their original sizes provided by the morphology of modern settlements, and the amount of material retrieved from them, such as building materials, architectural embellishments, artwork, numismatic evidence, ceramics, high-quality small finds, and inhumations.

[198] Jones 1940.
[199] Alcock 1993.
[200] MacMullen 2000.
[201] Jones 1974: 31-32; Woolf 1993.
[202] Scheidel 2007: 79.
[203] Millar 1981.

The sites that have been included in this study have been selected on the basis of both the available evidence for their sizes and populations and the information that we have about their monumentality and civic status. The most important consideration has been whether they conform to the thresholds of 50 and 10 ha., since, with a population density of 100 p/ha., they should have an estimated population of either 5,000 or 1,000 people (the values used as thresholds in urban history and urban geography for ancient and medieval civilisations). Another significant consideration has been whether these sites feature some or all of the structures and rights and privileges outlined above. The selection of sites has therefore not been based solely on their size, but also on their monumentality and civic status. In consequence, my catalogue includes some sites that are smaller than 10 ha. but which nonetheless have significant monumentality and/or civic status, whereas it excludes some that are larger than 10 ha. but which do not have these structures or rights and privileges.

This thesis has taken a relatively conservative view of the types of settlements that should be included in the urban section of the settlement hierarchy. In consequence, the catalogue is on the low rather than the high side, and the figures that have been derived from it for the total urban population or overall rates of monumentality and civic status should be minima, not maxima. As we will see below, even if this catalogue were to be expanded to include more sites, it would emphasize the patterns and trends presented, rather than diminish them.

It is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion about exactly which sites should be included or excluded from this catalogue. I have therefore not tried to suggest a hard and fast list of cities, but to construct a catalogue that allows us to explore the complexity of urbanism and how it changed over time or by region. This information should be sound enough to allow us to examine the issues with which this thesis is concerned, since it has been based on as explicit a list of criteria as it is appropriate to arrive at, which have been as consistently applied as the evidence allows. This catalogue can be used as a basis for future research, such as including or excluding different types of settlement.

Although there has been some debate about the terminology, I have treated the terms ‘city’ and ‘town’ as synonymous, not least since this reflects the interchangeable ways in which these words are often used in English (for example, many modern ‘cities’ have a ‘town-centre’, ‘old town’ or ‘downtown’ areas).[204] I have taken ‘urbanism’ to refer to the phenomenon of the existence of cities and ‘urbanization’ to refer to an increase in the numbers, distribution, or sizes and populations of cities. Although it is somewhat confusing, it is normal practice for ‘urbanization rate’ to refer to the percentage of the total population living in urban, rather than rural, areas.

[204] Carter 1981.

Focus and Limits

Since the aim of this thesis is to arrive at a new account of the urbanism of the Roman world, it will look at the total extent of the Roman Empire, both in chronological and geographical terms, rather than concentrating on case studies or dividing the study into a number of provinces.

Scheidel defines the Roman world as 'a polity that evolved from an alliance system in peninsular Italy into a large empire that from the second century BCE onward came to dominate and then rule the most densely populated parts of western Eurasia and North Africa west of Mesopotamia and Iran before it eventually experienced substantial contraction in the fifth and seven centuries CE.'[205] It is more difficult, however, to define the exact chronological and geographical limits of the Roman world, especially as it was not delimited by catastrophic events in history and was not always demarcated by dramatic changes in geography, so any cut-off points that we might use will be necessarily arbitrary.

Chronologically, I have focused on the first century B.C. and the first, second, and third centuries A.D., as this is a window that reflects the period when there was the greatest growth in the Roman Empire, followed by a period conventionally seen as one of contraction or even decline.[206] This period includes the fall of the Republic in the Sullan, Triumviral, and Caesarian periods, the transition to the Empire in the other Triumviral and early Augustan periods, and the flourishing of the Empire under the Julio-Claudian, Flavian, Antonine, and Severan dynasties, before the crisis of this system in the third century A.D. and the major reforms made under the tetrarchy and again under Constantine the Great. However, I have also included information about the history and archaeology of each site from about the first millennium B.C. to the fifth century A.D., which has been used to explore how they developed over time, and their sizes, monumentality, and civic status.

Geographically, I have focused on the area covered by the provinces of the Roman Empire at the death of Trajan in A.D. 117, which roughly reflects the maximum extent of Roman rule in the period with which we are concerned (Figure 3). This area had the Mediterranean littoral at its heart, but also stretched out to the south along the Nile, to the east towards the Euphrates, to the north up to the Danube and Rhine, and then to the west up to the Atlantic and then into Britain, encompassing a total of nearly five million square kilometres. This window reflects the maximum extent of the Roman Empire, including both the lands that had already been acquired at the beginning of the period (including most of Italy (and Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica), Africa Proconsularis and Numidia, Asia, Achaea and Macedonia, Dalmatia and parts of Pannonia Inferior et Superior, Gallia Narbonensis, and Baetica, Lusitania, and most of Hispania Tarraconensis), as well as the new conquests made at various points

[205] Scheidel 2012a: 1.
[206] Starr 1982.

throughout the Imperial period, in particular those made under Caesar, Augustus, Claudius, and Trajan, among others (including the rest of North Africa, Egypt, the rest of the Levant and Anatolia, the rest of the Balkans, the rest of Gaul and Germany, and of course Britain).[207] Having said this, I have excluded the areas that were only temporarily conquered by Trajan, including Armenia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia, as these were only acquired as a result of the war against the Parthian Empire in A.D. 115 and were almost immediately abandoned in the aftermath of this war around A.D. 118, so were not incorporated into the Roman Empire. Additionally, I have excluded the regions allied to Rome through client kingdoms, since these were not officially part of the Roman Empire.

I have used intervals of a hundred years to look at how the Roman world changed over time, starting at the beginning of each century for the sake of convenience. The intervals have been designed to be relatively broad, since it can be difficult to date many of the sites precisely, but this degree of resolution is fine enough to enable the examination of major changes over time (particularly since urbanism tends to develop on a long time-frame). Similarly, hundred-year intervals have been used by urban historians who have attempted to quantify how the numbers of cities changed over time in other places and periods, such as Chandler's and Bairoch's studies of urbanism from the second millennium B.C. to the present.[208] Additionally, I have provided maps of the extent of the imperial rule in each of these hundred-year intervals to give an impression of how the Roman Empire changed over time, based on received wisdom about which provinces had been acquired by each date (Table 1; Figures 4 to 8). I have not restricted myself to the boundaries of the Roman Empire in each period, however, so that it is possible to examine the extent to which it encroached on previous urbanism and the extent to which it led to the development of new settlements.

Thesis Structure

The remainder of this thesis is divided into three parts, with a section on urban theory, a section that provides new evidence for the urbanism of the Roman world, and a section that discusses this material and offers conclusions.

The first section, Chapter Two, discusses the various theories and models that have been developed in urban history and urban geography, focusing on von Thünen's 'Isolated State', Christaller's 'Central Place Theory', Jefferson's 'Urban Primacy', and Zipf's 'Rank-Size Rule'.[209]

The next section, Chapters Three to Seven, uses a mixture of existing information and new evidence to provide a more comprehensive account of the urbanism of the Roman world, and uses a number of theories and methods to investigate this in more detail. Chapter Three explores the evidence provided by the various textual sources, including Strabo's *Geography*, Pliny's *Natural History*, and

[207] Starr 1982; Cornell and Matthews 1982.
[208] Chander 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988.
[209] von Thünen 1826; 1966; Christaller 1933; 1966; Jefferson 1939; Zipf 1941.

Ptolemy's *Geography*, and assesses how useful these texts are as evidence for the urbanism of the Roman world. I then turn to the evidence preserved in the archaeological record, focusing on the material incorporated into modern atlases, along with a number of other studies, and use this to create a new catalogue of urban centres. Having found as many coordinates for these sites as possible, I use them to explore how these cities were distributed. I then use a combination of both the literary and the physical evidence to estimate the dates of these sites, to explore how they changed over time and to assess how they spread geographically. Chapter Four focuses on the evidence that we have for the size and population of ancient cities. I start by reviewing the evidence and methods that have previously been used to investigate the populations of these sites. I then advocate a refined version of one of these methods, which is based on using plans and aerial photography to calculate the physical area of each site. The size estimates are then multiplied by a range of population densities to estimate possible populations. I have attempted to combine as much evidence as possible for the areas of these sites, making use of information provided by previous authorities and generating new estimates from published plans and from satellite images. I have reviewed the existing textual and archaeological evidence for the population densities of ancient cities, focusing on three main factors, including the inhabited area, the numbers of properties in that area, and the number of people likely to have lived in each one of these structures. This is used to suggest a range of population densities, which vary according to the sizes of the sites. The evidence for the areas of sites and their estimated population densities are combined to provide a new account of the overall urban population and of the relationship between the urban population and the total population of the Roman world. Chapter Five examines the monumentality of the sites and uses it to make some suggestions not only about how much construction there was, but also how much was invested in these cities, what the rates of euergetism were, what the priorities of the benefactors were, and what this suggests about their functions. Chapter Six investigates their civic status and uses this information to offer some preliminary observations about how these cities might have functioned as part of a single system. Chapter Seven examines their spatial patterns, using a combination of buffers and allocations to estimate their hinterlands, examining the extent to which they were clustered or ordered so as to assess whether they conform to 'site and situation' or 'Central Place Theory' models, and measuring the distances between them and sea, river, and road networks to consider how well-connected and well-integrated they were.

The last section, Chapter Eight, explores what this evidence can tell us about the nature and dynamics of the urbanism of the Roman world, concentrating on its implications for understanding the growth and integration of the economy. It then compares the urbanism of the Roman world with that of later periods and considers how significant it was in the longer term.

Chapter Two: Urban Theory

> Are there laws which determine the number, distribution, and size of towns?
>
> Walter Christaller, *Central Places in Southern Germany*.[210]

Introduction

It is important to review some of the most influential theories and models that have been developed about urbanism as a whole before the urbanism of the Roman world can be examined. This material can be used not only to help us to decide which aspects of urbanism are most significant, but also to help analyse and interpret the information that will be presented below.

Since the late nineteenth century, there has been extensive discussion of the nature of urbanism as a phenomenon. This has focused not only on the reasons why individual cities or groups of cities developed where and when they did but also on why some of them have grown at a faster rate than others.[211] This has led to an extensive body of theory that has focused on examining the nature of cities as isolated entities and as parts of much larger systems, including wider social, political, and economic structures.[212] This chapter will only focus on the theories that can be used to inform understanding of historical or archaeological civilisations, rather than those which have validity for modern conditions, which are based on different assumptions relating to technology, the speed of transport, and the effectiveness of communications, etc. This chapter focuses on the main theories that concern urban systems, including theories about the location of cities, i.e. von Thünen's 'Isolated State' and Christaller's 'Central Place Theory', and theories about the hierarchical organization of cities, i.e. Jefferson's 'Urban Primacy' and Zipf's 'Rank-Size Rule'.[213] It will not focus on the more elaborate theories that have been developed about specific aspects of urban systems, such as those that come under the umbrella of regional science, including more recent attempts to construct a 'new economic geography'.[214]

Since the early 1960s, scholars have been aware of the problems inherent within traditional archaeological practice.[215] While previous work relied on the accumulation and intuitive reading of collections of material, processualist movements argued that the interpretative biases inherent in such methods necessitated strict methodologies for the interpretation of data, the separation of data and theory, and the use of hypothesis creation and statistical testing when dealing with complex phenomena. Post-processualist thought has in turn criticized these techniques, arguing that the process of

[210] Christaller 1933; 1966.
[211] Bairoch 1988: 142.
[212] Fields 1999.
[213] von Thünen 1826; 1966; Christaller 1933; 1966; Zipf 1941.
[214] Isard 1956; 1960; Fujita et al. 1999.
[215] Lock 2003.

archaeological investigation is in fact a hermeneutic spiral in which subject and object are in a constant state of interaction, redefinition, and renegotiation. As such, data, methodology, theory, and interpretation can never be truly isolated or even controlled. More recent commentators have argued that it is only possible to make progress through taking a position somewhere between the two extremes of processualist and post-processualist thought.[216] This has resulted in new methodological approaches that usually rely on the deployment of theoretical constructs related to the subject matter, followed by a detailed analysis of the data through a range of processualist or neo-processualist techniques. The theoretical constructs should be arranged as a series of hypotheses, tested using the available data, and analysed with formal methods. This process therefore makes the best use of theory, hypothesis testing, and formal methods, allowing empirical observations to be interpreted through these methods.

Early Theories: Smith and Malthus

From Smith and Malthus onwards, the various theorists who have created models of the relationship between systems of cities and economic development have focused on several broad themes, of which the most important are the nature of the population, the extent of its consumption and production, and the extent to which settlements are connected or integrated with wider systems.[217] While the first of these phenomena is often seen as having a decisive role, it is best seen in conjunction with the other two.

The origin of modern studies of urbanism and the economy is Smith's *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* of 1776.[218] Smith famously observed that there is a division of labour between the town and the countryside, in terms of manufacturing and trade on the one hand and agriculture on the other, which was mutually advantageous. This view was challenged by Marx and Engels in their *German Ideology* of 1846, where they argued that the division of labour between the town and the country actually led to the exploitation of the latter, producing an inevitable clash of interests.[219] This model therefore stressed the strong link between the growth of urbanism and the division of labour between town and countryside, in terms of manufacturing and trade on the one hand and agriculture on the other. The nature of the relationship between them is debateable, however, and might be seen as either mostly complementary or mostly competitive (or somewhere in between).

The relationship between human reproduction and food production was first outlined by Malthus in his *Essay on the Principle of Population* of 1798. [220] Malthus suggested that population growth can be understood as being fixed within limits which are imposed by the stock of arable land

[216] Lock 2003: 1-9.
[217] Smith 1776; Malthus 1798; Fields 1999: 102.
[218] Smith 1776; Fields 1999: 104-105.
[219] Marx and Engels 1939; 1964; Finley 1977b: 309.
[220] Malthus 1798; Fields 1999: 105.

and the productivity of agriculture. He then argued that the relationship between the population and the food base is kept in balance by two processes, which he termed preventative and positive checks.[221] When the population increases, preventative checks put pressure on the existing land, resulting in a rise in food prices and a fall in incomes, which eventually means that further increases in the population are checked by changes in marriage patterns, causing decreased fertility.[222] If the population still continues to increase, it will eventually be countered by positive checks such as changes in dietary patterns and disease, causing increased mortality. This provides a model where there can only be a continuous increase in the size of the population (including both the urban and the rural populations) if there is also a continuous increase in either the size of the available resources or the level of agricultural productivity such as changes in the organization of labour or technology, or both. This model is not meant to envisage static and inflexible conditions, so it can be used to examine the importance of exogenous factors, such as the effect of famines, epidemics, and wars, as well as the effects of more general developments such as climate change or changes in overall human health and behaviour.[223]

More recently, Boserup has shown in developing countries in the modern period that growth in the size of the population and rise in population density lead to an increased pressure on resources, which might encourage the adoption of a series of innovations or inventions in agriculture which might in turn allow for increased urbanism.[224] It is possible to argue that there is a strong correlation between the size and density of the population, the extent of agriculture, and the extent of urbanism.[225]

As Lo Cascio has shown, it is possible to adapt these ideas to create a paradigm appropriate to the ancient world.[226] The model highlights the effects of an increase in the population on the productivity of land and labour, assuming that land is stable and that technology is constant. According to this model, if there is an increase in population there will also be an increase in the productivity of the land, but the total output will diminish as a consequence of reduced availability of land to the point where the total amount being produced cannot support the total population. However, it would be possible to reinvigorate the productivity per unit of land and per unit of worker if the constraints on the amount of available land were relaxed and an increase in the level of organization or technology were allowed. In this way, it is possible to envisage a situation in which population and income can increase at the same time, especially if there is new land and new organization or technology, although there is a ceiling on this until the industrial revolution, which breaks the relationship between population and land through new sources of energy.

[221] Malthus 1798; Fields 1999: 119.
[222] Malthus 1798; Fields 1999: 120.
[223] Scheidel 2007: 50.
[224] Bairoch 1988: 6; Boserup 1981.
[225] Boserup 1981; Lo Cascio 2009: 88.
[226] Lo Cascio 2009: 92.

Many scholars have now questioned the extent to which the changes that led to the industrial revolution took place in cities and towns, noting that there was an increasing dispersal of secondary and tertiary activities, such as manufacture, services, and trade, in the countryside in Europe from the seventh century onwards.[227] The models outlined above are important, therefore, because they suggest that an increase in the extent of urbanism in a given place or time might be responsible for changes in the organization and technology of rural areas, which in turn might lead to economic growth.

Site and Situation

The earliest theories and models about the nature of urbanism stemmed from the observation that there are huge inequalities between different cities, not only in terms of their sizes and populations, but also in terms of their wealth.[228] In attempting to explain such differences, the earliest writers on urbanism tended to adopt a descriptive account of the city, which focused on its physical features, such as its layout and buildings, and then attempted to explain its success in in terms of its immediate location or wider setting in the landscape (known as its site or situation). These writers identified a number of factors, including not only whether the land was suitable for human occupation, but also whether it had access to arable or pastoral land, raw materials, natural resources and whether it was well-connected to other areas or regions by sea, river, or road routes. As early as the 1890s, however, it was clear that the last of these factors is the most important, given that many cities develop at the end of a transport route, or at the junction of two transport routes of similar or different kinds.[229] Cities are often found at transitional points, such as at mouths of rivers and the ends of long distance roads, as well as at confluences of rivers, intersections of roads, or at fording points. This has normally been regarded as leading to the concentration of sites on specific landscape features, such as a tongue of land, ridge, or hillock (Figure 9), as well as areas with good natural fertility, resources, or connectivity.

As more recent commentators have noted, however, 'neither the number, nor the distribution, nor the sizes of towns can be explained by their location in respect to the geographical conditions of nature'.[230] There are many cities that are not located on such features, as well as many suitable sites that are not occupied. This led to a growing interest in the extent to which the location and size of cities was conditioned by their interactions with other settlements and their roles in wider settlement systems.

Von Thünen's 'Isolated State'

The most important starting point for exploring the relationship between cities and the landscape is von Thünen's *Die isolierte Staat im Beziehung auf Landwirtschaft und Nationalökonomie* (*The Isolated State in Relation to Agriculture and Political Economy*), which was first published in 1826. Von Thünen

[227] Hohenberg and Lees 1995; Malanima 2003: 280.
[228] Carter 1981.
[229] Bairoch 1988: 143.
[230] Christaller 1933; 1966.

proposed a version of the concept of 'economic rent' (which he developed independently from Ricardo's formulation of a very similar concept, although the latter is usually credited with it).[231] This concept refers to the total amount of profit that can be made from producing a given good or service on a given piece of land in a given time period, taking into account the costs incurred as a result. He envisaged a featureless plain with one town in the middle and an even distribution of rural producers, bounded by wilderness. Von Thünen argued that this town will generate a demand for goods and services and that this will cause rural producers to change their strategies to provide these and transport them to it. There will be a relationship between profit and the cost of transportation, so that the further away from the town, the lower the profits that will be generated.[232] Those nearest to the centre, von Thünen suggested, will adopt an intensive economic strategy, i.e. make a greater investment, and produce the most expensive or heaviest goods and services, while those further away will adopt an extensive strategy, i.e. make a smaller investment, and produce the cheapest or lightest goods and services. He argued that this will lead to concentric rings of land-use, with each given over to a different form of production. He suggested that these forms of production might include dairying and intensive farming, such as the production of milk, butter, cheese, vegetables, and fruit; forestry, including the production of firewood and timber; extensive farming, such as the production of grain and other arable crops, and finally ranching (Figure 10).

It is very unlikely that this model would occur in reality, since such patterns will be disrupted by the uneven distribution of resources created by geographical features and historical events, as well as by the existence of other cities and settlements, wider patterns of trade, transport systems, and natural and man-made barriers. This model, however, highlights the fact that most sites are likely to have had a profound effect on the surrounding landscape, and therefore important implications for the scale and structure of the economy.[233]

The model has been well received in ancient history and classical archaeology because of its ability to predict settlement patterns and explain the relationships between different classes of site, such as cities and *villae* or other estates. There is some evidence that it applies to the ancient world. A number of ancient writers, including agronomists such as Cato, Varro, and Columella recommended the purchase of estates within one day's travel of the capital, as well as the cultivation of luxury and/or perishable goods on these estates, including flowers, fruit, and young animals, while other writers express their concerns about having a villa near the city.[234] In line with this, recent survey work has shown that the growth of the city led to a considerable increase in both the number and the density of

[231] von Thünen 1826; 1966; Ricardo 1816; Morley 1996: 59.
[232] von Thünen 1826; 1966; Carter 1981.
[233] Chrisholm 1979; Bekker-Nielsen 1989; Morley 1996; Wilson 2009c.
[234] Cato, *On Agriculture*, 7-8; Varro, *On Agriculture*, I.16.3; Columella, *On Agriculture*, III.2.1; VII.3.13; VII.3.22; VII.9.4; VIII.5.9; VIII.8.2.; see also Columella, *On Agriculture*, I.1.19; Pliny the Younger, *Letters*, II.17.2; Goodman 2007: 24-25; 24-25, n. 108 and 109; 50; 50, n. 76.

farms and estates in the surrounding countryside, which is seen in changes in settlement patterns of the Tiber Valley, which are in marked contrast to the rest of Etruria.[235] Many of these sites were given over to the production of specific types of foodstuff, such as cheeses, fruits, and wine, as well as of flowers, such as roses and violets. These were produced for a special (but probably not unique) market, which was not only able to import staple goods from elsewhere, including over long distances, but also had a high demand for luxury goods and services.[236] This might have also been the case with other large and medium cities, although the evidence is less clear-cut.

Christaller's 'Central Place Theory'

This brings us to Christaller's *Die zentralen Orte in Süddeutschland* (*The Central Places of Southern Germany*) of 1933.[237] He also postulated a featureless plain, with one town in the middle and an even distribution of rural producers, bounded by wilderness. He argued that this town will provide a range of goods and services, and so will act as a central place for the surrounding countryside. Drawing on the notion of economic rent, he argued that for a given commodity, there is a minimum area in which there will be a market large enough to generate a profit, which he termed the threshold, and a maximum area in which the costs of transporting this product to the market will be low enough to generate a profit, which he termed the range. He suggested that if we postulate other towns, which provide the same goods and services and therefore have the same thresholds and ranges, these would ideally be placed so that they are all equidistant from one another. Christaller went on to suggest that the most efficient arrangement of these sites would be a lattice of hexagons (although he also suggested alternatives), with the original town in the middle and the others at the corners of a hexagon. He then maintained that, since not every good and service will have the same threshold and range (giving the example that fur coats would have a much greater threshold but also range than bread), there must be a hierarchy of these central places. He went on to suggest that the towns representing each level of this hierarchy would be placed so that they are equidistant from one another, forming a lattice of hexagons. Finally, he argued that when all of these towns are set within the same landscape, they would constitute a series of lattices of hexagons that would nest within each other, forming the spatial pattern shown below (Figure 11). This will lead to a characteristic spatial pattern, where there will be a small number of cities that offer high-order goods and services spaced at large distances from one another with large catchments, and underlying this a larger number of cities that offer low-order goods spaced more closely to one another with smaller catchments.

As Christaller pointed out, it is very unlikely that this model would occur in reality for the same reasons that have been given above.[238] However, the model can be used to argue that cities are acting

[235] Potter 1979; Morley 1996: 95-103; Wilson 2011a: 162; Laurence 2012: 56.
[236] Goodman 2007: 25.
[237] Christaller 1933; 1966; Carter 1981.
[238] Christaller 1933; 1966: 3-4.

as central places and providing various goods and services to their surrounding regions, as long as it is possible to identify a spatial pattern similar to the one described above.

More recently, Smith has suggested two important variants of Christaller's central place model, which she termed solar and dendritic central place systems.[239] In a solar central place system, one or a handful of central places achieve an extremely high order while the rest of the system remains relatively low order, the result of centralizing forces leading to the monopoly of an urban centre (this will be discussed further with reference to the concept of primacy). In a dendritic central place system, a number of urban centres are integrated into wider systems, leading to a distortion of the general central place system. These lead to slightly different spatial patterns (Figure 12).

These models can be used to explore the nature of political and economic power structures, highlighting the dominance of a single or a number of central places over the system as a whole. A solar system might reflect a monopolistic economy, implying a certain type of economic development. On the other hand, a dendritic system might indicate a form of economic development related to external influence. It is therefore important to consider the extent to which cities are linked to other cities and settlements in wider regions, making them part of wider networks that extend beyond the borders of the given region or country.

A number of cases were made for central place systems in historical and archaeological research from the 1970s onwards, such as Hodder's study of walled towns in Roman Britain.[240] The use of central place theory was criticised throughout the 1980s, however, because of doubts about the extent to which these concepts are applicable to the ancient world, which is further complicated by the fact that we seldom have a complete map of ancient settlements.[241] Having said this, there has recently been a resurgence of interest in central place theory. In particular, it has been used by Morley to look at urban networks in Italy, in a study which demonstrated that these systems were heavily distorted towards Rome.[242] I have also used it to look at the urban system of Asia Minor, in an analysis that argued that these systems were distorted towards the capital.[243] In contrast, Woolf has used it to examine settlement patterns in Gaul and Germany, which demonstrated that they largely conformed to the model.[244]

Urban Primacy and the Rank-Size Rule

An important starting point for the discussion of the sizes and populations of cities is Jefferson's observation that one city is often several times larger than its nearest rivals, a phenomenon which he

[239] Smith 1976; Hodges 1982; 2012; Minc 2006.
[240] Hodder and Hassall 1971.
[241] Grant 1986.
[242] Morley 1996; 1997; Goodman 2007: 41.
[243] Hanson 2011.
[244] Woolf 1998; Goodman 2007: 41.

termed ‘urban primacy’.[245] This can be interpreted as the consequence of a successful economy, which is well-connected and well-integrated. More recently, however, some scholars have observed that the leading city is often even more developed than the concept of urban primacy would suggest. This may be the result of ‘economic dualism’, whereby one city reaches an extreme level of growth as a result of being linked to wider systems, while the rest of the region does not develop, or even becomes increasingly impoverished as a result of its isolation from these networks.[246] This phenomenon has been linked with the intervention of colonial powers in new territories, seen, for example, in colonial Africa, India, or Asia. On the other hand, some writers have pointed out that the leading city can also be much less developed than the concept of urban primacy would indicate. This may be the result of economic fragmentation, in which no city performs better than the others because they are all embedded within the same system and are all isolated from wider networks. This has been viewed as a consequence of obstacles to communications, a closed social or political system, an economy based on local, rather than regional or global, exchange systems, or low levels of commerce and trade. The extent of primacy can be measured by an index derived by dividing the population of the largest city by the population of the next largest one, where a value of two is seen as a normal level of primacy and values of more than two or less than two as overdeveloped or underdeveloped levels of primacy respectively.[247]

Also important is Auerbach’s finding that there is a limited number of large cities and a much more extensive number of secondary, intermediate, and small cities in most urban systems, forming an urban hierarchy.[248] This pattern was independently verified by Zipf in his *National Unity and Disunity* of 1949.[249] If cities are ranked in descending order of size and plotted against their populations, the largest city will be the most developed, while secondary, intermediate, and smaller cities will be increasingly less so.[250] Zipf used this observation to suggest that the populations of cities are inversely proportional to their rank, expressed formally as Pn = P1/n, where Pn is the population of a city ranked n, P1 is the population of the largest city, and n is the rank of the city (this is normally regarded as a Pareto distribution or a log-normal distribution, although there is still debate).[251] When this is plotted on a doubly logarithmic graph, with rank against population, it will form a straight line with a slope close to -1, as shown below (Figure 13). This relationship has been explained by an even balance between the forces of unification and those of diversification, the result of a well-connected and well-integrated urban system, and a well-developed economy with the potential for normal growth.

[245] Jefferson 1939.
[246] Bekker-Nielsen 1989.
[247] Pumain 2004.
[248] Auerbach 1913; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.
[249] Zipf 1941.
[250] Zipf 1941; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.
[251] Zipf 1941; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.

As some scholars have pointed out, however, the actual populations of the largest city and of the secondary, intermediate, and smallest cities in real urban systems can vary dramatically, so that the relationship between the populations of the sites and their rank can also vary greatly.[252] In particular, if the largest city is overdeveloped, and secondary and intermediate cities are underdeveloped, this will produce a concave rank-size distribution (Figure 13). This can result from high levels of centralization, where the core of the system is extremely well-connected and well-integrated, but the rest is not, leading to polarization.[253] This may indicate the concentration of resources in the dominant city at the expense of others, which become impoverished. It might also be the result of an economy that has developed or is developing rapidly, but which is unstable and lacks the potential for sustained growth. Alternatively, if the largest city is underdeveloped and secondary and intermediate cities are overdeveloped, this will produce a convex rank-size distribution (Figure 13).[254] This results from high levels of decentralization, where parts of the system are not well-connected and well-integrated, leading to fragmentation.[255] This may reflect the distribution of wealth in isolated pockets throughout the system, although it does not imply complete equality. This might be the result of an economy that is either underdeveloped or that has not yet developed, which usually means that it does not or may not yet have the potential for growth.

It is worth noting that a convex rank-size distribution, however, may also be the result of assimilating several urban systems into a single analysis, or of excluding part of an urban system from the analysis (especially if its periphery is omitted). It can be interpreted as the result of either the pooling of several discrete urban systems or the partitioning of a single one, and is thus also a reflection of the extent to which these systems are well-connected or well-integrated.[256]

Although there has been some debate about the causes of these patterns, most scholars have assumed that they are the result of the natural evolution of settlement systems over time. This means that a log-normal distribution has often been seen as a reflection of a 'mature' urban system, while concave or convex systems have been seen as still 'immature'.[257] A number of scholars have also identified urban systems that seem to be a composite of different levels of primacy and degrees of convexity or concavity, such as a primo-convex or primo-concave distribution.[258] These may be the result of the overlapping of different systems from different periods, which had not yet had the chance to fuse together and stabilize.

[252] Berry 1958; Johnson 1970; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.
[253] Johnson 1970; Bekker-Nielsen 1989; Savage 1997; Woolf 1997; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.
[254] Johnson 1970; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.
[255] Johnson 1970; Bekker-Nielsen 1989; Savage 1997; Woolf 1997; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.
[256] Dziewonski 1972; Johnson 1970; Gabaix 1999; Marzano 2011.
[257] Malanima 1998.
[258] Fulminante 2013.

These problems can be investigated by calculating the rank-size index, which measures the degree of convexity or concavity of a distribution.[259] Additionally, Drennan and Peterson have devised a method that uses the A-shape coefficient of the curve to test whether or not a distribution is the result of errors in the dataset and to assess the confidence that can be placed in it statistically.[260] These methods have not been used in this thesis, however, because their main utility is in examining how an urban system develops over time or in comparing it to similar systems in other regions, which is not within the scope of this thesis.

Although there has been some scepticism about the utility of this model for studying older civilisations, it does provide a powerful tool for looking at historical and archaeological evidence. In particular, it has been used by Marzano and the author to look at the urban systems of Spain and Britain and of Asia Minor in the Roman period respectively, in studies which indicated that both were connected to wider systems.[261] This model has been used to examine the urban systems of other periods, of which the most notable is de Vries' study of Europe in the medieval and early modern periods.[262]

Settlement Scaling Theory

Another approach has been to treat cities as complex systems, drawing on the theories and methods that have been developed to study structures in the ecological and biological sciences.[263] This research indicates that the population of cities 'scales with' (i.e. varies in proportion to) different aspects of urban life in various ways, at least in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The population of cities scales with infrastructure such as public spaces, buildings, roads, electricity, gas, water, or communication cables in a sub-linear fashion (i.e. large cities have shorter roads than small ones), exhibiting economies of scale. The population of cities, however, also scales with area in a super-linear fashion, as well as with various social, political, and economic measures (i.e. large cities not only have higher population densities than small ones, but also much higher levels of wealth, innovation and invention, but also higher levels of poverty, crime, pollution, and disease), exhibiting increasing returns to scale. This has been explained by the role of cities as 'social reactors', which increase the number of opportunities for interactions between individuals, increasing the size of their output, whether in positive terms, such as through increased numbers of inventions and innovations, or negative terms, such as increased rates of crime, pollution, and disease, etc. Such research suggests that the differences between large and small cities are not the result of fundamental differences in their structure or organisation, but to do with variations in the number and intensity of interpersonal interactions that take place within them. Moreover, this research has shown that the characteristics of cities are surprisingly robust, so that cities

[259] Fulminante 2013.
[260] Drennan and Peterson 2004; Fulminante 2013.
[261] Marzano 2011; Hanson 2011.
[262] de Vries 1984.
[263] Bettencourt et al. 2007; Bettencourt et al. 2010; Bettencourt 2013.

that are either over-performing or under-performing on their expectations maintain these advantages or disadvantages for decades or even centuries. As this research is very recent, there have only been a limited number of attempts to test the model against historical and archaeological data. There are some indications, however, that it holds true for urban centres in the Basin of Mexico in the pre-Hispanic period and for Europe in the medieval and early modern periods.[264] This suggests that modern theories are applicable to past civilisations, not because of similarities in overarching structures, such as social, political, or economic institutions, but because of fundamental similarities in the ways in which individuals interact within settlements.[265]

If these theories and models are taken in combination, they provide an important body of thought that assists understanding of the relationships between numbers, locations, and sizes of cities. They can then be compared to the evidence for ancient urbanism given below to help analyse and interpret it.

[264] Ortman et al. 2014; Cesaretti et al. (forthcoming).
[265] Cesaretti et al. (forthcoming).

Chapter Three: Numbers, Distributions, and Change over Time

This country [the Roman Empire] has more than four hundred smaller cities and towns.

Yu Huan, *The Weilue* (a Chinese historian writing between A.D. 239 and 265).

Introduction

It has generally been assumed that there were about two thousand cities in the Roman world around the second century A.D., but it is worth pausing to examine this figure's origins.[266] An early attempt to estimate the number of cities was made by Finley, who suggested that the growth of cities was the one of the 'regular and relentless' accompaniments of the spread of Roman civilisation, which expanded 'until the number of towns rose into the thousands.'[267] This point was picked up by Hopkins, who stated that 'the sheer numbers of towns also seems large: nine hundred in the eastern provinces, over three hundred along the North African littoral, excluding Egypt, and a similar number in the Iberian Peninsula and in Italy'. He does not detail, however, what these estimates were based on, and the only hard evidence he provides comes from Jones's *The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces* of 1937.[268] After this, most scholars seem to have assumed that there must have been about two thousand cities, but this idea has been subject to very little justification or investigation. For example, Boatwright has suggested that there were 'probably more than two thousand [cities] in all', including two hundred in North Africa (also excluding Egypt), over five hundred in Spain and about the same in Italy, but this estimate is based on a hotchpotch of secondary sources which cover a range of different types of settlement in different regions at different times.[269] This suggestion is echoed by Scheidel, who notes that 'the total number of cities in the Roman world is not known with precision, but probably approached 2,000', based on the assumption that there were nearly five hundred in Italy, about nine hundred in the east, and several hundred in North Africa and the north-west.[270]

These uncertainties also apply to the two maps that have been used to illustrate the distribution of cities in the ancient world.[271] The first, Pounds's map, is based on an inchoate mass of ancient sources and only a limited amount of archaeological data. This includes a list of about 431 places in Italy derived from Pliny's *Natural History*, 340 *poleis* in the Greek world derived from the tribute lists, 157 *poleis* derived from Pausanias' *Description of Greece*, and 80 *poleis* in the same region derived from Polybius' *Histories.*[272] These were supplemented with 'about fifty' *civitates* in Gaul and Germany derived from Caesar's *Commentaries*, 115 *civitates* in the same region derived from the *Notitia Galliarum*, 28

[266] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 78.
[267] Finley 1977b: 305.
[268] Jones 1937: Appendix IV: Tables I-L; Hopkins 1978a: 70.
[269] Charles-Picard 1959; Mackie 1983; Nissen 1902; Mitchell 1993; Boatwright 2000: 3; n. 3.
[270] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 78.
[271] Pounds 1969: Figure 10; Jones 1937: Maps II-IV; Scheidel 2007: Maps 3.2 and 3.3.
[272] Pounds 1969: 137; 137, n. 6; 137, n. 7; 137-9.

civitates in Britannia derived from Gildas' *The Ruin and Conquest of Britain*, and, finally, 522 places in the Iberian Peninsula derived from Pliny's *Natural History*.[273] The end result is a 'tentative map' of cities in the Roman world in the second or third centuries A.D.[274] The second, Jones's map, is based on a list of about 907 places derived from Hierocles' *Synecdemus* and Georgius' *Description of the Roman World*, alongside six other *notitia* and nearly twenty other minor sources.[275] This information was used to create a series of maps intended to show the 'principal civil and ecclesiastical lists of the Byzantine period.'[276] As this breakdown shows, there is still very little concrete evidence for either the number or the distribution of Roman cities.

Ancient Sources

There have been several attempts to use ancient sources as direct evidence for the extent of urbanism in the Roman world.[277] The most notable example is the estimate of 431 cities commonly cited for Italy (based on a combination of Strabo's *Geography* and Pliny's *Natural History*), but a wide range of estimates have been given for other parts of the Roman world (which have usually been based on the same sources, but have sometimes been supplemented with Ptolemy's *Geography*, among others).[278]

Although there is a large number of these sources, the most useful for the purposes of this thesis are the series of specialised histories and geographies written in Greek and Latin from the Hellenistic and Republican period to the end of the Roman period, which were part of a slow accumulation of knowledge throughout the Greek and Roman periods.[279] These not only show an interest in clarifying and measuring the physical layout and dimensions of the ancient world, but also in discussing the peoples and places of the Roman Empire, so they mention a selection of cities and other settlements.

Although several such histories and geographies were written, only a few are extant or relatively complete and fewer still can provide information about most or all of the ancient world in the Roman period.[280] Although it is known that Posidonius, Artemidorus of Ephesus, Varro, Agrippa, and Marinus of Tyre wrote geographies of the ancient world, there is not much information about them, apart from what can be reconstructed from references to them in later authors and the fragments of their work that have occasionally been preserved.[281] In contrast, although Mela's *A Description of the Earth in Three Books* is one of the few sources that survives in its entirety, it is highly derivative and so condensed that

[273] Caesar, *Commentaries*; *Notitia Galliarum*; Gildas, *The Ruin and Conquest of Britain*; Pliny, *Natural History*; Pounds 1969: 150; 150, n. 73; 150, n. 75, 150, n. 76; 154; 154, n. 87; 154, n. 88.
[274] Pounds 1969: Fig. 10.
[275] Hierocles, *Synecdemus*; Georgius, *Description of the Roman World*; Jones 1937: Appendix IV.
[276] Jones 1937: Appendix IV.
[277] Beloch 1880: 13-27; 1886: 391; Bekker-Nielsen 1989: Appendix I; de Ligt 2012: Appendix 1 and 2. *cf.* Jones 1937: Appendix IV: Tables I-L.
[278] Beloch 1880: 13-27; 1886: 391; Bekker-Nilesen 1989; Morley 1996; Hopkins 1978b: 71.
[279] Thomson 1948; Dilke 1985.
[280] *Ibid.*
[281] Thomson 1948; Edelstein and Kidd 1989; Kidd 1988; 1999; Canfora et al. 2008; unfortunately, less is known about the other authors.

it contains little useful evidence. Meanwhile, other major accounts, such as Pausanias's *Description of Greece*, only focus on specific regions and are often very patchy, occasionally leaving out vital areas. Although the *Description of the Whole World and its Peoples* offers an overview of the natural and human geography of the world as it was known in the fourth century A.D., this text is extremely short, only mentions the most important cities, and in any case is riddled with errors or inventions. There are also various *notitiae* that provide lists of ecclesiastical sees (such as the *Notitia Galliarum*), but these are usually not very comprehensive and are also very late. The *itineraria* that provide lists of stopping points and the distances between them (such as the *Bordeaux Itinerary* or the *Antonine Itinerary*) only give information about specific routes and date to the third or fourth centuries. Equally, while there are many *periplus* that provide maritime schedules (such as the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* and the *Periplus of the Euxine Sea*), these mostly cover areas beyond the Empire and usually date to later periods. Although the *Tabula Peutingeriana* is potentially useful because it provides a map of some of the settlements of the ancient world, very little is known about its pedigree except that it was revised several times, most recently in the fourth or fifth century A.D. (and was copied in the medieval and early modern periods).

This leaves Strabo's *Geography* (written in the early Julio-Claudian period), which provides seventeen books about the history and geography of the Greek and Roman world; sections of Pliny's *Natural History* (composed in the Flavian period) which contains four books that provide an overview of the geography of the Roman Empire; and Ptolemy's *Geography* (dating to Antonine times), which provides eight books that contain a gazetteer of the ancient world.[282]

Strabo's *Geography* provides a descriptive history of the peoples and places of the Greek and Roman world, referring to a large number of cities as well as towns, villages, strongholds, sanctuaries, and physical features such as mountains, rivers, and seas.[283] Although it can be difficult to distinguish the places that were urban from the other types of settlements that he mentions, Strabo does call some settlements 'considerable', 'large', or 'well populated', describes some of their buildings in detail, and explicitly refers to a few of them as *asty*, *metropoleis*, or *poleis*. Useful for the purposes of this thesis are Books III-X, XII-XIV, and XVI-XVIII, which cover the Iberian Peninsula, Gaul, Britain, the Alps, northern Italy, southern Italy, Sicily, Germany, Greece, Anatolia, the Aegean, the Middle East, and North Africa. (Books I and II deal with the definition, history, and mathematics of geography, and Books XI and XV cover regions beyond the Roman world, such as Russia east of the Don, the Transcaucasus, north-west Iran, central Asia, Persia, Ariana, and the Indian subcontinent.) Strabo was probably writing between about 20 B.C. and A.D. 23, so it can be assumed that most of the sites mentioned by him would have been in existence at that time.[284] The exceptions are the sites described

[282] *Ibid.*
[283] Hamilton and Falconer 1903; Clarke 1997; 1999.
[284] Thomson 1948; Dilke 1985.

as having been abandoned, destroyed, or having been forcibly relocated to make a new city (i.e. synoecised), which have been omitted. In total, Strabo provides a list of 1,496 named places. Internal evidence can be used to divide these places into eight main areas, i.e. Italy, North Africa, the Levant, Asia, Greece, the Balkans, Britain and Gaul, and the Iberian Peninsula, so that they can be compared with the other sources described below (Table 2). Although some of these places can be located by linking them to ancient sites or modern settlements, the majority of them cannot, so it is not possible to create a sufficiently complete map of these sites to examine their distribution in more detail.

Pliny's *Natural History* provides one of the earliest so-called encyclopaedias of the ancient world, and focuses on a number of subjects, including geography but also ethnography, anthropology, physiology and zoology, botany, pharmacology, metallurgy, and art history.[285] It includes lists of a variety of cities, along with towns, villages, forts, religious sites, and various geographical entities. As with Strabo, it is somewhat difficult to distinguish the places that might be regarded as urban from the other settlements that he mentions, and he is rarely interested in their sizes and seldom describes any of their buildings other than in passing. However, he does provide lists of the places in each region that had various types of civic status, which are broken down into groups of *coloniae*, *municipia*, and the various sites that had different rights and privileges, such as *ius Latii*, *ius Romani*, or those described by him as *stipendiaria*, *foederata*, *libera*, or *immunis*. He sometimes includes lists of tribal centres, which can be identified because they are often appended to these lists and are given in the nominative masculine plural of the ethnic or, less often, in the nominative neuter singular.[286] Books III-V of the *Natural History* are most useful here, because they cover much of this study's area of interest, including Spain, southern Gaul, Italy, the western Mediterranean, the Ionian and Adriatic islands, the regions around the north of the Adriatic, Greece, the rest of the Balkans, the islands of the eastern Mediterranean, northern Europe, North Africa, and the eastern Mediterranean and Asia Minor. (Book IV 12.82 to 12.87 covers the Black Sea and the areas west of it; Book VI covers the Black Sea to India, Persia, Arabia, Ethiopia, and the lower Nile Valley; Books I-II and VII-X cover a wide range of other subjects). Most of the sites mentioned were likely to have been occupied at the time Pliny was writing, which was probably between A.D. 77 and A.D. 79.[287] The exceptions are the sites he describes as being abandoned or destroyed, which we should exclude. In total, Pliny lists 1,985 named places. These may be broken down into the same eight regions as above (Table 3), although it is not possible to locate enough of these sites to examine their distribution.

Finally, Ptolemy's *Geography* provides a compilation of what the ancients knew about the locations of various places in the Roman world, including a series of lists of cities, towns, villages, forts, and rivers, along with primitive coordinates.[288] It provides very limited information about these sites,

[285] Carey 2003.
[286] Jones 1937: 503; 505.
[287] Thomson 1948; Dilke 1985.
[288] Stevenson 1932; Fischer 1932; Stückelberger and Graßhoff 2006.

which makes it more difficult to establish which were urban and which were other types of settlement. Ptolemy does not discuss their sizes and buildings, but he does refer to some of them as *colonia* and introduces some of his lists of places with sentences that indicate whether they were *asty*, *metropoleis*, *poleis*, or *komai*, although he sometimes lumps these together with other sites, which creates some confusion. Books II-V cover Britain, the Iberian Peninsula, Gaul, Germany, the western Balkans, Italy, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, the western Balkans, Greece, Africa, Egypt, and Asia Minor and the Levant. (Books I and VIII are concerned with theory; sections of Books II-V cover Hibernia, the Tauric Peninsula, European Sarmatia, Iazyges Metanastae, Interior Libya, Aethiopia, Iberia, Albania, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Sarmatia, and Colchis; Books VI and VII cover wider Asia). Ptolemy was writing in A.D. 150 and these places were probably contemporary with this date; he does not refer to any of them having been destroyed or being in ruins.[289] He provides a list of 2,952 named places, which includes 74 *colonia*, 66 *asty*, 3 *metropoleis*, 2,051 *poleis*, 111 that are either *poleis* or *komai*, and 647 that he is not specific about. These may be broken down into the same regions as above, to allow them to be compared with Strabo and Pliny's sites (Table 4). Although it is possible to map these places because Ptolemy does provide lists of primitive coordinates, they are still so inaccurate by modern standards that they are unlikely to be of any real value (Figure 14).

It is difficult to combine these lists into a single catalogue because it is not clear what the relationship between them was. In particular, it is often impossible to tell whether a reference to a given toponym in two different sources refers to a single place or two distinct places, which happen to have identical names. Alternatively, some of the toponyms that occur in these sources might refer to the same place, since many sites had several different names, which were sometimes used interchangeably. It is possible, however, to compare the numbers in different regions referred to in each one of these lists of sites, enabling us to examine how the numbers of settlements changed chronologically and geographically.

At face value, Strabo's *Geography* provides evidence for nearly one and a half thousand named places around the early Julio-Claudian period, while Pliny's *Natural History* gives just under two thousand by early Flavian times and Ptolemy's *Geography* about three thousand under the Antonines. The overwhelming majority of Strabo's places were in Italy and Greece and Asia, while most of Pliny's were in these regions and the Iberian Peninsula, and most of Ptolemy's were in the same regions together with North Africa. These sources give the impression that the number of places that they describe fluctuated in Italy and Greece, while they increased dramatically in Asia, the Iberian Peninsula, and North Africa, along with the other regions. This suggests that there had been important changes in the settlement of the Roman world and Britain, including an increase in the number of these places between the Augustan period and the Antonine period and a spread from Italy and the east to the rest

[289] Thomson 1948; Dilke 1985.

of the Roman world over time. Alternatively, these figures could indicate an increase in knowledge about these places; it is likely that both are true to some degree.

Many writers have stressed that it is necessary to exercise caution when using ancient sources as evidence for the settlement patterns of the ancient world because they were not just neutral repositories of facts but also constituted direct responses to, and were products of, specific socio-cultural and political conditions.[290] For example, although Strabo was interested in presenting a contemporary picture of the ancient world, he was also concerned with evaluating how this world had been transformed in the face of the sudden advent of Roman rule.[291] Since he claims to be educating his Roman audience about the nature of their subjects and potential enemies, his description of these lands and peoples is targeted at and coloured by the specific interests of this new ruling elite.[292] Similarly, although Pliny has often been seen as a disinterested compiler of information, the extent to which his personality influences the text and the effect of his individual aims and concerns have often been underestimated.[293] Pliny's purpose was not just to write an encyclopaedic account of the ancient world, but to use this to construct a list of the peoples that had been subjected to Roman power, where the process of listing is itself a way of endorsing and glorifying conquest.[294] In consequence, his work exhibits some overtly 'imperialist' overtones, including repeated hostility to the Greeks, which contrast with statements about the superiority of the Romans.[295] Much less is known about Ptolemy, but he was clearly interested in cataloguing the vast extent of the Roman Empire, manifest in his calculations of its physical dimensions and lists of its settlements.[296] It has recently been suggested that he might have done this so that he could use his geography as a tool for understanding the wider cosmos and predicting astrological phenomena.[297]

It is widely accepted that many ancient sources were based on a surprisingly limited amount of information.[298] Although Strabo refers to nearly three hundred sources, there has been considerable debate about how he used them to put his geography together.[299] As Clarke has demonstrated, he mostly used traditional accounts, such as Homer's epics and later poetic works, and only a limited number of more recent universal geographies, local histories, and *periplus*.[300] He also suppressed more up-to-date and more detailed regional studies in an attempt to create a coherent geography. Similarly, although

[290] Nicolet and Leclerc 1991; Clarke 1997; 1999; Carey 2003.
[291] Clarke 1997; 1999: 75; 204; Dueck 2000.
[292] Strabo, *Geography*, VI.4.1; Clarke 1997; 1999: 204; Dueck 2000.
[293] Carey 2003: 1; Murphy 2004; Doody 2010.
[294] Pliny, *Natural History*,V.29-30 and III.46; III.7; III.36; see also IV.74; V.106; V.135; V.111; V.123; V.129; V.131; Carey 2003: 2; 34; 40; Murphy 2004; Doody 2010.
[295] Pliny, *Natural History*, III.39-41; Carey 2003: 2; 33; 34; Murphy 2004; Doody 2010.
[296] Fischer 1932; Isaksen 2011.
[297] Isaksen 2011.
[298] Thomson 1948; Dilke 1985; Clarke 1997; 1999; Carey 2003; Fischer 1932.
[299] Clarke 1997; 1999; 1999: Appendix C.
[300] Clarke 1997; 1999.

Pliny claims to have gathered 20,000 facts from 2,000 volumes by 100 authors, he actually only names just over 400 sources.[301] This has caused some uncertainty about which ones he had access to and used, and which ones he only knew of and referred to because he regarded them as a better authority than himself on a given subject.[302] The consensus now is that he used early Imperial official surveys (or *Reichsstatistik*) for inland regions (such as Italy, Mauretania Tingitana and Caesariensis, parts of Asia, perhaps some of the eastern provinces, and Baetica) and a series of *periplus* for coastal regions, which he supplemented with more general sources where he could.[303] In contrast, Ptolemy only explicitly names Marinus of Tyre, and there is little doubt that he mainly depended on his work, although he supplemented this with other material from other traditions without citing it (perhaps including the work of Eratosthenes and Hipparchus).[304]

The picture presented by Strabo is almost certainly distorted, since he deliberately prioritized Greece and Asia and Italy over the rest of the Roman world, perhaps because of his interest in exploring how the Greek world had responded to Roman rule (which is reflected in how he selected his sources and how he used them).[305] The impression given by Pliny is also biased, since he explicitly favoured Rome and Italy, followed by conquered lands such as Greece and Asia and the Iberian Peninsula, but was much more vague, uncertain, or even deliberately silent about the rest of the Roman world and its periphery. He was mainly concerned with eulogising Rome, asserting the strength of Roman or imperial rule in certain places, and demonstrating his knowledge about the other parts of the ancient world that had been subjugated by Rome (this is also reflected in how he chose his sources and how he made these the basis of his account).[306] The information provided by Ptolemy appears to be more impartial and even-handed, perhaps because he was trying to provide a more comprehensive account of the physical layout and settlement patterns of the Roman Empire.[307]

Although these ancient writers might have had an increasingly detailed and more comprehensive understanding about the known world over time, they were therefore not neutral, and manipulated the information that they had to construct an idealised model of the Roman Empire. While they offer valuable insights into the range of uses of geographical surveys across their periods, and the ways in which ancient perspectives on settlement were constructed, it is necessary to set them to one side and turn to the archaeological record to produce a new, more comprehensive catalogue of urbanism.

[301] Pliny, *Natural History*, pref. 17.
[302] Jones 1937: Appendix I, 503; Brunt 1971: Appendix 13 and 14; Hoyos 1971; Shaw 1991; Carey 2003.
[303] Carey 2003.
[304] Fischer 1932; Isaksen 2011.
[305] Clarke 1997; 1999: 204.
[306] Carey 2004: 33-34.
[307] Fischer 1932; Isaken 2011.

The Archaeological Record

The abundance of physical material preserved by the archaeological record can be used to amplify or correct the ancient sources, and to provide more direct evidence for urbanism in the Roman world. This evidence is not independent of the other sources, since the location and identification of sites has often been directed or informed by ancient testimony. However, it should offer a more complete description of the ancient world, especially since it includes new, empirically based material.

The *Barrington Atlas*

An obvious starting point is an atlas of the classical world, since we would expect this kind of resource to provide an extensive list of sites, along with some basic information about them. Although there have been a series of attempts to create a comprehensive atlas of the Roman world, most of these endeavours have had a troubled history, since they have had to tread a path between attempting to incorporate enough material to be comprehensive and being circumscribed enough to be achievable; moreover the pace of new discoveries has made many redundant.[308] An early example is Smith's *An Atlas of Ancient Geography: Biblical and Classical* (1872-1874), which was revised as Grundy's *Murray's Handy Classical Maps* and *Murray's Small Classical Maps* (both 1904), which are now effectively obsolete.[309] Although both Sieglin and Kiepart attempted to update Smith and Grundy's efforts in their respective *Atlas Antiquus* and *Formae Orbis Antiqui* in the early twentieth century, neither of these was completed or saw publication.[310] Another attempt to update these atlases has been embarked on in the form of the *Tabula Imperii Romani*, which is theoretically still on-going, but this has 'only ever made fitful progress, and has now essentially ground to a halt' (which has partly been because of its self-imposed requirement that each map would only be compiled by its modern national authority).[311] On the other hand, although a number of other atlases have been published over the years, such as Grant's *Ancient History Atlas* (1971), Finley's *Atlas of Classical Archaeology* (1977), Hammond's *Atlas of the Greek and Roman World in Antiquity* (1981), Cornell and Matthews' *Atlas of the Roman World* (1982), Talbert's *Atlas of Classical History* (1985), and Haywood's *Atlas of the Classical World* (1998), these were not designed to be comprehensive and are insufficiently detailed for our purposes.[312]

The *Barrington Atlas* was therefore unique when it was published in 2000 because it succeeded in providing a complete and up-to-date atlas of the classical world.[313] The atlas has provided the fundamental basis for a series of more recent studies of the geography of the ancient world, many of which are still in progress. They include the work of the *Ancient World Mapping Centre* and the

[308] Talbert 1992; 2000: xvii; xix.
[309] Smith 1872-1874; Grundy 1904a; 1904b; Talbert 2000: xix.
[310] Sieglin (undated); Kiepart (undated); Talbert 2000: xix.
[311] Society of Antiquaries of London (1932 to the present); Talbert 2000: xix.
[312] Grant 1971; Finley 1977a; Hammond 1981; Cornell and Matthews 1982; Talbert 1985; Haywood et al. 1998.
[313] Talbert 2000: xvii; xix.

Pleiades project (which have now come together as *Antiquity à la Carte*) and the resources that have been provided by *The Digital Atlas of Roman and Medieval Civilisation*, as well as a series of projects with more diverse aims, such as the projects at Berkeley and Leiden that were referred to in the Introduction and *ORBIS (The Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World*).[314]

The *BA* is valuable because it includes nearly a hundred maps of the classical world, along with a detailed map-by-map directory (including both located and un-located sites) and a comprehensive gazetteer of the known settlements of the ancient world.[315] This range of resources offers 'an up-to-date presentation of the significant physical and cultural features of the area covered, within the relevant time frame, exploiting all available historical, epigraphic, and archaeological data'.[316] The maps include not only a large number of cities, towns, and villages, but also a wide variety of agricultural establishments and more minor sites, including route and coastal stations, estates and *villae*, forts and towers, temples, sanctuaries, shrines, monuments and tombs, churches and monasteries, mines and quarries, bridges, lighthouses, catacombs and cemeteries, tumuli, watermills and waterwheels, baths, spas, oasis and desert settlements, production centres (e.g. for textile manufacturing and fish salting), mountain passes, dams, wells, reservoirs and *hafir*, springs, whirlpools, ports, peoples and tribes, routes, walls, earthworks, aqueducts, dikes, levees, causeways, tunnels, centuriation, breakwaters, harbour moles, canals, and physical features (such as mountains, etc.); all this comes to an impressive total of about twenty-five thousand places.[317] The atlas covers the entire chronological and geographical limits of the ancient world, from the Bronze age and the Archaic period to late Antiquity (about 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 640) and from Britain and Ireland to India and China.[318]

This resource is especially useful because of the comparatively rigorous way that it was compiled. This was achieved by dividing the Greek and Roman world into 10 regions, each of which was then assigned to an individual editor or 'vicar'.[319] The editors invited a series of other scholars, 'current experts on the ancient history and archaeology of the area', to contribute to the compilation of each map, working to strictly defined aims and methods.[320] The maps were reviewed by a team of other experts, bringing the total number of individuals involved in the project to 73 compilers and 95 reviewers, who were able to collaborate as a result of the technological changes of the late 1980s and

[314] http://awmc.unc.edu/wordpress/about/ (accessed 2nd May 2014); http://pleiades.stoa.org/ (accessed 2nd May 2014); http://awmc.unc.edu/awmc/applications/alacarte/ (accessed 2nd May 2014); http://darmc.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do (accessed 2nd May 2014); and http://orbis.stanford.edu/ (accessed 12th May 2014).
[315] Talbert 2000: xvii; xix.
[316] Talbert 2000: xxiii.
[317] Talbert 2000: Map 1. This figure is estimated from Talbert 2000: Gazetteer.
[318] Talbert 2000: Maps 1-6; xxiv.
[319] Talbert 2000: xvii.
[320] Talbert 2000: xxi.

1990s.[321] The project entailed nearly two decades of research, culminating in its publication in 2000.[322] As the map-by-map directories show, the scholars drew on a substantial amount of both textual and archaeological evidence, including most of the ancient geographies referred to above, a few historical texts, epigraphy, excavation reports, regional surveys, and more general historical and archaeological research. They also reviewed previous attempts to map the Greek and Roman world, such as the ones discussed above.[323]

A number of scholars have questioned, however, whether the *BA* is actually as uniform and as comprehensive as it appears.[324] As the main editor, Talbert, admits 'compilers were instructed to present significant features only, resisting the temptation to overwhelm their maps with less important data that could not meaningfully be accommodated.'[325] This has led some scholars to complain that large numbers of the estates and *villae* that had been found in recent decades were 'blatantly and publically ignored.'[326] These sites would count as secondary agglomerations (such as villages, hamlets, etc.), however, and so are not so relevant to the present study.

Although the *BA* is not perfect, it can nonetheless be used as the backbone of an attempt to build a comprehensive picture of the urbanism of the Roman world. It provides an indication of the relative importance of each site by allocating it to one of five classes, which are indicated by the differing font sizes and cases of the place names attached to each point symbol (Figure 15).[327] These classes are mainly based on the textual and archaeological evidence for the size of each, although other factors were also taken into account. As Talbert writes:

> Rigid criteria for the assignment of each size are inappropriate when, for example, the precise ground area of the feature being marked is frequently obscure, not to mention its population (if any), and both may well have changed over time. In assigning sizes for names attached to point symbols, therefore, compilers were instructed to take into consideration other criteria too, such as administrative, commercial, religious, or cultural importance. Vicars then attempted to achieve some consistency of approach across their regions. Even so, it is inevitable that sizing choices could often be no more than impressionistic, and that norms may vary from region to region. That said, in practice many choices will hardly prove controversial (the largest and smallest especially).[328]

Approaching the ranks assigned in the *BA* with some caution, it is nevertheless possible to use them as an initial way of identifying which of the sites are more likely to be urban centres and which are more likely to be less significant settlements. As a starting point, then, this thesis focused on the first three

[321] Talbert 2000: xi-xii; xiii-xiv.
[322] Talbert 2000: xviii.
[323] Smith 1872-1874; Grundy 1904a; 1904b; Sieglin (undated); Kiepart (undated); Talbert 2000: xix.
[324] Hansen and Nielsen 2004: 6; Mattingly and Witcher 2004.
[325] Talbert 2000: xxiii.
[326] Mattingly and Witcher 2004.
[327] Talbert 2000: xxv.
[328] *Ibid.*

classes, which include cities, and excluded the last two classes, which include villages, hamlets, agricultural establishments, and other minor sites.[329]

The atlas can also be used to decide which sites are in regions similar to the area covered by this thesis. This includes the sites shown in Maps 7-9, 11-22, 24-31, 33-35, 37-80, 83, 86, and 87, which cover the Roman Empire, but not in Maps 10, 23, 32, 36, 81-82, 84-85, and 88-99 (Figure 16), since the latter depict land outside the bounds of the Roman world. The atlas provides evidence for when these sites were mainly occupied, which is divided into five periods indicated by different colours of underlining. This thesis focuses on those described as Hellenistic or middle to late Republican at Rome (330-30 B.C.) or Roman (30 B.C. to A.D. 300), but not those termed Archaic (pre-550 B.C.), Classical (550-330 B.C.), or late Antique (A.D. 300-640).[330] I have also considered those that cannot be dated or that belong to more than one period (which are not underlined).

Supplementary Sources

The list of sites provided by the *BA* can be supplemented by consulting a series of studies of specific regions or periods or drawing on detailed studies of the civic status, monumentality, and sizes and populations of the sites. I have begun with lists of sites in the Greek and Hellenistic world, since many of these sites were cities in the Roman world. The most important resource in this respect is Hansen and Nielsen's *Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, which provides a list of 1,035 *poleis* in the Greek world between the beginning of the eighth century B.C. and the end of the fourth century B.C.[331] Some caution is required with this list of sites, however, since they are spread over a slightly different area from the one that became the Roman Empire, while many were abandoned or destroyed in the run-up to the Roman period. Another resource is Cohen's trilogy *The Hellenistic Settlements in Europe, the Islands, and Asia Minor, The Hellenistic Settlements in Syria, the Red Sea Basin, and North Africa,* and *The Hellenistic Settlements in the East from Armenia and Mesopotamia to Bactria and India*, which supply a total of 423 foundations in the wider Greek world from the death of Alexander in 323 B.C. to the conquest of the last of the successor states in 30 B.C.[332] However, these sites are also spread over a much wider area, through Iran and Iraq as far as Afghanistan, while a number did not survive into the period with which this thesis is concerned.

I then cross-referenced these lists of sites against existing lists of sites in different parts of the ancient world in the Roman period. The most well-known of these is Beloch's *Der Italische Bund unter Roms Hegemonie* (*The Italic Covenant of Rome's Hegemony*), which provides a list of sites in Italy in

[329] Talbert 2000.
[330] Talbert 2000: xxv-xxvi; Map 1.
[331] Hansen and Nielsen 2004.
[332] Cohen 1995; 2006; 2012.

the late Republic or early Empire (although this list was mainly based on Pliny's *Natural History*).[333] This can be taken with Jones's *The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces*, which includes a list of sites in the east in the Roman and Byzantine period (although this list was also mainly based on late sources, such as Hierocles's *Synecdemus* and Georgius's *Description of the World*).[334] Although information about the rest of the Roman world is more mixed, some valuable sources include Lepelley's detailed work on North Africa, Wilkes's comprehensive work on the Balkans, and Rivet and Bedon's work on Gaul.[335]

These sources can be further supplemented by a number of studies of the sizes and populations of the cities of the Roman world. The most well-known of these is Beloch's *Die Bevölkerung der griechisch-römischen Welt* (*The Demography of the Greek and Roman World*), which provides a handful of estimates throughout the ancient world.[336] An important successor to this is Russell's *Late Ancient and Medieval Populations*, which furnishes a series of estimates throughout the Roman world in the first, second, third, and fourth centuries A.D.[337] More recently, these approaches have been built on in Hansen's *The Shotgun Method*, which provides estimates for a number of *poleis* in the Greek world between the beginning of the eighth century B.C. and the end of the fourth century B.C.[338] A similar approach has been used by Wilson in his contribution in *Settlement, Urbanization, and Population*, which gives a list of a mixture of cities throughout the Roman world in the Imperial period, an approach also taken in a number of other papers in the same volume.[339] The other most important resources are de Ligt's recent study of Italy, Bowman's study of Egypt, Broshi's study of the Levant, the author's study of Asia Minor, and Marzano's study of the Iberian Peninsula and the British isles (which is itself based on Carreras-Monfort's study of Spain and Millett's well-known study of Britain; to which I have added Keay's and Burnham and Wacher's work).[340] This material can be supplemented with studies of the monumentality or civic status of sites. These include Sear's study of ancient theatres, Benario, Golvin, and Bomgardner's studies of amphitheatres, and Humphrey's and Nelis-Clément and Roddaz's work on hippodromes and circuses.[341] Other useful sources are Bagnall's work on *nome* capitals, Salmon, Brunt, Cornell and Matthews, and MacMullen's work on *coloniae*, and Bispham's work on *municipia*.[342]

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[333] Beloch 1880.
[334] Jones 1937.
[335] Lepelley 1979 and 1981; Wilkes 1969; 2003a and 2003b; Rivet 1988; Bedon 1999; 2001.
[336] Beloch 1886.
[337] Russell 1958.
[338] Hansen 2006.
[339] Wilson 2011a.
[340] de Ligt 2012; Bowman 2011; Broshi 1979; Hanson 2011; Marzano 2011; Millett 1990; Carreras-Monfort 1995-1996; Keay 1998; Burnham and Wacher 1990; Wacher 1995.
[341] Sear 2006; http://www.whitman.edu/theatre/theatretour/table/specifications.table.htm (accessed 13th May 2014); Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; Bomgardner 2000; Humphrey 1986; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008.
[342] Bagnall 1993; Salmon 1969; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Matthews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Bispham 2007.

Although there are inevitably more resources that might be consulted, it is clear that the exercise of creating the catalogue of cities conforms to the law of diminishing returns. Most of the settlements identified through the resources referred to above were already in the list taken from the *BA*, while the rest did not qualify as urban, either because they did not have sufficient civic status, monumentality, or size, or because too little is known about them. These sources can therefore be regarded as providing as comprehensive a list of sites as possible for the purposes of this thesis.

Information about Sites

Having identified the sites that are likely to be urban centres, the next step is to assemble as much additional information about their sizes and populations, monumentality, and civic status as possible to decide whether or not they should be included in the catalogue. Given the amount of research done on all of these sites in the last few centuries, it is necessary to rely for the most part on encyclopaedic resources, since it would not be possible to consult everything written on each and every one of these sites.

The obvious starting points are general studies such as Woloch's *Roman Cities* or McEvedy's *Cities of the Classical World*, but these only provide basic information about a limited number of the most important sites: Woloch's catalogue only includes 78 cities, while McEvedy's includes only 120, many of which overlap, so having exhausted these resources it is necessary to turn to more detailed reference works.[343]

The first resource is the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography* (1852-1857, but up-dated several times), which includes nearly 15,000 entries in two large volumes that were compiled by about 20 different contributors – making it one of the more impressive achievements of Victorian classical scholarship.[344] According to Smith, it was designed 'to illustrate the Greek and Roman writers, and to enable a diligent student to read them in the most profitable manner.'[345] In fact, the dictionary goes far beyond this aim, making use both of the kind of information given by Greek and Roman writers and the new evidence beginning to be gleaned from travellers at the time (making it innovative for the period). The dictionary includes not only detailed discussions of the locations of sites and lengthy summaries of their history, but also general descriptions of their physical geography, layout, and some of their most important buildings, which are illustrated by a series of woodcuts that are beautiful in their own right.[346] The dictionary is now very out-of-date, but much of the information contained in it is irreplaceable, as it utilises early antiquarian work and early archaeological excavation which has now

[343] Woloch 1983; McEvedy 2011.
[344] Smith 1852-1857; http://perseus.uchicago.edu/Reference/geography.html (accessed 6th May 2014).
[345] Smith 1852-1857: Preface.
[346] Smith 1852-1857: Preface. This figure is estimated from Smith 1852-1857: Index.

been covered-up, lost, or destroyed. It has also proved an extremely influential resource, forming the basis of later compilations, including most of the material on Wikipedia.[347]

The dictionary has in turn been supplemented with the *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites* (1976), which includes nearly 3,000 entries in over 1000 pages that are the collective work of nearly 400 scholars from around the world.[348] The aim of the *PECS* was to provide a single source of information about the most important sites of the classical world between about the mid eighth century B.C. and the sixth century A.D.[349] This is also based on information from ancient sources, but more importantly draws on an extensive amount of archaeological work, including new excavations, surface surveys, and aerial photography. It adopts a format similar to the *DGRG*, including descriptions of the exact location of each site and short outlines of their histories, followed by extensive information about their topography, layout, public buildings, and notable examples of their domestic architecture. Compared to the dictionary, the *PECS* provides much less comprehensive coverage but is useful because it gives more up-to-date evidence, including much of the newer material contributed by archaeological research.

The last major resource is the new translation of *Der Neue Pauly*, *Brill's New Pauly* (2002), which includes around 15,000 entries in an impressive 20 volumes that are the contribution of well over 1000 authors from across the world.[350] The purpose of these volumes is to provide a practical reference work for all aspects of Greek and Roman culture from the middle of the second millennium B.C. to the formation of early medieval Europe between A.D. 600 and A.D. 800.[351] This resource inevitably includes a great deal of the material included in Pauly and Wissowa's original *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft* (1839), but it has been updated with large amounts of more recent textual and archaeological evidence.[352] It follows the same format as the other sources and provides similar information about the locations, histories, and plans and buildings of each site. Compared to the other two it is probably the most useful, since it covers a much larger number of places and provides at least some basic information about nearly all of the sites referred to above, as well as being more up-to-date. All these resources are useful, however, since they each contain slightly different information.

These resources have been supplemented with a series of more specialised studies of the size and population of each site, of individual types of public building, and of individual kinds of civic

[347] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page (accessed 7th May 2014).
[348] Stillwell 1976; http://perseus.uchicago.edu/Reference/princetonencyc.html (accessed 6th May 2014).
[349] Stillwell 1976: Preface.
[350] Cancik, Schneider, et al. 1996; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 2002; http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/cluster/New%20Pauly%20Online (accessed 6th May 2014).
[351] Cancik, Schneider, et al. 2002: Preface.
[352] Pauly and Wissowa 1839; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 2002: Preface.

status, such as *coloniae* and *municipia*; these resources are discussed in more detail in Chapters Two, Three, and Four.[353]

Although there are many other resources that we might turn to, these also conform to the law of diminishing returns, as reflected in the relatively small number of monuments or civic statuses that have come from other sources in the course of wider research. The resources listed above provide enough information about the sites in question to explore their sizes, monumentality, and civic status. It is inevitable, though, that not all possible evidence about these sites is accessible because many have not yet been properly explored or excavated. A substantial number have also been constantly or continuously occupied, so much of their material remains have either been destroyed, reused in more recent buildings, or buried, often very deeply, by later development, so we may never have a complete picture.

This brings us to the important question of whether or not these resources in totality provide a comprehensive list of sites. There is inevitably a disparity between the number of sites actually attested in the available sources, such as literary texts and archaeological material, and the number that would be listed if we had perfect records (this absence of material is sometimes known as the *Dunkelziffer* ('dark figure')).[354] We almost certainly have evidence for a very high proportion of the ancient cities that existed, however, because these sites were likely to have been recorded in both ancient texts and inscriptions, owing to their social, political, and economic importance. They have also been well preserved and are relatively easy to identify and research, partly because of their sheer scale and the materials that they are constructed from and partly because of the interest that both historians and archaeologists have taken in them. Many of the sites are located on or near modern settlements, enhancing the chances of their being discovered, surveyed, or excavated. This assumption is borne out by the fact that relatively few new cities have been located or found in the last hundred years compared to the substantial amount of information generated about other classes of settlement, such as *villae* or mining sites. This therefore provides a list of sites that is relatively comprehensive.

A New Catalogue

The information outlined above has been drawn together to provide a new catalogue of cities in the Roman world, which is given in full in the catalogue below.

This catalogue includes many of the 'Phoenician' and 'Punic' settlements that developed in the Levant from the tenth century B.C. onwards, along with the settlements founded along the coast of

[353] Beloch 1886; Russell 1958; Hansen 2006; Wilson 2011a; de Ligt 2012; Bowman 2011; Broshi 1979; Hanson 2011; Marzano 2011; Millett 1990; Carreras-Monfort 1995-1996; Sear 2006; http://www.whitman.edu/theatre/theatretour/table/specifications.table.htm (accessed 13th May 2014); Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; Bomgardner 2000; Humphrey 1986; Nelis-Clément 2008; Bagnall 1993; Salmon 1969; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Matthews 1982; MacMullen 2000; and Bispham 2007.
[354] Hansen 2008: 261.

North Africa and the south of Spain from a slightly later period (such as Tyre and Carthage, Lepcis Magna, and Gades).[355] Although there is some debate about whether these were originally colonies or trading posts (and therefore whether they were originally permanently settled or not), a few of them eventually became quite large and ultimately acquired some monuments and civic status.[356]

The catalogue includes most of the *poleis* that developed in Greece in the Archaic and Classical periods (such as Athens, Sparta, and Corinth), along with many of the *apoikia* founded by these sites in central and southern Italy, parts of North Africa and Egypt, parts of western Asia, parts of the Balkans, and southern Gaul from this period onwards (such as Cumae, Cyrene, Smyrna, and Massalia).[357] Although these varied in size (sometimes extending over an *acropolis* and lower-lying ground and sometimes being confined to one or the other), most of them had an *agora* of some kind, a *bouleuterion* or *ekklesiasterion*, stoas, several sanctuaries and temples, impressive walls, and a theatre, *gymnasium*, *palaestra*, hippodrome, or *stadium*, while a few of them were also protected by various rights and privileges in Roman times.[358] I have not included all of the known *poleis*, however, since many had been abandoned or destroyed, or were in decline in the Roman period.

The catalogue includes a number of new foundations created by Alexander and his successors in the wider Greek world in the Hellenistic period (such as Alexandria, Antioch, and Gerasa).[359] Most of these were very large (usually being built on virgin ground) and had an *agora* and orthogonal streets, various sanctuaries and temples, and substantial walls, along with theatres, *gymnasia*, and *stadia*, although they were rarely given additional rights and privileges under Roman rule.[360]

A series of hilltop settlements can be identified that developed in central Italy in the early, middle, and late Republic (such as Rome herself, or Tibur, Praeneste, Gabii, and Veii).[361] Many of the settlements were quite small, but the majority were reorganised around a *forum* and orthogonal streets, had various sanctuaries and temples, baths, fairly strong walls, occasional theatres, and nearly always had municipal status.[362] The catalogue includes all of the *coloniae* created by Rome throughout the Roman world, especially in Italy, North Africa, Greece and Asia, parts of the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, and Spain, throughout the early, middle, and late Republic and the early Empire (such as Placentia, Cremona, Bononia, Genua, Mutina, Parma, Augusta Taurinorum, Augusta Praetoria, and Thamugadi).[363] Although most of these colonies were originally very small (with an average population

[355] Sears 2011.
[356] McEvedy 2011.
[357] Hansen and Nielsen 2004.
[358] McEvedy 2011.
[359] Cohen 1995; 2006; 2012.
[360] McEvedy 2011.
[361] Beloch 1880: 13-27; 1886: 391; Bekker-Nielsen 1989: Appendix I; de Ligt 2012: Appendix I and 2.
[362] McEvedy 2011.
[363] Salmon 1969; Cornell and Matthews 1982; MacMullen 2000.

of perhaps two thousand), they were usually equipped with a *forum*, grids of streets, temples, baths, occasional walls, and either a theatre or amphitheatre (or both), while they all had colonial status (which was usually with *ius Latii* or *ius Romani*).[364] The catalogue includes a number of other types of new foundation created by Rome throughout the Roman world in the Republican and Imperial period (such as Antinoopolis and multiple sites called Hadrianopolis). These were often very large, had a *forum*, grids of streets, temples, baths, and usually had some kind of structure for entertainment or leisure, but did not have colonial status, although some of them had important rights and privileges.

In contrast, this catalogue does not include most of the forts and camps created by the state throughout the Roman world as a direct consequence of the conquest of each of these regions, along with most of the *cannabae* or *vici* that developed around them after they were founded (such as Deva, Isca, Mogontiacum, and Argentoratum).[365] Although many of these forts were very large, they were usually not the permanent home of their residents and some of them might have only been occupied on a seasonal basis (i.e. they were largely empty during the campaign season in summer, and much fuller in the slack time in winter), while any monuments (such as baths and amphitheatres) or special rights and privileges (such as citizenship or relief from taxes or tribute) that they might have had were related to their military functions and were not a reflection of their importance as civilian settlements.[366] This is exemplified by Gholaia, where a fort was built in the third century A.D., leading to the development of a settlement around it soon after.[367] Although this settlement covered up to 18 ha. it did not have any substantial monumentality apart from a temple of Jupiter, a temple of Mars, and baths, while there is no evidence that it ever had any civic status. The exceptions are where these settlements developed into cities in their own right (such as Corinium, Glevum, Carnuntum, or Aquincum), which usually extended over a substantial area, had independent buildings, and acquired their own civic status.[368] These have been treated as separate settlements.

The catalogue also does not include any of the fortified settlements (*oppida*) that developed in parts of the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Britain, and Spain in the second and first centuries B.C. (such as British Camp or Bredon Hill in Britain).[369] These did not have permanent settled populations (acting as refuge sites in times of crisis), and did not have much in the way of monumental building or civic statuses.[370] A typical example is Ensérune, which was occupied from the end of the sixth century B.C. until the end of the first century A.D.[371] This site was permanently inhabited and was fortified, but did

[364] Zanker 2000; MacMullen 2000: 31; McEvedy 2011; Quinn and Wilson 2013.
[365] Wilkes 1969; 2003a; 2003b; Bedon 1999; 2001; Millett 1990; Burnham and Wacher 1990; Carreras-Monfort 1995-1996; Keay 1998.
[366] Laurence 2012: 100-101.
[367] Mattingly 1995.
[368] McEvedy 2011.
[369] Collis 1984; Woolf 1993.
[370] McEvedy 2011.
[371] Cancik, Schneider, et al. 2002.

not cover more than 5 ha. and did not have any important monuments or acquire any civic status; its main remains are a scatter of ceramics and some inhumations. However, the catalogue does include the new settlements created out of these sites by a combination of the Romans and local groups in the same areas (but especially in Gaul and Germany) in the first century B.C. and first century A.D. (such as Augustodunum).[372] These sites were usually very extensive (sometimes continuing on the old site and sometimes being transferred to a new site and built on virgin ground); had a *forum*, orthogonal streets, imposing walls (some early Imperial and some late Antique), sanctuaries and temples, and, most importantly, theatres and/or amphitheatres.[373]

The catalogue also includes a number of other settlements that are not so easy to classify, including a number of local sites that developed of their own accord, with greater or lesser influence from the Greek and Hellenistic world and the Roman Empire. These include the sites that grew up in Asia from the third century B.C. onwards, along with the settlements that flourished in North Africa from the first century B.C. onwards, because these were relatively large and developed similar types of monumentality, if not civic status.[374] The list will exclude, though, the villages that developed in Egypt and the Levant throughout this period, along with the 'small towns' that arose in Britain from the first century A.D. onwards, because most of these were not very large and very few of them had any public buildings or any civic status.[375]

Finally, the catalogue omits the various *villae* and farms, route and coastal stations, fortifications and watch-towers, sanctuaries (such as Olympia, Isthmia, or Nemea), and mines (such as marble quarries at the Mons Claudianus or Mons Porphyrius) that can be found in the Roman world in all periods, for obvious reasons. [376]

In summary, the catalogue includes the sites that can be regarded as cities but not those that were almost certainly villages, hamlets, or other types of settlement, such as military, industrial, or religious sites. This approach is in line with the classification of types of settlement as urban or non-urban in other eras, such as the medieval and or early modern periods.

As will be seen below, there is evidence for the sizes and populations of 885 of these sites, information about the monumentality of 1,207, and data about the civic status of 1,085. At least 289 of the sites covered more than 50 ha., which broadly conforms to the threshold of 5,000 individuals, and 777 covered more than 10 ha., which roughly reflects the threshold of 1,000, while the remaining 611 sites have been included on the basis of their monumentality or civic status. It is worth pointing out, however, that only a very small fraction of the last of these sets of sites seem to have covered less than

[372] Bedon 1999; 2001.
[373] McEvedy 2011.
[374] Mitchell 1993; Sears 2011.
[375] Rathbone 1990; Bowman 2000; Tacoma 2006; Bowman 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4 and 6.5; Burnham and Wacher 1990.
[376] Erdkamp 2012: 246; 247.

10 ha. and that the overwhelming majority of them fall into this second group because it is not at present possible to estimate their sizes or populations.

Mapping Sites

> For when were there so many cities both inland and on the coast … ?
>
> Aelius Aristides, *To Rome*, 93.

Although the *BA* provides detailed maps and a comprehensive gazetteer of sites, it does not provide coordinates because nearly all the atlas was compiled from older maps using film-based methods.[377] At the time of writing, the best way to locate coordinates was to use Google Earth, since it not only provides an online gazetteer of contemporary settlements, which is linked to satellite images of the modern world, but offers some tools that allow the user to calculate basic geometry, such as coordinates.[378] The programme was searched for the ancient names of the sites, followed by any associated modern names. The satellite image was then used to identify the exact centre of each settlement, based either on any ancient remains that have been exposed or on the layout of any modern settlement that covers them (which often preserves the original layout of the streets). The tools included within the programme were used to calculate the coordinates of this point. This method only provides information for about half of these sites, however, since it depends on their being well-known enough to be included in Google Earth or to have left enough traces for us to locate their centre. To supplement Google Earth, further information was derived from the *Ancient World Mapping Centre*, which provides a series of new online maps of the ancient world and a number of freely available digital resources, which include a shape-file of nearly all the ancient sites recorded in the *BA*.[379] It was possible to download this file, search it for the ancient names of each city, and then calculate the coordinates of each point in a GIS. The accuracy and precision of this resource is somewhat in doubt, however, given that it still contains many of the errors made in the course of constructing the original atlas, along with some new errors introduced in the process of digitising it (for example, some sites are displaced by as much as one or two kilometres). I have therefore tended to favour the coordinates from Google Earth, only using the data from the *Ancient World Mapping Centre* where necessary.

Taken together, these resources provide coordinates for all the sites in the catalogue, the majority of them taken from Google Earth rather than the *Ancient World Mapping Centre* and the *Pleiades* project (844 compared to 544). Many of these coordinates are demonstrably correct (such as the ones that have been placed in the middle of an exposed forum), but others are slightly less clear (such as those placed in the centre of a modern square or piazza), while a small number can only be regarded as being approximate (those placed in the midst of modern development, expanses of

[377] Talbert 2000: xxvii-xxviii.
[378] http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/ (accessed 27th May 2014).
[379] http://awmc.unc.edu/wordpress/map-files/ (accessed 15th May 2014), while these can be downloaded from http://awmc.unc.edu/awmc/map_data/shapefiles/pleiades_data/ (accessed 15th May 2014).

countryside, or desert). However, it is possible to be broadly confident about the distributions created with them.

The GIS and these coordinates, along with the geographical information referred to in the Introduction, were used to create a new map of the distribution of the sites (Figure 17). The distribution can be subjected to kernel density analysis, which takes each feature and uses a non-parametric technique to place a two-dimensional probability density function (the 'kernel') over it, creating a map that shows the change in density from the centre of each feature outwards.[380] This provides a single map, which shows the nuances and subtleties of the changes in the density of these features. These maps have been shown using the natural breaks classification method, which is designed to determine the best arrangement of values into different classes, allowing patterns and trends to be seen most clearly (Figure 18).

Dating Sites

> The coasts and interiors have been filled with cities, some newly founded, others increased under and by you.
>
> Aelius Aristides, *To Rome*, 94.

The next objective is to date the sites to explore how their numbers changed over time. There are two complementary, but different questions to address. The first is simply whether the sites can be counted as Roman, in the sense that they were occupied during the period with which this study is concerned. The second is more complex: it is necessary to date these sites as accurately and precisely as possible, to trace how the number of sites changed geographically and temporally.

It can be difficult to date sites because the overwhelming majority developed over time. They did not grow at a steady or reliable pace and many experienced periods of growth and contraction over the course of the Roman period.[381] In order to determine when a settlement becomes urban, a judgement is made based on the mixture of available textual and archaeological evidence for the emergence of their sizes and populations, monumentality, and civic status. The extent of the available textual and archaeological evidence for each site can vary dramatically, however, so there can be large discrepancies in the extent to which they can be dated accurately. Although some sites can be dated to specific years or to specific decades, it is only possible to date many to approximate periods, such as the Archaic, Classical, or Roman period, or to assign them to various stages within each century (such as early, mid, or late). The history of each site is unique, however, so it is necessary to examine them on a case-by-case basis.

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[380] Gillings and Wheatley 2002; Conolly and Lake 2006: 175-7; http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/index.cfm?TopicName=How%20Kernel%20Density%20works (accessed 14/12/2011).
[381] Morley 1996: 39.

The *BA* was used to obtain an initial idea of the periodization of sites, since it divides them into a series of time periods.[382] These time periods are very broad, however, so they are not precise enough to explore change over time in more detail. More useful evidence comes from the main resources described above, including the *DGRG*, the *PECS*, and *BNP*, which were supplemented by other sources where it was possible.[383] Such sources include historical summaries which give dates for the foundation of some sites and describe significant moments in their development and subsequent decline, as well as recording when sites had developed specific populations, sizes, or monumental features, or acquired civic statuses.

The sites can be broken down into three broad groups, namely those deliberately founded, those that grew slowly over time, and those about which less is known. The first group includes cities that were the result of the foundation of a new settlement, which was associated with an influx of settlers such as colonists or veteran soldiers. The creation of these sites is often recorded in their names, as well as in textual sources, inscriptions, and coinage. Additionally, the creation of these sites can occasionally be seen in the archaeological record, such as in the planning of urban space, the laying out of grids, or the construction of certain types of monument. It can be difficult to decide when to date new foundations, however, because they were seldom founded on virgin land and often occupied the site of a more minor settlement, such as a village or hamlet, or were superimposed on the site of more important settlements, such as cities or towns, especially in the case of *coloniae* and forts. These were often intended to subdue an unruly community, although some might have been meant to revive these communities by strengthening and reinforcing the local population with new settlers.[384] It is also important to be sceptical about the evidence provided by the names of these sites, since many adopted various dynastic names and titles at different times, such as Alexandria, Seleucia, Ptolemais, Caesarea, Sebaste, Traianopolis, Hadrianopolis, etc.[385] The changes usually commemorated some act of beneficence, such as the remission of taxes or tribute, the construction of amenities or buildings, or the relief of natural disasters, although they occasionally reflect the effusive loyalty of cities to certain kings or emperors.[386] It is also important to give careful consideration to the evidence that emerges from the archaeological record, such as in the planning of urban space, the laying out of grids, or the construction of certain types of monument, since these changes might be connected to similar events, or might simply be part of the on-going development of each settlement.

Many sites can be dated to the period of 'Punic' or 'Phoenician' colonisation, which led to the emergence of new sites throughout the Levant, North Africa, and Spain from the tenth century B.C.

[382] Talbert 2000: xxv-xxvi; Map 1.
[383] Smith 1852-1857; Stillwell 1976; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 1996.
[384] Jones 1940.
[385] Jones 1940: 65.
[386] Jones 1940: 67.

onwards. Others can be dated to the period of Greek colonisation, which led to the creation of new overseas settlements in the south of Italy and Sicily, the north of Libya, parts of Egypt and Syria, the west of Asia Minor, most of Macedonia and Thrace, the Black Sea region, and the south of France from at least the tenth century B.C., peaking from the eighth century B.C.[387] Many sites can be dated to the period of Hellenistic colonisation, which led to the creation of new foundations in the Near East from the reign of Alexander the Great onwards. A few more may be dated to the period of Roman expansion, which saw the creation of a series of *coloniae* and forts in Italy and the rest of the Roman world throughout the Republic and Empire. These were concentrated in Italy from the fourth century B.C. onwards, peaking after the end of the Third, Second, and First Punic Wars, but were then also distributed throughout the rest of the Roman world from the first century B.C. onwards, peaking in the reigns of Caesar and Augustus. Although these *coloniae* were originally settled with a mixture of citizens or veteran soldiers in the Late and Middle Republic, they gradually ceased to be populated with new individuals from the late Republic or early Empire onwards, since Rome preferred to accord this status as an honour to existing settlements by imperial fiat.[388] These colonies were nearly always actually founded up to the Augustan period, but were increasingly titular from the reign of Claudius and almost invariably titular from the time of Hadrian (the last foundations in Roman history are probably Colonia Aelia Capitolina and Colonia Aelia Mursa).

The second group includes cities that were the result of a long process of development over time. Here, it is necessary to use as much of the textual and archaeological information as is available to establish at what stage in their development they might be considered urban, focusing on dramatic changes in their civic status or monumentality, as well as recorded growth of sizes or populations.

The third group includes sites for which there is simply not enough information about these sites to make a reasonable estimate of their date. For these, it was necessary to assign a rough date, based on comparison with similar types of sites from similar places and times, in the context of wider research on the history and archaeology of each region and period of the Roman world.

Although there was some urbanism in the Aegean from the Bronze Age onwards, it only blossomed with the spread of new settlements throughout the main coastal areas of the central Mediterranean in the Archaic or Classical period, which was followed by their distribution into the main inland regions of the eastern Mediterranean in the Hellenistic period. We can therefore assume that most of the sites in Greece date to the Archaic or Classical periods, many of the sites in Italy to around the same time or slightly later, and most of the sites in Egypt, the Levant, and Asia to the Hellenistic period. This was accompanied by the development of some important settlements in the Levant in the Bronze Age, which led to the spread of new sites throughout North Africa during the Phoenician / Punic

[387] Finley 1973; Scheidel 2007.
[388] Boatwright 2000: 36.

period. However, many of these sites took a long time to develop into urban centres. Most can be regarded as urban from the first century B.C. or first century A.D., although some were as late as the second or third centuries A.D. These developments were followed by the expansion of the Roman Empire into the Iberian Peninsula throughout the first, second, and third centuries B.C., leading to the development of urbanism in this region in the early Roman period. The occupation of Dalmatia and the Balkans can be divided into two phases, which comprise the actual conquest, which can be dated to the first and second centuries B.C. and the first century A.D., and the development of the main settlements in this region, which can be dated to the early Julio-Claudian period.[389] The occupation of Gaul and Germany can be divided into a period of conquest, which ran throughout the first and second centuries B.C., and a phase of consolidation and development in the Caesarian, Triumviral, and Augustan periods, which allows us to assume that most of these sites can be dated to those periods. The occupation of Britain can be divided into three phases, i.e. the actual conquest, which can be dated to A.D. 43 onwards, the establishment of a tight network of military garrisons, which can be dated to the Flavian period, and finally the replacement of these forts by civilian settlements, which can be dated to the second century A.D.[390] In consequence, most of the forts that developed substantial *cannabae* or *vici* can be assumed to have dated to the Flavian period, while the newer civilian settlements can be dated to the second century A.D.

The numbers of cities over time are shown in Table 5, while their distribution is plotted in Figures 22 to 26 and their density in Figures 27 to 31. To quantify how they changed over time, a grid of 100m by 100m squares can be constructed and the number of sites in each one counted. The results of this exercise can then be compared with the results from other periods to track changes over time, which is shown in Tables 6 and 7 and plotted in Figures 32 to 35. As noted in the Introduction, I have not restricted myself to the boundaries of the Roman Empire in each period, however, so that it is possible to examine the extent to which it encroached on previous urbanism and the extent to which it led to the development of new settlements.

Results

Number

As noted in the introduction, it has normally been assumed that there were about two thousand cities in the Roman world at its peak.[391] The new catalogue created by this thesis, however, demonstrates that there was a total of 1,388 cities in the same area and around the same time. This difference does not seem to be a product of the definition of urbanism used, since this thesis has taken a relatively standard definition of cities and towns as a nucleated settlement with a certain number of inhabitants and with a

[389] Finley 1977a: 40.
[390] Finley 1977a: 20.
[391] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 78.

certain extent of monumentality and civic status, which makes it unlikely that many sites would have been inappropriately included or excluded. Additionally, it does not seem to be a result of the extent of available evidence for these cities, since we can be confident that we have a comprehensive and consistent list of sites, which makes it unlikely that many sites have been left out. The difference therefore seems to be accounted for by the nature of the evidence used. The figures that have been given before were based on the limited amount of evidence provided by ancient sources, such as Strabo's *Geography*, Pliny's *Natural History*, and Ptolemy's *Geography*, among others. In contrast, the figure provided by this study has been based on a mixture of textual and archaeological evidence, which includes information not only about the number, distribution, and date-ranges of sites, but also about their sizes and populations, as well as monumentality, and civic status. This finding indicates that the number of cities was considerably smaller than has been assumed. As will be seen below, however, there are good reasons to believe that many of these sites were more significant in terms of their sizes, populations, monumentality and civic status than has previously been thought, which obviously has important consequences for understanding the urban life of the Roman world. It is also striking, however, that the number of sites in the Roman period was much higher than in the Greek world in the Classical period or Europe in medieval and early modern times, which indicates that the extent of urbanism was relatively large in comparative terms.

Distribution

It has usually been suggested that the cities were mainly distributed in Italy and the east rather than in the west and north-west.[392] Most scholars have illustrated this using a version of Pounds's map of cities in the north-west in the second or third centuries A.D. and Jones's maps of cities in the east in the sixth century A.D.[393] These have been used to suggest that cities were crowded together in Italy and the east, but otherwise scattered throughout the rest of the Roman world.[394] The information provided by this thesis, however, shows that cities were distributed throughout Italy and the east and the west and north-west. The new map of their distribution shows that sites were distributed in both Italy and the east and areas of North Africa and the north-west (Figure 17). Additionally, the map of their kernel densities shows that they were most dense in Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, as well as in areas of North Africa, the south of France, and the south of Spain, rather than the rest of the Roman world (Figure 18). These differences also do not seem to be a product of the definition of urbanism used for the same reasons as above. They seem to be a result of the nature of the evidence used. The maps that have been given before are mainly based on unreliable evidence provided by textual sources, such as Pliny's *Natural History* and various other writings. As noted above, the maps provided by this study

[392] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75.
[393] Pounds 1969: Figure 10; Jones 1937: Maps II-IV; Scheidel 2007: Maps 3.2 and 3.3.
[394] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75; Norena 2015: 187.

are based on both textual sources and archaeological evidence, along with various types of supporting material. This finding suggests that the extent of urbanism in Italy and the east was not quite as exceptional as we have been led to believe (although it was still impressive) and that the scale of urban life in North Africa and the north-west was more remarkable than previously thought.[395] As we will see below, there is also evidence that the sites in these areas had substantially different sizes, populations, and monumentality, and civic statuses. It is also striking that the distribution sites was much more extensive than the distribution of sites in both the Greek world and the medieval and early modern periods, which also suggests that the extent of urbanism was reasonably large in the context of the *longue durée*.

Most scholars have suggested that the distribution of cities in the ancient world was shaped to a large extent by physical geography.[396] The evidence given above confirms the view that distribution was shaped to a large extent by natural conditions, like relief, including altitude, slope, and aspect, and climate, including temperature and precipitation (Figure 19).[397] The overwhelming majority of the sites are at relatively low altitudes, ranging from 265 metres below sea level to 2,034 metres above sea level, with an average height of 255 metres. They are concentrated in relatively low-lying regions, such as the western and northern plains of Italy, along the northern shores of North Africa, in the Nile valley in Egypt, along the coastlines of the Levant, Asia Minor, and Greece, in the southern and northern plains of Gaul and Germany, in the Ebro and Guadalquivir valleys in the Iberian Peninsula, and in much of Britain. Most sites are in areas with relatively favourable climates, concentrated in warm temperate zones, with a few in arid zones.[398] Many are understandably concentrated in the regions most congenial to settlement, such as in Italy, the northern parts of North Africa, the coastal regions of the Levant, the west and south of Asia, mainland Greece, and throughout Gaul and Germany, the Iberian Peninsula, and Britain, but not in less hospitable zones, such as the deserts in North Africa and Egypt, the Levant, and Asia. It is striking, however, that there is a relatively small concentration of sites in other parts of the Roman world that had a relatively conducive climate and relief, such as most of the Balkans and the north-west. This material has interesting implications for understanding their distribution, since it indicates that it was not entirely the result of the natural geography of the ancient world.

Another common assumption has been that cities were largely concentrated on the coast or along important rivers, only subsequently being linked by roads.[399] The evidence given above does indeed confirm that most cities were concentrated on sea, river, and road networks (Figures 120 and 121). They were concentrated on the coast throughout the ancient world, including on the shores of most of Italy, the north and east of North Africa, the north of Egypt, the west of the Levant, the south

[395] Pounds 1969: 155; Woolf 1997: 1; Scheidel 2007: 78; 75.
[396] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75.
[397] http://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-raster-data/10m-natural-earth-2/ (accessed 4th May 2015).
[398] http://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/present.htm (accessed 27th May 2015).
[399] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75.

and west of Asia, nearly all of Greece, and the south-west of the Balkans, but not Gaul and Germany, Britain, and Spain. They were much more dependent on the seaboard of the Mediterranean, than on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, the Red Sea, Black Sea, and North Sea. It is notable, however, that cities are only concentrated on important rivers throughout Italy and the north-west, rather than North Africa and the east, with the important exception of Egypt. This suggests that these cities were much more reliant on a few major waterways, such as the Po, Tiber, Nile, Rhone, Seine, Thames, and Guadalquivir, than the Danube, Timiș, Sava, Drava, Rhine, Garonne, Loire, or Ebro. Finally, cities were concentrated in many of the areas where the road network was most developed, including most of Italy and the east and most of the west and north-west, but it is harder to tell whether their location was a cause or a consequence of the distribution of roads. It is striking, however, that there is a poor correlation between some of the areas where the density of urbanism is greatest and the regions where the sea, river, or road networks were most extensive.

These results suggest that the location of the cities is not completely explained by their site and situation, such as whether the land was suitable for human occupation, access to arable or pastoral land, raw materials, natural resources and whether it was well-connected to other areas or regions by sea, river, or road routes. There must be more complex reasons for the distributions of these sites, such as the nature of their interactions with other settlements and their roles in wider settlement systems. These will be explored in more detail below.

As we will see below, the cities are distributed in many of the regions that had the largest numbers of rural sites, such as *villae* and other estates. This can be demonstrated by comparing their distribution and densities to the full list of sites derived from the *Ancient World Mapping Centre*, which effectively includes all of the sites in the *BA* and a few more sites from other resources, as shown below (Figure 20 and Figure 21). This evidence supports the hypothesis that the development of cities and rural sites is interrelated. The cities must have therefore created an extensive demand, which might have led to changes in the organization and technology of rural areas.

Change over Time

It has usually been assumed that the number of cities grew over time and that they gradually spread from east to west from Italy and the east to the interior of the Maghreb, the Danube region, Spain, Gaul, and Britain.[400] The information given above shows that most of the cities were in existence before the Roman period, comprising about 822 of the 1,388 sites included in the catalogue (59%), which are concentrated in Italy and the east, but not elsewhere. This finding indicates that a significant amount of urbanism was the result of the changes that had taken place in previous periods, i.e. historical determinism.

[400] Scheidel 2004: 747; 2007: 75; Erdkamp 2012: 243.

The new evidence shows that there was substantial growth in the number of cities throughout the period, increasing from 822 in 100 B.C. to a peak of 1,362 by A.D. 150, before decreasing very slightly to 1,350 by A.D. 300 (Table 5). There were also substantial changes in the distribution of cities, which were largely confined to Italy, the Greek mainland and islands, Asia Minor, the Levant, and Egypt at the beginning of the first century B.C., but then spread to most of North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Spain, and Britain by the late first or early second century A.D. (Figures 22 to 31) These results demonstrate a remarkable increase in both the number and the distribution of sites throughout the Roman world over the four hundred years with which were are concerned, which emphasises the scale of the changes happening during the period of Roman rule.

It is clear, however, that this growth was not even and was most marked in the first century B.C., before levelling off throughout the first, second, and third centuries A.D. (Tables 6 and 7 and Figures 32 to 35.). There was an overall increase of about 377 sites in the first century B.C., 130 in the first century A.D., and 33 in the second century A.D., which was followed by a decrease of 12 sites in the third century A.D. It is also clear that there is relatively little turn-over in the number of cities. Large numbers of sites were founded during this period, including 392 during the first century B.C., 136 during the first century A.D., 37 during the second century A.D., and only one (Philippopolis) during the third century A.D. However, only a small number of sites were abandoned or destroyed, comprising 15 during the first century B.C., 6 during the first century A.D., 4 during the second century A.D., and 13 during the third century A.D. The increase in the number of sites was most marked in Italy, Asia Minor, the Levant, North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, and Spain in the first century B.C., followed by Asia Minor, the Levant, North Africa, the Balkans, and Britain in the first century A.D., North Africa and the Balkans in the second century A.D., and the Levant in the third century A.D. It is notable, however, that this was accompanied by a decrease in the number of sites in southern Italy, Sicily, and the Greek mainland and islands throughout the first century B.C. and the first and second centuries A.D., while there was a more widespread decrease in the number of these sites throughout the Roman world in the third century A.D. These results demonstrate not only that the development of urbanism was not even over time, but also that it occurred in different areas of the Roman world at different times between the first century B.C. and third century A.D. This evidence demonstrates that their numbers and distribution had reached their peak in the second century A.D., which is usually regarded as the *floruit* of the Roman world. More importantly, however, this evidence suggests that there was only a limited amount of development in Italy and the east in this period and that much of the change that occurred took place in the rest of the Roman world throughout this period, shifting between North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Spain, and Britain.

The expansion of the Roman Empire often appears to precede changes in the number and distribution of the cities (Figures 4 to 8). This is particularly marked in connection with the expansion of the empire into the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Britain and Dacia, before the development of new

sites in these regions. This supports the idea that the development of the state is directly related to the increase in the extent of urbanism in the Roman world.

It is remarkable, however, that only a limited number of cities were deliberately founded through the deduction of *coloniae* or the creation of forts and *vici* or *cannabae*, while most of them were either the result of cooperation between the Romans and local elites or grew up of their own accord (Table 26 and Figures 101 to 104; Table 8 and Figures 36 to 38). There is evidence for the foundation of 268 *coloniae* in the first century B.C., 59 in the first century A.D., 67 in the second century A.D. and finally 34 in the third century A.D., which were concentrated in Italy, North Africa, Asia, Gaul and Germany, and Spain in the first century B.C., Italy, North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, and Britain in the first century A.D., Italy, North Africa, the Levant, Asia, and the Balkans (including Dacia), in the second century A.D., and relatively evenly throughout the Roman world throughout the third century A.D. This can be compared to 19 military sites in the first century B.C., 41 in the first century A.D., and 14 in the second century A.D., and 1 in the third century A.D. These were concentrated in the Balkans and Gaul and Germany in the first century B.C., the Balkans and Britain in the first century A.D., and the Balkans and Dacia in the second century A.D. (there are none in the third century A.D.). These findings demonstrate that, although the number and distribution of a limited number of these sites were the result of some form of colonization or military activity, most of them must have been either a direct or indirect result of the other social, political, or economic changes that came along with Roman rule.

It is also notable that the number of new foundations, such as *coloniae* and forts, is relatively low in the regions where cities had already been established, such as in Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and Syria, but higher in the regions that mainly depended on tribal communities, such as in North Africa, Gaul and Germany, Britain, and the Iberian Peninsula. This might be explained by the state's reliance on a sub-structure of local, autonomous and self-governing communities, which could be used to increase the central state's control over certain regions, while simultaneously lightening the central government's burden of fulfilling its obligations to them.[401]

Although many sites were sacked at some point during their history or were affected by natural disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and floods, very few of them were deserted or destroyed during the Roman period. The main exceptions to this are the handful of sites abandoned in the south of Italy, Sicily, and the Greek mainland and islands during the first century B.C. and first and second centuries A.D., which is connected to the widespread decline of these regions under Roman rule.[402] Additionally, a small of number of sites were ruined in central Italy during the first century A.D., which was the result of the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. Aside from these, a small number of sites throughout the Roman

[401] Jones 1940: 58.
[402] Alcock 1993.

world were abandoned towards the end of the third century A.D., which seems to have been the result of destruction caused during the invasions of the Franks and Alemanni. These findings demonstrate that there was considerable continuity in these settlements throughout the Roman period, and that it was unusual for them to be removed from the stock of cities until the widespread decline that began towards the end of the Roman era.

As we will see below, these changes in the number of cities were almost certainly accompanied by an increase and then a decrease in their sizes and populations. This suggests that the increase in the total extent of urbanism that occurred in this period must have been the result of both the creation of new settlements and an increase in the populations of settlements as a whole. The decrease in the total amount of urbanism that took place towards the end of this period, however, was not primarily the result of a fall in the numbers of cities but must have been the consequence of a drop in their sizes and populations. These results therefore have important implications for understanding the development of urbanism, since they demonstrate that most cities were remarkably robust, since most of them continued to exist throughout this period, even if their size or population fluctuated or dwindled.

This trend might be explained by the differences in the wages, and therefore in the living standards, of cities and the countryside, so there would normally have been migration into cities rather than migration from them.[403] This means that cities normally grow because of their ability to attract migrants, but normally shrink because of an interruption in the flow of migrants, coupled with their naturally high rates of negative increase (low birth rates and high death rates). This will be one of the issues investigated in the following chapter.

[403] Malanima 2007: 12.

Chapter Four: Sizes and Populations

> No longer are savage islands dreaded, nor their rocky shores feared; everywhere are houses, and inhabitants, and settled government, and civilised life. What most frequently meets our view, and sometimes occasions complaint, is our teeming population: our numbers are burdensome to the world.
>
> Tertullian, *On the Soul*, 30.3-4.

Introduction

There is virtually no direct evidence for the populations of ancient cities, so scholars have been forced to fall back on the assortment of evidence provided by extant textual sources and archaeological material.[404] This evidence has proven to be extremely problematic, not only because it is indistinct or ambiguous, but also because the extent of it is so slight.[405] It is difficult to use it to estimate the relative sizes of individual cities or to come up with reasonable figures for the total urban population or for the ratio between urban and rural populations. An understanding of the size of the population is important, however, because of the centrality of the relationship between human numbers and resources to nearly all aspects of life, including not only social and political organisation, but also economic development.

What evidence there is has often been coloured by contemporary assumptions or expectations.[406] The earliest speculations about the number of inhabitants in the ancient world can be traced to the early modern period, associated with a general increase in the level of curiosity about the history of the human race. The earliest modern writers often assumed that the Roman period represented a Golden Age in human history, and wondered whether this was simply because of the inherent superiority of the Romans or because of other factors, such as their numerical supremacy. This prompted a great deal of discussion about the size of the ancient population, which revolved around direct comparisons between ancient and modern times, focusing on the question of whether the ancient population was smaller or larger than that of recent times. This debate is embodied by the well-known controversy between Hume and Wallace in the mid eighteenth century, in which Hume argued that the scale of the ancient population had been overestimated and was unlikely to be equal to his own times, while Wallace took the opposite view.[407] Although much research has been done in the intervening two hundred and fifty years in an attempt to clarify the sizes of both historical and modern populations, much of this work has continued to be influenced by concerns about the relative levels of development of the ancient and modern world.[408] We need to be cautious, therefore, not just about how we estimate populations, but also about the light in which we interpret them.

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[404] Erdkamp 2012: 243.
[405] Kennedy 2006: 111.
[406] Russell 1958: 6.
[407] Hume 1742; Wallace 1753; Lo Cascio and Malanima 2005.
[408] Russell 1958: 6.

A preliminary sense of the importance of various cities in the Roman world can be ascertained from a number of textual sources, which in turn can be used to help estimate their relative sizes. The most important of these is Strabo's *Geography*, written between 20 B.C. and A.D. 23, since it provides an idea of the scale of various places, which are described in the text as 'considerable', 'large', or 'well populated', which are too numerous to detail here. A good example is provided by his discussion of Italy, though, which includes an assortment of sites that are referred to by a mixture of the three terms listed above, such as Mediolanum, Caralis, Forum Flaminium, Nuceria, Sulchi, Anagnia, Aquinum, and Cales.[409] These descriptions can only be used as a rough guide to the sizes of ancient cities, however, since they were mainly based on approximate information. Another source is Ausonius' *The Order of Famous Cities*, which was probably composed between A.D. 388 and A.D. 390, since it provides descriptions of a few of the most famous cities in the Roman world. These cities are arranged in order of importance, beginning with Rome and Constantinople, before moving to Carthage, Antioch, Alexandria, Trier, Milan, Capua, Aquileia, Arles, Seville, Corduba, Tarraco, Braga, Athens, Catania, Syracuse, Toulouse, Narbonne, and finally Bordeaux. There are few grounds for believing that this list is based on anything more than contemporary assumptions about which cities were the most important, and the text is influenced by its author's allegiance both to the imperial centre and to his home land in the north-west of the Empire, making it a cross between panegyric and special pleading.

In theory, the best evidence for the populations of cities should come from ancient censuses, some records of which have been preserved in textual sources, papyri, or inscriptions.[410] It is unlikely, however, that the Romans would have wanted to know the exact number of people in the Roman world on more than a few occasions, if at all.[411] As Russell has pointed out, the desire to estimate the exact numbers of people in a region is a modern impulse, which rests on 'the assumption that there is a certain equality of man[kind].'[412] But 'what importance is there to knowing that there are so many thousands of persons in [a city or] a country if one believes in the inherent inequality of persons in that [city or] country?'[413] The main motivation of these surveys was not to know how large the total population was, but to know how many individuals could be raised as an army or taxed (which are related points, given that the majority of taxes were used to maintain a standing army). This would have meant that most ancient censuses prioritized the relatively small number of people who were deemed to have importance, whether because of their gender, age, or status. This included adult male citizens, but not women and children, freed men and women, slaves, aliens and foreigners (*incolae*), or any of the other individuals who were unlucky enough to be branded with *infamia*. Moreover, it is unlikely that the

[409] Strabo, *Geography*, V.1; V.2; V.3; other examples are sprinkled throughout his accounts of other regions, see VI.1; XIV.2; XIV.3; XVI.1; XVI.2; XVI.4; XVII.1
[410] Scheidel 2007: 42.
[411] Russell 1958: 6.
[412] *Ibid.*
[413] *Ibid.*

authorities who carried out these censuses would have been able to count the number of people with any great accuracy or precision, given the resources at their disposal.[414] Many of the participants would have been unwilling to be counted or avoided being registered (especially if they were impoverished).[415] In any case, very few census returns have entered the historical or archaeological record.[416]

Another potential source of evidence is the wide range of figures that have been preserved in ancient sources such as geographies, histories, or religious tracts. Although the basis for these figures is usually unknown, it is unlikely that they were taken from official records or statistics and they were probably derived from rough guesses or even hearsay. Many commentators have also emphasised the willingness of ancient writers to distort, underestimate or exaggerate (depending on what they were trying to achieve), or simply to invent.[417] Such figures were embedded in a unique literary tradition with its own rules and conventions, so ancient audiences made different distinctions between fact and fiction than ourselves. Many of these figures are of 'doubtful quality', since ancient texts were extremely stylized.[418] Ancient figures were often used symbolically and were usually intended to convey an impression or implant an idea, so they could have been influenced by any number of biases, partialities, or prejudices.[419] Moreover, the figures given in these sources are notoriously prone to being corrupted because they have been reproduced so many times in both the ancient and early modern periods.[420] Even assuming that we might somehow sidestep these issues, there is no way of telling whether these figures included just the population of each city or of both the city and its hinterland, so that it is almost impossible to distinguish between figures for individual cities and estimates for entire areas or regions.[421] Finally, many of these sources are relatively late, often dating to the third, fourth, or fifth centuries A.D.

Next, there have been a series of attempts to use the evidence of civic beneficence or munificence, including donatives such as cash hand-outs, recorded in a mixture of ancient texts and inscriptions. Mostly notably, Duncan-Jones has attempted to compile the evidence available for various bequests and then estimate the interest rates applied to them, the amount of interest that they accrued annually, and therefore the size of the funds that could be paid out from them each year.[422] He uses these calculations to work out how much was given to each recipient and then to estimate the populations of each site. There is little or no evidence for the interest rates used in the ancient world, though, and even if these estimates are correct, there is no evidence for how much of these yearly

[414] Scheidel 2007: 42.
[415] Kennedy 2006: 116.
[416] Scheidel 2007: 42.
[417] Kennedy 2006: 115.
[418] Scheidel 2007: 42.
[419] Kennedy 2006: 115.
[420] Hermansen 1978: 165.
[421] Hopkins 1978b; Finley 1973; 1977b.
[422] Duncan-Jones 1964.

incomes were spent on distributions or other gifts. Although the rate of HS 4 per head is documented in inscriptions at some sites, there is no evidence that this applied elsewhere, so it is difficult to estimate the number of recipients.[423] Finally, it is difficult to assess exactly who the recipients were, but it is likely that they were restricted to the members of the council or citizens, rather than the whole population, making it difficult to extrapolate from their number to estimate the size of the total population.

These uncertainties have meant that many scholars have turned to the evidence provided by the archaeological record. There have been several attempts to estimate the seating capacities of various entertainment structures, such as theatres and amphitheatres, and less commonly *stadia*, hippodromes and circuses, which have been used as indications of the total population of the sites in which they can be found. A few of these estimates are based on textual evidence, such as Tacitus's *Annals*, which tells us that some fifty thousand people were either mutilated or crushed to death in the collapse of the amphitheatre at Fidenae in A.D. 27.[424] The overwhelming majority, though, have been based on estimating the number of seats in these structures from their physical remains, such as the variety of estimates provided throughout Frank's monumental *An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome* of 1938.[425] Many of these structures are only partially preserved, however, so it is often difficult to estimate the area allocated to seating. Moreover, although Vitruvius gives some advice about how much space should be allowed for each person, it is very unlikely that these guidelines were used in practice.[426] Although some space was reserved for members of the elite, this was not true of the rest of the population, so the numbers that could have been accommodated were very flexible.[427] More importantly, many of these structures were designed to accommodate both people from the urban centre and from the surrounding countryside and even other urban centres.[428] This is clearly part of the reason for the riot between the people of Pompeii and Nuceria in A.D. 59, famously depicted in the fresco from the Casa della Rissa nell'Anfiteatro in Pompeii.[429] It seems that some seats were repeatedly reserved for the important dignitaries of nearby cities, as at Aphrodisias, where space was also reserved for citizens of nearby cities. Finally, the sizes of these structures were influenced not only by the numbers of local inhabitants and the numbers of people who came in for certain events, but also by rivalry between local elites and competition between the city as a whole and other cities, or '*aemulatio alterius civitatis*'.[430] As Pounds points out, the cumulative effect is that these structures are probably of no more

[423] Duncan-Jones 1964.
[424] Tacitus, *Annals*, IV.62.
[425] Frank 1938a; Frank 1938b; Johnson 1938; Collingwood 1938; van Nostrand 1938; Scramuzza 1938; Grenier 1938; Haywood 1938; Heichelheim 1938; Larsen 1938; Broughton 1938; Frank 1938c.
[426] Vitruvius, *On Architecture*, V,c.v; Rose 2005.
[427] Rose 2005.
[428] Duncan-Jones 1963: 85; 1982: 262, n. 1.
[429] Tacitus, *Annals*, XIV, 17.
[430] Macer, *Digest*, L.10.3. pref.; Duncan-Jones 1982: 262, n. 2.

value as evidence for the population of ancient cities than cathedrals and churches (or any other building) are for the sizes of medieval cities.[431]

Another approach has been to calculate the amount of water supplied by aqueducts to various sites, then to estimate how many individuals this might have provided for, indicating what the total population could have been.[432] It is dangerous, however, to suggest that the volume of these aqueducts had anything to do with the demand for water, because it is not known whether these structures were intended to be pragmatic responses to specific needs for water, or whether their design was also influenced by wider social, political, or economic factors.[433] Because water is obviously not archaeologically detectable, it is necessary to use the technical specifications of the aqueducts to calculate the amount of water that they might have supplied, which is not without methodological difficulties. There is no contemporary evidence for the amount of water consumed by each person, so it is necessary to use evidence from later periods or modern estimates which might or might not be appropriate. Moreover, the amount used by each person must have varied dramatically according to their status and wealth. Much of the water supplied must have been used for public hygiene and for commerce, trade, industrial production, public entertainment, and civic embellishment, while some of it will have been wasted. Finally, water could also be derived directly from the collection of rainwater through roofs and ground water through wells.

Thus, although there have been many attempts to use these different forms of evidence to estimate the population of cities, most of this material has proven to be extremely problematic. As Kennedy has pointed out, we are hardly any better off than we were nearly 150 years ago, since there has only been a limited amount of progress in terms of the available evidence or the techniques that have been used to estimate populations.[434] Most of this material has also been scrutinized and found wanting so often that it is likely to remain controversial for at least the foreseeable future, if not indefinitely.[435] Yet, there is no reason to rely on this material, since it is possible to come up with new evidence through other means, such as the method used in this study described below.

Existing Estimates

Before turning to the new evidence given below, it is important to offer a brief review of the existing estimates for the sizes and populations of Rome and a few of the largest cities in the Roman world, including Alexandria, Antioch, Carthage, Ephesus, and a handful of other sites. This is because the largest cities in any given urban hierarchy are the most diagnostic. They are the ones most important both for understanding the extent to which urban hierarchies were primate and the extent to which they

[431] Pounds 1969: 152.
[432] Lloyd and Lewis 1976-77; Duncan-Jones 1977-1978; Stephens 1984-1985.
[433] Duncan-Jones 1977-1978; Stephens 1984-1985; Morley 1996: 38-39.
[434] Kennedy 2006: 111.
[435] Scheidel 1996: 165.

were either convex or concave, both of which have vital implications for how we understand the overall urbanism of each place or period.

Rome

> First among cities, the home of the gods, is golden Rome.
>
> Ausonius, *The Order of Famous Cities*, I.

It is clear that Rome was an extremely large city not only because of the way that the capital was described by contemporary writers and the sheer number and scale of the buildings that have survived, but also from more incidental or anecdotal evidence for the quantity of people and goods absorbed by the city each year.[436] The concept of 'the population of Rome' is elusive, however, because the city's inhabitants were always changing through the coming and going of visitors, tourists, politicians, officials, tradesmen, merchants, and farmers and migrants. It is also hard to pin down because of the different ways in which the city's limits can be defined, such as by the religious boundary known as the *pomerium*, the fourteen districts that the city was divided into, the Servian or Aurelianic Walls, the limits of contiguous inhabitation or occupation (the *continentia aedificata*), or the artificial line of one thousand paces sometimes used for legal and juridical purposes.[437]

There are three main pieces of evidence for the population of Rome, aside from its physical area. First, the two so-called 'tourist guides' that together are known as the *Regionary Catalogues* (the *Notitia* and the *Curiosum*), which were probably composed in the early fourth century A.D., inform us that there were respectively 304 or 307 *vici*, 1,682 or 1790 *domus*, 44,251, 45,151, or 46,602 *insulae* in the city, along with hundreds of baths, bakeries, brothels, and warehouses (Table 9).[438] Various scholars have speculated about the average number of inhabitants in these structures and have multiplied the number of structures by projected numbers of inhabitants to provide estimates for the population, ranging from as low as 700,000 to as high as 1,800,000.[439] Hermansen has shown, however, that the *Regionary Catalogues* were based on a jumble of different sources, resulting in considerable internal inconsistencies and factual errors.[440] Many of the figures provided by these sources are implausible, such as the suggestion that there were over a hundred *domus* and nearly three and a half thousand *insulae* in the Roman Forum (*Regio VIII*).[441] This is not surprising, given that the catalogues were not intended to give an accurate record of the numbers of buildings in the city, but to act as a guide to impress visitors,

[436] Morley 1996: 33.
[437] Morley 1996: 33; Goodman 2007: 42-59.
[438] *The Regionary Catalogues*; Beloch 1886: 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; von Gerkan 1940; Calza 1941: 155; Russell 1958: 64-6; Packer 1971: 74-9; Hermansen 1978; Hopkins 1978a: 96-8; Stambaugh 1988: 338; Morley 1996: 34; Lo Cascio 1999: 165; Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 294; Table 6.1.
[439] Beloch 1886: 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; von Gerkan 1940; Calza 1941: 155; Russell 1958: 64-6; Hopkins 1978a: 96-8; Stambaugh 1988: 338; Morley 1996: 34; Lo Cascio 1999: 165.
[440] Hermansen 1978.
[441] Morley 1996: 34.

making them somewhere between an ode and a panegyric which happened to include figures.[442] Even if these difficulties could be overcome by arguing that the figures must have had some relationship to reality in order to work as a paean to the city, it is nonetheless difficult to decide how many people would have lived in these structures, since there is no internal evidence for this.[443] It has proved almost impossible to reconcile any of the figures put forward for the number of people who lived in *domus* and *insulae* with the definitions of them given in legal sources, or with the evidence provided by the archaeological record (especially in the case of *insulae*).

Second, several ancient authors provide references to the amount of grain imported into the city or consumed in total, and these have been combined into two main bodies of evidence.[444] The first derives from the author of the *Epitome of the Caesars*, writing in the late fourth century A.D., who states that 20 million *modii* of grain came to Rome from Egypt each year in the age of Augustus.[445] This source has been combined with Josephus's *The Jewish War*, which was written about A.D. 75, to suggest that a third of the total supply came from Egypt and the other two-thirds from Africa and to estimate that 60 million *modii* of grain were imported into Rome each year.[446] The next evidence comes from the author of the *Augustan History*, writing in the late third century A.D., who claims that the frugal Septimius Severus left enough of a surplus of grain on his death in A.D. 211 to pay out 75,000 *modii* of grain each day.[447] This has been combined with evidence from the scholiast on Lucan's work, also writing in the third century A.D., which suggests that a similar figure of 80,000 *modii* was consumed each day in the age of Pompey.[448] These figures have been used to estimate that about 27 million *modii* were consumed each year.[449] Accepting either one or both of these estimates for the amount consumed each year and speculating how many individuals this might have fed, has led to estimates of the total number of inhabitants which have ranged from as low as 800,000 to as high as 1,250,000.[450] However, the basis for the figure in the *Epitome* is not known, while the comment in the

[442] Hermansen 1978; Morley 1996: 34.
[443] Russell 1958: 65; Hermansen 1978; Stambaugh 1988: 338; Morley 1996: 34.
[444] Morley 1996: 35.
[445] *The Epitome of the Caesars*, I.6; Beloch 1886: 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; Oates 1934; Packer 1967: Appendix; Hopkins 1978a; 96-8; Garnsey 1983; 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 338; Morley 1996: 34; Lo Cascio 1999: 165.
[446] Josephus, *The Jewish War*, II.383-6; Beloch 1886: 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; Oates 1934; Packer 1967: Appendix; Hopkins 1978a; 96-8; Garnsey 1983; 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 338; Morley 1996: 34; Lo Cascio 1999: 165.
[447] *The Augustan History*, Septimius Severus, III.2; Beloch 1886: 411-2; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; Oates 1934; Russell 1958: 65; Packer 1967: Appendix; Hopkins 1978a; Garnsey 1983: 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 337-8; Morley 1996: 35; Lo Cascio 1999: 165.
[448] The scholiast on Lucan, *On 'The Civil War'*, I.319; Beloch 1886: 411-2; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; Oates 1934; Packer 1967: Appendix; Hopkins 1978a; Garnsey 1983: 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 337-8; Morley 1996: 35; Lo Cascio 1999: 165.
[449] Beloch 1886: 411-2; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; Oates 1934; Packer 1967: Appendix; Hopkins 1978a; Garnsey 1983: 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 337-8; Morley 1996: 35; Lo Cascio 1999: 165.
[450] Beloch 1886: 411-2; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; Oates 1934; Hopkins 1978a; Garnsey 1983: 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 337-8; Morley 1996: 35; Lo Cascio 1999: 165.

Jewish War is no more than a broad statement, and the figures in the *Augustan History* and the work of the scholiast on Lucan were based on hearsay. Additionally, these sources are not actually comparable since they were written at different times and refer to differing periods in the history of the city, so the combination of their evidence is largely spurious (and different combinations of these sources supply radically different results).[451] We may question whether any of these writers were likely to have had an accurate or precise knowledge of the amount of foodstuffs consumed by the capital. Although the state may have kept records of its own imports, it is hardly likely to have had much idea of the scale of private imports.[452] We have no idea how much of the grain was spoiled, stored, or sold on to the wider countryside or further afield. There is no contemporary evidence for how much grain was consumed by each person, so scholars have been forced to use evidence from later periods or modern figures to estimate this.[453] Even so, only the broadest limits can be established for the amount consumed by each person, since this would have varied radically according to their age, sex, body weight, height, level of activity, individual metabolism, and consumption of other nutrients.[454] The consequence of all of these issues is that none of the figures for the amount that was consumed by each person has had general acceptance among scholars.[455]

Third, a combination of various other sources reveals that there were 350,000 recipients of the corn dole (and / or other donatives) in 46 B.C., 150,000 in 45 B.C., 250,000 in 44 B.C., 29 B.C., 24 B.C., 23 B.C., and 12 B.C., 350,000 in 5 B.C., 200,000 in 2 B.C., and then 150,000 again in A.D. 14 and A.D. 37.[456] Attempts have been made to identify these recipients with certain sectors of Roman society, such as a privileged group of freeborn, plebeian, adult, male citizens living in or near the city ('the *plebs frumentaria*').[457] Speculating about the ratio between this group and the rest of the population, including senators, *equites*, soldiers, freedmen, recent migrants, foreigners, slaves, women, and children has led to estimates for the population ranging from 750,000 to over a million.[458] Having said this, there is actually very little evidence for who the recipients of the corn dole were. The dole represented the rights of the people of Rome to share in the spoils of the Empire, so eligibility for it depended on status (such as citizenship) rather than want or need (such as age, health, or poverty).[459]

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[451] Packer 1967; Morley 1996: 34.
[452] Morley 1996: 35.
[453] Morley 1996: 34.
[454] Hopkins 1980: 118; Packer 1967; Morley 1996: 34.
[455] Morley 1996: 34.
[456] *Res Gestae*, 15; Tacitus, *The Annals*, I.8.5; Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*, Julius Caesar, 41-2; Augustus, 42.3 and 101; Dio Cassius, *The Roman History*, LV.10; Beloch 1886: 370-8; 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 18 ff.; Russell 1958: 65; Brunt 1971: 120; 383; Hopkins 1978a: 96-7; Garnsey 1983: 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 337-8; Morley 1996: 36-8; Lo Cascio 1999; 165.
[457] Beloch 1886: 370-8; 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 18 ff.; Brunt 1971: 120; 383; Hopkins 1978a: 96-7; Garnsey 1983: 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 337-8; Morley 1996: 36-8; Lo Cascio 1999; 165.
[458] Beloch 1886: 370-8; 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 18 ff.; Brunt 1971: 120; 383; Hopkins 1978a: 96-7; Stambaugh 1988: 337-8; Morley 1996: 36-8.
[459] Morley 1996: 36.

The number of these recipients was arbitrarily restricted by both Caesar and Augustus, so it cannot have been given out to every citizen, and its recipients must have formed a privileged group within the citizen body as a whole, so that the size of this group does not necessarily have any direct correlation with that of the total population.[460]

Although the existing evidence is extremely problematic, most scholars have suggested a figure of between 850,000 and one million for the population of Rome in the high Imperial period.[461] As Rome's area was about 1,783 ha. at its peak, this would equate to a population density of between 477 and 561 p/ha. Figures of this order of magnitude do not seem unreasonable, especially given what we know about the layout, domestic architecture, and living conditions of the capital.[462]

Alexandria

For Alexandria, the source known as the Syriac *Notitia*, which can be dated to the late fourth century or early fifth century A.D., includes one list which might be dated to the first century A.D. detailing 8,102 'courts' and 47,790 'houses' in the city, and another list which might be dated to the fourth century A.D. that details 6,152 'courts' and 24,296 'houses' in the same area.[463] Some scholars have assumed that each 'court' is really a 'fair-sized house' and that each 'house' is really an apartment, and speculated that there was an average of six inhabitants in the former and three and a half in the latter, giving us an estimate of 215,877 and 121,948 respectively.[464] However, like the *notitia* referred to above, the Syriac *Notitia* was based on a blend of different sources, leading to errors and inconsistencies, and was not intended to provide an accurate impression of the numbers of buildings but to be a celebration of the glory of this city.[465] There is also little evidential basis for the identification of these 'courts' and 'houses' as houses and apartments and for the number of inhabitants that have been posited in them (which are certainly too low).[466]

Procopius tells us in *The Secret History* (written in either A.D. 550 or A.D. 558) that two million *medimni* of grain (about eighty million kilograms) were brought to the city each year in the reign of Justinian.[467] Some scholars have assumed that between five and eight *medimni* were consumed by each individual, this allows for an estimated population of between 250,000 and 375,000.[468] However, it is not known whether the figure given by Procopius was based on some kind of official source, on

[460] Morley 1996: 36.
[461] Beloch 1886: 392-412; Friedländer 1913: 23-4; Oates 1934; von Gerkan 1940; Calza 1941: 155; Russell 1958: 64-6; Brunt 1971: 383; Hopkins 1978a: 96-8; Garnsey et al. 1983: 118-9; Stambaugh 1988: 338; Morley 1996: 2; 33-9; Storey 1997; Lo Cascio 1999; 165; Scheidel 2007: 78; Wilson 2011a.
[462] Morley 1996.
[463] Syriac *Notitia*; Russell 1958: 66-67; Liebescheutz 1972: 95.
[464] Russell 1958: 66-67.
[465] Hermansen 1978.
[466] Russell 1958.
[467] Procopius, *The Secret History*, XXVI, 41-3; Jones 1964: 698; 1040; Liebescheutz 1972: 95; Delia 1988.
[468] Jones 1964: 698, 1040; Liebescheutz 1972: 95.

anecdotal evidence, or simply on a guess. There is also no evidence for how much grain was consumed by each person, and again the nutritional needs of each individual must have varied significantly according to their age, sex, health, fitness, and level of activity.[469] Nor is it known whether he is referring to the amount imported by the state or by the state and private individuals and we do not know how much was actually used or wasted.

Finally, according to Diodorus Siculus in his *Historical Library* (between 60 B.C. and 30 B.C.), 'the number of [Alexandria's] inhabitants surpasses that of those in other cities. At the time when we were in Egypt, those who kept the census returns of the population said that its free residents were more than 300,000.'[470] If this figure included adult male citizens, this suggests an estimated population of about 500,000, although Delia has suggested that it included both males and females, and both child and adult citizens, giving her an estimate of between 500,000 and 600,000.[471] Although this figure is more feasible, it is relatively rough, as well as suspiciously round. If it is correct, there is also the problem that we have very little evidence for who these 'free residents' were, so that extrapolating from this figure to the total population is extremely difficult.

Therefore, although this evidence has been used to suggest a range of estimates, most scholars have generally accepted the figure of about half a million for the population of Alexandria.[472] The city had an area of about 972 ha. at its height, which provides a population density of about 514 p/ha., which is conceivable, especially when compared to that of the capital.

Antioch, Carthage, Ephesus, and Other Large Sites

According to Julian, there were about 10,000 'full citizens' in Antioch in the late fourth century, while Libanius tells us that there were 150,000 inhabitants and St. John Chrysostom claims that there were about 200,000, both writing about the same time.[473] These figures have been used to estimate a population 'perhaps twice or three times its later size', i.e. between 400,000 and 600,000, in the first and second century A.D. and about 200,000 in the fourth century A.D.[474] Most scholars have accepted this estimate, although some recent commentators have queried this evidence and proposed slightly lower figures.[475] The area of the city can be estimated to be about 399 ha. at its height. This suggests a population density of about 1,003 to 1,503 p/ha. in the first or second century A.D. and around 501

[469] Packer 1967; Morley 1996: 34.
[470] Diodorus Siculus, *Historical Library*, XVII, 52.6; Beloch 1886: 259; Johnson 1936: 245; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Delia 1988.
[471] Beloch 1886: 259; Johnson 1936: 245; Liebeschuetz 1972; 95; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Delia 1988.
[472] Beloch 1886: 259; Johnson 1936: 245; Jones 1964: 698, 1040; Liebeschuetz 1972; 95; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Delia 1988; Morley 1996: 2; Scheidel 2007: 78; Wilson 2011a.
[473] Julian, *The Beard Hater*, 362c; 370d; Libanius, *Letters*, 11, 19; St. John Chrysostom, *Homily on St. Ignatius*, 4, *Homilies*, 85; Heichelheim 1938: 158; Downey 1963; Liebeschuetz 1972: 92-5.
[474] Heichelheim 1938: 128.
[475] Heichelheim 1938:158; Downey 1963; Liebescheutz 1972: 92-5; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Morley 1996: 2, Alcock 2007; Scheidel 2007: 78; Wilson 2011a.

p/ha. in the fourth century, neither of which seems very plausible based on the population densities suggested below.

There is very little evidence for the population of Carthage, except for the mixture of textual and archaeological evidence that indicates that it must have been about the same size as the cities discussed here. The population of the city has been estimated at a range of figures from 100,000 to 300,000, although the latter figure is the consensus.[476] Given that the city occupied about 343 ha., this would give us a population density of about 874 p/ha., which is on the high side. For Ephesus, there is an inscription that can be dated to the late second century A.D., which has been read as stating that Aurelius Barenus entertained 40,000 citizens in Ephesus.[477] This would have only included adult male citizens; if women, slaves, and children are factored in, the estimated population stands at about 225,000.[478] The inscription has been misread, however, and actually states that Aurelius Barenus entertained 1,040 citizens.[479] These citizens would have probably included only the members of the *boule* and their guests, so we can extrapolate from this to estimate a population of between 50,000 and 60,000, although there are estimates as high as between 100,000 and 200,000.[480] As I have noted elsewhere, the area of Ephesus was about 263 ha., which would give us 191 to 228 p/ha., or 380 to 761 p/ha.[481] Although the recent figures are more plausible, the traditional ones are clearly on the high side.

A particularly unusual inscription, which can be dated to around A.D. 6 or 7, records that Publius Sulpicius Quirinius commanded Quintus Aemilius Secundus to conduct a census of the '*homines*' of the '*civitas*' of Apamea, and that the result was a figure of 117,000.[482] This was thought be a forgery for a long time, since the inscription had uncertain provenance, being carried as ballast from the Levant to Venice, where it was copied in 1674.[483] However, part of it has been rediscovered in recent times, which has confirmed its authenticity and brought it to the attention of a larger number of scholars. Most authorities have argued that this figure would only have included a limited number of citizens and they suggest that the total population must actually have been between 400,000 and 500,000.[484] However, since the area of Apamea can be estimated to have been about 243 ha., this implies that its population density would have been between 1,647 and 2,058 p/ha., which is clearly much too

[476] Morley 1996: 20; Alcock 2007: 677; Leveau 2007; Scheidel 2007: 78; McEvedy 2011; Wilson 2011: Table 7.8.
[477] Jahresh., XXVI (1930), biebl., 57f, late II; Beloch 1886: 230 ff.; Broughton 1938: 813; Russell 1958: 81; Warden and Bagnall 1988: 220-3; Simon 1993.
[478] Beloch 1886: 230 ff.; Broughton 1938: 813.
[479] Warden and Bagnall 1988: 220-3; Simon 1993.
[480] Beloch 1886; 230 ff.; Broughton 1938: 812-3; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Simon 1993; Morley 1996: 2; Alcock 2007; White 2004: 41.
[481] Hanson 2011.
[482] Dessau, *I.L.S.*, 2683; Heichelheim 1938:158; Russell 1958: 82; Duncan-Jones 1963; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Kennedy 2006.
[483] Kennedy 2006: 113.
[484] Cumont 1934: 189; Heichelheim 1938:158; Balty and Balty 1977: 117-20; Balty 1981: 96; Butcher 2003: 106; Wilson 2011a.

high to be believable, given what we know about the population densities of both ancient and medieval and early modern cities.[485] Most scholars have therefore concluded that this figure must pertain to both Apamea and its territory, but it has still been difficult to square this figure against what we know about rural settlement in Syria and estimates of the population density of this region.[486] In any case, it is impossible to estimate even approximately how the population would have been divided between these areas.

According to Pliny, the population of Seleucia numbered about 600,000 in the late first century A.D., while a range of other sources include less specific figures, which mostly pertain to later dates.[487] This evidence allows us to estimate a total population of 600,000 in the middle of the first century A.D. and 300,000-400,000 at the time of Marcus Aurelius, although again some doubt has been cast on this evidence more recently.[488] Although we do not have any adequate estimates of this site's area, it is usually regarded as being roughly equivalent to the other major Hellenistic foundations in Syria, which would indicate that it was around 250 ha.[489] This suggests a population density of about 2,400 p/ha. in first century A.D. and between 1,200 and 1,600, neither of which is likely. These figures might refer to both the city and its territory, but there is no evidence to prove this.

According to Galen's remark about Pergamum in *On the Natural Faculties*, written in the second century A.D., 'if then our citizens amount to as many as 40,000, likewise if you add their wives and slaves, you will find yourself admitting that you are richer than 120,000 people'.[490] Following Broughton, if we assume that each of these citizens also had around two children, this would give us a population of about 200,000, although some recent scholars have been wary about this evidence and have proposed slightly lower figures.[491] The area of Pergamum was about 220 ha., which would give a population density of about 908 p/ha., so Galen's figure is also clearly too high to be believed for the reasons that have been given above and in print elsewhere.[492] This might mean that this figure applies to both the city and its hinterland.

Therefore, although the estimates for populations of Rome and Alexandria are relatively plausible, there are good reasons for being more suspicious about the figures that have been given for other major cities, and this is also true of the other estimates that have been proposed by scholars for the other cities discussed in this thesis. This makes it necessary to turn to other evidence.

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[485] Russell 1958; Storey 1997: 974-975; Hansen 2006; Wilson 2011a.
[486] Kennedy 2006: 114.
[487] Pliny, *The Natural History*, VI.122; Rufus Festus, *Epitome*, 21; Eutropius, *An Abridgement of Roman History*, VIII.10; *The Seven Books of History Against the Pagans*, VII.15.3; Isidorus, *The World Chronicle*, III.459; 276a; Hieronymus, *On the Chronicles of Eusebius*, II.171; Hiechelheim 1938: 159.
[488] Heichelheim 1938: 159; Wilson 2011a.
[489] Kennedy 2006.
[490] Galen, *On the Natural Faculties*, V.49; Broughton 1938: 813; Russell 1958: 81; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Radt 1999: 175.
[491] Broughton 1938: 812-3; Duncan-Jones 1982: 260, n. 4; Morley 1996: 2; Radt 1999: 175; Alcock 2007.
[492] Hanson 2011.

Using Sizes and Population Densities to Estimate Populations

In the following section I attempt to estimate the sizes of as many sites as possible using a different method, which involves examining the sizes of the sites and investigating the evidence that we have for population densities from excavated samples, which are multiplied by one another to estimate their populations. This method was first used by Beloch in his *Die Bevölkerung der griechisch-römischen Welt* (*The Demography of the Greek and Roman World*) of 1886 to estimate the populations of about fifty sites in the Greek and Roman world over a long time span from the Archaic period to late Antiquity.[493] He did not take this approach further, however, either by looking at the populations in more detail or by collecting more evidence for a larger number of sites; nor did his immediate contemporaries.[494] Part of the reason for this is that Beloch's work did not attract the attention that it deserved at the time, largely because it was the victim of an unpleasant campaign by Mommsen and some of his contemporaries (who even personally stood in the way of his being offered a Chair).[495] There has been a renewed interest in Beloch's work in recent times, which is represented by a series of attempts to defend and rehabilitate it by more recent generations of scholars, such as Finley and Hopkins, as well as Russell, Pounds, Hansen, and Wilson.[496] This approach has been used by several scholars to estimate the populations of individual sites in different regions and periods throughout the twentieth century with a relatively large amount of success (such as in Pounds's and Russell's work).[497] In the wake of these studies, this technique has been used by Hansen to estimate the populations of over 200 *poleis* in the Greek world at or around 400 B.C. in his *The Shotgun Method*. He then used these data to estimate the overall urban population and to speculate what the urbanization rate and the total population were.[498] Wilson has used this method to estimate the populations of a number of sites in the Roman world around the second century A.D. in a recent article, arriving at a rough estimate for the urban population, urbanization rate, and total population.[499] The success of these studies and the interest they have generated suggest that it is a productive way to proceed in order to generate a new estimate for the total population and urbanization rate of the Roman world as a whole.

The strength of this method is that it is based on estimates for the sizes of each site which should not only be more trustworthy and reliable, since they are based on hard evidence, but which should also be capable of being verified or falsified in the future. This approach also enables experimentation with differing population densities, which allows us to explore minimum and maximum estimates and then

[493] Beloch 1886: 486-487.
[494] Russell 1958: 7.
[495] Bowersock 1997: 373-374; 375.
[496] Russell 1958; Pounds 1969; Finley 1973; Hopkins 1978b; Bowersock 1997: 373-374; 375; Hansen 2006; Wilson 2011a.
[497] Pounds 1969; Russell 1958.
[498] Hansen 2006; 2008.
[499] Wilson 2011a.

suggest the most likely estimate (i.e. this enables us to gauge the 'parameters of the possible' and then home in on the most plausible scenario).[500] Most importantly, since this method is based on evidence for the sizes of these sites either already available or that can be calculated from published plans and aerial photography or satellite imagery, it should produce estimates for the populations of a far greater number of sites than other methods, and thus help to construct a more comprehensive picture of the urban hierarchy. This information can be supplemented by future discoveries, whether by introducing more detail or adding estimates for an even larger number of sites. Therefore, although it has its difficulties, in Wilson's words 'this method remains the least bad one available, and it is the *only* method for which there exist sufficiently abundant data for large numbers of cities'.[501]

Evidence for Sizes

It is first necessary to collate as many existing estimates for the sizes of urban centres in the Roman world as possible. A few estimates can be found in the key resources that have been described above, including the *DGRG*, the *PECS*, and *BNP*.[502]

The first attempt to estimate the sizes of ancient cities was by Beloch in his work of 1886, which contains just under fifty estimates for the Greek and Roman world in antiquity.[503] Although this book was a masterpiece of its time, I have not used these data because the book is now seriously outdated and is effectively obsolete, given the massive amount of archaeological research, excavations and surveys that have been conducted over the last hundred years.[504] A more comprehensive attempt to explore the sizes of ancient and medieval cities was embarked on by Russell in his *Late Ancient and Early Medieval Populations*, which includes about a hundred and fifty estimates for the Greek and Roman world from the first to the fourth centuries A.D.[505] I have tended to be sceptical about most of the information provided by this resource, since the discussion 'contains too many errors of fact and method to be considered seriously.'[506] Although a limited number of its estimates are based on excavation reports and survey work, the majority are derived from plans and maps of the sites from the medieval and early modern period or later. Another landmark is Pounds's study of the urbanization of the classical world, which includes a limited number of estimates for the Roman world in the Greek period and first to third centuries A.D.[507] I have also been wary of these estimates because many are relatively approximate. Although Pounds tells us that his estimates are based on a number of archaeological studies, there is no way of assessing how reliable these are, since he does not cite them.

[500] Tacoma 2006: 29.
[501] Wilson 2011a: 170.
[502] Smith 1852-57; Stillwell 1976; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 2002.
[503] Beloch 1886: 486-487; Wilson 2011a.
[504] Hansen 2006: 4-5.
[505] Russell 1958: Tables 68, 69, 76, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 149.
[506] Duncan-Jones 1963: 85, n. 5.
[507] Pounds 1969.

In any case, he does not provide the empirical data, but only presents the estimates in tables of summaries, small charts, and maps with proportional symbols.

A number of estimates are provided by Hansen in *The Shotgun Method*, which contains evidence for over two hundred *polis* in the Greek world at around 400 B.C. These data are based on the information from the *Copenhagen Polis* project's *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, along with some additional research. Many of these estimates pertain to a much earlier era, however, which is problematic, since some of these sites contracted in the Roman period. Having said this, most of Hansen's estimates can be used, since many reflect 'state' conditions (i.e. the sum total of evidence that we have for every single phase of each site), so they apply equally well to Greek and Roman times.[508] They can be supplemented with a handful of estimates for Achaea in the Roman period from Alcock's *Graecia Capta*, coupled with a few more for Boeotia in the Roman period from Bintliff's study of settlement in this region.[509]

A number of useful estimates have also been collated by Wilson in a recent article, which includes information about a hundred sites throughout the Roman world shortly before the Antonine Plague of A.D. 165.[510] These have been supplemented with over one hundred and fifty estimates for Italy in the late Republic and early Imperial period in de Ligt's recent study of the demography of this part of the Roman world.[511] I have taken nearly fifty estimates for Asia Minor in the Roman period from my study of urbanism in this region, based on published plans of these sites using a similar method to the one discussed below.[512] They can be supplemented by nearly a hundred useful estimates for Britannia from the first to the third century A.D. in Millett's study of the Romanization of this region, based on recent excavations and survey work.[513] Added to this were a handful of estimates for the same area from the first to the fourth century A.D. given by Wacher's studies of large and small towns in this region, which are also based on slightly more recent research.[514] I have also taken about a hundred estimates for the Iberian Peninsula in the late third and early fourth centuries A.D. from Carreras-Monfort's study of the demography of this region, which is based on a range of recent excavations and surveys, although a few of his estimates are only approximate.[515] There are nearly fifty estimates for Baetica in the early Roman period from Keay's study of this region, based on twenty-five years' worth of research.[516] Finally, I have taken some estimates from a number of other sources where I have encountered them in the course of general research, which are obviously too numerous to detail here.

[508] Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.
[509] Alcock 1993: 160-4; Bintliff 1999: Figs. 7, 8, and 9.
[510] Wilson 2011a.
[511] de Ligt 2012.
[512] Hanson 2011; Wilson 2011a.
[513] Millett 1990: Table 6.4; Fig. 62.
[514] Burnham and Wacher 1990; Wacher 1995.
[515] Carreras-Monfort 1995-1996; Table 1.
[516] Keay 1998: Appendix IIB.

To create new estimates for the remaining sites, I found as many plans for sites as possible, and then calculated the area of each one. I have done this irrespective of whether or not there is an existing estimate for each site because different estimates are often based on different information; for example, an existing estimate might be based on walls, while an estimate taken from a plan might be based on an urban grid or the total inhabited area.

To locate these plans, I began with works on the layout and plans of ancient cities, such as Haverfield's *Ancient Town Planning* of 1913 (the original work on the subject), Ward-Perkins's *Cities of Ancient Greece and Italy: Planning in Classical Antiquity* of 1974 (which was expanded with new evidence provided by aerial photography), and Owen's more recent *The City in the Greek and Roman World* of 1991 (which effectively contains much of the same material). However, these sources only deal with a limited number of the most important sites in the Greek and Roman world.[517]

To obtain evidence for the other sites, I undertook a comprehensive search of the existing historical and archaeological literature, concentrating on the works available on the open shelves in the regional sections of the Sackler Library at the University of Oxford, which meant consulting a total of over six thousand volumes. This provided a range of material, of which the most useful were general studies of urbanism (such as Stambaugh's *The Ancient Roman City* and McEvedy's *Cities of the Classical World*), studies of urban form and architecture (such as both volumes of MacDonald's *The Architecture of the Roman Empire* and both volumes of Gros' *L'architecture romaine*, as well as a large number of more specific works), archaeological guides to particular regions (such as the Laterza Guides), more general historical and archaeological accounts of specific regions, monographs about individual urban centres, excavation reports, and surveys of certain regions, which amounted to over two thousand volumes.[518] A few more resources were also identified in the course of wider research, while some plans have been derived from projects that are either on-going or that have not yet published their results (of which the most notable related to Pompeii and Ostia).

This provides a portfolio of at least one plan for 736 individual sites, which were then scanned at a resolution of 300 D.P.I. (these are reproduced in the catalogue). As is immediately clear, these plans vary in quality, owing not only to the different extent to which each site has been preserved, but also to the different strategies that have been used to excavate and record them. They range from detailed plans that show each structure, through interpretations of geophysical surveys, to rough sketches.

I then used a take-off programme to calculate the area of each site. This type of programme is commonly used to calculate lengths and areas from elevations or plans in construction, but it can equally well be used to estimate the size of a site from maps or plans. These programmes allow the user to load a digital image and then select a scale by indicating the beginning and end of the scale-bar on the plan

[517] Haverfield 1913; Ward-Perkins 1974; Owens 1991; Laurence 2012: 74.
[518] Stambaugh 1988; Macdonald 1986; Gros 1996.

(or any other features of which the dimensions are known), along with the value of this measurement and its units. The area of a site is calculated by placing points on its perimeter to create a polygon, which the programme measures to calculate the area. Although a number of different programmes are available, I have used Takeoff Live.

The next question concerns which features should be used to calculate the areas of these sites. Inevitably, it is necessary to do this on a case-by-case basis, as there is a huge amount of variation in both the extent and the nature of available evidence. Although it is possible to estimate the sizes of some sites from the ancient remains exposed by excavation or survey, it is also occasionally necessary to reconstruct the perimeters of the sites on the basis of the morphology of modern settlements using satellite images or modern maps and plans (such as from the lines of streets that overlie ancient street layouts).[519] It is possible, however, to establish some principles for what should be included or excluded, since many cities were founded in similar conditions or have developed in broadly comparable ways.[520]

An immediate issue is how to distinguish between urban and rural spaces and whether there were significant overlaps between them, for example in suburbs. It is clear, however, that most cities had distinct centres that were usually defined by walls, although their perimeters were also marked by other features, such as *cippi*, monumental arches, gates and bridges, changes in the orientation of main roads and urban grids, or natural features, such as coastlines, rivers, lakes, marshes, etc.[521] Although there was some space neither fully urban nor fully rural, this is also relatively easy to identify.[522] This is reflected in textual sources, which refer to these areas with a variety of specialised words and phrases, such *extra urbem*, *extra moenia* or *murum*, or *suburbanus*. The archaeological record also indicates that such areas were often used and organised in specific ways. The space was used for inhumations and cremations, which were prohibited from taking place within cities (although this custom did not apply to infants and small children and was occasionally waived for important individuals as an exceptional honour). Suburban space was also used for storing certain types of commodities (especially if they would be taxed within the cities), as well as for some types of industrial activity, such as quarrying, metal working, the production of bricks and tiles, and the manufacture of pottery and glass (especially if they were noisome or noxious).[523] We would also predict that this area would have been used for certain kinds of agriculture, such as the cultivation of fresh fruit and vegetables, production of milk and cheese, and other luxurious or perishable items.[524] Finally, suburban space was used for military activity, such as training, mustering, and celebrations, as well as a retreat for the observance of some religious rites and rituals, for contemplation and discussion, or for retirement from civic life.

[519] Kostof 1991; 1992.
[520] Russell 1958: 59.
[521] Goodman 2007: 11; 65.
[522] Goodman 2007: 1-2.
[523] Goodman 2007: 42-59.
[524] Goodman 2007.

Accordingly, this space was given over to a mixture of structures, including not only inhumations and cremations, but also warehouses, workshops and industrial sites, *villae* and other estates, military structures, and groves, temples, and philosophical schools. Such non-urban, non-rural space was rarely planned and tended to be varied in character and appearance.[525] As is clear from the plans given in this thesis, suburbs were mainly clustered around gates and radiated outwards along the main roads that led from their associated cities, so they are relatively easily identified, even if they cannot be defined very accurately or precisely.

The best-known features that have been used to estimate the areas of ancient cities are defensive structures, such as walls and ramparts.[526] There is a conceptual link between the idea of the city and the physicality of its walls in most pre-industrial societies, which is seen in the Greek and Roman world as well as in China around the same time (where the same word, *Ch'eng*, traditionally designates both a city and an encircling wall). It has therefore been assumed by most scholars that there is a correlation between the circuit of the walls and the perimeter of ancient cities.[527] The advantage of using such walls is that they are extremely common and their courses are recorded with considerable accuracy, especially as some of them have survived almost completely intact.

Many of the walls built throughout the Greek world in the Archaic and Classical periods were designed to encircle both an *acropolis* and an inhabited area on the slopes of this or in the valley below (these were usually distinct, but connected). In some cases, however, the walls were designed around the contours of the landscape (for example sharp outcrops or steep inclines) rather than around the perimeter of the inhabited area (this is seen, for example, at Cassope and Priene).[528] This would have made the walls more effective in both strategic and tactical terms and might have also made them less costly to construct and maintain and repair, as well as to man and patrol. Many of the walls built throughout the Greek world (but especially in Thrace, Magna Graecia, and Sicily) in the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods were intended to include a relatively large space deliberately left free of habitation (this is seen, for example at Thebae or Megalopolis), which has recently been termed the '*area di respetto*'.[529] This space was intended for a wide range of social and political activities, including not only various religious rituals and festivals and forms of entertainment of the ancient world, but also assembling to listen to speeches, to vote, to muster forces and practice military manoeuvres, and to harbour refugees from the wider hinterland in times of instability or crisis. The space could also have been useful for various economic activities, such as storing foodstuffs and other supplies, conducting some full-scale agriculture and even animal husbandry, horticulture and market gardening, and perhaps

[525] Goodman 2007: 4.
[526] Beloch 1886: 486-487; Russell 1958; Pounds 1969; Broshi 1979; Milllett 1990; Burnham and Wacher 1990; Wacher 1995; Carreras-Monfort 1995-1996; Keay 1998; Hansen 2006; 2008; Wilson 2011a; Hanson 2011.
[527] Bairoch 1988: 8; Morley 1996: 26.
[528] Hansen 2006: 39.
[529] *Ibid.*

some industrial production. Finally, it is possible that this area was designed to allow some space for subsequent urban growth (although it could be argued that this was unlikely, since there was very little demographic theory or statistical information in the ancient world).[530]

In contrast, many of the walls built throughout the Roman world during the early, middle, and late Republic and early Empire were designed to follow the outline of the inhabited area closely, especially in the cases of new foundations or re-foundations.[531] This was probably connected to the desire to create a uniform urban community, with uniform plots of land, which might or might not have had its origins in the design of military camps or overseas colonies. Only a few walls were built around these sites in the Imperial period, however, which is normally taken as a reflection of the peaceful and stable conditions that came with the *pax Romana*. A number of defences were constructed throughout the Roman world in the late third and early fourth century A.D., however, which encompass only a limited amount of the maximum extent of the inhabited area. These defences had a significant impact on most cities, since they surrounded a much smaller area than existing walls or other boundaries.[532] They usually followed an entirely different course from before, cut across existing areas of inhabitation or occupation, excluded large areas, and blocked many routes between the city and the countryside. It is also significant that they were often constructed from materials that came from existing monuments and other structures, which might have been demolished for this purpose. These walls were not related to demographic changes which might have led to a reduction in the size of the inhabited area, but were related to broader social, political, and economic changes, where there was not enough capital to construct, man, and repair larger circuits.

For these reasons, many scholars have been sceptical about the correlation between walls and the inhabited area.[533] It is worth pointing out, however, that most walls were functional structures in both the ancient and the medieval period, since they were used to control movement for the purposes of defence or security.[534] They were likely to have heavily influenced how people interacted with the built environment, acting as constrictions upon or impediments to movement, and affecting how the use of space evolved and how it changed and grew over time. The residents of most cities can therefore be expected to have lived up to the walls rather than spread well beyond them, so there should normally have been an increase in the density of inhabitation before an increase in the area occupied.

The boundaries of cities were also marked by other means, for example through the construction of monumental arches, gates and bridges, as well as through changes in the orientation of main roads and urban grids.[535] Here too there are questions about whether these features reflected the total extent

[530] Hansen 2006: 40.
[531] Conventi 2004.
[532] Goodman 2007: 203.
[533] Hansen 2006.
[534] Russell 1958: 59.
[535] Goodman 2007: 65.

of the inhabited area, as well as about how well they related to later expansion or contraction (although such changes are actually relatively easy to identify).

As a result of the difficulties of using walls or other boundaries, I have tried to use as wide a selection of evidence as possible to trace the main area of continuously occupied or inhabited remains. Although this area is sometimes defined by defensive structures (such as walls and ramparts) or the boundaries referred to above, it can also be identified from the evidence that we have for the extent of street and road networks or the locations of major public buildings, such as theatres, amphitheatres, *stadia*, baths, sanctuaries, temples, and other religious structures, and of course private dwellings. I have also used a number of features to examine the limits of these sites, such as coastlines, lakes, rivers, steep changes in relief, tombs and cemeteries, storehouses and warehouses, the location of major *villae*, rural sanctuaries, temples, and shrines, late Antique churches and monasteries, main roads and aqueducts, mines and quarries, and signs of major industrial production. This evidence provides a number of ways to delimit the areas of these sites, providing relatively accurate and precise estimates of the main accumulation and agglomeration of inhabitation and occupation. Overall, this method should tend to underestimate the sizes of these sites, rather than overestimate them, as it is based on working from the centre outwards rather than from isolated structures inwards.[536] Thus, most of these estimates should be on the low, rather than the high side.

When the estimates from other sources are added to the new size estimates, this furnishes at least one estimate for 885 of the 1,388 sites in the catalogue (64%), which should provide a large enough sample from which to extrapolate.

Dating Estimates

The next question is whether it is possible to measure the area of cities and track how these changed over time.[537] There are two issues at stake: whether or not the sites covered significant areas in the Roman period and whether it is possible to date them sufficiently accurately and precisely to be able to trace how their sizes and populations varied by region and changed over time.

Most cities were in a constant state of flux, so their urban fabric was continually changing. The viability of the exercise is also limited by the quality and the quantity of the textual or archaeological evidence that we have for the size of each site, especially if they have been continuously occupied and it is necessary to reconstruct areas from a modern plan or satellite imagery. It can be difficult to date many of the estimates, since they might be based on evidence that relates to more than one period or on the site's greatest extent or 'state' conditions.[538]

[536] Lo Cascio 2009: 100.
[537] Russell 1958: 59-61.
[538] Morley 2011: 145-146.

The estimates derived from previous sources have been dated based on the information given in these sources. The new area estimates provided by this thesis have been dated based on the features from which the area is calculated. Many of the defensive structures (such as walls and ramparts) can be dated to either the Archaic, Classical, late Republican or Hellenistic periods, the first century A.D., occasionally to the second century A.D., or the third century A.D. or late Antiquity. Many grids or street networks can be dated either to the Greek period or the first century A.D. The cases where the new estimates have been based on the total area of extant remains have not been dated, however, since these estimates are based on multiple features with different dates, which therefore do not reflect any single period.

It is more difficult, however, to examine whether there was any expansion or contraction in the sizes or populations of individual sites. It is challenging to explore the expansion of a site over time because the evidence for each period is often obliterated by later development. Similarly, it can be difficult to examine the contraction of a site, since structures are often left standing. Although a number of smaller wall circuits were constructed in the third century A.D., it is difficult to assess whether the inhabited areas of the sites also contracted.[539] It is hard to tell whether these changes were a reflection of longer-term trends or were a temporary response to specific threats; and to assess whether the changes reflect a decline in population, making a larger wall circuit unnecessary, or whether they were the result of a temporary lack of resources, so that higher population densities had to be accommodated within the existing walls. It is also often difficult to trace retraction in the other evidence available. This problem is relatively common and is encountered in most studies of demographic patterns and trends.

Another approach is to investigate how the sizes and populations of the sites as a whole changed over time by combining several estimates for different sites into one set of data for each period. It is difficult to do this, however, because we do not have a sufficiently large sample of estimates for the areas of the sites in each period to extrapolate to the total number of sites. Although it might be possible to circumvent this by combining the estimates from each period in a cumulative fashion, this is problematic because it provides estimates that are static for many years and then change suddenly.

The estimates from each period have therefore been combined into a single set of data, which is mainly based on the estimates that can be dated to the second century A.D., but also includes estimates from earlier or later periods and estimates that reflect state conditions. As a result, it is not necessarily appropriate to assign a specific date to this information.

Population Densities

The next question is which population densities we might apply to the sites to estimate their total populations. This issue goes to the heart of a number of assumptions about what these cities were like,

[539] Erdkamp 2012: 244-245.

such as what their textures were, whether rich and poor were segregated, what conditions individuals lived in, what ancient families were like, and whether or how many slaves were owned by them.

There is an increasingly large amount of research that suggests that the largest cities in any hierarchy would have had the highest population densities, while medium and small cities had correspondingly smaller ones.[540] The population densities of these sites, however, must have also varied according to how well established they were and where they were located. The consequence of this is that it is necessary to use a range of population densities that take account of the differences that go along with changes in size and also with chronology and geography.

Much of the existing secondary literature assumes population densities of between 100 and 400 p/ha.[541] Russell has suggested that the average population density of most cities in the ancient and medieval worlds was between about 100 and 120 p/ha., but he notes that some cities might have had up to 200 p/ha., although 'this was rare.'[542] Pounds proposes that most cities in the classical world and, in particular, in Britain and Gaul and Germany, would have had between 100 p/ha. and 150 p/ha.[543] Hansen assumes that most cities in the Greek world accommodated between 150 and 200 p/ha.[544] More recently, Wilson has suggested that most cities in the Roman world fell into a broad range of between 100 and 400 p/ha., although he has argued that we can use a more refined range of between 150 and 250 p/ha. in many cases.[545] There is only a limited amount of evidence for these estimates, though, so none of them can be accepted at face value.

It is possible, however, to come up with new evidence for population densities if satisfactory answers can be provided to three questions.[546] These are, first, how much of the surface area of the sites was inhabited; second, what the average number of dwellings within each area was; and, third, how great was the average number of individuals within each of these properties was (which in turn depends on how large the properties were, how many rooms they had, and how many storeys they might have had)? These three questions can be answered by turning to representative sites.

The evidence is relatively restricted, since there are only a limited number of sites in the ancient world that have been extensively cleared (which was usually a phenomenon of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries). Although information can come from excavations of individual sites or combined from multiple sites, this evidence might be misleading, since we do not know how representative it is. However, some relatively solid information can be derived from some of the best-known sites in the

[540] Russell 1958: 68; Bettencourt et al. 2007; Bettencourt et al. 2010; Bettencourt 2013; Ortman et al. 2014; Cesaretti et al. (forthcoming).
[541] Hassan 1981; Wilson 2011a: 171
[542] Russell 1958: 9; 63; Wilson 2011a: 176.
[543] Pounds 1969.
[544] Hansen 2006: 22.
[545] Hanson 2011: 252.
[546] Hansen 2006: 35.

ancient world, including Ostia and Pompeii, as well as Thamugadi and Sabratha, although even these are not known in their entirety.

The Extent of the Inhabited Area

The first question is whether it is possible to model land-use in Roman urban centres and therefore to characterise the extent of the urban centre inhabited. A large amount of work has been done in modern urban geography to create models for land-use in modern cities, which include, but are by no means limited to, the well-known Burgess concentric ring model, the Hoyt sector model, and the Harris-Ullman multiple nuclei model (Figure 39).[547] There have been very few attempts to do anything similar for the ancient world, however, whether by attempting to adapt these models to ancient contexts or to test them against historical and archaeological data.

A notable exception is Raper's study of land-use in Pompeii.[548] Raper used Eschebach's investigation of the use of each building in the city, which classifies each architectural unit according to twelve categories, but simplified them by dividing them into three types: public, commercial, and domestic use.[549] He divided Pompeii into squares of 100 m^2, disregarding all the squares with less than 30% material (which had not been excavated), leaving him with 39 squares (Figure 40). He then calculated the amount of space given over to public, commercial, and domestic use in each grid, and used this information to offer an initial impression of the urban structure of Pompeii, which is shown below (Figure 41).

There are a number of problems with Raper's study that cannot be glossed over. The classifications of land-use derived from Eschebach's work are not based on detailed archaeological evidence (such as the locations of small finds or the differing types and qualities of decoration), but on architectural analysis, which is not always reliable.[550] They also assume that each architectural unit is given over to a single type of activity, which is clearly not always the case. The validity of the classifications is further diminished by the arbitrary categories employed by Raper, which do not take sufficient account of the variety and complexity of the ways in which each of the structures was used. The grid used by Raper might also distort the results, since it is orientated north, rather than to the main axes of the street system of Pompeii, while different sizes of the grid might yield very different results. The calculations are compromised by the fact that upper storeys were not included, although this problem is unavoidable in most studies of the city.

Nonetheless, Raper's work does provide some significant observations which are helpful for the purposes of this thesis. He found that the highest land-use was residential (41%), closely followed by public use (37%), while commercial use was low (18%). He also found that all types of land-use

[547] Burgess 1925; Hoyt 1964; Harris and Ullman 1945.
[548] Raper 1977.
[549] Eschebach 1970; Raper 1977: 216.
[550] Wallace-Hadrill 1994: 71.

were evenly distributed throughout Pompeii and were intermingled. Although a limited number of these squares are overwhelmingly dominated by one type of activity (for example, in the area of the Triangular Forum and the amphitheatre), the majority are not. On this basis, Raper argued that it is not possible to detect any underlying structure for land-use in Pompeii and that land-use was random.

In contrast, Wallace-Hadrill investigated a sample of houses at Pompeii and Herculaneum.[551] Although his interest was in the pattern of the houses themselves, rather than of land-use in the city, he concludes that there is 'no hint of the sort of zoning that typifies the post-industrial city and which has attracted so much attention among urban geographers.'[552] More recently, Robinson investigated the urban structure of Pompeii, who also found that all types of land-use are distributed throughout Pompeii and that they are intermingled.[553] Having said this, he stresses the importance of the monumental core and of the network of streets as structuring principles, and demonstrates that these areas are associated with higher public and commercial land-use and lower domestic land-use, which tends to be concentrated on minor routes. Robinson argues that the urban structure of Pompeii is the outcome of social factors, including patronage and euergetism and that, although it is extremely complicated, it is not random. However, he does not find enough evidence to characterise or model land-use. This pattern also occurs in most cities in Gaul and Germany, while there is also some evidence that it was also the case in the Iberian Peninsula.[554]

This gives a somewhat pessimistic view of our ability to generalize about land-use in ancient cities. The research is important, since it indicates that the extents of public, commercial, and residential space were distributed relatively evenly throughout the urban environment, which suggests that the extent of high and low inhabitation would have followed suit. This is a pattern which also occurred in cities in the medieval and early modern periods.[555]

The Number of Houses

There was a huge amount of variation in the nature of ancient houses as a result of differences in status and wealth, as well as in geographical and chronological terms.[556] Ancient houses have generally been divided into two broad categories, the *oecus* / *domus*, which is usually defined as an individual house with a single owner, often occupying just one or two storeys, and the *insulae*, which are usually understood as a block of apartments with multiple occupants or tenants, often being spread over several storeys (perhaps up to four or five). A typical *oecus* house in the Greek world in the Archaic and Classical periods can be characterised as being based around a central courtyard, from which several

[551] Wallace-Hadrill 1994.
[552] Wallace-Hadrill 1994: 78.
[553] Robinson 1997; 1999; 2005.
[554] Goodman 2007: 103.
[555] Russell 1958: 21.
[556] Stambaugh 1988: 90; Ellis 2000.

rooms opened; these often had only one storey.[557] A typical *domus* house in the Roman world in the Republic and Imperial periods would be based around a central room, from which a number of rooms opened, often including a large peristyle, from which additional rooms opened out; these usually had only one storey. These structures were often associated with much smaller units on the ground floor, which functioned as shops or workshops, with living quarters at the back or on a low mezzanine. They may also have been divided up into smaller apartments on both the ground and any upper storeys (which would normally have been much like the insula). A typical *insula* in the Imperial period would comprise several units, each of which would have been based around a central room, which might then have opened into anywhere between one and 10 rooms (there is a large amount of variation in these structures). There was usually more than one apartment on each floor, and anything between one and six storeys, and these structures often had rows of shops on the ground floor. The *oecus / domus* and *insulae* were accompanied, however, by a wide range of other types of accommodation that are more difficult to classify or that have not been classified, such as more modest accommodation in other types of flats as well as above or in shops and workshops.

The evidence that we have for the domestic architecture of many cities in the Roman world demonstrates that, although the largest of the sites would have been dominated by apartments, most medium and small sites were mainly characterised by houses (such as *oecus*, *domus*, or their equivalents). The capital of the empire seems to have been dominated by *insulae*, while *domus* were comparatively rare. This is demonstrated by textual sources, such as the *Regionary Catalogues*, as well as by Seneca's letters and Martial and Juvenal's satires.[558] This point is corroborated by the limited number of structures that have survived, such as the building on the via Guilio Romano and by the so-called *Forma Urbis*, a detailed map and plan of the city as it was at the end of the second century A.D., executed on colossal slabs of marble.[559] This shows that many of the buildings in the city were densely packed around streets and squares and that most were *insulae*, with the occasional *domus*.[560] Alexandria also conformed to this pattern, as illustrated by the information given by the Syriac *Notitia* and a few other sources (although very few of the structures referred to in these sources have been found to date).[561] The majority of the other cities that have been extensively excavated, however, were dominated by houses. As is well-known, this is seen at Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as at Thamugadi and Sabratha (although there are obviously differences between these sites).

[557] Hansen 2006: 48.
[558] Seneca, *On Benefits*, IV.vi.2; VI.xv.7; *On Anger*, III.xxxv.4-5, Martial, I.108.3; 117.6-7, III.30.3; 4.37; 5.22; VI.27.1-2; VII.20.20, VIII.14, Juvenal III.6 ff, 166, 190-202, 223-5, 235, 268-277; XI.12-13. Packer 1967, 1971; Morley 1996: 38; Storey 2003.
[559] Stambaugh 1988: 3.
[560] Goodman 2007: 34.
[561] Syriac *Notitia*; Russell 1958: 66-67.

Such patterns might have only applied to the Greek and Roman cores of the ancient world and there might have been significant variation outside these regions.[562] Although *oecus* were a feature of the Greek mainland and Asia, and *domus* and *insulae* were a feature of Italy, there were also courtyard houses in large parts of North Africa, cubic, flat-roofed houses in Egypt and the Levant, and courtyard houses in Gaul and Germany and Spain, as well as corridor houses in Britain. These trends might have only applied to the late Republican and early Imperial period, and there were some important changes in domestic architecture throughout the rest of the Roman period, which broadly led to the construction of more complex and elaborate houses.

The largest sites therefore seem to have been characterised by apartments, while medium and small cities appear to have been occupied by individual houses, which is consistent with the suggestion that there is a broad correlation between their sizes and population densities. This evidence is also comparable to that for the medieval and early modern periods.[563]

The Number of Inhabitants per Household

The final question is how large the average household would have been in the Roman world. The writers of both the ancient and medieval periods had little interest in the topics usually included in the study of demography, such as the number of people in different categories of age or sex or the regimes of fertility, mortality, or life expectancy.[564] This information must be reconstructed from the incidental evidence provided by ancient sources, inscriptions, or physical remains.[565] The most well-known are Ausonius's poems, but these only pertain to the lives of the elite and middle classes, so that it is difficult to extrapolate from them to the rest of the Roman world.[566] Another source is the so-called life table preserved in Justinian's *Digest*, which is really a schedule for calculating the tax value of annuities, but it is almost impossible to know whether or not it had any real basis in fact.[567] The most important body of information is drawn from the administrative documents preserved on papyri in Egypt, which can be supplemented by the inscriptions from funerary monuments, and human remains themselves (where they are found in undisturbed, extensive, cemetery contexts).

Although this evidence is not without its problems, it has enabled us to establish a broad consensus about the basic structure of the populations of the ancient world which was characterised by a regime of high fertility and high mortality.[568] Fertility is understood to have been high because, although there are a number of strategies for controlling reproduction (which include abstinence, contraception (such as taking *silphium*), abortion, birth spacing, and infanticide), the level of medical

[562] Barton 1996.
[563] Russell 1958: 63.
[564] Scheidel 2007: 38.
[565] Parkin 1992; Scheidel 2001.
[566] Ausonius, *Parentalia*; Russell 1958: 30.
[567] Macer, *Digest*, XXXV.2.68, pref.; Frier 2000: 790.
[568] Scheidel 2007: 38-42.

understanding and practice in the ancient world was relatively limited, so people would have had to rely on relatively simple techniques which might have been comparatively ineffective. Mortality was high as a result of high levels of disease (especially infectious disease), unnatural fatalities from accidents (fires, the collapse of buildings, etc.), and the high incidence of political instability, warfare, and violent crime.[569]

The birth rate would have been highest in early marriage, but would have continued throughout the union, so birth was a common event throughout a person's life.[570] The death rate was highest in infancy and then declined gradually throughout childhood and adulthood, so death was as much a phenomenon of youth as it was of maturity and old age. Average life expectancy at birth was between twenty and thirty years.[571] It was therefore necessary to have a relatively high birth rate to offset the relatively high death rate and maintain the size of the population or allow it to increase. Each couple might have had as many as five or six children, since only two or three of them would have survived to come of age: two were likely to die in the first year and another one in the next ten years.[572]

It is now agreed that most ancient families were of a simple, nuclear type rather than consisting of more complex extended households (although this might not have been the case in the eastern half of the Mediterranean, and especially in Egypt and Syria).[573] It is important to remember, however, that these households were not fixed units and would have been subject to considerable change over time, both growing and dwindling with the years.[574] There would have been periods when some of the children had not yet been born; when some of them had grown up and left home but others had not; and when only one of the parents were still alive; while various situations might have overlapped in complicated ways.[575]

From an anthropological perspective, there are three principal ways in which the size of ancient families could have been controlled, which comprise a 'European', 'Mediterranean', and 'Asian' pattern.[576] The 'European' pattern is characterised by late marriage for both sexes, so the size of the family is mainly controlled by shortening the opportunities for reproduction (plus contraception). The 'Asian' pattern is based on early marriage for both sexes, so the size of the family was mainly controlled by spacing the opportunities for procreation, which might have been achieved through a number of strategies including prolonged breast-feeding (lactation suppresses ovulation), as well as by practising various forms of male and female infanticide (although the latter was almost certainly much more

[569] Scobie 1986.
[570] *Ibid.*
[571] Russell 1958: 12; Frier 2000: 788; Scheidel 2007: 39.
[572] Frier 2000: 797; Hansen 2006: 55; 86.
[573] Frier 2000: 807; Scheidel 2007: 70.
[574] Russell 1958: 12; Hansen 2006: 53.
[575] Hansen 2006: 53.
[576] Scheidel 2007: 68-69.

prevalent). Finally, the 'Mediterranean' pattern revolves around late marriage for men and early marriage for women (which was not followed by remarriage), so it occupied an intermediate position between the other two. Most scholars have suggested that most Greek and Roman families conformed to the 'Mediterranean' pattern (perhaps in conjunction with some features of the 'Asian' pattern). This is supported by various types of evidence, such as inscriptions on funeral markers, which indicate that the average age for Roman men to marry was about 26 and for women about 18.[577]

As Hansen has demonstrated, however, the number of individuals in each household might have been relatively constant over the lifetime of each family because of the regimes of high fertility and high mortality referred to above.[578] Assuming that men married in their late twenties and women in their late teens and that they had several children of whom only a couple survived to adulthood, this provides a model for what the typical scenario might have been:

> At the beginning we have a married couple: the husband is thirty, the wife eighteen, and they live with his mother. The husband dies after twenty years at the age of fifty. The wife outlives her husband and is still alive thirty years later. His mother dies after sixteen years. The married couple have their first son a year after the wedding, and this son stays alive. The next son is born two years later but dies within the first year. Then a daughter is born. She survives and is married off at the age of eighteen. Another daughter dies within the first year, but two more children are born, and they live to the ages of ten and eight. The oldest son succeeds the father when he dies at the age of fifty. The son is now the master of the household, and a year later the kin group is increased by two orphaned children, both cousins of the son. The size of the family wavers between 3 and 7 persons, and the average is 5.[579]

Hansen therefore suggests that the average number of people in such households was between five and seven.[580]

This model can be compared to the only evidence that we have for the size of the ancient family.[581] This comprises the three hundred or so census returns that have been preserved on papyri in Egypt, which can dated to the Hellenistic and Roman periods.[582] Bagnall and Frier suggest that the records provide information for a total of 167 families, which had an average size of 4.3 (with an average of 4 in *metropoleis* and 4.5 in villages).[583] Since these records did not include additional members of the household (such as slaves), the actual size of these families may have been slightly higher, perhaps between five and six. However, there are questions about the extent to which the data are reliable or complete.[584] The censuses only come from two out of the forty or so *nomes* and mostly belong to the

[577] Russell 1958: 18.
[578] Hansen 2006: 59.
[579] *Ibid.*
[580] Hansen 2006: 59; 60.
[581] Hansen 2006: 58.
[582] Kennedy 2006: 111.
[583] Hansen 2006: 58; 2008: 278; Bagnall and Frier 1994.
[584] Hansen 2006: 58-59; 2008: 280.

period between A.D. 103 and A.D. 215, so they are not necessarily representative of life in Egypt in the Roman period as a whole.[585] There are also questions about whether it is appropriate to extrapolate from them to the rest of the ancient world, especially given that special conditions prevailed in the Nile valley even under Roman rule, such as a high incidence of marriage between full brothers and sisters.[586] This material does, however, offer some tentative evidence for the average size of the ancient family, which conforms to our existing assumptions almost exactly.

Although there has been a great deal of controversy over the nature of slavery in the ancient world, it seems clear that most families would have been extended through slaves, whether they were born in the family (*vernae*), taken in as foundlings (*alumni*), or bought as children or adults.[587] The only explicit evidence that we have for the ratio between the free and servile population is the remark about the population of Pergamum referred to above. This states that the number of citizens came to 40,000, while the number of citizens and their wives and slaves amounted to 120,000.[588] Most scholars have then assumed that each of the units of citizen and wife would have had two children, as well as a slave, which would bring the total population to around 200,000. If this is true, it suggests that slaves made up 20% of the total population. It is impossible to know whether Galen's observations were correct, though, or whether what he saw in Pergamum in the second century A.D. applied to the rest of the Roman Empire throughout its history. It does suggest, though, that the addition of slaves might have increased the estimated size of the household by about a fifth, although some scholars have used figures of between a quarter and a sixth.[589]

The general view is that the average size of the family would have been about four and five, although it could have been as high as five or six or even higher if we include slaves.[590] This estimate is backed up by comparison with a number of anthropological studies, which suggest that the average family was between 4.5 and 5 in most pre-industrial societies, which normally do not include slaves.[591] It is similar to the figure provided by Russell in his *Late Ancient and Medieval Population* of 1953, where he suggests that the man-wife-children unit was usually about 3.5 in both the ancient and medieval period, although he does concede that, if this included some additional relatives or dependents, then the size of these families could have been as large as five (albeit with strong reservations), but these estimates also do not include slaves.[592]

[585] Kennedy 2006: 111.
[586] Hansen 2006: 58-59; 2008: 280.
[587] Stambaugh 1988: 96.
[588] Galen, *On the Natural Faculties*, V.49; Broughton 1938: 813; Hopkins 1978b: 69.
[589] Beloch 1886; Westermann 1955: 84-90; Russell 1958; Brunt 1971; Hopkins 1978: 64; 64, n. 61; Finley 1980: 79-80; Stambaugh 1988; Bradley 1991; Dixon 1992; Frier 2000; Scheidel 2007; Scheidel 2011; Scheidel 2012b.
[590] Stambaugh 1988: 158; Bradley 1991; Dixon 1992; Saller 2007; Bowman and Wilson 2011b: 12.
[591] Hassan 1981; Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 58.
[592] Russell 1958: 12; 52-53.

Case Studies

Having explored these issues, it is possible to test our expectations by considering the limited number of cities for which we have adequate evidence. As Hansen and Wilson have both shown, it is possible to estimate the population densities of a few cities in the following way.[593] To begin with, it is necessary to count the number of properties that there are in each site. The available evidence for the footprints of these structures, the numbers and the sizes of the rooms, the number of storeys that they might have had, and the total floor area that they could have had can then be used to estimate the average number of inhabitants. The number of properties can be multiplied by this figure to estimate the total population of the properties. Finally, it is possible to calculate the total area of the properties and then divide the estimate for the total population by this area, providing figures for the population densities of the sites.

This method has been used by Hansen to estimate the population densities of a handful of sites in the Greek world at or around 400 B.C. (Table 10).[594] These range from a minimum of between 132 and 158 to a maximum of between 249 and 299, but he suggests that the population density of most sites would have been about 150 p/ha., which might be a little on the low side (given that most of the population densities that he provides were somewhat higher).[595]

This method has also been used by Wilson to estimate the population densities of two case-studies in the Roman world around the second century A.D. In the first case, there is evidence for 711 properties in Thamugadi in the Trajanic period, which have an average footprint of 50 m^2, an average of two storeys, and perhaps the same average number of rooms. [596] Wilson uses this evidence to suggest that the properties were designed for a nuclear family of four or five, probably without slaves. He estimates that the total population of the houses was between 2,844 and 3,555, and calculates that the area studied amounted to 10 ha., which gives a population density of between 286 and 357 p/ha. Since the area studied is equal to the entire inhabited area at the time of the foundation of the site, this gives the same total population as above. However, Wilson also suggests that, since the site expanded in its later history, we might expect these population densities to have fallen slightly.

In the second case, there is evidence for 116 properties in one area of Sabratha, which have an average footprint of 100 m^2, an average of two storeys, and an average of between five and seven rooms. Wilson suggests that these were designed for a nuclear family of four with two or three slaves, giving an average number of inhabitants of between four and ten, although most probably between five and seven. The total population of these properties could have been between 464 and 1,160, but most probably lay between 580 and 812. Wilson calculates that these structures cover roughly 3 ha., giving a population density of between 183 and 457 p/ha, but most likely between 229 and 320 p/ha. If these

[593] Hansen 2006; Wilson 2011a.
[594] Hansen 2006: Table 2.3.
[595] Hansen 2006: 60.
[596] Wilson 2011a.

are representative of all of the properties in the city, there would be a total population of between 5,730 and 14,326 and most probably between 7,163 and 10,028. Since the total area of the city was 35 ha., the population density would be between 166 and 414 p/ha., although Wilson suggests that we should favour a population density of between 207 and 290 p/ha. This evidence is used to suggest that the population densities of most cities would have fallen within a broad range of between 100 and 400 p/ha., while most would have been within a narrower range of between 150 and 250 p/ha.

It is also possible to derive important evidence from Ostia and Pompeii. First, Packer's study of Ostia contains evidence for 184 'multiple dwellings', of which 126 are 'shop and factory buildings' (types I and III) and 58 are 'buildings with ground floor flats' (types II A-G), along with 22 'private mansions' in the excavated part of the site.[597] He identifies 785 units on the ground floor and the floors that survive of types I and III, which have between two and six storeys, with an average of 3.4, and suggests that this evidence can be used to estimate that there was a total of 2,693 units, with an average of 1.7 rooms each.[598] He assumes that these had an average number of inhabitants of four and estimates that the population was 10,524.[599] He counts 132 units on the ground and the floors that survive of types II A-G, which have between one and five storeys, with an average of 2.7, and uses this evidence to estimate a total of 438 units, with an average of about two rooms each.[600] He assumes that these had an average number of inhabitants of somewhere between four and five and estimates that the population was 1,967.[601] Finally, he follows previous work to suggest that the population of the private mansions was about 440. This suggests that the total population of these structures was about 12,978. Since the area studied amounts to 35 ha., dividing the former by the latter gives a population density of about 371 p/ha. The whole site, including the excavated part and the part that has recently been revealed by geophysical prospection, was 154 ha.[602] If we assume that this population density applied throughout the rest of the site, and then multiply the former by the latter, this gives a total population of 55,352.

Second, Robinson's doctoral work on Pompeii provides evidence for 955 properties in the excavated part of the site, which have footprints that range from 2.1 m^2 to 5,831 m^2 with an average of 249 m^2, probably an average of two storeys, and numbers of rooms that range from one to 67, with an average of 8.7. [603] We can assume that most of these houses contained an average family of between five and six, but it is likely that most of these families would have contained a slightly higher number of dependents and slaves than normal, bringing the average number of inhabitants to between seven and eight. If this is so, this allows us to estimate that the total population was between 6,685 and 7,640. The

[597] Packer 1967: 84; 86.
[598] Packer 1971: Chart 1; 1967: 85.
[599] Packer 1971: 69.
[600] Packer 1971: Chart 2; 1967: 86.
[601] Packer 1967: 86.
[602] Heinzelmann et al. 1997; Heinzelmann 1998.
[603] Robinson 1999.

area studied is 42 ha., which gives a population density of between 160 and 183 p/ha. Since the inhabited area covered about 67 ha., if we also assume that this population density is representative of the rest of the site, this gives a population of between 10,743 and 12,277.

I have therefore assumed that the population densities of cities in the ancient world would have ranged between a minimum of 100 p/ha. and a maximum of 500 p/ha.[604] The figures are plausible, especially when compared to the figures that have been provided by studies of different places or periods.[605] They compare favourably with Storey's collection of existing estimates for 425 cities in various pre-industrial civilisations, which ranged from 100 to 500 p/ha., but averaged 167 p/ha.[606] They are also consistent with the evidence from Mols' detailed study of the population density of cities in Europe between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, which gives an average of 175-190 p/ha., with a minimum of 70-90 and a maximum of 350-400 p/ha., which is similar to the figures given by a number of other scholars for the ancient world (including Russell).[607]

As noted above, however, it is clear that the population densities of these sites must have been proportional to the size of the sites. I have therefore adapted these figures to take account of this, considering that a density of 500 p/ha. might be appropriate for sites above 400 ha., 450 p/ha. for those between 400 and 350 ha., 400 p/ha. for those between 350 and 300 ha., 350 p/ha. for those between 300 and 250 ha., 300 p/ha. for those between 250 and 200 ha., 250 p/ha. for those between 200 and 150 ha., 200 p/ha. for those between 150 and 100 ha., 150 p/ha. for those between 100 and 50 ha., and finally 100 p/ha. for 50 ha. and below. It is more difficult to account for the fact that the population densities of these sites must have also varied by geography and over time. Having said this, we might expect these differences to even themselves out across the Roman world (which could be a subject for future research).

The population densities detailed above have been used to provide new evidence for the populations of the cities of the Roman world, which are given in detail in the catalogue below and plotted in Figure 42. A more nuanced picture of the distribution of the populations of these sites can be created using kernel density analysis, which is shown in Figure 43.

Results

Individual Cities

As noted above, it has usually been suggested that around one and a half million to two million people would have lived in the five largest cities by the second century A.D.[608] These included Rome, which

[604] Wilson 2011a: 176.
[605] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 58.
[606] Storey 1997: 974-975.
[607] Bairoch 1988: 23; Mols 1954-1956; Russell 1958.
[608] Scheidel 2007: 78; Erdkamp 2012: 244.

most agree had a population of about one million; Alexandria, which probably had about half a million; Antioch, which might have had at least 150,000; and Carthage and Ephesus, which had slightly smaller numbers. Additionally, it has normally been assumed that, although there would have been a few more cities of about the same size, most of the rest would have been very small and on average would have had no more than a few thousand inhabitants.[609]

Although we know that Rome was very large, it is difficult to estimate the area of the capital because of the extent of later occupation. It is possible, however, to estimate the area of the fourteen *regiones* that the city was divided into in the Augustan period, which cover around 1,783 ha. The area included in the Aurelianic walls, constructed between A.D. 271 and A.D. 275, encloses about 1,373 ha. The population density must have been in the upper end of the range suggested above, indicating that the population might have reached about 891,500 in the first century A.D. and around 686,500 in the third century A.D. (Table 11). This accords well with previous estimates of the population of Rome in the first and second century A.D., which range between 850,000 and one million, but also provides some new evidence for its population in the later period which also broadly conforms to expectations.[610] The *urbs* was extremely impressive by the standards of the times. It does not seem to have been rivalled by any other capital until between the seventh and ninth centuries, when some cities in the Near East and Far East began to develop comparable populations.[611] It was also not surpassed until at least the nineteenth century, when a number of cities in Europe reached the same size, such as London.

The size of Alexandria has also been difficult to determine because of the scale of modern development, obliterating the traces of ancient habitation. It is possible, however, to trace the lines of the inhabited area at its peak in the second century A.D., which suggests that the city covered about 972 ha. The population density of the site must have also been in the upper end of the range referred to above, which suggests a population of 486,000 in this period (Table 11). This conforms remarkably closely to previous estimates of the population of Alexandria at this time, which have between about half a million.[612]

The area of Antioch can be estimated based on the walls that were built by Tiberius and visible remains, which suggest that the city covered around 608 ha. in the first century A.D. If we assume that the population density of this site was also in the upper end of the range referred to above, this suggests a population of 304,000 (Table 11). This figure is therefore much lower than previous estimates, which have been between 400,000 and 600,000 in the first and second century A.D.[613] It does accord better

[609] Scheidel 2007: 80; Erdkamp 2012: 244.
[610] See note 461.
[611] Hopkins 1978b: 38; Scheidel 2007: 78.
[612] See note 472.
[613] See note 475.

with more recent estimates, however, such as the figure of 250,000 suggested by Wilson, which is based on a similar method to the one used here.[614]

The area of Carthage can be estimated based on the urban grid and other evidence for the inhabited area, which shows that it covered approximately 343 ha. If we start applying the sliding range of population densities, this suggests a population of 154,503 (Table 11). This is comparable to previous figures, which have been in the region of 100,000 to 300,000.[615] The area of Ephesus can be estimated based on various evidence for the extent of the inhabited area, which shows that it covered around 263 ha. Adopting the same sliding range of population densities, this suggests a population of 92,026 (Table 11). This is therefore substantially lower than the figure of around 225,000 that has traditionally been proposed, although it is remarkably close to the figures of between 50,000 and 60,000 that have been put forward recently.[616]

There were many other settlements that were approximately the same size as Carthage or Ephesus, as well as many intermediate sites and many small sites. There were at least five sites that were more than 400 ha., one site between 400 and 350, two between 350 and 300, four between 300 and 250, 12 between 250 and 200, 33 between 200 and 150, 60 between 150 and 100, 172 between 100 and 50, and finally 596 that are 50 ha. or less. This is in contrast to the assumptions that have been made by previous scholars that there were many disproportionately large cities, few intermediate ones, and numerous small ones.[617]

This evidence indicates that the average size of cities was relatively high, 54 ha., which, assuming that the population density might have been around 150 p/ha., indicates a population of around 8,070 individuals (Table 12). This is much larger than the estimates that have been offered by previous scholars, which have usually suggested an average of around a few thousand inhabitants.[618]

These findings indicate that the share of the urban population that lived in very large cities, such as Rome, Alexandria, etc., was not as high as expected, but that the proportion of the urban population that lived in large and medium-sized cities was much higher than thought, so their average size was also much higher than anticipated.

As we will see below, these findings also indicate that the sizes of cities were also very impressive when compared to other periods or places. They do not seem to have been rivalled or surpassed until the nineteenth century, when there were only two cities with more than 500,000, three over 200,000, three to four hundred over 10,000, and two to three thousand in total in Europe in 1800.[619]

[614] Wilson 2011a: 190; Table 7.14.
[615] See note 476.
[616] See note 480.
[617] Scheidel 2007: 80; Erdkamp 2012: 244.
[618] Scheidel 2007: 80.
[619] de Vries 1984.

Additionally, the results suggest that there might have been a large number of high and medium order sites, as well as a large number of low order ones. As we will see below, this affects our understanding of the extent to which the urban system was centralized or decentralized, the extent to which it was well-connected and well-integrated, and the amount of development it could have achieved. Since recent research has suggested that that the populations of cities scale with infrastructure in a sub-linear fashion and with various social, political, and economic measures in a super-linear manner, these results also have implications for understanding both the investment that these cities might have required and the size of the outputs that they might have produced.

It has usually been suggested that the largest cities were in Italy and the east, and there were no comparable cities in the north-west (and certainly none that exceeded 50,000 people).[620] The maps of the estimated populations of these sites, however, shows that the largest cities were concentrated not only in Italy and the east, but also in some areas of North Africa and the north-west, and especially Gaul and Germany (Figures 42 and 43). This demonstrates that the extent of urbanism in Italy and the east might not have been as exceptional as we have thought, but also challenges the assumption that the scale of urban life in the north-west was relatively insignificant.[621] The evidence calls into question the extent to which Italy was the privileged heartland of the Empire, and invites the question of whether the rest of the Roman world was more thriving than has been assumed. As we will see below, these findings also have implications for understanding of the size of the urban populations of these regions, as well as for the distribution of the urban population throughout the Roman world as a whole.

The results also have important ramifications for our view of how the urban system operated, since they suggest that there might not have been as much difference between the size and population of the highest, middle, and lowest order sites as expected and that these different types of cities might have been relatively evenly distributed throughout the Roman world. If this is true, this might have meant that there were a relatively large number of sites that offered high-order goods and services, spaced closely together with small catchments, as well as a reasonably large number of small sites that offered low-order goods and services, spaced even more closely together with even smaller catchments. If so, the average consumer would have been more likely to travel to one, higher order, city to avail themselves of various goods and services, than to several, low order, cities to use only one or two. This might have meant that there were relatively strong connections between the largest and smallest sites, as well as a relatively high level of cooperation or competition between places on the same level of the hierarchy.

As we will see below, most cities would have had important effects on their hinterlands in both social and political and economic terms, which might have led to changes in both the structure and

[620] Scheidel 2007: 78; Erdkamp 2012: 244.
[621] Pounds 1969: 155; Woolf 1997: 1; Scheidel 2007: 78; 75.

organization of agriculture, leading to economic growth.[622] Many cities would have exercised a considerable demand for various necessity and luxury goods, so they must have relied either on an intensive exploitation of their immediate hinterlands and the wider countryside or on the extensive importation of various commodities from regions further afield. The latter must have relied in turn not only on a considerable amount of investment in the rural sector to produce a surplus (which might have been achieved through changes in organization and technology), but also on the development of an organised and efficient transport system to convey this surplus to consumers and of widespread monetarization to mediate these exchanges.

Rome exercised an extensive demand for various goods and services from its immediate hinterland, so many of the cities and towns in this region declined in the face of competition from the capital.[623] The evidence given above not only seems to support this view, but also seems to suggest that this would have been true of a number of other large cities, such as Alexandria and Antioch. It is also clear, however, that the growth of Rome led to the development of a halo of *villae* and other estates in its immediate hinterland and the surrounding countryside, geared towards the production of expensive or perishable goods, which have also been in the case in other regions.[624] This is supported by the observation that many cities are concentrated in the regions that had the most developed settlement patterns, such as those where there were the largest numbers of rural sites, including *villae* and other estates (Figures 20 and 21). This suggests that the largest of the cities were simultaneously suppressing the growth of smaller cities in their immediate hinterlands and promoting the growth of rural sites in their wider surroundings, which obviously has important consequences for how we think about their roles in wider settlement patterns.

Most scholars have assumed that cities were larger in the Roman period than before and that the growth in the size of these sites was more pronounced in Italy and the east than the north-west (although it might have been more striking in the latter, since it was a relatively new phenomenon in these regions).[625] It is much more difficult to look at how the population of the cities grew or contracted over time, simply because we do not have enough evidence to examine this in detail. It does seem likely, however, that these cities were larger in this period than they had been previously, while it is also plausible that they increased at a greater rate in Italy and the east than elsewhere.

It is also clear that many of the largest cities in each region at the beginning of this period were still the largest cities in these areas at the end of it. The available information suggests that Rome was dominant over Italy and the rest of the Roman world throughout the Republican and Imperial period.

[622] Wrigley 1967; Morley 1996; 1997.
[623] Morley 1996; 1997.
[624] Goodman 2007: 72.
[625] Scheidel 2007: 78; Erdkamp 2012: 243.

Carthage was the leading centre in North Africa, along with Alexandria in Egypt, and Antioch, Smyrna and Ephesus, and Athens and Corinth in Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece respectively.[626] However, Gades was the main centre in Spain only in the first century B.C. and was supplanted by Corduba in the first century A.D., possibly being followed by Carthago Nova and Tarraco in the next one. Narbo Martius was the most important place in Gaul and Germany in the first century B.C., but was then rivalled by Augusta Treverorum and Lugdunum, in the first century A.D., followed by Lutetia Parisiorum in the second century A.D. Camulodunum was the most important centre in Britain in the first century A.D., before ceding to Londinium in the next centuries. This suggests that most cities were dominant over the rest of the cities throughout Roman times (while the largest cities were usually the oldest).

These ideas are in line with recent research on modern cities, which has shown that their characteristics are surprisingly robust: cities that either over-perform or under-perform on their expectations maintain these advantages or disadvantages for decades or even centuries.[627] As we will see below, this is in marked contrast to the available information for the medieval and early modern periods, which suggests that there was a great deal of fluidity in the cities that were dominant in these periods.[628]

The Urban Population

This evidence for the populations of cities can be used to shed new light on the size of the urban population, and in turn on the scale of the total population and the urbanization rate. As Horden and Purcell have pointed out, any estimate of the urban population of the ancient world 'will naturally depend on the kinds of settlements that we are prepared to count as [cities or] towns.'[629] Most urban geographers and urban historians have used the size of the population as the main criterion, and have usually suggested thresholds of about 1,000 and 5,000 people for what counts as a city.[630] These figures have also been recommended by a number of the historians and archaeologists who have worked on the ancient world, including both Hansen and Wilson in their studies of the Greek and Roman world.[631] Although these thresholds cannot be used directly, they can be approximated by suggesting different limits for the size of cities, such as 50 ha. and 10 ha., as well as for their population densities, such as 100 p/ha. These variables can be used to provide a number of estimates for total urban populations according to different thresholds, as described below.

[626] Russell 1958: 71.
[627] Bettencourt et al. 2007; Bettencourt et al. 2010; Bettencourt 2013.
[628] Braudel 1967; 1979; de Vries 1984; Fields 1999.
[629] Horden and Purcell 2000: 92.
[630] Chandler 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988.
[631] Hansen 2006; Wilson 2011a.

Most scholars have assumed that the overall urban population was between seven and nine million, which represents about one-eighth or one-ninth of the conventional estimate for the total population of the ancient world of between 59 and 72 million.[632]

The evidence provided by this thesis, however, provides a total of 885 estimates for the sizes of these sites, which can be multiplied by the sliding range of population densities discussed above, resulting in the more nuanced estimates for the urban population (Tables 13 and 14). This suggests that the urban population of the sample of 885 sites with sizes would have between about 8.5 million if a threshold of 5,000 individuals is used, around 9.7 million with a threshold of 1,000 individuals, and about 9.8 million with no threshold, which is similar to the estimates that have been given before.

This figure must be an underestimate, however, given that it is not possible to estimate the sizes of all of the sites that have been included in the catalogue. This raises the question of whether we can extrapolate from the large sample we have to the total number of sites included in the catalogue. As noted above, we are likely to have the most information about the largest of these sites, since these sites are more likely to have been discovered and surveyed or excavated. Although these sites are also more likely to have been continuously occupied, it is often possible to reconstruct them by examining the morphology of the modern settlement using satellite imagery or modern maps and plans (although some remains will inevitably have been obliterated or covered by later inhabitation). This means that there are good reasons for suspecting that we are more likely to have estimates for the largest of these sites, which seems to be borne out by the fact that most of the ones that we have information about are also the ones for which we have the most evidence of monumentality or civic status.

To estimate the urban population as a whole, it is necessary to extrapolate from the sample of 885 sites with estimated sizes to the total of 1,388 sites in the catalogue by speculating about the ratio between the sites that we have evidence for and the total number of sites that we know existed. To do this, I have multiplied the sample of sites by various factors from 1.25 to 1.75, which are intended to reflect different levels of confidence about the representativeness of the sample of sites that we have evidence for in relation to the total number that we know existed (Table 15). This analysis suggests the urban population could have been as low as 10.6 million, 12.2 million, or 12.3 million (with the thresholds of 5,000, 1,000, or no threshold) to as high as 14.8 million, 17.1 million, or 17.2 million (with the same thresholds). The urban population was almost certainly towards the lower end of this range, however, because it is unlikely that many of the largest sites are missing from this sample (and certainly no sites of the scale of Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, etc.). The urban population is therefore most likely to have been in the region of 10.6 million, 12.2 million, or 12.3 million using these thresholds, which is higher than previous estimates.

[632] Scheidel 2007: 78; Erdkamp 2012: 243.

The unexpected size of these figures does not seem to be a product of the definition used in this thesis, since these results have been based on the thresholds of 50 ha. and 10 ha. respectively, rather than the sites that fall below this but have some form of monumentality or civic status (including these might suggest that the figure should be even higher). Nor does it seem to be a result of the evidence for the areas of these sites used, since this thesis has been careful to concentrate on the extent of the inhabited area, rather than other features such as walls or urban grids. It is also unlikely that these figures are a consequence of the population densities that have been used, since this thesis has used a sliding range of population densities, which should result in reasonably conservative figures for each size-band, while the process of scaling this figure up has also been relatively cautious.

These findings therefore have significant implications for understanding the scale of urbanism in the Roman world, since they suggest that the urban population was higher than the range of figures that have been advanced by previous scholars.[633] As we see below, this figure is impressive by the standards of the times, and was not rivalled by any other urban system until the industrial revolution, and might have only been surpassed from the eighteenth century.

It is much more difficult to look at how the urban population expanded or contracted over time because of the paucity of the evidence. The limited available evidence, however, indicates that the size of the urban population increased throughout the first century B.C. and the first and second centuries A.D., before declining again in the third century A.D. The size of the urban population must have decreased as a result of the epidemics that occurred between A.D. 160 and 180 and between A.D. 250 and 270.[634] This is supported by evidence for how the monumentality of cities changed over time, and to some extent by evidence for their civic statuses.

As we will see below, all this has implications for our view of the demographic structure of the ancient world, since it is likely that these cities would have had high rates of negative increase, owing to their low birth rates and high death rates. This must have meant that cities would have relied on a substantial amount of immigration each year to maintain their populations, let alone increase them. As Malanima has demonstrated, this means that there would normally have to be a substantial difference in both the relative sizes of urban and rural wages and the relative standards of living to attract new migrants.[635] This might have beneficial effects on wider regions, however, since it might have helped to offset Malthusian checks.

[633] The overall population of urban centres in the Roman world has been estimated at between six and seven million by Frier (2000); between seven and nine million by Scheidel (2007: 79); between eight and nine million by Morley (2007); and between 7.4 and 10.4 million by Wilson (2011a).
[634] Lo Cascio and Malanima 2005.
[635] Malanima 2003.

The Total Population and Urbanization Rate

As with the urban population, there is a limited amount of numerical evidence for the total population of the Roman Empire. The consequence of this is that most scholars have had to reconstruct it using a mixture of textual sources and archaeological material. As Scheidel has noted, most of these estimates have ranged from 'rough approximations' (at best) to 'probabilistic guesses' (at worst) and 'should not normally be taken to indicate more than a certain order of magnitude.'[636]

There are two main methods available for calculating the total population. The first is to try to establish the average number of people per square kilometre and then multiply this figure by the total area of the whole region, based on the large amount of data generated by aerial photography and surface survey since the end of the Second World War.[637] However, various factors have influenced how effective these surveys have been at identifying sites, including how well the sites have been preserved, whether the inhabitants had access to the type of material that can be identified and dated (e.g. ceramics), and how well the sites have been recovered (which will depend on factors such as the extent of alluviation and erosion, the nature of the vegetation, the nature of later inhabitation, and general visibility).[638] Additionally, they could have been either inhabitations or merely worksites, so an increase in their numbers could mark either a change in the size of the population or a change in the intensity with which the land was exploited.

The other method is to estimate the carrying capacity of the Mediterranean world, which is defined as the maximum number of persons that can be sustained by a given territory.[639] This is often assessed using available evidence for the total population of these regions in other periods, which is often the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. This method also rests on a number of questionable assumptions, including that every region relied on subsistence agriculture, did not have any imports or exports, had the same climate, temperature and precipitation, relief and soil type, methods of production, and that the same strains of crops were grown.[640] It is clear from recent experience that these factors are not constant and that there was a dynamic set of relationships between human activity and the landscape, shaped by any number of forces including human behaviour, the level of organisation, technology, and transport, and the nature of the physical, chemical, and biological environments.[641] The figures derived from this method are far from ideal, therefore, since there is often a weak correlation with the other evidence that we have for the population of the ancient world and figures from other places or periods.

[636] Scheidel 2007: 42.
[637] Hansen 2006.
[638] Greene 1986; Bowman and Wilson 2011b: 9.
[639] Hansen 2006: 12; 77.
[640] Hansen 2006: 12; 79.
[641] Kennedy 2006: 120.

The fundamental work on the population of the Roman world that all archaeologists and historians turn to is Beloch's monumental study of the demography of the Greek and Roman world.[642] Although this book was first published in 1886, it is still the only comprehensive treatment of this topic and has remained important because of its influence on later scholarship, particularly in terms of approach and methodology (indeed, it was responsible for what Bowersock has called 'the birth of demography').[643] As Russell has noted, 'Beloch probably carried the study of the Roman population about as far as he could, and no one has really improved upon his work since then.'[644] Beloch's work was revolutionary because he rejected the literary and epigraphic sources that had been used by previous scholars and attempted to use physical evidence, rooted in his understanding of the connections between geography, topography, climate, and agriculture.[645] He used this knowledge to estimate the amount of sustenance that could be drawn from the land at the time, which gave him an idea of the carrying capacity, which he compared to the available archaeological evidence. On this basis he argued that the total population of the Roman world could have been about 54 million in A.D. 14, although he later suggested that it might have been as high as about 100 million in the second century A.D.[646]

This figure was supported by Hopkins, who used much of the same evidence to estimate that the total population was about 45 million in the Augustan period and between 55 and 65 million in the Antonine period, and this quickly became the orthodoxy.[647] Frier used much the same evidence to estimate that the total population was about 45.5 million in A.D. 14 and then used computer simulations to estimate that it was about 55 to 65 million in A.D. 164.[648] Most recently, Scheidel has estimated that the total population of the Roman Empire was between 59 and 72 million at its peak on the eve of the 'Antonine Plague' in A.D. 165, depending on whether we accept the lower or the higher estimates for the population of Italy and Egypt (Table 16).[649] Therefore, although a wide range of estimates have been proposed, most scholars have argued that the total population was about 60 or 70 million at its height.[650]

These figures are similar to the evidence that we have for the population of China, based on an extraordinary census record that reveals that there were 57,671,400 taxable individuals in the Han Empire in A.D. 2, while others show that there were about fifty million in the Tang Empire at different

[642] Beloch 1886.
[643] Bowersock 1997; Hansen 2006: 4.
[644] Russell 1958: 7.
[645] Bowersock 1997: 373.
[646] Beloch 1886: 501-7; 1899: 620; Salmon 1974.
[647] Hopkins 1980: 117-118; 1995-1996: 57-63.
[648] McEvedy and Jones 1978; Frier 2000: 812, 814.
[649] Scheidel 2007; table 3.1.
[650] Lo Cascio 2009.

points.[651] This is particularly striking since the two empires had relatively similar levels of development and covered almost identical geographical areas at around that time.[652] In contrast, the population of the Islamic Caliphate might have been about 34 million in A.D. 750, which covered a slightly larger area, including many more uninhabitable parts.[653]

It is generally agreed that there was significant growth in the population of the area that eventually formed the Roman world between the twelfth century B.C. and the second century A.D., but it has been difficult to put figures to this.[654] This growth was almost certainly followed by a period of substantial decline throughout the second and third centuries A.D.[655] This was the result of a series of outbreaks of what was probably smallpox between about A.D. 165 to A.D. 180, collectively known as the Antonine Plague. This was followed by a number of smaller outbreaks of disease between A.D. 250 and 270, known as the Cyprianic Plague. There was a period of recovery over the next few centuries, although there were the beginnings of divergence in the experience of different regions in this period, including stagnation and even decline in the west in the fourth and fifth centuries, in contrast to remarkable recovery in the east. This was followed by another large-scale drop in the population of the Roman world from the sixth century A.D. onwards, as a result of another epidemic from A.D. 541 onwards, known as the Justianic Plague.

The urbanization rate of the Roman world has remained in doubt, since it has been impossible to calculate without more reliable figures for the total population and urban population. A number of scholars have made various educated guesses, however, which have usually placed the urbanization rate in the region of about 10%.[656] As Lo Cascio has pointed out, however, the estimates that have been suggested for urban population are incompatible with those for the urbanization rate and total population. As he explains, if the total urban population of the Roman world is larger than normally thought, then 'either the rate of urbanization must have been higher than 10% for the empire at large, a

[651] Hopkins 1978b: 37; Taagepera 1979; Nishijima 1986: 595–596; Gernet 2002: 67-8; Ebrey, Walthall, and Palais 2006: 91; Keay 2008: 145.
[652] Gernet 2002: 67-8; Keay 2008: 145; Scheidel 2007: 47.
[653] Russell 1958: 89.
[654] Scheidel 2007: 42; Erdkamp 2012: 243.
[655] Scheidel 2007: 48-49; Erdkamp 2012: 243.
[656] Lo Cascio 2009: 97. The urbanization rate of the Empire has been estimated at about 4.1% by Russell (1958: 65-83); 16.6% by Frier (2000); about 10% by Temin (2006); about 8% by Maddison (2007: 42); between 11.1 and 12.5% by Scheidel (2007: 79); perhaps about 10% by Morley (2007); 10% by Scheidel elsewhere (2009: 53); about 10% by Bowman and Wilson (2009: 60); and about 10% by Wilson elsewhere (2011). Morley has suggested that urbanization rate of Italia was about 39% (1996: Table 1); Rathbone has suggested that the urbanization rate of Aegyptus was between 20 and 25% (1990: 123); Bagnall and Frier have suggested that the urbanization rate of the same province was about 37% (1994); Bowman has suggested that it was about 20% (2011); Wilson has suggested various options, including 13%, 20%, 25%, and 30% (2011: 192); Woolf has speculated that the urbanization rate of non-Mediterranean Gaul and Britain was between 5 and 10% (1997: 1); Carreras-Monfort has suggested that the urbanization rate of the Iberian peninsula was about 24.23% (1995-1996: 68), and finally, Leveau has speculated that the urbanization rate of the north-west was about 30 or 40% (1992: 119).

figure often proposed, or the population of the empire must have been larger than 50 to 60 million, the figure advocated by most ancient historians'.[657] Most scholars have assumed that the urbanization rate must have dramatically changed over time, although the evidence for this is also weak.

To examine these issues, I have used the estimates for the overall urban population given above to suggest different scenarios for what the urbanization rate might have been, using different figures for total population, or *vice versa* (Table 17). If we assume that the urbanization rate was around 10% (the figure normally suggested), this indicates that the total population must have been either 106 million or 122 million (depending on the thresholds of 5,000 or 1,000 individuals), which is much higher than the figures that have been put forward. If we look at the reverse scenario, however, this shows the urbanization rate would have had to have been as high as between 18% and 21% or between 20% and 24% (depending on the same thresholds) to conform to a total population of between 50 and 60 million (the figure normally assumed), which is also much higher than that have been suggested. It is difficult to decide between these scenarios, but it could be suggested that the former is more likely, given that it conforms almost exactly to the situation in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, although this is not conclusive evidence.

Although it is not possible to be certain, this evidence therefore has important implications for our view of the ratio between the urban and rural populations, since it suggests that either the urbanization rate or total population must have been much higher than has been previously thought, while the latter might have been more likely.[658] These were relatively high by the standards of the time, and are not matched by any other urban system until at least the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, or even later.[659]

These results have fundamental implications for our conception of the ancient world, since they indicate that a significant share of the population lived in urban conditions, even if this was outnumbered by the extent of the population that lived in rural communities. As we will see below, this would have meant that there were considerable numbers of workers in urban areas who could not produce their own necessity commodities, who relied on substantial numbers of labourers in rural areas.

It is difficult to assess the extent to which the urbanization rate changed over time, as the evidence for both how the urban population and the total population changed over time is so scant. It does seem likely, however, that there was a modest increase in the urbanization rate, since the size of the urban population increased at a more rapid rate than the total population over the first century B.C. and first and second centuries A.D., at least until the decline of the third century A.D. As we will see below, this implies that there must have been more workers in urban areas who were dependent on

[657] Lo Cascio 2009: 97.
[658] Scheidel 2007: 79; Wilson 2011a.
[659] Chander 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988.

workers in rural areas. Although we cannot make too many assumptions, this might imply that both of these groups increased their productivity to pay for or create a surplus, which suggests a change in the economic structure in favour of both the secondary and tertiary and the primary sectors.[660]

These results can also be used to shed some light on the population of Italy. There has been considerable debate about this, which has revolved around different interpretations of the census figures we have for this region at various points in the late Republic and very early Empire.[661] There has been much uncertainty about who was counted in these surveys (and in particular whether they included adult male citizens or all adult free men and women), as well as whether they took place in Italy or both this region and Gallia Cisalpina. These controversies have crystallized around the suggestions that the population of Italy either conformed to a low count of 3-5 million or a high count 12-15 million, although most scholars have tended to see the former one as the most persuasive.

If we concentrate on the sizes of the sites in Italy and assume that their population densities decreased from a maximum of 500 p/ha. to a minimum of 100 p/ha., the urban population would have been either 1.5 million or 2 million, depending on the threshold used. This suggests that the urbanization rate must have been between 30% and 50% using a threshold of 5,000 people (or 40% to 67% using 1,000) to conform to the low estimate. It must have been between about 10% and 13% using a threshold of 5,000 people (or 13% to 17% using 1,000) to conform to the high one. The first of these seems too high to be plausible, but the second might be more believable, especially if it is compared to the evidence for later periods, which suggests that the urban population fluctuated from about 1.7 to 1.8 million and the urbanization rate from 21 to 18% between 1300 and 1800.[662] This suggests that the population of Italy might have been relatively large, which suggests that the scholars who have argued for a high, rather than a low, count might have been closer to the truth.[663]

The Urban Hierarchy

Another issue is whether or not the urban hierarchy conformed to the Rank-Size Rule. This can be used to inform understanding of the nature of urban systems, including the extent to which they were centralized, were connected and integrated, their level of economic development, and whether they had the potential for economic growth.

Scheidel argues that the urban system of the Roman Empire cannot profitably be subjected to a rank-size analysis, since it grew out of 'a conglomerate of highly diverse … formations, ranging from earlier empires to tribal peripheries.'[664] As we will see below, however, the Rank-Size Rule is an important diagnostic tool, since it can be used to examine the extent to which different areas were

[660] Malanima 2003: 274.
[661] Lo Cascio 1994; 1999; Scheidel 2008; Lo Cascio and Malanima 2005; Kennedy 2006: 109; Witcher 2011.
[662] Malanima 2005: Table 1.
[663] Lo Cascio 1994; 1999; Scheidel 2008; Lo Cascio and Malanima 2005; Kennedy 2006: 109; Witcher 2011.
[664] Scheidel 2007: 79.

connected or integrated with other regions. A log-normal distribution can be taken as a reflection of a connected and integrated urban system, while a concave distribution can be seen as a reflection of a system with abnormally high levels of centralization. A convex distribution might reflect a system with unusually high levels of de-centralization or one that is the product of the pooling of many systems or the partitioning of a single one. The rank-size distribution of the Roman world can therefore be used to answer precisely the question of whether it was one entity or a conglomerate of different systems, as well as to indicate the extent to which it was well-connected and well-integrated.

To examine whether the hierarchy was primate, the area or the population of the largest urban centre can be divided by those of the next largest urban centre and doubled, giving an index where a value of two is indicative of urban primacy. We can then investigate the extent to which the data conform to the Rank-Size Rule by plotting the full set of data for the sizes and the estimated populations of the sites on a doubly logarithmic graph with rank against size and estimated population (Figures 44 and 45), which allows us to gauge whether these data conform to the log-normal, concave, or convex distributions. I have attempted to divide the data into a series of smaller geographical units, which can be used to examine the roles of different regions within the overall system, as well as to investigate whether there is any justification for seeing the distribution as the result of the pooling of many systems or the partitioning of a single one (Figures 46 to 55).

As noted above, most scholars have assumed that the urban hierarchy was extremely primate and relatively concave, implying that there would have many disproportionately large cities along with few intermediate sized ones and numerous small ones.[665]

This analysis shows, however, that the urban hierarchy was not that primate, but was slightly underdeveloped. Since the size of Rome can be estimated to be 1,783 ha. and the size of Alexandria to be 972 ha., when the first figure is divided by the second this provides an index of 1.8, which indicates that the capital was very slightly underdeveloped in terms of primacy. As the same population densities have been applied to both sites, an identical result also comes from examining their populations. This suggests that the system was not the result of economic dualism, where one city reaches an extreme level of growth as a result of being linked to wider systems, while the rest of the region is unable to develop or even becomes impoverished as a result of its isolation from these networks. Nor does it seem to have been the consequence of economic fragmentation, in which no city performs better than the others because they are all embedded within the same system and are all isolated from wider networks.

This analysis also suggests that the urban hierarchy was only slightly convex. In particular, it shows that, although the largest sites are not as developed as we might expect, there are a number of secondary and intermediate sites that are more developed than we would have anticipated, and there are also a number of smaller sites that are a little more developed than we would have thought. This pattern

[665] Scheidel 2007: 80; Erdkamp 2012: 244.

can be interpreted as the result of a system with a surprisingly even balance between unification and diversification, which would indicate that different parts of the system were remarkably well-connected and well-integrated. This pattern might be the result of an unexpectedly well-developed economy, which might have had the potential for a reasonable amount of growth. It also suggests that the system was not the result of economic dualism or fragmentation and not the result of the concentration of wealth in one city at the expense of the rest of the system or the distribution of wealth in isolated pockets throughout the system.

The Roman Empire was unusual among both pre-industrial and industrial empires, since we would expect a centralized system (such as an empire) to have created an extremely hierarchical system and a more decentralized one (such as a tribal area) to have led to the opposite.[666] As we will see below, however, the Roman Empire seems to have depended to a large degree on existing systems, including cities and towns, and seems to have devolved much of the day-to-day running to them, at least initially.

It has been suggested that the extent of urban primacy was much more marked in Italy and the east than in the rest of the Roman world and that the urban hierarchies of these regions were essentially concave, so there were small numbers of secondary and intermediate sites in each one of these areas. This evidence confirms that there was indeed a high degree of urban primacy in Italy and a lesser degree of primacy throughout the rest of the Roman world (Figures 46 to 55). This suggests that, although Rome might have been able to draw on the resources of the entire empire, the secondary and intermediate centres of the other areas might have only been able to draw on regional resources. Additionally, my evidence shows that the urban hierarchies of all of these regions were slightly convex, so there were relatively large numbers of secondary and intermediate sites in each one, although the exact contours of the urban hierarchies of different parts of the Roman world were obviously unique.

These results suggest that the convexity of the urban hierarchy of the urban system as a whole was not the result of the pooling of many systems or the partitioning of a single one, since this convexity is also observed when the urban hierarchy is divided into smaller segments. These results therefore have significant implications for our view of the overall structure of the Roman world, since they support the idea that the urban system should be viewed as an entire, indivisible system. This indicates that the ancient world was almost certainly made up of a single, well-connected and well-integrated economy, rather than a series of disparate, but linked, regional economies or a handful of loosely connected, local, economies.

This evidence also indicates that many of these regions were dependent on their links with the rest of the Roman world, since the extent of convexity observed in many of these regions increases when they are broken down into smaller segments (which conforms to the arguments that have recently

[666] Woolf 1997: 7.

been made about Britain, Spain, and Asia Minor).[667] This suggests that the urban system was relatively 'mature', indicating that, even if the system was the result of the overlapping of different systems from different periods, these had begun to fuse and had become relatively stable. The evidence therefore indicates that, although some of the regions might have been part of different urban systems in the Greek and Hellenistic period, most had coalesced into a single urban system by the Roman period.

[667] Marzano 2011; Hanson 2011.

Chapter Five: Monumentality

> [The Romans were] the most city-proud people ever known.
>
> Procopius, *The Wars of Justinian*, VIII.22.7.

Introduction

Although it is clear that there was a vast amount of monumentality in the ancient world, there has never been a detailed attempt to examine the exact extent of this phenomenon. As noted in the introduction to this thesis, much of our information about the physical development of ancient cities has been based on case-studies of individual cities or groups of cities, such as Rome, Ostia, Pompeii, Lepcis Magna, Palmyra, etc.[668] Additionally, it has also been based on various proxies, such as inscriptions commemorating the construction or repair of certain structures.[669] A more detailed picture of their infrastructure would have implications for our understanding not only of how much construction actually took place, but also about the level of investment in the urban environment, the rates of euergetism (and how they compared to other sources of funding), and the priorities of the individuals constructing these monuments.[670] More detailed information about the nature of civic institutions might also inform understanding of their functions, including not only whether they helped to maintain law and order, provide justice, and facilitate the collection of taxes and tribute, but also whether they had a significant role in enabling economic growth and integration. The evidence collected by this thesis can be used to do this, since it provides a new estimate of the scale of monumentality and how it varied by region and changed over time.

The discussion of monumentality has been dominated by two debates, which have revolved around the issues of whether there was a single model for the design of the cities and who paid for their development. First, there has been debate about whether cities were modelled or remodelled according to a single notion of what a Roman city should be like.[671] A number of scholars have suggested that the sites followed a uniform design, which was centred on a forum, organised according to a grid of streets and roads, and included key monuments, such as a *capitolium*, *curia* and *comitia*, and *basilica*, etc. It is clear, however, that there was much variation in the cities of the Roman world, and that they responded to the coming of Roman rule in different ways.[672] Although some sites were laid out with an *agora* or a *forum* and had urban grids, many expanded in more organic fashion, such as on hilltops, along coastlines and rivers, or at the intersections of roads, which can be clearly seen by consulting the

[668] Grimal 1954; Stambaugh 1988; Woloch 1983; Gates 2003; McEvedy 2011.
[669] Wilson 2011a.
[670] Wilson 2011a: 163.
[671] Zanker 2000.
[672] Nevett and Perkins 2000; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

maps and plans attached to the catalogue. Additionally, they acquired different monuments over time depending on the social, political, and economic conditions in which they found themselves.

Second, there has been much discussion about who might have been responsible for paying for and constructing these structures. Much of this activity was funded through a system of patronage that has variously been called 'euergetism', beneficence, and munificence.[673] This was essentially a mechanism through which the city assigned direct responsibility for much of its ordinary maintenance and development to private individuals, who took on both the management of projects and the cost of their completion. Much of this work was financed by magistrates, who not only voluntarily paid a sum to their city upon their election (known as the *summae honoraria*), but also continued to contribute to their town's coffers while they held office (known as *leitourgiai* or *munera*).[674] Other members of the elite, however, also made gifts outside the context of the *cursus honorum*, motivated by a desire to increase their standing or gain favour in the community (called *euergesia, benefiicium, munificium, indulgentia,* etc.). These gifts could take a range of forms, including obligatory donations for public buildings and amenities and public festivals and games or spontaneous gifts that were more varied, which were funded from a mixture of private wealth and public funds (the latter came from a mixture of taxation, endowments, and various other levies and contributions).[675] Accordingly, this patronage is best understood as a simultaneously compulsory and honorific practice which was deeply bound up with the city's social and cultural life and its political context. It was held in place by a complex series of forces, which included not only the pressures of popular custom and public opinion (which are strongest in small communities), but also individual ambition (which was heightened by the fact that other outlets had mostly closed), competition between elites, rivalry between different cities, and genuine pride in urban life.[676] Euergetism, then, was not just a question of aesthetics but of social and political status, since the concept of self-government and local autonomy was predicated on the idea of a place looking like a real city (and having various civic statuses or rights and privileges).[677]

The overall cost of monumentality was shared between the emperor (through the army) and the local elite (perhaps supplemented by wealthy non-elites). A good example of this system is described in Boatwright's exhaustive study of the relationship between Hadrian and the cities of the Roman Empire, which shows that he was instrumental in offering more than 210 individual benefactions to at least 130 cities during his twenty-one years on the throne.[678] Interestingly, the largest category of these benefactions involves changes to the architecture and infrastructure of the cities, including the construction of temples and buildings for entertainment and leisure, as well as the creation of aqueducts

[673] Veyne 1990.
[674] Boatwright 2000: 44-45.
[675] Finley 1973: 153.
[676] Jones 1940: 248-250.
[677] Hopkins 1978b: 68.
[678] Boatwright 2000: 206.

and the completion of harbour and road works.[679] There is no reason to believe that these acts of munificence were part of a response to crisis or disaster and they are better understood as part of the complicated nexus of power and obligation that existed between the emperor and the cities of the Roman world, sustaining a delicate balance between the manifestation of the former's pre-eminence and concessions to the latter's autonomy.[680] There are obviously several examples of the relationship between local elites and their cities, although many of the most famous examples inevitably come from the area of Vesuvius, as well as Greece and Asia Minor.

It is difficult to calculate how much was paid for by the emperor, by the elite as public or private individuals, and by other investors (and, in any case, this must have varied significantly from city to city, as well as by region and time). It is usually assumed, however, that the emperor was responsible for the projects that required the biggest outlay of time, effort, and money (such as walls, ramparts, and aqueducts), while local elites accounted for the more modest undertakings (such as religious structures, baths, and possibly entertainment buildings).

Evidence for Monumentality

There is a large amount of evidence for the urban fabrics of many cities, which comes from a combination of textual descriptions of individual cities and archaeological evidence such as a number of inscriptions that record the construction, dedication, or repair of buildings, as well as the archaeological evidence for the buildings themselves. Much of this evidence has been compiled relatively systematically, so there is a large body of existing work that may be drawn on for the purposes of this study.

A great deal of information about monumentality can be derived from the *DGRG*, along with the *PECS* and *BNP*.[681] These can be supplemented with more specialised resources, of which the most important is Sear's *Roman Theatres*, which uses a mixture of literary, archaeological, and epigraphic evidence to provide a catalogue of all known theatres in the Roman world.[682] This comprises about a thousand entries, including not only theatres but also buildings of a theatrical type such as *odea*, theatre-sanctuaries, and theatre-amphitheatres, many of which are illustrated by plans. Another useful source is Golvin's *L'amphithéâtre romain* (*The Roman Amphitheatre*), which provides a catalogue of around two hundred amphitheatres in the Roman world (this can be coupled with Bomgardner's *The Story of the Roman Amphitheatre*, which contains some updated information about Italy and North Africa).[683] Useful information can also be derived from Humphrey's *Roman Circuses*, along with Nelis-Clément

[679] Boatwright 2000: Table 6.1; 6.2.
[680] Wallace-Hadrill 1982; Boatwright 2000: 57; 72; 37.
[681] Smith 1852-1857; Stillwell 1976; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 1996.
[682] Sear 2006; http://www.whitman.edu/theatre/theatretour/table/specifications.table.htm (accessed 06/01/2012).
[683] Golvin 1988; Bomgardner 2000.

and Roddaz's *Le cirque romain et son image* (*The Roman Circus and its Representation*), although neither of these is comprehensive.[684]

These sources provide evidence for all types of major building that existed in the ancient world, such as *acropoleis*, fortified hilltops, *agorae*, *fora*, *bouleuteria*, *ekklesteriae*, *curiae*, *comitia*, *dikasteria*, *basilicae*, *macella*, other markets, urban grids, arches, colonnaded streets, *gymnasia*, *palaestrae*, theatres, *odea*, amphitheatres, *stadia*, hippodromes and circuses, sanctuaries, temples, shrines, baths, *nymphaea*, fountains, aqueducts, and finally walls and ramparts. I have not recorded smaller structures because they are too numerous and small in scale to fall within the scope of this project. These include minor acts of improvement, such as the paving of streets, the construction of cisterns or wells, and the provision of sewage systems, and acts of commemoration, such as honorific statues and statue groups, tombs, and funerary art (which took a wide variety of forms from colossal tumuli to simple benches).

There is inevitably an enormous amount of variety in these monuments, so I have divided them into a series of types and sub-types in order to examine overall patterns and trends. These categories are: infrastructure (such as *acropoleis*, *agorae*, *fora*, markets, arches, urban grids, colonnaded streets, harbours, and bridges); political and administrative structures (*bouleuteria*, *ekklesteriae*, *curiae*, *comitia*, *dikasteria*, *basilicae*, and *forum-basilicae*); religious structures (*capitolia*, imperial cults, and other temples and sanctuaries); entertainment structures (baths, *gymnasia*, and *palaestrae*, theatres, *odea*, amphitheatres, theatre-amphitheatre, hippodromes and circuses, and *stadia*); sanitary structures (aqueducts, *nymphaea*, fountains); defensive structures (walls and ramparts); military structures (forts and naval bases); and, finally, those that are miscellaneous or cannot be identified.

This material provides comprehensive and consistent evidence for the monumentality of ancient cities. This evidence should be robust, since there is no reason why one type of structure should have been preserved or recovered more than any other (especially since these are mostly substantial structures that are constructed out of durable materials, such as stone, brick, or concrete rather than timber or earth). Having said this, it is inevitable that there are some differences in the amount of material preserved in different regions or periods, while it is also unavoidable there is more information about the classes of structures that have been of the most interest to scholars (such as religious, entertainment, and perhaps sanitary structures).

It is more difficult to estimate the relative sizes of monuments, however, because we usually do not know their dimensions, so it is often difficult (if not impossible) to use such figures to calculate their footprints or capacities. A significant amount of work has been done, however, on entertainment structures such as theatres, *odea*, amphitheatres, and hippodromes and circuses. The most important resource is Sear's work on theatres, which details their overall dimensions, *orchestra* and *cavea* widths,

[684] Humphrey 1986; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008.

their *cavea* and orchestra areas, and occasionally capacities.[685] Another resource is Benario's article on amphitheatres, which contains information about their overall dimensions and the lengths and breadths of their arenas.[686] This is not comprehensive, so it has been supplemented with Golvin's and Bomgardner's more detailed work on the same sort of building, which includes not only their overall dimensions and the lengths and breadths of their arenas and *cavea*, but also their arena and *cavea* areas and capacity.[687] There is much less evidence for hippodromes and circuses, but a few useful figures can be derived from Humphrey's and Nelis-Clément and Roddaz's work, such as their lengths and breadths, the width of their cavea, and capacities.[688] Once this evidence is collated, it provides a figure for the overall dimensions of 650 different entertainment structures, as well as relatively secure information about the *cavea* areas of 131 of them (Figure 83). This evidence is slightly biased towards Italy and the north-west, since this is where the most research has been done.

Monuments can be dated in a number of ways through textual sources that describe them, inscriptions that record their construction, dedication, or maintenance, and their architecture (including what materials were used, how they were constructed, and how they were designed). It is more difficult to examine whether the monuments fell into disuse, however, since it is challenging without extensive and intensive excavation to detect when a structure was no longer used. This means the patterns revealed will not give an accurate reflection of contraction or decline. It is also not possible to date all of the monuments, since we are reliant on the dates given by the sources listed above. However, these sources do enable us to date 3,927 of a total of 9,468 monuments (41%), which should give us a large enough sample to explore patterns and trends.

Once this information has been collated, it provides original evidence for the overall scale of monumentality, where it was distributed, and how it changed over time, as well as for the different types and sub-types of monuments. This can inform our understanding of how much construction took place, how much investment there was, the rates of euergetism, the priorities of the benefactors, and what the functions of these sites might have been.

The distribution of monuments is plotted in Figure 56 and their density in Figure 57. The way in which the numbers of monuments changed over time is shown in Table 18, Figures 58 to 62, and Figures 63 to 67. The same method using a grid can be used to examine how the numbers of monuments increased over time, which is shown in Table 19 and Figures 68 to 71. The breakdown of different types of monuments is shown in Table 20, while different types are plotted in Figures 73 to 83.

[685] Sear 2006; http://www.whitman.edu/theatre/theatretour/table/specifications.table.htm (accessed 06/01/2012).
[686] Benario 1981.
[687] Golvin 1988; Bomgardner 2000.
[688] Humphrey 1986; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008.

Results

This evidence provides a total of 9,468 individual structures, which relate to 1,207 of the 1,388 sites included in the catalogue. Although the number of monuments at each site ranges from one to 235, it averages about 8. This emphasises the sheer scale of the monumentality of cities, which is in line with the assumptions of most scholars.[689] This suggests that there must have been a considerable amount of investment in the urban fabric and its buildings, which was not rivalled by other urban systems until the industrial revolution.

The number of monuments at each site was not evenly distributed and was more concentrated in Italy, some of North Africa, the Levant, Asia, the Greek mainland, and southern Gaul and Germany, than in the rest of the Roman world (Figure 56 and 57). This indicates that most were concentrated in Italy, the east, and some parts of the west and north-west, largely as expected. There was considerable variation in the level of investment in these urban fabrics and buildings in different parts of the ancient world, pointing to a relatively large amount of inequality in the allocation of resources throughout the Roman Empire. The number of monuments at each site changed over time, increasing from a total of 1,803 in 100 B.C. to a peak of 3,928 in A.D. 300 and spreading from Italy, the Levant, Asia, and the Greek mainland in the first century B.C. to the rest of the Roman world by the third century A.D. (Table 18, Figures 58 to 67). This demonstrates that the number of these structures grew over time and spread from east to west, which conforms to assumptions. The fact that the pattern of investment was liable to considerable change over time might also reflect inequalities in the deployment of resources throughout this period.

The increase in the number of monuments over time was not even, however, and was more marked in the first century B.C. and second century A.D., than the first century A.D. and third century A.D. (Table 19). The number of monuments increased by 712 in the first century B.C., 546 in the first century A.D., 652 in the second century A.D., and 215 in the third century A.D. These changes were most marked in Italy, the Levant, Asia, Gaul and Germany, and parts of Spain in the first century B.C., Italy, North Africa, the Levant, Asia, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Britain, and parts of Spain in the first century A.D., Italy, North Africa, the Levant, Asia, the Greek mainland and islands, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Britain, and parts of Spain in the second century A.D., and North Africa, the Levant, Asia, Gaul and Germany, Britain, and parts of Spain in the third century A.D. (Figures 68 to 71). These results therefore have significant implications for our view of the development of monumentality, since they demonstrate that increase in these monuments was not even and was most marked in the first century B.C. and second century A.D., although it was distributed throughout the Roman world over time. This shows a shift in the patterns of investment throughout the Roman world which is marked both spatially and temporally.

[689] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 55; Wilson 2011a.

This pattern accords well with other evidence.[690] The most important index of the extent of monumentality over time is the number of inscriptions that commemorate the erection of new buildings, charitable foundations, statues, gifts, manumissions, deaths, etc., which shows a general increase in the first two centuries A.D., before there is a widespread drop during the third century A.D.[691] More recently, Wilson has examined this with a sample of 820 inscriptions from the *Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg*.[692] This effectively shows an increase in the Augustan and Julio-Claudian period followed by a decrease around the period of the civil war, then a rise up to the Antonine period before a sudden dip from the Severan period onwards (Figure 72).[693]

When the monuments in the catalogue are broken down into different types, there are 2,471 infrastructure buildings (26%), 356 political and administrative structures (4%), 2,301 religious structures (24%), 2,256 entertainment structures (24%), 636 sanitary structures (7%), 1,121 defensive structures (12%), 132 military structures (1%), and 195 miscellaneous or unidentified structures (2%) (Tables 20 and 21).

The political and administrative structures include a total of 82 *bouleuteria*, 12 *ekklesiateria*, 57 *curiae*, and 10 *comitia*, which were relatively evenly distributed throughout the Roman world and steadily increased over time (Figure 73). The limited evidence for these structures questions the importance of local autonomy and self-government to ancient cities, whilst it also emphasizes both the extent of the encroachment of central government and the extent of disengagement or disenfranchisement in the Roman world in this period. It is important to remember, though, that it might be somewhat distorted by the movement of these types of discourse to other settings, such as *agora* and *fora*, as well as to entertainment buildings, such as theatres, amphitheatres, and hippodromes and circuses. These political and administrative structures also include a total of 7 *dikasteria* and 188 *basilicae*, which were relatively evenly distributed throughout the Roman world and which increased steadily over time (Figure 74). This reflects the importance of these structures to the administrative life of the ancient world. These structures were used for the discussion and settling of juridical and legal matters, as well as for conducting business.

The religious structures include a total of 2,301 sanctuaries and temples, which were dedicated to innumerable deities, heroes, and cults. These structures were evenly distributed throughout the Roman world and increased steadily over time (Figure 75). These results reflect the dominance of religious activity in almost all aspects of ancient life.[694] Such structures were used for a range of rites and rituals, which were not only important for individual religious belief but were also a crucial way in

[690] Hopkins 1980; Wilson 2011a.
[691] Hopkins 1980: 115, n. 41.
[692] http://www.uni-heidelberg.de/institute/sonst/adw/edh/indexe.html (accessed 2nd October 2014); Wilson 2011a: 163.
[693] Wilson 2011a: 163.
[694] Boatwright 2000: 128; 143.

which communities bound themselves together through shared activities. Such structures and rituals might also have helped to integration with wider groups in the immediate hinterlands and the wider countryside. The structures were also often the focus of political and administrative activity, since much of this had semi-religious overtones. Many of these structures were used as the repositories of public and private wealth, and were the recipients of various types of endowment, which were used to extend loans charged with interest.[695] Although this does not mean that the temples were banks in the modern sense, they could have offered a number of similar services, including the security of assets and the extension of capital. They were also the locus of various rites and rituals which encouraged opportunities for informal buying and selling, as well as more formal markets and fairs.[696] They might have drawn substantial numbers of retailers and consumers from both the city and its hinterland, increasing the opportunities for commerce and trade.

The entertainment buildings include a total of 124 *gymnasia,* 30 *palaestra*, and 793 baths, which were relatively evenly distributed throughout the Roman world and which steadily increased over time (Figure 76). These results reflect the importance of these structures to ancient identity: the *gymnasia* and *palaestra* are often regarded as one of the hallmarks of Greek and Hellenistic life, while baths have been seen as one of the quintessential amenities of the Roman world.[697] These structures were used as centres of physical and intellectual training, articulated through a combination of exercise, discussion, and attendance at lectures and speeches. These entertainment buildings also include a total of 783 theatres and *odea,* 330 amphitheatres, 116 hippodromes and circuses, and 80 *stadia* (Figures 77 to 80). Interestingly, although the theatres and *odea* are distributed throughout the Roman world, the amphitheatres are mostly confined to Italy, North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Britain, and Spain, while hippodromes and circuses are mainly restricted to Italy, North Africa, the Levant, and parts of Gaul and Spain, and *stadia* are found almost entirely in the Greek mainland and Asia. This accords with the suggestion that theatrical displays were widespread, while gladiatorial combat and wild beast hunts were more popular in the north-west, and chariot racing and athletic events were dominant in the east.[698] The number of these structures also increased steadily over time, although at slightly different rates. This reflects the significance of entertainment and leisure in the ancient world. Theatres were used principally for the performance of drama, including tragedies, comedies, and mimes, (as well as games in the east), while amphitheatres were used for a mixture of gladiatorial competitions, recreations of mythical and historical battles, and executions of the various enemies of the Roman Empire, Hippodromes and circuses were used for horse and chariot races and *stadia* were used for foot races.

[695] Temin 2006: 146.
[696] de Ligt 1993.
[697] Boatwright 2000: 117.
[698] Jones 1940: 286; Finley 1977a: 11; Humphrey 1986; Macdonald 1986; Gros 1996;.Sear 2006; Welch 2007; Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011.

Theatres were one of the main settings in which the values that became central to Greek and Roman identity were expressed and explored. Amphitheatres too have been seen as a kind of theatre, where ritual combat or execution was used to explore the continuous confrontation between civilization and its enemies, in the form of barbarians, criminals, and wild animals.[699] These structures often served explicit political purposes, as they were usually the only places in which the elite could communicate directly with the rest of the citizens. They were probably used for formal gatherings of the assembly, as well as for less formal gatherings of the local population during festivals and games. Theatres and amphitheatres were also the focal points of religious festivals and shows, which might have drawn large crowds from both the city and the countryside, increasing the opportunities for commerce and trade.

There is evidence for a total of 1,121 defensive structures, such as walls and ramparts. These were distributed throughout the Roman world but there was a dramatic increase in their numbers towards the end of this period (Figure 81). This reflects their importance as symbols of urban identity, which was itself implicitly associated with concepts of civilization and refinement.[700] These structures had social, cultural and also religious significance, since they were used to mark out and define sacred space. Many walls served a practical purpose, and were important for controlling movement in and out of cities, helping to maintain the rule of law and order, and collecting taxes and tribute. They were also important for defensive reasons, in relation to the threats posed by neighbouring communities or foreign powers, especially during the period of insecurity that occurred in the third century A.D.

The change in the number of the walls and ramparts over time accords with the suggestion that many were created in the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods, when they were an important protection against the ambitions of neighbouring communities and the occasional threats posed by foreign powers.[701] It is also in line with the expectation that only a limited number of walls were built during the Roman period between the time of Augustus and the reign of Marcus Aurelius, as a result of the relative concord enjoyed during this period, although it is also a fair assumption that it was considered unwise to allow these communities to fortify themselves, especially if they had been pacified relatively recently.[702] However, a large number of walls were built from the late third century A.D., in response to the very real threats posed by Germanic invasions, such as by the Franks and the Alemanni, and the dangers caused by the instability of the imperial state that were a knock-on effect of this.

The sanitary structures include a total of 473 aqueducts, 102 *nymphaea*, and at least 61 fountains. These were distributed throughout the Roman world and steadily increased throughout this period (Figure 82). These results testify to the importance of these structures to almost all aspects of ancient life. Water was not only used for mundane activities such as cooking, bathing, and washing, but

[699] Auguet 1972, especially Ch. 7; Golvin 1988; Bomgardner 2000; Welch 2007.
[700] Goodman 2007: 12.
[701] Macdonald 1986; Ward-Perkins 1991; Gros 1996.
[702] Macdonald 1986; Ward-Perkins 1991; Gros 1996; Boatwright 2000: 121; n. 44.

also for animals, horticulture, and urban industries. Aqueducts were particularly important, since they provided cities with a relatively regular and copious supply of clean and fresh water, which could be distributed to baths and fountains, although some of it must have been diverted to private houses. These structures might have also fostered the development of urban industries, including not only metal-working and carpentry, but also fulling fabric and tanning leather.

These results therefore demonstrate that there was indeed a substantial amount of construction, which must reflect extensive investment in these cities. Although it is hard to tell who paid for these structures, the evidence suggests that most of the development was driven by local elites in their capacity as public or private individuals. This is indicated by both the overall scale of the monumentality, which must have run beyond the confines of imperial *fiscus*, as well as by the relative proportion of structures normally associated with the emperor (such as walls, ramparts, or aqueducts) to the ones normally associated with local elites (such as religious structures, baths, and possibly entertainment buildings). Although it is challenging to understand the motivations for constructing these monuments, these results suggest that the building of these structures was motivated by both the needs of the population and changes in the expectations of what cities should be like. This is demonstrated not only by the sheer number of structures, but also by the relative proportions of structures that can be seen as being fundamental to everyday life, and those that could be regarded as more superfluous. That would point to a combination of a rise in the amount of wealth across the board and an increasingly large amount of disposable income in the hands of a few individuals.

These results have significant implications for understanding the functions of cities, since they show that there is much less evidence for political and administrative structures than we might have expected, while the amount of evidence for religious, entertainment, sanitary, and defensive structures is in line with what we might have anticipated. This implies that, although most of the cities did fulfil some very basic administrative functions, their main purposes were actually as centres of religion, entertainment and leisure, and defence.

There does not appear to be a strong correlation between the sizes of the sites and their monumentality. This is probably the result of the evidence which has been used, which does not give us a very sensitive index of the cost of constructing these monuments. Although this evidence does allow us to quantify the number of monuments, and in some cases to measure their areas, it often does not allow us to estimate the volume of materials that were used (for both the structure and its decoration) or the amount of labour and number of skills that were necessary to create them.

It is remarkable, however, that these monuments are distributed throughout the urban hierarchy, being found at sites that range from 1,783 ha. to 1 ha., but averaging 55 ha. (Table 22). Additionally, it is striking that the types of monuments are similarly spread throughout the settlement hierarchy and have a similar average size (Table 23 and the catalogue). This suggests that there might not have been

that many differences in the social, cultural, religious, political, administrative, juridical, or economic roles of different sizes of settlement. This supports the argument that has recently been made about more modern urban systems, namely that the differences between large and small cities are not the result of fundamental differences in their structure or organisation, but to do with variations in the number and intensity of interpersonal interactions that take place within them.[703] Investigating this in more detail would have to be the subject of future research. Such research could measure various aspects of ancient cities in more detail, such as the areas of public spaces, including *fora* and *agora*, the lengths of streets and roads, lengths of aqueducts, and the perimeters of walls, which would be facilitated by using the catalogue provided by this thesis. It would then be necessary to devise methods of estimating the volume of the materials and the cost of the labour and skills that were needed to construct these buildings. This could make use of the methods that have been pioneered by DeLaine on the Baths of Caracalla and structures in Ostia, although it might be complicated to apply them to large numbers of sites.[704]

[703] Bettencourt et al. 2007; Bettencourt et al. 2010; Bettencourt 2013.
[704] DeLaine 1996; 1997; 2000.

Chapter Six: Civic Status

> [Never forget] the boots of the Roman governor poised above your head …
>
> Plutarch, *Precepts of Statecraft*, 813.

Introduction

Although there have been innumerable studies of cities that had various types of civic status, such as *coloniae* or *municipia*, there has never been a detailed investigation into how they could have functioned as component parts of a single system.[705] It is important to examine this because of the importance of the cities to the government and administration of the ancient world, not only for the maintenance of law and order and the provision of justice, but also for the collection of taxes and tribute. The evidence collected by this thesis can be used to not only examine the numbers of cities with different types of civic status, but also explore how these might have functioned as constituent elements of the system as a whole.

As Bekker-Nielsen has shown, a useful method for examining this system is to investigate the extent of the state's 'span of control'.[706] This concept derives from studies of modern complex organizations, where it is used to refer to the ratio between a given unit and the number of units subordinate to it, such as the ratio between a manager and the number of members of staff subordinate to them.[707] This is said to range from a narrow span of control, where there are a limited number of subordinate units, to a wide span of control, where there are many. Studies of a wide variety of organizations have suggested that the optimal span of control is relatively narrow, and may be around six. The concept has been a powerful tool for historians and archaeologists, who have used it to examine how ancient states might have operated, as in Skinner's study of the imperial administration of China in the Qing dynasty.[708] In this context, a narrow span of control has normally been interpreted as being motivated by security and military considerations, such as maintaining law and order, while a wide span of control has been seen as being more suited to financial concerns, such as collecting taxes or tribute. This approach can be used to examine the nature of Rome's control over the Roman world, since cities were one of the main mechanisms through which its authority was communicated from the centre to the periphery. The relative numbers of cities with different levels of civic status can be used to illuminate whether the state relied on a relatively small number of high level administrative units, such as provincial capitals, etc. or whether it depended on a larger number of low level administrative units, such as *coloniae*, *municipia*, *civitas*, or *poleis*.

[705] Jones 1974.
[706] Bekker-Nielsen 1989.
[707] Johnson 1982.
[708] Skinner 1977.

As is well known, while the central government relied on a system of indirect control throughout the late Republic and early Imperial period, this increasingly gave way to a system of more direct supervision in the high Imperial period.[709] This is linked to the unique history of each region and the way in which different regions were conquered by Rome, so some regions demanded or were accorded more freedom than others (such as the Greek and Hellenistic *poleis* compared to tribal communities).

In consequence, cities were initially intended to be independent and self-governing.[710] Many had been allowed to keep their own forms of government, were able to oversee their own administration and bureaucracy and had retained control of their finances. They were allowed to rule over their own territories, including their immediate hinterlands and the surrounding countryside, since the city and its countryside were regarded as a single conceptual unit for the purposes of maintaining law and order, dispensing justice, and collecting taxes and tribute. Cities were also relatively free to send embassies or petitions to the emperor and his court, and to negotiate their own relationships with their immediate neighbours and more far-flung communities.[711] It is clear, however, that the rise of a more direct system meant that the autonomy of cities was increasingly encroached on by central government, starting from at least the beginning of the second century A.D., before the state made even greater inroads in the next century.[712] This led to a larger and more effective but also more bureaucratic state, which took an increasing interest in the election of magistrates, the make-up of the council, the running of its own affairs and interests, and the collection of taxes and tribute, although it still left much of the day-to-day management to each city. This process culminated towards the end of the third century A.D. and early fourth century A.D., in the direct imposition of *curatores* or *logistai,* who acted as a direct point of liaison between the central government and local authorities.[713]

The nature of imperial rule meant that cities were one of the main mechanisms through which power was communicated from the centre to the rest of the Roman world.[714] The central government delegated much of its administrative and fiscal duties to cities because the size of the imperial court and its bureaucracy only comprised perhaps as few as 350 officials (including senatorial governors, legionary legates, and equestrian procurators).[715] These officials were supported by as few as 350,000 to 400,000 armed men, who were responsible for maintaining order and protecting the empire from internal and external threats. The provincial administration was also remarkably small, and relied on a

[709] Jones 1940: vi.
[710] Erdkamp 2012: 246.
[711] Boatwright 2008: 8.
[712] Boatwright 2000: 9.
[713] Jones 1940; 1974: 9.
[714] Hopkins 1980.
[715] Boatwright 2000: 4.

handful of officials, in the person of the governor, a small staff, and their assistants.[716] This system cannot have been conducive to efficiency, since the governor was not elected for his ability or for his interest in a given region and was only expected to stay in office for a year, so he did not have time to acquire an intimate knowledge of his province or execute constructive policy. With a limited number of such representatives in each province, the state would have been forced to rely on local elites to guarantee its interests and perform essential duties and customary obligations (such as providing both civilian and military security and a minimum standard of essential maintenance and improvement).[717] The most important of these functions was the collection of taxes and the distribution of the tax load, which was typically devolved to the members of the local elite who sat on town councils (the *ordo decuriones*).[718] There would have been ample scope for abuse in relation to who paid which taxes, how much was actually collected, and how much was really transmitted to the local government, so that it is unlikely that this system of taxation was efficient.[719] The state also relied on cities for the recruitment of armed men in times of crisis or instability, the supply of animals and vehicles for transport, the provision of food, water, and accommodation for travellers on official business, and shelter, equipment, and supplies for soldiers and the army on campaign.[720]

The civic statuses of cities were therefore a key factor in creating the illusion that cities were independent and self-governing (essential to their self-respect) and they were also a crucial way in which the state's authority was articulated and negotiated throughout the Roman world.

Evidence for Civic Statuses

As Wallace-Hadrill notes, there is a 'dismaying variety of statuses and treaty conditions', which reflect not only the diversity of the different types of cities of the Roman world, but also the variety of ways in which the new relationships between Rome and each of these places were negotiated and re-negotiated in different regions at different times.[721] Having said this, they were increasingly codified throughout the Imperial period, reducing the political, administrative, and legal differences between them.[722] It is therefore possible to discuss the civic statuses of these sites in broad terms, even if none of the statuses accorded to these cities were exactly alike.

The civic status of cities is also complex because it is difficult to assess their implications for the social, cultural, political, administrative, and fiscal life of each community.[723] There is some evidence for the effect of these statuses in Aulus Gellius's discussion of the similarities and differences

[716] Jones 1940: 52.
[717] Jones 1940: 54; Hopkins 1978b: 67; 1980: 121.
[718] Hopkins 1978b: 67; 1980: 121.
[719] Hopkins 1980: 121.
[720] Jones 1940: 126; Boatwright 2000: 8.
[721] Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 80.
[722] Boatwright 2000: 43-44.
[723] *Ibid.*

between *coloniae* and *municipia* in the *Attic Nights*, as well as in the various charters that have been preserved on bronze tablets or in inscriptions, such as *lex Coloniae Genetivae Iuliae*, *lex Salpensa* and *lex Malcitana*, and the more recently-discovered *lex Irnitana*.[724]

Although the exact nature of these rights and privileges is extremely complex, they can be summarised as follows. The earliest *coloniae* were new foundations settled by Roman citizens or by a mixture of Roman citizens and local Italians, but from the late Republic onwards these sites were increasingly settled by urban residents or veterans who had completed their terms of service.[725] After this, from the early Imperial period onwards, the term *colonia* was increasingly accorded to existing settlements, so it became increasingly honorary. As a result, *coloniae* were regarded as an extension of the Roman state, so that they usually had the *ius Romani*, retained Roman citizenship, and operated under Roman law, albeit in return for military service and various taxes and tributes.[726] In contrast, from the start, *municipia* were made up almost entirely of local inhabitants who had either been granted or had petitioned for Roman citizenship or Latin rights, but this status increasingly became a mechanism through which certain benefits could be given out.[727] These *municipia* were mostly intended to be independent of Rome and self-governing, so they normally had the *ius Latii*, only local citizenship, and only access to their own legal systems.[728] As a corollary, they were subject to fewer obligations in terms of conscription and other duties. The *civitates* and *poleis* were also made up of local communities, which would have been allied to Rome through various kinds of treaty (*foedus*), so they had particular types of citizenship and certain rights and privileges.[729] The exact nature of the treaties varied enormously, but the most important were the ones that defined a city as 'free and exempt' (*foederata libera et immunis*), which removed it from the authority of the provincial governor and excused it from taxation and tribute.

There was some uncertainty about whether the status of a *colonia*, *municipium*, or other type of site was more advantageous, since these entailed different mixtures of obligations, responsibilities, benefits, and rewards.[730] These distinctions, however, broke down during the late Republican and early Imperial period (and certainly by the second century A.D.), so there was actually little real difference in practical terms between sites with the *ius Latii* and ones with the *ius Romani*, putting most *colonia*, *municipia*, and some *civitates* or *poleis* on equal footing.[731] An important watershed was the Constitutio Antoniniana of A.D. 212, which extended citizenship to all of the free inhabitants of the Roman Empire,

[724] Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*, 16.13.1-9; Boatwright 2000: 43-44.
[725] Woloch 1983: 336.
[726] Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 79.
[727] Woloch 1983: 343-344.
[728] Wallace-Hadrill 2008: 79.
[729] Woloch 1983: 329.
[730] Boatwright 2000.
[731] Boatwright 2000: 51.

and thereafter there was increasingly little difference between sites with different rights and privileges.[732]

The raw evidence for the civic statuses of these sites comes from a wide range of textual and archaeological sources, such as ancient texts, inscriptions, and coins. The most useful is the so-called *Liber Coloniarum*, which was compiled from earlier treatises in the fourth century A.D., although much of the information in this source is not very reliable because it is based on a jumble of sources (and in any case is confined to Italy in or around the Augustan period).[733] This can be supplemented with other textual sources, such as Strabo's *Geography*, Pliny's *Natural History*, Ptolemy's *Geography*, and the other ancient geographies referred to above. The references to the civic statuses of sites in these sources are not always dependable, for reasons discussed in previous chapters, so none of these lists can be regarded as definitive.[734] A good example is Pliny's *Natural History*, since he provides figures for the numbers of *coloniae* and *municipia*, and details the various sites that had different rights and privileges (such as the *ius Latii* and *ius Romani* or those called *stipendiaria*, *foederata*, *libera*, or *immunis*) in each region. For example, he tells us that Baetica contained 9 *colonia*, 10 *municipia*, 27 towns with Latin rights, 6 with freedom, 3 with treaties, and 120 that pay tribute.[735] The totals given rarely match up with the sites that he goes on to describe. The lists of sites are often incomplete, while many of the sites included are anachronistic or even completely erroneous. Additionally, some useful information can be gleaned from inscriptions and coins, but this evidence is not without its own problems.

Information about civic status can be drawn from the *DGRG*, the *PECS*, and *BNP*.[736] Although there has not been any detailed work on *conventus* and *metropolis* capitals, these sources can be supplemented with the list of *metropolis* (or *nome*) capitals included in Bagnall's *Egypt in Late Antiquity*.[737] They can also be supplemented with the lists of *coloniae* contained in Brunt's *Italian Manpower*, Salmon's *Roman Colonization under the Republic*, Cornell and Matthews' *Atlas of the Roman World*, and MacMullen's *The Romanization of the Roman World*.[738] Additionally, lists of *municipia* are included in Brunt's *Italian Manpower*, as well as in Bispham's *From Asculum to Actium*.[739] There has not been any detailed work on *civitates*, so they are more difficult to examine. Although a list of *poleis* can be derived from Hansen and Nielsen's *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, it is often hard to tell whether these sites still retained this status in the Roman period.[740]

[732] Jones 1940: 173; 1974: 8.
[733] Boatwright 2000: 78.
[734] Salmon 1969: Appendix.
[735] Pliny, *Natural History*, III. 139.
[736] Smith 1852-1857; Stillwell 1976; Cancik, Schneider, et al. 1996.
[737] Bagnall 1993: Appendix 3.
[738] Brunt 1971: Appendix 15; Salmon 1969; Cornell and Matthews 1982; MacMullen 2000.
[739] Brunt 1971: Appendix 16; Bispham 2007.
[740] Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

Taken together, these sources provide relatively comprehensive and consistent information about the civic statuses of the sites in the catalogue. It is inevitable that there is more information about provincial capitals than about *conventus*, *metropolis* and *nome* capitals and much more evidence for *coloniae* and *municipia* than for *civitas* and *poleis*, simply because these are the most well-known. It is also unavoidable that there is more detailed evidence for Italy than the rest of the Roman world, and for the late Republic and early Empire than for later periods. It is difficult to examine the numbers of *civitas* or *poleis*, since both of these terms are used relatively loosely by both ancient writers and modern scholars, so it is often difficult or almost impossible to decide whether they denote a real civic status or simply describe a certain type of site (precluding us from studying them). It is possible, however, to examine a near equivalent of these sites by concentrating on the ones with various rights and privileges, such as those that described themselves as *foederata*, *libera*, *immunis*, or both *libera* and *immunis*.

There is a reasonably large amount of evidence for when sites acquired different kinds of civic status because these changes were often recorded in their names, as well as in textual sources (such as histories and geographies), inscriptions, and local issues of coinage. This evidence can be misleading, however, because sources may be vague or ambiguous and many sites were re-founded or re-affirmed in later periods, which erases or confuses the evidence for earlier activity.[741] Many cities could have been up-graded or down-graded between these different statuses over time, while there are also indications that some held more than one status at a time, forming a double community. They might accumulate a number of incompatible rights and privileges (and it is not difficult to imagine cities using these to receive different treatments in different circumstances). It is also difficult to trace contraction in the number of the cities with civic statuses, because their cancellation is rarely recorded in textual sources, inscriptions, or on other material. In consequence, although I have assumed that most statuses were in force until the end of the Roman period, this may not always have been true. It is not possible to date all of the civic statuses, since we are also reliant on the sources referred above. However, it is possible to date about 1,533 of the civic statuses of the sites (70%), which gives a good selection of material.

When this information is put together, it can be used to provide original evidence not only for the total number of cities with different civic statuses, where they were distributed and how they changed over time, but also for individual kinds of civic status, such as provincial capitals, *conventus*, *metropolis*, and *nome* capitals, and *coloniae*, *municipia*, and sites with various other rights and privileges. This gives new insight into how these different kinds of sites functioned as constituent elements of the system as a whole.

The distribution of sites with civic status is plotted in Figure 84, and their density in Figure 85. The way in which they changed over time is shown in Table 24 and plotted in Figures 91 to 95. The

[741] Jones 1940: 61.

breakdown of different types of civic status is shown in Table 25, while different types and how they changed over time and varied by region are shown in Figures 96 to 114.

Results

This information provides evidence for a total of 2,201 individual civic statuses, which relate to 1,085 of the 1,388 sites that have been included in the catalogue. The number of the civic statuses of each site ranges from 1 to 12, but averages 2. This demonstrates the importance of civic statuses to the government and administration of the Roman world. The sites with civic statuses were also distributed in an essentially similar fashion to the entire set of sites in the catalogue, since they were not evenly distributed and were much more concentrated in Italy, some of North Africa, the Levant, Asia, the Greek mainland, and southern Gaul and Germany than in the rest of the Roman world (Figures 84 and 85). This suggests that they were part of a surprisingly extensive system, which covered the entirety of the Roman world. The number of sites with civic statuses increased steadily from 133 in 100 B.C. to a peak of 1,085 in A.D. 300, spreading from Italy, the Levant, Asia, and the Greek mainland in the first century B.C. to the rest of the Roman world by the third century A.D. (Table 24 and Figures 86 to 95). This indicates that they were also part of a stable system, which became increasingly complicated over the Roman period.

If these civic statuses are divided into different types, there are a total of 40 provincial capitals (in A.D. 117), 41 *conventus* capitals, 72 *metropolis* capitals, 45 *nome* capitals, 512 *coloniae*, 556 *municipia*, and 465 sites with various other rights and privileges (Table 25).

The provincial capitals were distributed throughout the Roman world, and developed by region and over time in a way parallel to the expansion of the Roman Empire (Figure 96). The *conventus* capitals are almost entirely confined to Asia, Dalmatia, and Hispania Tarraconensis, and are almost entirely a product of the first century B.C. (Figure 97). The *metropolis* capitals are mostly restricted to the Levant and Asia Minor and are mostly dated to the second and third centuries A.D. (Figure 98). The *nome* capitals are confined to Egypt, but are more difficult to date (Figure 99). This might be a consequence of the use of different terms in different parts of the ancient world, particularly the use of *conventus* in the Latin west, *metropolis* in the Greek west, and *nome* in Egypt. The limited number of sites with these statuses, however, does seem to call their importance as centres of law and order and justice into question. It could imply either that there were more sites with these types of status of which we are unaware or that these roles were fulfilled by other sites in other ways.

The majority of the *coloniae* were founded in the first century B.C., while only a limited number were created in the first, second, and third centuries A.D. There were about 268 *coloniae* in the first century B.C., 59 in the first century A.D., 67 in the second century A.D. and finally 34 in the third century A.D. (Table 26). They were concentrated in Italy, North Africa, Asia, Gaul and Germany, and Spain in the first century B.C., Italy, North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, and Britain in the

first century A.D., Italy, North Africa, the Levant, Asia, and the Balkans (including Dacia), in the second century A.D., and were spread relatively evenly through the Roman world throughout the third century A.D. (Figures 101 to 104). These results therefore conform to the existing view that most of the *coloniae* were founded in the late Republic or early Empire and concentrated towards the periphery of the Roman world.[742] Their creation was motivated by a number of reasons. Many of the colonies founded by Caesar were the result of his interest in the urban proletariat of Rome and the necessity of settling veterans.[743] Similarly, most of the deductions made by Augustus were motivated by the need to find homes and land for discharged soldiers, particularly in the wake of the battle of Actium. Although there is less evidence for later periods, many of the colonies that were founded in the first and second centuries A.D. also seem to have been a response to the pressure to settle veterans. Subsequently, the title of *colonia* was increasingly granted to cities as an honour, conferring certain rights and privileges, without any settlement taking place. Although the earliest colonies were founded in defensive or strategic locations, later ones were situated to maintain order over troublesome regions and to establish or reinforce enclaves of loyal citizens.[744] This might have been because the *pax Augusta* was largely unbroken in this period, which would have been meant that there was less call for creating colonies *de novo* to house veterans and fewer benefits to founding them on virgin sites or on existing settlements for defensive or strategic reasons.[745]

The majority of the *municipia* were established in the first century B.C., although some were created in the first, second, and even third centuries A.D. 186 *municipia* were founded in the first century B.C., 55 in the first century A.D., 72 in the second century A.D., and finally 14 in the third century A.D. (Table 27). They were concentrated in Italy, North Africa, and Spain in the first century B.C., North Africa, the Balkans, and Spain in the first century A.D., North Africa and the Balkans in the second century A.D., and (almost exclusively) North Africa in the third century A.D. (Figures 106 to 109). These results are in contrast to the expectation that *municipia* were mainly a feature of the late Republic and early Empire, since substantial numbers of them were created in the rest of this period.[746] Additionally, these results go against the assumption that *municipia* were distributed throughout the Roman world, since they are almost exclusively confined to Italy, North Africa, and the north-west. Many *municipia* were connected to the expansion of the Roman state throughout this period, leading to the integration of local communities in the republican and imperial system, which was often accompanied by treaties or changes of treaties.

Although it is difficult to examine *civitates* or *poleis*, it is possible to concentrate on the sites that had rights and privileges, such as the ones that called themselves *foederata, libera, immunis*, or

[742] Brunt 1971; Salmon 1969; Cornell and Matthews 1982; MacMullen 2000.
[743] Jones 1940: 63.
[744] Bekker-Nielsen 1989.
[745] Boatwright 2000.
[746] Brunt 1971; Cornell and Matthews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Bispham 2007.

both *libera* and *immunis*. These sites are mainly a feature of the first century B.C. and are mainly confined to central Italy, North Africa, the Levant and Asia, the Greek mainland, and parts of Gaul and Germany and Spain, which has not been noted before (Table 28 and Figures 111 to 114). Rights and privileges were largely the result of the conquest of existing communities during the late Republican and early Imperial periods and were afforded to these cities in return for their surrender to Rome or as a reward for their support, allegiance, or loyalty to the Roman state. However, they were not associated with the consolidation of the Empire or with its later development and were seldom used to encourage their inhabitants to act in a certain way or to reward them for certain kinds of behaviour.

These results indicate that there was an extremely complicated system of civic statuses. This led to a sophisticated chain of command, that ran from Rome down through provincial capitals, *conventus* and *metropolis* capitals, *colonia* and *municipia*, and finally to *civitas*, *poleis*, and sites with various rights and privileges. At the same time, however they constituted a tightly knit network of cities, which stretched across the Roman world. This seems to have significantly increased the central government's control over the Roman world, not only casting a wider net, but also creating a much finer mesh. This increased the central government's ability to intervene in local matters, whilst leading to the breakdown of self-sufficiency by eroding local independence and autonomy.

This chain of command and network of cities might have helped to facilitate communications between higher and lower order settlements and between similar sites on different levels of the settlement hierarchy. This would not only have had important implications for the social and political make-up of the ancient world, but also for the growth and integration of the economy. This network might have helped to create links between different areas of supply and demand, thus helping to stimulate commerce and trade.

Additionally, these results suggest that the capital would have had a span of control of 40, assuming that the provincial capitals were its most immediate subordinates. The provincial capitals would have had an average span of control of about 13 if *coloniae* were subordinate to them, around 14 if *municipia* were subordinate to them, about 12 if the sites with rights and privileges were subordinate to them, and 38 if we assume that all these sites had roughly the same footing. These findings therefore indicate that Rome had an extremely wide span of control, both at a regional level through provincial capitals and at a local level through *coloniae*, *municipia*, or other sites with rights and privileges. This suggests that Rome must have relied on a relatively large amount of devolution to local communities and that its main priorities might have been to do with the collection of taxes and tribute, rather than security or defence.

The creation of these statuses had dramatic implications for various aspects of the ancient world. The foundation of *coloniae* would have led to the relocation of several million people over time, although it depended on the circumstances and whether they were transplanted from the immediate

vicinity or from further afield.[747] The colonies must have led to important social and cultural changes in the surrounding region, since they would have led to an influx of new groups of people, with new customs and manners. The inhabitants, mostly veterans, would have formed an instant elite, since they would have amassed substantial income during their service (legionaries were paid at least twice the subsistence rate, not to mention any capital that they might have acquired as booty or bonuses).[748] Although these groups might have been relatively closed to begin with, they would almost certainly have expanded through intermarriage. Although the effects of such changes might not have been important in the short term, they would have been significant in the long run, gradually overturning the accepted order. The *coloniae* must have been important for political reasons because we would expect their inhabitants to have been loyal to the imperial system, not only because many of these individuals had joined the army to begin with, but because they had been rewarded with citizenship and various rights and privileges, and given land in the city and its immediate vicinity. The colonies must also have been important for economic reasons, since they would have constituted new markets of consumers, which would stimulate production to meet the new demand. The creation of colonies almost always went along with the division of the surrounding landscape into new parcels of land, which were distributed among the new colonists (*centuriation*), which might have helped to increase the productivity of these regions. The colonies might have also helped to foster trade and exchange by providing security and infrastructure, or by protecting commercial routes.

The *municipia* might have been important for social and political reasons because both their magistrates and decurions had Roman citizenship.[749] These elites were more likely to promote Rome's interests, or at least to act as mediators between Rome and the local community. Interestingly, this group also imitated Roman customs, as well as trends and styles, perhaps because this enabled them to establish their authority or helped them to articulate their roles as brokers of Roman and local identities.

It is striking that there is no observable relationship between the size of the cities and the degree of their civic status. Although many of the provincial capitals and *conventus* or *metropolis* capitals were relatively large, *coloniae, municipia*, *civitas, poleis*, and the sites with various rights and privileges vary dramatically in scale. This is not surprising, since such civic statuses were not only afforded to large communities by virtue of their social, political, or economic importance, but were granted to smaller settlements as a special mark of respect or admiration. Additionally, these rights and privileges were afforded to communities in response to embassies or petitions for special distinctions, which were often motivated by competition between Rome and other important cities and between local communities and their immediate neighbours or sites further afield.

[747] Scheidel 2007: 49.
[748] MacMullen 2000.
[749] Boatwright 2002: 45.

It is notable that sites with different types of civic status are distributed throughout the urban hierarchy, ranging from 1,783 ha. to 1 ha., but averaging 56 ha. (Table 29). Additionally, each of these kinds of civic status is also spread throughout the settlement hierarchy, although the average size of provincial capitals, *conventus*, *metropolis*, and *nome* capitals is larger than *colonia*, *municipia*, and sites with other rights and privileges. This has important ramifications for understanding the functions of these sites, since it reduces the differences in the social, cultural, religious, political, administrative, juridical, and economic roles of large, medium, and small sites. This might support the argument that has recently been made about more modern urban systems, namely that the differences between large and small cities are not the result of intrinsic differences in their structure or organisation, but to do with variations in the number and intensity of interpersonal interactions that took place within them.[750] This could also be the subject of future research.

The information that is contained in the catalogue also shows that there is little relationship between the sites with certain types of civic status and various kinds of monuments. There is a link between the sites that have the status of a *colonia* and the ones that have *fora*, urban grids, temples, baths, theatres or amphitheatres, and walls and ramparts, since these were often the product of the creation of new settlements. There are fewer parallels, however, between the sites with the status of a *municipium* or with other rights and privileges and infrastructure, religious structures, entertainment buildings, and defensive structures, which is probably related to the complex ways in which each site developed. It might be possible, however, to tease out these connections in future research.

Finally, it is notable that the largest of these sites had the most in the way of monumentality and civic status, with the exception of some new foundations created in the east in the Hellenistic period and the new foundations built in Gaul and Germany in Roman times, which reflect their overall social, political, and economic dominance. Having said this, there are a number of small sites that had relatively large amounts of monumentality or civic status, especially in the case of many of the *coloniae* and *municipia* in Italy and elsewhere, which seems to emphasize not only their wealth, but also the importance of their functions.

[750] Bettencourt et al. 2007; Bettencourt et al. 2010; Bettencourt 2013.

Chapter Seven: Spatial Patterns

> [We live around the sea] … like frogs around a pond.
>
> Plato, *Phaedo*, 109b.

Introduction

As noted in the introduction, it is important to look at the spatial patterns of cities, since these can be used to examine their functions in wider systems. The information provided by this thesis can be used to conduct a new analysis of the spatial patterns of ancient cities, using techniques that originate in wider urban history or urban geography, although some have been used in history and archaeology for many years.[751] These methods can be used to shed light on the extent to which cities were dependent on specific resources, were able to exploit their hinterlands, and could rely on wider connections. To examine the spatial patterns in more detail, it is possible to assess whether they conformed to a 'site and situation' or a 'central place distribution', reconstruct their hinterlands, and examine the extent to which they were connected through maritime, fluvial, and surface networks. To do this, I will examine whether cities were clustered or ordered, then estimate their catchments using buffers and allocations, and calculate the distances between them and sea, river, and road systems.

To explore spatial patterns, we must have some idea of the distances that could be travelled on foot or by animal traction in the course of one day.[752] There is obviously little ancient evidence for this but it is possible to get some idea of what was regarded as reasonable from ancient *itineraria*, which detail a series of routes, listing major cities, villages, and other way-points and recording the distances between stops. The most of important of these, the Antonine Itinerary, which dates to the third century A.D., suggests that between 35 and 40 Roman miles (between 52 and 59 km) could have been travelled on foot or on horseback in one day.[753] The Bordeaux Itinerary, which describes a journey ostensibly taken in A.D. 332, gives a lower figure of between 20 and 30 Roman miles (between 30 and 44 km).[754] These figures can be compared with various kinds of evidence from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, which indicates that about 5 km could be travelled in an hour and about 40 km in a full day of eight hours.[755] These figures are remarkably similar to the values that are normally suggested by modern handbooks on geographical information systems, which assume that an individual of average health and fitness will cover around 5 km in about an hour on foot.[756] We can therefore estimate that around 10 km could be covered in a quarter of a day, about 20 km in half a day, and around 40 km in a full day.

[751] Wheatley and Gillings 2002; Conolly and Lake 2006.
[752] Bekker-Nielsen 1989: 30.
[753] *Antonine Intinerary*; Bekker-Nielsen 1989: 32.
[754] *Bordeaux Intinerary*; Bekker-Nielsen 1989: 32.
[755] Morgan and Coulton 1997: 125-6; Hansen and Nielsen 2004: 72; Price 2011: 19, n. 9.
[756] Lock 2003: 170-174; Wheatley and Gillings 2002: 133-147; Conolly and Lake 2006: 208-233.

Site and Situation and Central Place Theory

The extent to which sites were clustered or ordered can be used to assess whether they conformed to a site and situation or central place distribution. The extent of clustering and ordering can be examined by the average nearest neighbour test, which measures the distance from each feature to its nearest neighbour and averages the distances. It then generates a random distribution of points, and measures the distance from each of these features to their nearest neighbours and averages the distances. It then compares the results of the actual and random distributions statistically. If the observed figure is similar to the expected figure, the distribution is considered random, while if it is less than the expected figure the distribution is considered clustered, and if it is more than the expected figure the distribution is considered dispersed or ordered. This is expressed as an index by dividing the observed figure by the expected figure, where close to one is considered random, less than one is clustered, and more than one is dispersed or ordered. This test provides a z-score and a p-value, which are statistical measures that can be used to assess the likelihood that the pattern is the result of chance. The GIS was used to run this test, which gives an index of 0.6 with a z-score of -26.7 and a p-value of 0.0. This therefore allows us to state that these sites are not random and are extremely clustered with a high level of confidence.

The issue with using the nearest neighbour tests that are provided by most GIS, however, is that they are run on the entire set of data, which makes it impossible to evaluate how the distribution of the sites varied by region or changed over time. I have therefore attempted to mimic these tests by breaking them down into their constituent steps and formulating a method for each stage that is effectively identical, but that allows repeated calculations by region and over time (which has the added bonus of producing a complex visual expression of the results, rather than simple numerical values). To do this, I have calculated the distance between each site and its nearest neighbour and then created a grid of 100 km squares and used it to calculate the average distances between each site and its nearest neighbours in each square. I generated a random distribution with the same number of features and covering the same area and calculated the distances between each point and its nearest neighbour and used the same grid to calculate the average distances between them in each square. An index can be created by dividing the observed figures by the expected figures, where close to one might be considered random, less than one might be considered clustered, and more than one might be considered dispersed or ordered. This method does not provide a z-score or p-value, but this is not necessary, since the test above demonstrates that the basic distribution is not the result of chance. The results of this exercise can then be plotted (Figure 115).

This test shows that the locations of these sites were not random and that they were mainly clustered in large parts of Italy, North Africa, the Levant, Asia, and Greece, but mainly ordered throughout the rest of the Roman world. This might indicate that there were two different kinds of urbanism in the Roman world, one of which was relatively ‘closed’ (i.e. concentrated in certain regions) and one of which was more ‘open’ (i.e. more evenly distributed throughout the Roman world). As we

will see below, this raises the possibility that ancient urbanism might have been comprised of a number of different types of urbanism, which overlapped in some regions, but not in others. Although these findings initially seem to contrast with the suggestion that the urban system functioned as a single system, this might be explained by the fact that the distribution of these sites is a combination of several different systems from different periods that had almost certainly fused together by the period with which we are concerned.

The areas of clustering can be seen as indicators of where cities are more likely to have conformed to a site and situation distribution, while the areas of ordering can be regarded as an indication of where they are more likely to have been the result of central place distributions. This indicates that the concentration of sites in Italy, North Africa, and the east were more likely to have been the outcome of their dependence on natural conditions, such as land suitable for human occupation and agricultural production, the presence of raw materials, and natural conditions, as well as transport possibilities linked to the ends or intersections of sea, river, and road networks. In contrast, the distribution of sites throughout the rest of the Roman world was more likely to have grown up as a result of their roles in offering goods and services to their immediate hinterlands and the surrounding countryside. These distributions therefore closely resemble the type of pattern associated with dendritic central place systems. This suggests that the distribution was the result of a system mainly geared towards the extraction of resources for export to wider areas or regions.

Many of the largest of the cities are concentrated in the areas of clustering, although a few of them are in regions that are more ordered. This might be related to the fact that many of the largest cities were also the oldest ones, which would therefore be more likely to have an earlier form of urbanism based on site and situation, rather than a new form based on central place systems.

Hinterlands

The differing sizes of the hinterlands of cities may be used as a reflection of the extent to which they were likely to have significant social and cultural effects on the landscape, and the extent to which they had political and administrative control over it (i.e. where they had the greatest span of control), both of which have economic implications.[757]

Although it is possible to reconstruct the hinterlands of a limited number of cities from a mixture of textual and archaeological sources, there is clearly not enough information about a sufficient number of these places to do this for the Roman world as a whole.[758] A preliminary impression of the hinterlands can be obtained, however, by looking at the average distance between each site and its nearest neighbours and by looking at the density of cities in each region. Their hinterlands can be

[757] Bekker-Nilesen 1989.
[758] Bekker-Nielsen 1989: 11; Keay 2009.

approximated by using two different, but complementary, geographical techniques, which have been used by various historians and archaeologists in a number of contexts.[759] First, buffers can be created by drawing a circle of a given radius around each site, which are then merged into a single outline. Second, allocations (also known as Dirichlet tessellations, Voronoi diagrams, or Thiessen polygons) can be used to divide the surrounding area into a series of irregular polygons. This is achieved by creating a triangulated irregular network and then using perpendicular bisectors to produce a lattice of polygons, which form the edges of each allocation.[760] These techniques have different and distinct merits for the purposes of this thesis. The first is useful because it allows us to set a threshold for distance, which can be used to gauge whether a given point was within these cities' hinterlands or not, which in this case is defined in terms of the distance that might be travelled over the course of one or two days. The second is useful because it allows us to divide the entire landscape between all the cities, which creates a catchment for each site that does not overlap with any other and where each point within it is closer to this site than to any others. The first technique is useful for looking at the amount of resources that sites might have had, while the second is more suited to showing how resources were divided between them. These tools should be used in combination, though, because it is likely that the hinterlands of these sites overlapped and that they did not extend the same distance in all directions and expanded into void spaces where possible. The GIS can be used to apply these techniques, which can then be plotted (Figures 116 to 118, along with Figure 119).

As there is a total of 1,388 sites and the total area of the Roman world can be estimated to have been 4,779,870 km^2, the sites would have been about 19 km from their nearest neighbours if they were evenly spread through the space. The distance between sites and their nearest neighbours, however, actually ranges from less than 1 km to just over 247 km, and averaged 27 km. About 1,122 of the sites are within one day's travel from these nearest neighbours (81%), while 1,338 of them are within two days' travel (96%). The overwhelmingly majority of these places were closely connected to their nearest neighbours and only a tiny minority were more isolated from them. In relation to the density of sites, using the number of sites and the figure for the total area of the Roman Empire referred to above, we would expect the density of the cities to have been about 2.9 sites per 10,000 km^2. The density of the cities, however, ranges from virtually nothing to 34 sites per 10,000 km^2, although the average is 1.8 per 10,000 km^2. This indicates that many sites were relatively optimally spaced throughout the ancient world. This suggests that these cities functioned as an efficient means of controlling and exploiting the landscape and, in particular, as an effective mechanism for the organization and extraction of wealth in the form of both taxes and tribute.

[759] Wheatley and Gillings 2002: 144; Conolly and Lake 2006.
[760] Haggett 1965; Clarke 1968; 1972; Hodder and Orton 1976; Roper 1979; Bekker-Nielsen 1989: 11; Wheatley and Gillings 2002; Conolly and Lake 2006; http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/index.cfm?TopicName=create_thiessen_polygons_(analysis) (accessed 16/12/2011).

If we use a radius of 40 km, which reflects one day's travel, this creates a buffer of 2,229,569 km^2, which covers about 47% of the total area of the Roman world, comfortably including all of Italy and Sicily, large parts of North Africa, Egypt, the Levant, western Asia Minor, and Greece, and about half of the rest of the Roman world, including most of Asia Minor, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Britain and Spain. If this radius is doubled to 80 km, or two days' travel, this creates a buffer of 3,586,342 km^2, which covers around 76% of the total area of the Roman world, including all of Italy, large parts of North Africa and Egypt, and nearly all of the Levant, Asia Minor, Greece, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, Britain, and Spain. If this radius is increased even further to 120 km, or three days' travel, this creates a buffer that covers almost all of the Roman world, except for parts of North Africa. Turning to allocations, this analysis shows that the size of the sites' catchments ranges from a minimum of 12 km^2 to a maximum of 141,828 km^2, but averages 3,454 km^2, which is roughly equivalent to the size of many counties in the United Kingdom and not far off the area of Oxfordshire or Cambridgeshire. The size of the catchments is much smaller in Italy, parts of North Africa, the Levant, Asia, Greece, and the south of the Iberian Peninsula than in the rest of the Roman world. This suggests that many of the cities were in intense competition for resources with their immediate neighbours, which implies that they would have been forced to find ways to exercise dominance over them or draw resources from elsewhere. This has implications for how we think about the level of connectivity and integration in the Roman world, since it suggests that there was an extremely well-connected and well-integrated system, in which individual areas of consumption or production were reliant on other areas of demand or supply, so each element was mutually dependent on the others.

There is no correlation between the size of cities and the sizes of the buffers or allocations. This is not surprising, since we would expect the size of the sites to have been related to the size of their catchments, so the hinterlands of high, medium, and low order sites should have nested within each other. There is no way of investigating this, since there is very little evidence for which sites could have been superior or inferior, and many were theoretically independent. Although it is possible to weight these buffers or allocations by size, this is not very useful, since it does not address the issue of which sites overlapped which others.

Connectivity

> Did ever a man of those who lived then travel across country as we do, counting the cities by days and sometimes riding on the same day through two or three cities as if passing through sections of merely one?
>
> Aelius Aristides, *To Rome*, 93.

The data gathered in this thesis can also be used to examine how well-connected and well-integrated the sites were through the various sea, river, and road networks of the Roman world. Although the concepts involved are relatively simple, the exercise of examining these connections is much more complicated than it might seem at first sight. First, it is important to factor in the cost in terms of time

or energy of moving across the landscape, since this might dramatically increase or decrease the effectiveness of the links between different elements in these systems.[761] This is determined not only by natural impediments such as relief and climate but also by man-made ones such as customs and excise barriers. Another issue is whether it is possible to move through these systems in any direction or just one, since this might affect how well-connected these networks were. The systems might have been affected by daily, monthly, yearly, or seasonal factors, which might have meant that certain routes were only passable at certain times (for example, sea routes might be affected by tides and changes in wind direction and current, river routes might be disrupted by floods or droughts, and roads might be washed out, slickened with ice, or covered in snow). These factors should not have a noticeable effect on the overall results of the analysis, however, since we are dealing with such a large area, and at such a large scale.

There has been a substantial amount of work in the social sciences that has led to development of various methods for analysing networks.[762] This normally revolves around the conversion of sites and routes into a network of nodes (i.e. points) and arcs or edges (i.e. lines) and the examination of the connections between them using a number of mathematical methods. There are significant problems, however, with the extent to which these sets of data match up with one another, so it is extremely difficult to merge the individual sea, river, and road systems into a single network. These networks also cannot be combined into one network, since we do not have detailed information about where it was possible to move from one to the other or where it was possible to cross over them. Although it is possible to measure the length of the connections within the networks, it is much more difficult to assess other factors that might have affected the relative cost of moving within these networks (e.g. to assess the changes that would be made to the network by taking account of whether it was possible to move along these connections in both directions or not). The networks are simplified versions of more complex realities, which might or might not miss important factors. This means that it would not be possible to conduct a network analysis of the settlements and systems that we have been looking at in this thesis (even if we wanted to), simply because of the scale of the work involved in reassembling each network, reconstructing the links between different types of networks, and attempting to factor in certain costs, which places such an attempt beyond the scope of the present study.

It is possible, however, to offer a preliminary impression of the extent to which the sites were well-connected and well-integrated by measuring the distance between each of them and the different transport systems using a GIS. The information included in this thesis could then be used to conduct a more detailed analysis in future work. This could be enhanced by combining it with the digital networks

[761] Wheatley and Gillings 2002: 137 ff; de Nooy et al. 2005; Conolly and Lake 2006.
[762] Wheatley and Gillings 2002; de Nooy et al. 2005; Conolly and Lake 2006; Isaksen 2008.

and online tools that have been created by *ORBIS (The Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World*).[763]

This raises the question of which routes should be used. There is only a limited amount of information for the exact routes that were taken, however, so we are forced to reconstruct their courses from various forms of evidence.

The most important evidence for sea routes taken comes from Diocletian's Edict on Maximum Prices, issued in either November or December A.D. 301.[764] This decree was designed to combat an increase in the cost of living by regulating the value of a number of basic goods and services, including transportation, and includes an attempt to set limits on the amount that could be charged for transporting certain types of commodity between a number of places through channels including sea routes.[765] The decree provides a list of the most important sea routes in the Roman world at the end of the third century A.D. Although several versions of the decree have been preserved, none is complete, so we only have evidence for 49 out of a total of perhaps 91 routes.[766] Additionally, there has been extensive debate about both the intentions and the scope of the decree, and the extent to which it had any bearing on reality. It cannot have been based on accurate information and was probably based on a simplification of fluctuations in the costs of goods and services and of the potential ways in which they could be transported, so the list is only likely to illustrate connections between the most important cities and regions of the Roman world.

Most scholars have attempted to examine sea routes by drawing lines between all the points where it was possible to embark or disembark, assuming that all routes might have been taken. This method is complicated by the fact that we are only just beginning to have a detailed understanding of the numbers and locations of harbours, and about the infrastructure that went along with them, such as wharves and warehouses. There has also been much debate about the nature of seafaring in the ancient world in recent years, and especially whether *cabotage* (following coastal routes from port to port) was used in most circumstances or whether open sailing was practised.[767] The most recent research has tended to suggest the latter, which would have meant that there was a great deal of variation due to climate, as certain routes were only possible in certain seasons or at certain times of year (although this might have been somewhat overstated).[768]

I have therefore used a modern map of coastlines and have measured the distances between each site and the coast, assuming that it would have been possible to access the sea along all stretches

[763] Scheidel 2014; http://orbis.stanford.edu/ (accessed 12th May 2014).
[764] Erim et al. 1970.
[765] Arnaud 2007: 321.
[766] Arnaud 2007: 323.
[767] Arnaud 2007: 326.
[768] Robinson and Wilson 2011; Wilson 2011b.

of the coastlines and that it was relatively easy to travel in any direction at any time of year.[769] It must be recognised that there have been a number of changes to the coastline between the Roman period and the present day, but these will not affect the kind of large scale analysis given below. As noted at the beginning of this section on connectivity, this is inevitably a simplification of the reality of using these networks, especially because it was not always possible to use the network in any directions at any time of year. This should be acceptable, however, given the scale of the spans of distance and perods of time with which we are dealing. At the very least, this exercise should give us some sense of how connected sites were to the sea in general terms, which could then be built on by future work.

Most scholars have also attempted to examine river routes by reconstructing the course of water over the surface of the earth. This is achieved by using a digital elevation model and a series of methods derived from modern hydrology to replicate the movement of water across the landscape, including the direction in which it will flow, the rate at which it will accumulate, how it will form streams, where these will merge, and then how these will form major rivers.[770] A threshold can be set to determine which of these rivers will be navigable and which will not, and the data plotted as a river network. The problem with this model is that it does not take actual rainfall into account, so it will create 'false rivers' in some regions, such as North Africa and parts of Syria (which have been removed by hand). This method is also complicated by the fact that there is only a limited amount of evidence for the numbers or locations of landing stages. It is also difficult to decide whether it was always possible to move both up- and down-stream, and whether the rivers were perennial or seasonal (which is especially important in North Africa). As with the previous paragraph, this is is also a simplification, but should suffice to allow us to explore this issue in general terms, at least while future efforts can be awaited.

I have therefore used the modern map of navigable rivers compiled by the U. S. government and have measured the distances between each site and the rivers and streams (Figure 120), assuming that it was possible to access the water all along and to move up and down rivers at all times of year.[771] Again, it is also clear that there have been a number of changes in the courses of these rivers over time, but this should be relatively unimportant for the same reasons noted above.

In contrast, we are relatively well informed about road networks, since these can be reconstructed by tracing connections between milestones or staging posts, such as cities, towns, villages, taverns, and inns. Additionally, many of the roads have been preserved in modern routes or continue to be used. I have used the map of roads provided by the *BA*, made available online by the *Ancient World Mapping Centre* and the *Pleiades* project (which has now come together as *Antiquity à*

[769] http://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-physical-vectors/ (accessed 4th May 2015).
[770] Wheatley and Gillings 2002; Conolly and Lake 2006; http://help.arcgis.com/en/arcgisdesktop/10.0/help/index.html#//009z0000004w000000.htm (accessed 18/01/2012).
[771] https://www.evl.uic.edu/pape/data/WDB/ (accessed 4th May 2015).

la Carte) (Figure 121).[772] This information does not distinguish, however, between minor and major roads, between known and reconstructed routes, or between different periods (only showing 'state' conditions).

As noted above, it has been assumed that these cities were mostly connected through sea and river routes, while the connections that were offered by roads were of secondary importance. This evidence shows that the distances between cities and some form of sea, river, or road network range from less than 1 km to 39 km and average 2 km. At least 938 are on or near these connections (68%), while all of them are within one day's travel of them (100%). This indicates that the overwhelming majority of the sites were well-connected and well-integrated by one or more of the sea, river, or road routes. The distances between cities and the coast range from less than 1 km to just under 510 km, but average 66 km. Only about 222, however, are on or very near to the coast (16%), while 764 are within one day's travel (55%) and 1,005 are within two days' travel (72%). Thus, although only a limited number of cities were situated on the coast, a much larger number had relatively good access to it, in contrast to the common assumption that most cities were located on the shoreline. The distance between cites and rivers ranged from less than 1 km to 301 km, but averaged 29 km. About 156 cities are on or very near to rivers (11%), while 330 are within one day's journey (24%) and 440 are within two days' journey (32%). The finding that few of the sites were located on rivers and few had access to them is at odds with the expectation that large numbers would be situated on riverfronts. This pattern might be accounted for by the fact that rivers are not distributed very evenly throughout the Roman world, because of differences in relief and climate. The distances between cities and roads range from less than 1 km to just under 232 km, but average 13 km. In total, 886 cities are on or very near to roads (64%), while 1,275 are within one day's travel (92%) and 1,302 are within two days' travel (94%). Most cities, then, were located on road networks or had access to them, but the overall figure is a little lower than we might have anticipated. This might be accounted for by the fact that we do not have a complete set of data in some regions, particularly in the Greek mainland and the Iberian Peninsula. Additionally, it would have been unnecessary to construct roads in those areas of the Roman world which were served by other networks, which was the case with many of the regions on the coast and where there were significant rivers. The majority of the roads were primarily built for military reasons, and only secondarily as a means of controlling the landscape, and might have become an important means of civilian communication later. They were not necessarily designed to create a comprehensive or consistent network and might have bypassed some sites or regions.

This material therefore has significant implications for understanding how well-connected and well-integrated these cities were, since it suggests that they were not reliant only on sea, river, or road

[772] http://awmc.unc.edu/awmc/map_data/shapefiles/ba_roads/ (accessed 2nd May 2014); http://awmc.unc.edu/wordpress/about/ (accessed 2nd May 2014); http://pleiades.stoa.org/ (accessed 2nd May 2014); and http://awmc.unc.edu/awmc/applications/alacarte/ (accessed 2nd May 2014).

networks, but must have depended on a combination of all of these networks. They were part of an extremely complex system of connections, which implies that the Roman world was relatively well-connected and well-integrated. This would have had a number of secondary benefits for the socio-cultural, political, and economic life of the ancient world, such as increasing the number and frequency of interactions between different individuals, the effectiveness of the maintenance of law and order and of the provision of justice, the opportunities for invention or innovation through the circulation of people, goods, and ideas, and trade and commerce.

Additionally, this evidence also has implications for understanding ancient exchange, since it suggests that there might have been less trade along sea and river routes and more along road routes than previously imagined. This is in contrast to the assumption made by most scholars that maritime networks were much more efficient than either fluvial or terrestrial ones, whether in terms of time, cost, or energy. According to Duncan-Jones, the ratio of the cost of moving an item over a certain distance by sea routes, river, or road routes might have been about 1: 4.9: 28, so the cost of river transport was likely to be extremely expensive and that of road transport prohibitively expensive.[773] It is worth pointing out, however, that these ratios are almost exclusively based on Diocletian's Edict on Maximum Prices, the complications of which have already been discussed. As Harris has pointed out, the relative cost of transport might also have been irrelevant, since what determines the feasibility of trade is simply whether the market will tolerate the cost of moving people or items and still leave room for profit (i.e. how elastic the demand was).[774] The market would have been able to tolerate relatively high costs, especially for commodities that were compact or could fetch a high price per unit weight (such as unguents, spices, textiles, and wine).[775] It might therefore have been possible for there to have been a reasonably large amount of traffic along both sea / river and road networks, despite traditional assumptions about the relative efficiency of different networks. If this is true, it has important implications for our view of the distribution of production and consumption centres, since it suggests that heavy or bulky items did not necessarily have to be made near the coast or important rivers or sold in markets that were accessible by water, and could have also been made and used in inland areas.[776]

It is also clear from the evidence discussed above that many of the sites were concentrated on points where different types of route intersect, such as at estuaries and fords, ferries, and bridges. Such cities would have benefitted from their connections to other cities and regions and from the fact that traffic was likely to pass through them between different locations. In turn, this suggests that such sites were able to support themselves through a combination of buying and selling and importing and

[773] Duncan-Jones 1990.
[774] Harris 2011: 309.
[775] Morley 2007: 571; Kehoe 2007; Jongman 2007.
[776] Jones 1974: 37.

exporting, including not only the sale of imported produce at home and the sale of exported produce elsewhere, but also by taking a cut from the movement of items through them.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to look at the correlation between the size of the sites and their access to these routes, for many of the reasons given above (such as the nature of the data to which we have access). It is clear, however, that many of the largest cities were concentrated on transport systems, such as the coast or on navigable rivers, as well as on road routes. This is demonstrated by the considerable number of large cities that are situated on the coast, such as Neapolis, Puteoli, Carthage, Lepcis Magna, Caesarea Maritima, Ephesus, Smyrna, Thessalonica, Massalia, Gades, Tarraco, etc., as well as on rivers, such as Rome herself, Antioch, Narbo Martius, Augusta Treverorum, Corduba, London, and on roads, such as Palmyra, etc. Many of these sites were on all of these, such as Ostia or Alexandria.

Chapter Eight: Discussion and Conclusions

> I began to think to myself: 'Ah! How can we manikins wax indignant if one of us dies or is killed, ephemeral creatures as we are, when the corpses of so many towns lie abandoned in a single spot?'
>
> Servius Sulpicius Rufus to Cicero, Athens, 31 May 45 B.C.

Although it has usually been argued that urbanism was a defining feature of the Roman world, there has never been a concerted attempt to create a comprehensive or consistent account of this phenomenon.[777] It has therefore been difficult to assess not only how many cities there were and how they spread geographically and changed over time, but also to explore their sizes and populations, levels of monumentality, and degrees of civic status, and to examine how these varied by region or over time. This thesis has offered a new account of the urbanism of the Roman world between the first century B.C. and the third century A.D. based on a new catalogue of cities, which has been used to provide new evidence for various aspects of ancient urbanism. It suggests a number of important revisions to current understanding, which can be broken down into the following main points.

The overall nature of the evidence suggests that there were fewer cities than most scholars have suggested, but that they had larger sizes and populations, had greater amounts of monumentality, and had more civic statuses than previously thought. This evidence suggests that urbanism was made up of a smaller number of important cities, rather than large numbers of unimportant sites, in contrast to expectations.

Most scholars have suggested that there were about two thousand cities in the Roman world at its peak. This thesis has used a combination of textual and archaeological evidence to create a new catalogue of urban centres which suggests that there were 1,388 cities in the Roman world between the first century B.C. and the first century A.D. Many authors have assumed that these cities were mainly distributed in Italy and the east rather than in the west and north-west. This thesis has used the catalogue to create a new map of their distribution and explore their density, showing that they were distributed both in Italy and the east and in areas of North Africa and north-west, and that they were most dense in Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, as well as in areas of North Africa, the south of France, and the south of Spain, rather than the rest of the Roman world. The assumption has also been that the numbers of cities grew over time, and that they gradually spread from east to west throughout this period. This thesis has attempted to date as many of the sites as possible and then to create new maps of their distribution over time. This evidence shows that, although the number of sites did grow over time, the process was not even and was greatest in the first century B.C., before slowing throughout the first and second centuries A.D. It also shows that while cities did spread from east to west, this development was uneven and was most marked in North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, and

[777] Finley 1977b: 305; Hopkins 1978: 68-77.

Spain in the first century B.C., North Africa, the Balkans, and Britain in the first century A.D., and North Africa and the Balkans in the second century A.D. The expansion of the Roman Empire often preceded changes in their number and distribution, which suggests that the development of the state was directly related to the increase in the extent of urbanism. It is clear that only a limited number of cities were deliberately created through the deduction of *coloniae* or the creation of forts and *vici* or *cannabae*, which suggests that few resulted from deliberate colonization or military activity, and that most must have been either a direct or indirect effect of the other social, political, or economic changes that accompanied Roman rule.

According to most scholars, Rome almost certainly had a population of one million, while Alexandria might have had about half a million, Antioch 150,000, and Carthage and Ephesus about 100,000 and 50,000 respectively.[778] Although there might have been a few more large cities, most scholars have argued that most of the rest would have been very small, on average no more than a few thousand inhabitants. This thesis has calculated the sizes of cities and then used a range of population densities to provide new estimates of their populations. Although the findings support the existing estimates for Rome, Alexandria, and the other large sites, they also show that there was a significant number of medium-sized sites and that the average size was relatively high, comprising about eight thousand individuals. The assumption has been that the largest cities were concentrated in Italy and the east, rather than the west and north-west. This thesis, however, has demonstrated that, while the largest cities were concentrated in both Italy and the east, there were substantial cities in parts of North Africa and the north-west, especially in Gaul and Germany. Most scholars have assumed that cities were larger in the Roman period than before and that the growth in the size of sites was more pronounced in Italy and the east than the north-west. It is very difficult to look at how these cities grew or contracted over time, simply because of the limitations of the available evidence. It does seem likely, however, that these cities were larger in this period than they had been previously, while it is also plausible that they increased at a greater rate in Italy and the east than elsewhere. It is also striking that many of the largest cities in each region at the beginning of this period were still the largest cities in these areas at the end of it. This suggests that they were surprisingly robust, so that cities that were either over-performing or under-performing on their expectations maintained these advantages or disadvantages for decades or even centuries.

Most scholars have estimated that the urban population was between seven and nine million, which would give an urbanization rate of about 11 to 13% if the total population were between 59 and 72 million. This thesis, however, has estimated that the urban population was at least 8.5 or 9.7 million (depending on whether the threshold of 5,000 or 1,000 is used), and was almost certainly larger, perhaps in the region of 10.6 to 12.2 million (using these thresholds). This suggests that either the urbanization

[778] See notes 461; 472; 475; 476; and 480

rate must have also been much higher, to conform to the estimate of fifty to sixty million normally given for the total population, or that the total population must have been much larger, to result in the figure of about 10% normally suggested for the urbanization rate; or some combination of the two. Having said this, a higher total population seems more likely for the reasons discussed above.

The argument has usually been that the urban hierarchy of the Roman world was extremely primate and relatively concave, so there were many disproportionately large cities along with few intermediate sized ones and numerous small ones. This thesis, however, has shown that the hierarchy was not primate and that it was slightly convex, indicating that there were a few large cities and more intermediate sized ones than expected. This implies that the Roman world was remarkably well-connected and well-integrated, and indicates that it was unexpectedly well-developed and might have had the potential for a reasonable amount of growth. These findings suggest that the system is not the result of the pooling or partitioning of systems and that the urban system of the Roman world should be viewed as an entire, indivisible system. This indicates that the ancient world was made up of a single, well-connected and well-integrated economy, rather than a series of disparate, but linked, regional economies, or a handful of loosely connected, local, economies. Individual regions also seem to have been dependent on links with the rest of the Roman world. This suggests that the urban system might have been relatively 'mature', indicating that, even if the system was the result of the overlapping of different systems from different periods, they had begun to fuse by the Roman period and had become relatively stable.

This thesis has also attempted to provide a clearer impression of the scale of the monumentality of cities and how it varied by region and over time. It demonstrates that there were at least 1,207 individual monuments, which were concentrated in both Italy and the east and North Africa and the north-west (especially in Gaul and Germany). The extent of monumentality also grew over time and spread from east to west. The increase in the extent of monumentality was not even and was most marked in the first century B.C. and second century A.D., although it does seem to have been distributed throughout the Roman world during this period. There was a substantial amount of construction, which must reflect an extensive amount of investment in cities, mainly driven by local elites and motivated by both the needs of the population and changes in the expectations of what cities should be like. It is striking that only a limited number of these monuments were political and administrative structures and that most were religious, entertainment, sanitary, or defensive structures. This implies that, although most cities did fulfil some very basic political and administrative functions, their main purposes were as centres of religion, entertainment, sanitation, and defence. It is remarkable that different types of monuments were distributed throughout the urban hierarchy, which suggests that most cities fulfilled broadly similar functions, regardless of scale.

Next, this thesis has attempted to provide a clearer idea of civic statuses and how these might have functioned as a single system. The catalogue lists 1,085 cities with civic status, which were

distributed throughout the ancient world, and which increased steadily over time and spread from the core to the periphery. There was an extremely complicated system of civic statuses, leading to a sophisticated chain of command that ran from Rome downwards, and a tightly knit network of cities that stretched across the Roman world. It is also clear, however, that the state had a relatively wide span of control, which suggests that it must have relied on a large amount of devolution to local communities and that its main priorities might have been to do with the collection of taxes and tribute, rather than security or defence. This is in concert with the evidence for their monumentality discussed above, which suggests that most cities safeguarded their own fortunes through constructing defences, especially towards the end of this period. It is also striking that different types of civic status are reasonably evenly distributed throughout the urban hierarchy, which also indicates that many cities might have fulfilled much the same roles, irrespective of their size.

There has been substantial debate about the economic roles of cities, which has revolved around the extent to which they conformed to models such as the consumer, producer, or trade city. This thesis has investigated the spatial patterns of cities, concentrating on whether they conformed to site and situation or central place distributions, reconstructing their hinterlands, and examining the extent to which they were connected through maritime, fluvial, and surface networks. These analyses show that there were areas of clustering, which are likely to have been the outcome of their dependence on natural conditions, such as land suitable for human occupation and agricultural production, the presence of raw materials, and natural conditions, as well as transport possibilities linked to the ends or intersections of sea, river, and road networks. In contrast, there were also areas of ordering, which are likely to have grown up as a result of the cities' roles in offering goods and services to their immediate hinterlands and the surrounding countryside. The distribution of these sites therefore resembles the type of pattern associated with dendritic central place systems, which suggests that the distribution was the result of a system mainly geared towards the extraction of resources for export to wider areas or regions. Many cities were closely connected to their nearest neighbours and were optimally spaced, so they might have functioned as an efficient means of controlling and the exploiting the landscape. Additionally, cities were concentrated on sea, river, and road networks, but were not reliant on any single one of these and must have depended on a combination of all of these networks. They seem to have been in intense competition for resources with their immediate neighbours, which implies that they would have been forced to find ways to exercise dominance over their neighbours or draw resources from elsewhere. The impression is of an extremely well-connected and well-integrated system, in which individual areas of consumption or production were reliant on other areas of demand or supply, so each element was mutually dependent on the others. There might have been less trade along sea and river routes and more trade along road routes than has previously been imagined.

Now this evidence has been assembled, it is possible to take it further by situating it within the discussions that have been had about the effects of urbanism in urban history and urban geography.

Although there is obviously a great deal that could be said, I will focus in particular on the relationship between urbanism and the economy and how the urbanism of the Roman world compares to that of other places and periods, allowing us to set it in the wider context of the *longue durée*.

Economic Growth and Integration

Many scholars have suggested that the extent of urbanism can be used as a proxy for economic growth, since urbanism is broadly a reflection not only of how well-developed the secondary and tertiary industries were, but also how well-developed the primary sector was.[779] As noted above, this growth can be divided into two types. The first is extensive, or aggregate, growth, which is caused by a simple increase in production, leading to an increase in the total amount of wealth in the economy. The second is intensive, or *per capita*, growth, which is caused by an increase in the efficiency of production, so that there is an increase in the amount of wealth generated by each person in the economy. An increase in the extent of urbanism can be treated as a reflection of extensive growth if the size of the urban population increases at the same rate as the rural population, so the urbanization rate is unchanged.[780] This is because it is a reflection of more workers producing more wealth. An increase in the extent of urbanism can be used as a reflection of intensive growth, if the size of the urban population increases at a faster rate than the rural population, so the urbanization rate also increases. This is because it is a reflection of workers producing wealth more efficiently, allowing them to produce a larger surplus.[781] As noted above, however, it is obviously possible for there to have been a combination of extensive and intensive growth, reflecting a mixture of aggregate and *per capita* growth.

The evidence presented by this thesis shows a substantial increase in the total extent of urbanism, in the form of both the number of cities, and their sizes and populations, monumentality and civic statuses. There was an increase in the number of cities over time, which spread from Italy and the east into North Africa and the north-west throughout the Roman period (where they were previously comparatively few). It is likely that there was an increase in the size and populations of these sites over time, most marked in Italy and the east and some parts of North Africa and the north-west during this period (where they might have had the most impact). This assumption is borne out by the evidence that there was a substantial increase in the number of monuments in these cities over time, spreading from Italy and the east into North Africa and the north-west throughout this period. This pattern is repeated in the civic statuses of these sites, although the exact configurations are slightly different.

It is more challenging to examine whether there was an increase in the size of the urban population and the rural population, so that it is difficult to assess whether or not there was an increase in the urbanization rate. The evidence presented by this thesis shows that there was an increase in the

[779] Malanima 2003; Lo Cascio 2009; Wilson 2011a; Morley 2011.
[780] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 54; Wilson 2011a: 161-2.
[781] Bowman and Wilson 2009b: 54; Lo Cascio 2009; Wilson 2011a: 161-2.

number of cities of about 66% between the first century B.C. and the second century A.D., which suggests that there could have been an increase in the size of the urban population by at least the same rate, if not more. Unfortunately, there is no evidence for the exact number of rural sites or how they changed over time, which means that it is impossible to suggest exact figures for the increase in the size of the rural population. Having said this, it is beyond doubt that there was on-going growth throughout the imperial period, at least until the epidemics of the second century A.D.[782] Most of the scholars who have examined the demography of the ancient world have therefore assumed that the population would have increased by at least the rate of natural increase, which would suggest a constant annual growth rate in the order of about 0.15%, equating to an increase in the total population of about 45% over three hundred years.[783]

The evidence of this thesis therefore suggests an increase in the size of the urban population, while it is more than likely that there was an increase in the size of the rural population, which could be interpreted as a reflection of extensive growth. Additionally, it suggests that the urban population increased at a faster rate than the rural population, which could be taken as a reflection of intensive growth. This indicates a combination of an increase in the total amount of wealth and in the average amount of wealth per person in the Roman period. This wealth might not have been evenly distributed among the inhabitants of the Roman world, however, and it is possible that there was an increase in overall prosperity and the average standard of living that was not incompatible with the disproportionate enrichment of the elite.[784] These findings conform to the other available evidence for economic growth, such as increases in the number of shipwrecks, the amount of lead pollution detected in ice-cores, and the average height and general level of health and nutrition of skeletons.[785]

As Scheidel has pointed out, it is possible to distinguish between two other types of growth.[786] The first is the result of a single period of growth caused by a unique increase in productivity, which is unlikely to have recurred and which would have been unstable. The second is the result of a more prolonged period of growth caused by more intrinsic changes in productivity, which is likely to have been repeatable and which would have been more stable, but which would have been terminated by shocks to the system, such as natural disasters or epidemics. The first type of growth could be explained by the conquest of new territories.[787] This might have led to a relaxing of the constraints on resources through the plundering of stored reserves, the siphoning off of skilled and unskilled labour as slaves, the incorporation of additional land for agricultural production, and the assimilation of other natural resources, such as metal and mineral supplies. The second type of growth might have been the product

[782] Frier 2000: 813; Scheidel 2007: 47-48; Erdkamp 2012: 243.
[783] Frier 2000: 813; Scheidel 2007.
[784] Scheidel 2012a: 4.
[785] Scheidel 2009; Wilson 2009b.
[786] *Ibid.*
[787] Hopkins 1980: 120; Scheidel 2009; Wilson 2009b.

of the more intrinsic changes that went along with Roman rule.[788] An important factor would have been changes in the social structure and cultural practices of the ancient world, which would have led to more interest in innovation and invention, increased investment in technology, intensification of investment of capital, and more investment in human capital, such as through the development of 'open' slavery, the increased emancipation of women, increased literacy, and greater education.[789] Another important factor was the development of more stable political conditions, which would have enabled the creation of a more effective administration, which facilitated the maintenance of law and order, enhanced the provision of justice, increased the security of individuals and property and ensured the stability of currency and weights and measures, all of which would have contributed to much more steady markets for goods, labour, and capital.[790] Additionally, the development of better connections, such as through investment in harbours and infrastructure, improvements in the designs of vessels, increased understanding about navigation, better utilization of rivers networks, and the creation of the road network, would have facilitated opportunities for trade and commerce. As Scheidel notes, we can use the available evidence to identify whether the first or the second of these kinds of growth occurred, as we can expect them to have been present in different areas at different times. The first of these types can be expected to have been stronger in the late Republic and early Imperial period and to have largely ceased by the high Imperial period and to have been stronger in the west than in the east. In contrast, the second of these types can be expected to be relatively even throughout this period and to have had no specific regional basis.

The evidence presented by this thesis shows that there was an increase in the number of cities, which was most concentrated in the first century B.C., before declining throughout the first and second centuries A.D. and which was most marked in North Africa, the Balkans, Gaul and Germany, and Spain in the first century B.C., North Africa, the Balkans, and Britain in the first century A.D., and North Africa and the Balkans in the second century A.D. This conforms to the first of the scenarios outlined above. It is more difficult to quantify how the size and population of these sites changed over time or by region, but it is likely that they followed a similar pattern. The evidence given by this thesis also shows that there was an increase in the number of monuments. This was most marked in the first century B.C. and second century A.D., but was distributed throughout the Roman world during this period. This corresponds to the second of the scenarios discussed above. This is also echoed by the increase in the number of cities with civic statuses, although there are slight differences.

This evidence indicates that the changes that took place in this period might have been the result of an initial distinct period of growth, caused by a unique increase in productivity (which is unlikely to have recurred and which would have been unstable), followed by a more prolonged period of growth,

[788] Scheidel 2009; Wilson 2009b.
[789] Saller 2002.
[790] Temin 2006: 134.

caused by more intrinsic changes in productivity (which is likely to have been repeatable and which would have been more stable). These changes could have been the result of a combination of the conquest of new territories, including parts of the east, North Africa, and the north-west, and the more intrinsic changes that came with Roman rule, such as the ones listed above. This makes sense, since we might expect there to have been an initial period of growth, based on an influx of material wealth, which supplied enough of a boon to the ancient world to enable a subsequent period of growth, based on more progressive changes.

It is also worth pointing out, however, that urbanism itself might have been an important force behind economic growth. As noted above, this is because cities are usually understood to create conditions that increase the opportunities for division of labour, encourage specialization, act as a stimulus for invention or innovation, and foster the maintenance of skills and knowledge over time.[791] Additionally, cities allow for new ways of working because they help to concentrate resources, methods of production, and markets in the same place, which reduces the size of total inputs of labour and capital and increases the size of total outputs, and therefore enables economies of scale and increasing returns to scale. It is obviously difficult to demonstrate whether ancient cities had these effects since there is so little evidence for the economy of the ancient world. The evidence presented by this thesis, however, suggests that the sizes of ancient cities might scale with their populations in a super-linear manner and with their monumentality and civic statuses in a sub-linear manner. This would mean that they exhibited both economies of scale and increasing returns to scale, an exciting avenue for future research.

Although there has been some debate about whether cities were mainly parasitic or generative, it is usually taken for granted that most cities would have had beneficial effects on the economies of their immediate hinterlands and the surrounding countryside.[792] Cities would have created a demand for both necessity and luxury commodities, which would have promoted changes not only in the organization and technology of rural areas, but also in the efficiency of transport systems to convey surpluses and monetarization to mediate exchanges. This assumption is borne out by the evidence presented by this thesis, which suggests that there was a close association between the number and distribution of urban centres and rural sites, indicating that these sites were dependent on each other. This can be illustrated by comparing the cities that have been included in this study and the total numbers of sites included in the *Ancient World Mapping Centre* and the *Pleiades* project (which is based on the *BA* with some additions), which suggests that there is a correlation between the proliferation of cities and rural sites in the same regions.

Additionally, the development of cities might have helped to avoid Malthusian traps, enabling a relatively large amount of economic growth. There is a considerable amount of evidence from

[791] Bettencourt et al. 2007; Bettencourt et al. 2010.
[792] Finley 1973; 1977b; Abrams 1978a; 1978b; Wrigley 1978; Morley 1996; 1997.

comparative studies to suggest that most cities in the pre-industrial world would have experienced negative rates of natural increase, so the number of births would have been consistently lower than the number of deaths.[793] This seems to have been the result of lower fertility rates in cities than in the countryside and the higher mortality rates documented in urban contexts because of the higher incidence of both infectious and non-infectious diseases, along with other risks, such as greater risk of fire, accidents, and violent crime.[794]

The high rates of negative increase mean that cities would have had to counterbalance the difference in their fertility and mortality rates by relying on constant immigration from their immediate hinterlands and wider regions to maintain their population, let alone expand it.[795] The survival of a city would have relied on its ability to not only support natural increase, but to attract more migrants than it would lose. The cities would have acted as 'population sinks', which helped to regulate the size and the structure of the population by absorbing any excessive growth or pockets of growth in the populations of both urban and rural areas.[796] They would have acted as an important safety value, helping to relieve the pressure on resources caused by an increase in the population.[797] This might have allowed many areas to escape the traps identified by Malthus, by delaying a situation in which an increase in the population leads to declining resources and declining marginal productivity, which then begin to set off either positive or preventative checks.

It is difficult to demonstrate whether ancient cities had this effect because of the absence of detailed evidence about the demography of the ancient world. The evidence presented here, however, suggests that although most cities continued to exist throughout this period their sizes and populations fluctuated or dwindled over time. They probably had to rely on constant immigration, so their population grew because of their ability to attract migrants and shrank because of interruptions in the flow of migrants. It could also be argued that the need to attract and retain migrants could be added to the list of explanations for the scale of the investment put into most cities in terms of both monumentality and civic status, along with competition between elites and rivalry between cities.

The extent of urbanism can also be used as a proxy for economic integration, since cities are likely to have constituted important markets, so their distribution can be used as a reflection of the pattern of supply and demand. This thesis has demonstrated that most cities were close to their nearest neighbours and were optimally spaced, which suggests that they could have functioned as an effective mechanism for the organization and extraction of wealth in the form of taxes and tribute. It is also clear, however, that most of these cities have relatively limited hinterlands, which suggests that many cities would have been in intense competition for resources with their immediate neighbours, implying that

[793] Russell 1958: 21; Bairoch 1988: xxi; Morley 1996: 40-41.
[794] Morley 1996: 40.
[795] Scheidel 2007: 41-42.
[796] Scheidel 2007: 72.
[797] Scheidel 2007: 83-84.

they would have been forced to find ways to exercise dominance over them or draw resources from elsewhere. The cities were concentrated on waterways, such as seas and rivers, and overland routes, such as roads, and were relatively well connected to each other and to wider regions. They do not seem to have been reliant on any single one of these networks, however, but depended on a combination of them.

There therefore seems to have been a system characterized by areas of intense urban demand, which could only be met through an efficient system for the extraction of necessity and luxury commodities from their immediate hinterlands and the surrounding countryside and an effective system for bringing these items from further afield through sea, river, and road networks. This system must have also been extremely well-connected and well-integrated, since individual areas of consumption or production were reliant on other areas of demand or supply. These areas might have been dependent on the stable movement of commodities between regions and might have been vulnerable to interruptions in the flows between them.

These results suggest an alternative to the 'taxes and trade' model, which was discussed in the Introduction.[798] In particular, they allow us to posit a situation in which there were a number of regions that were mainly urban and a number of other regions that were mainly rural. The first would have consisted of a number of important markets, which would create extensive demand, while the second would have comprised significant productive zones, which created supply. These regions would have been mutually dependent on each other. In contrast to the taxes and trade model, however, this system was not focused on a single core or periphery. It was made up of a number of poles and spheres, resulting in an essentially multi-nuclear mesh of connections, articulated by multilateral flows between regions of high demand and high supply.

These results might also help us to explore the reasons for the decline in the economy that seemed to have occurred towards the end of this period. First, these results suggest that one of the main reasons for the faltering of economic growth would have been because the engine of conquest no longer continued to roll. Second, however, they also suggest that the retraction in the economy was associated with fundamental changes in the fabric of the Roman world, including political disruption, the failure of the rule of law, the declining power of administration, sudden and prolonged inflation, the increasingly inwardly-looking nature of the elite, declining rates of public munificence, the seizing up of technological progress, and various other socio-cultural, political, and economic changes.

The arguments that have been given above, however, also suggest that cities themselves might have also been a key part of this process. It could be argued that the increase in their number and sizes or populations must have led to an increase in the demand created by them, putting increasing strain on the resources that were available. A point might have then been reached where demand outstripped

[798] Hopkins 1978b: 41; 1980.

resources, especially if this was coupled with a decline in the amount of revenue supplied to cities by the state or local elites.

Additionally, a number of areas had an extensive number of cities, with relatively large sizes and populations. These seem to have been in intense competition for resources and must have been dependent on both their immediate hinterlands and regions much further afield. A failure in the connections between these cities and the regions might have isolated these areas of demand from their areas of supply. This might have had a sudden negative effect on both cities and hinterlands, causing a strain on resources and a collapse of traditional living standards in one region, and declining income and investment in the other. This might have led to a range of social, political, and economic problems in both regions, which might have been sufficient to put the empire under considerable strain and possibly cause its ultimate collapse.

The evidence of this thesis therefore suggests that the ancient world was made up of a mutually supportive system of urban and rural areas, connecting areas of supply and demand, which seems to have stimulated economic growth until the system exceeded its practical limits, when it came under strain and eventually collapsed.

The *Longue Durée*

The new information presented above can be used to examine how the urbanism of the Roman world compares to that of different regions and periods, in the context of the *longue durée*.

Most scholars have assumed a gradual increase in the extent of urbanism in the Mediterranean world over the last few millennia, although it is clear that it fluctuated over time, reaching a peak in the Roman period, before dipping in the Dark Ages, and then rising again throughout the medieval and modern periods.[799] The historical dearth of information about Roman urbanism, however, has meant that it has not been possible to directly compare it to the urbanism of other periods, so we have never had a detailed understanding of its development. The evidence presented by this thesis can be used to explore this for the first time. It can be used to answer fundamental questions about the natural history of the urbanism of the Mediterranean regions in the ancient and modern periods. These questions include not only why urbanism developed in the Roman period and why it declined in the transition from that period to the late Antique period, but also whether the urban systems of the medieval and modern eras develop for the same reasons or whether they had different characteristics that meant that where the former failed, the latter have been more successful.

To examine how the Roman Empire compares to other states, it is possible to contrast it with civilizations that either covered the same area, that existed in the same period, or that had a similar type

[799] Chandler 1974; 1987; Bairoch 1988.

of social, political, and economic organisation.[800] There are a number of candidates that fulfil these criteria, including the Mediterranean in the Greek and Hellenistic periods; Europe in the medieval and early modern periods; Iran, India, or China in the Parthian, Kushan, and Han periods; the Middle East under the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates and the Ottoman Empire; India under the Mughal Empire and China under the Song dynasty.[801] It is only possible to examine a limited number of these case-studies, however, because there have only been a few attempts to provide synthetic studies of the urbanism of these periods and places. There has obviously been some detailed work on individual regions or specific periods which in principle could be combined, but this is obviously beyond the bounds of the present study. In consequence, I have concentrated on the overviews available of the urbanism of the Greek and Hellenistic world and medieval and modern Europe.

The most important evidence for the Greek and Hellenistic world can be derived from Hansen and Nielsen's *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis* and Hansen's *The Shotgun Method*, which cover the Greek world between the beginning of the eighth century and the end of the fourth century B.C.[802] It is important to be cautious with this material, however, because many of these settlements were occupied by a mixture of people who lived and worked in the city and who lived in the city and commuted to work in the countryside, so the urban-rural divide was 'exceedingly permeable.'[803] Many of these sites were also extremely small, while large numbers did not go on to develop significant monumentality or civic status. Many sites were in decline or had been destroyed or abandoned by the Roman period, as is famously demonstrated by Pausanias in his tour of Greece in the mid second century A.D., as well as by more recent historical and archaeological research. Having said this, this work does provide a set of data roughly comparable to the data that have been given above.

Hansen and Nielsen have collected evidence for a total of 1,035 *poleis* in the Greek world in the Archaic and Classical periods and they suggest that there might have been as many as 1,500 in total.[804] As Hansen has argued in more recent work, however, only about 862 of these sites can be assumed to have been in existence in or around 400 B.C., so there might only have been around 1,000 in any given year in the Classical period.[805] Their work does not include information about how the sites were distributed, although it is likely that they were mostly confined to the south of Italy, limited parts of North Africa, Asia, the Greek mainland and islands, limited parts of the Balkans, and some areas of southern France and Spain. Their study also does not provide any information about how the sites

[800] Scheidel 2012a: 5.
[801] Scheidel 2012a: 5.
[802] Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hansen 2006.
[803] Scheidel 2007: 77.
[804] Hansen and Nielsen 2004.
[805] Hansen and Nielsen 2004: 53-54; index, 1328-37; Hansen 2006: 20-21; 2008: 260-261.

changed over time or how they spread, although it is clear that they expanded from the Greek mainland to other regions and that the numbers increased accordingly.

According to Hansen, the area of Athens and the Peiraeus can be estimated to have been around 800 ha., which, with a population density of 500 p/ha., provides a population of about 400,000. This was closely followed by Corinth, which can be estimated to have been in the region of 650 ha. which, with the same population density, provides a population of 325,000. However, much of the area of Corinth was not inhabited, meaning the real figure would be considerably smaller.[806] There seem to have been a large number of large sites, as well as many medium and small sized sites, including a total of seven sites over 400 ha., two between 400 and 350 ha., another two between 350 and 300 ha., yet another two between 300 and 250 ha., four between 250 and 200 ha., six between 200 and 150 ha., 16 between 150 and 100 ha., 43 between 100 and 50 ha., and finally 150 that are under 50 ha. This provides an average size that is relatively high, of 67 ha. which, with a population density of 150 people per ha., indicates a population of around 9,990 individuals. According to Hansen, this yields an estimate for the urban population of 3.3 million, which implies that the urbanization rate was between 33 and 41%, according to his estimate for the total population of between eight and ten million.[807] If we use the same sliding range of population densities that were used above to calculate the urban population, however, this suggests that it could have been about 4 million or 4.3 million, depending on whether a threshold of 5,000 or 1,000 people is used (Table 30). This would provide an urbanization rate of either between 40 and 50% or between 43 and 54%, using the same estimate for the total population of between eight and ten million. It is worth pointing out, however, that this must have included many large rural communities ('agrovilles').[808] The urban hierarchy was convex, so there were a large number of secondary and intermediate sites, as well as smaller sites.[809]

This evidence therefore suggests that the number of cities increased by almost one and a half times between the Greek and Roman periods, while the distribution of sites seems to have expanded from Italy and the east to the west and north-west. The size of the most important sites also seems to have doubled. Although there might have been a decrease in the number of large sites, there was an increase in the number of secondary, intermediate, and smaller sites. There might have also been a slight decrease in the average size of these centres but this might simply be a product of the samples that have been used. The size of the urban population increased by either over two and a half or nearly three times in the period with which we are concerned, although the urbanization rate might have shrunk by about four or five times and the total population might have increased by over ten times. The decrease in the urbanization rate might reflect a change in the nature of urbanism from rural communities to actual cities and towns throughout this region in this period. The increase in the total population is not

[806] Hansen 2006.
[807] Hansen 2006: 32; 2008.
[808] Price 2011.
[809] Hansen 2006.

surprising, though, given that the incorporation of large rural areas in North Africa and the north-west between Greek and Roman times.

The most important evidence for the medieval and modern periods can be derived from Bairoch's *Cities and Economic Development*, which covers Europe from the eighth century to the nineteenth century, although his statistics are only really reliable from the tenth century onwards.[810] As with the material above, we also need to be suspicious of direct comparisons between these bodies of evidence, owing to the different definitions used and the different chronological and geographical windows that have been used, but his study should provide data roughly comparable to that described above.

The number of cities increased from about 77 sites in A.D. 800 to a peak of 330 in A.D. 1700, after which no figures are provided (Table 31). Although Bairoch does not give us evidence for the sizes of the cities over time, he suggests that there was a relatively low degree of primacy in this period, with relatively small numbers of large sites and relatively large numbers of medium and smaller sites. The total population increased from about 2.2 million in the ninth century A.D. to a peak of 108 in the nineteenth century, which was matched by an increase in the total population from 32 million to 285 million, providing an urbanization rate that soared from 7 to 38% in this timeframe (we do not know much about levels of primacy or the contours of urban hierarchies).[811]

This evidence therefore demonstrates that the numbers of cities decreased by about a fifth between the Roman period and the medieval period, but then increased again throughout the medieval and modern periods. The size of the urban population seems to have decreased by about the same amount, a fifth, between the Roman and medieval period, while the size of the total population seems have decreased by about a half, and the urbanization rate by slightly less than a third, which was followed by a period of growth which continued until modern times.

This material supports the established view that there was a gradual rise in the extent of urbanism throughout the Greek and Roman period, which was followed by a sudden dip in the Dark Ages, itself followed by renewed growth throughout the medieval and early modern periods up to the present day. This means that it is correct to see the urbanism of the Roman world as period of efflorescence which built on the growth that had begun to occur in the Classical and Hellenistic periods, but was then followed by a period of retraction and decline in the following centuries. This can be set in the context of other periods of efflorescence, such as the recovery and expansion that occurred in the High Middle Ages from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries A.D., or the shorter one that happened after the Black Death between the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries A.D.[812] The growth that occurred

[810] Bairoch 1988.
[811] Bairoch 1988: Tables 7.1; 8.2; and 13.2.
[812] Scheidel 2007: 58.

in the Roman period can therefore be seen as part of a wider upward trajectory of undulating growth and contraction that extended from the Roman period to the medieval and modern periods.

My evidence permits us to suggest specifically, though, that the scale of the urbanism of the Roman world was not matched until the early modern period and not surpassed until the onset of the Industrial Revolution. It appears to have been most comparable to the scale of urbanism in Europe in the sixteenth century A.D., since they had almost identical numbers of cities, urban populations, total populations, and urbanization rates: a total of 289 cities, an urban population of 10.6 million, and perhaps a total population of about 106 million and an urbanization rate of about 10% in the Roman period compared to 294 cities, an urban population of 10.9 million, and a total population of 95 million and an urbanization rate of about 12% in the early modern period. The urbanism of the Roman world then seems to have been overtaken by urbanism in Europe from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries onwards, when the number of cities and the size of the urban population, total population, and urbanization rate increased even further.

This has important implications for our view of the place of the economy of the ancient world in the long run. It suggests that the urbanism of the ancient world might have been as developed as it was capable of being, given the limits that existed on both the size of the urban sector and the size and efficiency of the agricultural sector that existed in ancient civilizations, until the changes ushered in by the industrial revolution. This suggestion is in line with new evidence about the long-term development of Italy in the Roman and medieval-early modern periods. As Lo Cascio and Malanima have shown, there was never a single phase of continual growth, but a number of cycles of growth and decline.[813] This suggests that the situation was not characterised by an economy able to find ways of exploiting resources more and more efficiently, but by an economy that had reached its natural maturity in ancient times and that simply sustained it throughout the medieval and early modern period, until the new modes of operation that were ushered in by the industrial revolution.

The evidence gathered in this thesis also reinforces the idea that the urbanism of the Roman world has had an important impact on the development of Europe and the wider Mediterranean world in more recent times, including not only the medieval and modern period, but also right up to the present day. These cities had an important impact on the stock of cities in later periods, since many survived the uneasy transitions that took place during late Antiquity and the Dark Ages and maintained their significance during the re-emergence of urbanism in the Middle Age and the enormous expansion of urbanism in the early modern and modern periods. This is clear from the number of important cities that continued to flourish or that have their origins in the Roman period, including Rome, Rabat, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Amman, Beirut, Aleppo, Istanbul, Athens, Paris, Vienna, Lisbon, London, etc. These cities also seem to have set the template for later development, since there was a

[813] Lo Cascio and Malanima 2005: 17.

significant transformation in the distribution of urbanism in the ancient world, which pulled the centre of gravity of urbanism from the eastern to the western half of the Mediterranean world, while also creating a far-flung network of cities throughout the Empire.[814] Having said this, it is worth pointing out that the extent to which these cities set the blue-print for later development was more marked in north-western Europe than in North Africa, the Middle East, and the Balkans. There is not yet a satisfactory explanation for this, apart from the fact that these areas followed divergent paths owing to their fragmentation into different states, which ultimately meant that they fared very differently in social, political, and economic terms. Meanwhile, this evidence also points to the stability of urban systems throughout history, since, although a series of new cities was founded during phases of growth, only a few vanish during periods of contraction, so the turnover in these cities is relatively limited (with the possible exception of North Africa).[815]

This raises the question of whether the urbanism of the Roman world and that of the medieval and early modern periods arose for the same reasons, and whether they had similar or different characteristics. There have been three main explanations for the re-emergence of urbanism in the medieval and early modern periods.[816] A number of contributors, from Pirenne onwards, have stressed that the revival of cities depended on the fact that they were also part of wider systems and that they were highly significant as *entrepôts* of trade.[817] Braudel also argued that the re-emergence of cities was to do with their roles in trade and emphasised that they were able to establish long distance trade networks, which allowed them to exploit different conditions in other regions.[818] He also argued, however, that these cities were part of a continual process of centring, de-centring, and re-centring, which was the result of long term cycles in the broader economy. This meant that a series of cities grew and declined as the centres of these cycles: Venice in the 1380s, Antwerp around 1500, Genoa between 1550 and 1560, Amsterdam in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and finally London between 1780 and 1815. In contrast, de Vries argued that the growth of cities was actually to do with their roles in organizing industrial production in rural areas and stressed that they were bound up in much shorter-distance trade networks, making them the focal points of a series of separate, independent regional systems.[819] He argued that this evolved into a polycentric configuration, in which the dominant city of each region competed with the dominant cities of the others, which was then replaced by a more focused arrangement, in which there were a smaller number of cities that commanded much more extended areas – eventually leading to a 'single, albeit loosely coupled urban system'.[820] This meant that the first

[814] Scheidel 2007: 85.
[815] Bairoch 1988: 34.
[816] Fields 1999.
[817] Pirenne 1969; Fields 1999: 104.
[818] Braudel 1967; 1979; Fields 1999.
[819] de Vries 1984; Fields 1999.
[820] de Vries 1984; 1984: 98; Fields 1999.

period was characterised by the growth of the largest cities, while that the second was characterised by the disproportionate growth of the smallest cities and the foundation of new ones.[821]

The material given above shows that Rome was the largest city throughout this period, while many of the largest cities in each region at the beginning of this period were still the largest cities in these areas at the end of it. The capital was the dominant city throughout this period and was not challenged by any other city. This suggests that the major difference between the urbanism of the ancient world and the modern world was that the first was characterised by the relative stability of Rome, while the second witnessed the repeated growth and contraction of a number of different cities, leading to centralization and then recentralization of the centre of the urban system on different regions.

It could be argued that the Roman Empire was a victim of its own success, since the unification of the Mediterranean into a central state created conditions that were able to respond to fluctuations, but not to sudden shocks to the system, such as plagues or foreign wars.[822] In contrast, the fragmentation of Europe into rival nations in the medieval and modern period created conditions that afforded or even encouraged a number of developments that would have been precluded by a single overarching system. The Roman Empire may have collapsed because it was less able to respond to shifts in the structure of demand and supply, while the latter endured because it was more able to adapt to such changes.

The initial success and the ultimate failure of the urbanism of the Roman world was a necessary precursor to later development, since it not only set the template for more recent urbanism, but also gave way to allow for more flexible and dynamic forms of growth in later periods, which have persisted even until the industrial revolution, if not until the present day.

[821] de Vries 1984; Fields 1999.
[822] Hopkins 1978b: 76-77.

Appendix

The new catalogue includes fields for a primary key; ancient toponyms (which are all Latinised); modern toponyms (which are given in their English version, although it should be noted that some transliterations from various languages are controversial (such as from Arabic)); the province that the sites are in (which I have taken from an adapted version of the map provided by the *BA*, 'The provinces of the Roman Empire at the death of Trajan (A.D. 117)'); the country that they are now in (which I have taken from Natural Earth); and a brief description of each site. It also includes reproductions of any available plans or satellite imagery for each site and references. The catalogue has tables for the start and end dates that have been used for each site and a brief summary of its development; the sizes of each site, the information that the estimates were based on, and when these should be dated to; their monuments, overall dimensions and *cavea* areas where appropriate, and when these should be dated to; and their civic statuses, any additional recorded information about them, and when these should be dated to. Finally, it includes any references to each site in the *BA* and the rank assigned to each one, the coordinates discussed above (which are given in decimal degrees to six decimal places), and references.

The new maps include basic information about the geography of the ancient world, such as modern coastlines, the provinces of the Roman Empire, and the extent of the Empire in A.D. 117, and how it developed over time.[823] These are all presented in the Europe Albers Equal Area Conic Projection System, since it provides a familiar model of the world and allows relatively accurate calculation of distance and area.[824] All maps are orientated with North at the top of the page, and all are represented at the scale of 1:17,981,733 (since this just fits the whole Empire).

[823] The shapefiles for coastlines are from Natural Earth, http://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-physical-vectors/ (accessed 4th May 2015).
The shapefiles for the provinces of the Roman Empire were created by Dr Pedar Foss and Dr Hannah Friedman as part of the *Oxford Roman Economy* project (these are based on Talbert 2000: Map 100: The Provinces of the Roman Empire at the Death of Trajan (A.D. 117), but these have also been slightly adapted by correcting errors, shifting the boundary between Africa Proconsularis and Cyrenaica to the east or south, extending Aegyptus to the south-east, and extending Arabia to the south).
The shapefiles for the development of the Roman Empire over time were created by the author (these are based on the same map and the basic information about when each one of these provinces was acquired provided by various atlases and histories of the Roman world, of which the most important was Cornell and Matthews 1982 (which is summarised in Maddison 2007: Table 1)).
[824] http://resources.arcgis.com/en/help/main/10.1/index.html#//003r0000001n000000 (accessed 28th May 2014).

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Tables

Date	Provinces
Prior to 100 B.C.	Incorporation of Italia (most of it from an early period, in its entirety from the annexation of Gallia Cisalpina in 81 B.C.); Sicilia, Corsica, and Sardinia (from the end of the First Punic War in 241 B.C.); Africa Proconsularis and Numidia (from the end of the Third Punic War in 146 B.C.); Asia (from when it was bequeathed by Attalus III in 129 B.C.); Cilicia (from its conquest in 102 B.C. onwards); Achaea and Macedonia (from the end of the Fourth Macedonian War in 146 B.C.); Dalmatia and parts of Pannonia Inferior et Superior (from the end of the Third Illyrian War in 167 B.C.); Gallia Narbonensis (as Gallia Transalpina, from its conquest in 121 B.C.); Baetica, Lusitania, and most of Hispania Tarraconensis (from the expansion of Roman territory from the south-east of the Iberian peninsula to the north-west between 218 B.C. to 19 B.C.).
Between 100 B.C. and A.D. 1	Incorporation of Cyrenaica (from when it was bequeathed by Ptolemy Apion in 96 B.C.); Creta (from its conquest in 69 B.C.); Syria (from its conquest by Pompey after the Third Mithridatic War in 64 B.C.); Cyprus (from its annexation in 58 B.C.); Bithynia et Pontus (Bithynia, from when it was bequeathed by Nicomedes IV in 75 or 74 B.C., Pontus, from its conquest by Pompey in 64 B.C.); Gallia Aquitania, Gallia Lugdunensis, Gallia Belgica, and Germania Inferior et Superior (from their conquest by Julius Caesar between 58 and 51 B.C.); the Alpes (from when they were subdued in 15 or 14 B.C.); Aegyptus (from its annexation after the Battle of Actium in 30 B.C.); Parts of Cappadocia et Galatia and parts of Lycia et Pamphylia (Galatia and Pamphylia from 25 B.C.); Moesia Inferior and Superior, (from their conquest around 29 B.C.); Raetia (from its conquest by Tiberius and Drusus in 15 B.C.); Noricum (from its conquest in 16 B.C.); the rest of Pannonia Inferior et Superior (from its conquest in 12 B.C.); and the rest of Hispania Tarraconensis (from the continued expansion of Roman territory from the south-east of the Iberian peninsula to the north-west between 218 B.C. and 19 B.C.).
Between A.D. 1 to A.D. 100	Incorporation of Mauretania Tingitana and Mauretania Caesariensis (from their annexation after the death of Ptolemy in A.D. 40); Thracia (from its conquest in A.D. 46); the rest of Lycia et Pamphylia (Lycia, from its annexation by Claudius in A.D. 43); Syria Palestina (as Iudaea, from A.D. 6); the rest of Cappadocia et Galatia (Cappadocia, from its annexation by Tiberius in A.D. 17); and Britannia (from its conquest by Claudius in 43 B.C.).
Between A.D. 100 to A.D. 200	Incorporation of Arabia (from the annexation of the kingdom of Nabatea in A.D. 105); Dacia (from its conquest by Trajan in A.D. 106); and Armenia, Assyria, and Mesopotamia (from their conquest by Trajan in ca. A.D. 115, although they were abandoned by Hadrian in A.D. 118).
Between A.D. 200 to A.D. 300	Loss of Dacia (from A.D. 271-5).

Table 1: The development of the Roman Empire over time.

Region	**Strabo's *Geography***
Italy	257
North Africa	99
The Levant	112
Asia	332
Greece	374
The Balkans	179
Britain and Gaul	61
The Iberian Peninsula	82
Total	**1,496**

Table 2: The number of places mentioned in Strabo's Geography *by region.*

Region	**Pliny's *Natural History***
Italy	557
North Africa	175
The Levant	116
Asia	332
Greece	440
The Balkans	53
Britain and Gaul	39
The Iberian Peninsula	273
Total	**1,985**

Table 3: The number of places mentioned in Pliny's Natural History *by region.*

Region	**Ptolemy's *Geography***
Italy	417
North Africa	419
The Levant	237
Asia	542
Greece	397
The Balkans	252
Britain and Gaul	267
The Iberian Peninsula	421
Total	**2,952**

Table 4: The number of places mentioned in Ptolemy's Geography *by region.*

Date	Number
100 B.C.	822
A.D. 1	1,199
A.D. 100	1,329
A.D. 200	1,362
A.D. 300	1,350
Total	**1,388**

Table 5: The number of cities in the Roman world over time.

Date	Increase
First century B.C.	377
First century A.D.	130
Second century A.D.	33
Third century A.D.	-12
Total	**528**

Table 6: The increase in the number of cities in the Roman world over time.

Date	Cities founded	Cities abandoned or destroyed
First century B.C.	392	15
First century A.D.	138	6
Second century A.D.	37	4
Third century A.D.	1	13
Total	**566**	**28**

Table 7: The number of cities founded and abandoned or destroyed in the Roman world over time.

Date	Number
First century B.C.	19
First century A.D.	41
Second century A.D.	14
Third century A.D.	1
Total	**125**

Table 8: The number of newly-created forts in the Roman world over time.

The *Notitia*			
Regio	***vici***	***insulae***	***domus***
Regio I	10	3,250	120
Regio II	7	***3,600***	127
Regio III	12	2,757	60
Regio IV	8	2,757	88
Regio V	15	3,850	180
Regio VI	17	3,403	146
Regio VII	15	3,805	120
Regio VIII	34	3,480	130
Regio IX	35	2,777	140
Regio X	20	2,643	***89***
Regio XI	***19***	***2,600***	***89***
Regio XII	17	2,437	113
Regio XIII	***17***	2,487	130
Regio XIV	78	4,405	150
(Totals)	***304***	***44,251***	**1,682**
Summary	**424**	**46,602**	**1,790**

The *Curiosum*			
Regio	***vici***	***Insulae***	***domus***
Regio I	10	3,250	120
Regio II	7	***4,600***	127
Regio III	12	2,757	60
Regio IV	8	2,757	88
Regio V	15	3,850	180
Regio VI	17	3,403	146
Regio VII	15	3,805	120
Regio VIII	34	3,480	130
Regio IX	35	2,777	140
Regio X	20	2,643	***90***
Regio XI	***21***	***2,500***	***88***
Regio XII	17	2,437	113
Regio XIII	***18***	2,487	130
Regio XIV	78	4,405	150
(Totals)	***307***	***45,151***	**1682**
Summary	**424**	**46,602**	**1790**

Table 9: The statistics provided by the Notitia *and* Curiosum *in the* Regionary Catalogues*, with the differences between them indicated in bold and italics (Wallace-Hadrill 2008: Table 6.1).*

Site	Number of properties	Average footprint	Average number of inhabitants	Population	Area (ha.)	Population density (p/ha.)
Haleis	244	175	5 to 6	1,220 to 1,464	4.9	249 to 298.8
Himera	8	256	5 to 6	40 to 48	0.25	166.7 to 200
Peiraeus	8	250	5 to 6	40 to 48	0.25	166.7 to 200
Priene	480	207	5 to 6	2,400 to 2,880	15	160 to 192
Megara Hyblaia	55	?	5 to 6	275 to 330	1.75	157.1 to 188.6
Cassope	500	225	5 to 6	2,500 to 3,000	16	156.3 to 187.5
Olynthus	10	294	5 to 6	50 to 60	0.38	131.6 to 157.9

Table 10: The number of properties, average footprints, average numbers of inhabitants, populations, areas, and estimated population densities for various sites in the Greek world (Hansen 2004: Table 2.3).

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Band	Number of estimates	Total size (ha.)	Proposed population density (p/ha.)	Population
Rome	1	1,783	100	178,300
“	“	“	200	356,600
“	“	“	300	534,900
“	“	“	400	713,200
“	“	“	500	891,500
Alexandria	1	972	100	97,200
“	“	“	200	194,400
“	“	“	300	291,600
“	“	“	400	388,800
“	“	“	500	486,000
Antioch	1	608	100	60,800
“	“	“	200	121,600
“	“	“	300	182,400
“	“	“	400	243,200
“	“	“	500	304,000
Carthage	1	343.23	100	34,323
“	“	“	200	68,646
“	“	“	300	102,969
“	“	“	400	137,292
“	“	“	500	171,615
Ephesus	1	262.93	100	26,293
“	“	“	200	52,586
“	“	“	300	78,879
“	“	“	400	105,172
“	“	“	500	131,465

Table 11: The estimated populations of selected cities in the Roman world in A.D. 150, using a fixed range of population densities between 100 and 500 p/ha.

Band	Number of estimates	Total size (ha.)	Proposed population density (p/ha.)	Population
Average	1	53.8	100	5,380
“	“	“	200	10,760
“	“	“	300	16,140
“	“	“	400	21,520
“	“	“	500	26,900

Table 12: The estimated population of the average sized city in the Roman world in A.D. 150, using a fixed range of population densities between 100 and 500 p/ha.

Band	Number of estimates	Total size (ha.)	Proposed population density (p/ha.)	Population
More than 400 ha. to 10 ha. or less	885	47,584	100	4,758,400
“	“	“	200	9,516,800
“	“	“	300	14,275,200
“	“	“	400	19,033,600
“	“	“	500	23,792,000

Table 13: The estimated urban population of the Roman world in A.D. 150, based on the sample of 885 sites with estimated sizes and using a fixed range of population densities between 100 and 500 p/ha.

Band	Number of estimates	Total size (ha.)	Proposed population density (p/ha.)	Population
More than 400 ha.	5	4,323	500	2,161,520
400-350 ha.	1	399	450	179,510
350-300 ha.	2	647	400	258,980
300-250 ha.	4	1,134	350	397,009
250-200 ha.	12	2,670	300	801,015
200-150 ha.	33	5,634	250	1,409,262
150-100 ha.	60	7,344	200	1,468,232
100-50 ha.	172	11,951	150	1,792,461
50-10 ha.	488	12,801	100	1,280,783
10 ha. or less	108	681	100 (minimum)	68,043
5,000 threshold	**289**	**34,102**	**-**	**8,467,989**
1,000 threshold	**777**	**46,903**	**-**	**9,748,772**
No threshold	**885**	**47,584**	**-**	**9,816,815**

Table 14: The estimated urban population of the Roman world in A.D. 150, based on the sample of 885 sites with estimated sizes and using a sliding range of population densities between 100 and 500 p/ha.

Band	Population	x1.25	x1.5	x1.75
5,000 threshold	8,467,989	10,584,986	12,701,984	14,818,981
1,000 threshold	9,748,772	12,185,965	14,623,158	17,060,351
No threshold	9,816,815	12,271,019	14,725,223	17,179,426

Table 15: The estimated urban population of the Roman world in A.D. 150, based on extrapolating from the sample of 885 sites with estimated sizes to the total of 1,388 sites in the catalogue by multiplying the former by various factors from 1.25 to 1.75.

Region	Population (millions)	Area (km^2)	Population density (per km^2)
Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica	8-9 (?12-13)	310,000	26-29 (?39-42)
Iberia	7-9	597,000	12-15
Gaul and Germany	9-12	680,000	13-18
Britain	1.5-2	160,000	9-13
Danubian region	5-6	660,000	8-9
Greek peninsula	2.5-3	161,000	16-19
Total for European provinces	**33-41 (?37-45)**	**2,568,000**	**13-16 (?14-18)**
Anatolia	9-10	650,000	14-15
Greater Syria and Cyprus	5-6	140,000	36-43
Total for Asian provinces	**14-16**	**790,000**	**18-20**
Egypt	5-6	30,000	167-200
North Africa	7-8	415,000	17-19
Total African provinces	**13-14**	**445,000**	**-**
Grand total	**59-72 (?63-76)**	**3,800,000**	**16-19 (?17-20)**

Table 16: The estimated total population of the Roman world in A.D. 165 (Scheidel 2007: Table 3.1).

Band	Urban Population (millions)	Urbanization Rate (%)	Total Population (millions)
5,000 threshold	10.6	10	106
“	“	15	71
“	“	20	53
“	“	25	42
“	“	30	35
“	“	35	30
“	“	40	27
“	“	45	24
“	“	50	21
1,000 threshold	12.2	10	122
“	“	15	81
“	“	20	61
“	“	25	49
“	“	30	41
“	“	35	35
“	“	40	31
“	“	45	27
“	“	50	24

Table 17: The possible urbanization rates and total populations of the Roman world, using the estimates for the total urban population of 10.6 million or 12.2 million.

Date	Number
100 B.C.	1,803
A.D. 1	2,515
A.D. 100	3,061
A.D. 200	3,713
A.D. 300	3,926
Total	**9,469**

Table 18: The number of monuments in the Roman world over time.

Date	Number
First century B.C.	712
First century A.D.	546
Second century A.D.	652
Third century A.D.	215
Total	**9,469**

Table 19: The increase in the number of monuments in the Roman world over time.

Type	Number
Defensive	1,121
Infrastructure	2,471
Entertainment	2,256
Military	132
Miscellaneous or unidentified	195
Political or administrative	356
Religious	2,301
Sanitary	637
Total	**9,469**

Table 20: The breakdown of different types of monument in the Roman world.

Type	Sub-Type	Number
Defensive	Defensive	1,121
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	2,471
Entertainment	Amphitheatre	330
“	Baths	793
“	*Gymnasium*	124
“	Hippodrome or circus	116
“	*Palaestra*	30
“	*Stadium*	80
“	Theatre or *odeum*	783
Military	Military	132
Miscelaneous or unidentified	Miscelaneous or unidentified	195
Political or administrative	*Basilica*	188
“	*Bouleuterion*	82
“	*Comitium*	10
“	*Curia*	57
“	*Dikasterion*	7
“	*Ekklesiasterion*	12
Religious	Religious	2,301
Sanitary	Aqueduct	473
“	Fountain	62
“	*Nymphaeum*	102
Total	**-**	**9,469**

Table 21: The breakdown of different sub-types of monument in the Roman world.

Type	Maximum (ha.)	Minimum (ha.)	Average (ha.)
Defensive	1,783	1	57
Infrastructure	1,783	1	56
Entertainment	1,783	1	60
Military	1,783	1	73
Miscelaneous or unidentified	1,783	2	100
Political or administrative	1,783	2	76
Religious	1,783	2	65
Sanitary	1,783	2	71
Total	**1,783**	**1**	**55**

Table 22: The breakdown of different types of monument and the maximum, minimum, and average sizes of sites in which they can be found.

Type	Sub-Type	Maximum (ha.)	Minimum (ha.)	Average (ha.)
Defensive	Defensive	1,783	1	57
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	1,783	1	56
Entertainment	Amphitheatre	1,783	2	70
“	Baths	1,783	1	63
“	*Gymnasium*	987	7	107
“	Hippodrome or circus	1,783	5	121
“	*Palaestra*	304	16	80
“	*Stadium*	987	6	112
“	Theatre or *odeum*	1,783	6	69
Military	Military	1,783	1	73
Miscelaneous or unidentified	Miscelaneous or unidentified	1,783	2	100
Political or administrative	*Basilica*	1,783	18	72
“	*Bouleuterion*	987	2	102
“	*Comitium*	1,783	14	263
“	*Curia*	1,783	6	93
“	*Dikasterion*	987	25	213
“	*Ekklesiasterion*	225	14	112
Religious	Religious	1,783	2	65.1
Sanitary	Aqueduct	1,783	2	72
“	Fountain	1,783	8	149
“	*Nymphaeum*	1,783	5	102
Total	**-**	**1,783**	**1**	**55**

Table 23: The breakdown of different sub-types of monument and the maximum, minimum, and average sizes of sites in which they can be found.

Date	Number
100 B.C.	133
A.D. 1	519
A.D. 100	609
A.D. 200	717
A.D. 300	747
Total	**1,085**

Table 24: The number of cities with civic status in the Roman world over time.

Type	Number
Colonia	512
Conventus capital	41
Metropolis capital	72
Nome capital	45
Municipium	556
Provincial capital	40
Rights and privileges	465
Total	**1,085**

Table 25: The breakdown of the number of sites with civic status in the Roman world over time.

Date	Number
First century B.C.	268
First century A.D.	59
Second century A.D.	67
Third century A.D.	34
Total	**512**

Table 26: The number of newly-created coloniae *in the Roman world over time.*

Date	Number
First century B.C.	186
First century A.D.	55
Second century A.D.	72
Third century A.D.	14
Total	**556**

Table 27: The number of newly-created municipia *in the Roman world over time.*

Date	Number
First century B.C.	231
First century A.D.	13
Second century A.D.	14
Third century A.D.	2
Total	**465**

Table 28: The number of cities with newly-created rights and privileges in the Roman world over time.

Type	Maximum (ha.)	Minimum (ha.)	Average (ha.)
Colonia	1,783	2	58
Conventus capital	296	3	92
Metropolis capital	987	3	125
Nome capital	675	40	160
Municipium	466	1	35
Provincial capital	987	7	117
Rights and privileges	466	2	61
Total	**1,783**	**1**	**56**

Table 29: The breakdown of different types of civic status and the maximum, minimum, and average sizes of sites in which they can be found.

Band	Number of estimates	Total size (ha.)	Proposed population density (p/ha.)	Population
More than 400 ha.	7	3,925	500	1,962,500
400-350 ha.	2	700	450	315,000
350-300 ha.	2	600	400	240,000
300-250 ha.	2	540	350	189,000
250-200 ha.	4	831	300	249,300
200-150 ha.	6	1,050	250	262,500
150-100 ha.	16	1,981	200	396,200
100-50 ha.	43	3,008	150	451,200
50-10 ha.	106	2,546	100	254,550
10 ha. or less	44	264	100 (minimum)	26,445
5,000 threshold	**82**	**12,635**	**-**	**4,065,700**
1,000 threshold	**188**	**15,181**	**-**	**4,320,250**
No threshold	**232**	**15,445**	**-**	**4,346,695**

Table 30: The estimated urban population of the Greek world in or around 400 B.C. (based on Hansen 2004: Appendix 3).

Date	Number of cities	Urban population	Total population	Urbanization rate (%)
800	77	2.2	32.0	6.9
1000	111	3.8	39.0	9.7
1300	242	7.9	75.0	10.5
1500	241	8.2	76.0	10.7
1600	294	10.9	95.0	11.5
1700	330	12.6	102.0	12.3
1800	-	18.6	154.0	12.1
1900	-	108.3	285.0	38.0

Table 31: The estimated number of cities, urban population, total population, and urbanization rate of Europe, A.D. 800 to A.D. 1900 (based on Bairoch 1988: Tables 7.1; 8.2; and 13.2).

Figures

Figure 1: The cities of the north-west in the second or third centuries A.D. (Scheidel 2007: Map 3.2, based on Pounds 1969: Figure 10).

Figure 2: The cities of the east in the sixth century A.D. (Scheidel 2007: Map 3.3, based on Jones 1937: Maps II-IV).

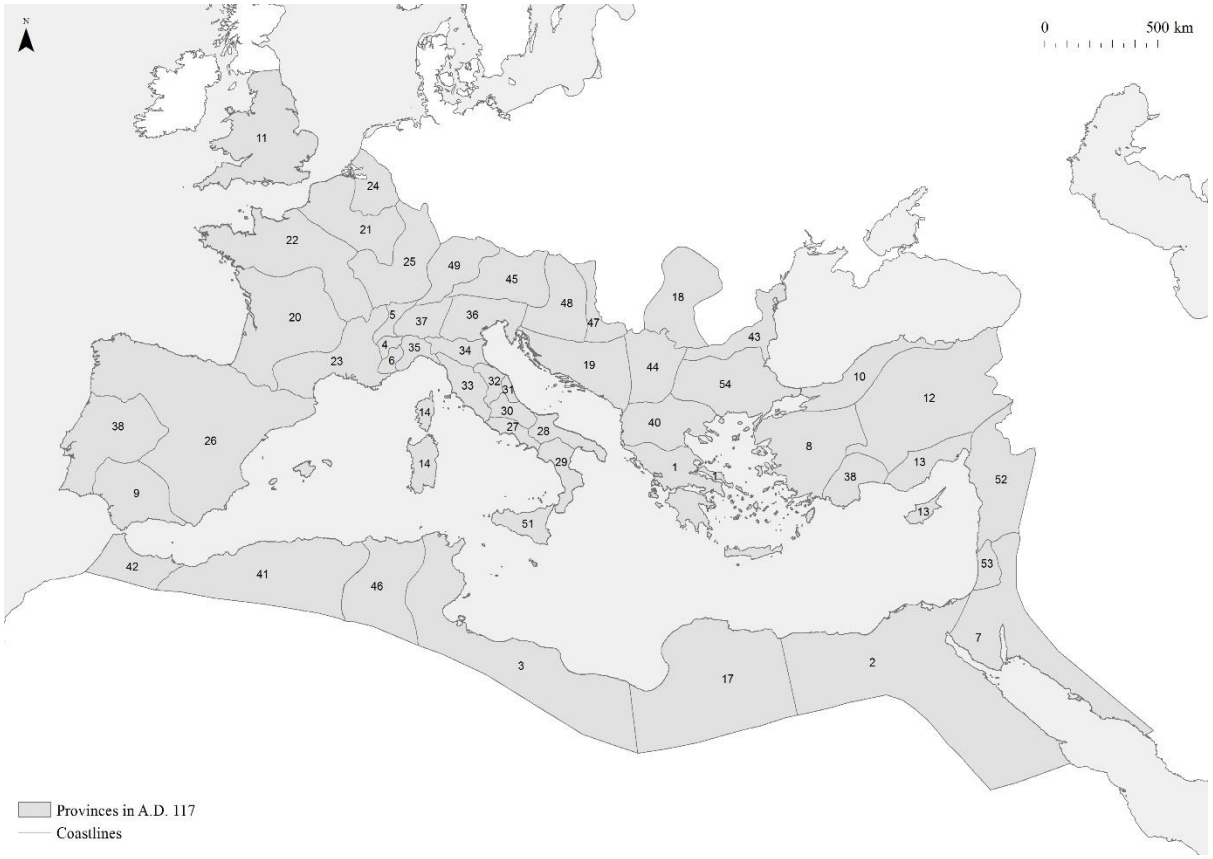


Figure 3: The provinces of the Roman Empire at the death of Trajan in A.D. 117.

1: Achaea; 2: Aegyptus; 3: Africa Proconsularis; 4: Alpes Cottiae; 5: Alpes Graiae et Poeninae; 6: Alpes Maritimae; 7: Arabia; 8: Asia; 9: Baetica; 10: Bithynia et Pontus; 11: Britannia; 12: Cappadocia et Galatia; 13: Cilicia et Cyprus; 14: Corsica et Sardinia; 15: Creta et Cyrenaica; 16: Dacia; 17: Dalmatia; 18: Gallia Aquitania; 19: Gallia Belgica; 20: Gallia Lugdunensis; 21: Gallia Narbonensis; 22: Germania Inferior; 23: Germania Superior; 24: Hispania Tarraconensis; 25: Italia (I Latium and Campania); 26: Italia (II Apulia et Calabria); 27: Italia (III Lucania et Brutii); 28: Italia (IV Samnium); 29: Italia (V Picenum); 30: Italia (VI Umbria and Ager Gallicus); 31: Italia (VII Etruria); 32: Italia (VIII Aemilia); 33: Italia (IX Liguria); 34: Italia (X Venetia et Histria); 35: Italia (XI Transpadana); 36: Lusitania; 37: Lycia et Pamphylia; 38: Macedonia; 39: Mauretania Caesariensis; 40: Mauretania Tingitana; 41: Moesia Inferior; 42: Moesia Superior; 43: Noricum; 44: Numidia; 45: Pannonia Inferior; 46: Pannonia Superior; 47: Raetia; 48: Silicia; 49: Syria; 50: Syria Palestina; 51: Thracia.



Figure 4: The extent of the Roman Empire in 100 B.C.



Figure 5: The extent of the Roman Empire in A.D. 1.



Figure 6: The extent of the Roman Empire in A.D. 100.



Figure 7: The extent of the Roman Empire in A.D. 200.



Figure 8: The extent of the Roman Empire in A.D. 300.

Figure 9: The effects of topography on even distributions. a: an isotropic plain; b: the distortion created by a tongue of land; c: the distortion created by a linear feature; d: the distortion created by a hillock. (Hodder and Orton 1976: 85, based on Haggett 1965).

Figure 10: von Thünen's 'Isolated State' model (Morley 1996: 62).

Figure 11: Christaller's 'Central Place Theory' (Carter 1981: 65).

Figure 12: Smith's dentritic and solar central place model (Hodges 2012: Figure 2).

Figure 13: Zipf's 'Rank-Size Rule' (Hodges 2012: Figure 2).

Figure 14: The places mentioned in Ptolemy's Geography *(the different symbols denote different recensions of the text: black circles are from the incomplete Ξ-recension and red circles are from the Ω-recension) (Isaksen 2011: Figure 3).*

Figure 15: A detail from the Barrington Atlas *(Talbert 2000: Map 44).*

Rank one: Roma; rank two: Caere, Portus, Ostia, Tibur, Praeneste, and Lanuvium; rank three: Veii, Lavinium, Gabii, Tusculum, Bovillae, Aricia, Ardea, Velitrae, Cora, Norba, and Signia; rank four: Nomentum, Fidenae, Castra Albana, and Satricum; rank five: The rest.

Figure 16: The structure of the Barrington Atlas *(Talbert 2000: end map).*

7: Aremorica; 8: Britannia Superior; 9: Britannia Inferior; 10: Rhenus-Albis; 11: Sequana-Rhenus; 12: Mogontiacum-Reginum-Lauriacum; 13: Vindobona; 14: Caesarodunum-Burdigala; 15: Arelate-Massalia; 16: Col: Forum Iulii-Albingaunum; 17: Lugdunum; 18: Augustonemetum-Vindonissa; 19: Raetia; 20: Pannonia-Dalmatia; 21: Dacia-Moesia; 22: Moesia Inferior; 23: Tomis-Olbia-Chersonesos; 24: Asturica-Conimbriga; 25: Hispania Tarraconensis; 26: Lustania Baetica; 27: Hispania Carthaginiensis; 28: Mauretania Tingitana; 29: Mauretania Caesariensis; 30: Iol Caesarea; 31: Cirta; 32: Carthago; 33: Theveste-Hadrumetum; 34: Numidia; 35: Tripolitana; 36: Garama; 37: Syrtica; 38: Cyrene; 39: Mediolanum; 40: Patavium; 41: Pisae; 42: Arretium-Asculum; 43: Latium Vetus; 44: Latium-Campanium; 45: Tarentum; 46: Bruttii; 47: Sicilia; 48: Sardinia-Corsica; 49: Illyricum; 50: Macedonia; 51: Thracia; 52: Byzantium; 53: Bosphorus; 54: Ephesus-Acarnania; 55: Thessalia-Boeotia; 56: Pergamum; 57: Aegaeum Mare; 58: Peloponnesus; 59: Attica; 60: Creta; 61: Ephesus; 62: Phrygia; 63: Ancyra; 64: Caesarea-Melitene; 65: Lycia-Pisidia; 66: Taurus; 67: Antiochia; 68: Syria; 69: Damascus-Caesarea; 70: Pelusium-Ierusalem; 71: Petra; 72: Cyprus; 73: Ammon; 74: Delta; 75: Memphis-Oxyrhynchus; 76: Sinai; 77: Hermopolis Magna; 78: Porphyrites et Claudianus Montes; 79: Oasis Magna; 80: Coptos-Berenice; 81: Triakontaschoinos; 82: Meroe; 83: Nabatea-Meridionalis; 84: Maeotis; 85: Oudon-Rha; 86: Paphlagonia; 87: Pontus-Phasis; 88: Caucasia; 89: Armenia; 90: Media Atropatene; 91: Ctesiphon; 92: Ecbatana-Susa; 93: Mesene; 94: Persis; 95: Tylos; 96: Hyrcania; 97: Parthyene; 98: Merv-Bactria; and 99: Bacria.

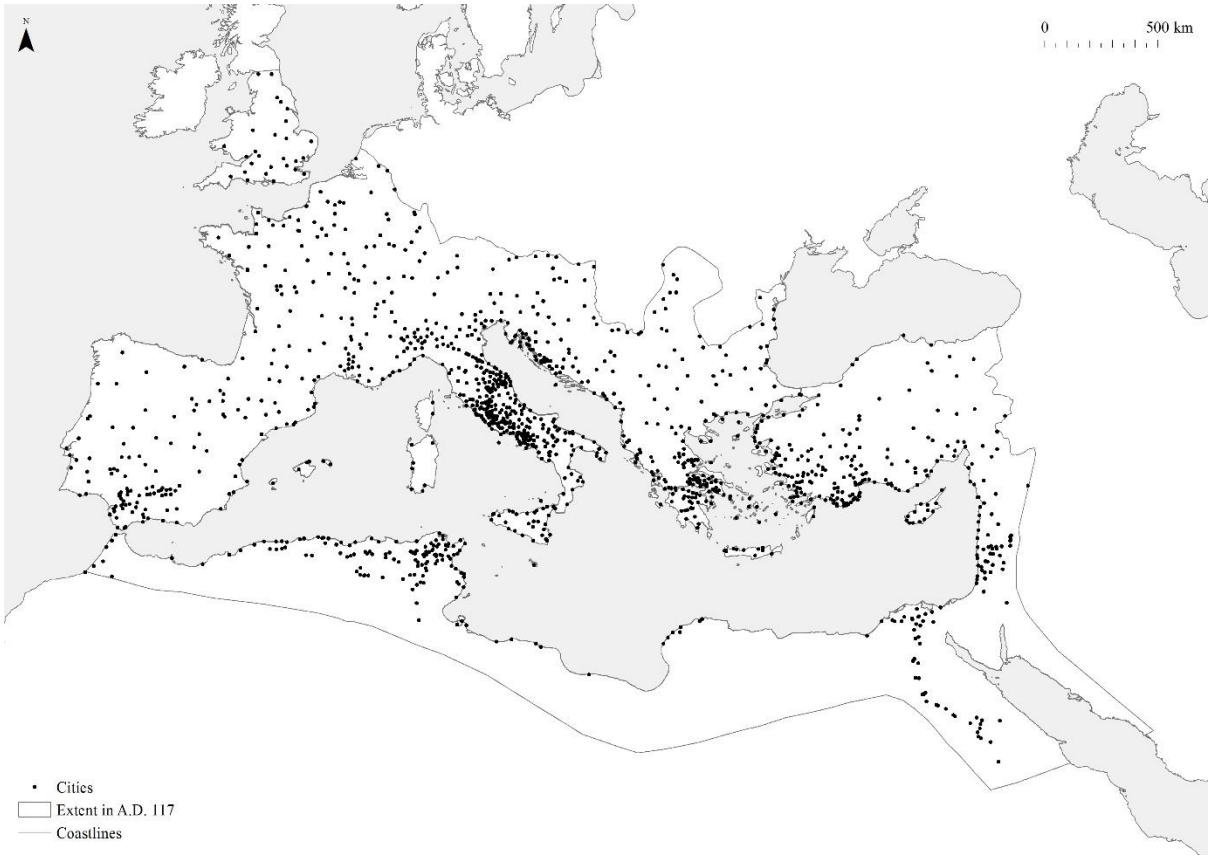


Figure 17: The cities of the Roman world.

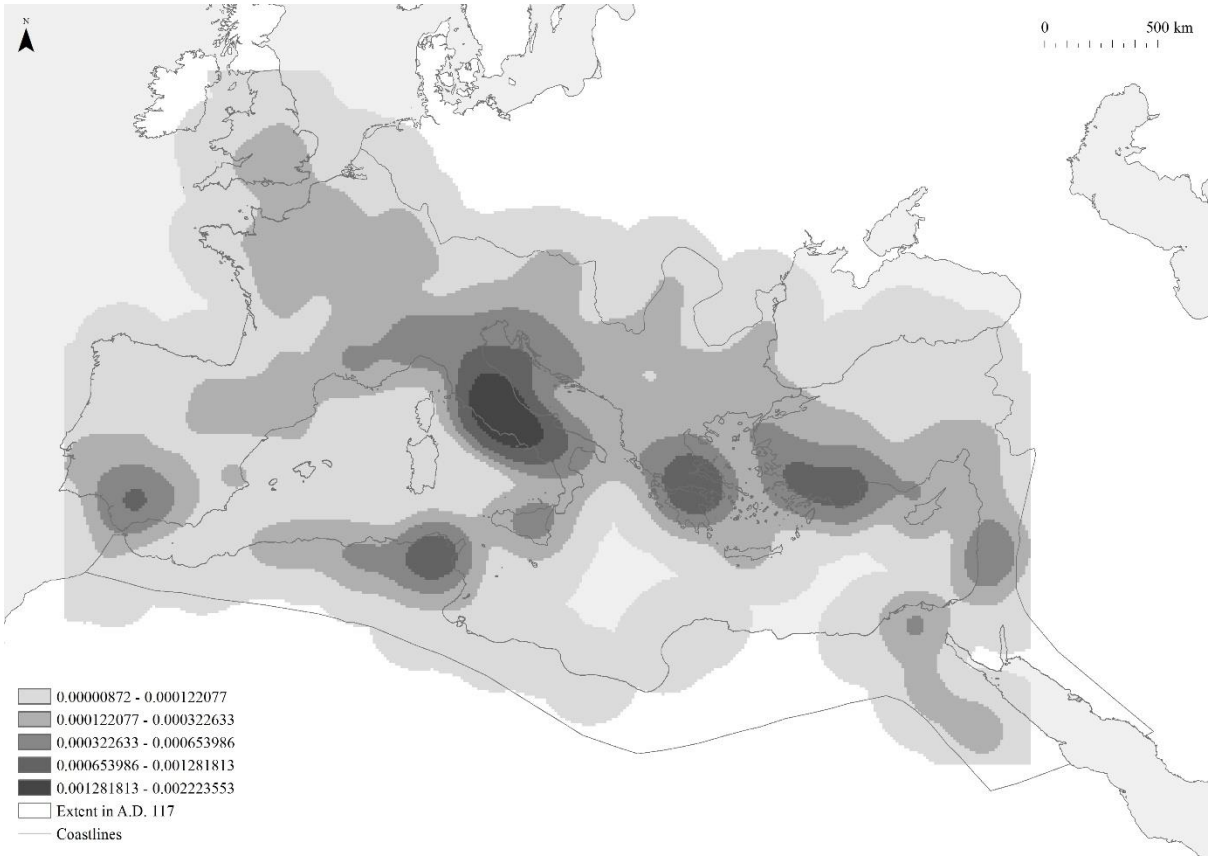


Figure 18: The density of cities in the Roman world.

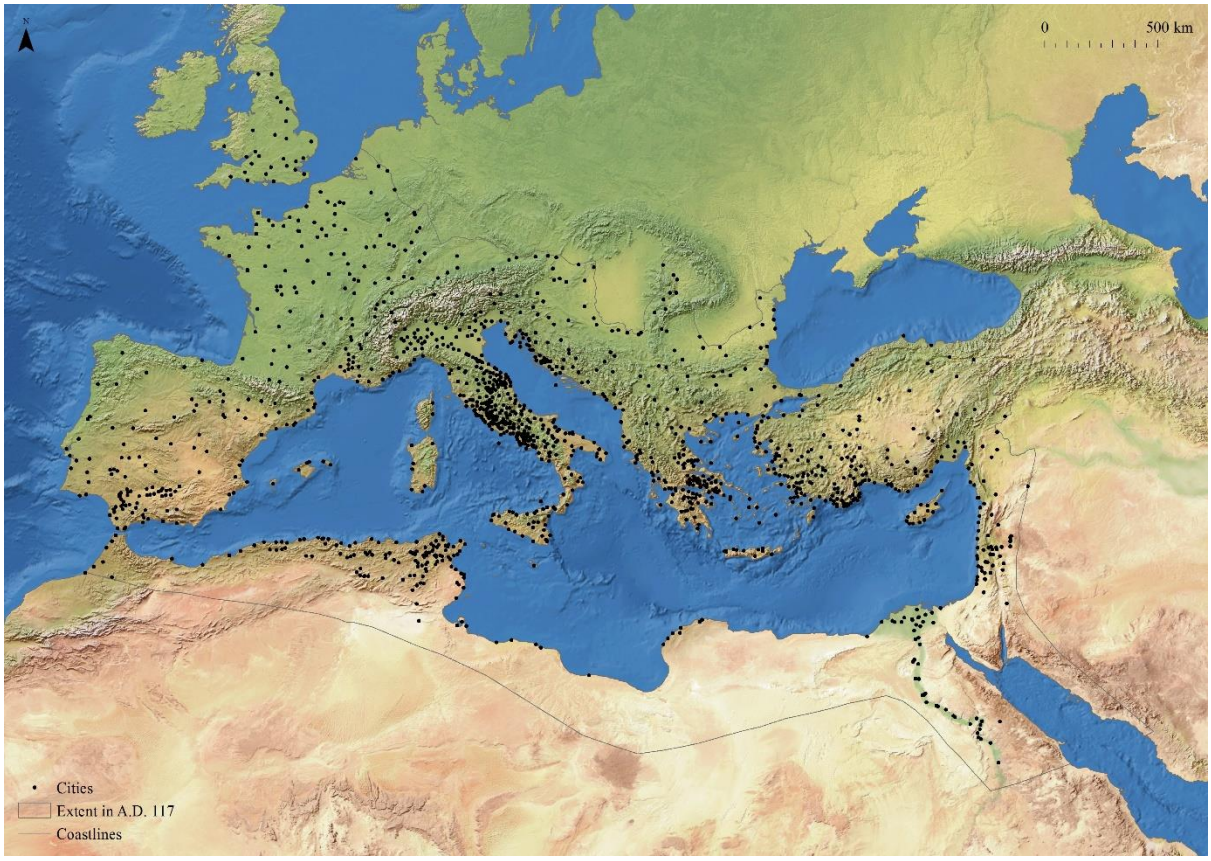


Figure 19: The cities of the Roman world over relief.

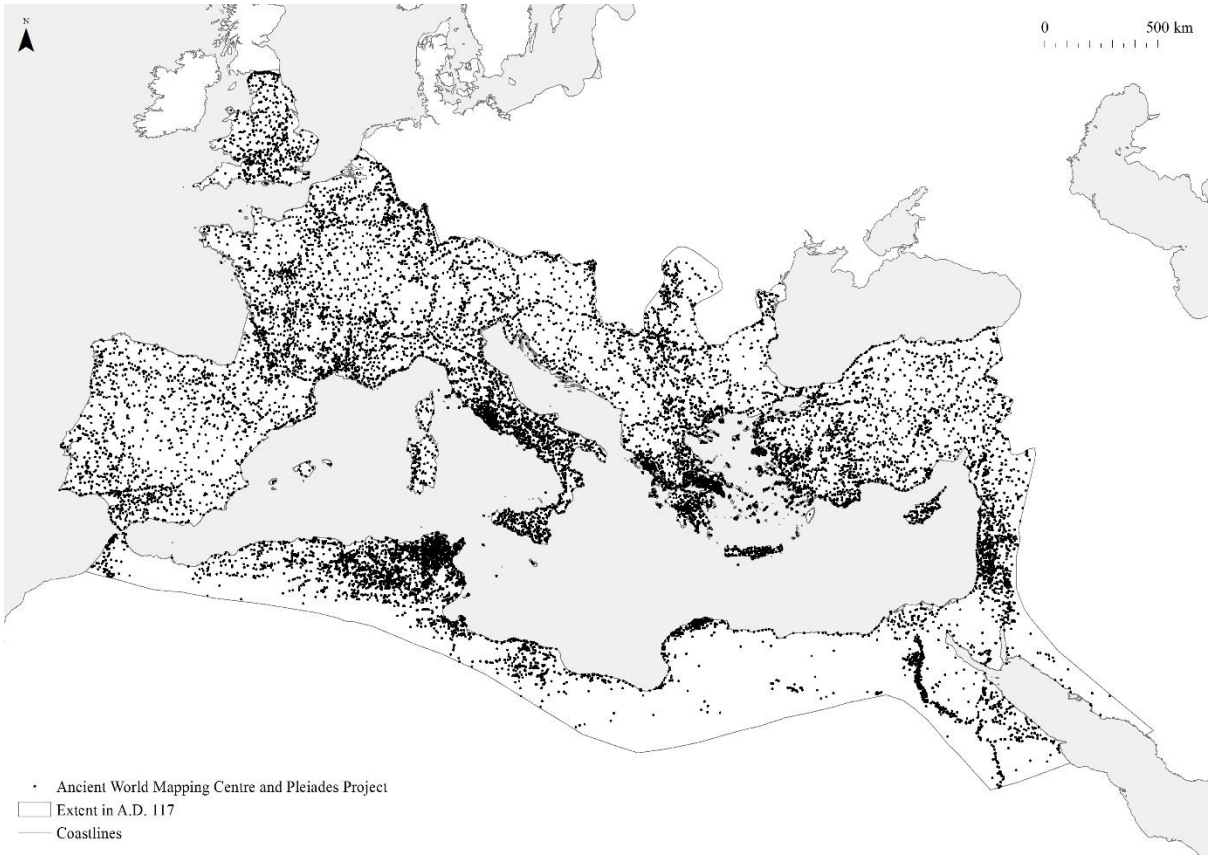


Figure 20: The sites recorded by the Ancient World Mapping Centre *and* Pleiades *project.*

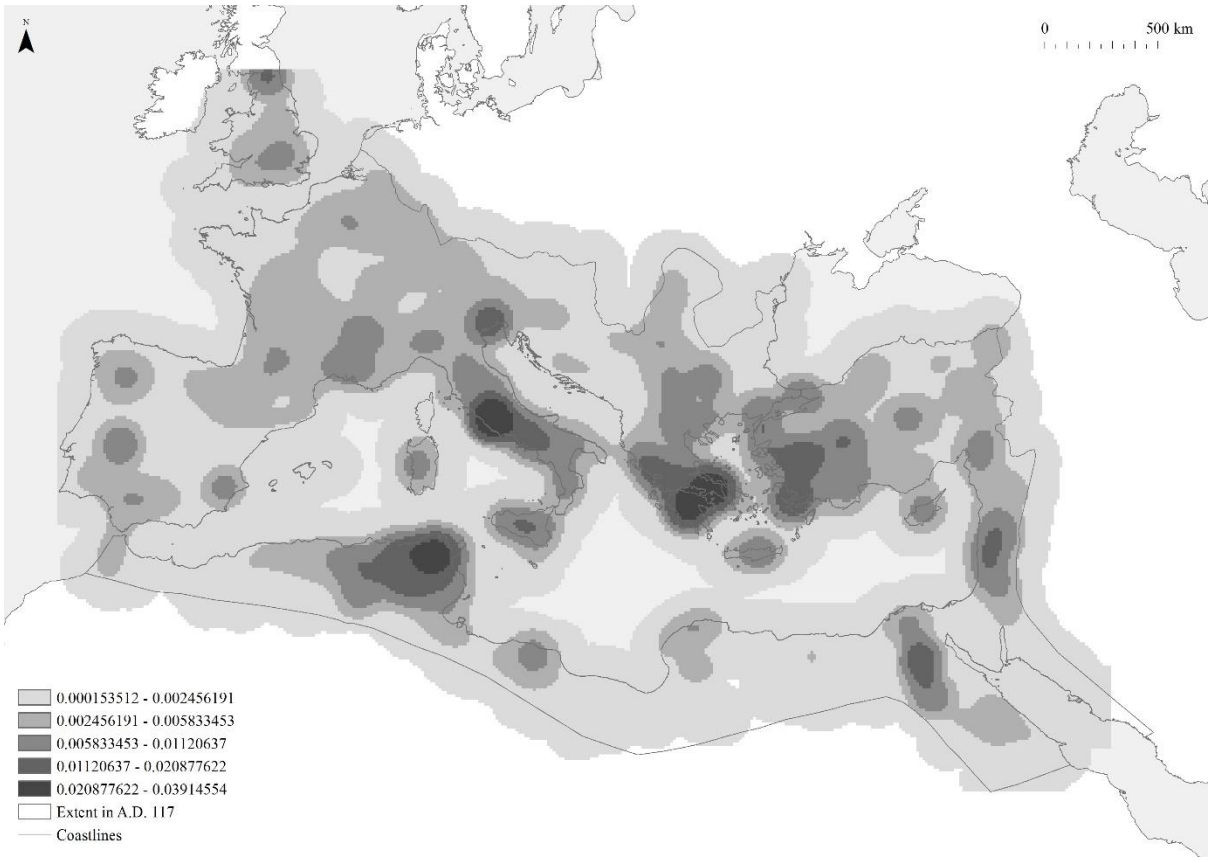


Figure 21: The density of the sites recorded by the Ancient World Mapping Centre *and* Pleiades *project.*

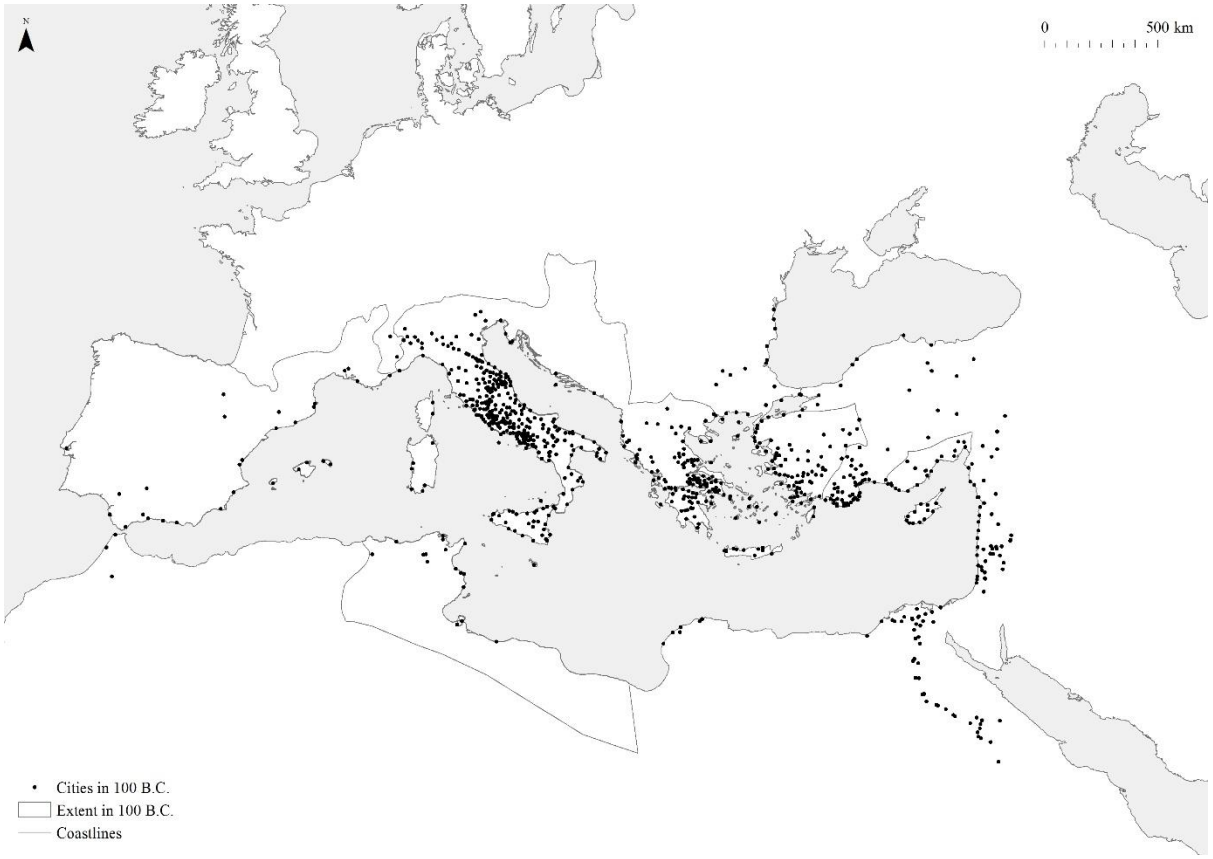


Figure 22: The cities of the Roman world in 100 B.C.

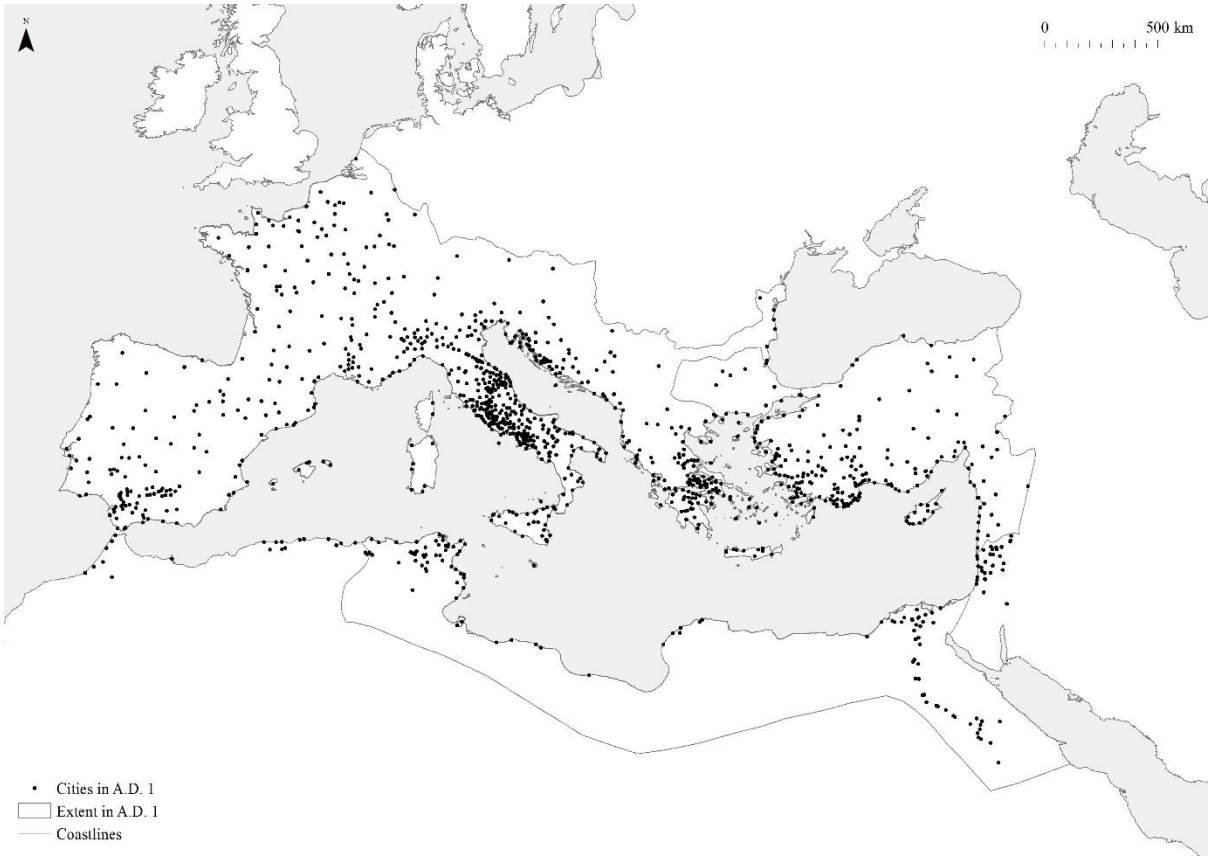


Figure 23: The cities of the Roman world in A.D. 1.

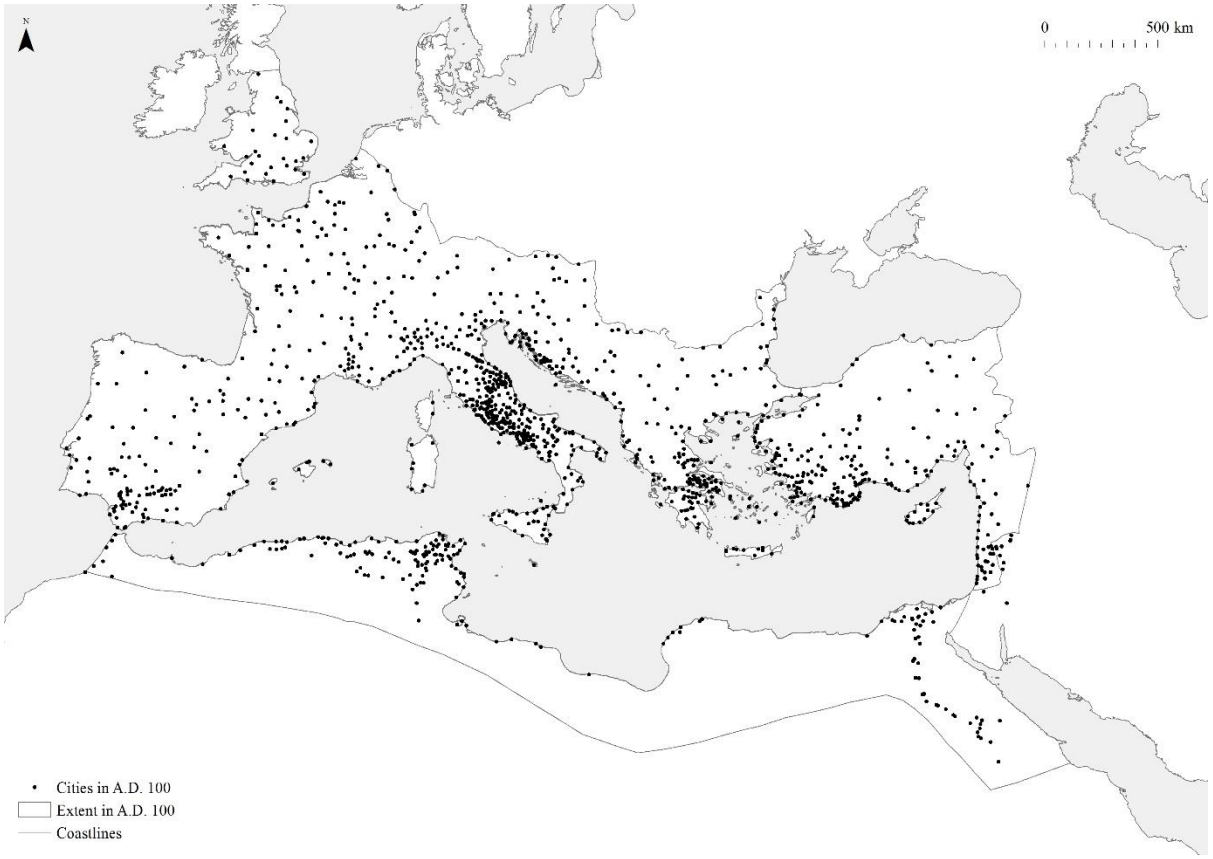


Figure 24: The cities of the Roman world in A.D. 100.

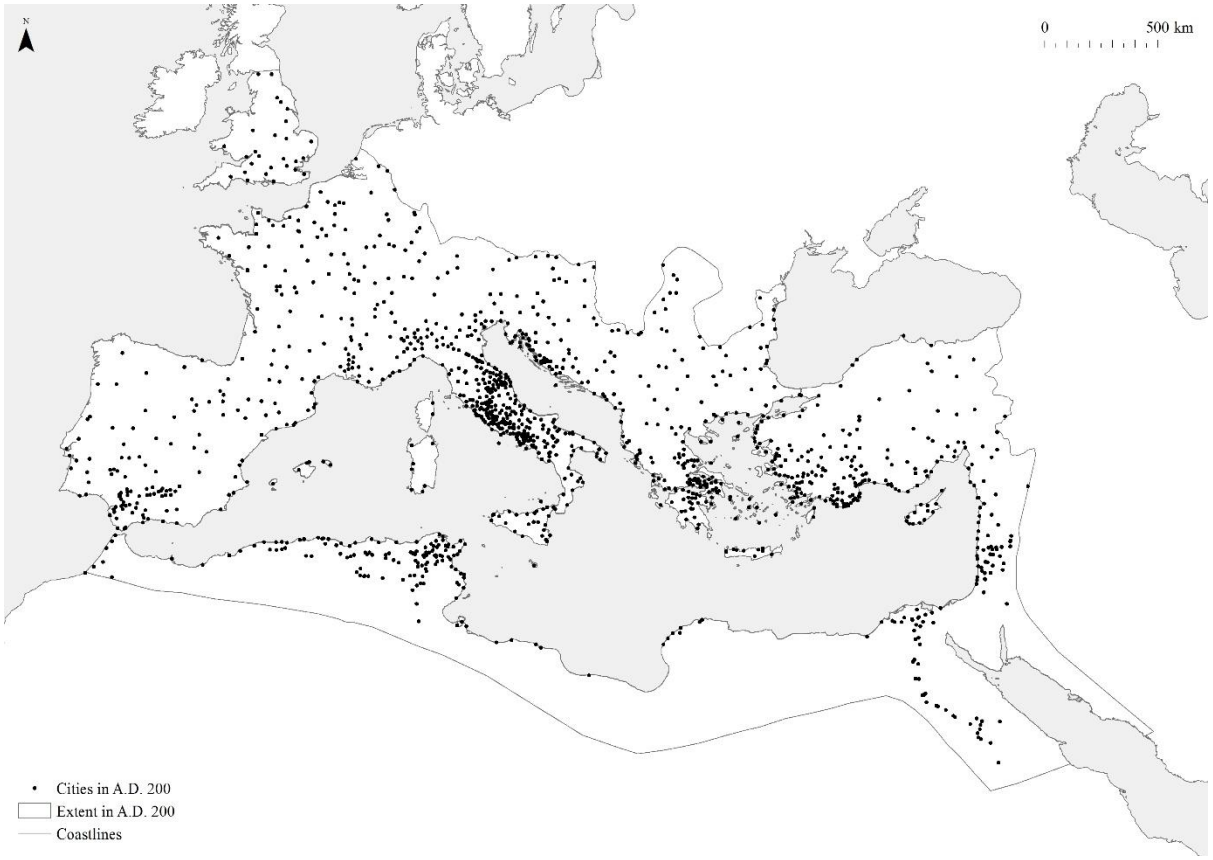


Figure 25: The cities of the Roman world in A.D. 200.

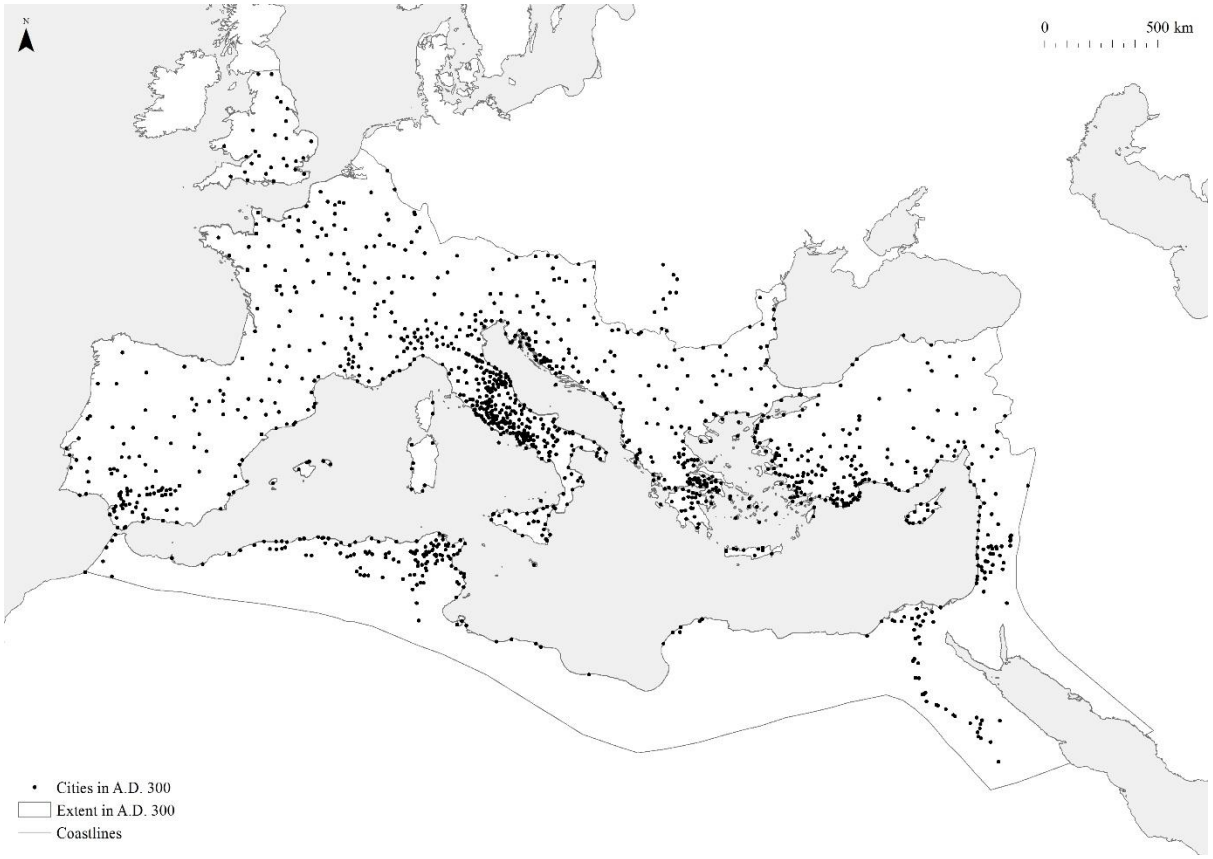


Figure 26: The cities of the Roman world in A.D. 300.

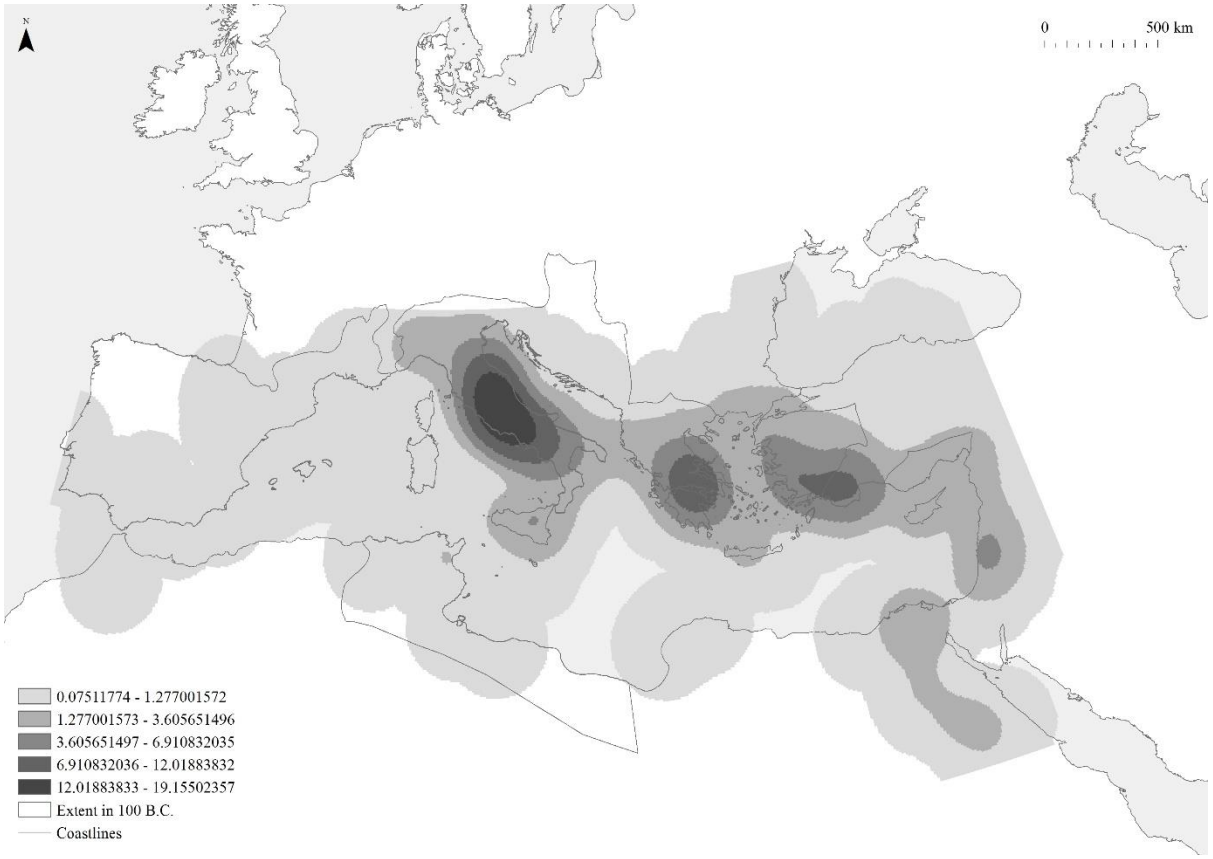


Figure 27: The density of cities in the Roman world in 100 B.C.

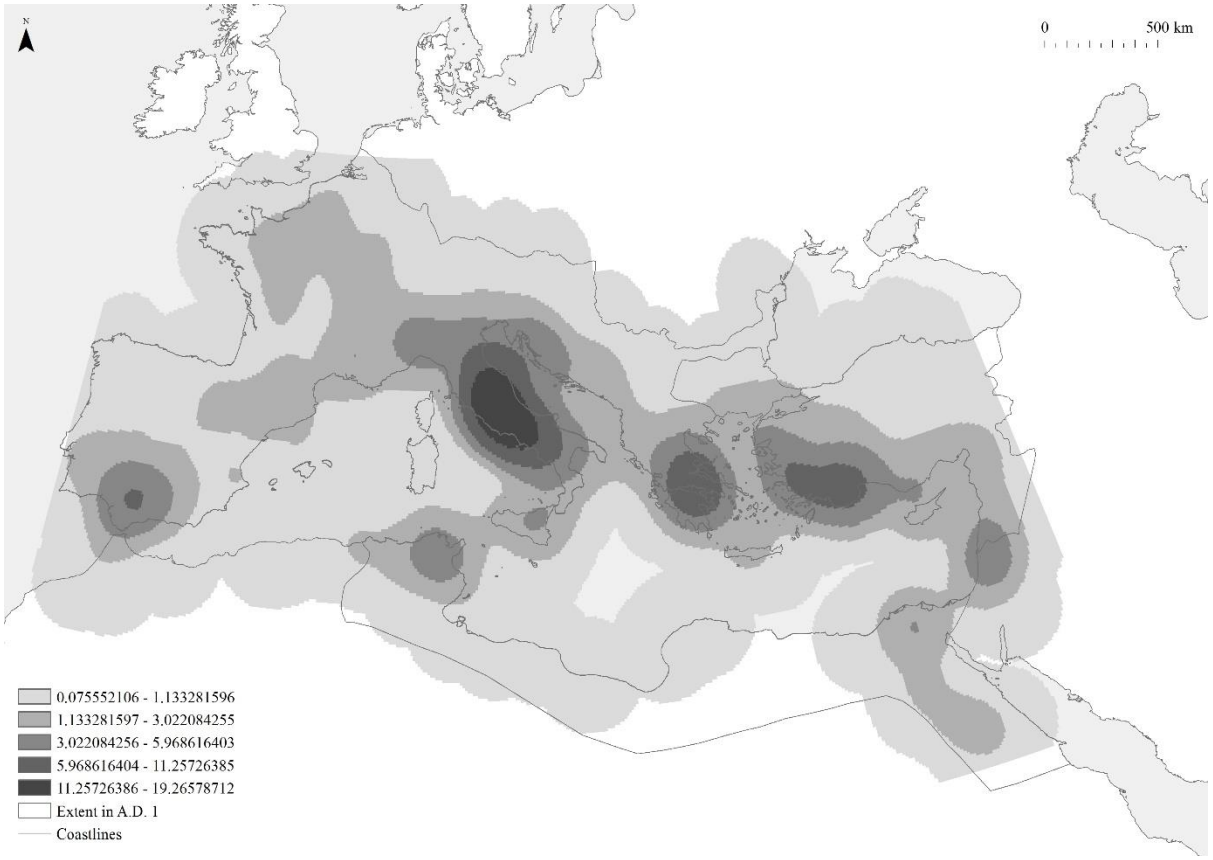


Figure 28: The density of cities in the Roman world in A.D. 1.

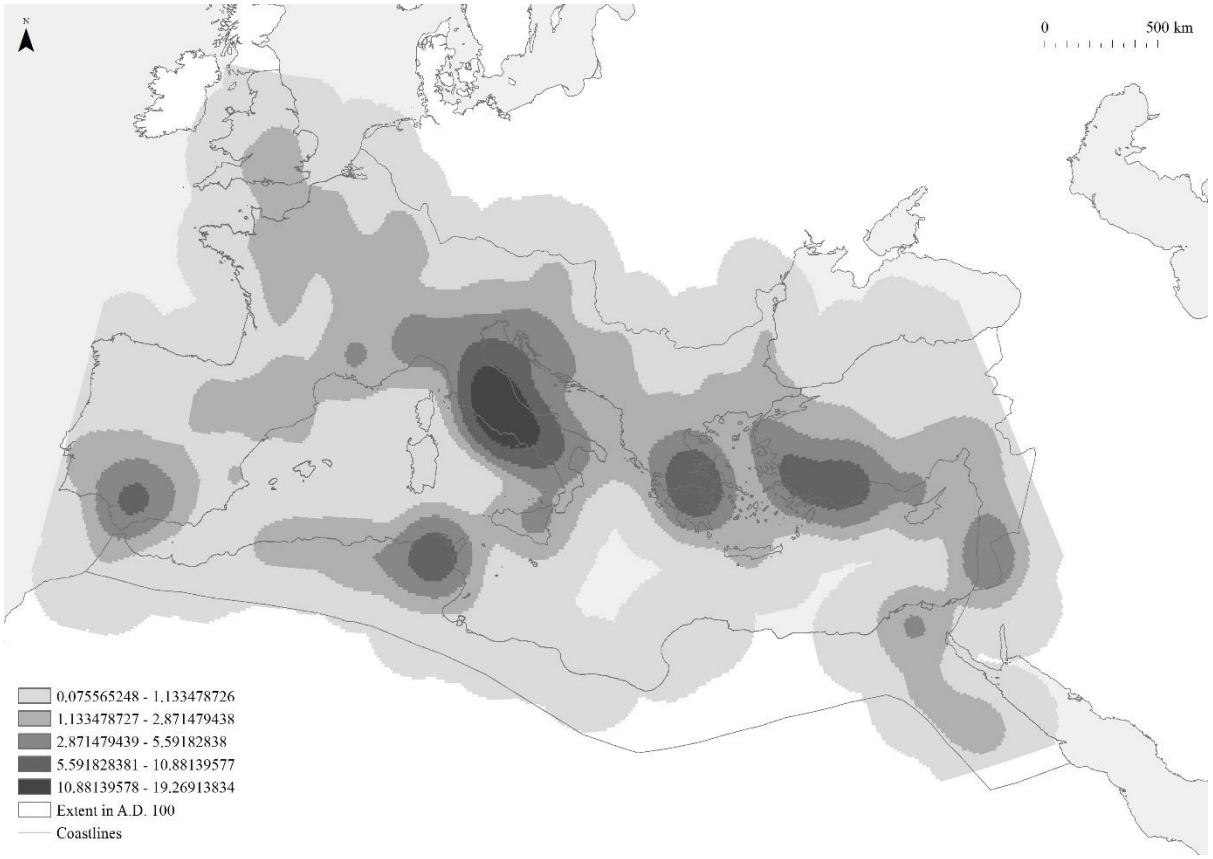


Figure 29: The density of cities in the Roman world in A.D. 100.

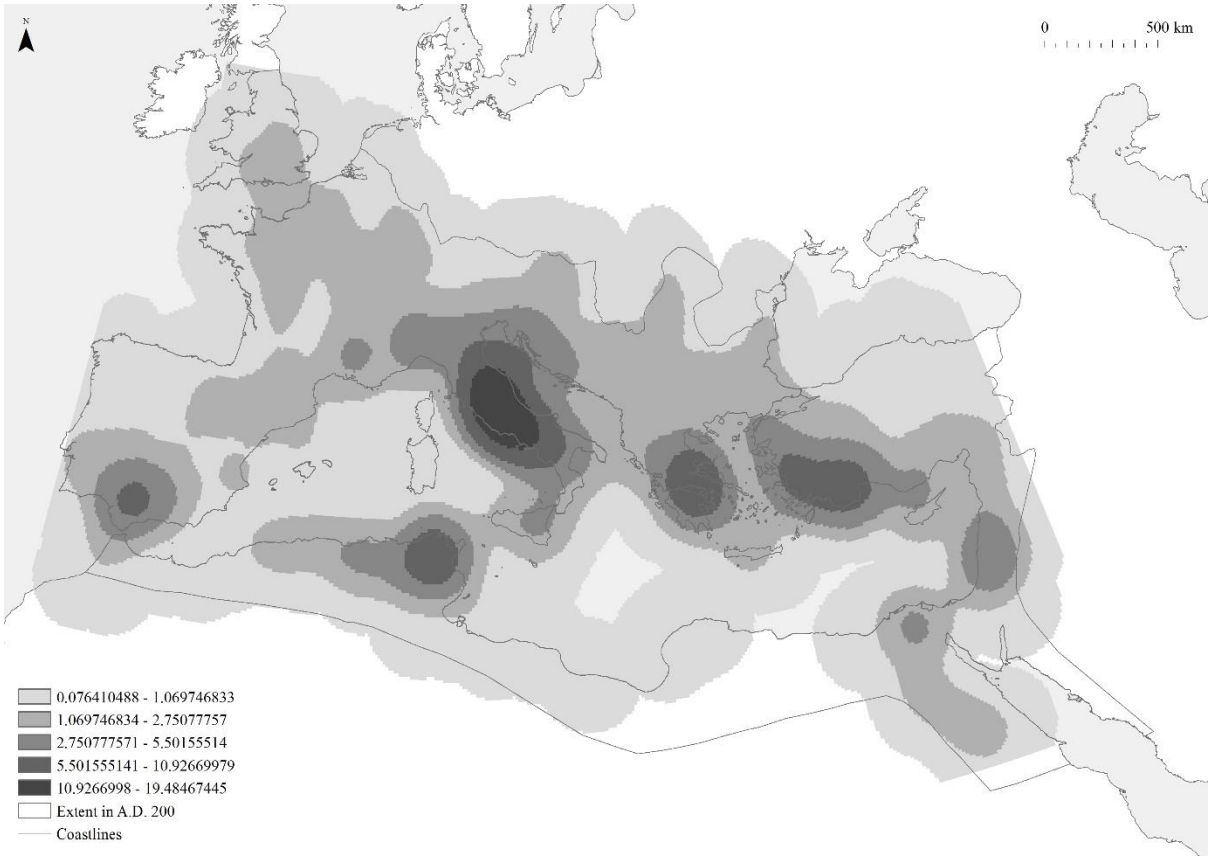


Figure 30: The density of cities in the Roman world in A.D. 200.

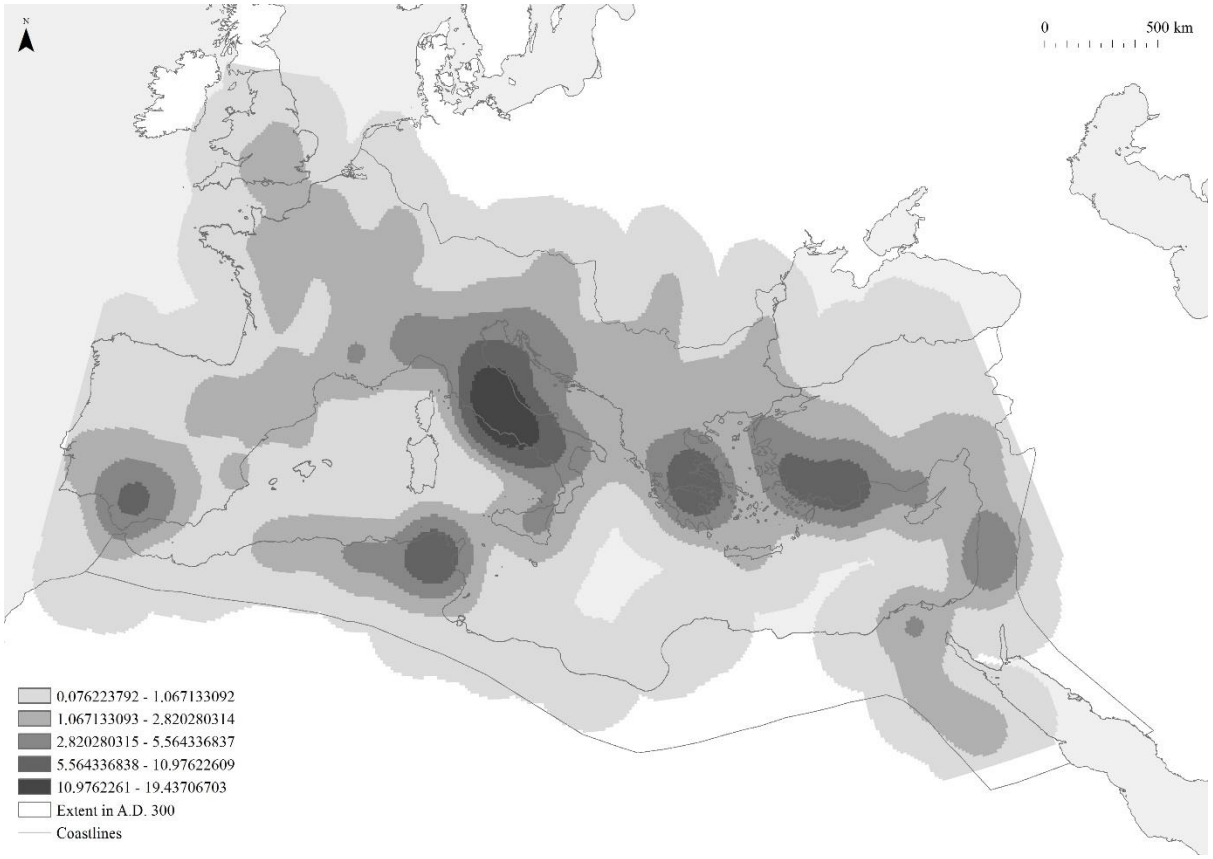


Figure 31: The density of cities in the Roman world in A.D. 300.

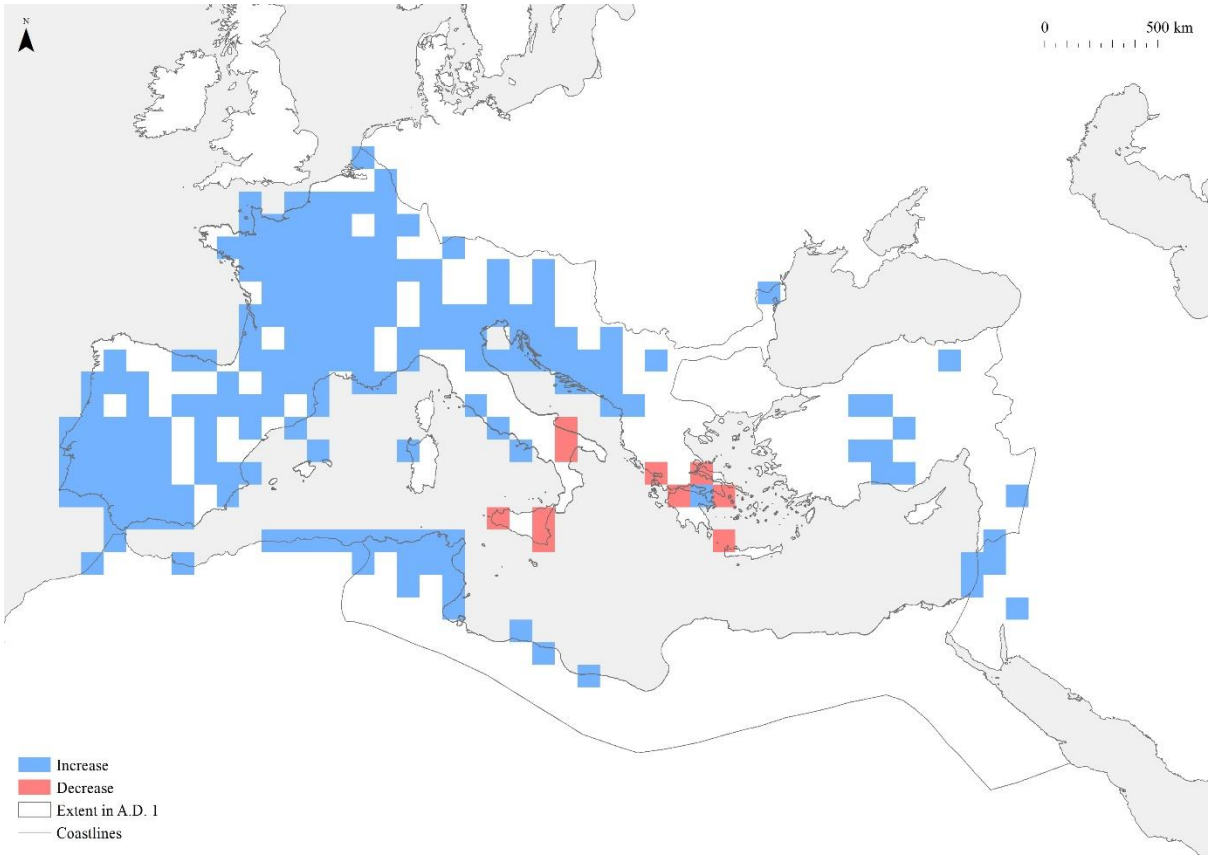


Figure 32: The change in the number of cities in the first century B.C.

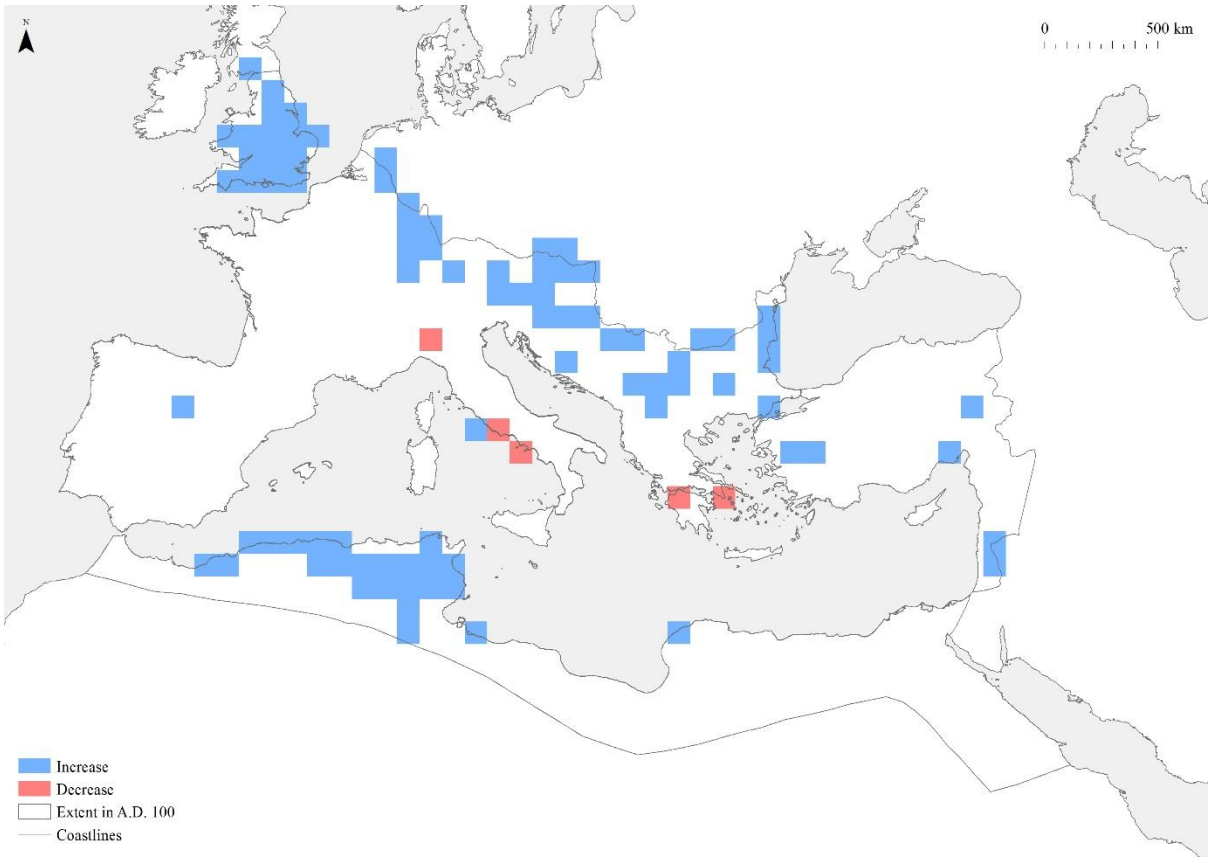


Figure 33: The change in the number of cities in the first century A.D.

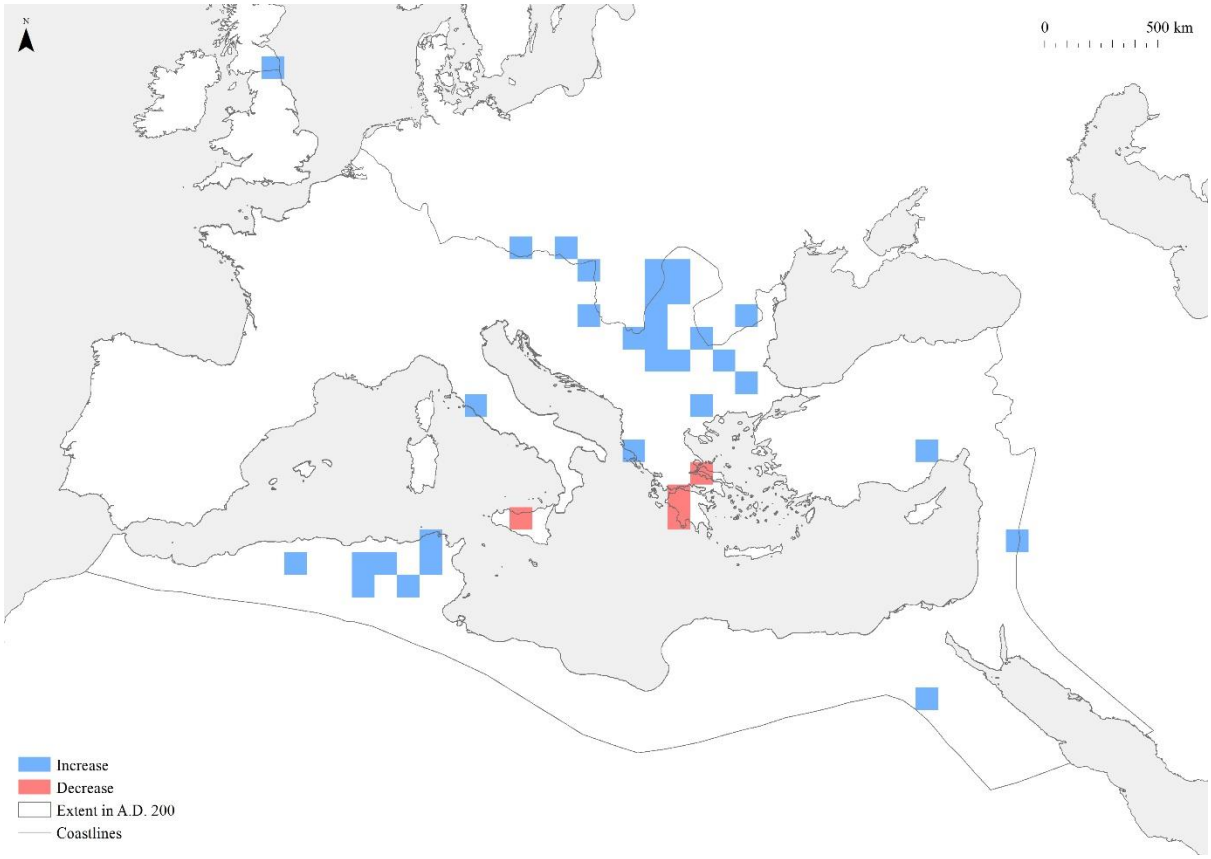


Figure 34: The change in the number of cities in the second century A.D.

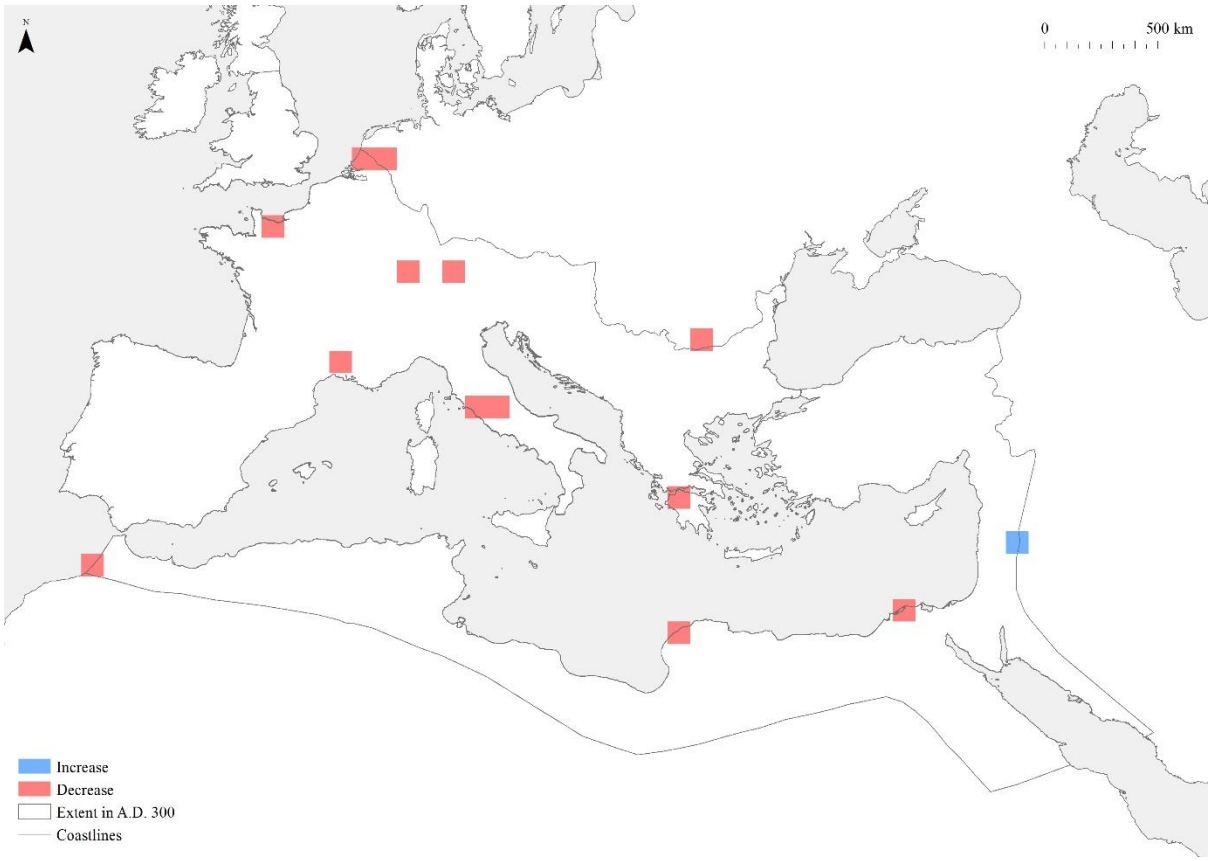


Figure 35: The change in the number of cities in the third century A.D.



Figure 36: The number of newly-created forts in the first century B.C.



Figure 37: The number of newly-created forts in the first century A.D.



Figure 38: The number of newly-created forts in the second century A.D.

Figure 39: Models of land-use in modern cities.

A and B: Burgess's analysis of Chicago and his subsequent concentric ring model (Burgess 1925); C: Hoyt's sector model (Hoyt 1939; 1964), where 1: central business district, 2: wholesaling and light manufacture, 3: low-class residential, 4: middle-class residential, 5: high—lass residential; D: Harris and Ullman's multiple nuclei model (Harris and Ullman 1945), where 1-5: The same, 6: heavy manufacturing, 7: outlying business district, 8: residential suburb, 9: industrial suburbs (Carter 1981: 171).

Figure 40: Raper's division of Pompeii into grids (Raper 1977: 212; Figure 4).

Figure 41: The results of Raper's analysis of the land-use of each grid (Raper 1977: 215; Table 1).

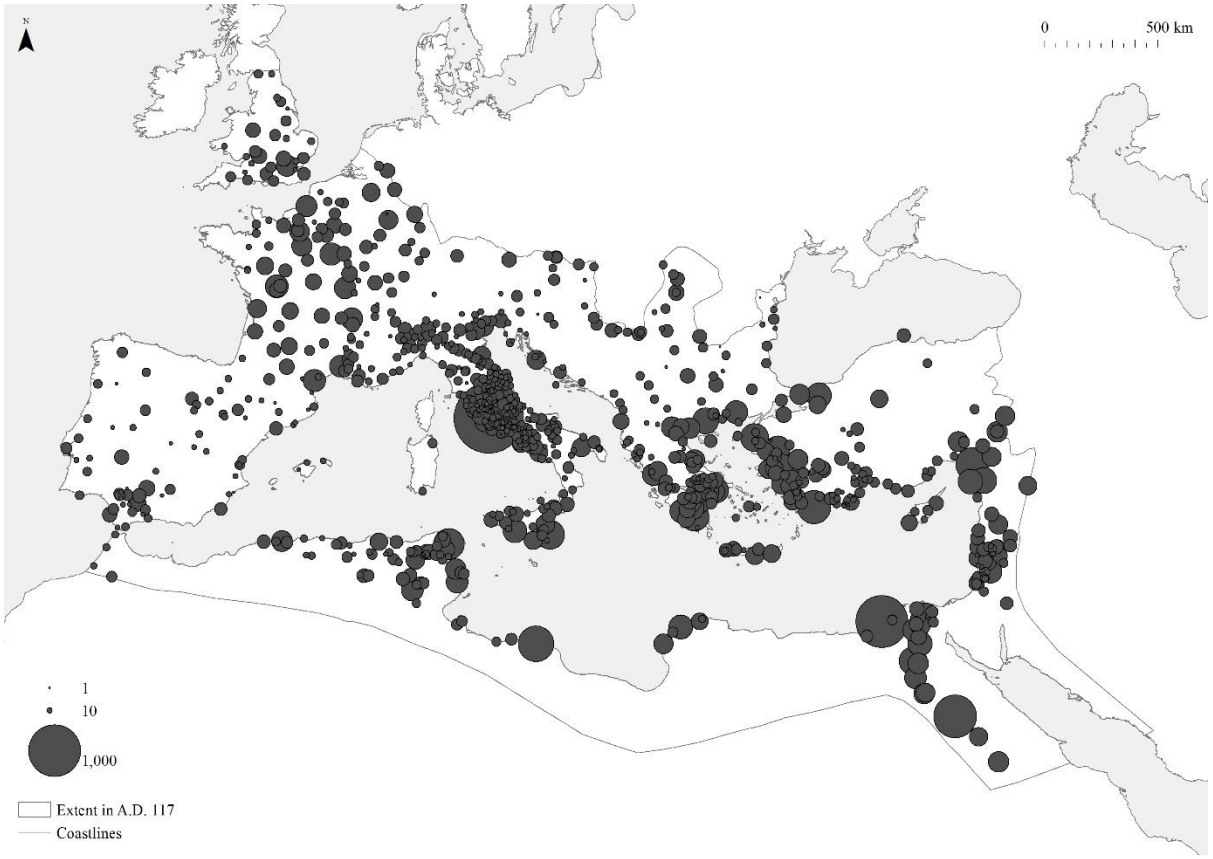


Figure 42: The sizes of cities in the Roman world, in hectares.

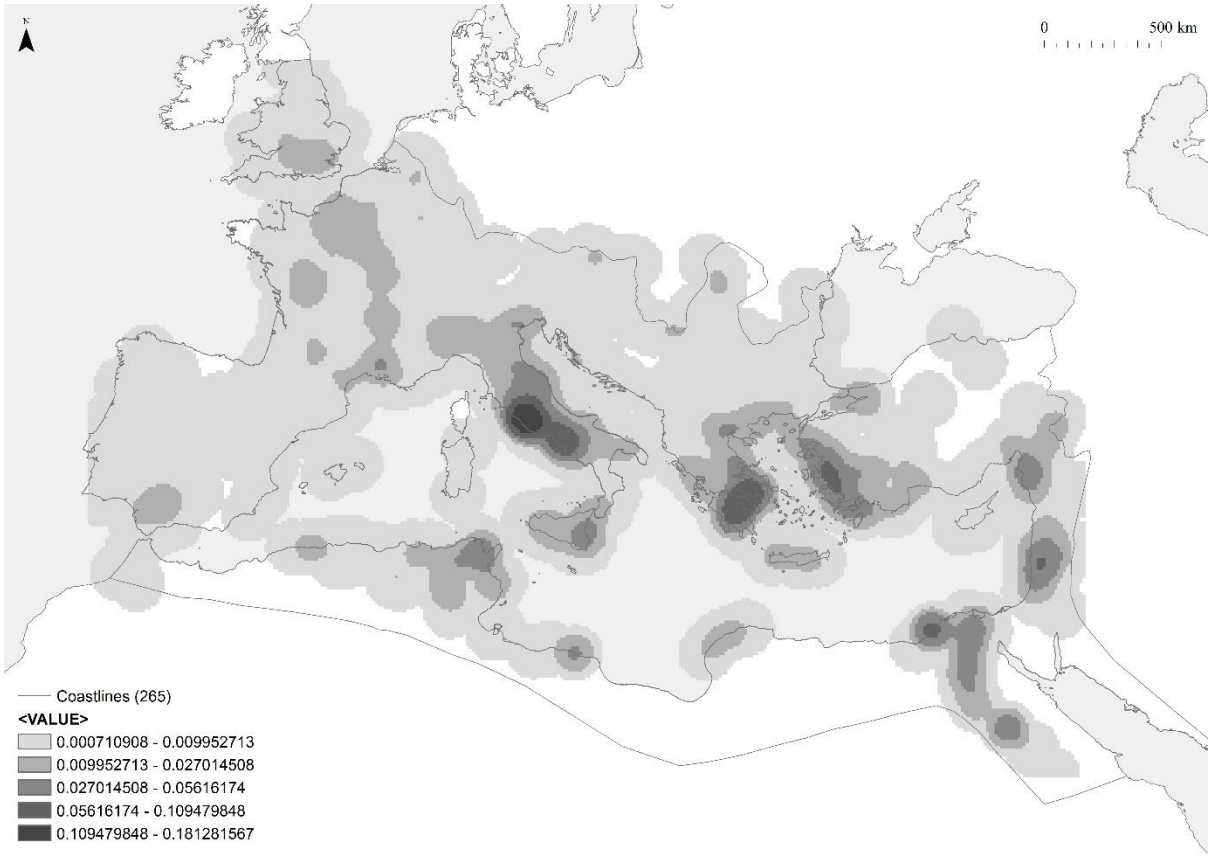


Figure 43: The density of the sizes of cities in the Roman world, in hectares.

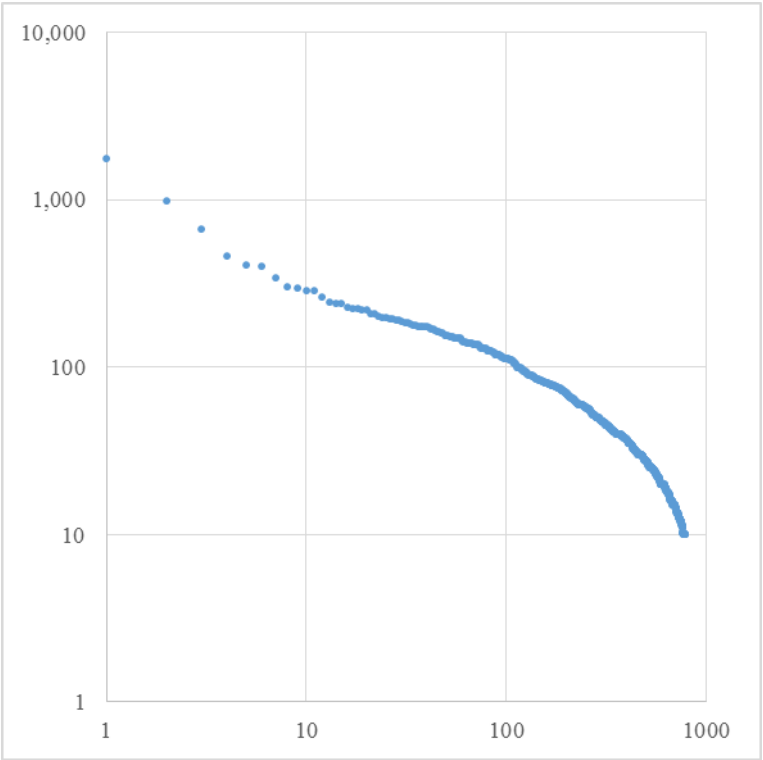


Figure 44: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of the Roman world, with rank against area (the scales are logarithmic).

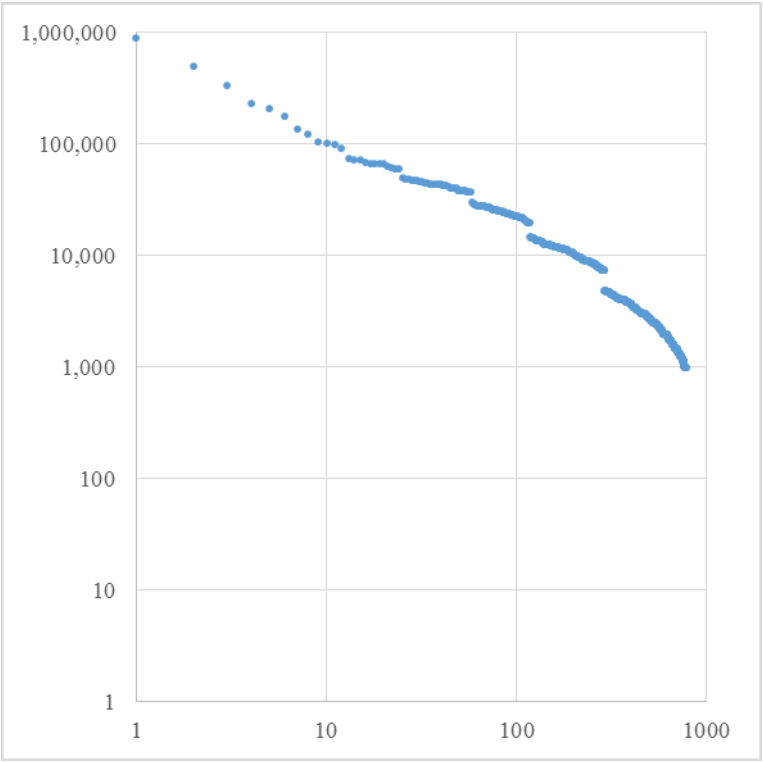


Figure 45: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of the Roman world, with rank against estimated population (the scales are logarithmic).

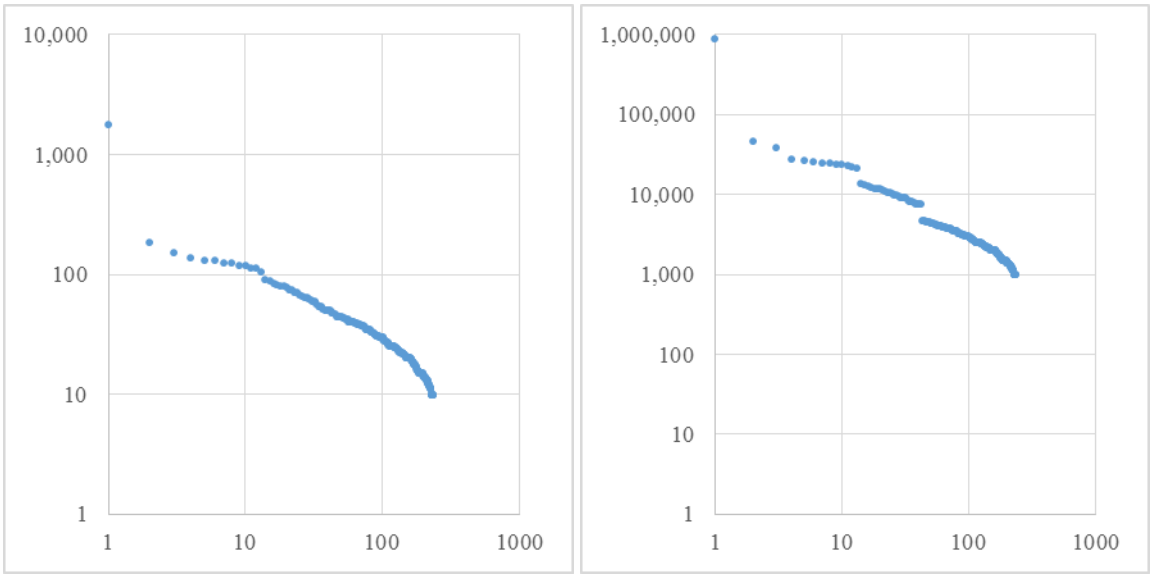


Figure 46: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Italia and the Alpes Cottiae, Graiae et Poeninae, and Maritimae, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

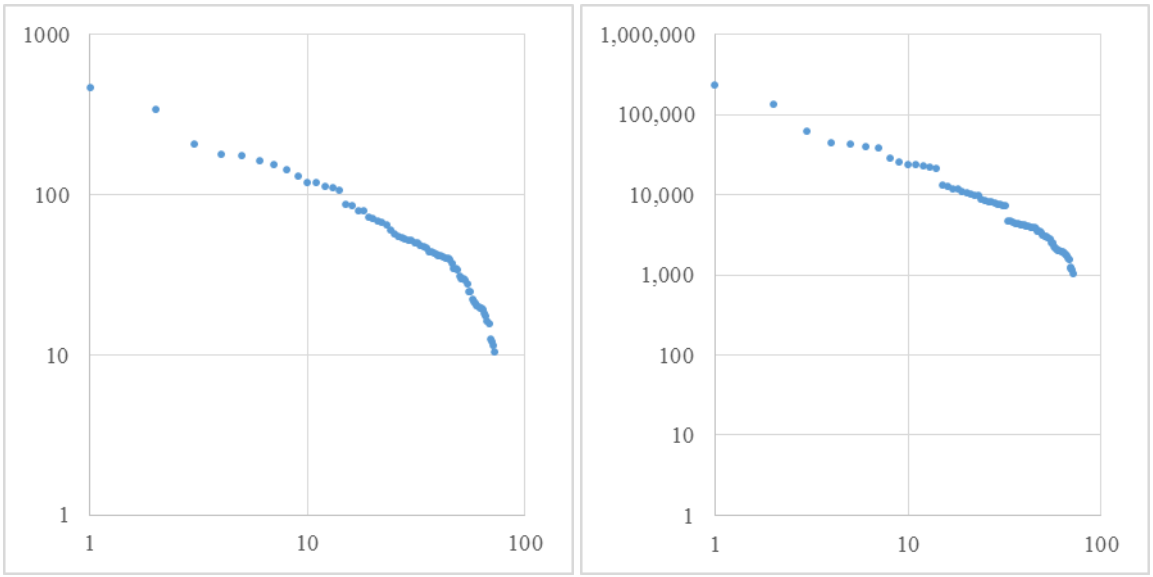


Figure 47: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Mauretania Tingitana and Caesariensis, Numidia, Africa Proconsularis, and Cyrenaica, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

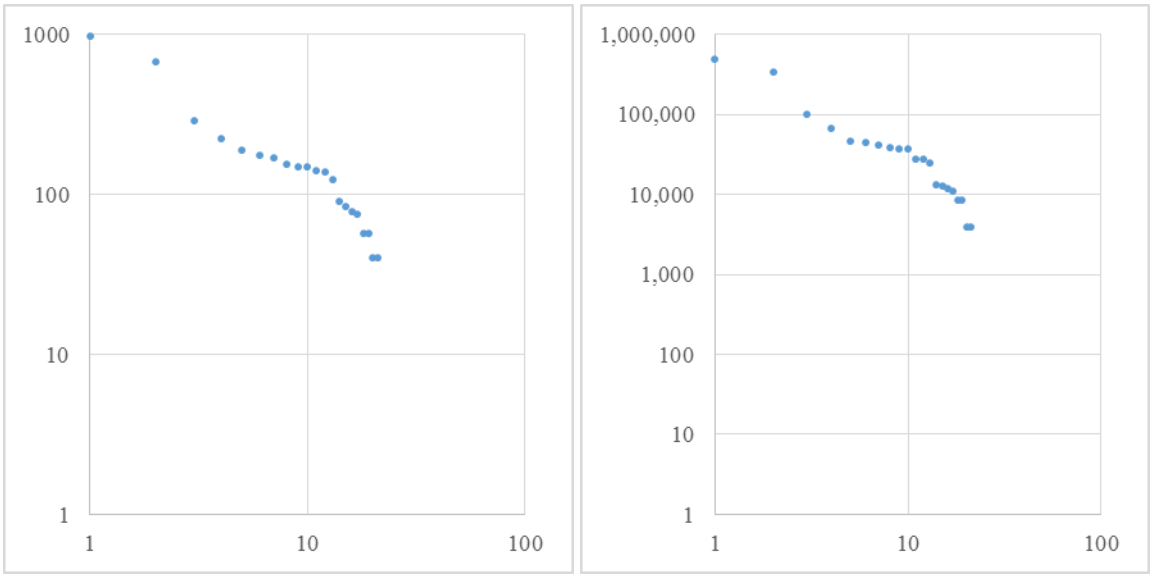


Figure 48: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Aegyptus, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

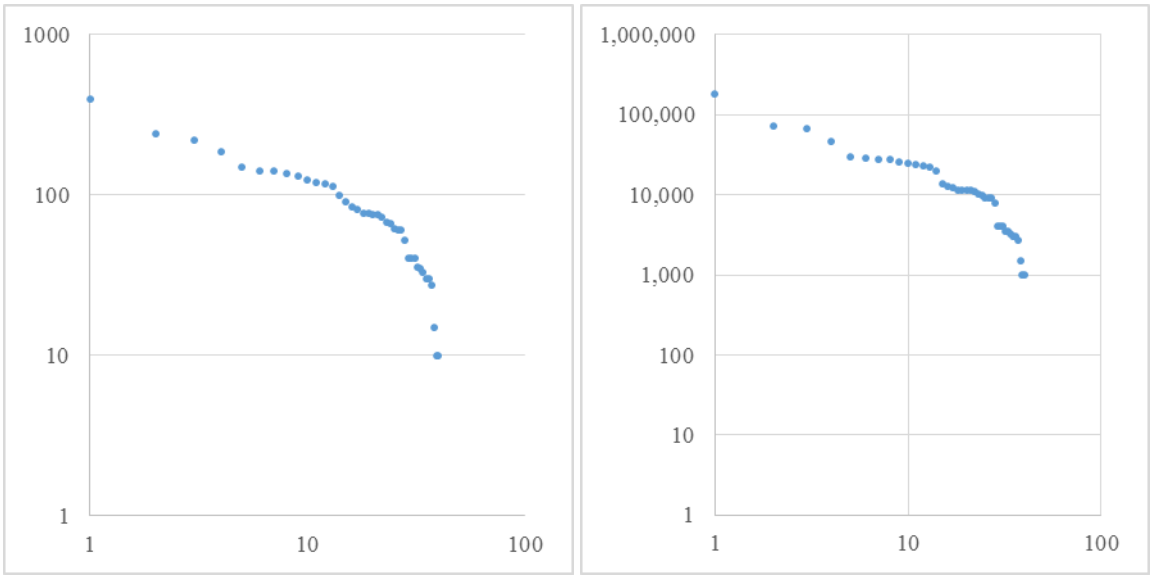


Figure 49: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Arabia, Syria Palestina, and Syria, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

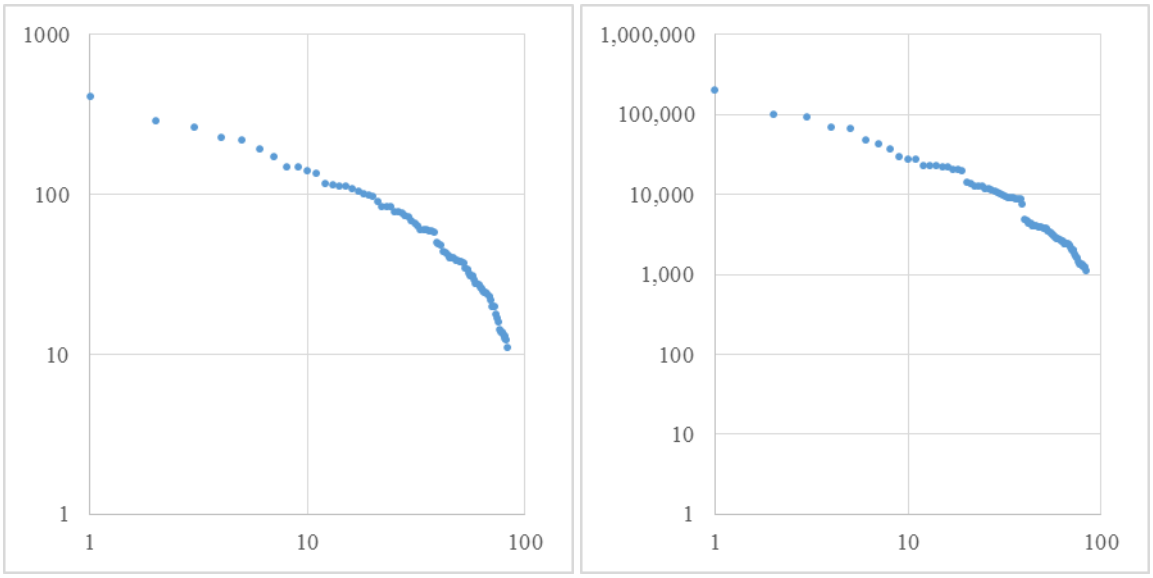


Figure 50: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Asia, Bithynia et Pontus, Cilicia, Lycia et Pamphylia, and Cappadocia et Galatia, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

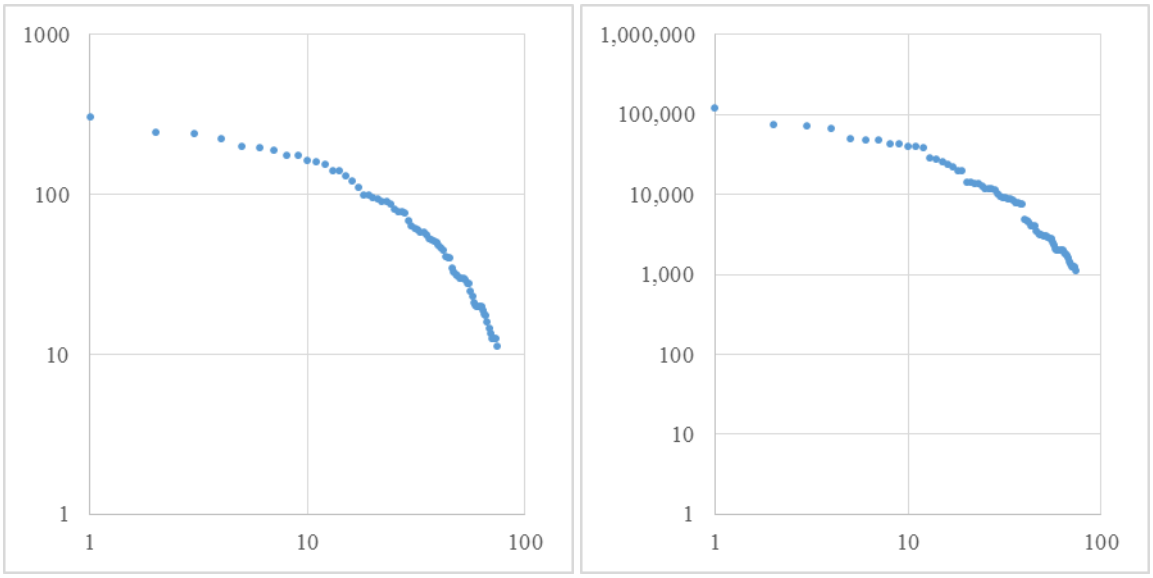


Figure 51: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Achaea and Macedonia, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

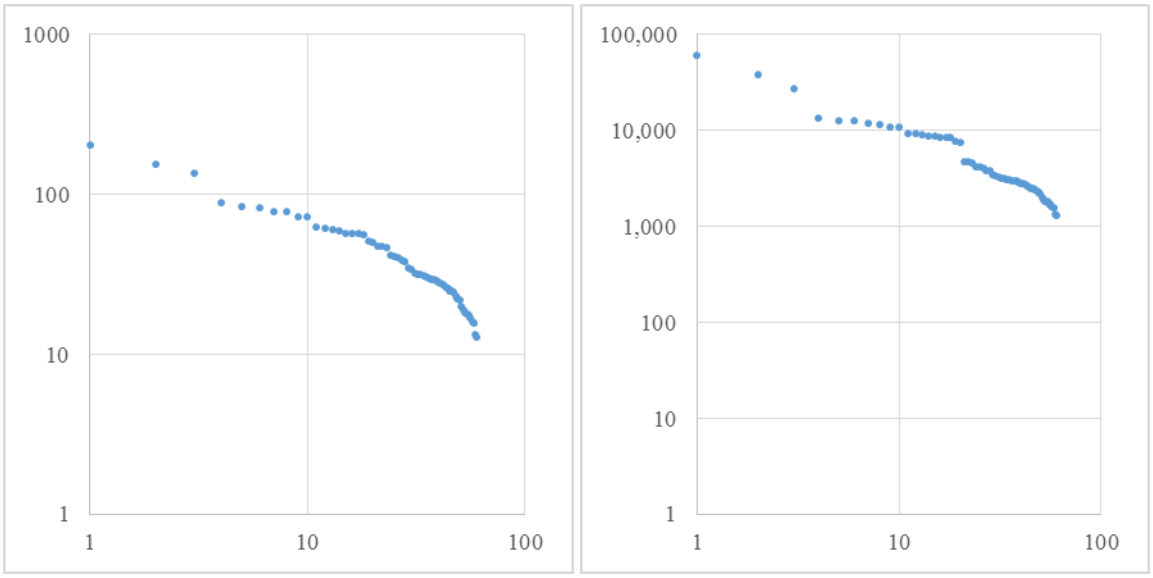


Figure 52: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of the Balkans (including Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia Inferior and Superior, Dalmatia, Moesia Inferior and Superior, Dacia, and Thracia), with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

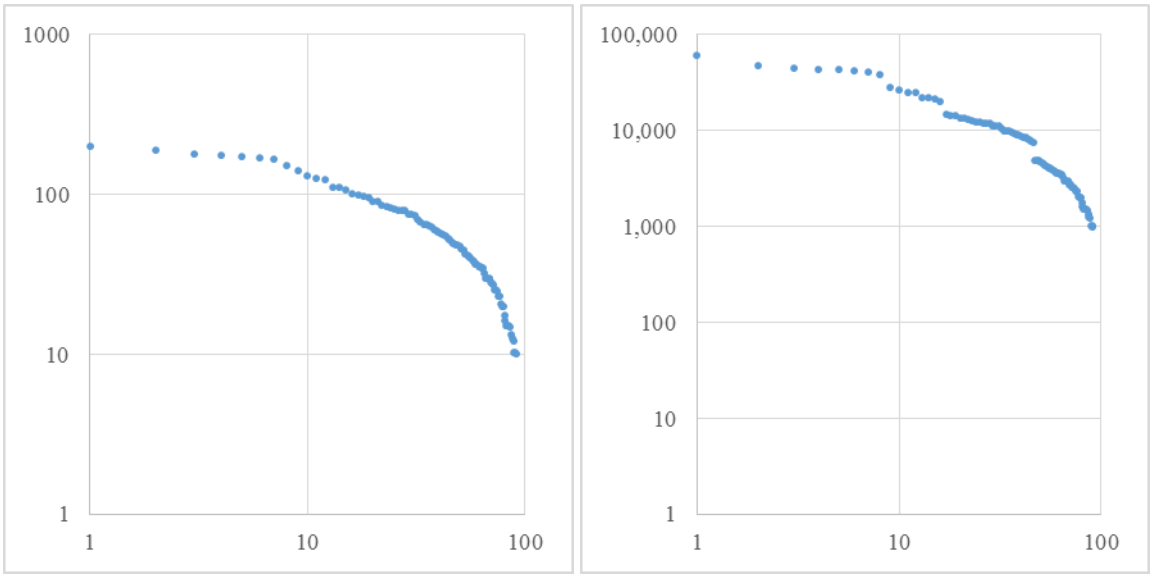


Figure 53: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Gaul and Germany (including Gallia Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, and Belgica, and Germania Inferior and Superior), with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

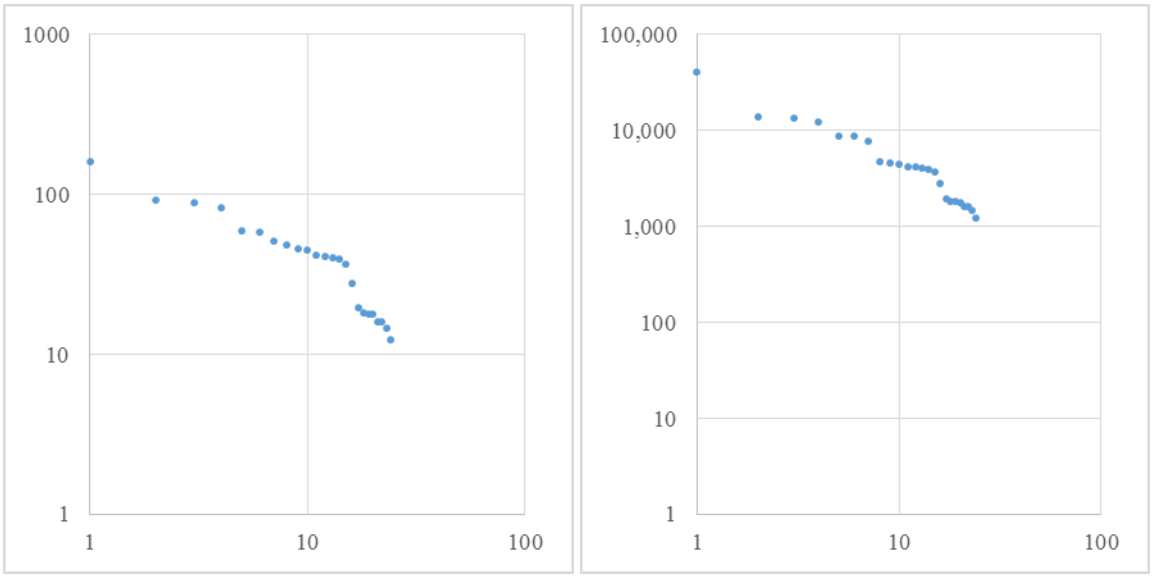


Figure 54: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Britannia, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

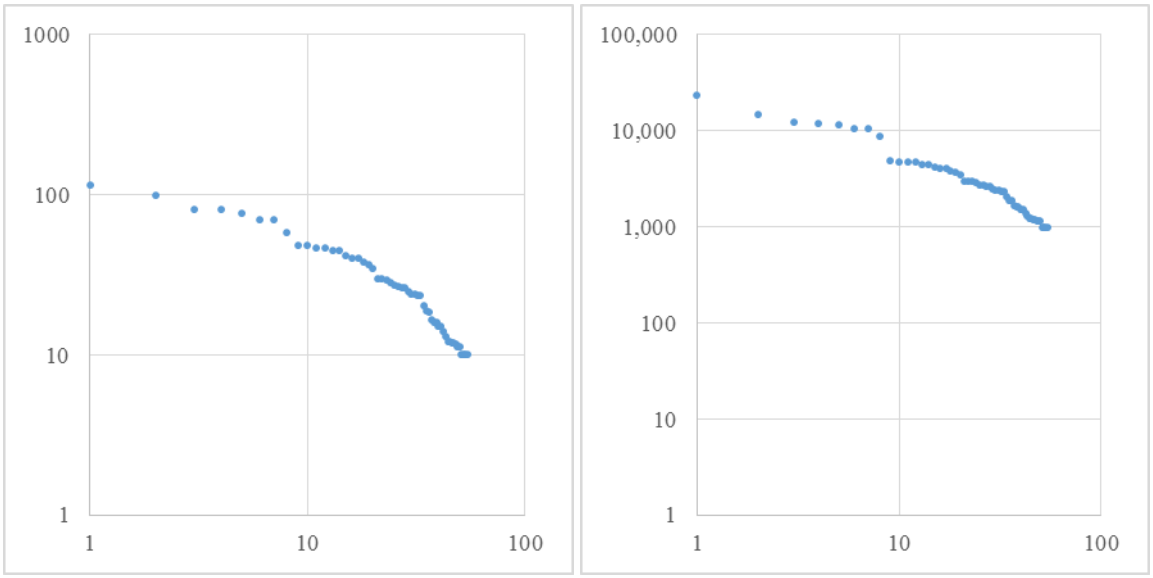


Figure 55: A graph to show the urban hierarchy of Baetica, Hispania Tarraconensis, and Lusitania, with rank against area on the left and rank against population on the right (the scales are logarithmic).

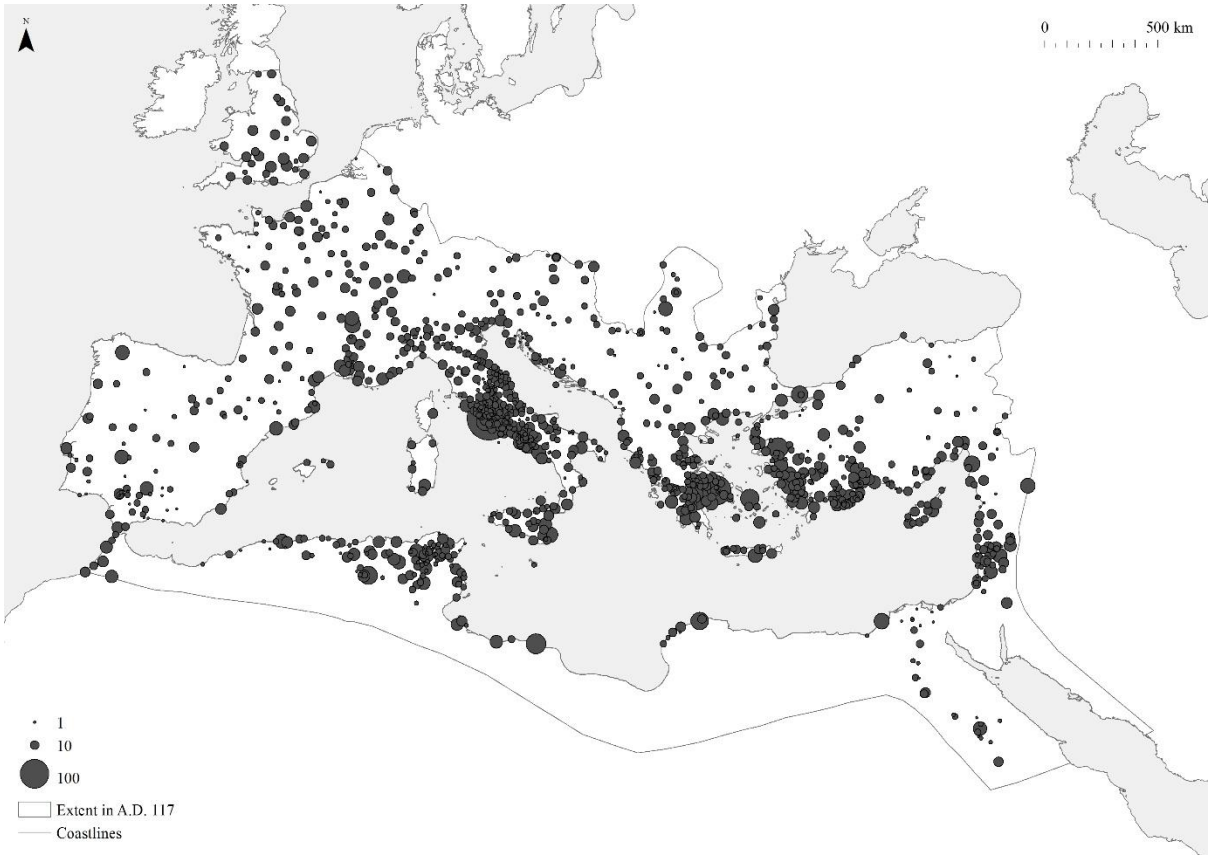


Figure 56: The monuments in cities in the Roman world.

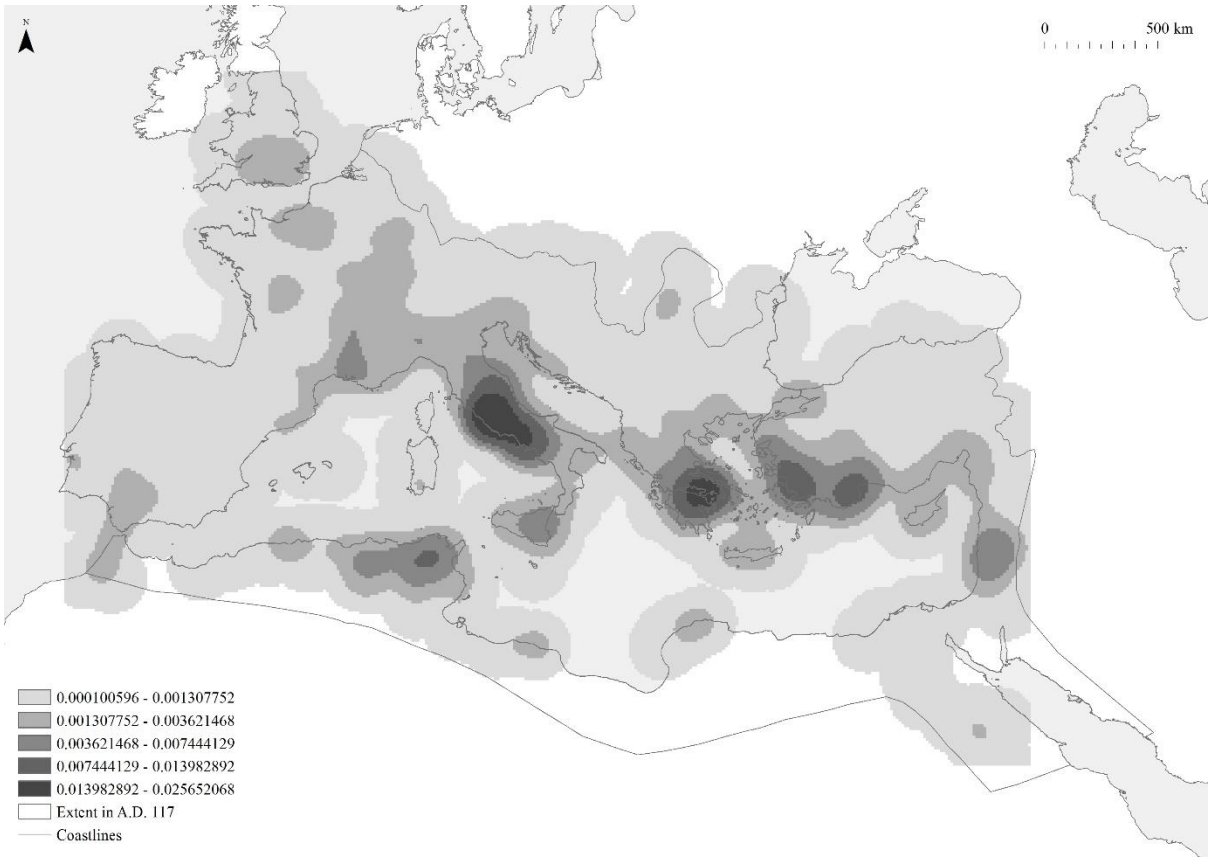


Figure 57: The density of the monuments in cities in the Roman world.

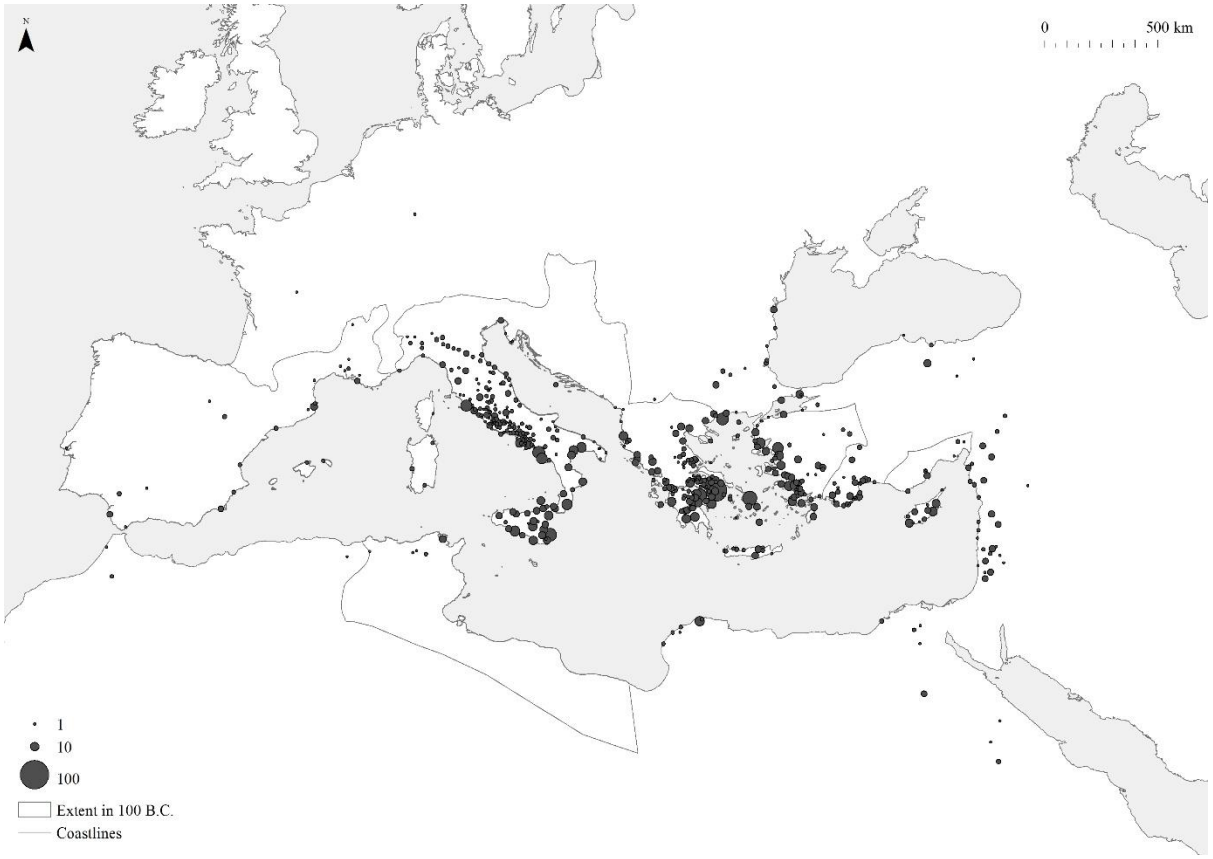


Figure 58: The number of monuments in cities in the Roman world in 100 B.C.

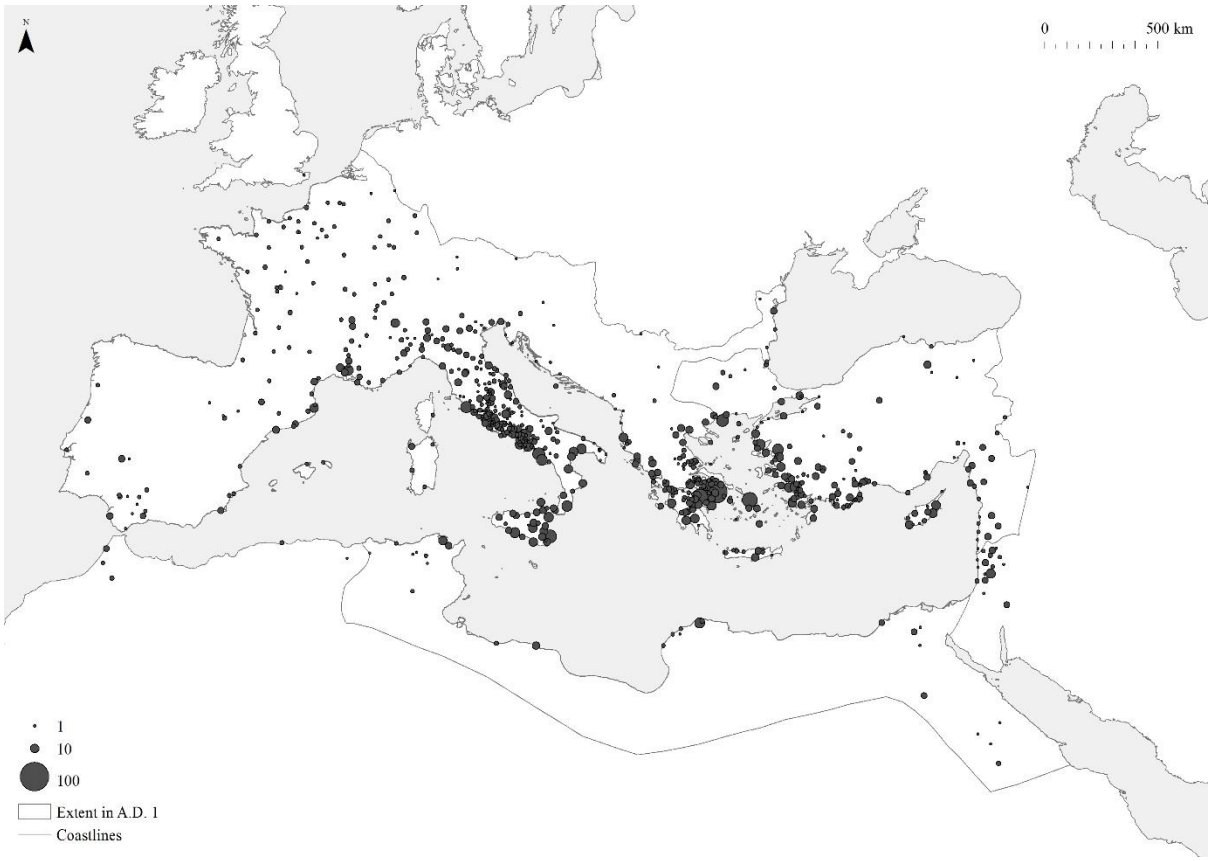


Figure 59: The number of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 1.

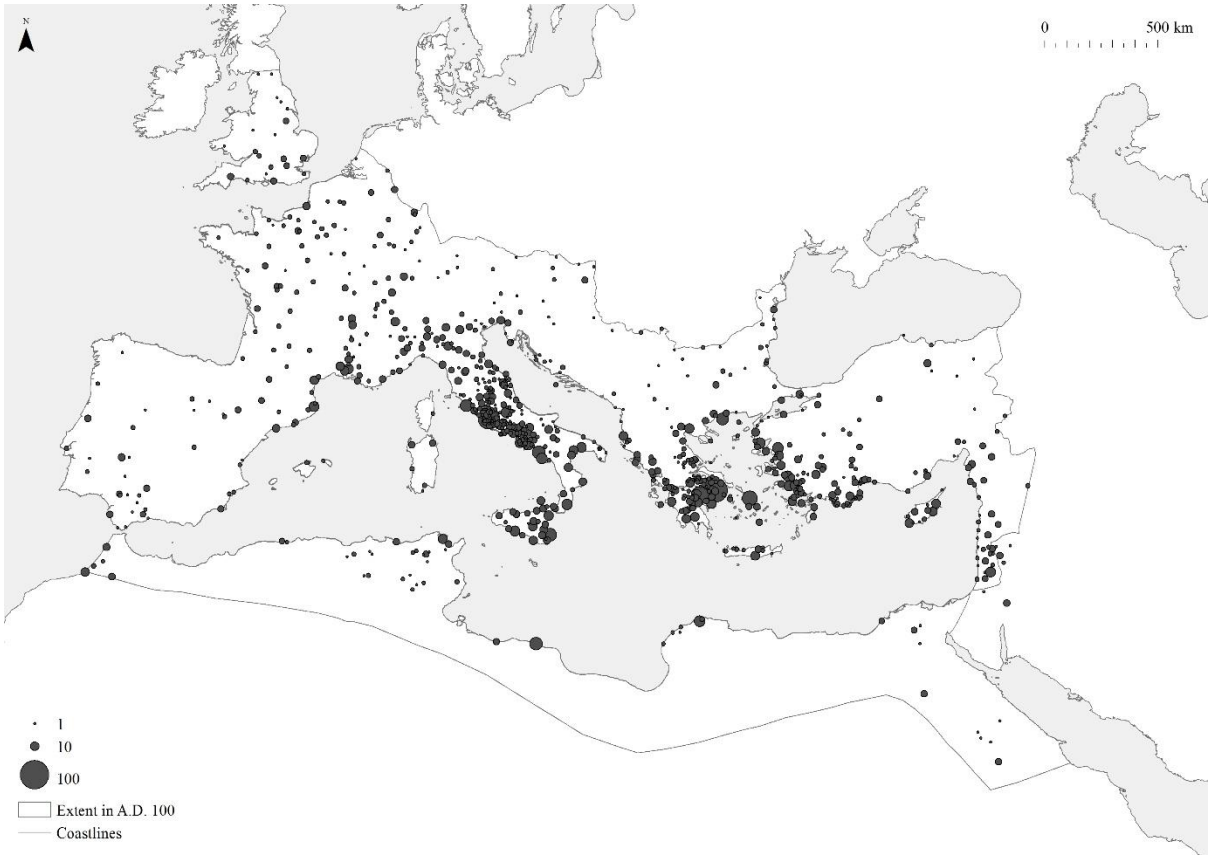


Figure 60: The number of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 100.

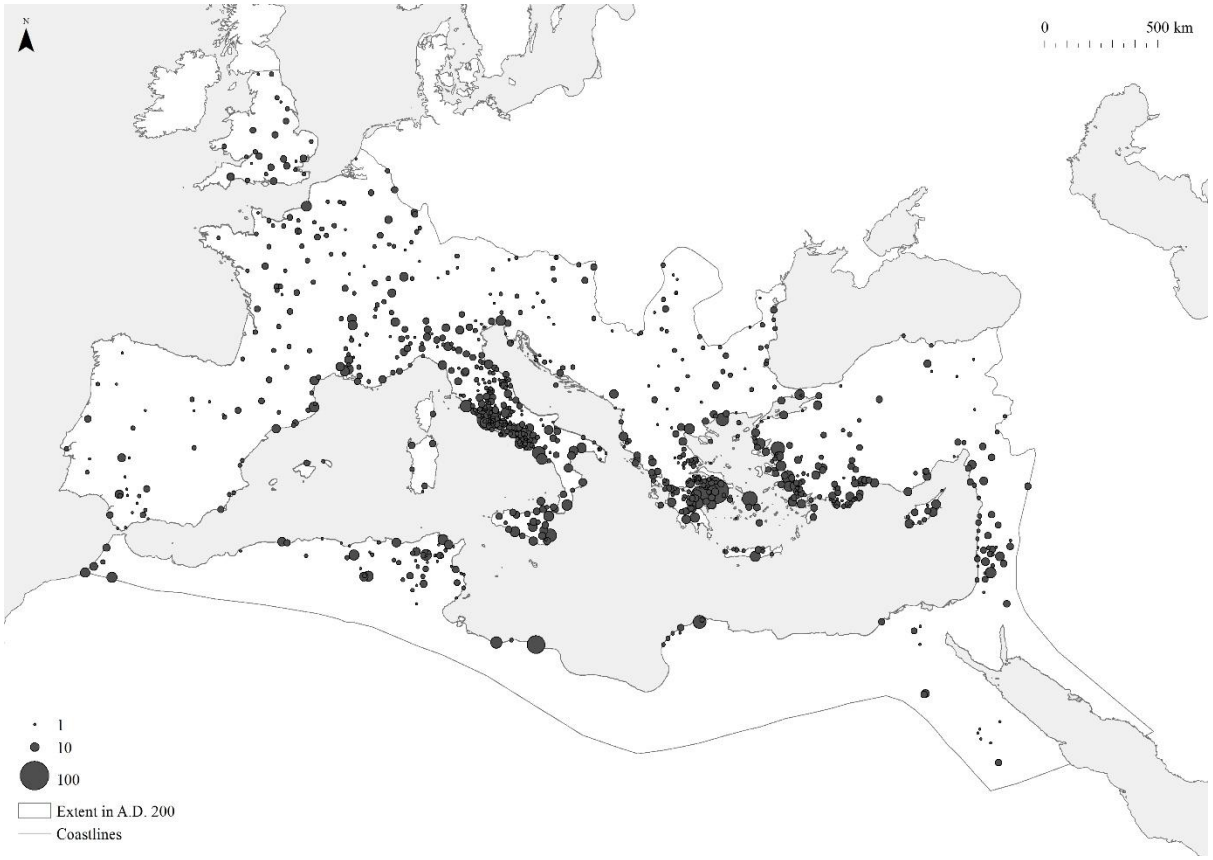


Figure 61: The number of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 200.

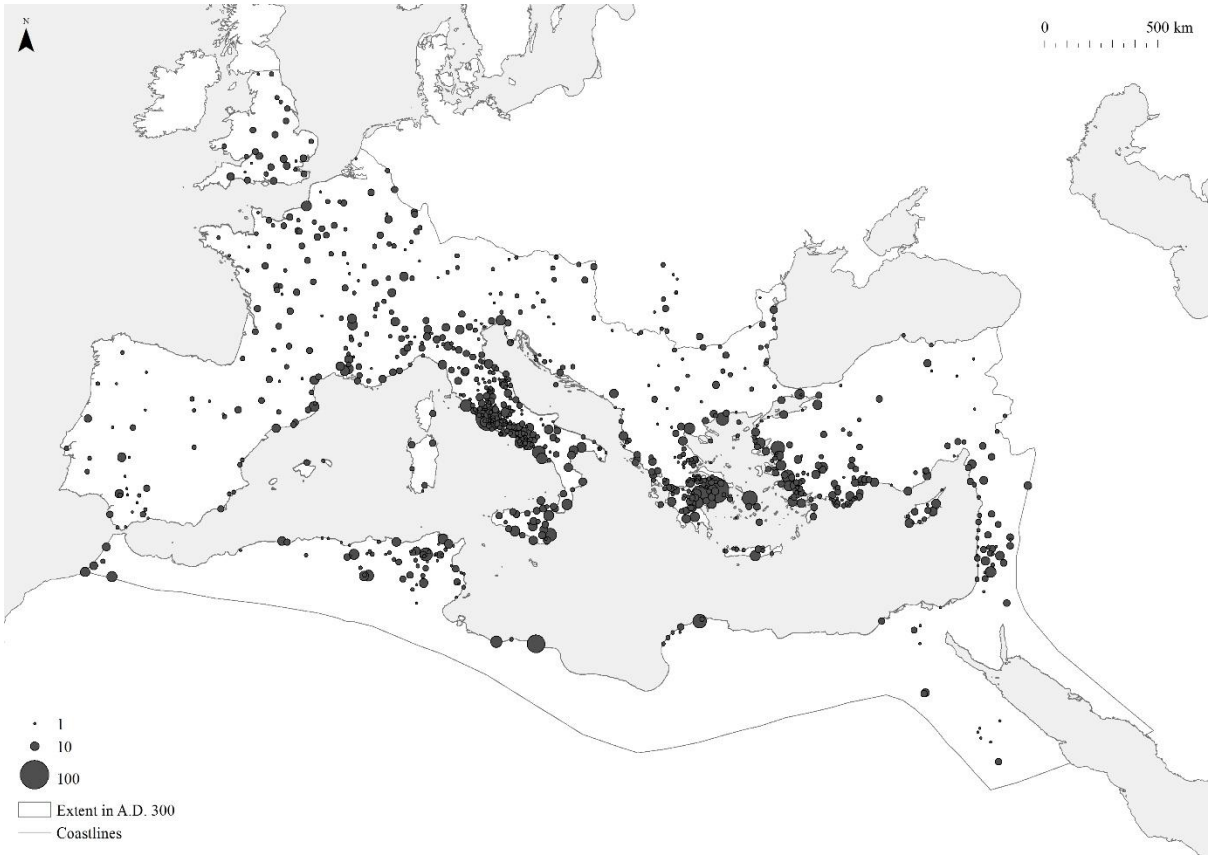


Figure 62: The number of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 300.

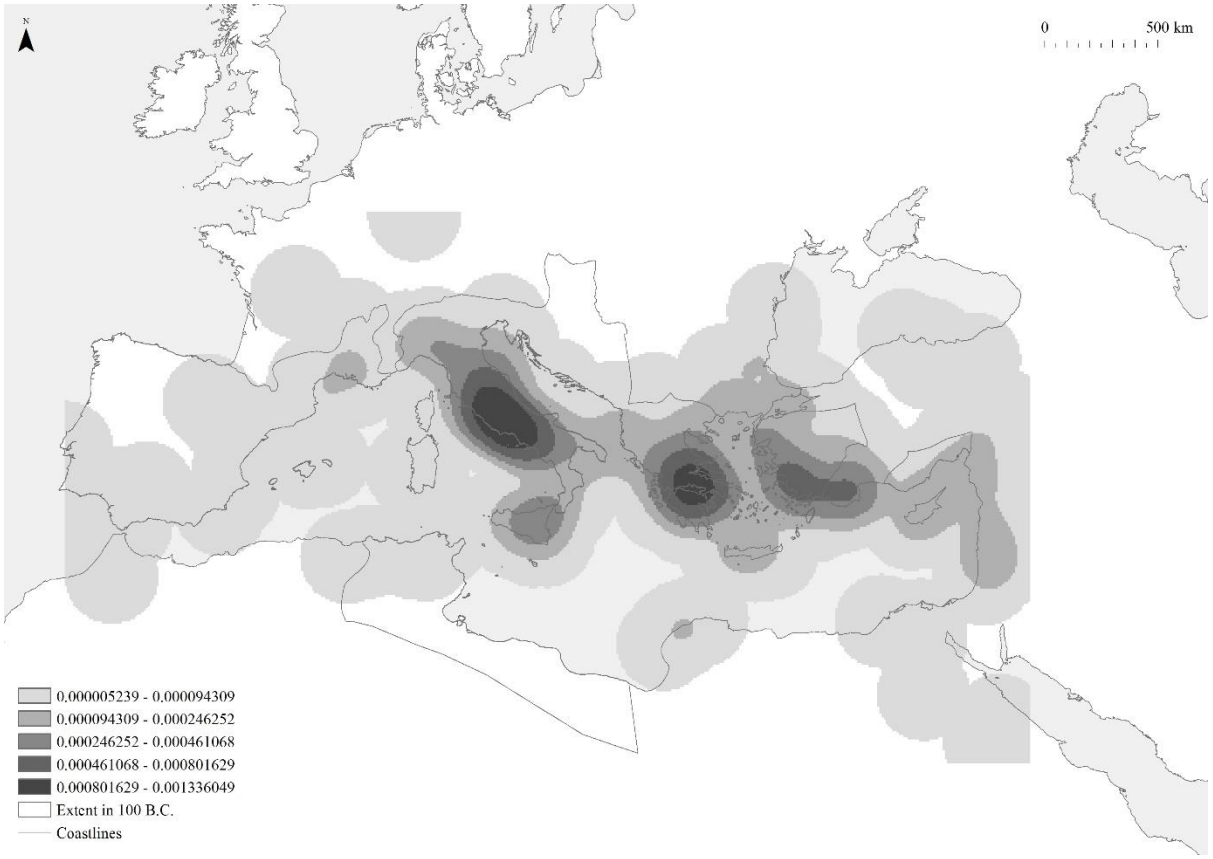


Figure 63: The density of monuments in cities the Roman world in 100 B.C.

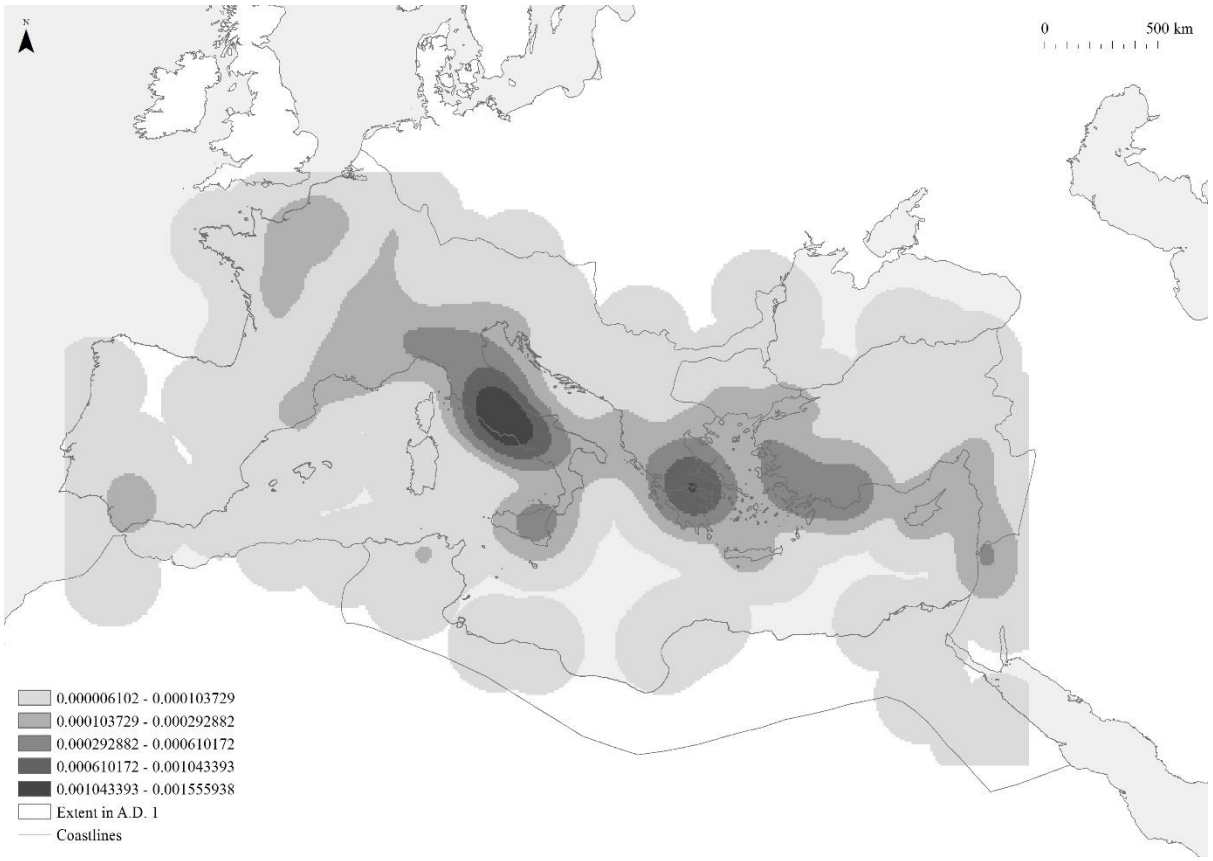


Figure 64: The density of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 1.

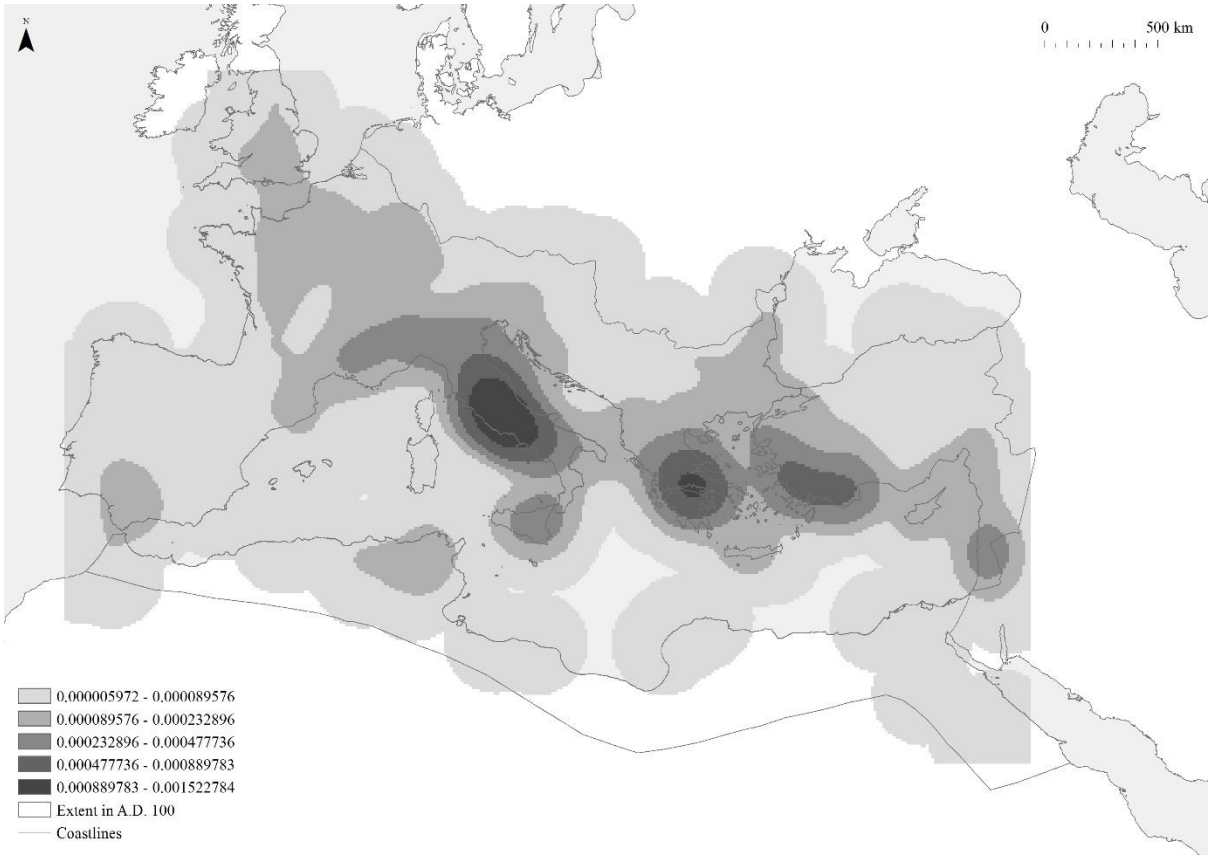


Figure 65: The density of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 100.

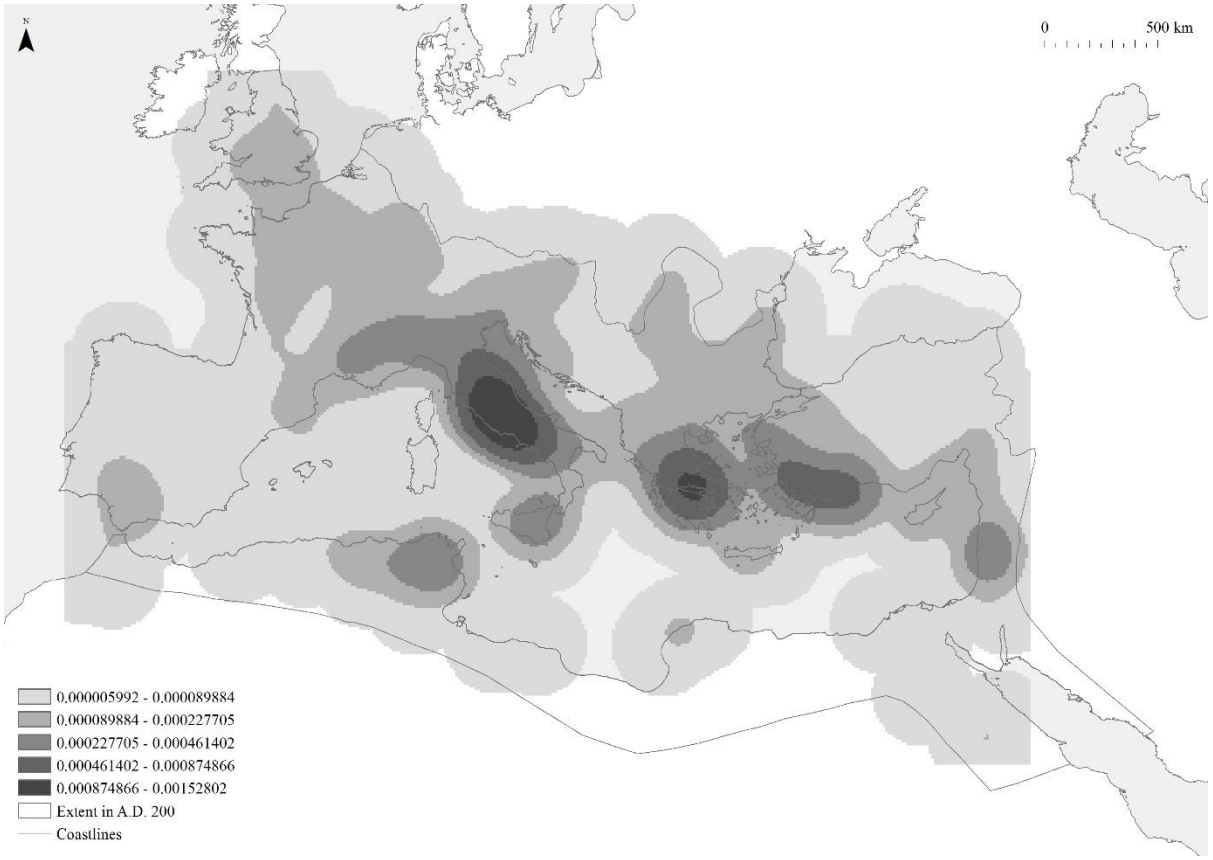


Figure 66: The density of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 200.

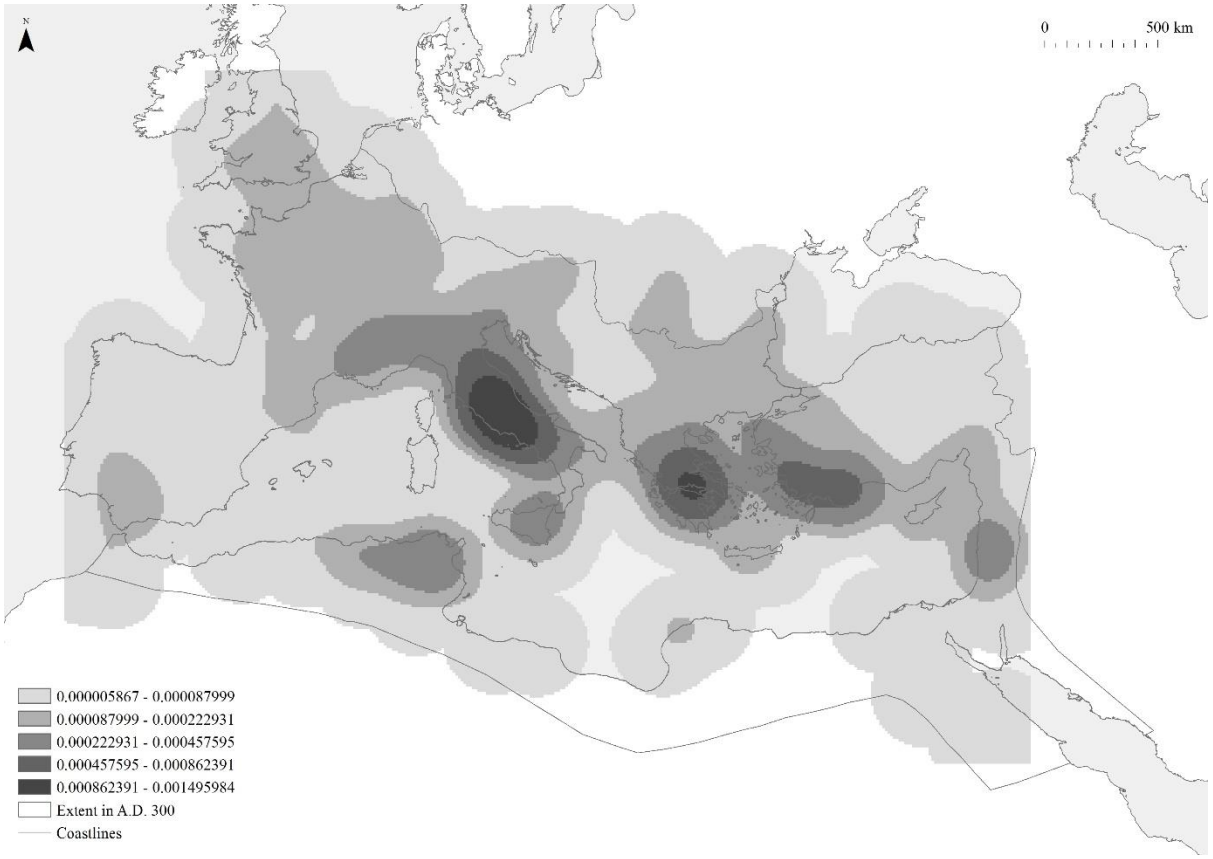


Figure 67: The density of monuments in cities in the Roman world in A.D. 300.

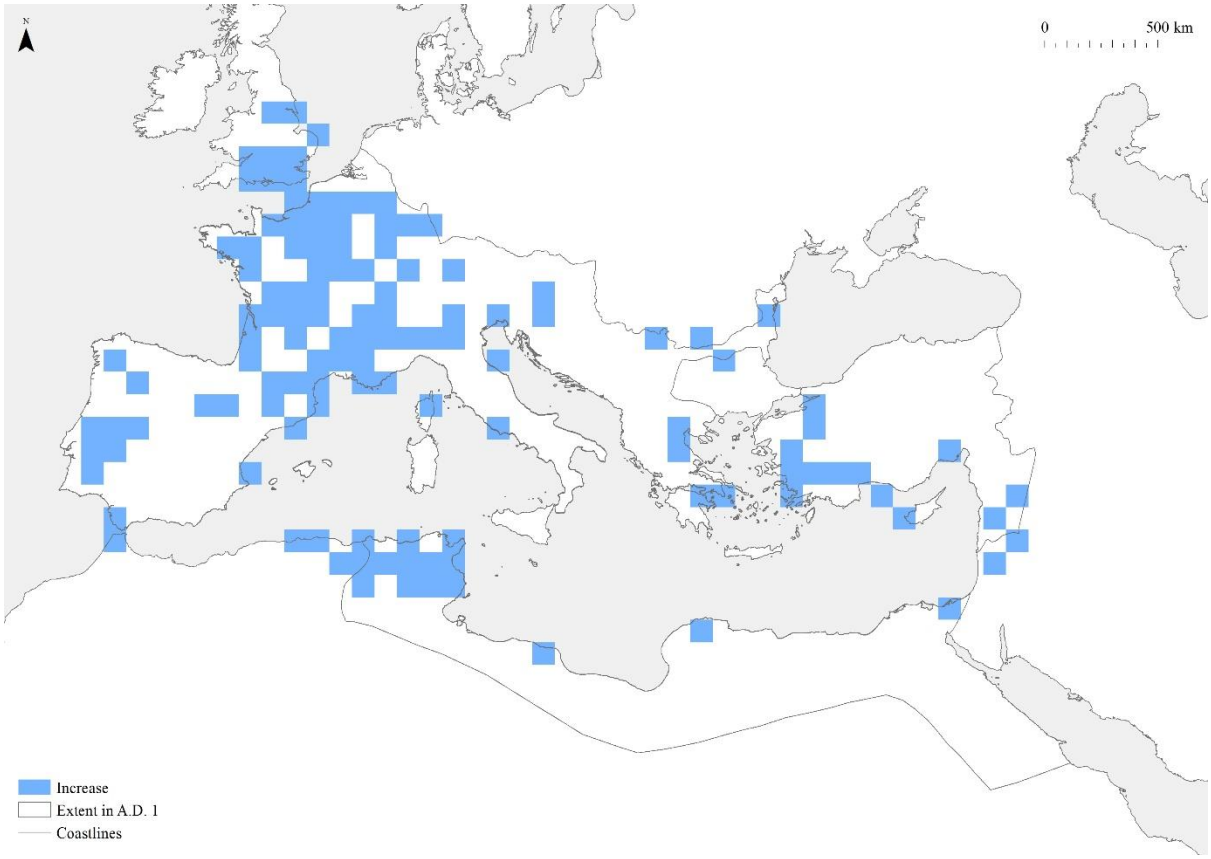


Figure 68: The increase in the number of monuments in cities in the first century B.C.

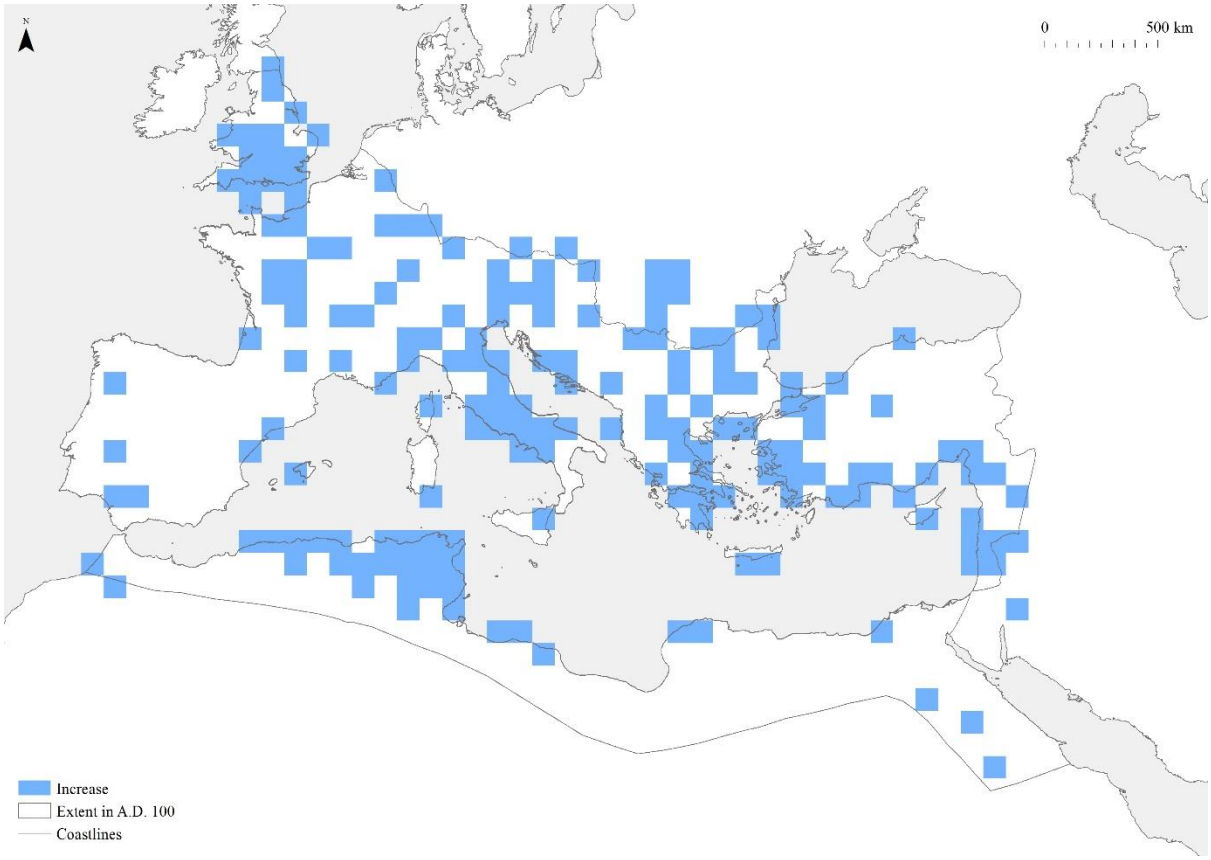


Figure 69: The increase in the number of monuments in cities in the first century A.D.

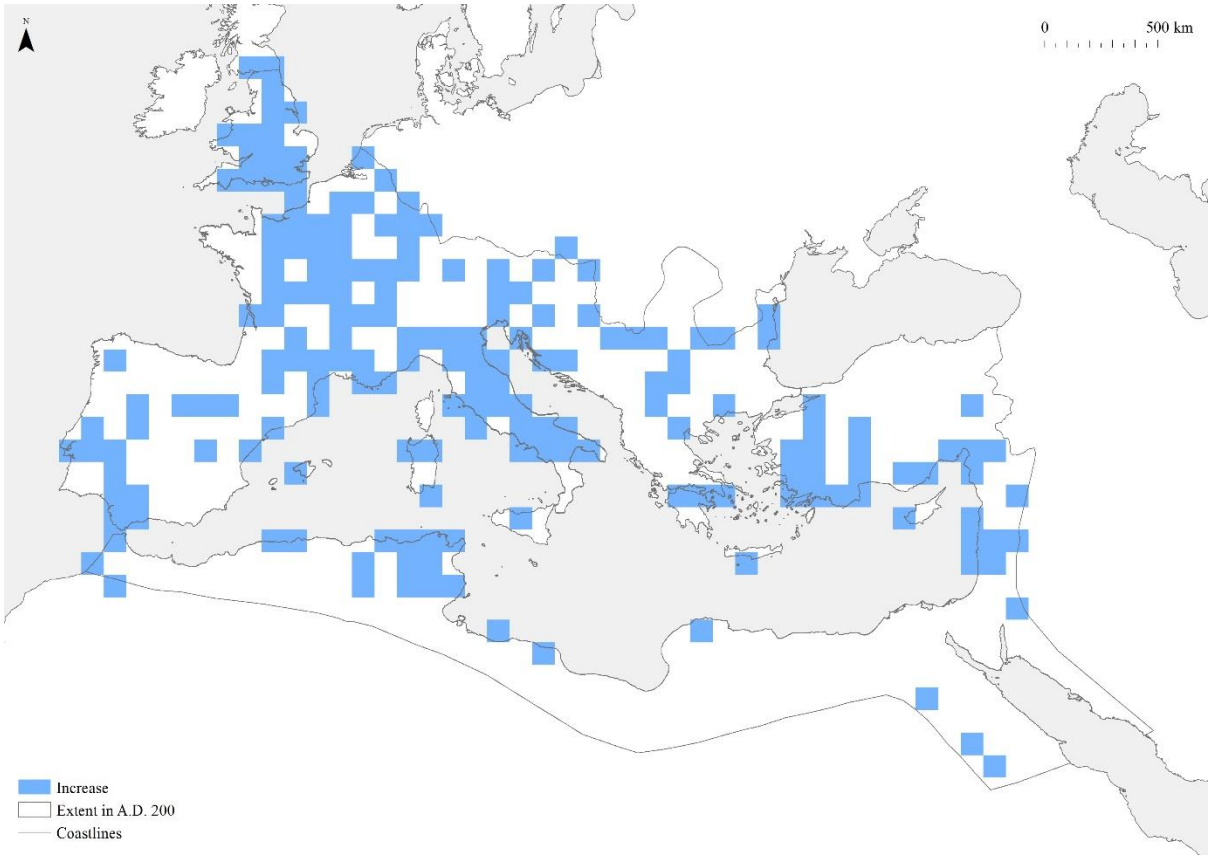


Figure 70: The increase in the number of monuments in cities in the second century A.D.

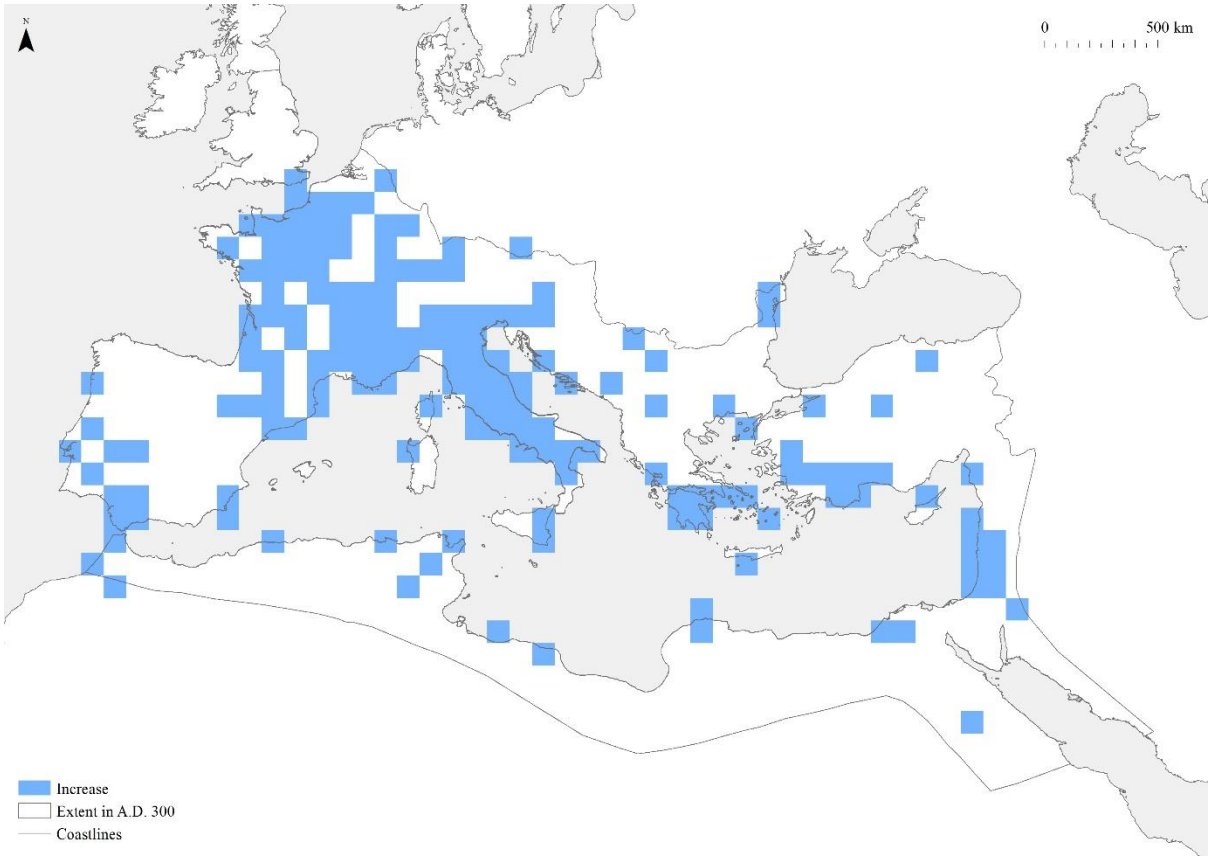


Figure 71: The increase in the number of monuments in cities in the third century A.D.

Figure 72: The number of inscriptions referring to the construction or restoration of monuments in the Roman world over time (Wilson 2011a: Figure 7.1).

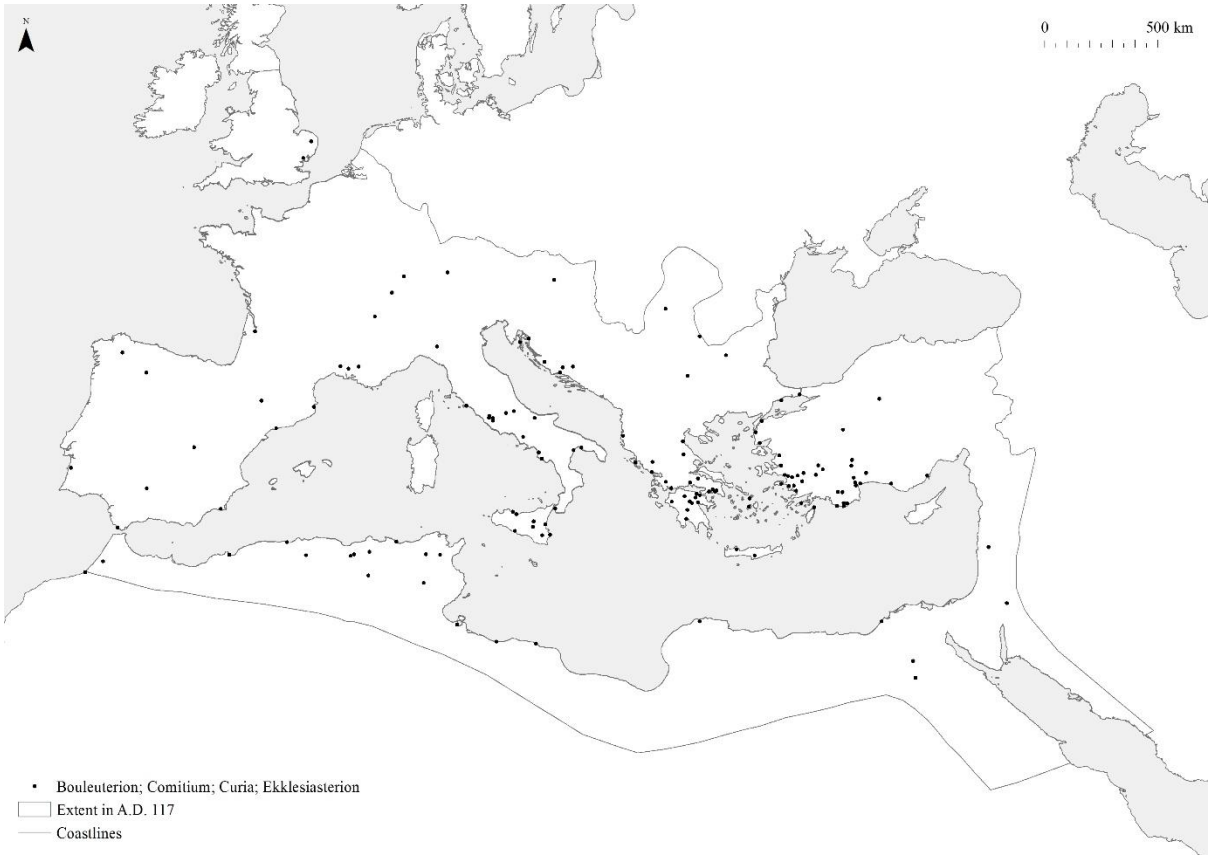


Figure 73: The cities with bouleuteria, ekklesiasteria, curia, *and* comitia *in the Roman world.*

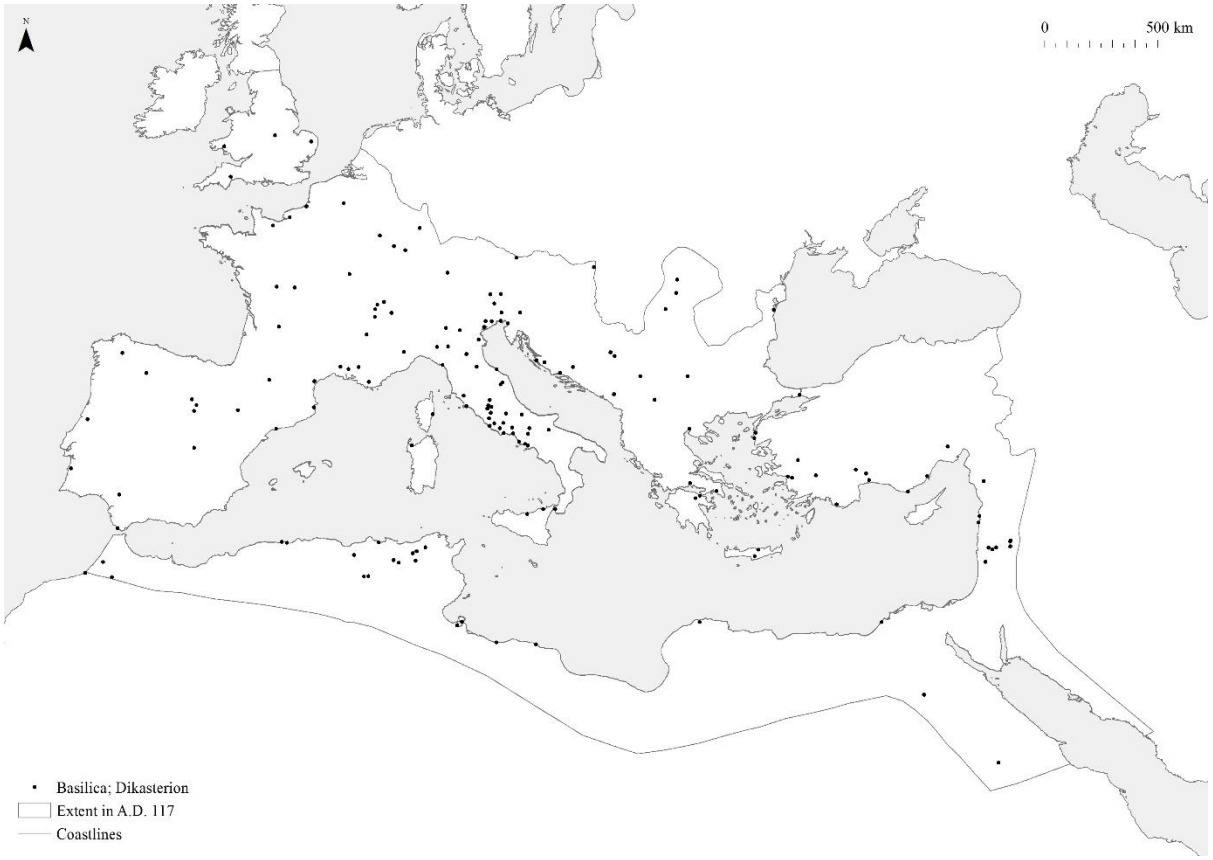


Figure 74: The cities with dikasteria *and* basilicae *in the Roman world.*

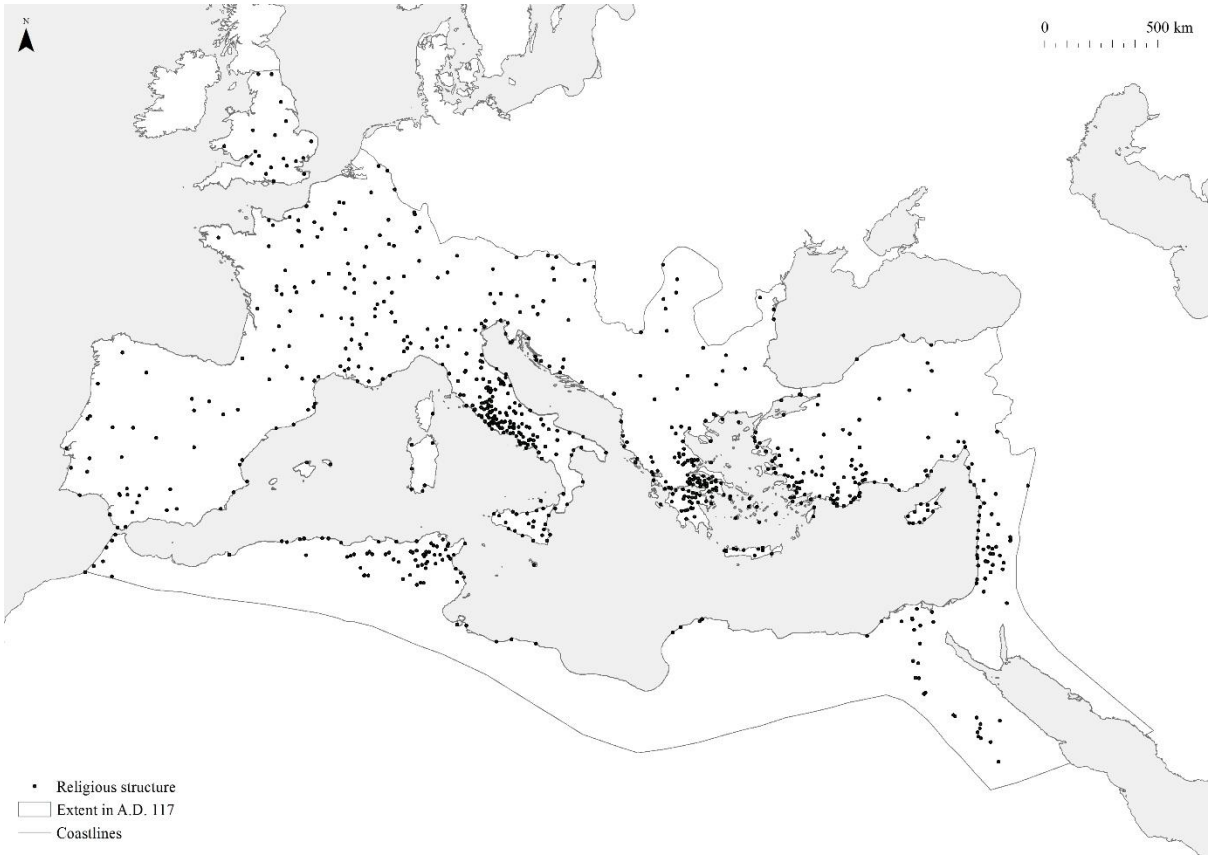


Figure 75: The cities with religious structures in the Roman world.

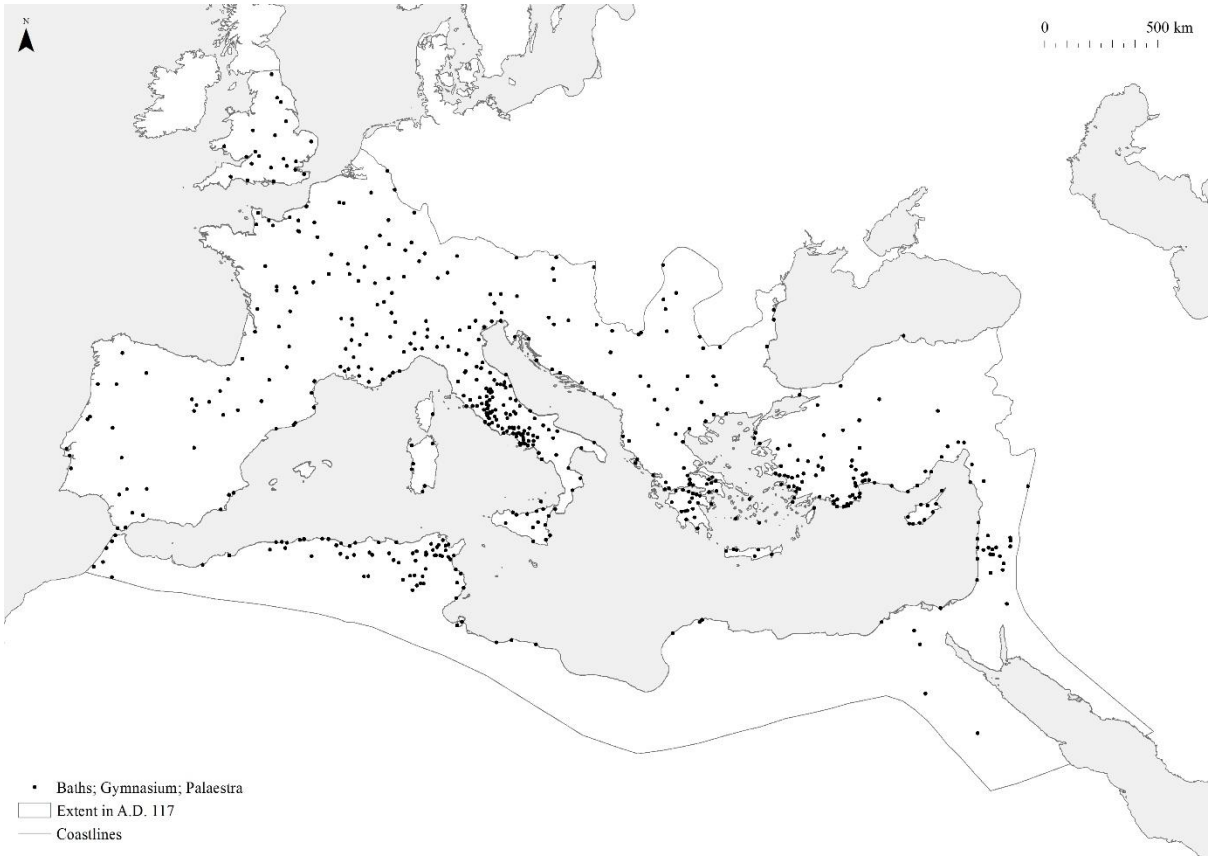


Figure 76: The cities with gymnasia, palaestra, *and baths in the Roman world.*

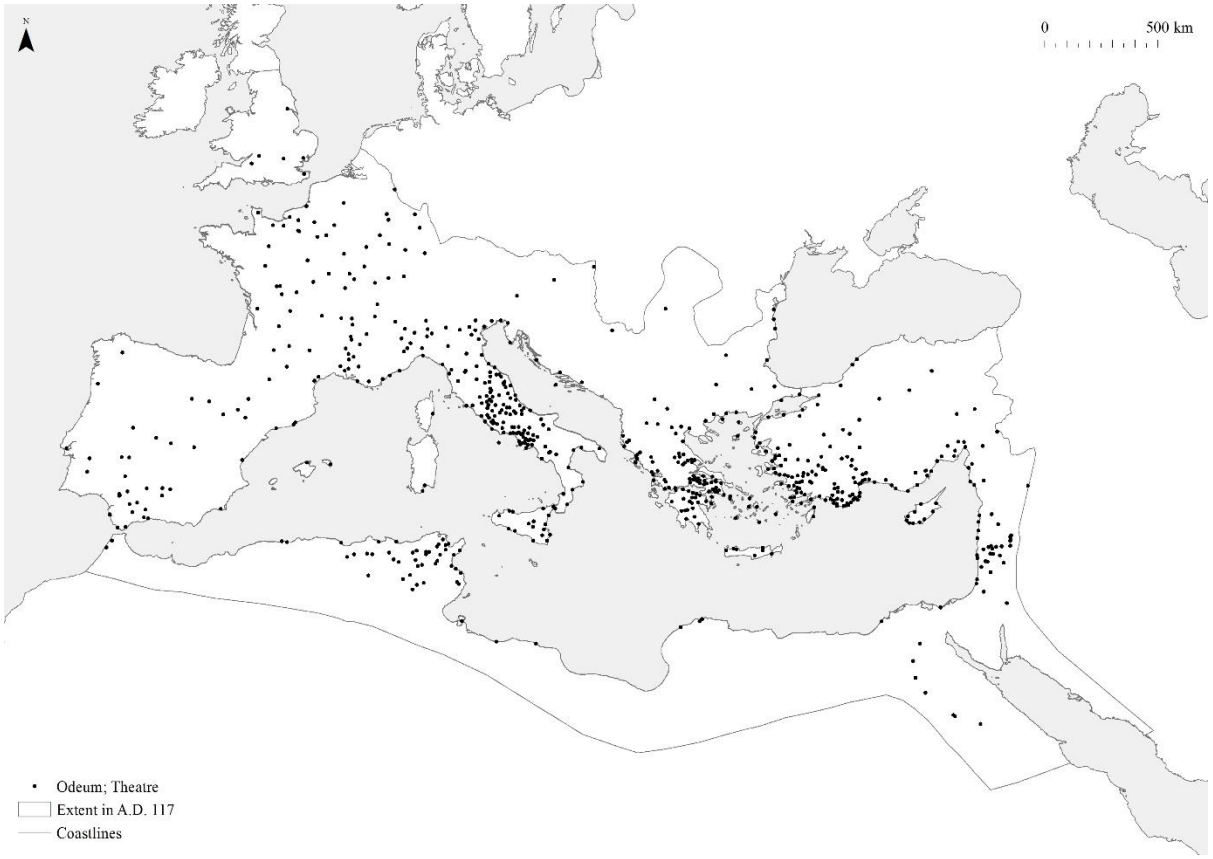


Figure 77: The cities with theatres and odea *in the Roman world.*

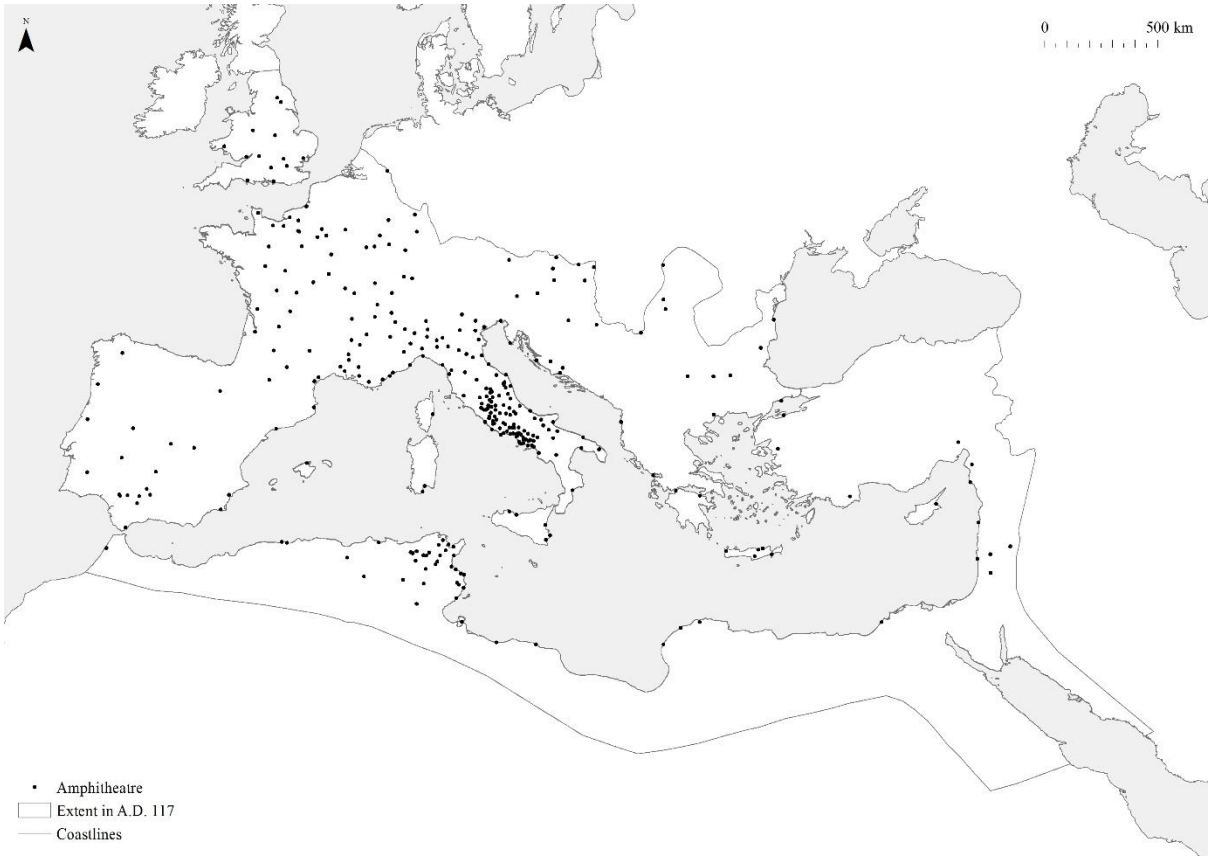


Figure 78: The cities with amphitheatres in the Roman world.



Figure 79: The cities with hippodromes and circuses in the Roman world.



Figure 80: The cities with stadia *in the Roman world.*

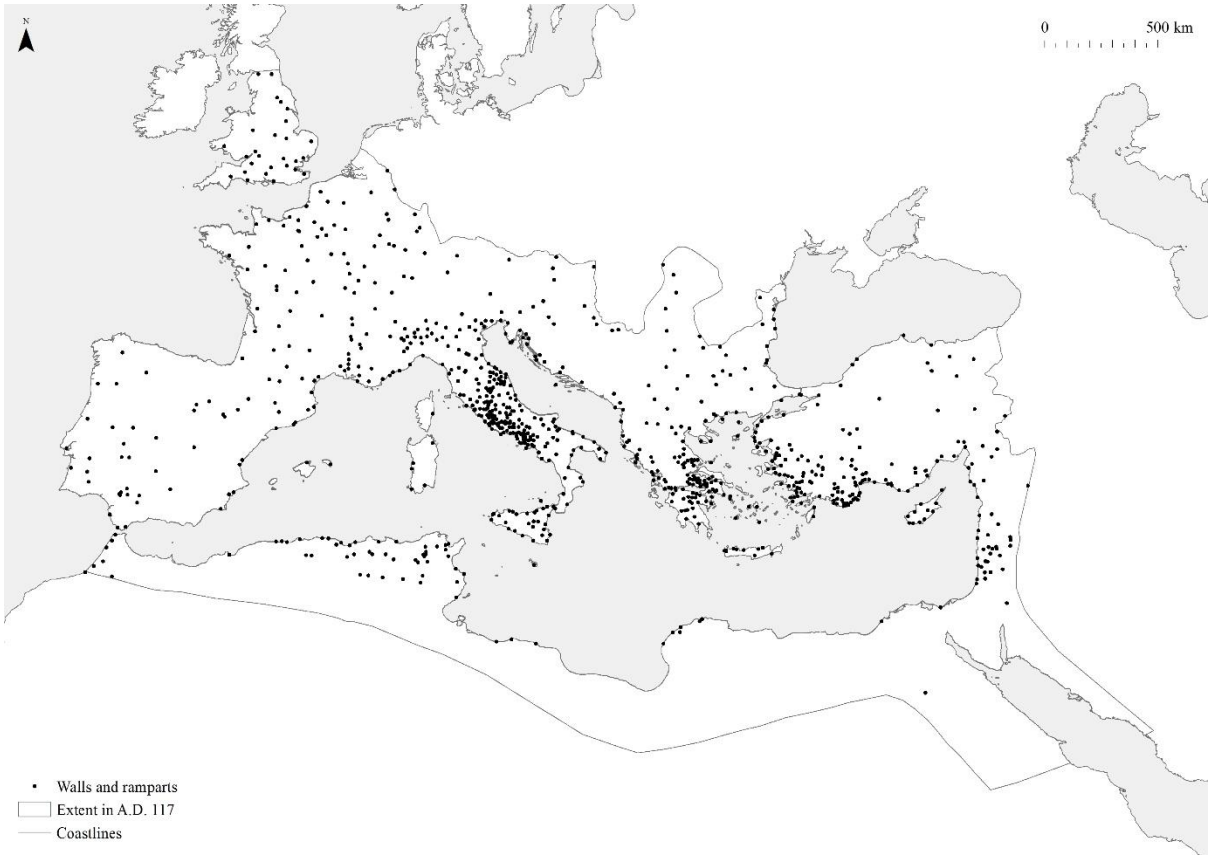


Figure 81: The cities with walls and ramparts in the Roman world.

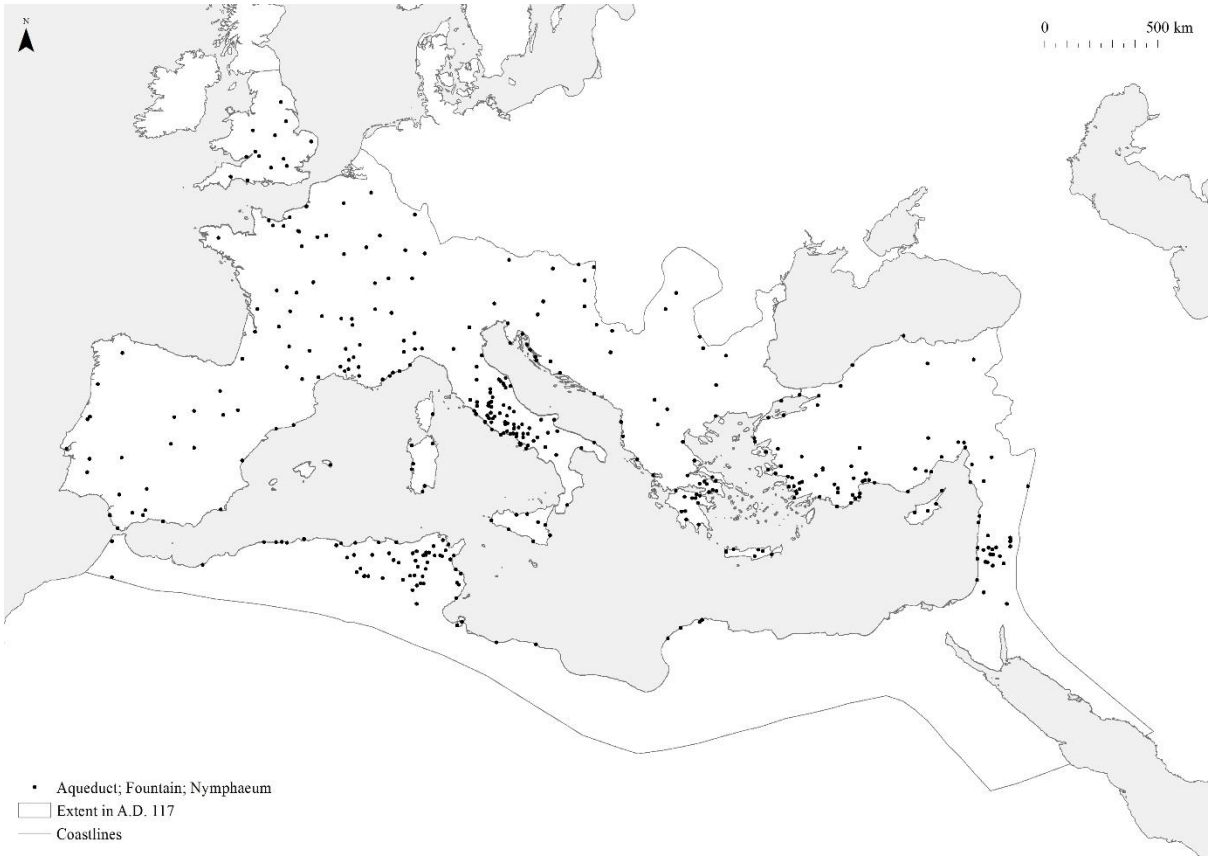


Figure 82: The cities with aqueducts, nymphaea*, and fountains in the Roman world.*

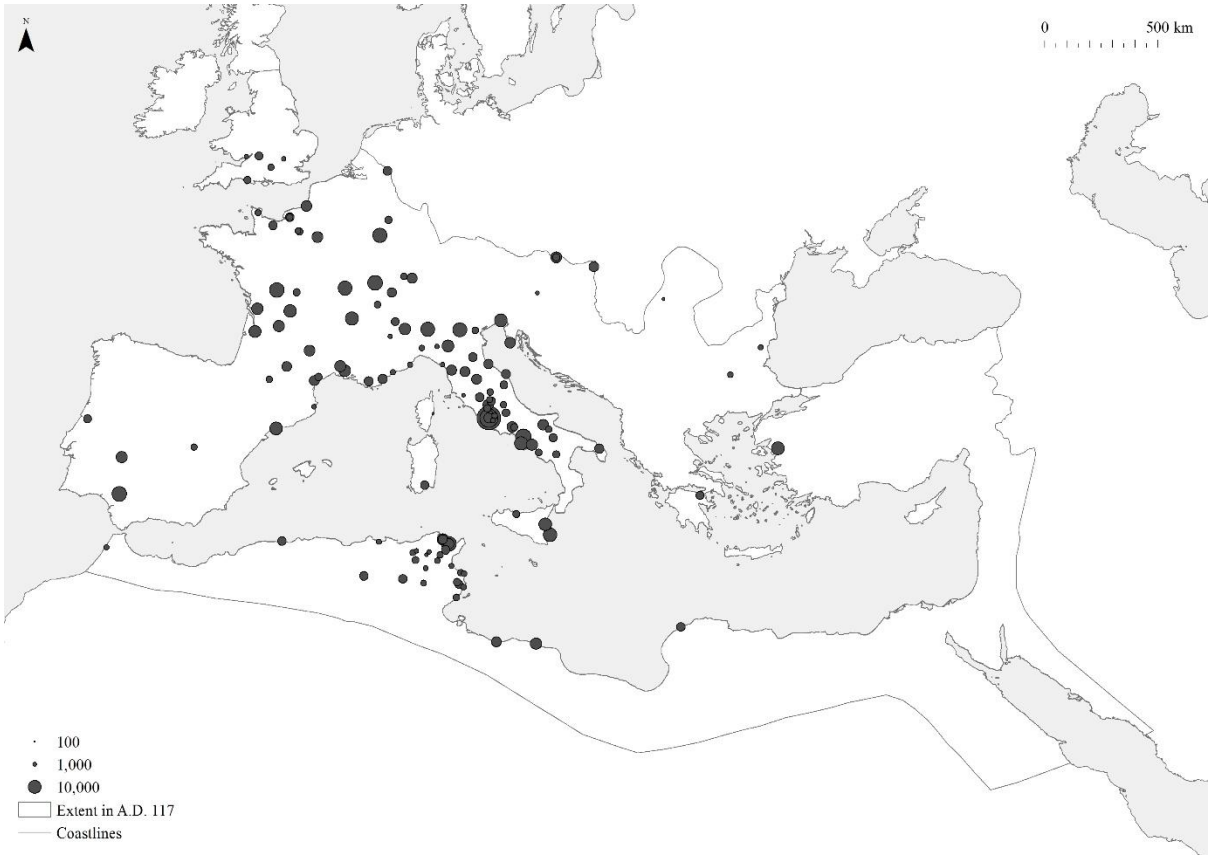


Figure 83: The capacities of theatres, amphitheatres, and hippodromes and circuses in the Roman world.

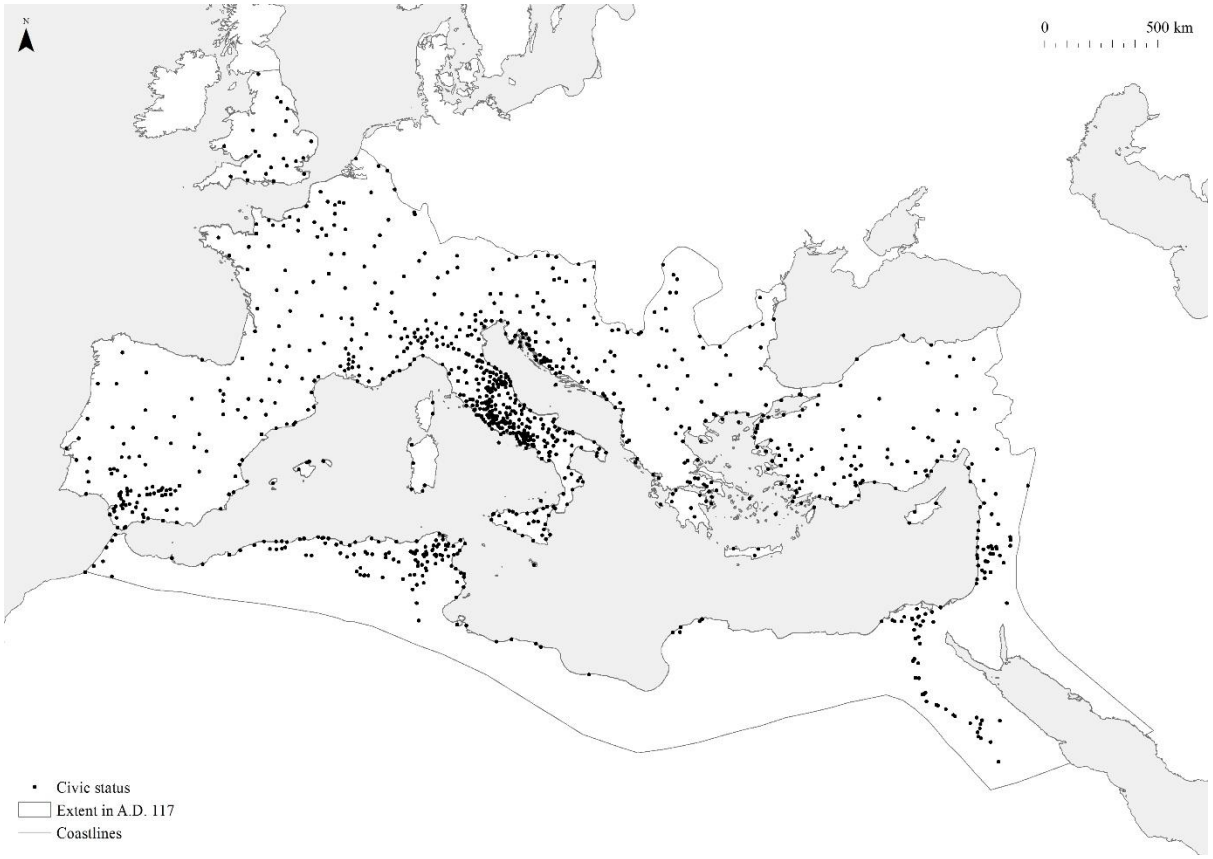


Figure 84: The sites with civic status in the Roman world.

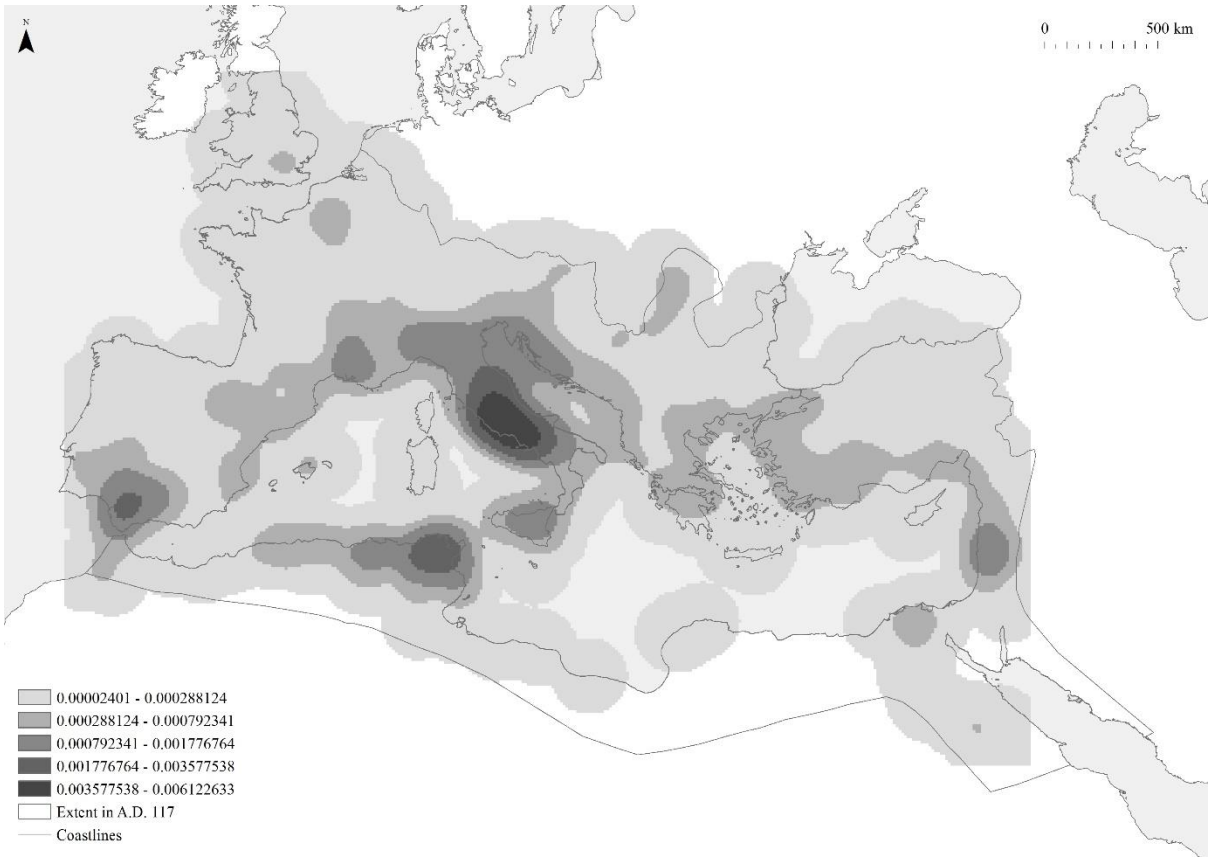


Figure 85: The density of sites with civic status in the Roman world.



Figure 86: The sites with civic status in the Roman world in 100 B.C.

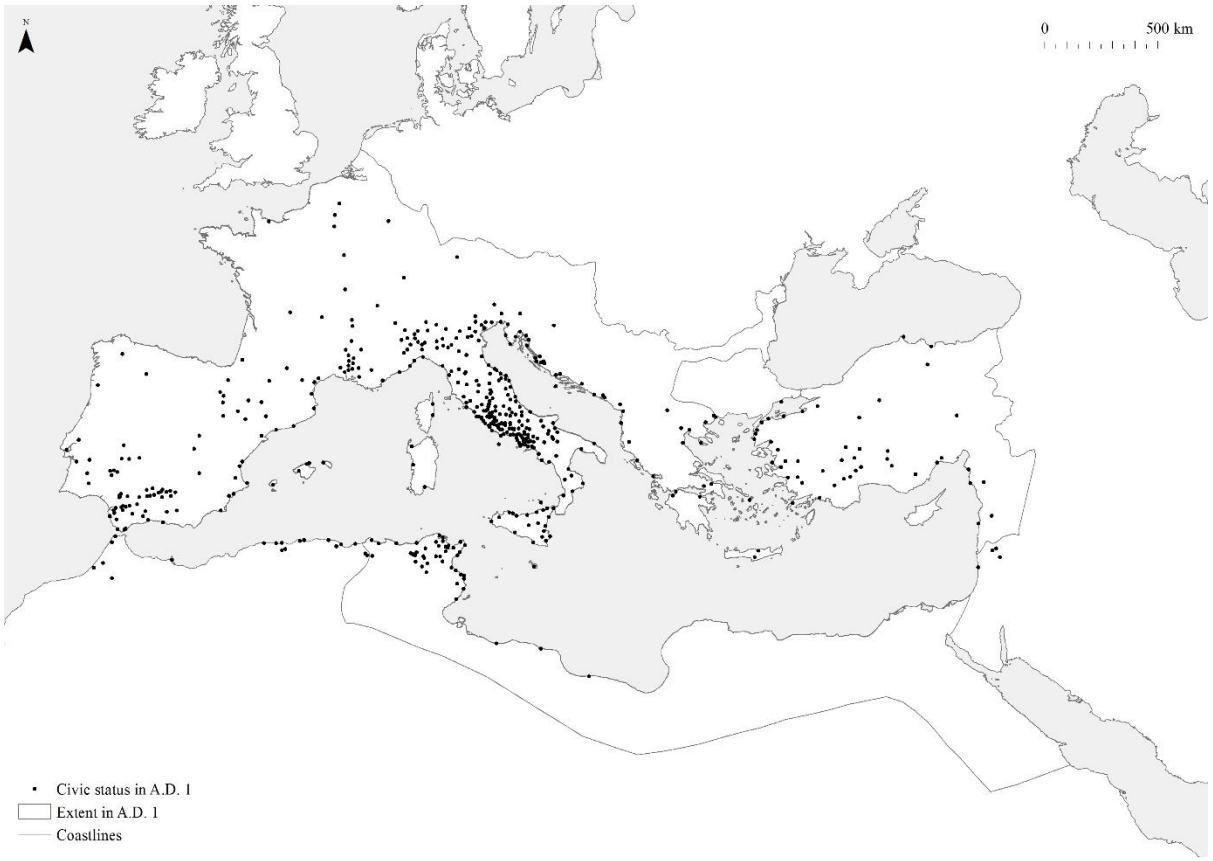


Figure 87: The sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 1.

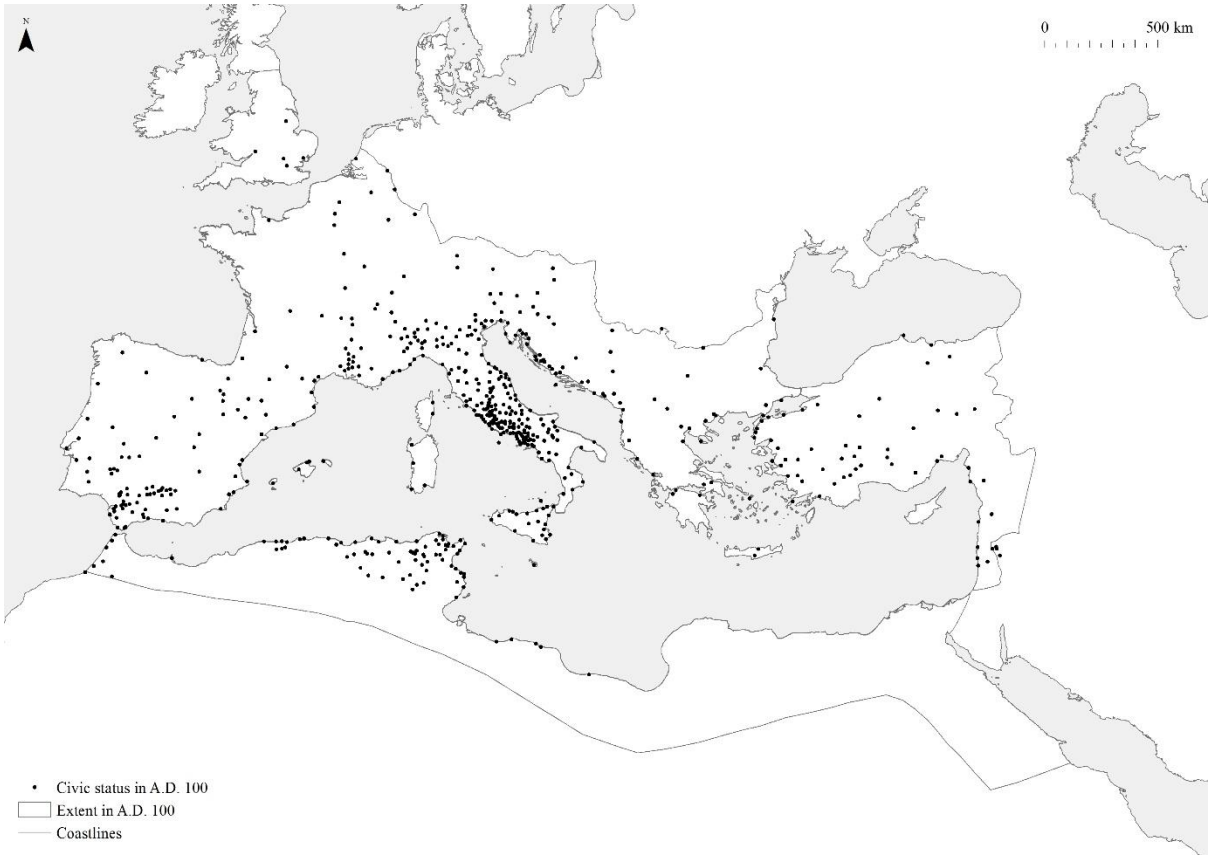


Figure 88: The sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 100.

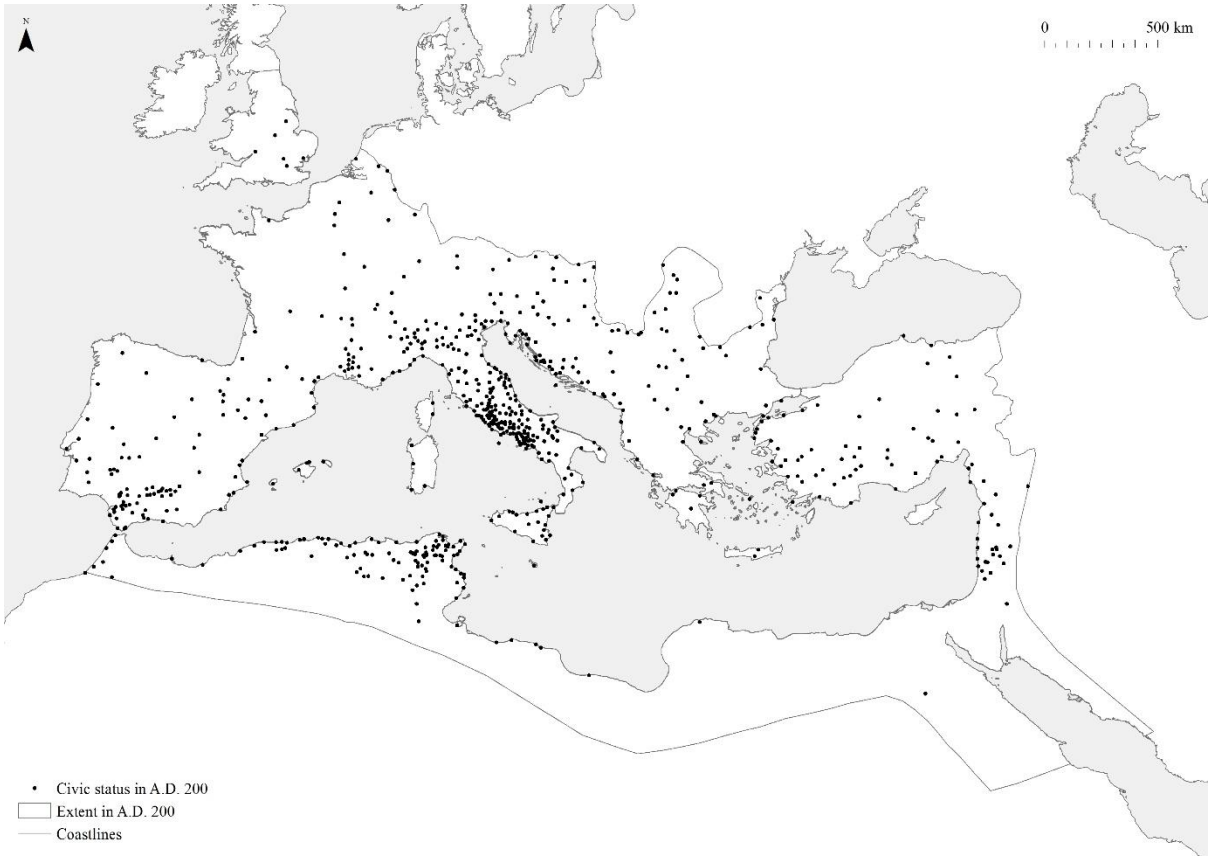


Figure 89: The sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 200.

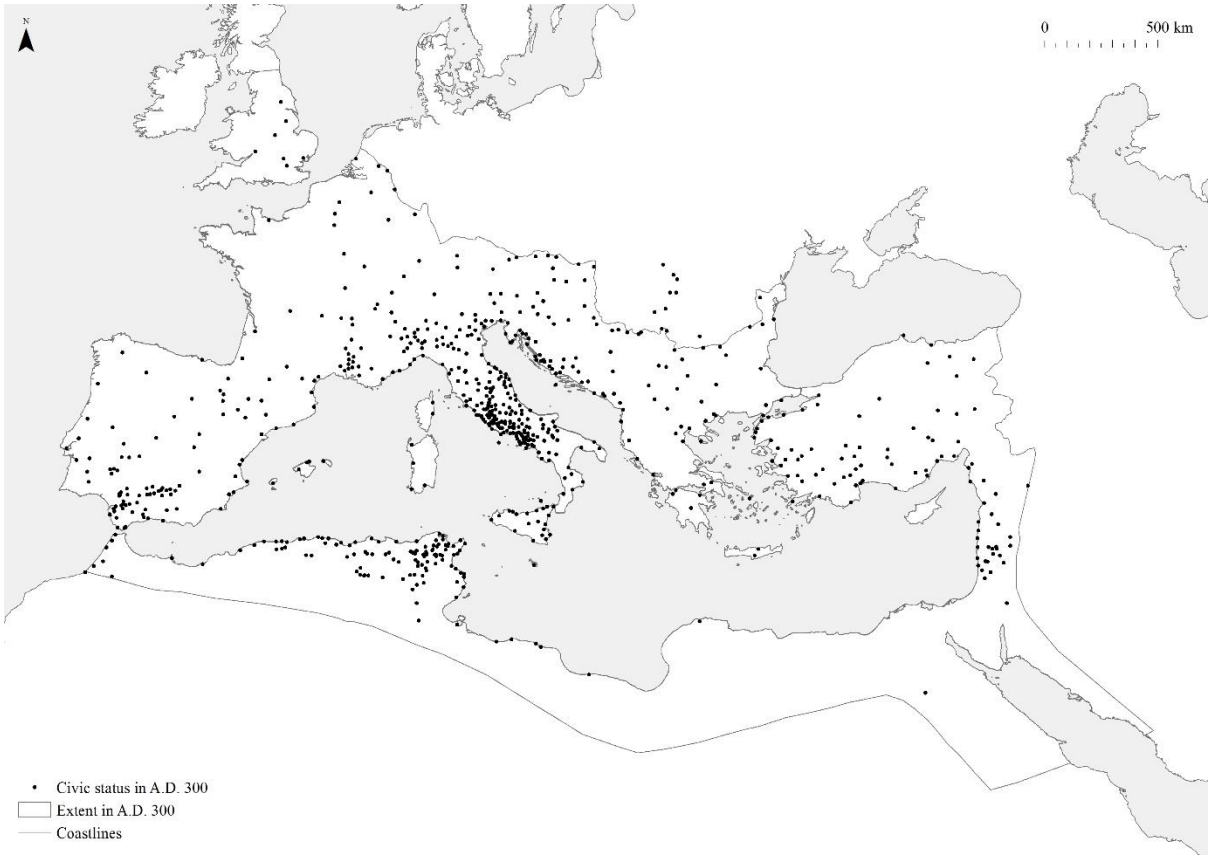


Figure 90: The sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 300.

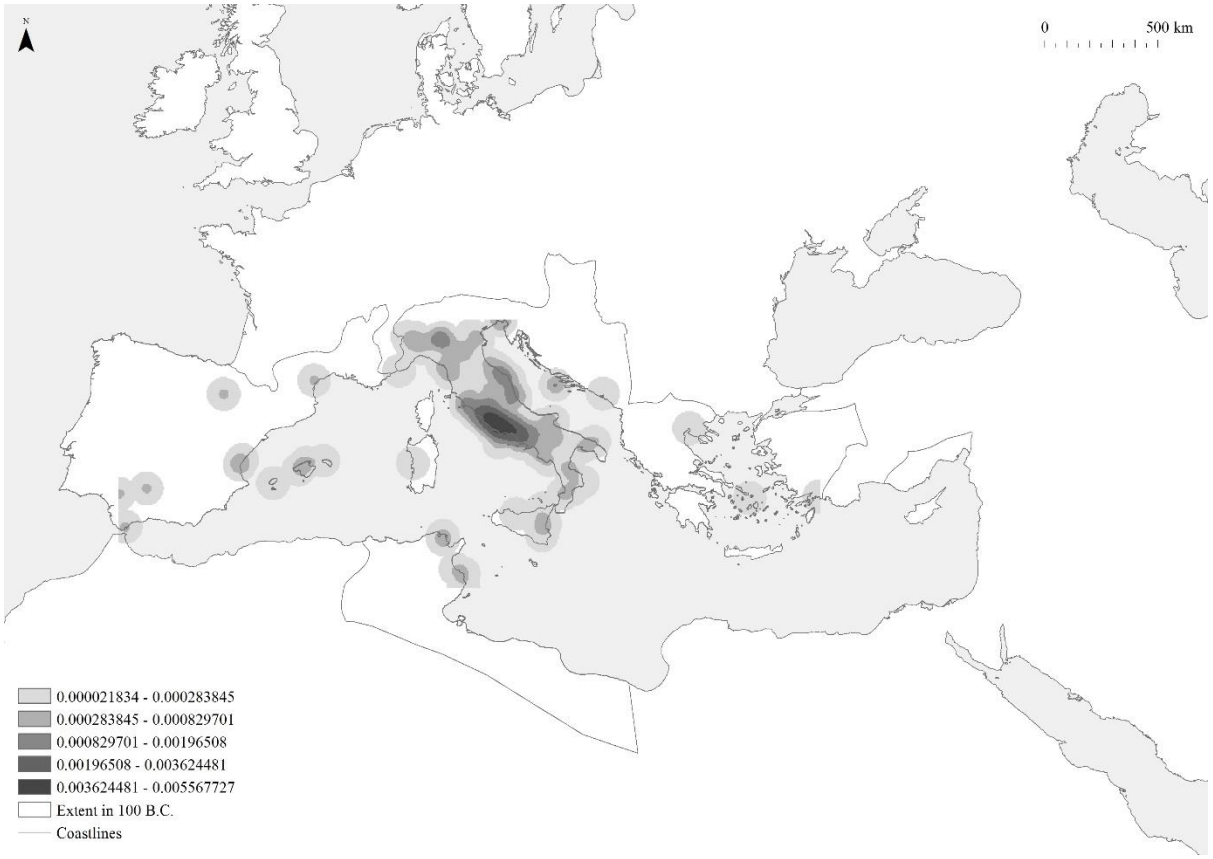


Figure 91: The density of sites with civic status in the Roman world in 100 B.C.

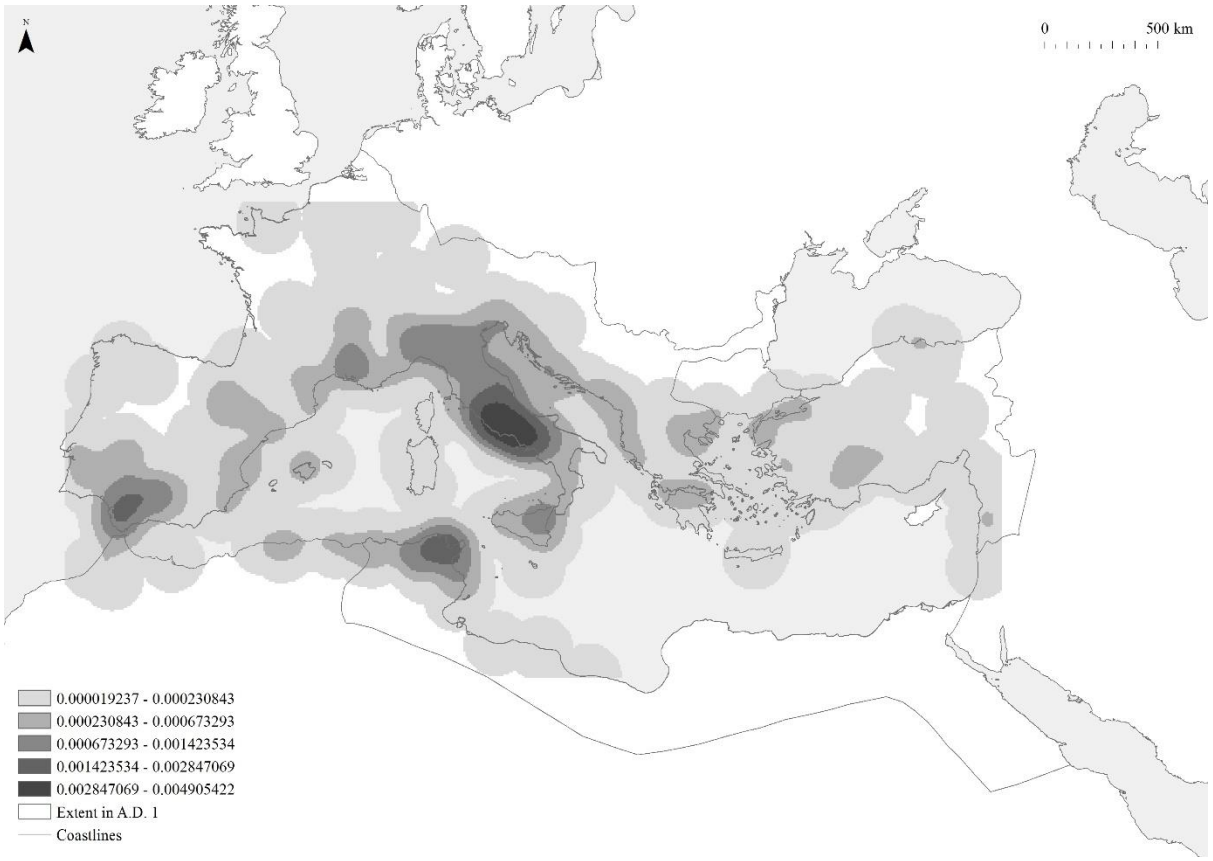


Figure 92: The density of sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 1.

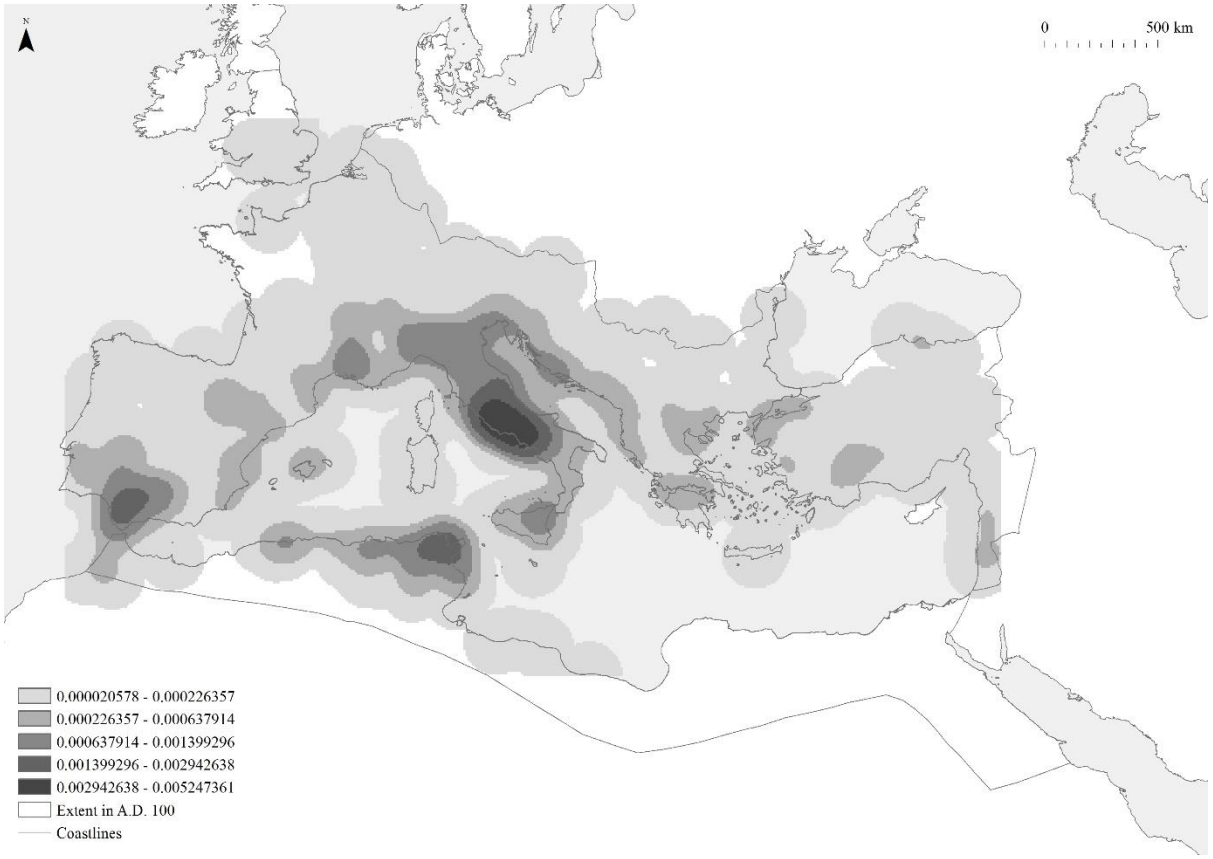


Figure 93: The density of sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 100.

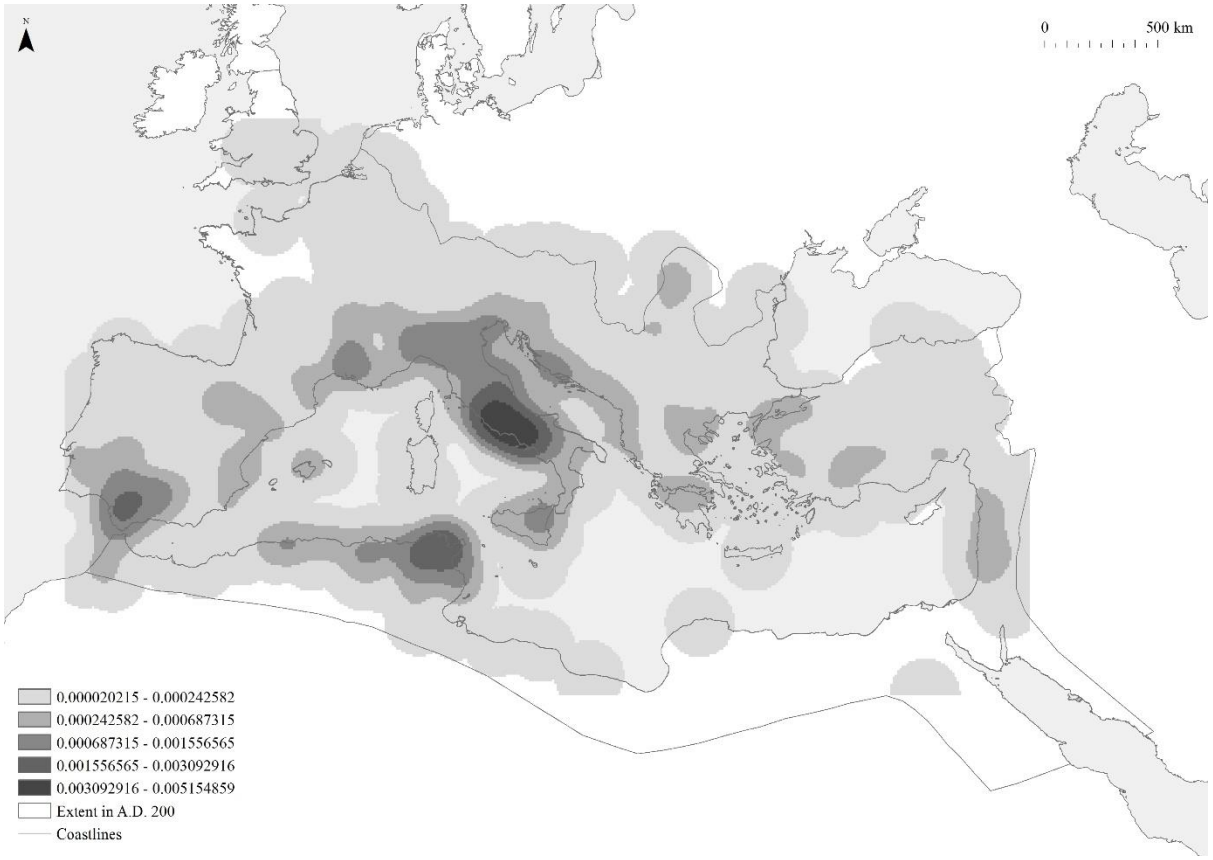


Figure 94: The density of sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 200.

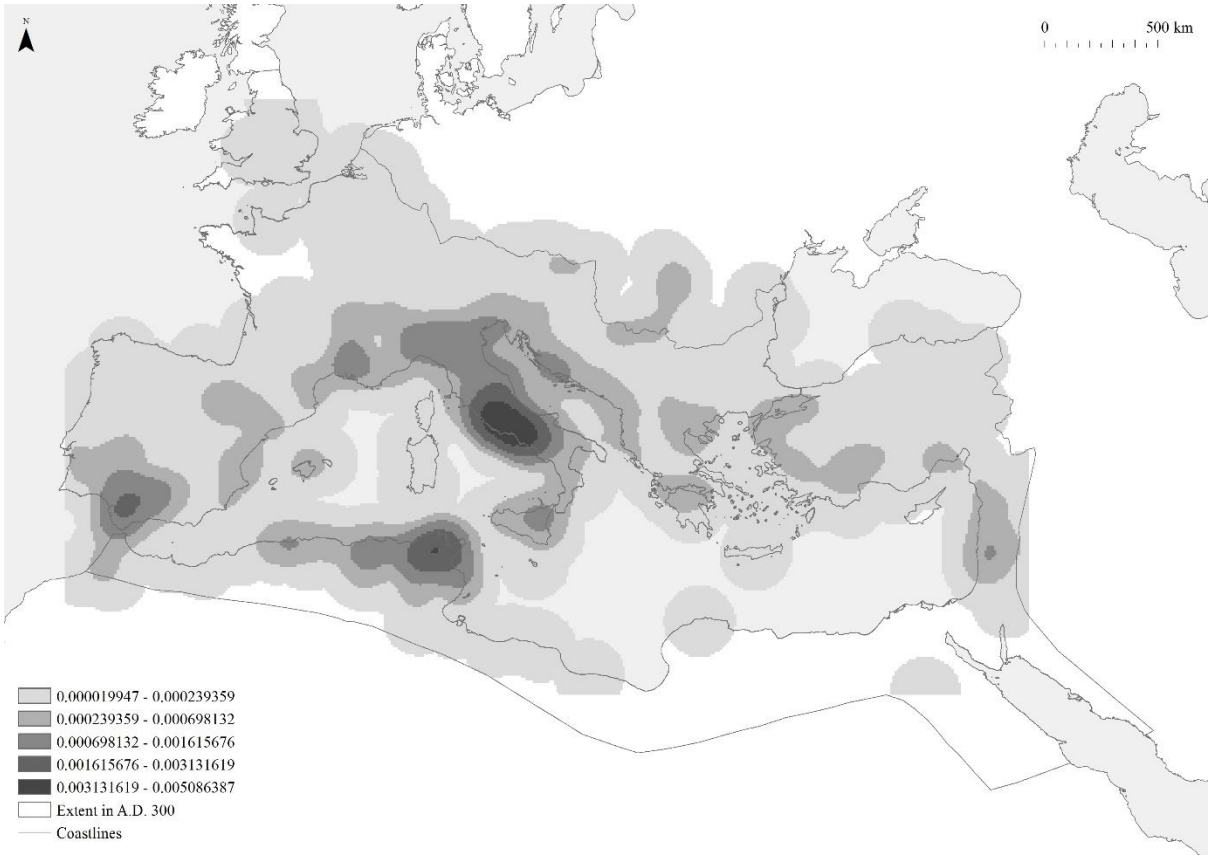


Figure 95: The density of sites with civic status in the Roman world in A.D. 300.



Figure 96: Provincial capitals in the Roman world (in A.D. 117).



Figure 97: Conventus *capitals in the Roman world.*



Figure 98: Metropolis *capitals in the Roman world.*



Figure 99: Nome *capitals in the Roman world.*

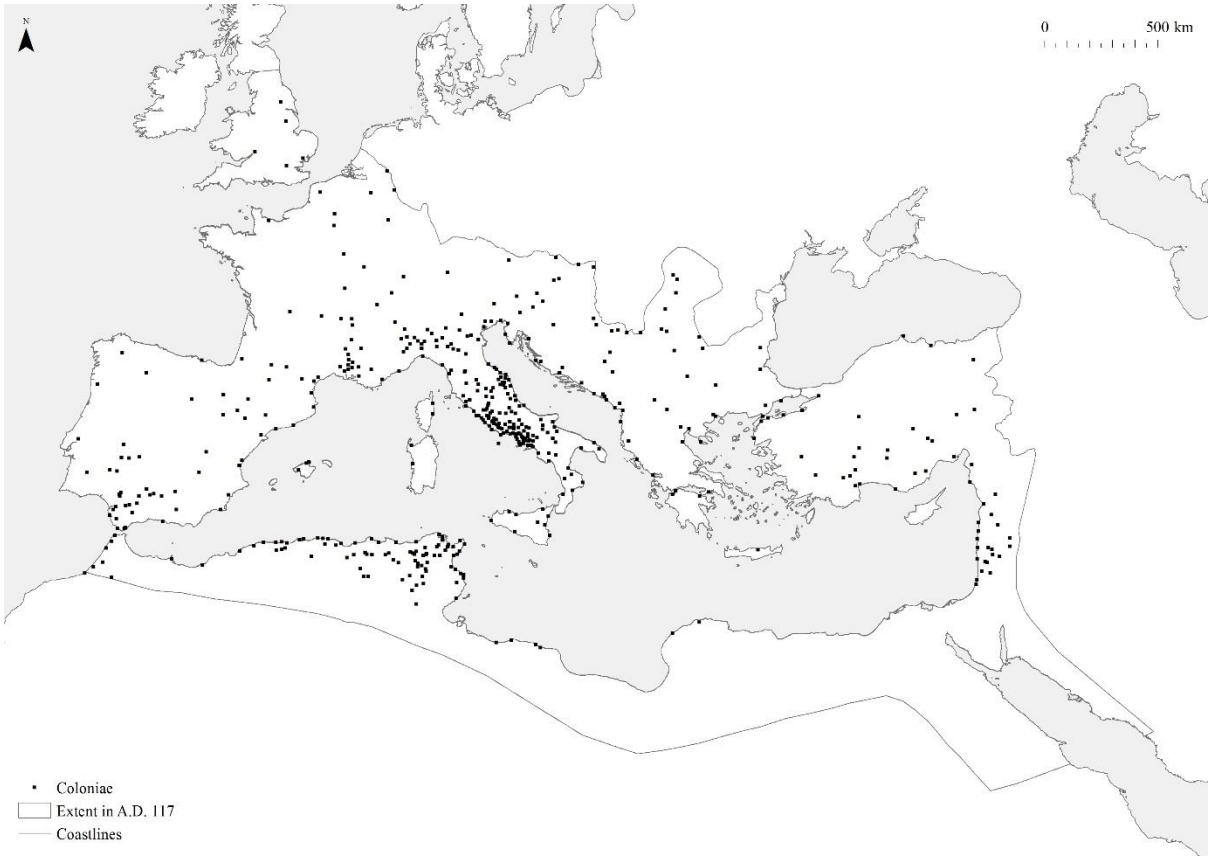


Figure 100: The coloniae *of the Roman world.*

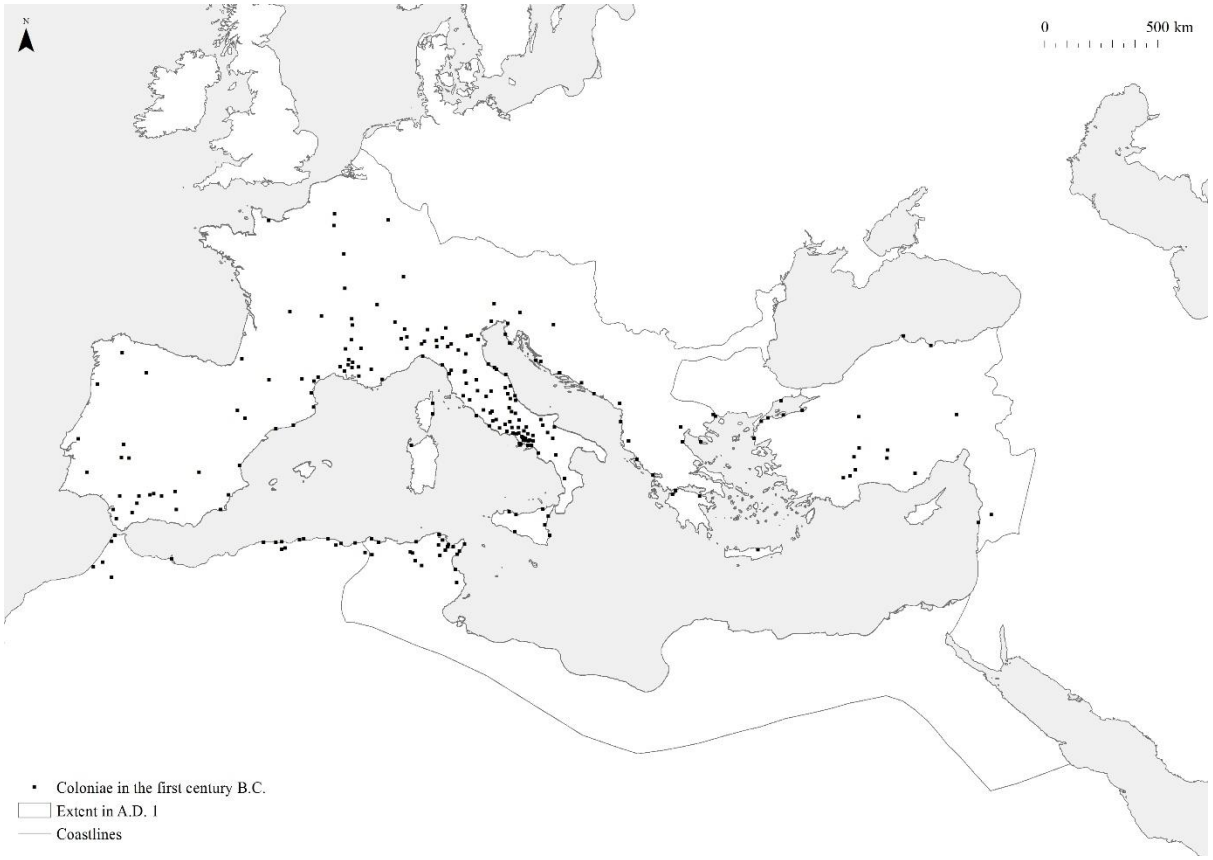


Figure 101: The number of newly-created coloniae *in the first century B.C.*

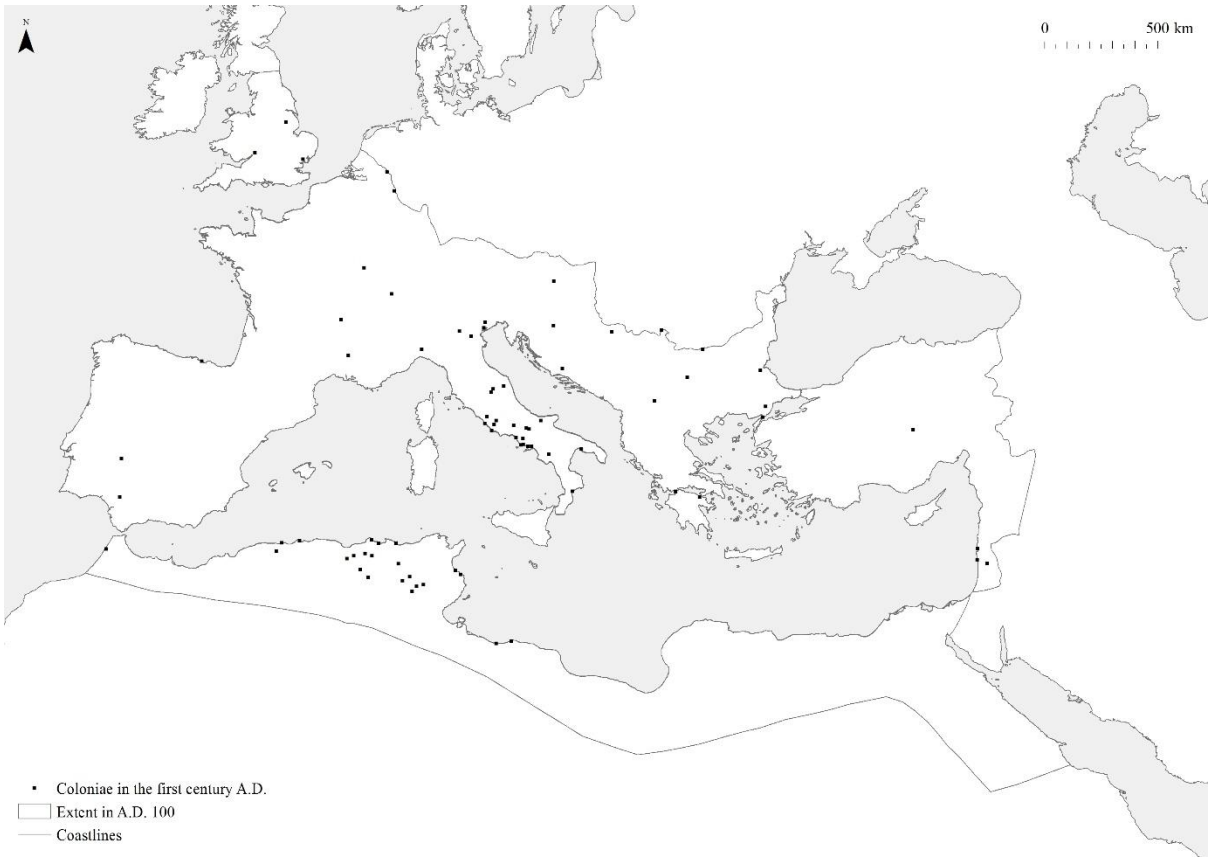


Figure 102: The number of newly-created coloniae *in the first century A.D.*



Figure 103: The number of newly-created coloniae *in the second century A.D.*



Figure 104: The number of newly-created coloniae *in the third century A.D.*

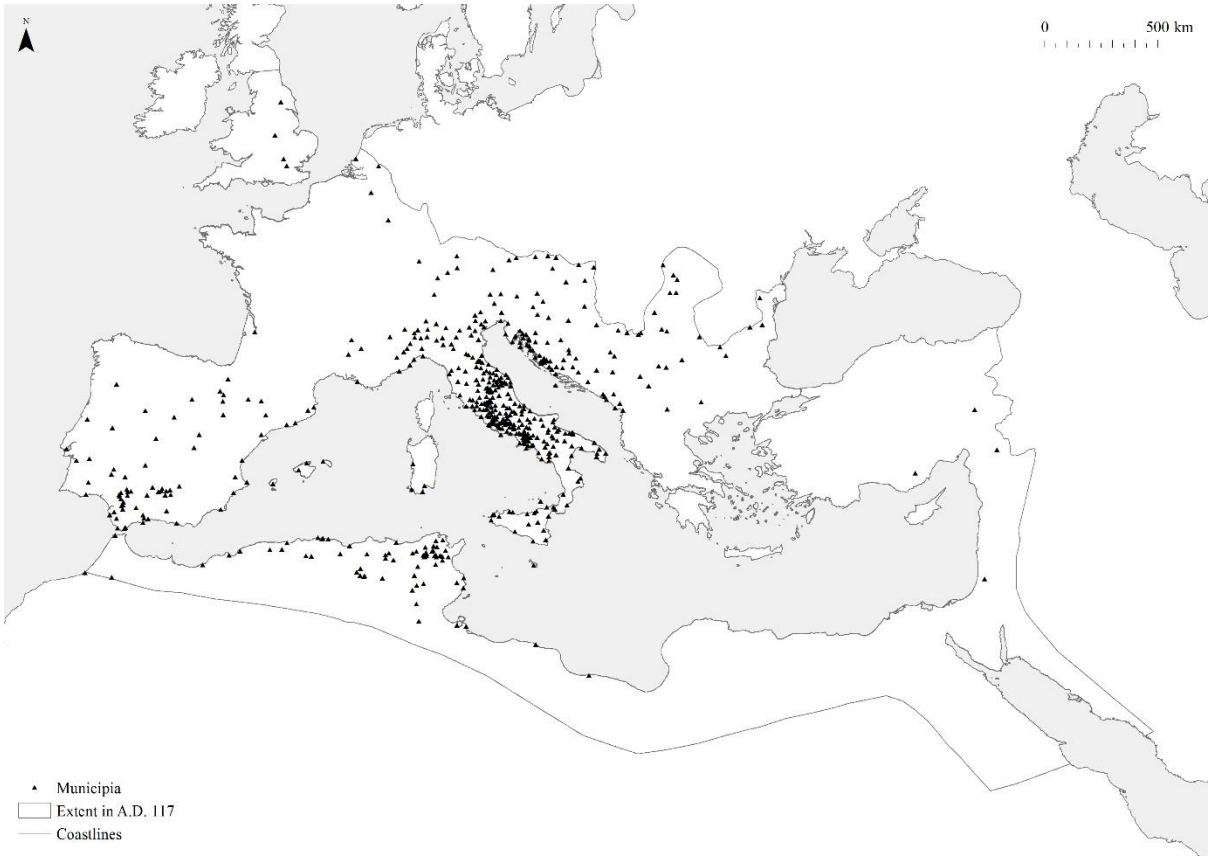


Figure 105: The municipia *of the Roman world.*

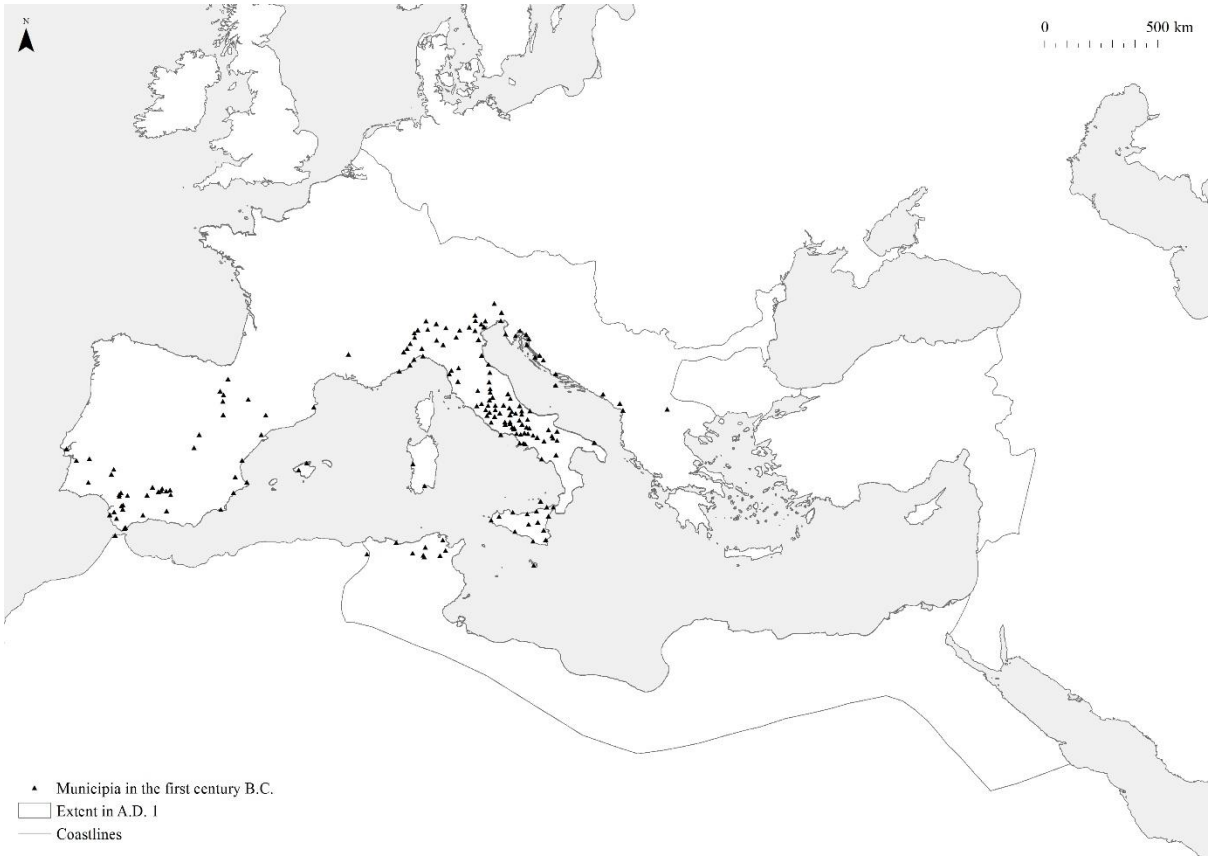


Figure 106: The number of newly-created municipia *in the Roman world in the first century B.C.*



Figure 107: The number of newly-created municipia *in the Roman world in the first century A.D.*



Figure 108: The number of newly-created municipia *in the Roman world in the second century A.D.*



Figure 109: The number of newly-created municipia *in the Roman world in the third century A.D.*

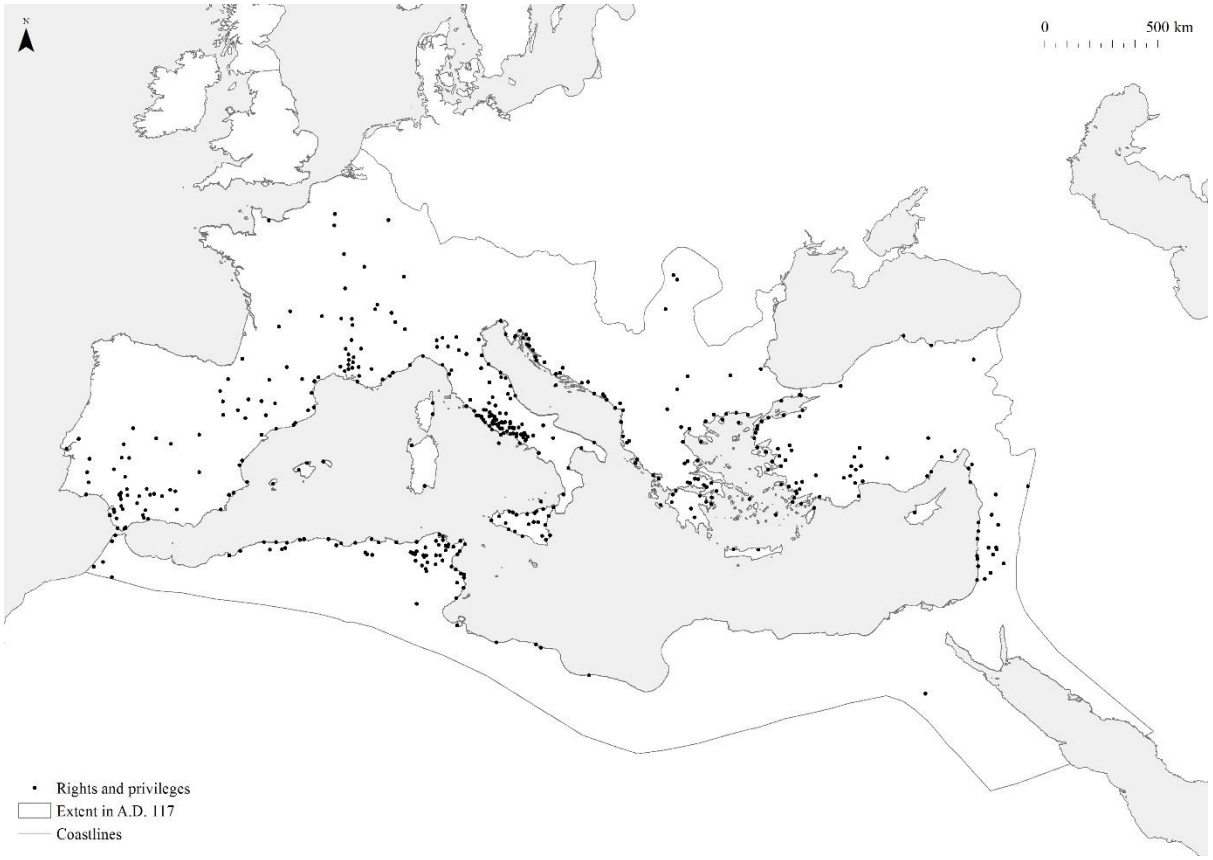


Figure 110: The cities with rights and privileges in the Roman world.

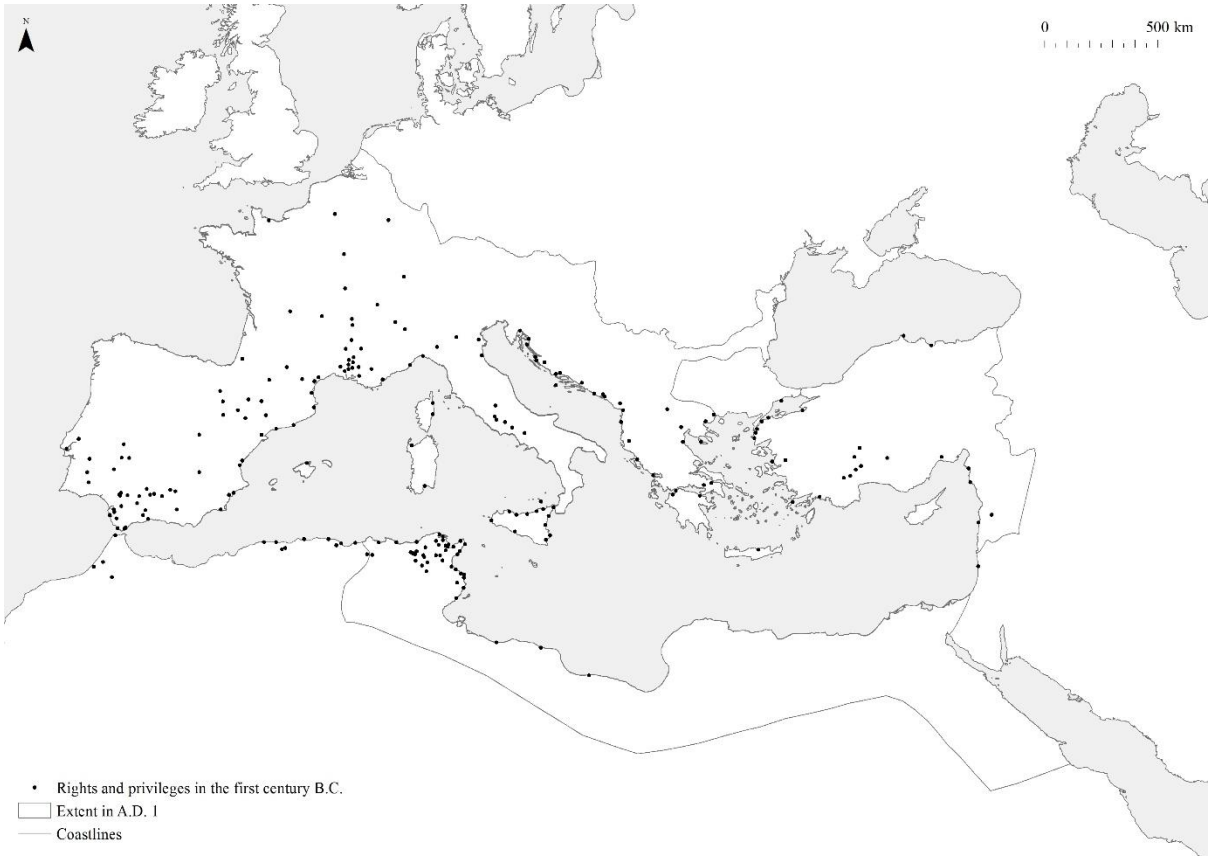


Figure 111: The cities with newly-created rights and privileges in the first century B.C.



Figure 112: The cities with newly-created rights and privileges in the first century A.D.



Figure 113: The cities with newly-created rights and privileges in the second century A.D.



Figure 114: The cities with newly-created rights and privileges in the third century A.D.

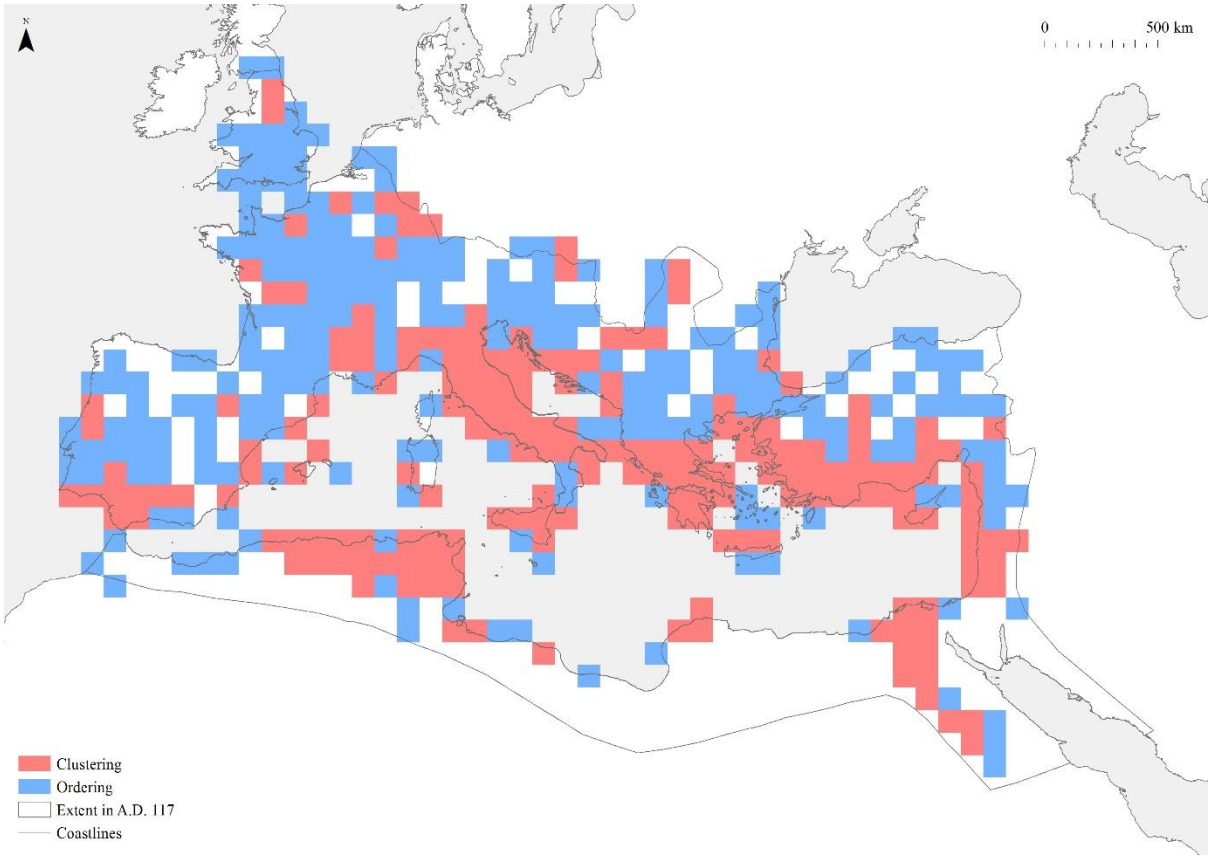


Figure 115: The extents of ordering and clustering in cities in the Roman world.



Figure 116: The estimated hinterlands of cities in the Roman world, using buffers of 40 km.

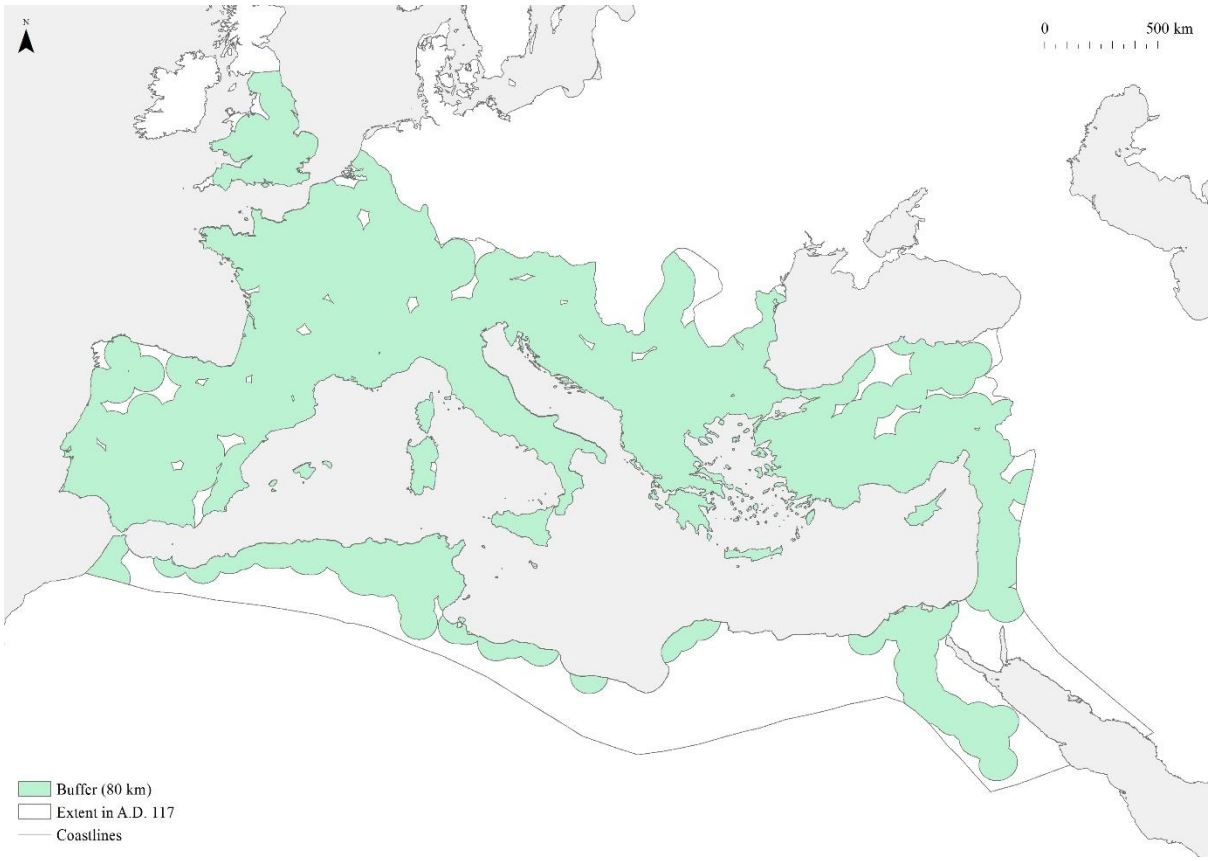


Figure 117: The estimated hinterlands of cities in the Roman world, using buffers of 80 km.

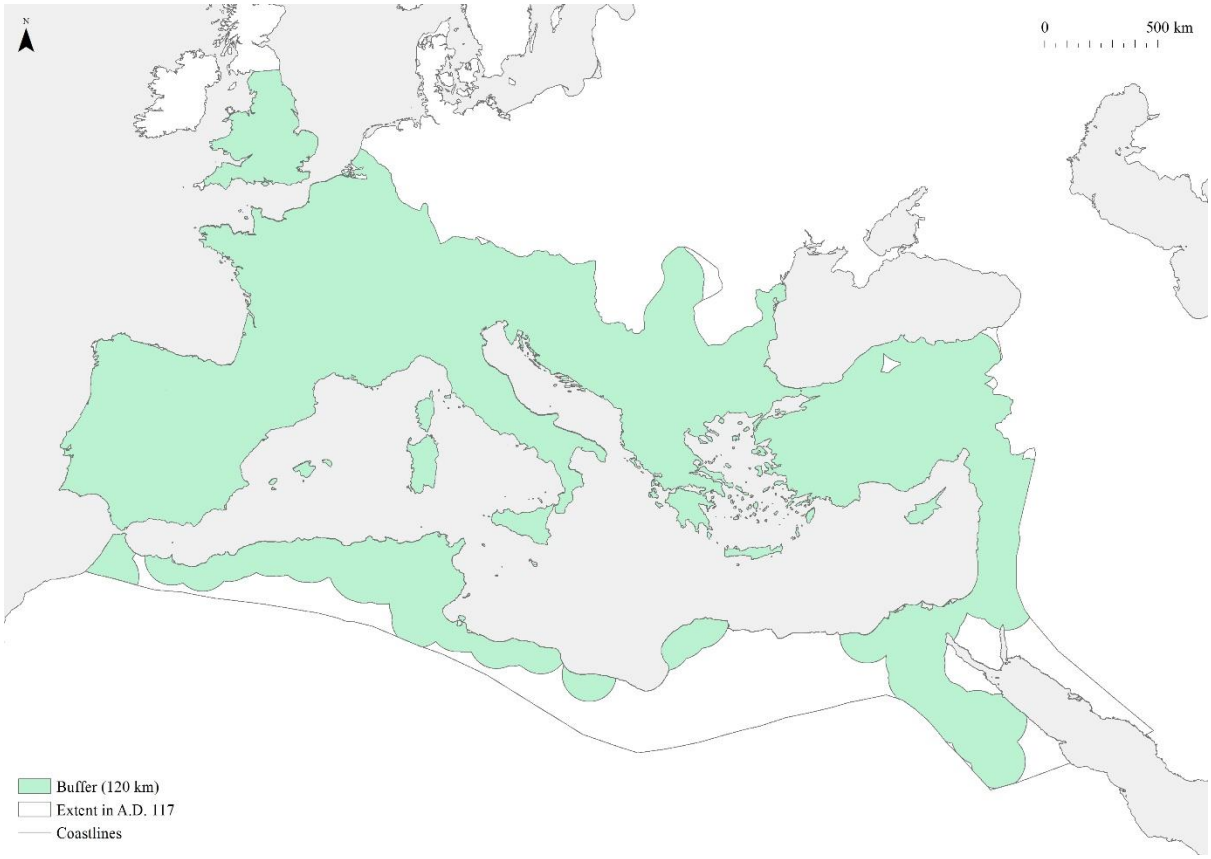


Figure 118: The estimated hinterlands of cities in the Roman world, using buffers of 120 km.



Figure 119: The estimated hinterlands of cities in the Roman world, using allocations.

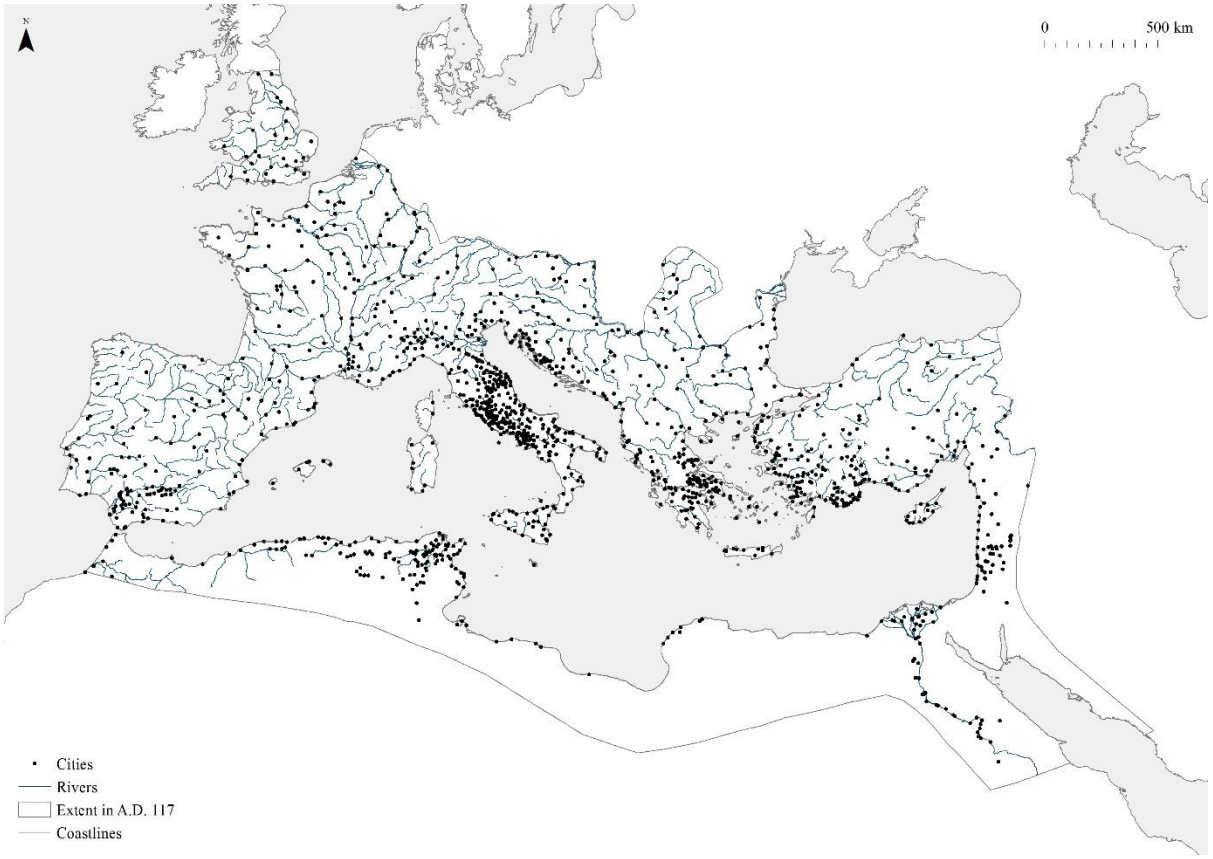


Figure 120: The rivers of the Roman world.

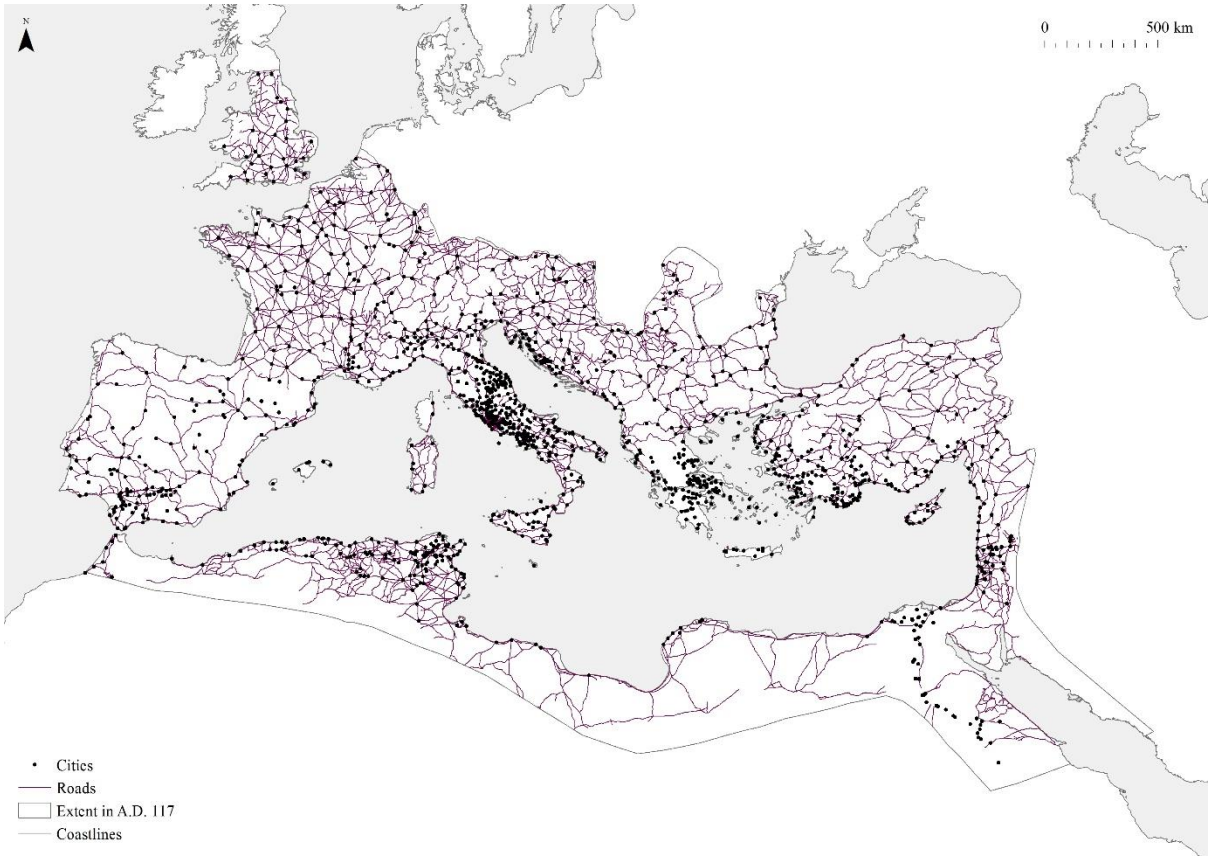


Figure 121: The roads of the Roman world.

An Urban Geography of the Roman World, 100 B.C. to A.D. 300

J. W. Hanson

An Urban Geography of the Roman World, 100 B.C. to A.D. 300

A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

J. W. Hanson

Wolfson College, University of Oxford

Trinity Term 2016

Volume Two: Catalogue (Part One)

1

Abae **Kalapodi** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Sacked in the 5th c B.C., but recovers. Sacked in the 4th c B.C., but recovers. Rebuilt under Hadrian.

Size

16 ha. Walls 6th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Temple of Apollo		6th c B.C.?
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera Undated

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

2

Acharnae

Acharnes **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Sanctuary of Apollo Argyieus	Undated
Sanctuary of Hercules	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

3

Acraephia **Akraifnio** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Temple of Apollo Ptous		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Theatre	46 m	Early 3rd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

4

Aegina **Aigina** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 52 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

52 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Shrine of Aeacus		Undated
Stadium		4th c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite		6th c B.C.?
Temple of Apollo		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Thearius		-482
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		267

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

5

Aegira **Aigeira** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.04 by 0.03 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001. (N.B. The scale on the plan is wrong).

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	4th c B.C.
Agora	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Temple of Aphrodite Urania	Undated
Temple of Apollo	Undated
Temple of Artemis	Undated
Temple of Zeus	Undated
Theatre	3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

6

Aegium Aigio Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism at an unknown point. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Sanctuary of Zeus Homagyrius or Homarius	Undated
Temple of Demeter Panchaea	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 54 C3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 20.987 Latitude (Y): 39.158

7

Ambracia **Arta** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 130 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-635 -30

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -635. Sacked in -426. Sacked in -189. In decline from this point onwards. Synoecism with Nicopolis in -30.

Size

130 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		-635?
Agora?		6th c B.C.
Bridge		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C. or 3rd c B.C.
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

8

Amphissa **Amfissa** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -339 or -338, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

9

Anthedon

Anthedon **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Fossey 1988

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -86.

Size

30 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Demeter and Kore		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of the Cabeiri		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference:	55 E4	BA Rank:	3	Longitude (X):	23.461481	Latitude (Y):	38.497543

10

Anticyra **Palatia** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -346, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Sanctuary of Poseidon	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

11

Antigonia Gjirokaster Achaea Albania

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-300	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the early 3rd c B.C.

Size

45 ha.	Inhabited area	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 54 D4 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 21.25 Latitude (Y): 38.75

12

Argos (Achaea) (1) **Loutron** **Achaea** **Greece**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre		Greek
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 58 D2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 22.719769 Latitude (Y): 37.631278

13

Argos (Achaea) (2) **Argos** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 199 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-900 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 9th c B.C.?

Size

199 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis (Aspis)		Undated
Acropolis (Larissa)		Undated
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion		5th c B.C.
Ekklesiasterion		Undated
Gymnasium		5th c B.C.
Nymphaeum		Hadrianic
Odeum	40.93 m	2nd c A.D.
Palaestra		Mid 5th c B.C.
Prytaneum		Undated
Stadium		4th c B.C.
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		5th c B.C.

Temple of Aphrodite		Mid 5th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Lyceius		Undated
Temple of Apollo Pythias		Undated
Temple of Aspis		Undated
Temple of Athena Oxyderkes		Undated
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Hera		Undated
Temple of Hera		Hadrianic
Temple of Zeus Larissaeus		Undated
Theatre	77 m	-330
Theatre (Rectilinear)	20 m	Mid 5th c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic
Walls		Archaic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

14

Athenae **Athens** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 225 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Camp 2001

Development

-900 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 14th c B.C. Possibly destroyed in the 12th c B.C. Probably significant again from the 9th c B.C. Heyday from the 6th c B.C. to the 5th c B.C. In decline from the 4th c B.C. Rebuilt by Augustus. Rebuilt and expanded by Hadrian.

Size

225 ha.	Walls of Themistocles and Valerian	260

Monumentality

Academy		Undated
Acropolis		13th c B.C.
Agora (Archaic)		Archaic
Agora (Classical)		Classical
Agora (Roman)		-29 to -9
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Basilica		Hadrianic
Bouleuterion	23.2 by 23.8 m	-550 to -580
Bridge		Hadrianic
Cult of Asklepius		-419 or -418
Cult of Pan		5th c B.C.
Dikasterion		5th c B.C.
Dromos		6th c B.C.
Ekklesiasterion		6th c B.C.

Fountain		Undated
Fountain (Circular)		Hadrianic
Fountain (Klepsydra)		-465
Fountain (South-East)		-550 to -580
Fountain (South-West)		Late 5th c B.C.
Gymnasium		134
Gymnasium of Ptolemy		Undated
Gymnasium of the Academy		Undated
Gymnasium of the Giants		5th c A.D.
Gymnasium of the Lykeon		Undated
Hippodrome		Undated
Library of Hadrian		Hadrianic
Library of Pantainos		2nd c A.D.
Lyceum		Undated
Metroon		2nd c B.C.
Metroon in the Fields		Undated
Nymphaeum		Hadrianic
Odeum of Agrippa	51.38 by 43.2 m	-15 to -12
Odeum of Herodes Atticus	81 m	160 to 174
Odeum of Perikles	62.4 by 68.6 m	5th c B.C.
Orchestra		6th c B.C.
Pnyx		6th c B.C.
Propylon		-485
Prytaneum		-550 to -580
Sanctuary of Dionysus in the Marshes		Undated
Sanctuary of Zeus Eleutheros		-550 to -580
Sanctuary the daughters of Leos		Undated
Shrine (Triangular)		Classical
Shrine of Aphrodite and Eros		5th c B.C.?
Shrine of Apollo Hypoakraios		5th c B.C.
Shrine of Dionysus Eleutherus		Undated
Shrine of Hercules Alexikakos		Undated
Shrine of Hercules Pankrates		Undated
Shrine of Kodros, Neleus, and Basile		Undated
Shrine of the Nymphs		7th c B.C.
Shrine of Zeus Hypsistos		Undated
Stadium of Herodes Atticus		143 or 144
Stadium of Lykourgos		Undated
Stoa (Middle)		2nd c B.C.
Stoa (North-East)		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Stoa (Poikile)		Undated
Stoa (Royal)		-550 to -580
Stoa (South I)		Late 5th c B.C.
Stoa (South II)		2nd c B.C.
Stoa (South-West)		Undated
Stoa of Attalos		-159 to -138
Stoa of Eumenes II		-197 to -159
Stoa of the Herms		Undated
Stoa of Zeus Eleutheros		-430
Temple		Undated

Temple (Palladion)		Undated
Temple (Poros)		-485
Temple (Tholos)		5th c B.C.
Temple of All the Gods (Pantheon)		Hadrianic
Temple of Amynos		Undated
Temple of Antiochos Epiphanes		-174 or -131-2
Temple of Aphrodite Ourania		-177 to -176
Temple of Apollo Delpinios		Mid 5th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Patroos		-550 to -580
Temple of Ares		-12
Temple of Artemis Agrotera		Mid 5th c B.C.
Temple of Artemis Ariste and Kalliste		Undated
Temple of Artemis Aristoboule		Undated
Temple of Artemis Brauronia		5th c B.C.
Temple of Athena (Hekatompedon)		-570 to -566
Temple of Athena (Old Temple of Athena)		-529 to -520
Temple of Athena Polias (Parthenon)		-447 to -438
Temple of Bacchus		Roman
Temple of Demeter (Eleusinon)		Mid 6th c B.C.
Temple of Erectheus (Erectheum)		-421 to -406
Temple of Hadrian		-174 or -131-2
Temple of Hephaestus		-449 to -444
Temple of Hera and Zeus (Panhellenion)		131 or 132
Temple of Kronos and Rhea		Antonine
Temple of Pythias (Pythion)		Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus		-27
Temple of the Mother of the Gods		-550 to -580
Temple of Theseus		Undated
Temple of Tritopatres		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Hadrianic
Temple of Zeus Phratrios and Athena Phratria		5th c B.C.
Theatre (Lenaean)	20 m	4th c B.C.
Theatre of Dionysus	82 m	5th c B.C.?
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building (Chalkotheke)		5th c B.C.
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		-394 to -391
Walls (Late Roman)		267
Walls (Peisistratan)		6th c B.C.
Walls (Pelargikon / Pelasgian)		13th c B.C.
Walls (Themistoclean)		-470
Walls (Valerian)		260

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

15

Atrax | Palaiokastro | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 64 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C.

Size

64 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Temple of Poseidon?		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

16

Buthrotum **Butrinto** **Achaea** **Albania**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Hansen, Hodges, and Leppard 2013

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown date, probably in the 7th c B.C. Roman settlers in -44. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

13 ha. Walls Late Antique

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths (Theatre)		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Fountain of Junia Rufina		Greek
Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Shrine of Asclepius		Roman
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple		Hellenistic

Theatre	38 m	5th c B.C.
Walls		Late Roman
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		-44
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-44
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

17

Calydon **Kalydon** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 -30

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Synoecism with Nicopolis in -30.

Size

25 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora?		4th c B.C.
Bouleuterion		Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis Laphria		7th c B.C.
Stoa		Undated
Temple		7th c B.C.
Temple of Dionysus		-360
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference:	55 B4	BA Rank:	3	Longitude (X):	21.532778	Latitude (Y):	38.378056

18

Carthaea | Unknown | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Prytaneum	5th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo	5th c B.C.
Temple of Athena	Undated
Theatre	1st c B.C.
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

19

Cassope | Kamarina | Achaea | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-350 -30

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism in the mid 4th c B.C. Greek settlers in the mid 4th c B.C. Rebuilt in the late 3rd c B.C. Synoecism with Nicopolis in -30.

Size

18 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.
Ekklesiasterion		Undated
Odeum	89.2 m	Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Stoa		Late 3rd c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

20

Chaeronea | Khaironia | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in -316.

Size

23 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Theatre	30 m	5th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 55 F4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 23.643172 Latitude (Y): 38.549423

21

Chalcis **Chalkis** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 8th c B.C. Sacked in -146, but recovers.

Size

20 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Roman
Bridge		-410
Gymnasium		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo Delphinios		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Zeus Olympius		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

342

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

22

Cierium Mataránga Achaea Greece

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Temple of Athena Itonia	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Sear 2006.

23

Cirrha Xeropigadi Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Hippodrome	Undated
Sanctuary	Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

24

Cleitor | Kato Klitoria | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 58 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

58 ha. Walls Archaic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Archaic
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Athena Koria		Undated
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Eileithya		Undated
Temple of the Dioscuri		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Archaic

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

25

Corcyra **Analipsi** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-734 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in 734.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion		Undated
Temple of Alcinous		Undated
Temple of Apollo Korkyraios		Undated
Temple of Artemis		6th c B.C.
Temple of Corcyra		7th c B.C.
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of Hera Acraea		Undated
Temple of Poseidon		6th c B.C.
Temple of the Dioscuri		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls	38 m	4th c B.C.

Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

26

Corinthia Corinth Achaea Greece

A Roman (re)foundation covering a total of 241 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Engels 1990

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably significant from the 9th c B.C. Heyday in the 8th c B.C. and 7th c B.C. Important but less successful in the 6th c B.C. and 5th c B.C. Greek settlers in -338. Sacked -146 and deserted from then onwards. Roman settlers in -44. Roman settlers under Augustus? Roman settlers under Domitian.

Size

241 ha.	Urban grid	-49

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Acropolis		9th c B.C.
Agora		8th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	98 by 70 m (4,021 m2)	3rd c A.D. or 4th c A.D.
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Arch		1st c B.C.
Basilica		1st c B.C.
Basilica		10
Basilica (South)		Caligulan or Claudian
Basilica?		1st c B.C.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated

Baths		Undated
Baths		5th c B.C.
Baths		Undated
Baths of Eurykles		Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Baths of Hadrian?		Hadrianic
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Colonnaded streets		1st c A.D.
Comitium		1st c B.C.
Forum		1st c B.C.
Fountain of Glauke		Undated
Fountain of Peirene		6th c B.C.
Gymnasium		4th c B.C.
Gymnasium		4th c B.C.
Hippodrome	300 by 55 m	1
Macellum		1st c A.D.
Macellum (North)		Augustan or Tiberian
Odeum	63 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		7th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Zeus		4th c B.C.
Stadium		5th c B.C.
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Stoa (South)		4th c B.C.
Tabularium?		Early 1st c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of All the Gods (Pantheon)?		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Late 5th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Pythias		-560 to -540
Temple of Asclepius		4th c B.C.
Temple of Athena Hellotis?		6th c B.C.
Temple of Gn. Babbius Philinus		1st c A.D.
Temple of Hera Akraia		1st c A.D.
Temple of Hercules?		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Temple of Venus / Fortuna?		Undated
Theatre	121 m	5th c B.C.
Unidentified public building ('Baths of Aphrodite')		Undated
Urban grid		-44 or -43
Walls (Greek)		7th c B.C.
Walls (Hellenistic)		4th c B.C.
Walls (Late Roman)		Late Roman

Civic Status

Colonia	-44
Colonia	Domitianic
Colonia?	Augustan

Provincial capital		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-44
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

27

Coronea | Agios Georgios | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 94 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? In decline the Late Republic and Early Empire. Upswing in the 2nd c A.D.

Size

94 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Temple of Athena Itonia		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

28

Delos

Delos **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Papageorgiou-Venetas 1981

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 7th c B.C. Sacked in -88, but recovers. Sacked in 69, but recovers. In decline from this point onwards, but continues to be inhabited.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	-126 or -125
Agora (of the Italians)	2nd c B.C.
Baths	Imperial
Bouleuterion	6th c B.C.
Ekklesiasterion	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Harbour	Undated
Hippodrome	Undated
Market	Undated
Palaestra	Undated
Palaestra	Undated
Prytaneum	5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Agathe Tyche	Undated
Sanctuary of Anios	6th c B.C.

Sanctuary of Atargatis and Hadad		2nd c B.C.
Sanctuary of Dionysus		Undated
Sanctuary of Kynthos		Undated
Sanctuary of Zeus and Athena Kynthia		3rd c B.C.
Stadium		3rd c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa of the Naxians		4th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo		-475 to -450
Temple of Apollo (Athenian Temple; Temple of the Seven Statues)		-425 to -420
Temple of Artemis		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Artemis		7th c B.C.
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of Hera		4th c B.C.
Temple of Isis		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Jupiter Olympius		Undated
Temple of Leto		6th c B.C.
Temple of Leto		3rd c B.C.
Temple of Serapis (A)		-220
Temple of Serapis (B)		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Serapis (C)		2nd c B.C.
Temple of the Dioscuri		Undated
Temple of the Dioscuri		4th c B.C.
Theatre	65 m	-305 to -169
Theatre-sanctuary (Sanctuary of the Dea Syria)	27 m	-108 or -107
Urban grid		2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera et immunis?	-166

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

29

Delphi

Delphi **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

BNP

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 8th c B.C.

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Bouleuterion		Undated
Dikasterion		Undated
Gymnasium		4th c B.C.
Hippodrome		4th c B.C.
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo		8th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Athena		8th c B.C.
Stadium		4th c B.C.
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Stoa		Greek
Temple (Tholos)		Greek
Theatre	52 m	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

30

Demetrias | Volos | Achaea | Greece

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 157 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Batziou Efstathiou 2002

Development

-290	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of Nelia, Pagasae, Ormenium, Rhizus, Sepias, Olizon, Boebe and Iolcos in -290. Hellenistic settlers in -290. Relatively affluent in the Roman period.

Size

153 ha.	Inhabited area	-290?

Monumentality

Acropolis		-290?
Agora		-290
Aqueduct		2nd c A.D.
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Artemis Lolkia		3rd c B.C.
Theatre	82.5 m	3rd c B.C.
Urban grid		-290
Walls		Justinianic
Walls		-290?

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

31

Dodona

Dodona **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://shelton.berkeley.edu/175c/list8.html

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 8th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -219, but recovers. Sacked in -167, but recovers. Sacked in -88, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Bouleuterion		-215 to -210
Prytaneum		Late 4th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Zeus		8th c B.C.
Stadium		-219
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Dione		Mid 4th c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Temple of Themis		Undated
Theatre	135 m	-297 to -271
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

32

Dyme | Kato Achaia | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	1

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers (veterans) in -44. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Abandoned by the 1st c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Temple		6th c B.C.
Temple		6th c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-44
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-43

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

33

Elateia | Lefta | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

13 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Athena Cranaea		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera et immunis Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

34

Eleusis | Elefsina | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-800 396

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 8th c B.C.? Sacked in 396, but does not recover.

Size

6 ha. Walls (Late 4th c B.C.) Late 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		8th c B.C.?
Arch		129
Arch		129
Bouleuterion		Undated
Nymphaeum		Hadrianic
Sanctuary of Demeter		Mid 7th c B.C.
Stadium		Undated
Temple of Artemis of the Portals and Father Poseidon		Hadrianic
Temple of Faustina?		Roman
Temple of Pluto		4th c B.C.
Temple of Sabina?		Roman
Theatre (Athenian)		Undated
Theatre (Eleusinian)		Undated
Theatre (Rectilinear)		Undated
Walls		Late 4th c B.C.

Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		Mid 7th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

35

Elis | Ilida | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Acropolis occupied from between the Early Helladic and the Geometric period. Expands to the south-west in the Archaic period. Expands to the south and west in the Classical and Hellenistic period. Expands to the east, south, and west in the Roman period. Affluent in the Roman period. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D. In decline from this point onwards.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Baths	Roman
Bouleuterion	6th c B.C.
Gymnasium	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Gymnasium	4th c B.C.
Palaestra	Undated
Prytaneum	5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Aphrodite Pandemos	Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis Philomeirax	Undated
Stoa (Korkyraion)	5th c B.C.
Stoa of the Hellanodikai	5th c B.C.

Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Athena		Archaic
Temple of Hades		Undated
Temple of Silenos		Undated
Temple of Tyche and Sosipolis		Undated
Theatre	104 m	-400 to -350
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	immunis	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

36

Epidaurus | Palaia Epidauros | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 7th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Odeum	20.75 by 34.4 m	Mid 2nd c A.D.
Sanctuary of Apollo Maleatas		Undated
Sanctuary of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite?		Undated
Temple of Artemis		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Athena Cissaea		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of Hera		Undated
Theatre	55.6 m	4th c B.C. or 3rd c B.C.
Theatre	119 m	-340
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

37

Eretria

Eretria **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 87 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-825 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -825. Sacked in -198, but recovers. Relatively affluent in the Roman period.

Size

87 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Baths		Roman
Gymnasium		4th c B.C.
Gymnasium		4th c B.C.
Harbour		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Palaestra		4th c B.C.
Shrine of Apollo Daphnephoros		Undated
Shrine of Dionysus		Undated
Shrine of Isis		Undated
Temple (Tholos)		Undated
Theatre	91 m	-411
Walls		4th c B.C.

Walls Archaic

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

38

Euonymon **Unknown** **Achaea** **Greece**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP.

39

Gonnus Gonnoussa Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

6 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Asclepius?		Undated
Temple of Athena Polias?		Undated
Unidentified public building		Roman
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		3rd c B.C.
Walls		-171

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference:	55 C1	BA Rank:	3	Longitude (X):	22.476241	Latitude (Y):	39.860939

40

Gythium Gytheio Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Theatre	36.5 m	-25
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Sear 2006.

41

Hadrianopolis (Achaea) Jergucati Achaea Albania

A Roman foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Perna, Çondi, and Cingolani 2012

Development

117	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Hadrian. Restored by Justinian.

Size

18 ha.	Urban grid	117

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Theatre	58 m	Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Sear 2006.

42

Halae **Unknown** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

13 ha. Walls, 12 to 13 ha. Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Artemis Tauropolos		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 55 D2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 22.821215 Latitude (Y): 39.142418

43

Halus Othrys Achaea Greece

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 79 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Reinders 1988

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Sacked in -346, but does not seem to recover. Hellenistic settlers in the early Hellenistic period. Affected by earthquake in -260, but seems to recover.

Size

79 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Prytaneum		5th c B.C.
Temple		7th c B.C.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

44

Hephaestia

Unknown **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

32 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Theatre	53 m	Hellenistic
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

45

Heraclea (Achaea) **Unknown** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Temple of Artemis	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

46

Hyampolis Bogdanou Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 9th c B.C. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked by Xerxes, but recovers. Sacked by Philip, but recovers.

Size

6 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		9th c B.C.?
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Stoa		Hadrianic
Temple of Artemis Elaphebolos		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

47

Ioulis | Unknown | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-101	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	5th c B.C.
Prytaneum	4th c B.C.
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

48

Larisa (Achaea)

Unknown **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Bouleuterion	Undated
Odeum	4th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Kerdoios?	Undated
Temple?	Classical
Theatre (Large)	Late 3rd c B.C.
Theatre (Small)	Undated
Walls	Undated
Walls	Justinianic

Civic Status

References

382

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

49

Lebadea Livadhia Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Sacked -395, but recovers. Sacked in -86, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora?	Undated
Stoa	4th c B.C.
Temple	4th c B.C.
Temple of Zeus Basileus	4th c B.C.
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

50

Leucas Neritus Achaea Greece

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora?	4th c B.C.
Bridge	1st c B.C.
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	4th c B.C.
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

51

Lilaea **Unknown** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Sacked before -338, but recovers. Rebuilt after -338. Sacked in the 2nd c B.C., but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

52

Lousoi

Lousoi **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 150

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important by the 6th c B.C.? Abandoned by the mid 2nd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	4th c B.C.
Bouleuterion	4th c B.C.
Fountain	Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis Hemera	8th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

53

Lycosura **Lykosoura** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.35 by 0.23 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Cook 1968

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Abandoned by the mid 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	5th c B.C.
Baths	Roman
Fountain	Late 3rd c B.C.
Sanctuary of Despoina	5th c B.C.?
Stoa	Undated
Temple of Artemis Hegemone	5th c B.C.
Theatre	Undated
Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

54

Macynia Paleokastro Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Sear 2006.

55

Mantinea **Mantineia** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 121 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Giulano 1966

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of five communities at an unknown date, probably in the 5th c B.C. Disbanded in -385. Reconstituted in -371. Sacked in -223. Rebuilt in -223.

Size

121 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Temple of Antinous		Hadrianic
Temple of Hadrian?		Hadrianic
Temple of Poseidon		Hadrianic
Temple to commemorate defeat of Antony by Octavian		Undated
Theatre	67 m	Mid 4th c B.C.
Urban grid		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Walls		-371

Civic Status

390

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

56

Megalopolis Sinánu Achaea Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 100 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-370 150

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers around -370. Sacked in -318, but recovers. Sacked in -223, but recovers. In decline in the Roman period. Abandoned by the mid 2nd c A.D.?

Size

100 ha. Inhabited area 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Bridge		Augustan
Gymnasium?		Undated
Sanctuary of Aphrodite		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa of Aristander		Undated
Stoa of Myropolis		Undated
Stoa of Philip		-340
Stoa of the Archives		Undated
Temple of Apollo, Hermes, and the Muses		Undated
Temple of Athena Polias		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated

Temple of Hera Teleia		Undated
Temple of Hermes Acacesius		Undated
Temple of the Mother of the Gods		Undated
Temple of Zeus Soter		Undated
Theatre	131 m	Early 4th c B.C.
Urban grid		-370
Walls		-360s
Walls		2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

57

Megara **Megara** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 140 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-900 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 9th c B.C.? Sacked by Caesar, but recovers. Sacked by the Goths, but recovers.

Size

140 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis (Alcathous)		Undated
Acropolis (Caria)		Undated
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		7th c B.C.
Bouleuterion		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite Apostrophia		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Hadrianic
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Apollo Agraeus		Undated
Temple of Apollo Prostaterius		Undated
Temple of Artemis		Undated

Temple of Artemis Agrotera	Undated
Temple of Artemis Soteira	Undated
Temple of Athena Aeantis	Undated
Temple of Athena Nike	Undated
Temple of Demeter	Undated
Temple of Demeter Malophorus	Undated
Temple of Demeter Thesmophorus	Undated
Temple of Dionysus	Undated
Temple of Dionysus Nyctelius	Undated
Temple of Fortune	Undated
Temple of Isis	Undated
Temple of the Eileithyiae	Undated
Temple of the Muses	Undated
Temple of Zeus Chronios	Undated
Temple of Zeus Olympius	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

58

Melos | Unknown | Achaea | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Flourishes in the Roman period.

Size

19 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Gymnasium?		Undated
Odeum		Undated
Sanctuary of Asclepius		Undated
Sanctuary of Poseidon		Undated
Stadium?		Undated
Theatre	24 m	Undated
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

59

Messene Mavromati Achaea Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 110 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Cook 1968

Development

-369	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -369. Affluent in the Roman period.

Size

110 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		4th c B.C.
Baths		Roman?
Bouleuterion		Undated
Fountain		3rd c B.C.
Gymnasium		Undated
Market		Undated
Odeum	21 by 34 m	Hellenistic
Sanctuary of Zeus Ithomatas		Undated
Sebasteion		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		2nd c B.C.
Stoa		2nd c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		2nd c B.C.

Temple of Artemis Limnatas		Undated
Temple of Artemis Orthia		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Theatre	88 m	3rd c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

60

Methone | Modon | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 33 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Affected by earthquake in 365, but recovers.

Size

33 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Temple of Artemis		Undated
Temple of Athena Anemotis		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

61

Naryca **Rengini** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	117

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked in -352, but recovers. Greek settlers -335? Rebuilt in -335? Occupied until the time of Hadrian.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

62

Naxus Kastro Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

20 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Hellenistic
Temple of Dionysus		6th c B.C.
Theatre		6th c B.C.
Urban grid?		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

63

Nea Pleuron

Pleuron **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 21 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-230 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Hellenistic settlers around -230.

Size

21 ha.	Walls	-230

Monumentality

Acropolis		-230
Agora		-230
Gymnasium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Theatre	27.5 m	-230
Walls		-230

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

64

Neon Velitsa Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked in -480, but recovers. Sacked in -346, but recovers. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

15 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Market		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

65

Nicopolis (Achaea) Palioprevesa Achaea Greece

A Roman foundation covering a total of 174 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Bergemann 1998

Development

-30 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -30. Affected by earthquake in 375, but recovers. Sacked in 474 or 475, but recovers.

Size

174 ha. Walls (Augustan) -30

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Forum		-30
Gymnasium		Augustan
Nymphaeum		Hadrianic
Odeum	48 m	Augustan
Sanctuary of Apollo		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Theatre	92 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-30
Walls		Justinianic
Walls		-30

BA Reference: 54 C3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 20.733395 Latitude (Y): 39.026505

Civic Status

Colonia		-30
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	-30
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

66

Oeniadae Oiniadai Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 69 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period. Abandoned by the 3rd c A.D.

Size

69 ha. Walls 5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Baths		Greek
Temple		Undated
Theatre	61 m	4th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 54 B2 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 20.000687 Latitude (Y): 39.869988

67

Onchesmus Sarandë Achaea Albania

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

68

Orchomenus Arcadicus **Kalpali** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 91 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-600 200

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Acropolis abandoned by the mid 2nd c A.D. Rest of the site abandoned by the 3rd c A.D.

Size

91 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Baths?		Undated
Bouleuterion		Hellenistic
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		6th c B.C.
Temple of Artemis Mesopolitis		6th c B.C.
Temple of Poseidon		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

BA Reference: 58 C2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 22.31536 Latitude (Y): 37.724716

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

69

Orchomenus Minyeaus **Skripú** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Fossey 1988

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Sacked -368. Greek settlers between -356 and -346. Rebuilt between -356 and -346. Sacked -346. Greek settlers in -338. Rebuilt in -338. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

28 ha. Walls -338

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Temple of Asclepius		4th c B.C.
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of the Charites		Undated
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

70

Oricus | Pascha Liman | Achaea | Albania

A Greek foundation covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.

Size

5 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite?		Undated
Temple of Dioscuri?		Undated
Temple of Eros?		Undated
Theatre	34 m	2nd c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

71

Oropus Skala Oropou Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple of Amphiaraos		Undated
Theatre	45 m	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

72

Paeania | Mastru? | Achaea | Greece

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre? Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG.

73

Pallantium Pallantion Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Synoecism with Megalopolis in -368 or -367. In decline from this point onwards. Revives in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Temple		Archaic or Classical
Temple of Athena Soteira and Poseidon		Archaic or Classical
Temple of Demeter and Kore		Archaic or Classical
Temple of the Pure Gods		Archaic or Classical

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Marcus Aurelius

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

74

Paros | Paroikia | Achaea | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 10th c B.C.? Important from the 7th c B.C.?

Size

50 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Bouleuterion	9.6 by ? m	4th c B.C.
Prytaneum		5th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Delios		Mid 6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Pythias		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Temple of Demeter Thesmophoros		6th c B.C.
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		7th c B.C.

Civic Status

BA Reference: 61 A3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 25.146409 Latitude (Y): 37.076431

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

75

Passaron | Radotovi | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

14 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Temple of Zeus Areios		4th c B.C.
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hansen and Nielsen 2006; PECS.

76

Patrae Patrai Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital and a colonia.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Mycenaean period? Synoecism at an unknown point. Important from the 6th c B.C. Sacked in -279, but recovers. Sacked between -220 and -217, but recovers. Sacked between -215 and -205, but recovers. Sacked in -146, but recovers. Roman settlers (veterans) in -16 or -15. Roman settlers in 14? Rebuilding under Augustus, Nero, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Diocletian. Affluent in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Amphitheatre		Early 2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Flavian
Baths		Flavian
Bridge		Flavian
Odeum	47.5 m	2nd c A.D.
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple of Artemis Laphria		Augustan
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		14
Colonia		-16 or -15
Metropolis capital?		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-16 or -15
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	14

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 55 C1 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 21.951944 Latitude (Y): 39.576637

77

Pelinna Palaiogardiki Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 56 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

56 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

78

Pellene Zougra Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Synoecism with other sites at an unknown point. Flourishes in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Gymnasium?	Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo Theoxenios	Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis	Undated
Sanctuary of Dionysus	Undated
Sanctuary of Eileithyia	Undated
Sanctuary of Poseidon	Undated
Temple of Athena	5th c B.C.
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated
Walls	Late Roman

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

79

Peparethum Piperi Achaea Greece

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-101 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 8th c B.C. Affected by earthquake in -426, but recovers. Sacked in -340, but recovers. Sacked in the 2nd c B.C., but recovers. Sacked in -42, but seems to recover.

Size

Monumentality

Prytaneum	5th c B.C.
Temple	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

80

Phalanna Karadjóli Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Sanctuary of Hades and Persephone	Undated
Temple of Athena Polias	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

81

Pharsalus Farsala Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Temple of Zeus Thaulios		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 58 C2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 22.295238 Latitude (Y): 37.919454

82

Pheneus Feneos Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

20 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Stadium		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Athena Tritonia		Undated
Temple of Hermes		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

83

Pherae | Velestino | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 91 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

91 ha.	Walls, 82 to 100 ha.	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Temple of Artemis Ennodia		8th c B.C.
Temple?		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference: 58 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 21.839109 Latitude (Y): 37.39629

84

Phigalia **Phigaleia** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 195 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? In decline in the Roman period.

Size

195 ha.	Walls	5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Fountain	4th c B.C.
Gymnasium	Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis Soteirias	Undated
Sanctuary of Asclepius	Undated
Sanctuary of Athena	Undated
Sanctuary of Hygeia	Undated
Stoa	Undated
Temple of Artemis Eurynome	Undated
Temple of Dionysus Akratophoros	Undated
Theatre	4th c B.C.
Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

85

Phlius

Phlius **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Flourishes in the Roman period.

Size

60 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Basilica		Hellenistic
Bouleuterion?		5th c B.C.
Dikasterion?		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Hebe or Ganymeda		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

86

Phoenice | Finike | Achaea | Albania

A Greek polis covering a total of 47 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Hammond 1967

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

47 ha. Walls 4th c B.C. to 2nd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Theatre	65 m	Undated
Walls		4th c B.C. to 2nd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C. to 2nd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C. to 2nd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C. to 2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

87

Piraeus

Piraeus **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 141 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Expanded in the -460s. In decline in the 3rd c B.C. Sacked in -86, but does seem to recover.

Size

141 ha.	Urban grid	-460s?

Monumentality

Acropolis		-460s?
Agora (Hippodameia)		-460s?
Bouleuterion?		Undated
Harbour (Grand)		Undated
Harbour (Mouychia)		Undated
Harbour (Zea)		Undated
Theatre (Munichia Hill)		Greek
Theatre (Zea Harbour)	67 m	-150
Urban grid		-460s?
Walls (Archaic)		6th c B.C.
Walls (Classical)		-460s

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

88

Plataea

Plataea **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 81 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked in -480. Greek settlers in-480. Sacked in -338. Greek settlers in -338. Relatively affluent in the Roman period.

Size

81 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Temple of Artemis?		Undated
Temple of Athena?		Undated
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Hera?		Undated
Temple of Zeus Eleutherios?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera Undated

References

436

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

89

Proerna | Gythokastro | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Shrine of Demeter?	Undated
Theatre?	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

90

Rhamnus | Rhamnous | Achaea | Greece

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.91 by 0.27 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Rhamnus_mapEN.png

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	5th c B.C.
Harbour	Undated
Sanctuary of Amphiaros	5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Nemesis	5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Themis	5th c B.C.
Theatre	5th c B.C.
Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

91

Scotussa Suplí Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Temple of Zeus Phegonaios		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		-382 to -336

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

92

Sicyon | Basiliko | Achaea | Greece

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 175 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://chronique.efa.gr/index.php/fiches/voir/1422/

Development

-303 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site (Kiato). Moved from this to the present site (Basiliko) in -303. Hellenistic settlers in -303. Affected by earthquake in the 2nd c A.D. In decline from this point onwards, but does seem to continue to be occupied.

Size

175 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Agora		-303
Agora		-303
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Bouleuterion	40.5 by 39.6 m	4th c B.C.
Fountain		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Gymnasium		3rd c B.C.
Prytaneum		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of the Nymphs		Undated
Sanctuary of Tyche Akraia and the Dioscuri		Undated

Stadium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Artemis Limnaia		Archaic
Temple of Athena		Undated
Theatre	122 m	-303
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-303 to -251
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

93

Sparta | Sparti | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 304 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Coppa 1981

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 8th c B.C. Sacked in 268, but recovers. Sacked in 396, but recovers.

Size

304 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		8th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Gymnasium		2nd c A.D.
Palaestra		4th c B.C.
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Temple of Artemis Orthia		6th c B.C.
Temple of Athena Chalkioikos		6th c B.C.
Theatre	114 m	Hellenistic
Theatre (Temple of Artemis Ortheia)	54 m	Hellenistic
Theatre-sanctuary (Sanctuary of Artemis Orytha)		6th c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls (Late Antique)		396

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

94

Stratus Surovigli Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 77 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-600 -30

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Synoecism in -314. Abandoned by -30.

Size

77 ha. Walls 5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		4th c B.C.
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Gymnasium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Zeus		4th c B.C.
Theatre		Late 4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Sear 2006PECS.

BA Reference: 58 C2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 22.45934 Latitude (Y): 37.859281

95

Stymphalum Stymphalos Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

40 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		4th c B.C.
Aqueduct		125
Nymphaeum		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Hellenistic
Temple of Athena Polias		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

96

Tanagra | Graimadha | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 62 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Fossey 1988

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Flourishes in the Roman period.

Size

62 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		4th c B.C.
Gymnasium		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Dionysus?		Undated
Temple of Hermes		Undated
Temple of Hermes		Undated
Temple of Themis		Undated
Theatre	75 m	4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	-47

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

97

Tegea | Alea | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 190 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 9th c B.C. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Synoecism at an unknown point, perhaps in the 5th c B.C. Shown favour in -174. Rebuilding under Hadrian. Sacked in 395, but recovers.

Size

190 ha.	Walls	-370

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Baths		Hadrianic
Gymnasium		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		Undated
Temple of Athena Alea		8th c B.C.
Theatre	80 m	-175
Theatre (Rectilinear)		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

98

Teuthrone Kotrónes Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

8 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Hansen 2006; PECS.

99

Thaumacia **Unknown** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	4th c B.C.
Gymnasium	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

100

Thebae

Thebes **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Early Helladic period. Sacked by Alexander, but recovers. Hellenistic settlers in -316. Sacked in -146, but recovers. Sacked in -86, but recovers. In decline from this point onwards. Lower city abandoned by the mid 2nd c A.D.

Size

30 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		8th c B.C.
Fountain		Undated
Gymnasium		5th c B.C.
Gymnasium		6th c B.C.
Hippodrome		5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Cabiri		2nd c B.C.
Sanctuary of Dionysus		Undated
Sanctuary of Poseidon Hippodromios		Undated
Stadium		5th c B.C.
Stadium		6th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Hismenios		8th c B.C.
Temple of Artemis Eukleia		Undated

Temple of Athena Onka		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Theatre (North)		4th c B.C.
Theatre (Protidean Gate)		4th c B.C.
Theatre-sanctuary (Sanctuary of Cabiri)		2nd c B.C.
Walls		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

101

Thebae Phthiotides | Nea Anchialos | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 -27

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Synoecism of Phylake and Pyrasos in the late 4th c B.C. Sacked in -217, but recovers. Hellenistic settlers in -217. Inhabited area moves to Pyrasus in the imperial period.

Size

40 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple of Athena Polias		6th c B.C.
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Hellenistic
Walls		Justinianic
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

102

Thera

Thera **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an early point. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Baths		Roman
Baths		Roman
Gymnasium		6th c B.C.?
Stoa		Augustan
Stoa		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Carneus		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Pythias		6th c B.C.
Temple of Athena Polias		Undated
Temple of Caesar		Undated
Temple of Demeter and Kore		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of Isis, Serapis, and Anubis		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre	23.5 m	3rd c B.C.

Walls	Byzantine
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

103

Thespiae

Thespiae **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 53 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked by Xerxes, but recovers. Sacked in -372, but recovers? In decline in the Roman period.

Size

53 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Eros?		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Temple of the Muses		Undated
Theatre		Greek
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera -47

References

460

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

104

Thisbe | Thisvi | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 49 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

49 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

105

Thoricus Velatouri Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.5 by 0.33 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-600	1

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period. Abandoned by the 1st c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Demeter and Persephone?		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		6th c B.C.
Temple of Hygeia		Undated
Theatre	55 m	-525 to -480
Walls		-412

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 54 C4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 20.980902 Latitude (Y): 38.854918

106

Thyrium **Unknown** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

107

Torybea Torybeia Achaea Greece

A Greek polis covering 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

31 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		4th c B.C.
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

108

Troezen | Troizina | Achaea | Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Coppa 1981

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Affluent in the Roman period.

Size

41 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis	6th c B.C.
Agora	Greek
Baths	Roman
Gymnasium	Greek
Prytaneum	Undated
Sanctuary of Asclepius	8th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Hippolytos	4th c B.C.
Stadium	4th c B.C.
Stoa	Greek
Temple of Aphrodite Ascraea	Undated
Temple of Aphrodite Calascopia	Undated
Temple of Apollo Epibaterius	Undated
Temple of Apollo Thearius	Undated
Temple of Artemis Lykeia	Greek
Temple of Artemis Soteira	Undated

Temple of Athena Polias		Undated
Temple of Isis		Greek
Temple of Pan or Aphrodite Akraia		Greek
Temple of the Muses		Undated
Temple of Zeus Soter		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 54 inset BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 20.892091 Latitude (Y): 37.787178

109

Zacynthus **Unknown** **Achaea** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 8th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Sanctuary		8th c B.C.
Stadium		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

110

Alexandria (Aegyptus) **Alexandria** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 972 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a metropolis capital.

MacKenzie 2007

Development

-322 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in -332 or -331. Inhabited area expanded by Augustus. Rebuilt and inhabited area expanded by Hadrian. In decline from the age of Caracalla. Sacked 272 and 294. Continues to be occupied in the 4th c A.D. and 5th c A.D.

Size

972 ha.	Urban grid	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion?		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Dikasterion		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour (East)		Undated
Harbour (West)		Undated
Hippodrome	450 by 65 m	Undated
Library		Undated
Library (Royal)		Undated

Lighthouse (Pharos)		Undated
Museum (Great Library)		Undated
Odeum	33 m	145
Sanctuary of Poseidon		Undated
Stadium (Heptastadium)		Hellensitic
Temple (Timonium)		Marc Antony
Temple of Alexander		Undated
Temple of Caesar or Augustus		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Pan (Panium)		Undated
Temple of Poseidon		Undated
Temple of Saturn		Undated
Temple of Serapis		-246 to -221`
Temple of the Ptolemies		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		-322
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; Bowman 2011; Cohen 2006; Humphrey 1986; Johnson 1936; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

111

Antaeopolis **Qaw el Kebir** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; Jones 1937.

112

Antinoopolis **Sheikh Abadah** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 138 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis (nome) capital.

Boatwright 2000

Development

130	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in 130. Roman settlers (veterans) under Antoninus Pius.

Size

138 ha.	Urban grid	130

Monumentality

Agora		Hadrianic
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Hadrianic
Gymnasium		Undated
Hippodrome	410 by 58.4 m	2nd c A.D.
Stadium		2nd c A.D.
Temple of Antinous?		Hadrianic
Temple of Ramesses II		Undated
Tetrapylon		Hadrianic
Theatre	75 m	138
Urban grid		Hadrianic
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Hadrianic

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; Boatwright 2000; Bowman 2011; DGRG; Humphrey 1986; Jones 1937; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

113

Aphroditopolis **El Gabalein** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 125 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period?

Size

125 ha. Inhabited area, 100 or 150 ha. Undated

Monumentality

Temple of Hathor Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; Bowman 2011; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Wilson 2011.

114

Apollonopolis Magna **Kom Edfu** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period? Roman fort at an unknown point.

Size

Monumentality

Fort?	Undated
Temple of Horos	-237

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; Jones 1937; PECS.

BA Reference: 80 B2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 32.710142 Latitude (Y): 25.854554

115

Apollonopolis Parva **Kom Isfaht** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Harwer?	Undated
Temple of Heqet?	Undated
Theatre?	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital	Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

116

Arsinoe **Kom Fāris** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 288 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from Middle Kingdom? Important again from the Hellenistic period?

Size

288 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Bouleuterion?		Undated
Capitolium?		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; Bowman 2011; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

117

Athribis **Tell Atrib** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 190 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

190 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Roman
Pylon		-116 to -81
Temple of Auletes		-80 to -51
Temple of Horos		-80
Temple of Physkon		-116 to -81

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; BNP; Bowman 2011; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Wilson 2011.

118

Bubastis | Tell Basta | Aegyptus | Egypt

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 140 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

140 ha. — Inhabited area — Undated

Monumentality

Temple of Bubastis / Artemis — Pharaonic

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital — Undated

References

BNP; BNP; Bowman 2011; DGRG; Jones 1937; Wilson 2011.

119

Busiris

Abu Sir Bana **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 293

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Sacked in 293, but does not recover.

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Darius I	Undated
Temple of Isis	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937.

120

Coptos **Kouft** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidene for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Sacked in 292, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; Jones 1937.

BA Reference: 77 D2 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 30.817992 Latitude (Y): 27.438184

121

Cussae **El Qusiya** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993.

122

Cynopolis **Al Quais?** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Anubis? Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937.

123

Diospolis Inferior **Tell el Balamun** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 79 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

79 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Temple Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

DGRG.

BA Reference: 80 B2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 32.635592 Latitude (Y): 25.685028

124

Diospolis Magna **Thebes** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Middle Kingdom. Important from the Middle Kingdom onwards. In decline in the New Kingdom. Important again from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Amenophis III	Undated
Temple of Amenophis IV	Undated
Temple of Ammon	Undated
Temple of Ara and Haremhab	Undated
Temple of Hathor	Undated
Temple of Hatshepsut	Undated
Temple of Hatshepsut	Undated
Temple of Isis	Hadrianic or Antonine
Temple of Luxor	Undated
Temple of Mentuhopte	Undated
Temple of Merneptah	Undated
Temple of Mont	Undated
Temple of Mut	Undated
Temple of Nectanebos	Undated

Temple of Ptah	Undated
Temple of Ramesses II	Undated
Temple of Ramesses III	Undated
Temple of Ramesses IV	Undated
Temple of Sethos I	Undated
Temple of Thoth	Undated
Temple of Tuthmosis III	Undated
Temple of Tuthmosis IV	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital	Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

125

Diospolis Parva

Hiw **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP.

BA Reference: 80 inset BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 32.933333 Latitude (Y): 24.083333

126

Elephantine **Aswan** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 150 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis (nome) capital.

Baines and Malek 1980

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period? Roman fort at an unknown point.

Size

150 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Basilica		Antoninus Pius
Fort		Undated
Temple		-221 to -204
Temple of AleP; A; B; C; Dander		Hellenistic
Temple of Amenophis III		Undated
Temple of Isis		-246 to -222
Temple of Isis		Domitianic
Temple of Ramesses II		Undated
Temple of Satet		Undated
Temple of Tiberius		Caligulan?
Temple of Trajan		Undated

Civic Status

BA Reference: 80 inset BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 32.933333 Latitude (Y): 24.083333

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; Bowman 2011; DGRG; PECS; Wilson 2011.

127

Heliopolis (Aegyptus) El Matariya Aegyptus Egypt

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 90 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

90 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Russell 1958.

128

Heracleopolis Magna **Ehnasya el Medina** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 150 hectares, which had no imporntant monuments but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

150 ha.	Inhabited area, 1,500 by 1,000 m	Undated

Monumentality

Temple		Undated
Temple of Herishef		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital	Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; Bowman 2011; DGRG; Jones 1937; Russell 1958; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 74 G2 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 32.167572 Latitude (Y): 30.982139

129

Heracleopolis Parva **Tell Belim** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 57 hectares, which had no imporntant monuments but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

57 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Temple Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

DGRG.

130

Hermonthis **Armant** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period? Roman fort at at unknown point.

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Fort	Undated
Temple of Buchis	Undated
Temple of Isis	-51 to -30
Temple of Isis, Osiris, and Horus	Undated
Temple of Menthu	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

131

Hermopolis Magna **El Ashmunein** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 155 hectaresand had significant monumentality and became a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

155 ha.	Inhabited area, 150 or 160	Undated

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Temple	Pharaonic
Temple	Pharaonic
Temple	Hellenistic
Temple	Pharaonic
Temple of Alexander	Undated
Temple of Domitian	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Temple of Nero	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital	Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; Bowman 2011; DGRG; PECS; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 77 D1 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 30.803889 Latitude (Y): 27.781389

BA Reference: 74 E3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 30.470783 Latitude (Y): 31.033655

132

Hermopolis Parva **Unknown** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

DGRG; Jones 1937.

133

Heroonpolis **Tell el Maskhuta** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

40 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Temple Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bowman 2011; DGRG; Wilson 2011.

134

Hypselis **Shutb** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993.

135

Latopolis

Esna **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Khnum, Neith, and Hak	Undated
Unidentified public building	Claudian

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

136

Leontopolis **Tell el Moqdam** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 75 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

75 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

137

Letopolis **Ausim** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS?.

BA Reference: 77 E2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 31.183333 Latitude (Y): 27.183333

138

Lycopolis **Siout** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital? Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; DGRG; Jones 1937.

BA Reference: 75 E1 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 31.255061 Latitude (Y): 29.849491

139

Memphis **Kom Rabia** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 225 hectares, which had significant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

Thompson 1988

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Old Kingdom onwards. Probably not important in the Old Kingdom and Middle Kingdom. Rebuilt in the New Kingdom by Rameses II between -1,300 and -1,240. In decline from shortly after onwards. Sacked in -525. Sacked by in -332. Important again from the Hellenistic period? Continues to be important in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. In decline in the 3rd c A.D.

Size

225 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple of Apis	Undated
Temple of Merenptah	-1,225
Temple of Ptah	Undated
Temple of Serapis	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital	Undated

References

504

Bagnall 1993; Bowman 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

140

Mendes **Tell el Ruba** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; Wilson 2011.

141

Metelis

Tell Mutubis **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

http://www.dur.ac.uk/penelope.wilson/Delta/Mutubis.html

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

40 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; Jones 1937.

142

Nilopolis **Medinet el Fayum** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993.

143

Ombos **Kom Ombo** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Hathor	Undated
Temple of Sobek and Haroeris	-180 to -145

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

144

Oxyrhynchus **El Bahnasa** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified covering a total of 170 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period?

Size

170 ha.	Inhabited area, 160 or 180 ha.	Undated

Monumentality

Bouleuterion?		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Temple of Serapis		Undated
Temple of Seth		Undated
Temple of Thoeris		Undated
Theatre	123 m	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; Bowman 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 77 F3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 31.75 Latitude (Y): 26.566667

145

Panopolis **Akhmim** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Min / Pan		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

146

Pelusium | Tell el Farama | Aegyptus | Egypt

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Baths	3rd c A.D.
Hippodrome	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital? Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937.

BA Reference: - BA Rank: - Longitude (X): 31.672165 Latitude (Y): 30.720511

147

Phacus **Faqus** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP.

148

Ptolemais (Aegyptus) El Manshah Aegyptus Egypt

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 675 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers under Ptolemy I Soter. Sacked in 430, but recovers.

Size

675 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; Bowman 2011; Cohen 2006; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 74 D3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 30.768333 Latitude (Y): 30.964722

149

Sais **Sa el Hagar** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Neith / Athena Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937.

150

Sebennytus **Samannūd** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Temple Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG?; Jones 1937.

BA Reference: 74 F2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 31.874266 Latitude (Y): 30.975841

151

Tanis **San el Hagar** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 177 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

177 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; Bowman 2011; DGRG; Jones 1937; Wilson 2011.

152

Tebtunis **Tell Umm el-Baragat** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlerment covering a total of 57 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Predynastic and Early Dynastic periods. Important again from the Hellenistic period?

Size

57 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Capitolium?		Undated
Temple of Sobek		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Bowman 2011; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

BA Reference: 80 B1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 32.65 Latitude (Y): 26.166667

153

Tentyris **Dandara** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Hathor Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993; Jones 1937; PECS.

154

Thinis **El Birba** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

Bagnall 1993.

155

Thmuis **Tell Timai** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 85 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

85 ha. Inhabited area, 80 or 90 Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP; Bowman 2011; Jones 1937; Wilson 2011.

156

Xois **Saha** **Aegyptus** **Egypt**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis (nome) capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis (nome) capital Undated

References

BNP.

157

Abbir Maius

Henchir en Naam **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Baths	368 or 370
Forum	Undated
Fountain	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium	Caracallan

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981.

158

Abitinae | Choud el Battan | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Baths (Summer) — 364 or 375

Civic Status

Municipium — Hadrianic

References

Boatwright 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981.

159

Abthungi

Henchir es Souar **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

35 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Capitolium	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Hadrianic

References

Boatwright 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958.

160

Acholla **Henchir Bou Tria** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	72 by 56 m (1,961 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Baths of Hadrian		Hadrianic
Baths of the Marine Revel		Undated
Forum		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	-146
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Wilson 2011.

161

Agbia

Henchir Ain Hedja **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre (Small)	60 by ? m (934 m2)	2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium		Antoninus Pius
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Antoninus Pius

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; McEvedy 2011.

162

Aggar

Henchir Sidi Amara **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Juno		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		3rd c A.D.
Municipium		232
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-46 or -45

References

BNP; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

163

Apisa Maius

Tarf ech Chena **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium 3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981.

164

Aunobari

Henchir Kern el Kebch **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium 3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981.

BA Reference: - BA Rank: - Longitude (X): 9.581767 Latitude (Y): 36.795288

165

Avedda

Henchir Bedd **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Capitolium	Undated
Septizodium	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Caracallan

References

BNP; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

166

Avitta

Henchir Bou Ftis **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 48 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

48 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		204
Baths		2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; Russell 1958.

167

Bararus

Henchir Rougga **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	64 by 37.5 m (3,779 m2)	3rd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

References

Bomgardner 2000; McEvedy 2011; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

168

Belalis

Henchir el Faouar **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Capitolium?	Undated
Cult of Jupiter Sabazius?	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple of Apollo	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

169

Bisica | Henchir Bijga | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	180 or 200
Baths	Undated
Capitolium?	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	3rd c A.D. or 4th c A.D.
Municipium	Hadrianic

References

Boatwright 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

170

Capsa | Gafsa | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

28 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Aqueduct		180
Mounmental spring pool		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		3rd c A.D.
Municipium		105
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	105

References

DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 32 G3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.553122 Latitude (Y): 36.765245

171

Carpis Mraissa Africa Proconsularis Tunisia

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-45 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers between -45 and -43.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		-45 to -43
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45 to -43

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

172

Carthago **Tunis** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Roman (re)foundation covering a total of 343 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Rakob 1991

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers -814. Sacked -146 and deserted from then onwards. Roman settlers -122, but this is abolished some time later. Roman settlers between -49 and -44. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus?

Size

343 ha.	Inhabited area	-49

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	156 by 128 m (13,820 m2)	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Amphitheatre	120 by 93 m (6,905 m2)	Augustan or Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct (Zaghouan)		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Antonine)		146 or 159
Baths (Bir el-Jabbana)		2nd c A.D.
Capitolium		Undated
Fortified hill		Caesarian
Forum		Caesarian
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome	575 by 129 m	Undated

Odeum	96 m	Early 3rd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Theatre	104 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-49 to -44
Walls		425

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		Septimius Severus
Colonia		-49 to -44
Provincial capital		-29
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-49 to -44
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; 1995; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

173

Chidibbia

Slouguia **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 3rd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium 3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981.

174

Cillium | Kasserine | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

A Roman foundation covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

69	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in the Flavian period.

Size

31 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Roman
Arch		312
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Jupiter and Ceres		Undated
Theatre	53 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic
Municipium	Flavian

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

175

Clupea | Kelibia | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-310	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Hellenistic settlers in -310. Roman settlers between -45 and -43?

Size

Monumentality

Temple ('capitolium')	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-45 to -43
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-45 to -43
Rights and privileges	libera	-45 to -43

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

176

Curubis | Korba | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-45	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers between -45 and -43?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-45 to -43
Rights and privileges	libera	-45 to -43
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45 to -43

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

177

Gigthis | Bou Grara | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

A Punic foundation covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

http://encyclopedieberbere.revues.org/docannexe/image/1927/img-1.png

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c B.C.? Expands in the 2nd c A.D.

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Shrine of Apollo		Undated
Shrine of Genii Augusti		Undated
Shrine of Hercules		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple (E)		Undated
Temple of Concordia Panthea		Undated

Temple of Isis and Serapis		Undated
Temple of Liber Pater		Undated
Temple of Mercury		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Hadrianic

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Wilson 2011.

178

Hadrumetum **Sousse** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 156 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a colonia.

Reinach 1888

Development

-150	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the mid 2nd c B.C. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

156 ha.	Walls	Late Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Tetrarchic
Arch		140 to 160
Baths		Undated
Forum		140 to 160
Hippodrome	400 by 120 m	Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		140 to 160
Temple		140 to 160
Temple		140 to 160
Temple		Undated
Theatre	75 m	Undated
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia		Trajanic
Conventus capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	immunis	-146

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 32 E2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 9.8708 Latitude (Y): 37.272

179

Hippo Diarrhytus **Bizerte** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-46 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers in -46. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Harbour Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		-46
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-46
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45?

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

180

Lepcis Magna **Lebda** **Africa Proconsularis** **Libya**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 466 hectares, which had significant monumentality and becomes a colonia and a municipium.

Mattingly 1995

Development

-30 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the late 7th c B.C. Important from the mid to late 1st c B.C. Rebuilt between the mid and late 1st c B.C. Expands in the late 1st c B.C. and early 1st c A.D.

Size

466 ha.	Ramparts	Early Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	121 by 111 m (8,445 m2)	56
Aqueduct		119 or 120
Arch		35 or 36
Arch		173
Arch of Antoninus Pius		Antonine
Arch of Marcus Aurelius		Antonine
Arch of Septimius Severus		202 to 211
Arch of Trajan		110
Arch of Vespasian		77 or 78
Basilica		Severan
Baths		101 or 102
Baths		Late Roman
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Hunting Baths)		3rd c A.D.

Baths (Unfinished)		Late Roman
Baths of Hadrian		126 or 127
Chalcidium		11 or 12
Colonnaded streets		Severan
Curia		2nd c A.D.
Forum (New)		Severan
Forum (Old)		-53
Fountain		2nd c A.D.
Fountain		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome	475 by 90 m	Marcus Aurelius
Macellum		-9 or -8
Nymphaeum		Severan
Ramparts		Early Roman
Sanctuary of Hercules / Melqart		Severan
Temple		Trajanic
Temple		-5 to 2
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Temple		Flavian
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Antoninus Pius		153
Temple of Augustus?		43
Temple of Ceres		35 or 36
Temple of Jupiter Dolichenus		Severan
Temple of Liber Pater		Augustan
Temple of Magna Mater		72
Temple of Rome and Augustus		Tiberian
Theatre	87.6 m	1 or 2
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Early Julio-Claudian
Urban grid		-20s
Walls (Late Roman)		325

Civic Status

Colonia		110
Colonia		Septimius Severus
Municipium		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

Bomgardner 2000; Golvin 1988; Humphrey 1986; Lepelley 1979-1981; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

181

Leptiminus **Lemta** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 52 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Ben Lazreg et al. 1992

Development

-150	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the mid 2nd c B.C.

Size

52 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	81 by 62 m (3,025 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Cult of Liber Pater		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Theatre	32.5 m	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Trajanic
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	-146

BA Reference: 33 G1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.898 Latitude (Y): 35.666

Rights and privileges libera -46 or -45

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

182

Limisa **Ksar Lemsa** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		208
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	208

References

PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006.

183

Macomades

Merkeb-Talha **Africa Proconsularis** **Libya**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no important monumnents but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS.

184

Mactaris

Mactar **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but at least 0.57 by 0.58 km), which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	62 by 49 m (1,714 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Trajan		Hadrianic?
Baths (East)		Undated
Baths (Large)		Undated
Baths (North)		Hadrianic
Baths (South-East)		Undated
Forum (New)		Hadrianic?
Forum (Old)		Undated
Macellum?		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Baal Hammon / Saturn		Undated
Temple of Bacchus		Undated
Temple of Ceres?		Undated

Temple of Hathor Miskar		Undated
Temple of Magna Mater?		Undated
Temple of Neptune?		Undated
Temple of Reshep? / Apollo and Diana		Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus?		Undated
Temple of Shadrap / Liber Pater		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Marcus Aurelius
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Marcus Aurelius

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

185

Maraci

Ksar Toual Zammel **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Capitolium?	Undated
Forum	Undated

Civic Status

References

PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

186

Maxula | Radès | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Capitolium?	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 35 C1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.913075 Latitude (Y): 33.688857

187

Meninx | Bordj el Kantara | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 43 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Sacked in -217. Important from the 2nd c B.C.?

Size

43 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Hippodrome?		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

560

BA Reference: 35 C1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.913075 Latitude (Y): 33.688857

References

DGRG; PECS; Wilson 2011.

188

Missua

Sidi Daoud **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?	Undated
Rights and privileges	-46

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981.

189

Neapolis (Africa Procon

Nabeul **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers under Caesar. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

190

Numluli | Henchir el Maatria | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 80 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

80 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Marcus Aurelius

References

BNP; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

191

Oea

Tripoli **Africa Proconsularis** **Libya**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 52 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Mattingly 1995

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C.? Important from the Augustan period?

Size

52 ha. Walls Late Antique

Monumentality

Arch of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus		163 or 164
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple of the Genius Coloniae		183 to 185
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

Colonia Trajanic

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

192

Pheradi Maius | Sidi Khalifa | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Arch	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Nymphaeum	Undated
Temple	Undated

Civic Status

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS.

193

Pupput | Henchir Souk el Abiod | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.31 by 0.26 km), which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Ben Khader 2004

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 1st c B.C.? Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Capitolium	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Commodus

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

194

Sabratha **Sabrata** **Africa Proconsularis** **Libya**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Wilson 2011

Development

-200	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Occupied from the 5th c B.C. Important from the 2nd c B.C.? Rebuilt in the early imperial period. Expands to the south in the 2nd c A.D.? Expands to the east in the 2nd c A.D.? Sacked between 363 and 365. In decline from this point onwards.

Size

35 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	115 by 99 m (6,442 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Mid 1st c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia		2nd c A.D.
Forum		Early imperial
Fountain		117
Fountain		117
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Temple ('capitolium')		Early 2nd c A.D.
Temple of Hercules		186 to 193
Temple of Isis		Flavian

Temple of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus		166 to 169
Temple of Serapis		Early imperial
Temple of Shadrap / Liber Pater		Early imperial
Theatre	92.6 m	193 to 235
Urban grid (East)		2nd c A.D.?
Urban grid (South)		2nd c A.D.?
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

Colonia		Trajanic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

195

Segermes | Henchir Harat | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Dietz 2000

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

16 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

196

Seressi

Henchir Oum el Abouab **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	76 by 65.2 m (2,246 m2)	2nd c A.D.?
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

References

Bomgardner 2000; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; Sear 2006.

197

Sufes | Sbiba | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Marcus Aurelius
Baths	Marcus Aurelius
Nymphaeum	Marcus Aurelius
Walls	Late Roman

Civic Status

Colonia	Marcus Aurelius

References

DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969.

198

Sufetula

Sbeitla **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 46 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

Duval 1973

Development

69 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Vespasian.

Size

46 ha. Urban grid, topography, and necropoleis Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	71 by 59 m (2,356 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		2nd c A.D.
Arch (Forum)		138 to 161
Arch (North)		209 to 211
Arch (South)		Tetrarchic
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths (Great)		3rd c A.D.
Baths (Winter)		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Vespasianic
Fountain		Undated
Fountain		Undated

Fountain		364 or 367
Fountain		4th c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Theatre	59 m	138
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Vespasianic

Civic Status

Colonia	Vespasianic
Municipium	Flavian

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 35 C1 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 14.5 Latitude (Y): 32.5

199

Tacapae

Gabès **Africa Proconsularis** **Libya**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		3rd c A.D.?
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969.

200

Thaenae

Henchir Thina **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	66 by 54 m (2,700 m2)	2nd c A.D.?
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths of the Months		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

201

Thapsus | Ras Dimas | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

A Punic foundation covering a total of 44 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-200	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c B.C.? Roman settlers (veterans) under Caesar?

Size

44 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	73.2 by 61 m (2,310 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Harbour		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Hadrianic
Colonia?		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	-146

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Wilson 2011.

202

Thelepte **Thélepte** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 180 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) at an unknown point, perhaps under Augustus?

Size

180 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Roman
Baths		Roman
Forum?		Augustan?
Theatre	60 m	Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic
Municipium	Vespasianic

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

203

Thibiuca

Henchir Zouitina **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

40 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	2nd c A.D.
Municipium	Undated

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 33 D1 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 9.25 Latitude (Y): 35.75

204

Thigibba **Hamman Zouakra** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Forum		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; Salmon 1969.

205

Thignica | Aïn Tounga | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 80 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

80 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	56 by 46 m (1,211 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Sanctuary of Dis and Saturn		93 or 94
Theatre	42 m	Undated

Civic Status

References

Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

206

Thisica

Aïn Tachegga **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

Boatwright 2000.

207

Thuburbo Maius | Henchir Kasbat | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

A Punic foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

25 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	77 by 62.5 m (2,631 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct?		Undated
Baths (Summer)		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Winter)		2nd c A.D.
Baths of the Capitol		Undated
Baths of the Labyrinth		Undated
Baths of the Stars		Undated
Capitolium		168
Curia		Undated
Forum		2nd c A.D.
Fountain		198 or 211
Market		Undated
Palaestra?		Undated
Temple		Undated

Temple of Baalit		Undated
Temple of Caelestis?		Undated
Temple of Ceres		Undated
Temple of Mercury		211
Temple of Saturn		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Commodus
Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Augustan
Municipium		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

208

Thuburbo Minus **Tebourba** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Theatre?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 32 D4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 9.24443 Latitude (Y): 36.461488

209

Thubursicum Bure | Teboursouk | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Baths of Gallienus	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Gallienus
Municipium	Septimius Severus

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

210

Thugga **Dougga** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Sears 2007

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the 2nd c B.C.?

Size

25 ha. Inhabited area 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		184 or 187
Arch of Septimus Severus		205
Arch of Severus Alexander		222 to 235
Arch of the Tetrarchs		Tetrarchic
Baths (Licinian)		3rd c A.D.
Baths of Ain Dora		2nd c A.D.
Baths of the Cyclops		Undated
Capitolium		166 to 168
Curia		Undated
Forum		1st c A.D.
Hippodrome		214 or 224
Macellum		Claudian
Nymphaeum		Commodus
Odeum		Undated
Temple		Undated

Temple		Undated
Temple of Asclepius(Dar Lacheb)		164 to 166
Temple of Baal / Saturn		2nd c B.C.?
Temple of Baal / Saturn		Septimius Severus
Temple of Condordia, Frugifer, Liber Pater, and Neptune (B)		Undated
Temple of Fortuna, Venus Concordia, and Mercury		Undated
Temple of Massinissa		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Mercury		Undated
Temple of Minerva		1st c A.D.
Temple of Minerva		Undated
Temple of Piety		Hadrianic
Temple of Pluto		Undated
Temple of Tanit / Juno Caelestis		222 to 235
Temple of Tellus		Undated
Temple of Victoria		Caracallan
Theatre	63.5 m	168 or 169
Theatre-sanctuary		Undated
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

Colonia	261
Municipium	205

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

211

Thysdrus **El Djem** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 175 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Alexander, Dulière, and Slim 1996

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers (veterans) under Caesar? Sacked in 238, but recovers?

Size

175 ha.	Inhabited area, 150 to 200 ha.	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	92 by 72 m (3,317 m2)	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Amphitheatre	49 by 40 m	1st c A.D.
Amphitheatre	148 by 122 m	230 or 238?
Aqueduct		3rd c A.D.
Aqueduct		80
Aqueduct		Trajanic?
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Hippodrome	516 by ? m	Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Walls		Undated

BA Reference: 33 G2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.706969 Latitude (Y): 35.294796

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Municipium		2nd c A.D.
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caesarian

References

Benario 1981; BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Humphrey 1986; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

212

Tunisa

Tunis **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Sacked in -146. Roman settlers under Caesar or Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; DGRG; Sear 2006.

213

Turris Tamalleni

Henchir el Aouinia **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

Boatwright 2000; DGRG.

214

Uluzibbira | Henchir Zembra | Africa Proconsularis | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	69 by 53 m (1,666 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: - BA Rank: - Longitude (X): 8.966667 Latitude (Y): 35.266667

215

Unknown (1) Ksar el Guelal Africa Proconsularis Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 53 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Hitchner 1988

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

53 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Nymphaeum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

Heichelheim 1938.

216

Uthina **Oudna** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 120 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Ben Hassen and Maurin 2004

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c B.C. Roman settlers between -46 and -44. Roman settlers (veterans) between -33 and -25.

Size

120 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	96 by 81 m (4,561 m2)	Hadrianic?
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths (Large)		Trajanic?
Baths (Small)		Undated
Baths of the Laberii		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	60 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-33 to -25
Colonia		-46 to -44
Municipium		-38
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-46 to -44

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

217

Utica **Utique** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 88 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

http://utica.classics.ox.ac.uk/index.php?s=site

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 11th c B.C.? Occupied from the 8th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Caesar? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

88 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre (Large)	(5,312 m2)	2nd c B.C.
Amphitheatre (Small)?	118 by 98 m (7,904 m2)	Hadrianic
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		2nd c B.C.
Baths (Large)		Imperial
Forum (New)		Trajanic
Forum (Old)		2nd c B.C.
Hippodrome	562 by 45? m	2nd c B.C.
Temple		Imperial
Temple of Apollo		2nd c B.C.
Theatre (Imperial)	95 m	Imperial
Theatre (Republican)	110 m	2nd c B.C.
Urban grid		2nd c B.C.?

BA Reference: 32 F2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.038 Latitude (Y): 37.0358

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia		Septimius Severus
Colonia		Hadrianic
Municipium		-36
Provincial capital		-146
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-36
Rights and privileges	libera	-146
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Septimius Severus
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Casaerian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

218

Uzalis

Al Alia **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 34 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-150	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 2nd c B.C.?

Size

34 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.?
Rights and privileges	libera	-146
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969.

219

Vaga **Béja** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

Colonia		Septimius Severus
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969.

220

Vallis **Henchir Sidi Median** **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a muncipium and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Theatre?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	3rd c A.D.
Municipium	2nd c A.D.?

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

221

Zama Regia

Seba Biar **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settleement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from at least the 2nd c B.C. Sacked by the Romans, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Walls		-60 to -46

Civic Status

Colonia		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

222

Zitha

Unknown **Africa Proconsularis** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Bridge	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

DGRG; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

223

Augusta Taurinorum **Turin** **Alpes Cottiae** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 54 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Maggi 1999

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman settlers (veterans) in -27. Destroyed by fire in 69, but recovers.

Size

54 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-27

Monumentality

Forum?		-27?
Odeum	61 by 40 m	Early 1st c A.D.
Theatre?		Undated
Urban grid		-27
Walls		-27

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Colonia	-27

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

224

Segusio | Susa | Alpes Cottiae | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a municipum

Panero 2000

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Occupied from the 1st c B.C.

Size

7 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	60 by 52 m (1,206 m2)	Augustan
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium	Neronian
Provincial capital	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 39 A2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 7.313234 Latitude (Y): 45.735

225

Augusta Praetoria **Aosta** **Alpes Graiae et Poeninae** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a civitas capital.

Panero 2000

Development

-25	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -25.

Size

41 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-25

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	86 by 73 m (3,908 m2)	Claudian
Arch of Augustus		-35
Baths		Augustan
Bridge		Augustan?
Forum		-25
Odeum	62.7 m	Augustan
Temple		Augustan
Temple ('capitolium')		Augustan
Urban grid		-25
Walls		-25

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Colonia	-25

Provincial capital		-11
Rights and privileges	Peregrine	-25

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

226

Forum Claudii **Martigny** **Alpes Graiae et Poeninae** **Switzerland**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a civitas capital.

Taborelli 2007

Development

-15 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers around -15. Roman settlers under Claudius? Sacked in the 2nd c A.D., but recovers. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

22 ha. Urban grid Claudian

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Basilica		Claudian?
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Claudian
Mithraeum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Claudian

Civic Status

610

Civitas capital		Claudian
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Claudian

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Woloch 1983.

227

Cemelenum Cimiez Alpes Maritimae France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-25	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman settlers between -25 and -14. Founded under Augustus, but no rights until Nero

Size

18 ha.	Inhabited area, 15 to 20 ha.	Imperial

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	67.2 by 56 m (1,698 m2)	1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Early 1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Late 1st c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Early 3rd c A.D.
Baths		Early 3rd c A.D.
Baths		Late 3rd c A.D.
Circus?		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Neronian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	2nd c A.D.

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PEC; Woloch 1983.

228

Pedona **Borgo S. Dalmazzo** **Alpes Maritimae** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Panero 2000

Development

-146	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the Late Republic or Early Empire.

Size

22 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?		Late Republican or early imperial
Urban grid		Late Republican or early imperial

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012.

229

Abila **Quwaylibah** **Arabia** **Jordan**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 75 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis and a metropolis capital.

Wineland 2001

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers under the Ptolemies.

Size

75 ha.	Inhabited area, 1,500 by 500 m	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Odeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	76.5 m	Undated
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis		-64?
Metropolis capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

230

Adraha **Daraa** **Arabia** **Syria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

231

Bostra

Bosra **Arabia** **Syria**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 61 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

http://www.bostracity.com

Development

106	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 106. Roman settlers in 106. Expanded in the Roman period.

Size

61 ha.	Urban grid and walls	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Trajanic?
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Fort		106
Hippodrome	445 by 83-97 m	2nd c A.D.
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Theatre	88.3 m	2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated

Unidentified public building ('Trajan's palace')	Undated
Urban grid	106
Walls	2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	218 to 222
Colonia?	106
Metropolis capital	Philip the Arab
Provincial capital	106

References

Humphrey 1986; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

232

Canatha | Qanawat | Arabia | Syria

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 1.5 by 0.75 km), which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Agora?	Undated
Arch	Undated
Basilica?	Undated
Baths	Undated
Nymphaeum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple (Es-Serai)	Undated
Temple of Helios?	Undated
Theatre	Late 2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis	Undated

BA Reference: 69 E4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 36.603111 Latitude (Y): 32.742615

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

233

Capitolias Beit Ras Arabia Jordan

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 125 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

125 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Nervan or Trajanic

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

234

Dionysias | As Suwayda | Arabia | Syria

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Arch	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Nymphaeum?	Undated
Temple of Dionysus Dushara	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

References

Cohen 2006; PECS.

235

Elusa | El Khalasa | Arabia | Israel

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

35 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct?		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	32.5 m	-30 to 40

Civic Status

References

Broshi 1979; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

236

Gadara **Umm Qais** **Arabia** **Jordan**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis and a colonia.

Al-Daire 2001

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers under the Ptolemies. Sacked before -63, but recovers. Rebuilt in -63. Sacked by Vespasian, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 400, but recovers.

Size

27 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Agora		Hellenistic
Aqueduct		Roman
Basilica		Roman
Baths		Roman
Baths		Roman
Colonnaded streets		Hellenistic
Hippodrome	250 by ? m	Hellenistic?
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre (North)	80 m	Undated
Theatre (West)	55 m	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis	-63
Colonia	Late Roman

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006.

237

Gerasa Jerash Arabia Jordan

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 84 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis and a colonia.

Browning 1982

Development

-175	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -175 and -163. Extended in the 1st c B.C. or 1st c A.D. Rebuilt under Trajan.

Size

84 ha.	Walls	75

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Hadrian		128 or 129
Baths (East)		Undated
Baths (West)		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Hippodrome	269 by 76 m	Undated
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Odeum (North)	59.25 m	150 to 175
Piaza (Circular)		Undated
Piaza (North)		Undated
Piaza (Oval)		Undated
Propylon		Undated

Sanctuary of Artemis		75
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of Zeus		22 to 160
Tetrapylon (North)		Undated
Tetrapylon (South)		Undated
Theatre (South)	76 m	Domitianic
Theatre-sanctuary (Birketein)		Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Urban grid		1st c B.C. or 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-175
Walls		75

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis	-63
Colonia	3rd c A.D.

References

Cohen 2006; Humphrey 1986; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

238

Hippus | Nuqeib | Arabia | Israel

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 9 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis.

Segal et al 2002

Development

-305	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Seleucid period.

Size

9 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Forum	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis	Undated

References

BNP; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; Sear 2006.

239

Madaba

Madaba **Arabia** **Jordan**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Colonnaded streets	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Unidentified public building	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS.

240

Petra

Petra **Arabia** **Jordan**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a metropolis capital.

Humphrey 2002

Development

-8 400

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the late 4th c B.C. Rebuilt by Aretas IV between -8 and 40. Contracts in the 2nd c A.D.? Sacked in the 4th c A.D. and does not recover.

Size

60 ha. Walls Roman

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bouleteurion	32.4 by ? m	2nd c A.D.
Colonnaded streets		-9 to 40
Gymnasium		Undated
Markets		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary (Sacred Area of Dusares)		1st c A.D.
Temple (Great)		Undated
Temple (Qasr el-Bint)		-9 to 40
Temple of the Winged Lions		Undated
Theatre (Large)	95 m	Augustan
Theatre (Wadi Sabra)	39 m	Undated
Walls		-9 to 40

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	106
Provincial capital	Undated

References

Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

241

Philippopolis (Arabia) Shahba Arabia Syria

A Roman foundation covering a total of 81 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Segal 1997

Development

244	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers between 244 and 249?

Size

81 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		244 to 249
Odeum	42.2 by ? m	244 to 249
Temple		Undated
Temple of Philip		3rd c A.D.
Tetrapylon		Undated
Urban grid		244 to 249
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	244 to 249

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

242

Saccaea

Unknown **Arabia** **Syria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

Sear 2006.

243

Abydus

Nara Burnu **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. Sacked -512, but recovers. Sacked in the 2nd c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in the 2nd c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

244

Acmonia **Ahat Köyü** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

245

Adramyttium Edremit Asia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 3 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

Bean 1966

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

3 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937.

246

Aegae | Nemrutkale | Asia | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Bohn 1889

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Archaic period. Important from the Hellenistic period. Rebuilt under the Attalids. Sacked in -156, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 17, but restored.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Archaic
Agora		Hellenistic
Bouleuterion		Undated
Market		Hellenistic
Odeum		Hellenistic
Stadium		Hellenistic
Temple		Hellenistic
Temple of Apollo		Hellenistic
Temple of Demeter and Kore		Hellenistic
Theatre	66 m	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

247

Aezanis Çavdarhisar Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.88 by 0.51 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Google Maps

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Undated
Agora	Undated
Baths	3rd c A.D.
Baths	2nd c A.D.
Bridge	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Colonnaded streets	Undated
Gymnasium	2nd c A.D.
Macellum	Undated
Propylon	Undated
Stadium	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple of Cybele	Undated

Temple of Meter Steunene		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Hellenistic
Theatre	104.5 m	1st c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

248

Alabanda | Doğanyurt | Asia | Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 69 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-201 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the late 3rd c B.C. Sacked between -201 and -197, but recovers. Sacked in -40, but recovers.

Size

69 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion		1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Apollo Isotimos (and the Divine Emperors)		Undated
Temple of Artemis?		2nd c B.C.
Theatre	102 m	2nd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan

Metropolis capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	immunis	Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

249

Alexandria (Asia) Stambul Asia Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 287 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Schwertheim 1994

Development

-310 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of Gargara, Hamaxitus, Neandria, Kolonai, Larissa, and Kebren in -310. Hellenistic settlers in -310. Hellenistic settlers at an unknown point later on? Roman settlers under Augustus. Rebuilt by Augustus. Rebuilt by Hadrian. Rebuilt by Herodes Atticus. Sacked 267, but recovers.

Size

287 ha. Walls Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Basilica		Undated
Bath of Herodes Atticus		Herodes Atticus?
Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Odeum		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	75.54 m	Roman
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 1995; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

250

Alinda **Demircideresi** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.? Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period? Rebuilt in the Hellenistic period?

Size

14 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.?
Agora		6th c B.C.?
Aqueduct		Roman
Macellum		Undated
Sanctuary of Adonis		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	69.7 m	Late 3rd c B.C. or early 2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

251

Amorium **Hisarköy** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://www.amoriumexcavations.org/Publications.htm

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

60 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937.

252

Amyzon | Mazi n Kalesi | Asia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Market		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Hellenistic
Temple of Artemis		Hellenistic
Theatre		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

253

Antiochia (Asia) **Kuyucak** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Ratte (pers. com.)

Development

-261 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of Symmaithos and Kranaos between -261 and -246. Hellenistic settlers between -261 and -246.

Size

13 ha. Walls -261 to -246?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Arch		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006.

254

Aphrodisias **Geyre** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek polis covering a total of 84 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital and a colonia.

Smith 2006

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Synoecism of Aphrodisias and Plarasa in the early 1st c B.C. Important from around this time. Prospers in the Roman period.

Size

84 ha. Urban grid and walls Mid 4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Agora (North Agora)		1st c B.C.?
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths (Gymnasium)		Undated
Baths (Hadrianic)		Hadrianic
Bouleuterion	45.6 m	Antonine or Severan
Fountain (Godin's Fountain)		4th c A.D. or 5th c A.D.
Palm grove (South Agora)		1st c B.C.
Sebasteion		20 to 60
Stadium		Late 1st c B.C. or early 1st c A.D.?
Temple of Aphrodite		1st c B.C.

Theatre	90 m	-39 to -27
Urban grid?		1st c B.C.?
Walls		5th c B.C.?
Walls		Mid 4th c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia?		2nd c A.D.
Metropolis capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

255

Apollonia (Asia) (1) Yeniji Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 73 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Ceylan 2002

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period.

Size

73 ha. Walls Byzantine

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.?
Agora		6th c B.C.?
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion		Hellenistic
Stadium		Hellenistic
Theatre		Hellenistic
Urban grid		6th c B.C.?
Walls (Byzantine)		Byzantine

Civic Status

References

654

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

256

Apollonia (Asia) (2) Gölyazı Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges stipendiaria Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

257

Assus **Behramkale** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Steele 1992

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period?

Size

48 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C.
Agora		Hellenistic
Baths		Hellenistic
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion		Hellenistic
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Harbour		Hellenistic
Stoa		Hellenistic
Stoa		Hellenistic
Stoa		Hellenistic
Temple		Hellenistic
Temple of Athena Polias?		-530
Temple of Augustus		Roman
Temple of Zeus Soter		Roman

Theatre	68 m	-209
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

258

Astypalaea **Chora** **Asia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 5th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo		Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis		Undated
Sanctuary of Athena and Asclepius		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

259

Bargylia | Varvil | Asia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

20 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Roman
Odeum	40 m	Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	70 m	2nd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

260

Blaundus **Sülümenli** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Gymnasium	1st c A.D.
Stadium	1st c A.D.
Temple	Undated
Temple of Ceres	1st c A.D.
Theatre	Undated
Walls	4th c A.D.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

261

Castabus **Pazarlik** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Sanctuary of Hemithea		7th c B.C.
Temple		3rd c B.C.
Theatre	55.4 m	2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

262

Caunus **Dalyan** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Bean 1966

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.

Size

31 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Baths		Undated
Nymphaeum		Vespasianic
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	73 m	Mid 2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Imperial
Rights and privileges	libera	-129

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

263

Cedreae

Unknown **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

14 ha.	Walls and topography	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple of Apollo		6th c B.C.
Theatre	120 m	Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

264

Celaenae

Dinar **Asia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic settlement covering a total of 72 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-324	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site (Celaenae). Hellenistic settlers between -324 and -261. Affected by earthquake between -88 and -63, but recovers.

Size

72 ha.	Unspecified	72

Monumentality

Agora?	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

265

Ceramus Oren Asia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Temple (Kurunlu Yapi)	Undated
Temple of Zeus Chrysaoreus?	Undated
Theatre	Hellenistic
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

266

Clazomenae **Klazümen** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 117 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.

Size

117 ha. Walls Archaic

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Temple?		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

267

Cnidus

Cnidus **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 58 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.

Size

58 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and topography	Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Agora		4th c B.C.
Bouleuterion		Undated
Harbour (East)		Undated
Harbour (West)		Undated
Odeum		2nd c A.D.
Propylon		Undated
Sanctuary of Aphrodite Euploia		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple		Hadrianic
Temple		Hellenistic
Temple of Apollo Karneios		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated

Temple of the Muses		Undated
Theatre (Lower)	67.7 m	Undated
Theatre (Upper)	59 m	Hellenistic
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

268

Colophon | Degirmendere | Asia | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-601 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the late 7th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in -281.

Size

31 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Late 7th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion	27 by 22.5 m	2nd c B.C.
Prytaneum		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple of Antaia		Undated
Theatre	58 m	-200 to -150
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

269

Colossae **Honaz** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

270

Cos | Kos | Asia | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 112 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-366 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement on the island. Synoecism in -366. Greek settlers in -366. Sacked in -88, but recovers. Affected by eathquake in 142, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 469, but recovers.

Size

112 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora		-366
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		3rd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Gymnasium		2nd c B.C.
Odeum	31.9 by 26.1 m	3rd c A.D.
Stadium		-366
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite Pandemos and Pontia		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Theatre (Roman)		Roman

Urban grid		-366
Walls		-366
Walls		2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	immunis	Claudian
Rights and privileges	libera	-88

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

271

Cyme | Namurt Limani | Asia | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Engelmann 1976

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.

Size

8 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite or Isis		4th c B.C. to 2nd c B.C.
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

272

Cys **Bellibol** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls?	Undated

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

273

Cyzicus **Belkis** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 90 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a metropolis capital.

Wace and Hasluck 1904

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in 7th c B.C.? Greek setters in -675. Roman settlers under Caesar. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

90 ha. Inhabited area Hellenistic and Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C.
Agora		7th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	150 by 100 m	Hadrianic
Aqueduct		Undated
Prytaneum		6th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple of Hadrian		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Hadrianic
Theatre	145 m	4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia Caesarian

Metropolis capital		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Boatwright 2000; Golvin 1988; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

274

Dardanium

Unknown **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	1st c B.C.

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

275

Elaea Kazikbaglari Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 39 hectares, which had significant monumentality and no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 11th c B.C.? Important from the 6th c B.C.? Affected by earthquake under Trajan, but recovers.

Size

39 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		-234

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

276

Ephesus Efes Asia Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 263 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a conventus capital, and a metropolis capital.

Lessing and Oberleitner 1978

Development

-292 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the early 10th c B.C., but on another site (Ayasuluk). Inhabited area moved below Bülbül-dağı and Panayir-dağı by Lysimachus in -292. Sacked 262, but recovers.

Size

263 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Agora (Lower)		Undated
Agora (Upper)		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths (Harbour)		Undated
Baths (Theatre)		Undated
Baths of Scholastikia		2nd c A.D.
Baths of Varius		2nd c A.D.
Baths of Vedius		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Bouleuterion		Undated

Chalcidium		Undated
Fountain (Hydreion)		1st c A.D.
Gymnasium (East)		Undated
Gymnasium (Harbour)		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Heroon		-46 to -44
Library of Celsus		110
Nymphaeum		Undated
Nymphaeum of Trajan (Hydrekdochion)		114
Odeum	47.5 m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Propylon		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Hestia Boulaia		Augustan
Sanctuary of Olympian Zeus		Undated
Sanctuary of the Mother Goddess		Undated
Stadium		Neronian
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Caesar		-29
Temple of Domitian		Undated
Temple of Hadrian		Undated
Temple of Isis and Serapis		2nd c A.D.
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Theatre	142 m	2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building ('Nymphaeum')		1st c B.C. or 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-292
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls (Byzantine)		Byzantine
Walls (Lysimachean)		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; Cohen 1995; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

277

Erythrae **Ildiri** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 136 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 11th c B.C.? Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

136 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Nymphaeum?		Undated
Prytaneum		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

278

Euhippe **Dalama** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

PECS.

279

Euromus Ayakli Asia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Undated
Baths	Undated
Stoa	Undated
Temple of Zeus Lepsynos	Hadrianic
Theatre	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

280

Halicarnassus **Bodrum** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 174 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 11th c B.C.? Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked by Alexander, but recovers.

Size

174 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		4th c B.C.
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Fountain of Salmakis		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Prytaneum		4th c B.C.
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite and Hermes		Undated
Temple of Ares or Mars		Undated
Theatre	86 m	4th c B.C.
Tripylon		Undated
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

281

Harpasa **Unknown** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Late 2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; Sear 2006.

282

Heraclea (Asia) (1) Bafa Gölü Asia Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Steele 1992

Development

-301	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C.? Moved to the west in the late 4th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers at this point. In decline in the Roman period?

Size

28 ha.	Urban grid	Late 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		Late 4th c B.C.
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion	21.9 by 15.65 m	Hellenistic
Gymnasium		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Athena Latmia		3rd c B.C.
Temple of Endymion		Hellenistic
Theatre	54 m	Late 3rd c B.C.
Urban grid		Late 4th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		-280

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

283

Heraclea (Asia) (2) **Vakif** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Stadium	Undated
Temple	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

284

Hierapolis **Pamukkale** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 77 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

D'Andria 2003

Development

-300 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the 3rd c B.C. Suffers from an earthquake in 60, but recovers.

Size

77 ha.	Inhabited area	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Agora (Civil)		Hellenistic
Agora (Commercial)		Hellenistic
Baths		2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Baths (Large)		2nd c A.D.
Gymnasium		1st c A.D.
Nymphaeum		3rd c A.D.
Nymphaeum of the Tritons		3rd c A.D.
Sanctuary of Apollo		Undated
Shrine of Pluto (Plutonium)		Hellenistic
Theatre	103 m	60
Theatre (Greek)	100 m	Hellenistic
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		5th c A.D.

Civic Status

Metropolis capital

Undated

References

Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

285

Hydissa | Karacahisar | Asia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Hellenistic
Stoa		Hellenistic
Stoa		Hellenistic
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

286

Hyllarima | Mesevle and Kapraklar | Asia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

287

Iasus | Kiyi Kilacik | Asia | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 34 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 11 c B.C.? Important from the 7th c B.C. Sacked in -412, but recovers. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

34 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Acropolis		9th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Roman
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion	21.8 by 25.5 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour (East)		Undated
Harbour (West)		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Propylon		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary of Artemis Astiades		Undated
Sanctuary of Zeus Megistos		Undated
Theatre	68 m	Early 2nd c B.C.
Tripylon		Undated

Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

288

Ilium Hısarlık Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. In decline in the 5th c B.C. and 4th c B.C. Rebuilt in the Hellenistic period? Revives in the Hellenistic and Roman period. Sacked in -85, but recovers. Affected by earthquakes in the 5th c A.D., and does not recover.

Size

25 ha.	Urban grid	Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Acropolis (Pergamum)		7th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Dikasterion		3rd c B.C.
Palaestra		Undated
Prytaneum		3rd c B.C.
Temple (Doric)		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Theatre A	98.6 m	-306
Theatre B (Bouleuterion)	29.5 by 25 m	Hellenistic
Theatre C (Odeum)	44.5 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Sullan

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

289

Lampsacus **Lamsaki** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become metropolis capital and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-654	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -654 or -653. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Bouleuterion?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Metropolis capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

290

Laodicea (Asia) Eskihisar and Gonçalı Asia Turkey

A Hellensitic foundation covering a total of 104 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-261	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -261 and -253. Damaged by earthquake in 60 but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 494, but continues to be occupied.

Size

104 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and topography	-261 to -253

Monumentality

Agora (South)		Undated
Agora (West)		Hellenistic
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths (Gymnasium)		Hadrianic
Bouleuterion?		Undated
Gymnasium		Hadrianic
Nymphaeum		3rd c A.D.
Odeum	70 m	Undated
Stadium		Vespasianic
Theatre (Greek)	138.5 m	-260
Theatre (Roman)	100 m	Undated
Urban grid		-261 to -253

Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

291

Larisa (Asia) **Buruncuk** **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Previous settement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

20 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Stoa		6th c B.C.
Stoa		6th c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

704

Cohen 1995; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

292

Lebedus **Kisik** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.69 by 0.38 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers around -266.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Harbour (East)	Undated
Harbour (West)	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

293

Lindus | Lindos | Asia | Greece

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Athena Lindia		4th c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Theatre	45 m	4th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

294

Magnesia (Asia) (1) **Tekin** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 84 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point. Sacked in -726, but recovers. Greek settlers in -725. Relocated to the present site in the 4th c B.C. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C.

Size

84 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.?
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Gymnasium		Roman
Odeum	41 m	Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Artemis Leucophryene		3rd c B.C.
Temple of Dindymene		Undated
Theatre (Large)	75.8 m	-160
Theatre (Small)	70 m	2nd c B.C. or 1st c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated

Urban grid	4th c B.C.?
Walls	4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

295

Magnesia (Asia) (2) **Manisa** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C.? Affected by earthquake in 17, but recovers. Rebuilt by Tiberius.

Size

Monumentality

Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Sullan

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

296

Methymna Mithymna Asia Greece

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Harbour		Undated
Temple		6th c B.C.
Temple		6th c B.C.
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Walls		Archaic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

297

Metropolis Yeniköy Asia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Meric 1982

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

8 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Ares		Undated
Temple of Hera		Undated
Temple of the Twelve Gods		Undated
Temple of Zeus Kresimos		Undated
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Metropolis capital Undated

BA Reference: 62 E3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 30.628155 Latitude (Y): 39.171334

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

298

Miletus Balat Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 97 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

http://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/milet/

Development

-479 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 8th c B.C. or 7th c B.C. Sacked in -494 and deserted from then onwards. Greek settlers in -479. Slow recovery throughout the late Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman period, resurgence under Trajan. In decline in the 4 th c A.D.

Size

97 ha.	Urban grid and walls (Classical)	Classical

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C.
Agora (North)		5th c B.C.
Agora (South)		5th c B.C.
Agora (West)		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths of Capito		Roman
Baths of Faustina		Roman
Bouleuterion	34.8 by 24.29 m	Hellenistic
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated

Harbour		Undated
Market (North)		Undated
Market (South)		Lucius Verus?
Market (West)		Hellenistic
Nymphaeum		Trajanic
Stadium		Undated
Temple of Apollo (Delphinion)		Undated
Temple of Athena		Hellenistic
Temple of Roma		Undated
Temple of Serapis		Late Roman
Theatre	139.8 m	-250 to -225
Urban grid		5th c B.C.
Walls (Archaic)		6th c B.C.
Walls (Classical)		5th c B.C.
Walls of Justinian		Justinianic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

299

Mylasa Milâs Asia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Blümel 1988

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 7th c B.C. Important from the 5th c B.C. Sacked by the Parthians, but recovers. Prospers in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Gymnasium	4th c B.C.
Palaestra	4th c B.C.
Stoa	4th c B.C.
Stoa	4th c B.C.
Temple of Isis and Osiris	Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus	Undated
Temple of Sabazios	Undated
Temple of Zeus Karios?	Undated
Temple of Zeus Labraundos or Stratios	Undated
Temple of Zeus Osogos	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

BA Reference: 61 F3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 27.78165 Latitude (Y): 37.31714

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

300

Myndus Gümüslük Asia Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 78 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-360 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site (Bozdağ). Relocated to the present location around -360. Synoecism with several places around -360. Hellenistic settlers around -360.

Size

78 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Harbour		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

301

Myrina Sandarlik Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -1,046? Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C. Affected by earthquake in 17, but recovers. Rebuilt in 17. Affected by earthquake in 106, but recovers. Rebult in 106.

Size

60 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		Undated
Walls		Byzantine

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 56 D3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 26.555374 Latitude (Y): 39.107893

302

Mytilene **Mytilini** **Asia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 109 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Coppa 1981

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 12th c B.C.? Important from the 7th c B.C.

Size

109 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Hellenistic
Aqueduct		Roman
Harbour		Undated
Prytaneum		6th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Theatre		Hellenistic
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera Undated

References

720

Beloch 1886; BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

303

Nysa Sultanhisar Asia Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 44 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-281 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of Athymbrada and Hydreia between -281 and -261. Hellenistic settlers between -281 and -261.

Size

44 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths?		Undated
Bouleuterion	7.25 by ? m	1st c B.C.
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Gerontikon		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Library		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	115 m	Augustan
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006.

304

Parium Kemer Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		-360

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

305

Pergamum Bergama Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 220 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

Radt 1999

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 5th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in -282. Expanded by Eumenes II in the early 2nd c B.C. Expanded in the Hadrianic period. Affected by earthquake in 262. Sacked in 262.

Size

220 ha.	Urban grid	Hadrianic

Monumentality

Agora (Lower)		Early 2nd c B.C.
Agora (Upper)		Classical
Amphitheatre	136.2 by 107.4 m (10,007 m2)	Hadrianic?
Baths (Roman)		Roman
Bridge (Hellenistic)		Hellenistic
Bridge (Roman)		Roman
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Forum		Hadrianic
Fountain		Undated
Fountain (Sanctuary of Asclepius)		Undated
Gymnasium (Lower)		Hadrianic
Gymnasium (Middle)		Early 2nd c B.C.
Gymnasium (Upper)		2nd c B.C.
Heroon of Pergamene Kings?		Undated

Library		Hellenistic
Library of Flavia Melitene		Undated
Odeum (Heroon of Diodorus Pasparus)	4.86 m	Undated
Odeum (Upper Gymnasium)	36 m	2nd c A.D.
Palaestra		2nd c B.C.
Propylon		Undated
Propylon		Undated
Propylon (of A. Claudius Charax)		Undated
Propylon (of Apollonis)		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary of Asclepius Soter		Undated
Sanctuary of Athena		Classical
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		Early 2nd c B.C.
Sanctuary of Hera Basileia		Undated
Stadium		Hadrianic
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa (North)		Undated
Stoa (Sanctuary of Asclepius)		Undated
Stoa (South)		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Temple of Serapis		Hadrianic
Temple of Telesphorus		Undated
Temple of Zeus Asklepios, Trajan, and Hadrian		Hadrianic
Terrace of the Great Altar		Undated
Theatre (Acropolis)	80 m	-225 to -201
Theatre (Roman)	120 m	130
Theatre-sanctuary (Sanctuary of Asclepius)	71 m	130s
Theatre-sanctuary (Sanctuary of Demeter)		Undated
Unidentified public building (Round Building)		Undated
Walls		7th c B.C.
Walls (Greek)		5th c B.C.
Walls (Hellenistic)		Early 2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Conventus capital		Sullan
Metropolis capital		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Undated

References

Benario 1981; Cohen 1995; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

306

Pessinus | Sivrihisar | Asia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.62 by 0.57 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://www.theatrum.de/614.html

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Arch	Undated
Baths	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple of Cybele / Magna Mater	Undated
Temple of the imperial cult	Tiberian
Theatre	Tiberian
Theatre-sanctuary	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

307

Philadelphia (Asia) Alaşehir Asia Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-159 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers under Attalus II Philadelphos. Affected by earthquake in 17, but recovers. Rebuilt by Tiberius.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Stadium	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

308

Phocaea | Foça | Asia | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.?

Size

50 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Temple of Athena?		Undated
Theatre		-330s
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Pompey

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

309

Rhodus | Rhodes | Asia | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 412 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Lagopoulos 2009

Development

-408 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of Kameiros, Lindos, and Ialysos in -408. Sacked in -44 or -43. Affected by earthquake in 345.

Size

412 ha. Urban grid Undated

Monumentality

Agora		5th c B.C.
Bouleuterion?		Undated
Gymnasium		5th c B.C.
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Odeum	27 by 23.67 m	Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Shrine of Dionysus		Undated
Stadium		4th c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite		3rd c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Pythias		Undated
Temple of Helios		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.

Urban grid		5th c B.C.
Walls		-407

Civic Status

Metropolis capital?		Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

310

Saettae

Sidas Kale **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Stadium Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS.

311

Samos **Tigani** **Asia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 140 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Coppa 1981

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at a very early point? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.?

Size

140 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion		7th c B.C.
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Harbour		Undated
Odeum		Undated
Theatre	74 m	4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

312

Sardis Sart Asia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 150 hectares, which had significant monumentality and becomes a provincial capital, a conventus capital, and a metropolis capital.

http://sitemaker.umich.edu/late-antiquity/files/sardisplan.jpg

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 12th c B.C.? Important from the 7th c B.C. Sacked in -213 and the old lower town to the south of the acropolis is destroyed. New town to the north of the acropolis laid out in -213. Affected by earthquake in 17, but restored.

Size

150 ha.	Walls and topography	Early 5th c A.D.

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C.
Agora?		-334
Basilica		3rd c A.D.
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths (Extramural)		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Gymnasium		-334
Odeum		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Stadium		Early Hellenistic
Temple of Artemis		Undated
Theatre	136 m	3rd c B.C.

Urban grid	-334
Walls	Early 5th c A.D.
Walls	Hellenistic

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	Roman
Provincial capital	Roman

References

Cohen 1995; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

313

Satala

Sadak, Kelkit, Gmane **Asia** **Turkey**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

98 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort under Trajan. Settlement occupied from soon after.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Fort	Trajanic
Walls	Justinianic
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia 2nd c A.D.?

References

Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969.

314

Silandos

Unknown **Asia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis capital Domitianic

References

BNP; Jones 1937.

315

Smyrna | Izmir | Asia | Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 194 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

Hasselin Rous, Laugier, and Martinez 2009

Development

-334 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 11th c B.C.? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.? Sacked between -619 and –560, and does not recover. Hellenistic settlers in -334. Hellenistic settlers under Lysimachus. Affected by earthquake 178, but restored.

Size

194 ha. Walls -334

Monumentality

Acropolis	-334
Agora	-334
Agora	Roman?
Aqueduct?	Undated
Bouleuterion?	Undated
Gymnasium	Hadrianic?
Harbour	Undated
Market	Hadrianic
Odeum	Undated
Stadium	Undated
Stoa	7th c B.C.
Stoa	7th c B.C.
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated

Temple of Athena		Undated
Temple of the Mother Goddess		Undated
Temple of Zeus Akraios		Undated
Theatre	152 m	Late 2nd c B.C.
Walls		8th c B.C.
Walls		-334
Walls		9th c B.C.
Walls		7th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Conventus capital		Sullan
Metropolis capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Cohen 1995; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

316

Stratonicaea **Eskihisar** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Hakan Mert 2002

Development

-300 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the early 3rd c B.C. Roman settlers in 123.

Size

35 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Agora		Early 3rd c B.C.
Gymnasium		Undated
Odeum	24.95 by 29.8 m	Mid 2nd c A.D.
Theatre	91.5 m	Late 1st c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Boatwright 2000; Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

317

Synnada Şuhut Asia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937.

318

Teus Siğacik Asia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 78 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-620 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -620.

Size

78 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Odeum	30 m	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Hadrianic
Theatre	72.3 m	2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006.

319

Theangela

Etrim **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-361	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Settlement moved to current location in -361. Greek settlers in -361.

Size

27 ha.	Walls	-361

Monumentality

Acropolis	-361
Stadium?	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

320

Thyatira **Akhisar** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-281 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in -281. Affected by an eathquake in -25, but recovers. Restored by Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital		214
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

321

Tralles **Aydin** **Asia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknow point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Affected by earthquake around -25, but recovers. Rebuilding under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Ekklesiasterion		Undated
Gymnasium		3rd c A.D.
Stadium		Undated
Theatre	148 m	Augustan

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 61 F2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 27.833862 Latitude (Y): 37.859752

322

Abdera (Baetica) **Adra** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 8th c B.C. Important from the 2nd c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP.

323

Acinippo | Ronda la Vieja | Baetica | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 34 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-45	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers (veterans) around -45? Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus?

Size

35 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	62 m	-59 to -53
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	-45
Colonia?	Augustan

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Sear 2006.

324

Arva **El Castillejo** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Bridge Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG.

325

Asido | Medina Sidonia | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan?

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

326

Astigi **Ecija** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 77 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a colonia.

Atlas de la Historia del Territorio de Andalucia

Development

-45	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -45? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

77 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Forum		Caesarian?
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Caesarian?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-45
Colonia?		Augustan
Conventus capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

327

Aurgi

Jaen **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG.

328

Axati **Lora del Rio** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG.

329

Baelo

Bolonia **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Keay 1998

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Important in the 1st c B.C., 1st c A.D., and 2nd c A.D. Affected by an earthquake in the mid 2nd c A.D. In decline from this point onwards, but continues to be occupied.

Size

11 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Tabularium?		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Juno		Undated
Temple of Jupiter ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Minerva		Undated

Theatre	70 m	41
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan
Municipium		Claudian
Rights and privileges	Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Claudian

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006.

330

Callet **Tajo de Mogarejo** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000.

331

Canama | Alcolea | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 26 E5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -5.732102 Latitude (Y): 36.877668

332

Carissa **Carija** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated

References

Keay 1998.

333

Carmo | Carmona | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 47 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

47 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Late 1st c B.C.
Circus	400 by 70 m	Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian or Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Agrippa

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Keay 1998; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958.

334

Carteia | Cortijo de el Rocadillo | Baetica | Spain

A Punic foundation covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carteia

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point, perhaps between the 9th c B.C. and the 7th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -171.

Size

24 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia		-171
Municipium		Early Roman
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Early Roman

Rights and privileges ius Romanum? -171

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 27 A5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -4.630741 Latitude (Y): 36.711313

335

Cartima **Cartama** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	libera	53 or 54

References

BNP; Sear 2006.

336

Corduba | Córdoba | Baetica | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 99 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a conventus capital, and a colonia.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-152	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -152. Roman settlers in -45. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Extended at an unknown point. In decline in the 3rd c A.D.

Size

99 ha.	Urban grid and inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Arch	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Circus (New)	2nd c A.D.
Circus (Old)	1st c A.D.
Comitium	Undated
Forum (New)	Augustan or Tiberian
Forum (Old)	Undated

Library?		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Magna Mater		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Tiberian
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Urban grid		-152

Civic Status

Colonia		-152
Colonia?		Augustan
Colonia?		-45
Conventus capital		Undated
Provincial capital		-15
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-152

References

Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

337

Gades

Cádiz **Baetica** **Spain**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 81 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Google Maps

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 11th c B.C.? Occupied from the 8th c B.C.? Important from the 4th c B.C.? Expanded by L. Cornelius Balbus. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

81 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple of Astarte / Hera		6th c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		6th c B.C.
Temple of Moloch		6th c B.C.
Temple of Saturn		6th c B.C.
Theatre	85 m	Late Republican
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?	Augustan

Conventus capital		Undated
Municipium?		Augustan
Municipium?		-49
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-49
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	-49
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

338

Hasta Regia | Mesas de Asta | Baetica | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 42 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Occupied from the 2nd c B.C. Sacked by Caesar, but recovers. Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

42 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

339

Hispalis Seville Baetica Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-45	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -45.

Size

45 ha.	Walls	-45?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum?		-45?
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid?		-45?
Walls		-45?

Civic Status

Colonia		Otho
Colonia		-45
Conventus capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45

Rights and privileges ius Romanum Otho

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Woloch 1983.

340

Ilipa | Alcalá del Río | Baetica | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 7 hectares, which had no important monuements but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Ferrer Albelda 2008

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

7 ha.	Walls	Roman

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?		Caesarian
Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caesarian

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

341

Iliturgi **Cortijo de Maquiz** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000.

342

Illiberi | Elvira | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Temple ('capitolium')? — Undated

Civic Status

Municipium? — Augustan

References

BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

343

Iluro **Mataró** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 8 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the early 1st c B.C.

Size

8 ha.	Urban grid	Early 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Baths		Imperial
Forum		Early 1st c B.C.
Fountain		Imperial
Urban grid		Early 1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000.

344

Iptuci | Torreparedones | Baetica | Spain

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	immunis	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

345

Irni **Molino del Postero** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Boatwright 2000.

BA Reference: 27 A3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -4.022437 Latitude (Y): 38.030217

346

Isturgi **Los Villares** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000; Sear 2006.

347

Italica **Santiponce** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 49 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

Keay 1998

Development

-206 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Oppidum? Roman settlers (veterans) in -206.

Size

49 ha.	Walls	Hadrianic

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	156.5 by 134 m (13,719 m2)	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Basilica		Undated
Baths (of the Moorish Queen)		Undated
Baths (of the Palace)		Undated
Circus?	75.76 by ? m	Undated
Forum		-206?
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Trajan		Hadrianic
Theatre	75.76 m	1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-206?
Urban grid		Hadrianic
Walls		Hadrianic
Walls		-206?

BA Reference: 26 D4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -6.044856 Latitude (Y): 37.44111

Civic Status

Colonia		-206
Colonia		Hadrianic
Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-206

References

Benario 1981; BNP; Boatwright 2000; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

348

Iulia Traducta

Algericas **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus? Roman settlers under Claudius?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan
Municipium?		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; PECS; Salmon 1969.

349

Laepia

Rio de las Piedras? **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Early Roman
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Early Roman

References

Keay 1998.

350

Lucurgentum | Moron de la Frontera | Baetica | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

7 ha. Inhabited area 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

Colonia? Caesarian

References

Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; Sear 2006.

351

Malaca | Málaga | Baetica | Spain

A Punic foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-200	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 5th c B.C. Important from the 2nd c B.C.?

Size

25 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Theatre	64.5 m	30

Civic Status

Municipium		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	foederata	1st c B.C.

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; Keay 1998; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

352

Munigua | Mulva | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 4 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Keay 1998

Development

-50 400

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C. In decline in the 3rd c A.D. Abandoned by the 4th c A.D.

Size

4 ha.	Walls	Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Early 2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Vespasianic

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Keay 1998; PECS.

BA Reference: 26 D5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -6.078402 Latitude (Y): 36.919505

353

Nabrissa **Lebrija** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Caesarian

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

354

Nertobriga **Unknown** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

BNP; MacMullen 2000.

355

Obulco | Procuna | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

Brunt 1971; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000.

356

Orippo | Torre de los Herberos | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 9 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

9 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

DGRG; Keay 1998.

357

Osset **S. Juan de Aznalfarache** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000; Sear 2006.

358

Regina

Reina **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre	64 m	Flavian

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; PECS; Sear 2006.

359

Sacili **Alcorrucen** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

360

Salpensa | Cortijo de la Coria | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium 82 or 83

References

BNP; ; Woloch 1983.

361

Segida

Unknown **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian or Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian or Augustan

References

DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000.

362

Seria Jerez de los Caballeros Baetica Spain

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000.

363

Sexi **Almuñécar** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 8th c B.C.? Important by the 2nd c B.C. Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct Undated

Civic Status

Colonia? Caesarian

References

BNP; MacMullen 2000.

364

Siarum | Torre del Aguila | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

10 ha. Inhabited area 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000.

365

Singilia Barba — Cortijo del Castillón — Baetica — Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Rebuilt in the mid 1st c B.C.? Sacked in the late 2nd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

38 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		Mid 1st c B.C.?
Theatre	52 m	Undated
Urban grid		Mid 1st c B.C.?

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	1st c B.C.?

References

Keay 1998; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; Sear 2006.

366

Suel **Fuengirola** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG.

367

Tucci | Martos | Baetica | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

6 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan?
Rights and privileges	immunis	Augustan?
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan?

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

368

Ucubi **Espejo** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Bridge		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian?
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Caesarian?

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 26 E5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -5.83028 Latitude (Y): 36.98944

369

Ugia | Torres de Alhocaz | Baetica | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

370

Ugultunia

Unknown **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000.

371

Ulia **Monte Mayor** **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

372

Urgao

Unknown **Baetica** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

373

Urso **Osuna** **Baetica** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 116 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Gonzalez 1989

Development

-45	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -45? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

116 ha.	Walls	-45?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	32.5 m	-45
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-45?
Colonia?		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	immunis	-45?
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45?

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Keay 1998; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

An Urban Geography of the Roman World, 100 B.C. to A.D. 300

J. W. Hanson

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A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

J. W. Hanson

Wolfson College, University of Oxford

Trinity Term 2016

Volume Three: Catalogue (Part Two)

374

Amastris | Amasra | Bithynia et Pontus | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 1.81 by 0.87 km), which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Unknown

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of Tios, Sesamos, Kromna, and Kytoros in the early 4th c B.C. Greek settlers in the early 4th c B.C. Expands in the Claudian period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Harbour	Undated
Odeum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

375

Amisus

Samsun **Bithynia et Pontus** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-750	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the mid 8th c B.C. Sacked in -714, but recovers. Rebuilt soon after this. Greek settlers in the mid 6th c B.C. Sacked in -71, but recovers. Sacked in -48 or -47, but recovers. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Temple		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	libera	-71
Rights and privileges	libera	-48 or -47
Rights and privileges	libera	Augustan
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

376

Apamea (Bithynia et Po **Mudanya** **Bithynia et Pontus** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 5th c B.C.? Hellenistic settlers between -149 and -127. Roman settlers under Caesar? Roman settler under Augustus? Sacked in 257, but does not seem to recover.

Size

Monumentality

Theatre	Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia?		Septimius Severus
Colonia?		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 1995; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000;

Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 53 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 29.026779 Latitude (Y): 40.985381

377

Chalcedon Kadıköy Bithynia et Pontus Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-685 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -685. Sacked in 258, but recovers. Sacked in 365, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Zeus Urios		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

378

Nicaea **Iznik** **Bithynia et Pontus** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 144 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Whittaker 1994

Development

-316	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Hellenistic settlers in -316. Hellenistic setters in -301. Rebuilding under Augustus. Rebuilding under Pliny the Younger. Affected by earthquake in the Hadrianic period, but recovers. Rebuilding under Hadrian. Sacked 258, but recovers. Rebuilding under Constantine. Affected by earthquake before 368, but recovers.

Size

114 ha.	Urban grid	-316

Monumentality

Agora		-316
Aqueduct		Undated
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Market		Hadrianic
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Marcus Aurelius
Temple of Caesar and Rome		-29
Temple of Dionysus		Marcus Aurelius
Temple of Tyche		Marcus Aurelius
Theatre	85 m	Trajanic
Urban grid		-16?
Walls		258

Walls	123

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	1st c B.C.
Metropolis capital	Valentinian or Valens

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

379

Nicomedia | Ismit | Bithynia et Pontus | Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 228 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

Whittaker 1994

Development

-264	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Synoecism in -264. Hellenistic settlers in -264. Sacked 256, but recovers. Rebuilding under Hadrian. Affected by earthquakes in the 4th c A.D. and 5th c A.D., but recovers.

Size

228 ha.	Unspecified	Late Roman

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct?		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Forum		Trajanic
Hippodrome		Undated
Nymphaeum		2nd c A.D.
Temple of Caesar and Rome		-29
Temple of Commodus		Commodus
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Isis		Trajanic
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Late Roman
Walls		Hadrianic

BA Reference: 52 F3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 29.919877 Latitude (Y): 40.760677

Civic Status

Colonia	Diocletianic
Metropolis capital	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 86 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 31.148171 Latitude (Y): 40.905988

380

Prusias | Konuralp | Bithynia et Pontus | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers between -196 and -190.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Theatre	97 m	2nd c A.D.
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Roman

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Undated

References

820

BNP; Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

381

Sinope **Sinop** **Bithynia et Pontus** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 66 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Lagopoulos 2009

Development

-756 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -756. Greek settlers in -630. Roman settlers between -47 or -46 and -45. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

66 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Gymnasium		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		-370

Civic Status

Colonia		-47 or -46 or -45
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-43
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

822

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

382

Tius | Hisarönü | Bithynia et Pontus | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS.

383

Aquae Sulis **Bath** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Sanctuary from the 1st c A.D. Settlement from a similar or slightly date. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

12 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Sanctuary of Sulis Minerva		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Walls		Late 2nd c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Burnham and Wacher 1990; McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS.

384

Caesaromagus (Britanni Chelmsford Britannia France

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

16 ha.	Inhabited area	160 to 175

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		160 to 175

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Failed	Undated

References

DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

385

Calleva **Silchester** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort at an unknown point? Important from the mid 1st c A.D. Rebuilt in the Flavian period.

Size

45 ha.	Walls	165 to 195

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	80 by 70 m (2,859 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort?		Undated
Forum-basilica		Undated
Ramparts (First)		43
Ramparts (Roman)		80
Ramparts (Second)		43
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		260 to 280

Walls	165 to 195

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995; Woloch 1983.

386

Camulodunum | Colchester | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Crummy 1984

Development

49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site. Roman fort between 43 and 49 or 50. Roman settlers (veterans) in 49. Sacked in 61, but recovers.

Size

48 ha.	Walls	65 to 80

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		2nd c A.D.
Circus	447 by 71.4-74.2 m	Undated
Curia		Undated
Fort		43 to 49 or 50
Forum-basilica		Undated
Temple of Claudius		44
Theatre	71 m	Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Mid 1st c A.D.
Walls		65 to 80
Walls		Early 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	Mid 1st c A.D.
Provincial capital	Mid 1st c A.D.

References

Humphrey 1986; McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wacher 1995; Woloch 1983.

387

Corinium Dobunnorum Cirencester Britannia United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 97 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site (Bagendon). Roman fort between 43 and 70. Settlement occupied from between 43 and 70. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

93 ha.	Urban grid and walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	89 by 81 m (4,084 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Fort		43 to 70
Forum-basilica		Early 2nd c A.D.
Macellum?		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	58 m	Undated
Urban grid		43 to 70
Walls		Antonine
Walls		Early 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital

Undated

References

Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wacher 1995.

388

Corstopitum | Corbridge | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bishop and Dore 1988

Development

200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 79. Roman fort in 105. Roman fort in 169. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Important from the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

16 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Fort		79
Fort		169
Fort		105
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo Maponus?		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Dolicherus		Undated
Walls		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Burnham and Wacher 1990; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS.

389

Durnovaria | Dorchester | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 39 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site (Maiden Castle). Roman fort in 44? Settlement occupied from 70. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

39 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	88 by 77 m (3,181 m2)	70
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort?		44
Forum-basilica		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.
Walls		130

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

390

Durobrivae (Britannia) (Water Newton Britannia United Kingdom

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

18 ha.	Walls	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Market?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Burnham and Wacher 1990;Millett 1990: Table 6.5; Wacher 1995.

391

Durobrivae (Britannia) (Rochester Britannia United Kingdom

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

9 ha.	Walls	2nd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Baths?		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Walls		170 to 190
Walls		193 to 211

Civic Status

References

Burnham and Wacher 1990; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS.

392

Durovernum | Canterbury | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 59 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

70 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort at an unknown point, perhaps in 44? Settlement ocupied from an unknown point, perhaps in 70? Roman settlers in the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

59 ha.	Walls	270

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		-44?
Forum-basilica		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	81 m	80s
Theatre	82 m	Early 3rd c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		270 to 290

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wacher 1995.

393

Eburacum York Britannia United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Wacher 1995

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 71. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

40 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		71
Forum-basilica		Undated
Market		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		Mid 3rd c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated

Municipium	Undated
Provincial capital	211 to 217

References

McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wacher 1995.

394

Glevum | Gloucester | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 51 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Leech 1981

Development

96	399

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the mid 1st c A.D. Roman fort under Nero. Roman settlers (veterans) under Nerva. Abandoned by the late 4th c.

Size

52 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Fort	Neronian
Fort	Mid 1st c A.D.
Forum-basilica	Trajanic
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	96 or 98

References

BNP; DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wacher 1995; Woloch

1983.

395

Isca **Exeter** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the Claudian period. Roman fort in 47 or 48. Settlement occupied from 80. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

37 ha. Walls 160

Monumentality

Aqueduct?		Undated
Basilica		7
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		Claudian
Fort		47 or 48
Forum		75?
Urban grid		75?
Walls		Late Antonine
Walls		180 to 210

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

396

Isurium | Aldborough | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman fort in 79. Settlement occupied from this point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

20 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Fort	79
Forum	Undated
Urban grid?	Undated
Walls	150 to 180
Walls	193 to 196

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

DGRG; McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

397

Lindinis **Ilchester** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 8.9 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

9 ha.	Walls	Mid 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Fort		Undated
Walls		4th c A.D.
Walls		Mid 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Wacher 1995.

398

Lindum | Lincoln | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Wacher 1995

Development

90 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 60. Roman settlers (veterans) between 90 and 96 or 98. Extended in the early 2nd c A.D.

Size

41 ha.	Fort and extension	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Arch?	Undated
Baths (Lower town)	Undated
Baths (Upper town)	Undated
Fort	60
Forum	Trajanic
Forum-basilica	Early 1st c A.D.
Fountain?	Undated
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Late 1st c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	96 or 98

References

McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wacher 1995.

399

Londinium London Britannia United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 160 hectares, which had significant monumentality and becomes a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Wacher 1995

Development

60 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort at an unknown point, perhaps 43? Settlement occupied from an unknown point, perhaps just after 43? Significant from 60. Sacked in 60, but recovers.

Size

160 ha. Walls 195 to 220

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge?		Undated
Fort?		43?
Forum-basilica		Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Market?		Undated
Mithraeum		240 to 350
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Isis		3rd c A.D.
Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus		Undated

Urban grid	1st c A.D.?
Walls	195 to 220

Civic Status

Colonia	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Municipium	1st c A.D.
Provincial capital	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.

References

McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995; Woloch 1983.

400

Luguvalium **Carlisle** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 28 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 79. Settlement occupied from this point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

28 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Fort		79
Temple		Undated
Walls		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

BNP; Burnham and Wacher 1990; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

BA Reference: 8 C3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -4.296705 Latitude (Y): 51.862004

401

Moridunum Carmarthen Britannia United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 74. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

15 ha. Walls 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		2nd c A.D.
Basilica?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		74
Forum?		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		140s
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

854

DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Wacher 1995.

BA Reference: 8 G4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -0.779196 Latitude (Y): 50.836505

402

Noviomagus (Britannia (Chichester Britannia United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 42 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

70 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in 43 or 44. Settlement occupied between 43 and 75. Rebuilt in the 70s and 80s. Important from this point.

Size

42 ha. Walls 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		71 to 105
Baths		Undated
Fort		43 or 44
Forum-basilica		70 to 90
Temple of Neptune and Minerva		Undated
Temple?		1st c A.D.
Urban grid		70 to 90
Walls		Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Walls		2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

856

BNP; DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995; Woloch 1983.

403

Petuaria | Brough on Humber | Britannia | United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site (North Ferriby). Roman fort in 70. Settlement occupied from soon after. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

5 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Fort	70
Theatre	140 to 144
Walls	3rd c A.D.
Walls	125

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Failed	Undated

References

Burnham and Wacher 1990; DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Sear 2006; Wacher 1995.

404

Ratae **Leicester** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 46 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a a municipium and civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in 44. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

46 ha. Walls Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Hadrianic?
Baths		130 to 150
Fort		44
Forum		Hadrianic?
Macellum		180
Palaestra		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Municipium	106

References

BNP; DGRG; McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

405

Venta Belgarum **Winchester** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 58 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort at an unknown point. Roman settlers in the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

58 ha.	Walls	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Fort	Undated
Forum-basilica	Late 1st c A.D.
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	160
Walls	Early 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

406

Venta Icenorum

Caistor by Norwich **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Darling et al. 1993

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers in the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

18 ha. Inhabited area 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		150s
Forum		Early 2nd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

862

Civitas capital

Undated

References

DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Wacher 1995.

407

Venta Silurum **Caerwent** **Britannia** **United Kingdom**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

75	440

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort at an unknown point. Roman settlers in 75 or 76. Abandoned by 440.

Size

18 ha.	Walls	4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	63 by 53 m (1,413 m2)	3rd c A.D.
Aqueduct?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		Undated
Forum-basilica		125
Temple		Undated
Temple of Mars and Ocelus?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Walls		330

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

BA Reference: 8 F3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -2.768088 Latitude (Y): 51.611249

References

BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995.

408

Verulamium S. Albans Britannia United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 90 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium and a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in 43 or 44. Settlement occupied from that point onwards. Important from the mid 1st c A.D. Sacked in 60 or 61, but recovers. Rebuilt in the Flavian period. Destroyed by fire in 155, but recovers.

Size

90 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		43 or 44
Forum-basilica		Flavian
Macellum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	57.5 by ? m (1,200 m2)	140s
Urban grid		Mid 1st c A.D.
Walls		1st c A.D.

Walls	210 to 270
Walls	140 to 155

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Municipium	Flavian

References

BNP; DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wacher 1995; Woloch 1983.

409

Viroconium Wroxeter Britannia United Kingdom

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 82 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Wacher 1995

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort between 57 and 90. Settlement occupied from this point. Important by the 2nd c A.D.

Size

82 ha. Walls 150 to 195

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		57 to 90
Forum-basilica		120
Macellum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		120
Walls		150 to 195
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

868

Civitas capital

Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Millett 1990: Table 4.4; Millett 1990: Table 6.5; PECS; Russell 1958; Wacher 1995; Woloch 1983.

410

Amasia **Amasya** **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 28 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

28 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Heroon		Hellenistic
Heroon		Hellenistic
Heroon		Hellenistic
Heroon		Hellenistic
Heroon		Hellenistic
Heroon		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Metropolis capital -3 or -2

References

870

Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS.

411

Ancyra **Ankara** **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 115 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a metropolis capital.

Bennett 2003

Development

-25	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -25. Rebuilt by Augustus.

Size

115 ha.	Urban grid	-25

Monumentality

Baths ('of Caracalla')	Caracallan
Bouleuterion?	Undated
Forum	-25
Hippodrome	Undated
Palaestra	Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus (Monumentum Ancyranum)	-20
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	-25
Walls	-25

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Augustan
Provincial capital	Undated

BA Reference: 63 B1 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 32.860416 Latitude (Y): 39.941901

References

BNP; Broughton 1938; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

412

Antiochia (Cappadocia

Yalvaç **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 39 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital and a colonia.

Mitchell 1998

Development

-281 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -281 and -261. Roman settlers in -25.

Size

39 ha.	Walls	-281?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Forum (Augusta Platea)		Undated
Forum (Tiberia Platea)		25 to 50
Nymphaeum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary of Men Ascaenus		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Jupiter?		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre	95 m	Hellenistic
Urban grid		-281?

Walls		-281?

Civic Status

Colonia		-25
Metropolis capital?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 1995; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

413

Archelais

Aksaray **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-36 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement (Garsaura). Hellenistic settlers in -36. Roman settlers under Claudius?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Claudian

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969.

414

Comana Şar Cappadocia et Galatia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period. Roman settlers in -25.

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Ma / Artemis Tauropolios / Enyo / Bellona		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia -25

References

BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Sear 2006.

415

Faustinopolis Başmakçı Cappadocia et Galatia Turkey

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

161 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) under Marcus Aurelius.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Marcus Aurelius

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969.

416

Germa **Babadat** **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-25 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -25 or -24 or in -21 or -20.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia -25 or -24; or -21 or -20

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

417

Iconium

Konya **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a conventus capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 8th c B.C. Important from the Hellenistic period? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	Hadrianic
Colonia	Augustan
Conventus capital	-51 or -50
Metropolis capital?	Undated

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

418

Isaura

Ulu Pinar **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-75	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Roman settlers after -75.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Arch of Hadrian	Undated
Arch of Marcus Aurelius	Undated
Arch of Severus Alexander	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Conventus capital	-51 or -50
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

419

Lystra **Unknown** **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-25 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -25.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		-25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-25

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

420

Mazaca | Kayseri | Cappadocia et Galatia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period. Sacked in -77, but recovers. Rebuilt by Pompey.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora?	Undated
Baths?	Undated
Gymnasium?	Undated
Urban grid?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Tiberian
Provincial capital	17

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

421

Melitene **Malatya** **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

71	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 71 or 72. Settlement develops from 71 or 72 onwards.

Size

32 ha.	Walls, excluding fort	Justinianic

Monumentality

Fort	71 or 72
Theatre	Roman
Walls	Justinianic

Civic Status

Colonia?	Undated
Metropolis capital	Undated
Municipium	Trajanic

References

Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

422

Neocaesarea Niksar Cappadocia et Galatia Turkey

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-64 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers in -64. Roman settlers in 64 or 65. Affected by earthquake in 344, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 499, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Walls Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital 64

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

423

Nicopolis (Cappadocia (Yeilyayla Cappadocia et Galatia Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis capital and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-305 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers under Seleucus I. Roman settlers around -72. Affected by earthquake in 499, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Roman?
Walls		Justinianic
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

Colonia		3rd c A.D.
Metropolis capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; PECS.

424

Sebaste **Sivas** **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but did became a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-64 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -64.

Size

Monumentality

Walls Hellenistic?

Civic Status

Metropolis capital Lucius Verus

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

425

Tavium

Büyüknefes **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple	Undated
Temple of Jupiter?	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

426

Tyana **Kemerhisan** **Cappadocia et Galatia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caracallan
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969.

427

Zela | Zile | Cappadocia et Galatia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Anaitis		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated
Walls		Pompey

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; PECS.

428

Amathus

Amathos **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Cyprus**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Google Maps

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

18 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Arch		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Wilson 2011.

429

Anazarbus | Anavarza | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 150 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

http://sitemaker.umich.edu/late-antiquity/anazarbos

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period? Roman settlers in -19? Rebuilt in -19.

Size

150 ha.	Urban grid	Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Agora		Hellenistic
Amphitheatre		Roman
Aqueduct		90
Aqueduct		Roman
Arch		Severan?
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Hippodrome	410 by 64 m	2nd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre	58 m	Hellenistic?
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

Metropolis capital

Septimius Severus

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006.

430

Anemurium **Eski Anemur** **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://sitemaker.umich.edu/late-antiquity/anemurium

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period. Sacked in 260, but recovers.

Size

60 ha.	Lower town, 1,500 by 400 m	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic?
Agora		Hellenistic?
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		2nd c A.D. onwards
Baths		2nd c A.D. onwards
Baths		2nd c A.D. onwards
Odeum	31 by 20 m	2nd c A.D. onwards
Palaestra		Undated
Theatre	60 m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

BA Reference: 66 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 32.802995 Latitude (Y): 36.022713

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

431

Antiochia (Cilicia et Cy

Endişegüney **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Temple	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

432

Antiochia (Cilicia et Cy

Karataş **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period.

Size

24 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Stadium		Undated
Temple of Athena Margarsia		Undated
Temple of Athena Polias?		Undated
Temple of Zeus Olympius		Undated
Temple of Zeus Poleius?		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Roman
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia	Elagabalus?

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; Russell 1958.

433

Augusta Cilicia

Gübe **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in 20.

Size

Monumentality

Arch		3rd c A.D.?
Basilica		3rd c A.D.?
Baths		3rd c A.D.?
Theatre	62 m	3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

434

Carpasium | Haghios Philon | Cilicia et Cyprus | Northern Cyprus

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Temple	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

435

Castabala

Denlizi **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 49 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

49 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch of Domitian		84 or 85
Baths		Undated
Baths (Great)		2nd c A.D.
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Artemis Perasia		Undated
Temple of Kubaba / Cybele		Undated
Temple of Pluto (Plutoneion)		Undated
Theatre	60 m	Hellenistic

900

Walls Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

436

Celenderis | Gilindire | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 8th c B.C. Greek settlers at an unknown point.

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Temple of Juno		Undated
Theatre	30 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

437

Chythrus

Kythrea **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Northern Cyprus**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Gymnasium	2nd c B.C.
Sanctuary of Aphrodite Paphia	Undated
Temple of Artemis	Undated
Temple of Hercules	Undated
Temple of Hermes	Undated

Civic Status

References

Jones 1937; PECS.

438

Citium | Larnaca | Cilicia et Cyprus | Cyprus

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-900 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 11th c B.C. Punic settlers in the 9th c B.C. Important from this point.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	9th c B.C.
Gymnasium	Hellenistic
Hippodrome	Hellenistic
Stadium	Hellenistic
Temple of Aphrodite?	Undated
Temple of Artemis Paralia	Undated
Temple of Asclepius and Hygeia?	Undated
Temple of Astarte / Aphrodite	9th c B.C.
Temple of Baal Senator?	Undated
Temple of Esmun / Adonis?	Undated
Temple of Esmun Melkart?	Undated
Temple of Keraunios / Zeus?	Undated
Temple of Melkart / Hercules	Punic
Theatre	Hellenistic
Walls	Classical

Walls 9th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

439

Claudiopolis **Mut** **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Claudian
Colonnaded streets	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Claudian
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium	Claudius

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

440

Colybrassus | Ayasofya | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Odeum	21.5 m	Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

441

Coracesium **Alanya** **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

40 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

442

Coropissus | Dağ Pazari | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 5th c B.C. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Hippodrome	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

443

Curium

Kourion **Cilicia et Cyprus** **United Kingdom**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Bronze Age. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. Affected by earthquake in 332, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 342, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		Undated
Stadium		2nd c A.D.
Theatre	52 m	2nd c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

444

Diocaesarea | Uzuncaburç | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

14 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Arch		2nd c A.D.
Arch		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Gymnasium?		Undated
Temple of Tyche and Fortuna		Undated
Temple of Zeus Olbios		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Theatre		164 or 165
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Metropolis capital? Undated

References

BNP; Hanson 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 63 F4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 33.924665 Latitude (Y): 36.580481

445

Drepanum (Cilicia et Cy

Unknown **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Cyprus**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

446

Elaeussa Ayaş Cilicia et Cyprus Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Unknown

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the 2nd c B.C.

Size

26 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Roman
Aqueduct		Roman
Baths?		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	61 m	Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

447

Idalium

Dali **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Cyprus**

A Greek polis covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

40 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Acropolis		Undated
Agora		5th c B.C.
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Urban grid		5th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference: 72 C2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 33.424817 Latitude (Y): 35.01609

448

Laertes | Cebelireş | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Bouleuterion	Undated
Colonnaded streets	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

449

Lapethus | Lampousa | Cilicia et Cyprus | Northern Cyprus

A Greek polis covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Greek settlers at an unknown point? Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

450

Laranda | Karaman | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers at an unknown point. Sacked by Perdicas, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Metropolis capital Undated

References

BNP; Jones 1937.

451

Marion

Polis **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Cyprus**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Geometric period. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked in -312, but recovers. Hellenistic settlers in -270.

Size

Monumentality

Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Temple of Zeus and Aphrodite		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Cohen 1995; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

452

Mopsuestia | Yilan Kale | Cilicia et Cyprus | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Bridge		Constantinian
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

453

Neapaphus | Kato Paphos | Cilicia et Cyprus | Cyprus

A Greek foundation covering a total of 100 hectares, which had significant monumentality but which did become a provincial capital and a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C. Affected by earthquake in -15, but recovers. Rebuilt in -15.

Size

100 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Odeum		Hellenistic
Temple of Apollo Hylates		Undated
Temple of Artemis Agrotera		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Leto		Undated
Temple of the Ptolemies		Undated
Temple of Zeus Polieus		Undated
Theatre	88 m	Late 4th c B.C. or early 4th c B.C.
Theatre-sanctuary (Sanctuary of Asclepius)	48 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Walls	4th c B.C.
Walls	8th c B.C.

Civic Status

Metropolis capital?	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

454

Oeniandus **Oiniandos** **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre	87 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

455

Olba

Uğura **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		199 to 211
Nymphaeum		2nd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Theatre	40 m	2nd c A.D.
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia 3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

456

Palaepaphus | Kouklia | Cilicia et Cyprus | Cyprus

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Affected by earthquake in the Roman period, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Gymnasium	Undated
Stoa	Undated
Temple of Aphrodite	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; PECS.

457

Pompeiopolis Taşköprü Cilicia et Cyprus Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers at an unknown point, probably in the 6th c B.C.? Sacked in the mid -70s, but recovers. Roman settlers (veterans?) in -64.

Size

37 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital -5

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

458

Salamis

Salamis **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Northern Cyprus**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 84 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropoolis capital.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-750 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers around -1,075? Greek settlers in the Archaic period? Sacked in 116, and only partially recovers. Affected by earthquake in 332 and 342.

Size

84 ha. Walls Archaic

Monumentality

Agora		Hellenistic
Amphitheatre		Roman
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Forum		Undated
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Harbour		Undated
Stadium		Hellenistic
Temple of Zeus Olympius		Hellenistic
Temple of Zeus Salaminios		Archaic
Theatre	104 m	Augustan
Walls		8th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Undated

References

Cohen 1995; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

459

Seleucia (Cilicia et Cypr Silifke Cilicia et Cyprus Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 43 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Unknown

Development

-296	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of Holmi between -296 and -280. Hellenistic settlers between -296 and -280.

Size

43 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Bridge		77 or 78
Dikasterion		4th c B.C.
Prytaneum		6th c B.C.
Stadium		Hellenistic
Temple		Undated
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Metropolis capital		3rd c A.D.
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

460

Selinus **Gazipaşa** **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

41 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Odeum Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Hadrianic

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

461

Soli **Karavostasi** **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Northern Cyprus**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Robertson 1975

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th B.C.

Size

26 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Colonnaded streets		3rd c A.D.
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Archaic
Temple of Aphrodite and Isis		Archaic
Temple of Athena		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Archaic
Theatre	62.4 m	42 or 43
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

462

Syedra **Sedra** **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Colonnaded streets	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

463

Tarsus

Tarsus **Cilicia et Cyprus** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

Unknown

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers at an unknown point?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Baths	Roman
Bridge	Undated
Fountain	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Market	Undated
Stadium	Undated
Stoa	Undated
Temple of the imperial cult	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Late Roman

Civic Status

Conventus capital		-51 or -50
Metropolis capital		Septimius Severus
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Marc Antony
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Marc Antony

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

464

Aleria **Aléria** **Corsica et Sardinia** **France**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown exact area (but at least 0.19 by 0.13 km), which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bedon 2001

Development

-564 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -564. Greek settlers in -544. Roman settlers under Sulla. Roman settlers under Caesar or Augustus? Sacked by Vandals, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	39.6 by 34 m (500 m2)	3rd c A.D.
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Hadrianic
Forum		Sullan
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Augustus and Rome		Hadrianic
Theatre		Undated
Walls		6th c B.C.

BA Reference: 48 D2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 9.512141 Latitude (Y): 42.102958

Civic Status

Colonia		-81
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-81

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; Boatwright 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; .

465

Caralis **Cagliari** **Corsica et Sardinia** **Italy**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately of 1.02 by 0.88 km), which had significant monumentality and became provincial capital and a municipium.

Schmiedt 1975

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Sacked in -210? Roman settlers after this? Rebuilt after this?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	92.8 by 79.2 m (4,913 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		1st c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Sanctuary		Hellenistic
Tabularium		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Bacchus		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Isis?		Undated

Temple of Rome and Augustus		Undated
Theatre	40.5 m	-300 to -50
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Sullan
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Sullan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

466

Cornus S. Archittu Corsica et Sardinia Italy

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 300

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 6th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -215, but recovers. Roman settlers in -215. Abandoned by the time of the Vandal invasions.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Baths?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	2nd c A.D.
Colonia	-215
Municipium	Early imperial

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

467

Mariana

Bastia **Corsica et Sardinia** **France**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		1st c B.C.
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	1st c B.C.

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 48 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 9.01586 Latitude (Y): 38.984685

468

Nora

Nora **Corsica et Sardinia** **Italy**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Schmiedt 1975

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

25 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Roman
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Tanit		Undated
Theatre	39 m	Trajanic or Hadrianic

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

944

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

469

Olbia

Olbia **Corsica et Sardinia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C.? Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.

Size

32 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		1st c A.D.
Baths		1st c A.D.
Forum?		Undated
Temple		Punic
Temple of Ceres		Neronian
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS; Wilson 2011.

470

Sulcis S. Antioco Corsica et Sardinia Italy

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers between -730 and -700. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Bridge	Undated
Sanctuary (Tophet)	Undated
Temple of Serapis and Isis	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	1st c A.D.

References

BNP; PECS.

471

Tharrus S. Giovanni di Sinis Corsica et Sardinia Italy

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Roman
Baths		Roman
Baths		Roman
Forum?		Undated
Sanctuary (Tophet)		Punic
Temple		3rd c B.C.
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

472

Turris Libisonis **Portocorres** **Corsica et Sardinia** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-42 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers between -42 and -40.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Roman
Basilica		Undated
Baths		1st c B.C.
Baths		1st c B.C.
Bridge		1st c A.D.
Forum		Caesarian?
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Urban grid		Caesarian?

Civic Status

Colonia		-42 to -40
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-42 to -40

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

473

Apollonia (Cyrenaica) Marsa Sousa Creta et Cyrenaica Libya

A Greek foundation covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Libyan Pentapolis.

White and Wright 1998

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Archaic period. Seems to achieve modest prosperity in the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

Size

22 ha.	Walls and topography	1st c B.C.?

Monumentality

Agora?		Hellenistic
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Lighthouse (Pharos)		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	39 m	Late 4th c B.C. or early 3rd c B.C.
Walls		1st c B.C.?

Civic Status

City of the Libyan Pentapolis	Undated

References

Cohen 2006; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

474

Aptera

Palaiokastro, near Megala C **Creta et Cyrenaica** **Greece**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 42 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Davaras 1976

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Hellenistic period. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

42 ha.	Inhabited area	Early Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Early Hellenistic
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Demeter and Kore		Undated
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre	55 m	3rd c B.C.
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

475

Barce

Barka **Creta et Cyrenaica** **Libya**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a city of the Libyan Pentapolis.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Walls 6th c B.C.

Civic Status

City of the Libyan Pentapolis Undated

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011.

476

Berenice | Benghazi | Creta et Cyrenaica | Libya

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 144 hectares, which had significant monumentality and no significant recorded civic status.

Catani 1998

Development

-247 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site (Euesperides). Hellenistic settlers in -247.

Size

144 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		-247
Amphitheatre		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Urban grid		-247
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; PECS; Wilson 2011.

477

Chersonesus | Limani Khersonesou | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering an unknown exact area (but perhaps covering 0.74 by 0.49 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Classical period.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Roman
Odeum		Undated
Temple of Britomartis		2nd c B.C.
Theatre	46 m	Roman
Walls		Classical

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

478

Cisamus | Kastelli Kisamou | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 71 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Markoulaki et al. 2004

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at unknown date, but probably in the Archaic period? Remains of the Archaic to Hellenistic period are scanty, most remains are Roman.

Size

71 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Roman
Aqueduct		Roman
Baths		Roman
Bridge		Roman
Fountain		Roman
Sanctuary of Diktynna		Undated
Theatre		Roman
Unidentified public building		Roman
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Roman

Civic Status

BA Reference: 60 A2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 23.660727 Latitude (Y): 35.495307

References

PECS.

479

Cnossus | Knossos | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 130 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

http://hist105-2010fall.blogspot.co.uk/2010/10/neopalatial-minoan-period-in-crete-1700.html

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied in the Minoan period, but abandoned at the end of this period. Occupied in the Geometric and Archaic periods, but on another site. Greek settlers in the Classical period? Occupied in the Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman periods. Roman settlers in -36.

Size

54 ha.	Inhabited area	Hellenistic and Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Agora		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Amphitheatre		Roman
Aqueduct		Roman
Basilica		Roman
Baths?		Roman
Temple		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Temple		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-36
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-36

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

480

Cydonea **Khania** **Creta et Cyrenaica** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 85 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-524 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -524.

Size

85 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		Classical
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths?		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera Undated

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

481

Cyrene | Aïn Shahat | Creta et Cyrenaica | Libya

A Greek foundation covering a total of 107 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Libyan Pentapolis, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

Goodchild 1971

Development

-631 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -631? Greek settlers in -583 to -560. Sacked between 115 and 117, but restored by Hadrian. Roman settlers (veterans) under Hadrian. Sacked in 262, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 262, but recovers. In decline in the 3rd c A.D., but continues to be occupied.

Size

107 ha.	Walls and topography	Hellenistic and Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		Classical
Agora		Classical
Amphitheatre		134?
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus		Marcus Aurelius or Lucius Verus
Basilica		Undated
Baths		115
Baths of Trajan		98 or 99
Bouleuterion	19.8 by 8.8 m	4th c B.C.
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Fountain		Neronian

Fountain		Undated
Fountain		-19 or -18
Hippodrome	351 by 58.4 m	Undated
Macellum		Severan
Odeum	51.97 by ? m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Odeum	50 by ? m	Early 2nd c A.D.
Prytaneum		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		365
Stoa of Hermes and Hercules		Undated
Temple		3rd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Caesar		Undated
Temple of Kurana		Undated
Temple of Venus		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Augustan
Theatre (Market)		Undated
Theatre (Myrtusa)	65 m	Greek
Urban grid		-631?
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

City of the Libyan Pentapolis	Undated
Colonia?	Undated
Metropolis capital	134

References

BNP; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Humphrey 1986; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

482

Gortyna **Kainourgiou** **Creta et Cyrenaica** **Greece**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 119 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital.

Bechert 2011

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Hellenistic period. Important from this point.

Size

119 ha.	Inhabited area	Hellenistic and Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Agora		Hellenistic
Amphitheatre		2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Dikasterion		5th c B.C.
Ekklesiasterion		Undated
Hippodrome	400 by 55 m	2nd c A.D.
Nymphaeum		2nd c A.D.
Odeum	36 m	Early 1st c B.C.
Praetorium		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		Undated

Sanctuary of the Egyptian Gods		Undated
Stoa		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo Pythias		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Athena		Geometric or Archaic
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre (Large)	88 m	Undated
Theatre (Roman)	100 m	Antonine
Theatre (Small)	66 m	Antonine
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Provincial capital	-68

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

483

Hadrianopolis (Cyrenai

Driana **Creta et Cyrenaica** **Libya**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Segal 1997

Development

50 200

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the mid 1st c A.D. Roman settlers under Hadrian. Rebuilt under Hadrian? Abandoned in the 3rd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Forum		Hadrianic
Urban grid		Hadrianic

Civic Status

References

Boatwright 2000.

484

Hierapytna | Ierapetra | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 167 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Kouremenos (forthcoming)

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Classical period.

Size

111 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple of Apollo?		Undated
Temple of Athena Oleria?		Undated
Temple of Athena Polias?		Undated
Temple of Egyptian deities?		Undated
Temple of Hera?		Undated
Temple of Zeus?		Undated
Theatre (Large)	88.5 m	Undated
Theatre (Small)	48 m	2nd c A.D.
Walls		Classical?

Civic Status

968

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

485

Lyctus | Xydas | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown date, but probably in the Archaic period. Occupied from the Archaic period. Sacked in -67 but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Classical
Aqueduct		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	130 m	Classical?

Civic Status

References

Cohen 1995; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

486

Phalasarna | Cape Kutri | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Myers, Myers, and Cadogan 1992

Development

-600 -67

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the Classical and Hellenistic period. Sacked in -67 and does not recover.

Size

18 ha. Walls 5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		3rd c B.C.?
Agora?		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Diktynna		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

487

Polyrrhenium | Polyrrhinia | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Myers, Myers, and Cadogan 1992

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Archaic period. Flourishes in the Hellenistic period. Declines in the Roman period.

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		Classical
Agora?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

488

Ptolemais (Cyrenaica) **Tolmeita** **Creta et Cyrenaica** **Libya**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 209 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Libyan Pentapolis and a metropolis capital.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-601 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the late 7th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers between -246 and -221.

Size

209 ha.	Urban grid	-246

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	89 by 86 m (4,351 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Arch		Constantinian
Bridge		Undated
Hippodrome		Undated
Odeum	32.5 m	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Theatre (Roman)		Roman
Theatre (Upper)	96.2 m	Undated
Urban grid		-246
Walls		-246

Civic Status

City of the Libyan Pentapolis	Roman
Metropolis capital	Roman

References

Bomgardner 2000; Cohen 2006; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

489

Rhithymna | Rhethymno | Creta et Cyrenaica | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Archaic period? Greek settlers in the Classical period. Greek settlers in the late 3rd c B.C. (Arsinoe)? Became a mere village in the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

12 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Prytaneum		7th c B.C.?
Temple		Undated
Temple of Artemis Rhokkaia		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

490

Taucheira | Tawqrah | Creta et Cyrenaica | Libya

A Greek foundation covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Libyan Pentapolis and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C. Greek settlers in -322?

Size

41 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Gymnasium		Undated
Sanctuary of Ammon?		Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo?		Undated
Sanctuary of Cybele?		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore?		Undated
Sanctuary of Dionysus?		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic
Walls		Justinianic
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

City of the Libyan Pentapolis	Undated
Colonia?	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

491

Ampelum Zlatna Dacia Romania

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

150 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 2nd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Septimius Severus

References

PECS.

492

Apulum (1) Weissenburg Dacia Romania

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

107	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 107. Settlement occupied from soon after.

Size

30 ha.	Urban grid	Septimius Severus

Monumentality

Fort	107
Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?	Undated
Municipium	Septimius Severus
Provincial capital?	Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

493

Apulum (2) Weissenburg Dacia Romania

A Roman foundation covering a total of 89 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

107 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in 107? Expands at an unknown point, perhaps under Commodus.

Size

89 ha. Walls Commodus

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Hygeia		Undated
Temple of Liber Pater?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		107
Walls		Septimius Severus

Civic Status

Colonia	Commodus
Municipium	Marcus Aurelius

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

494

Dierna Orșova Dacia Romania

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

107	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort at an unknown point, but on another site. Roman settlers after 107.

Size

13 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Fort	Undated
Forum?	Trajanic?
Urban grid?	Trajanic?

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic
Municipium	Septimius Severus

References

BNP; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

495

Micia | Vețel | Dacia | Romania

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Oltean 2007

Development

138 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort between 138 and 161. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	43.6 by 41.5 m (689 m2)	119 to 136
Baths		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Fort		138 to 161
Temple of Jupiter Erapolitanus		Undated
Temple of Moorish gods		Undated

Civic Status

References

Golvin 1988; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

496

Napoca | Cluj | Dacia | Romania

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

101	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort at an unknown point, but probably in 101 or 102. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

38 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Fort		101 or 102
Forum?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Marcus Aurelius or Commodus
Municipium		Hadrianic
Provincial capital		124
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	124

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

497

Porolissum **Moigrad** **Dacia** **Romania**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

107 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Roman fort in 107? Another Roman fort in 107. Settlement occupied from soon after?

Size

22 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Fort		107
Fort?		107?
Temple of Liber Pater		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Septimius Severus
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; Golvin 1988; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 21 F2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 23.126667 Latitude (Y): 47.230278

498

Potaissa Turda Dacia Romania

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 72 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

168		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 168 or 169. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

72 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Fort		168 or 169
Temple		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Septimius Severus
Municipium		Septimius Severus
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Septimius Severus

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

499

Romula

Reșca **Dacia** **Romania**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 72 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

107 245

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman fort in 107? Roman fort in 107? Settlement occupied from soon after. Roman settlers (veterans) under Hadrian. Sacked between 245 and 247, but does not recover.

Size

72 ha. Walls 248

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia		Undated
Fort?		107?
Fort?		107?
Walls		248
Walls		Early 3rd c A.D.
Walls		Hadrianic

Civic Status

Colonia	Septimius Severus
Municipium	Hadrianic
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

500

Sarmizegetusa Hunedoara Dacia Romania

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

Oltean 2007

Development

108 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort between 108 and 110, but on a slightly different site? Roman settlers (veterans) between 108 and 110.

Size

32 ha.	Urban grid	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct	Hadrianic
Arch	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths?	Undated
Curia	Undated
Forum	108 to 110
Forum	Undated
Macellum	Undated
Mithraeum	Undated
Nymphaeum	Undated
Nymphaeum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')?	Undated

Temple of Asclepius and Hygeia		Undated
Temple of Liber Pater		Undated
Temple of Nemesis		Undated
Temple of Silvanus		Undated
Temple of Syrian gods		Undated
Temple of Syrian gods		Undated
Temple of the Augustales		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Theatre?		Undated
Urban grid		108 to 110
Walls		108 to 110

Civic Status

Colonia		108 to 110
Metropolis capital		3rd c A.D.
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius italicum	Undated

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

501

Tibiscum **Jupa** **Dacia** **Romania**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 9 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

107 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort after 107? Settlement occupied from this point onwards?

Size

9 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Fort? 107?

Civic Status

Municipium Septimius Severus

References

DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: - BA Rank: - Longitude (X): 14.392822 Latitude (Y): 44.693482

502

Absortium **Osor** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Wilkes 2003a.

503

Acruvium

Kotor **Dalmatia** **Montenegro**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium or a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Julio-Claudian period.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan
Municipium?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

BA Reference: 20 C5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 15.18415 Latitude (Y): 44.243529

504

Aenona Nin Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Tufi 1989

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

16 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		1st c A.D.
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

996

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Wilkes 2003a.

505

Aequum **Čitluk** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

45 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in 45.

Size

13 ha. Walls 45?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		45
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Urban grid		45
Walls		45

Civic Status

Colonia		45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	45?

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

506

Alveria **Gradina** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

507

Ansium Cvijina Gradina Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium? Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

BA Reference: 20 B5 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 14.760889 Latitude (Y): 44.755761

508

Arba | Rab | Dalmatia | Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Wilkes 2003a.

509

Argyruntum Starigrad Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 4 hectares, which had significant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Tufi 1989

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

4 ha. Walls Tiberian

Monumentality

Walls Tiberian

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

BA Reference: 20 C5 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 15.268748 Latitude (Y): 44.84851

510

Arupium **Prozor** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic?

References

DGRG; Wilkes 2003a.

511

Asseria Podgradje Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Tufi 1989

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the Julio-Claudian period? Roman settlers in the Claudian period.

Size

6 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Arch		113
Basilica		1st c A.D.
Curia		Undated
Forum		1st c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Claudian
Rights and privileges	immunis	Augustan or Tiberian

References

Beloch 1880; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

512

Azina **Unlocated** **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

513

Baloie

Sipovo **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

514

Benzavaticum

Mostar **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

515

Bistua Nova

Bugojno **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Flavian?

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

516

Blandona Stabanj Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG; Wilkes 2003a.

517

Burnum Ivoševci Dalmatia Croatia

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-35 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort between -35 and -33. Settlement occupied from this point onwards?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Fort	-35 to -33

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

518

Butua

Budva **Dalmatia** **Montenegro**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium or a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers at an unknown point? Imporant from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?		Undated
Municipium?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Wilkes 2003a.

519

Cissa | Caska | Dalmatia | Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a.

520

Corinium Karin Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan

References

MacMullen 2000; Wilkes 2003a.

521

Crexa | Cres | Dalmatia | Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Curia Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

522

Curicum Krk Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

523

Delminium | Borčani | Dalmatia | Bosnia and Herzegovina

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Sacked in -156. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Hadrianic?
Curia	Hadrianic?
Forum	Hadrianic?

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

524

Diluntum

Stolac **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site (Ošanići). Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Flavian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Flavian

References

PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

525

Doclea

Dukljia **Dalmatia** **Montenegro**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-35 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -35.

Size

25 ha. Walls -35

Monumentality

Arch		2nd c A.D.
Basilica		2nd c A.D.
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Forum		2nd c A.D.
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Temple of Dea Roma		2nd c A.D.
Temple of Diana		2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		-35?
Walls		-35?

Civic Status

Municipium 80

References

1018

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilson 2011.

526

Domavium Gradina Dalmatia Bosnia and Herzegovina

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Macellum	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?	230
Municipium	Antonine or Septimius Severus?

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

527

Epidaurum Cavtat Dalmatia Croatia

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period? Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

528

Fulfinium Omišalj Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Flavian

References

Wilkes 2003a.

529

Iader **Zadar** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Tufi 1989

Development

-35 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -35. Roman settlers (veterans?) in -33?

Size

136 ha. Walls Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Julio-Claudian
Market		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia -33

Colonia		-35
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-35
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

530

Issa **Vis** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 17.4 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Tufi 1989

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C.

Size

17 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Agora?		Hellenistic
Theatre	54.8 m	Roman
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		-47
Rights and privileges	immunis	-167
Rights and privileges	libera	-230 or -229
Rights and privileges	foederata	-230 or -229
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-47

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilkes

2003a.

531

Leusaba | Bjelajce | Dalmatia | Bosnia and Herzegovina

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium? Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

532

Lissus **Lezhë** **Dalmatia** **Albania**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 24 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium or a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period? Roman settlers in -33.

Size

24 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?		-33?
Municipium?		-33?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-33?

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 20 B5 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 14.92 Latitude (Y): 44.928868

533

Lopsica Sv. Juraj Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG; Wilkes 2003a.

534

Magnum **Umljanovic** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

535

Malvesia

Skelani **Dalmatia** **Serbia**

An unclassified foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Basilica Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

536

Metulum Vinicica Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

537

Municipium S… **Komini** **Dalmatia** **Montenegro**

An unclassified foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?	Undated
Municipium	Antonine

References

PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

538

Narona | Narenta | Dalmatia | Bosnia and Herzegovina

A Roman foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a colonia.

Tufi 1989

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the Caesarian or Augustan periods.

Size

20 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Diana?		Undated
Temple of Jupiter?		Undated
Temple of Liber and Libera		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian or Augustan
Conventus capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian or Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

539

Nedinum Nadin Dalmatia Croatia

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Latra	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; DGRG; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

540

Novae (Dalmatia) **Runovic** **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period? Roman settlers (veterans) at an unknown point.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Marcus Aurelius

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a.

541

Olcinium Ulcinj Dalmatia Montenegro

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium or a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Walls	Greek

Civic Status

Colonia		Undated
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

542

Ortoplinia Stinica Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Wilkes 2003a.

543

Raetinium | Golubic | Dalmatia | Bosnia and Herzegovina

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

544

Rider **Danilo** **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on the hilltop. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Baths Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Flavian

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

545

Ris… **Rogatica** **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers at an unknown point, but probably in the Julio-Claudian period.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

546

Risinium **Risan** **Dalmatia** **Montenegro**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium or a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan?
Municipium?		Augustan?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan?
Rights and privileges	immunis	-167

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

BA Reference: 20 D6 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 16.48323 Latitude (Y): 43.539485

547

Salona | Solin | Dalmatia | Croatia

A Roman foundation covering a total of 58 hectares, which had significant monumentality and becomes a provincial capital, a conventus capital, and a colonia.

Tufi 1989

Development

-78	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers after -78. Roman settlers in -39. Roman settlers in -33. Expands from the east of the old town to this and the new town by 170. Inhabited area shifts from this area to the whole old town and the new town is abandoned by between 337 and 361.

Size

58 ha.	Half of the old town and the new town	170

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	124.75 by 100.65 m	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple (Theatre)		Undated
Temple of Cybele / Magna Mater		Undated
Temple of Liber and Libera		Undated
Temple of the Nymphs and Silvanus		Undated
Theatre	65 m	2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated

Walls (East of old town and new town)		170
Walls (East of the old town)		Augustan
Walls (Late Roman)		Constantius II

Civic Status

Colonia		-39
Colonia		-33
Conventus capital		Undated
Provincial capital		9
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-39

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

548

Salvium **Glamoč** **Dalmatia** **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Silvanus Silvestris Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

549

Scardona Skradin Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a conventus capital and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of the imperial cult	Undated

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Undated
Municipium	Flavian

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

550

Scodra **Shkodër** **Dalmatia** **Albania**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become conventus capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Hoxha 2003

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

29 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan?
Conventus capital		Undated
Municipium		Augustan?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan?

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003a.

551

Senia

Senj **Dalmatia** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium or a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Curia		Undated
Temple of Liber		Undated
Temple of Magna Mater		Undated
Temple of the Augustales		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan?
Municipium?		Augustan?
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan?

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

552

Setovia Susanj Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium? Undated

References

DGRG; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

553

Sidrona Gradina Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

554

Splonum | Gornje Vrtace | Dalmatia | Bosnia and Herzegovina

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

555

Tarsatica Trsat Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 9 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

9 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

556

Tragurium Trogir Dalmatia Croatia

An Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no important momuments but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-300 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian?
Rights and privileges	libera	-56
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caesarian?
Rights and privileges	foederata	-56

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982.

557

Varvaria | Bribir | Dalmatia | Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

7 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan or Tiberian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated
Rights and privileges	immunis	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Wilkes 2003a.

558

Vegium Karlobag Dalmatia Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Wilkes 2003a.

559

Aginnum | Agen | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 75 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 400

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site. Roman settlers in the early Augustan period. Occupied until the beginning of the 5th c A.D.

Size

75 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Temple of Diana		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of the Augustales		Undated
Theatre	86 m	Flavian
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		4th c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 14 F4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 0.612095 Latitude (Y): 44.201491

560

Anderitum **Javols** **Gallia Aquitania** **France**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the early Roman period?

Size

35 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

561

Aquae Tarbellicae **Aix les Bains** **Gallia Aquitania** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

16 ha.	Inhabited area	276

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Arch	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Augustan?
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	276

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Woloch 1983.

562

Argentomagus | Argenton sur Creuse | Gallia Aquitania | France

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.9 by 0.8 km), which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Goodman 2007

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important by the Augustan period.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		1st c A.D.
Baths		Early 2nd c A.D.
Fountain		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		3rd c A.D.
Temple of Mercury		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	85.5 by ? m (3,400 m2)	25 to 50
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Pre-Roman

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

563

Augusta Auscorum

Auch **Gallia Aquitania** **France**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Colonia?	Undated

References

DGRG; Salmon 1969.

564

Augustonemetum | Clermont Ferrand | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 91 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus. Substanital reduction in the inhabited area in the 3rd c A.D.

Size

91 ha. Urban grid -1

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	Peregrine	Augustan

BA Reference: 14 I3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 3.082418 Latitude (Y): 45.777168

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958.

565

Augustoritum **Limoges** **Gallia Aquitania** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 108 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-16 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers between -16 and -12. Sacked in 275 or 276, but recovers.

Size

108 ha.	Urban grid	-16 to -12?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	137 by 116 m (9,918 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple of Diana?		Undated
Temple of Jupiter?		Undated
Temple of Minerva?		Undated
Temple of Venus?		Undated
Theatre		Augustan
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		275 or 276

Civic Status

1068

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		-16 to -12
Rights and privileges	Peregrine	-16 to -12

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958.

BA Reference: 14 H1 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 2.39449 Latitude (Y): 47.07325

566

Avaricum **Bourges** **Gallia Aquitania** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 99 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked in -52. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in 256 or 257, but recovers.

Size

99 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Fountain		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Antonine
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		Undated
Walls		256 or 257

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

1070

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

567

Burdigala | Bordeaux | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 86 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a municipium, and a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Caesar? Sacked around 276, but recovers.

Size

86 ha.	Urban grid	Caesarian?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	132.3 by 110.6 m (8,932 m2)	Severan
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Caesarian?
Fountain of Divona		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Urban grid		Caesarian?
Walls		Tetrarchic

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Municipium	Vespasianic
Provincial capital	Undated

BA Reference: 14 E4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): -0.574367 Latitude (Y): 44.839577

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; BNP; Bomgardner 2000; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Russell 1958; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

568

Condevicnum | Nantes | Gallia Aquitania | France

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 17 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period?

Size

17 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Walls 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; PECS; Russell 1958.

569

Divona | Cahors | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 110 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

110 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple of Diana		Undated
Theatre	92.7 m	Flavian
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 14 F2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 0.344832 Latitude (Y): 46.580343

570

Limonum | Poitiers | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 80 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in 276, but recovers.

Size

80 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	155.8 by 130.5 m (13,300 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Temple of Mercury		Undated
Temple of Mercury Adsmerius		Undated
Urban grid?		Augustan?
Walls		276

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

1076

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Russell 1958.

571

Lugdunum Convenaru S. Bertrand de Comminges Gallia Aquitania France

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 49 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011

Development

-43	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort at an unknown point. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period. Sacked in the late 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

49 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	83 by 55 m (2,508 m2)	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Basilica		Undated
Baths (Forum)		Undated
Baths (North)		Undated
Fort		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Macellum		Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus		Undated
Theatre	70 m	1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Triumviral
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Triumviral

References

Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 14 E3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -0.641006 Latitude (Y): 45.745105

572

Mediolanum (Gallia Aq **Saintes** **Gallia Aquitania** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 124 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-20 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers around -20.

Size

124 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	126.4 by 101.6 m (8,079 m2)	Tiberian or Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Germanicus		19
Baths of Saint-Saloine		Undated
Baths of Saint-Vivien		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus		Undated
Forum		-20?
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-20?
Walls		Undated
Walls (Late Antique)		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Humphrey 1986; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

573

Ratiatum | Rezé | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

13 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan

Monumentality

Forum	Augustan?
Urban grid	Augustan?

Civic Status

References

DGRG; PECS.

574

Segodunum | Rodez | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

38 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	110 by 97 m (7,419 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Theatre?		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS.

575

Unknown (2) **Civaux** **Gallia Aquitania** **France**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman fort at an unknown point. Important from the Augustan period?

Size

Monumentality

Fort		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	65 m	2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

576

Vesunna | Périgueux | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Goodman 2007

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in 276, but recovers.

Size

48 ha.	Inhabited area	Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	129 by 105.4 m (8,565 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple of Vesunna		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: - BA Rank: - Longitude (X): 0.512508 Latitude (Y): 46.761759

577

Vetus Pictavis | Vieux Poitiers | Gallia Aquitania | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 70 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

70 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?		Augustan?
Theatre	113 m	Late Augustan
Urban grid?		Augustan?

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

578

Vindobriga (Gallia Aqui Vendeuvre du Poitou Gallia Aquitania France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 200 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in 275, but recovers. Sacked in 406, but recovers.

Size

200 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple		1st c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Theatre	115 m	Early 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

579

Vindobriga (Gallia Aqui Vendoeuvres en Brenne Gallia Aquitania France

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period?

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

580

Augusta Ambianorum **Amiens** **Gallia Belgica** **France**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 165 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site. Roman fort in -54 or -53. Roman settlers under Augustus? Occupied more certainly between 10 and 20. Inhabited area expands under Nero. Destroyed by fire between 80 and 95, but recovers. Destroyed by fire between 160 and 180, but recovers. Sacked in 256, but recovers. Sacked in 275, but recovers. Destroyed by fire in the late 3rd c A.D. In decline from that point onwards.

Size

165 ha.	Urban grid	Neronian

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	114 by 100 m (7,139 m2)	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Flavian
Basilica		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Early 2nd c A.D.
Baths		Roman
Fort		-54 or -53
Forum		Augustan?
Macellum		2nd c A.D.
Mithraeum		Undated
Temple		Antoninus Pius
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of Mercury		Undated

Temple of Rome and Augustus?		Septimius Severus
Theatre		1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Augustan?
Urban grid		Neronian
Walls		256

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958.

581

Augusta Suessionum **Soissons** **Gallia Belgica** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 95 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-43	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site (Pommiers). Roman settlers in -43 or -42? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

95 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan

Monumentality

Forum		Augustan?
Theatre	144 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		-43 or -42
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; Brunt 1971; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

582

Augusta Viromanduoru S. Quentin Gallia Belgica France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus. Sacked around 275, but recovers.

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		3rd c A.D.
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	Peregrine	Augustan

References

BNP; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

583

Bagacum | Bavai | Gallia Belgica | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-20 400

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -20 or -19. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D. In decline from this point onwards. Abandoned by the 5th c A.D.

Size

37 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		1st c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		Diocletianic or Constantinian
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

1094

Civitas capital

Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988.

584

Beda

Bitburg **Gallia Belgica** **Germany**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Augustan period?

Size

2 ha.	Walls	4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Theatre		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Sear 2006.

585

Caesaromagus (Gallia B

Beauvais **Gallia Belgica** **United Kingdom**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

7 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Circus		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958.

586

Camaracum | Cambrai | Gallia Belgica | France

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Augustusan period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

DGRG; PECS.

587

Colonia Augusta Trever Trier Gallia Belgica Germany

A Roman foundation covering a total of 131 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia, a municipium, and a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus. Sacked 275 or 276, but recovers. Sacked in 406, but recovers. Sacked in 440, but recovers.

Size

131 ha.	Urban grid and walls	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	100 by 79 m (3,497 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Baths		Constantinian
Baths (Barbarathermen)		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Imperial)		Undated
Bridge		Augustan or Claudian
Bridge		Undated
Circus		Constantinian
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary of the Treveri		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Lenus Mars		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre (Altbachtal)	42 by 55 m	100
Theatre-amphitheatre (Irminenwingert)	110 by ? m	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.

Urban grid		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		Late 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Claudian
Rights and privileges	Peregrine	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; Humphrey 1986; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983; Woloch 1983.

588

Decem Pagi | Tarquimpol | Gallia Belgica | France

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Arch?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	120 by ? m	Undated
Urban grid?		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Sear 2006.

589

Divodurum | Metz | Gallia Belgica | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 52 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Goodman 2007

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Destroyed by fire under Tiberius, but recovers. Rebuilt under Tiberius. Rebuilt in the Flavian period. Sacked in the mid 3rd c A.D., but recovers. Sacked in the mid 4th c A.D., but recovers.

Size

52 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	148 by 124.3 m (12,327 m2)	Flavian
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Trajanic
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	75 by 45 m	Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

1102

Civitas capital

Undated

References

Benario 1981; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

590

Durocortorum | Reims | Gallia Belgica | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 57 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a civitas capital.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Occupied soon after the conquest of Gallia Belgica in -57. Roman settlers under Augustus. Rebuilt between the Flavian period and the second half of the 2nd c A.D. Sacked in 407, but recovers.

Size

57 ha.	Urban grid	69 to 150?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Forum	Undated
Ramparts	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Urban grid	69 to 150
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Roman
Provincial capital	Roman

References

MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958.

BA Reference:	11 E3	BA Rank:	3	Longitude (X):	4.033091	Latitude (Y):	49.256602

591

Fanum Martis | Corseul | Gallia Belgica | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus. Expands under Claudius. In decline the 3rd c A.D. Regains prosperity in the 4th c A.D.

Size

25 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; DGRG; PECS.

592

Nasium

Naix aux Forges and Saint A **Gallia Belgica** **France**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 65 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 300

Oppidum. Important from the Augustan period.

Size

65 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

593

Nemetacum **Arras** **Gallia Belgica** **France**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman fort, but on another site. Roman settlers under Augustus? Expands in the Claudian and Flavian periods. Sacked between 172 and 174, but recovers.

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Augustan

Monumentality

Forum?		Augustan?
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		272 or 273

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

594

Pons Saravi | Sarrebourg | Gallia Belgica | France

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus or Tiberius?

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Forum	Augustan?
Mithraeum	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

References

PECS.

595

Tarvenna Therouanne Gallia Belgica France

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period? Sacked between 160 and 170, but recovers. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

10 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Walls 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Colonia?	Undated

References

BNP; PECS.

BA Reference: 11 F4 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 5.891422 Latitude (Y): 48.675077

596

Tullum **Toul** **Gallia Belgica** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

12 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

Benario 1981; BNP; DGRG; PECS.

597

Agedincum | Sens | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 189 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in the early Roman period.

Size

189 ha.	Urban grid	Early Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	4th c A.D.
Unidentified public building	Undated
Unidentified public building	1st c A.D.
Unidentified public building	2nd c A.D.
Walls	260s

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Wilson 2011.

598

Alauna | Notre Dame d'Alleaume | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the early Roman period?

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	68 by ? m (2,100 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated

Civic Status

References

DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

599

Alesia

Alise S. Reine **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 97 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Martin and Varene 1973

Development

-52	400

Oppidum. Important from -52. Sacked in the 2nd c A.D., but recovers. Abandoned by the 5th c A.D.

Size

97 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	81.6 m	1st c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

600

Aregenua **Vieux** **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 299

Oppidum. Important from the Augustan period? Sacked in the late 3rd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre (First)	67 m	1st c A.D.
Theatre-amphitheatre	80 by ? m (5,000 m2)	Mid 2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

601

Augustobona | Troyes | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 80 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

80 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	Peregrine	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958.

602

Augustodunum **Autun** **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 172 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Woolf 2000

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site (Bibracte). Roman settlers under Augustus. Sacked in 269. In decline from the 3rd c A.D. onwards.

Size

172 ha.	Urban grid, topography, and walls	-27

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	154 by 130 m (12,876 m2)	Flavian
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Augustan
Temple		Undated
Temple ('of Janus')		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Berecyntia		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Theatre (Large)	148 m	Mid 1st c A.D.
Theatre-amphitheatre	134 m	Undated
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		Augustan

BA Reference: 18 B3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 4.299444 Latitude (Y): 46.951667

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan

References

Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

603

Augustodurum **Bayeux** **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

15 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	Peregrine	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

604

Augustomagus | Senlis | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

48 ha.	Urban grid, 846 by 564 m	Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	1st c A.D.
Forum?	Augustan?
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Temple of Venus?	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

605

Autricum | Chartres | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 152 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers at an unknown point, but probably under Augustus. Sacked in 275, but recovers.

Size

152 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Flavian
Aqueduct	Undated
Forum?	Augustan?
Temple?	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Rivet 1988.

606

Cabillonum | Chalon sur Saône | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

15 ha. Walls 4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		4th c A.D.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

607

Caesarodunum | Tours | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 67 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site. Roman settlers under Augustus. Sacked in 275. In decline from that point onwards. Inhabited area reduced to the walled area in the 4th c A.D.

Size

67 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Hadrianic
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan
Walls	4th c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Wilson 2011.

608

Cenabum | Orléans | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 53 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked in -52. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers. Sacked in 451, but recovers.

Size

53 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Forum?		Augustan?
Theatre	105 m	Trajanic
Urban grid?		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

609

Condate Redonum

Rennes **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period.

Size

10 ha. Unspecified 3rd c A.D. or 4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Walls 275

Civic Status

Civitas capital? Undated

References

DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958.

610

Cosedia | Coutances | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 29 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Important from the Augustan period?

Size

29 ha.	Inhabited area, 27 to 30 ha.	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital?	Undated

References

DGRG; PECS.

611

Darioritum | Vannes | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period?

Size

Monumentality

Walls 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

BNP; PECS.

612

Dibio | Dijon | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

10 ha.	Walls	260s

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		260s

Civic Status

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958.

613

Forum Segusiavorum **Feurs** **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality but which did become a a colonia and a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

60 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre		Claudian
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

614

Gisacum | Le Vieil Evreux | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 140 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked between 260 and 265, but recovers.

Size

140 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary		1st c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	102.5 by ? m (3,400 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

615

Iatinum | Meaux | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 74 hectares, which had significant monumentality and become a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

74 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Forum?	Augustan?
Theatre	Early 1st c A.D.
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Rivet 1988; Sear 2006.

616

Ingena | Avranches | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

23 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Forum?	Augustan?
Urban grid	Augustan?

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; PECS.

617

Intaranum | Entrains | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	135 m	Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

618

Iuliobona **Lillebonne** **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman fort and foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.72 by 0.49 km), which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman fort under Caesar? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	78 by 75 m (2,898 m2)	1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort?		Caesarian?
Forum		Augustan?
Mithraeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	109 by ? m (4,500 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

1138

Civitas capital

Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS.

619

Iuliomagus | Angers | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 111 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 300

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site. Roman fort in -54 or -53? Roman settlers under Augustus? Occupied more certainly between about the 1st c A.D. and the 4th c A.D.

Size

111 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Late Roman
Circus		Late Roman
Fort		-54 or -55
Forum		Augustan
Theatre		Antonine
Theatre-amphitheatre		115
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		4th c A.D.

Civic Status

1140

BA Reference: 14 E1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -0.552047 Latitude (Y): 47.47903

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

620

Lugdunum **Lyon** **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 170 hectares, which had significant monumentality and becomes a provincial capital, a colonia, and a civitas capital.

Laurence, Esmonde-Cleary, and Sears 2011

Development

-43	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site (Fourvière). Roman settlers (veterans) in -43. Destroyed by fire in 65. Possibly sacked in 68 or 69. Sacked in 197. In decline in the late 3rd c A.D.? Settlement moves from the Fourviere to between the Saone and Rhone in the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

170 ha.	Colonia and cannabae	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre (des Trois-Gaules)	143.3 by 117.4 m (10,982 m2)	19
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Aqueduct		Augustan
Aqueduct		Augustan
Aqueduct		Claudian
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus		Undated
Forum (New)		Antoninus Pius
Forum (Old)		Augustan
Odeum	73 m	130

Ramparts or walls?		Undated
Sanctuary of the Three Gauls		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Cybele and Campus Matris Deum		Undated
Temple of Diana or the Spirit of the Saône		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of Mars		Undated
Temple of Matres Augustae		Undated
Temple of Mercury		Claudian
Temple of Rome and Augustus?		-12
Temple of Sucellus		Undated
Temple of the Mother Goddess		Undated
Theatre	108.5 m	-15

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		-43?
Provincial capital		-12
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-43?

References

Benario 1981; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

621

Lutetia **Paris** **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? In decline the 3rd c A.D. Inhabited area seems to have shifted and been confined to the Ile de la Cite by the end of the 3rd c A.D.

Size

45 ha.	Inhabited area, 40 to 50 ha.	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths (de Cluny)		Late 2nd c A.D.
Baths (East)		Undated
Baths (Forum)		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple or basilica		Undated
Theatre (Rue Racine)	71.8 m	1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.
Theatre-amphitheatre (Rue Mongue)	137.8 by ? m (7,160 m2)	1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		275

Civic Status

1144

Civitas capital

Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

622

Mediolanum (Gallia Lu

Evreux **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 64 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	300

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Flourishes between the 1st c A.D. and the 3rd c A.D. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D. Abandoned by the 4th c A.D.

Size

64 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Vespasianic
Forum		Claudian?
Forum		Augustan?
Sanctuary		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	75 by ? m (2,200 m2)	Claudian
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference:	11 B3	BA Rank:	4 or 5	Longitude (X):	1.153484	Latitude (Y):	49.021165

623

Mediolanum (Gallia Lu

Mâlain **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period?

Size

Monumentality

Sanctuary	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

624

Noviodunum (Gallia Lu

Jublains **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

28 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Forum?		Augustan?
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	79 by ? m	81 to 83
Unidentified public building ('Burgus')		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

625

Noviomagus (Gallia Lug

Lisieux **Gallia Lugdunensis** **France**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 81 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort under Caesar, but on another site. Roman settlers under Caesar? Sacked between 268 and 270, but recovers.

Size

81 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Theatre-amphitheatre	90 by ? m	2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

626

Rotomagus | Rouen | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 58 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus? Inhabited area expands between the 1st c A.D. and the 3rd c A.D. Sacked between 253 and 277, but recovers.

Size

58 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple of Roth?		Undated
Temple of Venus?		Undated
Theatre	75 m	Undated
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		4th c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 11 B3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 1.092623 Latitude (Y): 49.441988

627

Vorgium | Carhaix | Gallia Lugdunensis | France

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Forum?	Augustan?
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a.

BA Reference: 17 D4 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 4.6001 Latitude (Y): 44.560635

628

Alba Helviorum

Alba **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Rivet 1988

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

13 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan
Temple or curia?		Undated
Theatre	73 m	Augustan
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan

References

1154

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988; Sear 2006.

629

Alebaece **Riez** **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

15 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan

References

BNP; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

630

Antipolis **Antibes** **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Amphitheatre	70 by 50 m	Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	72 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

631

Apta | Apt | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Rivet 1988

Development

-43	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site (Perreal). Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

7 ha.	Urban grid	Caesarian, Triumviral, or Augustan periods

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	90 by ? m	Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Caesarian, Triumviral, or Augustan
Shrine of the genius of the colonia		Undated
Temple of Mars?		Undated
Theatre	90 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Caesarian, Triumviral, or Augustan
Walls		3rd c A.D.

BA Reference: 15 E2 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 5.397449 Latitude (Y): 43.876504

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Triumviral
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 15 E2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 5.448322 Latitude (Y): 43.529405

632

Aquae Sextiae **Aix en Provence** **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 61 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Rivet 1988

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site (Entremont). Roman fort in -122. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

61 ha. Urban grid and walls Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		-122
Forum?		Augustan
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

1160

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Rivet 1988; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

633

Arausio | Orange | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 65 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Rivet 1988

Development

-35	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site? Roman fort in -105. Roman settlers in -35. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

65 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Julio-Claudian?
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		10 or 26 to 27; or Trajanic
Fort		-105
Forum		-35?
Tabularium		Undated
Temple		Hadrianic
Temple ('capitolium')		Augustan?
Temple?		Undated
Theatre	103.63 m	Augustan
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-35
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

1162

Colonia		-35
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-35

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

634

Arelate **Arles** **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 62 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Anderson 2013

Development

-400 480

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -46. Sacked in 480 and does not recover.

Size

62 ha. Urban grid 2nd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	136.13 by 107.62 m (9,356 m2)	Flavian
Aqueduct		Trajanic
Arch (Arcus Admirabilis)		Augustan
Arch ('of Constantine')		Augustan
Baths		Constantinian
Bridge		Undated
Circus	100.5 by ? m	2nd c A.D.
Forum		-46?
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of the Good Goddess		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult?		2nd c A.D.
Theatre	102 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-46
Urban grid?		4th c B.C.

Walls	Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia		-46
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-46

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Humphrey 1986; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

635

Augusta Tricastinorum S. Paul Trois Chateaux Gallia Narbonensis France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 39 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

39 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Flavian
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

636

Avennio **Avignon** **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Rivet 1988

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

45 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Augustan?
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan

References

MacMullen 2000; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

637

Baeterrae **Beziers** **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bedon 2001

Development

-36 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Occupied from between the mid 8th c B.C. and mid 7th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) in -36 or -35. Sacked in 276, but recovers. Substantial reduction in the inhabited area in the 3rd c A.D.

Size

15 ha.	Walls	276

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	103.6 by 74 m (3,441 m2)	Early 1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Augustan
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Market		Undated
Sanctuary of Indigenous Gods		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Apollo?		Undated
Temple of Bacchus?		Undated
Temple of Jupiter?		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		-36 or -35

Walls		276

Civic Status

Colonia		-36 or -35
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-36 or -35

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

638

Boutae | Annecy Les Fins | Gallia Narbonensis | France

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Rivet 1988

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period? Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

26 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Temple of Mercury		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	45 by ? m	Undated
Urban grid?		Augustan?

Civic Status

References

PECS; Rivet 1988; Sear 2006.

639

Cabellio | Cavaillon | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-43 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

Monumentality

Arch — Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Triumviral
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Triumviral

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

640

Carcaso | Carcassonne | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 6 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Rivet 1988

Development

-43	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

6 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Triumviral

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988.

641

Carpentorate | Carpentras | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Arch — Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Augustan

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Woloch 1983.

642

Consoranni S. Lizier en Couseran Gallia Narbonensis France

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Augustan period?

Size

Monumentality

Walls 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

DGRG; PECS.

643

Cularo | Grenoble | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

10 ha.	Walls	288 to 292

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Temple		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre		Undated
Urban grid?		Augustan?
Walls		288 to 292

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; DGRG; PECS; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958.

644

Dea Augusta Vocontioru Die — Gallia Narbonensis — France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Rivet 1988

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

23 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Arch	Undated
Baths	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Temple of Augustus	Undated
Temple of Cybele and Attis	Undated
Temple of Jupiter	Undated
Temple of Vulcan	Undated
Theatre?	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988; Woloch 1983.

645

Forum Iulii (Gallia Nar **Fréjus** **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 49 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bedon 2001

Development

-43	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site? Roman settlers under the Triumviral period? Roman settlers under Augustus. Flourishes during the Roman period. Economic slowdown in the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

49 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	113.7 by 85.7 m (5,542 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Naval base		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	83.81 m	-25
Unidentified public building		2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		1st c A.D.

Unidentified public building		1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Triumviral
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral?
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Triumviral?

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

646

Genava

Geneva **Gallia Narbonensis** **Switzerland**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Rivet 1988

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked between 260 and 265, but recovers.

Size

28 ha. Urban grid Augustan?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple of Maia		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges ius Latii? 40

References

BNP; PECS; Rivet 1988; Woloch 1983.

647

Glanum S. Remy de Provence Gallia Narbonensis France

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Goodman 2007

Development

-200	270

Oppidum. Occupied from the 7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C. Important from the 2nd c B.C. Destroyed at unknown date and rebuilt between -125 and -100. Destroyed -90 and rebuilt. Roman settlers under Augustus. Rebuilt between -20s. Sacked in the 270s and does not recover.

Size

32 ha.	Walls	2nd c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Aqueduct		1st c B.C.
Arch		-10 to -25
Basilica		Augustan?
Baths		-75
Bouleuterion?		1st c B.C.
Curia?		Augustan?
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary of Cybele		Undated
Sanctuary of Glan		Early 2nd c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Temple of Valetudo		-39?
Theatre	52 m	1st c B.C.

Twin temple		-20s
Twin temple		-20s
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

MacMullen 2000; PECS; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

648

Lucus Augusti (Gallia N

Luc en Diois **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia, a municipium, and a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Temple		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Caesarian
Municipium?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Caesarian

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

649

Massalia | Marseille | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Greek foundation covering a total of 56 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Anderson 2013

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Severely damaged by under Caesar. Slow regrowth under in the Roman period.

Size

56 ha. Walls 6th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		6th c B.C. to 4th c B.C.
Harbour		Undated
Sanctuary of Cybele		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Artemis		Undated
Theatre		Claudian or Neronian
Urban grid		6th c B.C. to 4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls (Late Roman)		Roman

Civic Status

Municipium?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Beloch 1886; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

650

Mauves

Mauves **Gallia Narbonensis** **France**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the Augustan period?

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Theatre	54 m	1st c A.D.
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

PECS; Sear 2006.

651

Narbo Martius | Narbonne | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 180 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Bedon 2001

Development

-45	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in -118. Roman settlers in -118? Roman settlers (veterans) in -45. Urban grid enlarged later. From 2nd c A.D. in decline. Fire in 145.

Size

180 ha.	Urban grid	-45

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	121.6 by 93.2 m (6,156 m2)	Flavian
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Flavian
Baths of Chrysanthus		1st c B.C.
Bridge		Undated
Capitolium?		1st c B.C.
Fort		-118
Forum		-45?
Market		Flavian
Temple of Cybele		Undated

Temple of the imperial cult		Flavian
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		-45
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		-45
Colonia?		-118
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-118
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

652

Nemausus | Nîmes | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 175 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia, a provincial capital, and a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-52	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort -120. Roman settlers in -52. Roman settlers in -27. In decline in the 4th c A.D.

Size

175 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and topography	-16 or -15

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	133.38 by 101.4 m (8,536 m2)	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Augustan
Basilica of Hadrian		122
Baths		Undated
Baths		Augustan
Circus		Undated
Curia		Undated
Fort		-120
Forum		-52?
Gymnasium		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary (Fountain Sanctuary)		Augustan?
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple (Maison Carré)		-16 or -15, or 2 or 3, or 4 or 5

Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Theatre	38 m	Undated
Urban grid		-52
Walls		-15 or -16

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		-52
Provincial capital		145?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-52

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 25 H3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 2.913713 Latitude (Y): 42.708051

653

Ruscino | Castel Roussillon | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

5 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan?

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 25 G2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 1.436275 Latitude (Y): 43.61905

654

Tolosa | Toulouse | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 91 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Rivet 1988

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

91 ha.	Walls	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	111 by 101 m (6,535 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct (Eastern)		Undated
Aqueduct (Western)		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Capitolium?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	89 m	1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

1192

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia?		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Augustan

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

655

Unknown (3) Grand Gallia Narbonensis France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 21 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

21 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Augustan?
Sanctuary of Apollo?		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	(5,100 m2)	Undated
Urban grid?		Augustan?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS.

656

Valentia (Gallia Narbon Valence Gallia Narbonensis France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers under Caesar? Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers?

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Caesarian?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Caesarian
Mithraeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Cybele		Undated
Theatre	85 m	Undated
Urban grid		Caesarian
Walls		Augustan?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Municipium?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

657

Vasio | Vaison la Romaine | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 36 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Rivet 1988

Development

-40	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -40 or -30. Minor town under Augustus, reaching the height of its prosperity in the 2nd c A.D. and perhaps 3rd c A.D.

Size

36 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Theatre	96 m	40?
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	Caesarian?

Rights and privileges ius Italicum Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000; PECS; Rivet 1988; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

658

Vienna | Vienne | Gallia Narbonensis | France

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 83 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Rivet 1988

Development

-58	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in -121? Roman settlers in -58 or -52. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

83 ha.	Walls and topography (excluding Mont Salomon and Arnaud)	-16 or -15

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Palace of Mirrors)		Undated

Bridge		Undated
Circus	455 by 118.4 m	2nd c A.D.
Fort		-121
Forum		-58
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Odeum	72 m	Hadrianic
Sanctuary of Magna Mater		Undated
Shrine of Cybele?		Undated
Temple		Claudian
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple ('of Augustus and Livia')		Augustan?
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Theatre	130.4 m	Augustan
Theatre-sanctuary (Sanctuary of Magna Mater)		Claudian
Urban grid		-58 or -52
Walls		275
Walls		-16 or -15

Civic Status

Civitas capital?		Undated
Colonia		-58 or -52
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-58 or -52
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Claudian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Humphrey 1986; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Rivet 1988; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

659

Atuatuca | Tongeren | Germania Inferior | Belgium

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 126 hectares, which had significant monumentality and did became a municipium and a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort under Caesar. Sacked under Caesar. Roman fort abandoned at this point or soon after. Roman settlers under Augustus. Rebuilt by Claudius. Sacked in 69 or 70, but recovers. Sacked in 275 or 276, but recovers.

Size

126 ha.	Walls	Trajanic or Hadrianic

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Fort	Caesarian
Forum	Claudian
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Claudian
Walls	Trajanic or Hadrianic
Walls	275 or 276

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Colonia?	Trajanic or Hadrianic?
Municipium	Flavian

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Wilson 2011.

660

Colonia Agrippinensis **Cologne** **Germania Inferior** **Germany**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 75 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-38	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman fort -38, but on another site. Roman settlers -38.

Size

75 ha.	Walls	Mid 1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths	1st c A.D.
Capitolium?	Mid 1st c A.D.
Forum	Mid 1st c A.D.
Mithraeum	Undated
Praetorium	Undated
Temple of Mercury and Augustus	Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	-38
Walls	Mid 1st c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	Mid 1st c A.D.
Provincial capital	90

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

661

Colonia Ulpia Traiana **Xanten** **Germania Inferior** **Germany**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 80 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital and a colonia.

Bechert 1982

Development

14	400

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort under Augustus, but on another site. Roman fort under Tiberius, but on another site. Roman fort under Claudius, but on another site. Roman fort under Nero, but on another site. Roman fort in 69 or 70, but on another site. Roman settlers (veterans) under Tiberius. Rebuilt by Trajan. Destroyed by fire in 160, but restored. Sacked in the 4th c A.D., and does not recover.

Size

80 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Trajanic

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	96.5 by 87 m (4,342 m2)	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Trajanic
Walls		14?

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic

Metropolis capital

Severus Alexander

References

Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

662

Forum Hadriani | Arentsburg | Germania Inferior | Netherlands

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium and a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

1	260

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the early 1st c A.D. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Abandoned by the 260s.

Size

Monumentality

Fort	Early 1st c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	69 or 70
Municipium	162

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

663

Noviomagus (Germania

Nijmegen **Germania Inferior** **Netherlands**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 35 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium and a civitas capital.

Van Ess 1973

Development

14	260

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman fort between -12 and -9, but on another site. Roman settlers in the Tiberian period. Sacked in 70, but recovers. Settlement shifts to a slight different site in 70. Sacked in the 260s, but does not recover.

Size

35 ha.	Inhabited area	-12

Monumentality

Temple (Gallo-Roman)	Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Municipium	Mid 2nd c A.D.

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

664

Andematunum **Langres** **Germania Superior** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 70 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in 298, but recovers. Sacked in 407, but recovers. Sacked in 451, but recovers.

Size

40 ha.	Inhabited area	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Arch of Constantius Chlorus		4th c A.D.
Arch of Probus		3rd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Early 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.
Walls		5th c A.D.

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		Otho
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

665

Aquae Mattiacorum **Wiesbaden** **Germania Superior** **Germany**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a civitas capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

14 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort between 14 and 16. Settlement occupied from that point onwards. Roman fort in 40. Roman fort under Vespasian. Roman fort under Domitian.

Size

Monumentality

Baths	89 or 90
Fort	14 to 16
Fort	Domitianic
Fort	Vespasianic
Fort	40
Mithraeum	Undated
Temple of Jupiter Dolichenus	Undated
Temple of Sirona	Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

666

Arae Flaviae

Rottweil **Germania Superior** **Germany**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

73	260

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 73. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Sacked in 260, but does not seem to recover.

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		73
Temple		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	186

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

667

Argentoratum | Strasbourg | Germania Superior | France

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 55 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

McEvedy 2011

Development

80 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 12. Settlement occupied from the 80s onwards.

Size

55 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		12
Forum		Undated
Theatre	60 m	Undated
Walls		357

Civic Status

References

McEvedy 2011; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

668

Augusta Raurica

Augst **Germania Superior** **Switzerland**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 43 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-44 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers in -44 or -43. Roman fort in -15. Possibly only occupied from -15. Expands under Augustus? Sacked in 260. In decline from that point onwards. Lower town is abandoned from the 4th c A.D.

Size

43 ha. Urban grid Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre (First)		74
Amphitheatre (Second)	81 by 68 m (2,941 m2)	73 to 75
Baths		70
Baths		Mid 1st c A.D.
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Curia		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Fort		-15
Forum-basilica		Undated
Market		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated

Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Theatre (First)	97.6 m	-43
Theatre (Second)	99.45 m	140s
Urban grid		-44?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital		Undated
Colonia		-44 or -43
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-44 or -43

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Sear 2006; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; Wilson 2013; Woloch 1983.

669

Aventicum | Avenches | Germania Superior | Switzerland

A Roman foundation covering a total of 36 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a civitas capital.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-15	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site (Mt. Vully)? Roman settlers between -15 and -13. Suffers in 68, but restored by Vespasian. Roman settlers (veterans) 73 or 74. Sacked 259 or 260, but survives, although became reduced in size.

Size

36 ha.	Urban grid and topography	-15

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	99 by 87 m (5,202 m2)	Late 2nd c A.D.
Baths		Flavian
Baths		60
Baths		Flavian
Curia		Undated
Forum		Tiberian
Sanctuary (Le Cigognier)		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of Mercury or Matronae (La Grange du Dime)		Undated
Theatre-sanctuary	106 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-15 or -13

Walls	Augustan?

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Colonia	73 or 74

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Benario 1981; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

670

Epamanduodurum **Mandeure** **Germania Superior** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bedon 2001

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

41 ha. Urban grid Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan?
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	142 m	Flavian
Urban grid		Augustan?

Civic Status

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

671

Lopodunum **Ladenburg** **Germania Superior** **Germany**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 42 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Archäologisches Landesmuseum Baden-Württemberg, & Badisches Landesmuseum Karlsruhe.

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort under Vespasian. Settlement occupied from that point onwards. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

42 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Fort		Vespasianic
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	90 m	2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

672

Lousonna **Lausanne** **Germania Superior** **Switzerland**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-15 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers around -15. Sacked between 260 and 265, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Augustan?
Baths	Undated
Forum	Augustan?
Sanctuary	Undated
Sanctuary of Hercules	Undated
Sanctuary of Neptune	Undated
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?

Civic Status

References

PECS.

673

Mogontiacum Mainz Germania Superior Germany

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 101 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital.

Behrens 1954

Development

1	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in -13. Settlement develops in the 1st c A.D. Inhabited area shifts from the area of the fort to the area around the river in the 2nd c A.D. and 3rd c A.D.

Size

101 ha.	Walls	Mid 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Fort		-13
Sanctuary of Mogon		Pre-Roman
Theatre	116.25 m	2nd c A.D.
Walls		Mid 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Provincial capital	90

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 18 D3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 6.238391 Latitude (Y): 46.380833

674

Noviodunum (Germania

Nyon **Germania Superior** **Switzerland**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bedon et al. 1988

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers (veterans) between -49 and -45.

Size

6 ha.	Urban grid	-50 to -45

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Caesarian?
Forum		Flavian
Macellum		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Theatre-amphitheatre	(2,500 m2)	Undated
Urban grid		Caesarian?

Civic Status

Colonia		-49 to -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-49 to -45

References

1224

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Woloch 1983.

675

Noviomagus (Germania

Speyer **Germania Superior** **Germany**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

69 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman fort in -9. Roman fort under Augustus. Roman fort under Tiberius. Settlement occupied from under Vespasian? Sacked in 275, but recovers. Sacked in 352, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Fort	Augustan
Fort	-9
Fort	Tiberian
Forum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Urban grid?	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

1226

BNP.

676

Saletio | Seltz | Germania Superior | France

A Roman foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

41	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Claudius?

Size

20 ha.	Urban grid	Claudian

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum?		Claudian
Urban grid		Claudian

Civic Status

References

BNP.

677

Sumelocenna **Rottenburg am Neckar** **Germania Superior** **Germany**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 36 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Klee 1986

Development

90 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers around 90?

Size

36 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Theatre	94.77 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Civitas capital Undated

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

678

Vertillum | Vertault | Germania Superior | France

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 400

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Augustan period? Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers. Abandoned by the 5th c A.D.

Size

25 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

PECS.

679

Vesontio **Besançon** **Germania Superior** **France**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 82 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a civitas capital.

Bedon 2001

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Caesar? Suffers in the second half of the 3rd c B.C. and the inhabited area is reduced to the foot of the acropolis. In decline from 360 onwards.

Size

82 ha.	Urban grid	Caesarian?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	110 by 7309 m (13,816 m2)	Flavian
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Marcus Aurelius ('Black Gate')		Marcus Aurelius
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary of Mercury Cissionius		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Caesarian?
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Walls	1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated

References

Bedon 2001; Bedon et al 1988; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Wilson 2011.

680

Vindonissa **Brugg** **Germania Superior** **Switzerland**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

16 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman fort in 16 or 17. Settlement occupied from that point onwards. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers. Sacked in the 4th c A.D., but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	112 by 98 m (6,057 m2)	Vespasianic
Aqueduct		Undated
Fort		16 or 17
Forum		Undated
Walls		260

Civic Status

References

Benario 1981; BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS.

681

Acci **Guadix el Viejo** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Neto / Mars?	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan?
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan?

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

682

Aeso **Isona** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 4 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

4 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996.

683

Aquae Flaviae **Chaves** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Portugal**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

5 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Bridge	104
Forum?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; PECS.

BA Reference: 24 E2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): -6.057345 Latitude (Y): 42.455951

684

Asturica **Astorga** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus. Expands at a later date.

Size

26 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Comitium	Undated
Temple of Augustus	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Conventus capital	Augustan

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958.

685

Attacum **Unknown** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG.

686

Baetulo | Badalona | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in the early 1st c B.C.? Sacked by the Franks, but does seem to continue.

Size

12 ha.	Urban grid	Early 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Baths		1st c B.C.
Baths		1st c B.C.
Forum		Early 1st c B.C.
Theatre?		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Early 1st c B.C.
Walls		Early 1st c B.C.
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; PECS.

687

Barcino **Barcelona** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Gros 1996

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers (veterans?) under Augustus? Sacked in 265. Rebuilt in 265. Inhabited area is reduced from this point onwards.

Size

12 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Augustan
Harbour		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Augustan
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan

Rights and privileges ius Romanum Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

688

Bilbilis | Calatayud | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 29 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Pelegrin and Martin-Bueno 1996

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

29 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	78.2 m	Augustan or Tiberian
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan
Municipium?		-15 or -14
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-15 or -14

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

689

Bocchori **Unknown** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Augustan

References

MacMullen 2000.

BA Reference: 24 C3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): -8.42699 Latitude (Y): 41.550136

690

Bracara **Braga** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Portugal**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 29 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

29 ha. Urban grid Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths?		Undated
Forum		-27
Macellum		Undated
Sanctuary of Tongoenabiagus		Undated
Temple of Isis?		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		-27
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Conventus capital	Augustan

1246

BA Reference: 24 C3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): -8.42699 Latitude (Y): 41.550136

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

691

Caesaraugusta **Zaragoza** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 47 hectares, which had imporant monuments and became a conventus capital and a colonia.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-24	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers (veterans) in -24.

Size

47 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		-24
Temple of Augustus		33
Temple of Augustus		28 or 29
Theatre	105 m	Tiberian
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		-24
Conventus capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-24

BA Reference: 25 E4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): -0.878491 Latitude (Y): 41.654027

Rights and privileges	immunis	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

692

Calagurris Calahorra Hispania Tarraconensis Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

16 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus	400 by 75 m	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		-29
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-29

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

693

Carthago Nova | Cartagena | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

A Punic foundation covering a total of 58 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-225	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Punic settlers in -225. Roman settlers under Caesar. Sacked in 425, but recovers.

Size

58 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Comitium		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		-225
Palaestra		Undated
Temple		-19
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Baal / Jupiter		-225
Temple of Eshmun / Asclepius		-225
Temple of the Augustales		Undated
Theatre	87.2 m	-20
Walls		-225

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Conventus capital		Undated
Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

694

Castulo **Cazona** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

40 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Circus		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Sear 2006.

695

Celsa | Velilla del Ebro | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 6 hectares, which had important monuements and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus. In decline after -24?

Size

6 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

696

Clunia

Peñalba de Castro **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 70 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

14	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman settlers under Tiberius. Sacked by the Franks, but recovers.

Size

70 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Tiberian?
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Theatre	96 m	Tiberian?
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Tiberian?

Civic Status

Colonia	Hadrianic
Conventus capital	Tiberian?
Municipium	Tiberian?

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

697

Dertosa **Tortosa** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?		Augustan
Municipium?		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

698

Dianium **Unknown** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Artemis?	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

699

Ebusus

Ebusus **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C. Important from the 5th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		79
Rights and privileges	foederata	2nd c B.C.

References

BNP.

700

Emporiae **Empúries** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-520	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers around -520 (Palaepolis). Greek settlers in the 5th c B.C. (Neapolis). Roman settlers (veterans) in -45 (Roman settlement). Rebuilt in -45. Sacked in 265, but does continue to be occupied.

Size

24 ha.	Palaepolis, Neapolis, and the Roman settlement	-45

Monumentality

Agora		-520
Amphitheatre	88 by 56 m (1,338 m2)	Claudian or Neronian
Basilica		Antonine
Baths		Undated
Curia		Antonine
Forum		-45
Harbour		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Stoa		Republican
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Artemis		-520
Temple of Asclepius		5th c B.C.

Temple of Serapis		5th c B.C.
Urban grid		-45
Walls (Neapolis)		4th c B.C.
Walls (Palaepolis)		5th c B.C.
Walls (Roman)		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia		-45
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-45

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Woloch 1983.

701

Ercavica Cañaveruelas Hispania Tarraconensis Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 19 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

19 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996.

702

Flaviobriga **Portugalete** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under the Flavians?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Flavian

References

DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

703

Gerunda **Gerona** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-80	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers between -80 and -70. Sacked by the Franks, but continues to be occupied.

Size

5 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Forum		-70s
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		-70s
Walls		Republican
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 25 D3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): -1.749167 Latitude (Y): 42.178333

704

Gracchuris **Alfaro** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-179 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site (Illurci). Roman settlers in -179 or -178. Roman settlers in -133?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	-133
Colonia	-179 or -178
Municipium	Augustan

References

BNP; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

705

Iamo | Ciudadela | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-123	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Roman fort in -123 or -122. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

13 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Forum		-123 or -122
Harbour		Undated
Urban grid		-123 or -122

Civic Status

Municipium		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	-123 or -122?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Vespasianic

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996.

706

Iesso **Guissona** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers in the early 1st c B.C.

Size

20 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Forum		Early 1st c B.C.
Urban grid		Early 1st c B.C.
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996.

707

Ilerda **Lérida** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?		Undated
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

708

Ilici | Elche | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 9 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-29	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -29. Sacked by the Franks, but recovers.

Size

9 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum?	-43 or -42
Urban grid?	-43 or -42
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-29
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-29
Rights and privileges	immunis	-29

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

709

Ilugo **Venta de S. Andres** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; PECS.

710

Iuliobriga **Retortillo** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 400

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C. Roman settlers between -29 and -19. Destroyed in the 5th c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Forum Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

711

Labitolosa — Cerro del Calvario — Hispania Tarraconensis — Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Occupied from the 1st c B.C. Important from the Augustan period.

Size

10 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Augustan
Baths		Augustan
Curia		Augustan
Forum		Augustan

Civic Status

Municipium		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Augustan

References

712

Libisosa **Lezuza** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

713

Lucentum **Tossal de Manises** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-201 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers at the end of the Second Punic War. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

2 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		-201?
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

714

Lucus Augusti (Hispani **Lugo** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

41 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Aqueduct?		Undated
Basilica?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Trajanic
Curia?		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Palaestra?		Undated
Sanctuary of Cybele?		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Apollo?		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Bacchus?		Undated
Temple of Caelestis		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated

Temple of Hercules?	Undated
Temple of Isis Augusta?	Undated
Temple of Isis Claudia?	Undated
Temple of Mars?	Undated
Temple of Mercury?	Undated
Temple of the Lares?	Undated
Temple of Venus?	Undated
Temple of Vulcan?	Undated
Theatre?	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Conventus capital	Augustan

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958.

715

Mago **Mahón** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 4th c B.C.? Punic settlers in -206 or -205. Roman settlers at an unknown point?

Size

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Fountain?	Undated
Harbour	Undated
Temple of Magna Mater and Attis	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Sear 2006.

716

Mirobriga (Hispania Ta

Capilla **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

717

Numantia **Numancia** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bendala Galán 1993

Development

-27 399

Oppidum. Sacked -133. Roman settlers under Augustus. Inhabited until the late 4th c A.D.

Size

24 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Baths?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre or amphitheatre?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C. or 3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; PECS.

718

Osca | Huesca | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

17 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?		Undated
Municipium		-29
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-29

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Sear 2006.

719

Ossigi

Unknown **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000.

720

Palma

Palma **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 6 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-123 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -123 or -122.

Size

6 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		-123 or -122
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-123 or -122

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

721

Pollentia (Hispania Tarr Alcudia de Pollensa Hispania Tarraconensis Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-123 435

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -123 or -122. Sacked in the mid 3rd c A.D. In decline from this point onwards. Sacked 435, and does not recover.

Size

12 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		2nd c A.D.
Forum		-123 to -122
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	31 m	Julio-Claudian
Urban grid?		-123 to -122
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-123 or -122
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-123 or -122
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 25 D3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): -1.6428 Latitude (Y): 42.817

722

Pompaelo Pamplona Hispania Tarraconensis Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Google Maps

Development

-75	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers in -75?

Size

15 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958.

723

Roda

Rosas **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 8th c B.C.? Probably important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Agora	4th c B.C.
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Urban grid	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

724

Saetabis **Játiva** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

10 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

BA Reference: 27 E2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -0.277795 Latitude (Y): 39.676202

725

Saguntum **Sagunto** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a muncipium.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-210 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked in -218. Roman settlers in -210

Size

27 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Circus	354 by 73.4 m	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Theatre	85 m	14 to 68
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	-210
Municipium	-29

1288

Municipium		Caesarian?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caesarian?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-29

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

726

Salaria | Ubeda la Vieja | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

727

Segeda **Belmonte del Perejil** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-153 -49

Oppidum. Sacked in -153. Roman settlers soon after? Rebuilt soon after. Sacked in -49, and does not recover.

Size

15 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Forum?		-153?
Urban grid?		-153?
Walls		-153?

Civic Status

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996.

728

Segobriga Cabezo del Griego Hispania Tarraconensis Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality and beaome a municipium.

Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked -179. Sacked -146. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

11 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	75 by 68.5 m (2,953 m2)	Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica?		Undated
Baths (Flavian)		Flavian
Circus?	400 by 125 m	Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Macellum?		Undated
Sanctuary of Diana		Undated
Theatre	65 m	40 to 60
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

1292

Municipium

Augustan

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006.

729

Segovia

Segovia **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Bridge	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Flavian

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

730

Sisapo | La Bienvenida | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

12 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996.

731

Tarraco | Tarragona | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 70 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a conventus capital, and a colonia.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-218	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in -218? Roman settlers in -218. Roman settlers in -45. Rebuilt in -26 or -25. Sacked in 260, but recovers. In decline in the 5th c A.D.

Size

70 ha.	Walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	148.1 by 118.9 m (10,171 m2)	Julio-Claudian?
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Bara		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Circus	325 by 112.5 m	Undated
Comitium		Undated
Fort?		-218?
Forum		-26 or -25
Harbour		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Hadrianic?

Temple of Isis?		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Ammon?		Undated
Temple of Jupiter and Europa		Undated
Theatre	70.8 m	-26 or -25
Urban grid		-26 or -25
Walls (Iberian)		6th c B.C.
Walls (Republican)		3rd c B.C.
Walls (Roman)		Augustan?

Civic Status

Colonia		-45
Conventus capital		Undated
Provincial capital		-26
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-45

References

Benario 1981; Boatwright 2000; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Humphrey 1986; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

732

Termes | Tiermes | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked in -97. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

19 ha. Walls 1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct?		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.
Walls		1st c A.D.

Civic Status

BA Reference: 25 B4 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): -3.148649 Latitude (Y): 41.331017

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; PECS.

733

Toletum | Toledo | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

5 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Circus	423 by 101 m	Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

734

Turiaso

Tarazona **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		-29
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-29

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000.

735

Uxama **Osma** **Hispania Tarraconensis** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

26 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; PECS.

736

Valentia (Hispania Tarr Valencia Hispania Tarraconensis Spain

A Roman foundation covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Abad Casal, Keay, and Ramallo Asensio 2006

Development

-138 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers (veterans) in -138. Roman settlers (veterans) soon after, in -60? Sacked by Pompey, but recovers. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

37 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Circus?	350 by 70 m	Undated
Forum		-138
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		-138
Walls		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Colonia		-60?
Colonia		-138?
Colonia?		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-60?

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969.

737

Valentia (Hispania Tarr Valencia Hispania Tarraconensis Spain

A Roman foudation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-138	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers (veterans) in -138. Sacked by Pompey, but recovers.

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-138
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-138

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958.

738

Valeria | Valera la Vieja | Hispania Tarraconensis | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

14 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Undated

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG.

An Urban Geography of the Roman World, 100 B.C. to A.D. 300

J. W. Hanson

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A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

J. W. Hanson

Wolfson College, University of Oxford

Trinity Term 2016

Volume Four: Catalogue (Part Three)

739

Abella Avella Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 1999

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

28 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	79 by 53 m	Undated
Forum		6th c B.C.?
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid?		6th c B.C.?
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan

References

Beloch 1880; Bomgardner 2000; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

740

Abellinum **Avellino** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Sulla. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

25 ha. Walls Sullan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Forum?		Sullan?
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid?		Sullan?
Walls		3rd c B.C.
Walls		Sullan

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan
Colonia	Augustan

Colonia

Severus Alexander

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

741

Acerrae

Acerra **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Giampaola 1996

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -216. Roman settlers in -210. Rebuilt in -210. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

17 ha.	Urban grid	-210

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Theatre	70 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-210
Walls		-210

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-332

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Sear 2006.

742

Aletrium **Alatri** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

23 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		1st c B.C.
Circus		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-90

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

BA Reference: 44 F3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 14.330584 Latitude (Y): 41.328485

743

Allifae **Alife** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla. Rebuilt under Sulla. Roman settlers under the Triumvirate.

Size

22 ha.	Walls	Sullan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Sullan?
Theatre	Sullan
Urban grid	Sullan?
Walls	Sullan?

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan
Colonia	Triumviral
Municipium	Undated

References

1312

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

744

Anagnia

Anagni **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Giuliani et al. 1966

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

20 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Circus?		Undated
Forum		Sullan?
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary of Venus Libitina		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Cicero
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

745

Antium **Anzio** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Vittucci 2000

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in -467. Roman settlers in -338. Roman settlers (veterans) under Nero.

Size

60 ha.	Inhabited area	Late Republican or early imperial

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		2nd c A.D.
Circus?		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Odeum	44 m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-467
Colonia	Neronian

Colonia		-338
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-338
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-467

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 45 B2 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 14.750001 Latitude (Y): 40.75

746

Aquilonia

Unknown **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple of the Augustales	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

747

Aquinum **Aquino** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 71 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in the Triumviral or Caesarian periods.

Size

71 ha.	Walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	115 by 96 m (7,116 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Capitolium?		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Hercules Liberator		Undated
Theatre	64 m	-30s
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.?
Walls		Augustan

BA Reference: 44 E3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 13.70563 Latitude (Y): 41.492204

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral or Caesarian
Municipium		-63
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Triumviral or Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-63

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

748

Ardea

Ardea **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500	1

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in -442. In decline in 3rd c B.C., 2nd c B.C., and 1st c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla. Abandoned by the 1st c A.D.

Size

45 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Basilica		1st c B.C.
Forum		-442
Temple of Castor and Pollux		Undated
Temple of Juno		Undated
Urban grid?		-442
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-442
Colonia		Sullan
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-442

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

749

Aricia

Ariccia **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

Lilli 2002

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

22 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Ceres and Proserpina		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Municipium		1st c A.D.
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-338

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

750

Arpinum **Arpino** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

6 ha.	Inhabited area	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Arch		Roman
Temple of Mercury Lanarius		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-305 or -303
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-188

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

751

Atella

Atella **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -210. Roman settlers in -210. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Tiberian
Baths		Republican
Baths		Early 2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		-210?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

752

Atina

Atina **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Nero.

Size

35 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Temple	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Neronian
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988.

753

Baiae

Baia di Bacoli **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths of Venus		Augustan
Lighthouse (Pharos)		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple ('of Mercuy')		Augustan?
Temple of Diana		Undated
Theatre-nymphaeum	44 m	Claudian

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

754

Bovillae Frattocchie Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Circus	328.5 by 60.6 m	14
Forum?		Sullan?
Temple of Veiovis?		Undated
Theatre	41 m	Augustan
Urban grid?		Sullan?
Walls		Sullan?
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium? Sullan

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; Sear 2006.

755

Caiatia

Caiazzo **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Pagano 1998

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period, but continues to be occupied.

Size

14 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		Republican

Civic Status

Municipium		Roman
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012.

756

Calatia

Giacomo alle Galazze **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

Vitolo 2005

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -211. Roman settlers shortly after this. Rebuilt at this date? Sacked by Sulla. Roman settlers (veterans) under Caesar.

Size

13 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Undated

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Samnite
Walls	-174

Civic Status

Colonia	Caesarian
Municipium	Undated

References

Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

757

Cales

Calvi **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 64 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in -334. Roman settlers in -184. Roman settlers under the Gracchi. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

64 ha.	Walls	5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Late Republican
Baths		Undated
Baths		Early 2nd c A.D.
Forum		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Sanctuary		Sullan
Temple		Imperial
Theatre	75.4 m	2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		2nd c B.C. or 1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-334

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-334

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

758

Capua

S. Maria di Capua Vetere **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 184 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Woloch 1983

Development

-550	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 6th c B.C. Sacked in -211. Roman settlers in -83. Roman settlers in -59 or -58. Roman settlers under Caesar. Roman settlers in -43. Roman settlers in -36. Roman settlers under Augustus. Roman settlers (veterans) under Nero.

Size

184 ha.	Urban grid	Mid 6th c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Republican
Amphitheatre	165 by 135 m (14,757 m2)	Hadrianic
Aqueduct		Augustan
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Circus		Undated
Comitium		-108 to -94
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Mithraeum		2nd c A.D.
Sanctuary		4th c B.C.

Sanctuary of Diana Tifatina		Undated
Theatre	88.5 m	-108 to -94
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		-36
Colonia		Neronian
Colonia		-83
Colonia		Diocletianic
Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia		-43
Colonia		-59 or -58
Municipium		Undated
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-338

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

759

Casilinum

Capua **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Caesar. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period. In decline in the 1st c B.C., but does continue to be occupied.

Size

Monumentality

Bridge Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Caesarian

References

Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

760

Casinum Cassino Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -312. Sacked in -208. Rebuilt in the imperial period. In decline in the late imperial period.

Size

10 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	85 by 69 m (3,136 m2)	Late 1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		4th c B.C.
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Theatre	53.5 m	Augustan
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-312
Municipium	-55

Rights and privileges ius Romanum -312

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

761

Castrimoenium Marino Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-82	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers at an unknown point? Roman settlers under Sulla? Roman settlers (veterans) under Nero? Flourishes from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius. Appears to continue in later periods.

Size

Monumentality

Walls	Sullan

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

762

Caudium

Montesarchio **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) at an unknown point.

Size

Monumentality

Walls	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

763

Cereatae **Casamari** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012.

764

Circeii (1) Circeo Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a muncipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2005

Development

-600 -27

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 7th c B.C.? Important from the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -535 to -509? Roman settlers in around -390. The inhabited area shifts from the site near San Felice Circeo to the shores of the Lago di Paolo by the beginning of the Roman period.

Size

2 ha.	Walls	5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.?
Amphitheatre?		Undated
Urban grid?		-390?
Walls		5th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia		-390
Colonia?		-535 to -509
Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-390
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-535 to -509

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

765

Circeii (2) Circeo Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 7th c B.C.? Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in around -390. The inhabited area shifts from the site near San Felice Circeo to the shores of the Lago di Paolo by the beginning of the Roman period.

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area, 600 by 500 m	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?	90 by 68 m	Julio-Claudian?
Aqueduct		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988.

766

Cora **Cori a Valle** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Cavallo 1992

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers in -501. Sacked by Sulla, but restored.

Size

15 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Arch		Undated
Temple of Castor and Pollux		Late 1st c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		1st c B.C.
Theatre		Undated
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-501
Municipium		-211
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-501

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

767

Cubulteria

Alvignano? **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C.

Size

10 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		-88
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-88
Rights and privileges	foederata	-201

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012.

768

Cumae

Cumae **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 80 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Rossi 1996

Development

-750 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the mid 8th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus. Lower town abandoned in the late Roman period?

Size

80 ha. Walls, but not acropolis 5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Mid 7th c B.C.?
Agora		Mid 7th c B.C.
Amphitheatre		1st c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch (Arco Felice)		Undated
Baths (Central)		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Forum)		2nd c A.D.
Capitolium		Late 4th c B.C.
Cave of the Sybil		4th c B.C. or 3rd c B.C.
Circus		Undated
Temple		Republican
Temple ('of Jupiter')		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo		6th c B.C.

Temple of Hera		6th c B.C.
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Vespasian		Undated
Temple of Zeus		6th c B.C.
Theatre		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		-49
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-338

References

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

769

Fabrateria Nova S. Giovanni Incarico Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio

Development

-124	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers around -124.

Size

28 ha.	Inhabited area, walls, and topography	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		1st c A.D.
Temple		Augustan
Urban grid		-124
Walls		-124

Civic Status

Colonia		-124
Municipium?		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-124

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969.

770

Ferentinum **Ferentino** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -306? Roman settlers in -195.

Size

10 ha.	Urban grid	-306

Monumentality

Acropolis		3rd c B.C.
Amphitheatre	68 by 40 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Basilica		101
Forum		-195?
Macellum		-195?
Macellum		-100 to -80
Temple?		Undated
Theatre	54 m	Trajanic or Hadrianic
Urban grid		-306?
Walls		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-306

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Sear 2006.

771

Formiae

Formia **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Cavallo 1992

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Hadrian.

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Late Republican or early imperial

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Julio-Claudian?
Aqueduct		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Temple		Republican
Theatre	60 m	Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Republican

Civic Status

Colonia		Hadrianic
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-338

Rights and privileges ius Romanum -188

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Boatwright 2000; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

772

Forum Popili (Italia (I L Unknown Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus? Roman settlers under Vespasian?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre? Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

773

Frusino **Frosinone** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) at an unknown point. Roman settlers in the imperial period?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	78 by 57 m	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Imperial
Municipium?	-88

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Salmon 1969.

774

Fundi

Fondi **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

Cavallo 1992

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Rebuilt at some point in its history.

Size

14 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-188?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		-174
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium?		Roman
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-338

Rights and privileges ius Romanum -188

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

775

Gabii Castiglione Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had important monunents and became a municipium.

Christie 1995

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. In decline in the Late Republic and Roman period, but does continue to be occupied. Roman settlers (veterans) under Sulla.

Size

15 ha. Unspecified Late Republican

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Hadrianic?
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Juno Gabina?		Hadrianic
Theatre-sanctuary	60 m	-160
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Boatwright 2000; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

776

Herculaneum **Ercolano** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Dobbins and Foss 2007

Development

-600	79

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Sulla. Destroyed in the erruption of Vesuvius in 79.

Size

20 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths (Central)		1st c A.D.
Capitolium?		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Shrine of Hercules		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre	54 m	-32
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		6th c B.C.?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium -89

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006.

777

Interamna Lirenas

Pignataro Interamna **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Patterson 1986

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -312. Sacked in -294, but recovers. Sacked in -212, but recovers.

Size

27 ha.	Inhabited area	Republican

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-312
Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-312

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Salmon 1969.

778

Labicum

Monte Compatri **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -418. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	ius Latii	-418
Colonia		-418
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-418

References

Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Salmon 1969.

779

Lanuvium **Lanuvio** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Caesar. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Temple		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Hercules?		Undated
Temple of Juno		-340
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Theatre	53.87 m	Augustan
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		1st c A.D.
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	1st c A.D.

References

1364

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Boatwright 2000; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

780

Lavinium Pratica di Mare Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Dury-Moyaers 1981

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? In decline in the Late Republic and Roman period. Roman settlers under Trajan.

Size

29 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Sanctuary of Minerva	Undated
Sanctuary of Sol Indigetes	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	-338

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

781

Liternum

Unknown **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 400

Some evidence for previous settlement? Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -194. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Probably destroyed by the Vandals in the 5th c B.C.

Size

13 ha. Unspecified, 12 to 14 ha. Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Basilica		Sullan
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Sullan
Theatre		Late Republican

Civic Status

Colonia -194

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

782

Minturnae **Minturno** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 33 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Mazzei 1999

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -313. Roman settlers in -296. Rebuilt in -296. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

33 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Augustan?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Augustan or Tiberian
Aqueduct		Augustan or Tiberian
Basilica		1st c A.D.
Baths		Imperial
Forum		Imperial
Forum		Late 3rd c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple (B)		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple (L)		2nd c A.D.
Temple of Rome and Augustus?		30
Theatre	78.3 m	10s
Urban grid		-296
Urban grid		Augustan?

Walls		-207

Civic Status

Colonia		-296
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-296

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

783

Misenum Miseno Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-31 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 2nd c B.C. Roman settlers around -31. Developed from this point onwards.

Size

14 ha. Inhabited area Augustan

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Naval base		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre	70 m	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia -31

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 44 F4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 14.084886 Latitude (Y): 40.786274

784

Neapolis (Italia (I Latiu Naples Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 82 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the early 5th c B.C. Sacked in -82 but recovers. Roman settlers under Sulla. Roman settlers under Claudius. Damaged by erruption of Vesuvius, but not destroyed and recovers afterwards.

Size

82 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Early 5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		-470
Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Macellum		Roman
Odeum		Augustan
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore?		Early 5th c B.C.
Stadium		Undated
Temple of the Dioscuri		Tiberian
Theatre	102 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-470
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		5th c A.D.

Walls	-470

Civic Status

Colonia	Septimius Severus or Caracalla
Colonia	Titus?
Municipium	-82

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

785

Nola

Nola **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 51 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

Vitolo 2005

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Sacked in -88. Sacked in -80. Roman settlers (veterans) under Sulla. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Roman settlers (veterans) under Vespasian. Sacked in 410, but recovers. Sacked in 455, but seems to recover.

Size

51 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and morphology	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	138 by 108 m	Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Theatre	38.5 m	Undated
Urban grid		6th c B.C.?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan

1374

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

786

Norba

Norma **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Cavallo 1992

Development

-600 -82

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -492 or -491. Sacked in -342. Rebuilt soon after this. Sacked in -82 and does not recover.

Size

38 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Baths		Undated
Forum		4th c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Temple of Juno Lucina		Undated
Urban grid		-492 or -491
Urban grid		-342
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-492 or -491
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-492 or -491

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

787

Nuceria Alfaterna **Nocera Superiore** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 114 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -216. Roman settlers soon after? Sacked in -90, but recovers. Sacked in -73, but recovers. Roman settlers (veterans) in -73. Roman settlers in -42. Roman settlers under Augustus. Roman settlers (veterans) in 57. Affected by earthquake in 62, but recovers. Affected by the erruption of Vesuvius in 79, but recovers.

Size

114 ha.	Walls	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	125 by 102 m (8,465 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Theatre	96 m	Late 2nd c B.C.
Urban grid		-216?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	-42
Colonia	Neronian
Colonia	-73
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

788

Ostia

Ostia **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 154 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Heinzelmann et al. 1997; Heinzelmann 1998

Development

-350 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -338. Seems to be relatively insignificant in the 4th c B.C.and 3rd c B.C. Expands in the 2nd c B.C. Expands further during the 1st c B.C., and perhaps in the 1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D. In decline in the 4th c A.D. and 5th c A.D.

Size

154 ha. Inhabited area 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Early imperial
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated

1380

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths (Forum)		Antoninus Pius
Baths (Porta Mariana)		Trajanic
Baths of Hadrian		Hadrianic
Baths of Neptune		Hadrianic
Building of the Vigiles		Hadrianic
Capitolium?		Hadrianic
Forum		Undated
Market ('Square of the Corporations')		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Bellona		Undated
Temple of Bona Dea		Undated
Temple of Castor and Pollux		Undated
Temple of Cybele		Undated
Temple of Hercules		1st c B.C.
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus		Undated
Temple of Serapis		Hadrianic
Temple of Vulcan		Undated
Theatre	88 m	-18 to -12
Walls		Republican
Walls		1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Trajanic
Colonia		-338
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-338

References

Beloch 1880; Boatwright 2000; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

789

Picentia Pontecagnano Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 85 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Romans settlers in -268? In decline in the Late Republic and Early Empire, but does continue to be inhabited.

Size

85 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Manth		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

790

Pompeii

Pompei **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Dobbins and Foss 2007

Development

-600 79

Some evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 8th c B.C. or 7th c B.C.? Important from the 6th c B.C. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.? Expands from the 5th c B.C. onwards. Roman settlers in -80. Damaged by earthquake in 62, but recovers. Destroyed in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79.

Size

60 ha.	Urban grid and walls	5th c B.C. onwards

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	134.8 by 102.5 m	-70s
Aqueduct		Augustan?
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		-125
Baths (Central)		Undated
Baths (Forum)		Undated
Baths (Stabian)		Undated
Baths (Suburban)		Undated
Forum		Undated
Forum (Triangular)		6th c B.C.
Macellum		Undated
Odeum	27.75 by 34.8 m	-75

Palaestra		Undated
Palaestra		Augustan
Public offices		Undated
Sanctuary of the Lares		Undated
Temple (Doric)		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo		6th c B.C.
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Fortuna Augusta		Undated
Temple of Isis		Roman
Temple of Jupiter ('capitolium')		Mid 2nd c B.C.
Temple of the Genius of the Emperor		Neronian?
Temple of Venus		Undated
Temple of Vespasian		Undated
Theatre	60 m	2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building (Building of Eumachia)		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Urban grid		6th c B.C.?
Walls		1st c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia	-80
Colonia	Neronian
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

791

Pontia

Ponza **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -313 or -312.

Size

Monumentality

Odeum? Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-313 or -312
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-313 or -312

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

792

Praeneste Palestrina Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 44 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Pesando 2005

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -82. Rebuilt around -82? Roman settlers in the 1st c A.D.?

Size

44 ha.	Urban grid and walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		-82?
Temple of Fortuna Primagenia		Mid 2nd c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Theatre-sanctuary	59 m	Mid 2nd c B.C.
Urban grid		-82?
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	1st c A.D.
Colonia	-82
Municipium	Undated

Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-82
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	1st c A.D.

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

793

Privernum **Priverno** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Cavallo 1992

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Moved to the present location under Caesar? Roman settlers (veterans) under Caesar?

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Caesarian

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Caesarian
Temple		Undated
Theatre		137
Urban grid		-49?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Roman
Municipium?		Republican
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Roman
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Republican

1388

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

794

Puteoli Pozzuoli Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 110 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Pugliese Carratelli 1985

Development

-524	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -524. Important from the 2nd c B.C. Roman settlers in -194. Roman settlers under Sulla. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Roman settlers (veterans) under Nero.

Size

120 ha.	Inhabited area, 100 to 120 ha.	Early imperial

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	149 by 116 m (11,107 m2)	Augustan
Amphitheatre		Vespasianic
Aqueduct		Republican
Baths of Trajan or Janus		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Stadium	318 by 47 m	Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Bellona		Undated
Temple of Cybele		Undated
Temple of Dusares		Undated
Temple of Heliopolitanus		Undated
Temple of Honour		Undated

Temple of Jupiter Dolichenus	Undated
Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus	Undated
Temple of Neptume	Undated
Temple of Serapis	-105
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan?
Colonia	-194
Colonia	Neronian

References

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; Bomgardner 2000; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

795

Salernum **Salerno** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bracco 1981

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -194.

Size

27 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Urban grid?		-194
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia -194

References

Beloch 1880; Bomgardner 2000; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

796

Saticula S. Agata de Goti Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -313.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		-313
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-313

References

Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

797

Setia

Sezze **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in -382. Roman settlers soon after. Sacked by Sulla, but recovers. Roman settlers in -43?

Size

14 ha. Walls (Late Republican) 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Basilica?		Undated
Forum?		4th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo?		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-43
Colonia	-382
Municipium	Undated

1394

Rights and privileges ius Latii -382

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

798

Signia **Segni** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Cifarelli 2003

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers in -535 to -509? Roman settlers in -494. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

17 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Forum		5th c B.C.
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Temple of Juno Moneta?		5th c B.C.
Urban grid		-535?
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-495
Colonia?		-535 to -509
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-495

Rights and privileges ius Latii? -535 to -509

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

799

Sinuessa Mondragone Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Arthur 1991

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -296. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

31 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and topography	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	80 by 45 m	Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-296
Colonia		Flavian
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-296

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

800

Sora

Sora **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 71 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -303? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

71 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		-303
Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-303

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

801

Suessa **Sessa Aurunca** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Arthur 1991

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -337. Roman settlers in -313. Roman settlers in -30 or -28.

Size

35 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		-313
Nymphaeum?		Undated
Theatre	80 m	-30
Urban grid?		-313
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	-30 or -28
Colonia	-313
Municipium	-90 or -89

Rights and privileges ius Latii -313

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

802

Suessula

Near Acerra **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Vitolo 2005

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Roman fort in -216. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

41 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Fort		-216
Forum		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Sullan
Municipium		1st c A.D.
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

803

Surrentum **Sorrento** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, probably in the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

22 ha. Inhabited area 6th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Temple of Neptune		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		6th c B.C.?
Walls		6th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006.

804

Tarracina **Terracina** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Cavallo 1992

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 7th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -329 or -327. Roman settlers in -309. Expands under Trajan and Antoninus Pius.

Size

40 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	90 by 68 m	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Sullan?
Basilica		Sullan
Baths		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Sanctuary of Jupiter Anxur		1st c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		-40
Temple of Minerva?		Undated
Temple of Rome and Augustus?		Undated
Theatre	60 m	Undated

Walls		Republican
Walls		5th c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		-329 or -327
Colonia		-309
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-309
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-329 or -327

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

805

Teanum Sidicinum **Teano** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 90 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

90 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	79 by 53 m	Late Republican
Baths		Sullan
Circus?		Undated
Sanctuary		2nd c B.C.
Temple		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Temple		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Temple of Fortuna		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Temple of Fortuna		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Theatre	85 m	Late 2nd c B.C.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan

Municipium

Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006.

806

Telesia | Telese Terme | Italia (I Latium and Campan | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

Conventi 2004

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) in -89. Rebuilt at this point? Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

20 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-89

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	99 by 77 m	Early 1st c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum?		-89
Theatre	48.7 m	Early 1st c B.C.
Urban grid		-89
Walls		Early 1st c B.C.
Walls?		4th c B.C.?

BA Reference: 44 G3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 14.528778 Latitude (Y): 41.218463

Civic Status

Colonia	Triumviral
Municipium	Sullan

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

807

Treba

Trevi **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Colivicchi and Zaccagnino 2008

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

808

Trebula Balliensis

Treglia **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important by the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

15 ha.	Inhabited area	Early imperial

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre		2nd c A.D.
Walls		4th c B.C. or 3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

809

Tusculum Tuscolo Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Dupré et al. 1998

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -381? Roman settlers under Sulla?

Size

19 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	73 by 54 m (1,942 m2)	Roman
Curia		Roman
Forum		Roman
Temple of Dioscuri		Roman
Temple of Jupiter Maius		Roman
Theatre	45 m	-100
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Sullan
Municipium		-381
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-381

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

810

Ulubrae

Sermoneta **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement of covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia?	Triumviral
Municipium?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

811

Velitrae

Velletri **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Lilli 2008

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers in -494. Roman settlers in -404. Sacked in 338, but recovers. Roman settlers (veterans) under Claudius.

Size

32 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	125 by 117 m	Undated
Basilica		Undated
Temple		Archaic
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Sangus		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	-494
Colonia	Claudian

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-494

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969.

812

Venafrum **Venafro** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Conventi 2004

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) in the late 3rd c B.C. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

27 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Augustan
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Augustan
Forum?		Late 3rd c B.C.
Nymphaeum		2nd c A.D.
Sanctuary		Undated
Theatre	95 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Late 3rd c B.C.

1420

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

813

Verulae **Veroli** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 4 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4rd c B.C. Roman settlers under the Gracchi.

Size

4 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

814

Vitellia **Civitella?** **Italia (I Latium and Campan Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -395?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		-395
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-395

References

BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003a.

815

Volturnum **Volturno** **Italia (I Latium and Campan** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman fort -201. Roman settlers in -194. Sacked in -38. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Fort	-201
Walls	Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia -194

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

816

Aecae **Troia** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia 2nd c A.D.

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

817

Aeclanum Mirabella Eclano Italia (II Apulia et Calabria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Sacked in -89, but recovers.

Size

20 ha.	Walls	1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Augustan
Forum	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Macellum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Hadrianic
Municipium	-87

BA Reference: 45 B2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 14.99423 Latitude (Y): 41.04212

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Boatwright 2000; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

818

Anxa **Gallipoli** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

819

Ausculum Ascoli Satriano Italia (II Apulia et Calabria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Gracchus? Roman settlers under Sulla? Roman settlers under Caesar? Roman settlers under Antoninus Pius?

Size

15 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Antoninus Pius
Colonia	Sullan
Municipium?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

820

Barium

Bari **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Walls?	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

821

Beneventum Benevento Italia (II Apulia et Calabria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 47 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -275. Roman settlers in -268. Roman settlers under Augustus. Roman settlers under Nero.

Size

47 ha.	Walls (Lombard, but roughly comparable to Roman walls)	-268?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Neronian
Arch		109 or 114
Baths?		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum?		-268?
Temple of Isis?		Undated
Theatre	93 m	1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-268
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan

Colonia		-268
Colonia		-275
Colonia		-42
Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-275
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-268

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

822

Brundisium **Brundisi** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 62 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -244.

Size

62 ha.	Unspecified, 56 to 62 ha.	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Claudian
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-244
Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-244

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

823

Butuntum **Bitonto** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Minerva? Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; DGRG.

824

Caelia **Ceglie di Bari** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Walls Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

825

Cannae **Monte di Canne** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

826

Canusium **Canosa di Puglia** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area, 400 by 500 m	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	138 by 108 m	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Herodes Atticus
Baths		Undated
Bridge		1st c A.D.
Temple of Jupiter Taurus		Undated
Temple of Minerva		Hellenistic
Walls		Before 1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Antoninus Pius
Municipium	-89?

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969.

827

Compsa **Conza della Campania** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium? -88?

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

828

Egnatia **Egnazia** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

D'Andria 1980

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

20 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		Hellenistic
Amphitheatre		Undated
Forum		Roman
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple of the Oriental cult		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

1440

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS.

829

Forentum **Lavello** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

20 ha. Inhabited area Late 3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

830

Genusia **Ginosa** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no impotant monuments but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012.

831

Herdoniae **Ordona** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) in the early 3rd c B.C. In decline in the 2nd c B.C., but recovers in the 1st c A.D. and continues to be occupied through the 2nd c A.D. and 3rd c A.D.

Size

19 ha.	Urban grid and walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		3rd c B.C.
Amphitheatre	75.5 by 59.4 m (2,527 m2)	1st c A.D.
Basilica		Augustan
Baths		1st c B.C.
Forum		3rd c B.C.
Macellum		2nd c A.D.
Temple (A)		2nd c A.D.
Temple (B)		1st c B.C.
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		3rd c B.C.
Walls		Early 1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium -89

1444

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

832

Hydruntum **Otranto** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the Archaic period.

Size

Monumentality

Temple	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

833

Luceria

Lucera **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 75 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Mazzei 1999

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -314. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

75 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	126.8 by 94.5 m (6,860 m2)	Augustan
Baths		Undated
Circus		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Colonia	-314
Municipium	Undated

Rights and privileges ius Latii -314

References

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

834

Lupiae **Lecce** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Giardino 2000

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	101.9 by 83 m (5,216 m2)	1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.
Forum		Undated
Theatre	75.2 m	Augustan
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Antoninus Pius
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

835

Neretum

Nardo **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

836

Rubi **Ruvo di Puglia** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

837

Rudiae **Rugge** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

D'Andria 1980

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.

Size

13 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

838

Salapia Nova **Monte di Salpi?** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 22 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the 1st c B.C.

Size

22 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	1st c B.C.
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

839

Salapia Vetus **Lago di Salpi** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 61 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

D'Andria 1980

Development

-400 -88

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in the Social War, but does not recover.

Size

61 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; DGRG; PECS.

840

Silvium **Gravina di Puglia** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 -80

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in the -70s, but does not recover.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

841

Sipontum **Siponto** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -194. Roman settlers in -185.

Size

17 ha.	Walls	2nd c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	2nd c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia	-194
Colonia	-185
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

842

Tarentum **Taranto** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 138 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-706	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -706 or -705. Roman settlers -122. Limited importance in the Roman period.

Size

138 ha.	Urban grid	5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis	6th c B.C.
Agora	6th c B.C.
Amphitheatre?	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Bouleuterion	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Prytaneum	4th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Apollo and the Muses	6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone	6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Kore and Chthonic Dionysus	6th c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite?	Undated
Temple of Pax?	1st c B.C.
Temple of Poseidon?	-575

Theatre (Large)		Greek
Theatre (Small)		Greek
Urban grid		5th c B.C.
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-122
Colonia		Neronian
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-122

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

843

Teanum Apulum S. Paolo di Civitate Italia (II Apulia et Calabria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Colonia	Claudian
Municipium?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

844

Uxentum **Ugento** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

D'Andria 1980

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Pre-Roman

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; DGRG; PECS.

845

Venusia Venosa Italia (II Apulia et Calabria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 44 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -291. Roman settlers in -200. Roman settlers under the Triumvirate.

Size

44 ha.	Urban grid and topography	-291

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	98 by 77 m (4,241 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Baths		Hadrianic
Forum?		-291?
Urban grid		-291?
Walls		-291?

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral
Colonia		-291
Colonia		2nd c B.C.
Municipium		-88
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	2nd c B.C.

Rights and privileges ius Latii -291

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969.

846

Veretum Vereto Italia (II Apulia et Calabria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

847

Vibinum **Bovino** **Italia (II Apulia et Calabria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

848

Aceruntia **Acerenza** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no impotant monuments but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Undated

References

BNP; de Ligt 2012.

849

Aprustum **Argusto** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium? Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

850

Bantia **Banzi** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Torelli 1999

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

32 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.?

Monumentality

Forum?	2nd c B.C.?
Temple of the Augurs	-80 to -60
Urban grid	2nd c B.C.?
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	-80 to -60

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

851

Buxentum Policastro Bussentino Italia (III Lucania et Brutii) Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Bracco 1981

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Greek settlers in -471. Roman settlers in -194. Roman settlers in -186. In decline in the Roman period?

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Walls	5th c B.C.
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-186
Colonia	-194
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969.

852

Consentia Consenza Italia (III Lucania et Brutii) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Guzzo 1982

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -40, but recovers. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

10 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Walls Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

853

Copia **Sybaris** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-194	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -720. Destroyed in -510. Greek settlers in -443. Destroyed in -210. Roman settlers in -194. Flourishes in the 2nd c B.C. and 1st c B.C. Southern parts of the settlement abandoned in the 1st c A.D.

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	Late Republican

Monumentality

Agora?		5th c B.C.
Forum?		-194
Gymnasium		4th c B.C.
Theatre	68 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-194
Urban grid		5th c B.C.
Urban grid		-443
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-194
Municipium	Undated

Rights and privileges ius Latii -194

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

854

Cosilinum **Padula** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Late Republican

Civic Status

Municipium? Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Sear 2006.

855

Croton

Crotone **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown exact area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Guzzo 1982

Development

-708 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -708. Roman settlers in -194. From this point onwards it ceases to be a place of importance.

Size

Monumentality

Agora	7th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Apollo Aleos	6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Hera	6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Hera Lakinia	5th c B.C.
Stadium	Undated
Temple	4th c B.C.
Theatre	5th c B.C.
Urban grid	7th c B.C.
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia -194

References

1474

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969.

856

Grumentum **Grumento** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 33 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Guzzo 1982

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

33 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	90 by 70 m (3,063 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		-57 to -1
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	48 m	Augustan?
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan?
Municipium	Sullan?

BA Reference: 45 C4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 15.906111 Latitude (Y): 40.283889

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

857

Heraclea (Italia (III Luc **Policoro** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 57 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Greco 1998

Development

-433	400

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers -433 and -432. In decline from the 2nd c B.C. Inhabited area reduced to the acropolis after -71, but the settlement on it does continue until the 5th c A.D.

Size

15 ha.	Acropolis	1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Agora?		4th c B.C.?
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		4th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Dionysus		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.?
Walls		4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference: 46 E1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 16.691668 Latitude (Y): 40.208334

858

Locri **Locri** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 78 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-701	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the late 8th c B.C. Increasingly diminshes in importance in the Roman period.

Size

78 ha.	Urban grid and inner walls	6th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora?		6th c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary (Grotta Caruso)		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Aphrodite		Late 7th c B.C. or early 6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Aphrodite		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Athena		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Demeter		Late 6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Kore and Persephone		7th c B.C.
Stoa		6th c B.C.
Temple of Zeus		Late 6th c B.C.
Theatre	65 m	Late 4th c B.C.
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Walls	6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

859

Metapontum Metaponto Italia (III Lucania et Brutii) Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-773 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -773 or -772. Heyday in the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -207, but recovers. In decline from this point onwards. In decline in the 3rd c B.C. and 2nd c B.C. In decline in the Roman period. Inhabited area confined to the so-called castrum area.

Size

14 ha.	Unspecified	Late Republican

Monumentality

Agora		6th c B.C.
Ekklesiasterion		6th c B.C.
Stoa		6th c B.C.
Temple (C)		6th c B.C.
Temple (D)		Undated
Temple (E)		Undated
Temple of Apollo Lykeios		6th c B.C.
Temple of Hera		6th c B.C.
Theatre	77.4 m	4th c B.C.
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

860

Numistro

Unknown **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Walls Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

861

Paestum **Pesto** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 125 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers -273. Rebuilt in -273. Roman settlers under Sulla. Roman settlers (veterans) in 71. Affected by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79, but not destroyed.

Size

126 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Late 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		6th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	77.3 by 54.8 m (2,624 m2)	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion		-470s
Comitium		-273
Curia		2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Ekklesiasterion		5th c B.C.
Forum		-273?
Gymnasium		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Sanctuary of Apollo		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Asclepius		4th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Athena		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Fortuna Virilis		-273?

Sanctuary of Hera		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Poseidon		6th c B.C.
Shrine		-520
Temple ('capitolium')		-273?
Temple of Hercules?		4th c B.C.
Temple of Zeus?		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Urban grid		-273
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		Late 4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Sullan
Colonia		-273
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-273

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

862

Petelia **Strongoli** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

863

Potentia (Italia (III Luc **Potenza** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

8 ha. Unspecified Roman

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

864

Regium Reggio Calabria Italia (III Lucania et Brutii) Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 67 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Augenti 2006

Development

-730 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers between -720s. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -387, but recovers. Roman settlers (veterans) under Octavian.

Size

67 ha.	Topography and walls	Late 5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Late 5th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Ekklesiasterion		4th c B.C.
Prytaneum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo Maior		Undated
Temple of Isis and Serapis		Undated
Theatre		3rd c B.C.
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

865

Scolacium Catanzaro Italia (III Lucania et Brutii) Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Laterza Guides

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers in -124. Roman settlers under Nerva.

Size

25 ha.	Unspecified, 20 to 30 ha.	-28

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		-124?
Theatre	48.5 m	Republican
Urban grid		-124?

Civic Status

Colonia	Nervan
Colonia	-124

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

866

Sontia

Sanza **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

867

Tegianum **Teggiano** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Neronian
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

868

Tempsa **Unlocated** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -194. Abandoned in the Roman period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia -194

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Salmon 1969.

869

Velia **Elea** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-540 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -540. Devasted by unknown event in in the mid 1st c A.D. Devastated by another unknown event at the end of the 5th c A.D. and does not recover.

Size

23 ha.	Urban grid	-540

Monumentality

Acropolis		-540
Agora		6th c B.C.
Baths		Early 3rd c B.C.
Bouleuterion		5th c B.C.
Harbour		Undated
Sanctuary		Early 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Asclepius		Hellensitic
Sanctuary of Pallas Athena		Early 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Poseidon Asphaleios		Early 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Zeus		Early 5th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Theatre	47.5 m	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		-540

Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium?	-88

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

870

Vibo Valentia **Unknown** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-550	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the mid 6th c B.C. Sacked in -389, but recovers. Rebuilt in -379. Sacked in the Second Punic War, but recovers. Roman settlers in -192.

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Hellenistic
Temple		5th c B.C.
Theatre		Republican
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-192
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-192

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

871

Volcei **Buccino** **Italia (III Lucania et Brutii)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

De Gennaro 2005

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

6 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Temple	2nd c B.C.
Temple	3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Temple ('of Vulcan')	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

872

Aequi

Aequi **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Sear 2006.

873

Aesernia **Isernia** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -264. Sacked by Sulla, but seems to recover. Roman settlers under Caesar. Roman settlers under Augustus. Roman settlers under Nero.

Size

15 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Trajanic?
Bridge		Trajanic?
Capitolium?		3rd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-264
Municipium		-80
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-264

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 42 E4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 13.408983 Latitude (Y): 42.079894

874

Alba Fucentia **Albe** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 33 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Torelli 1999

Development

-303 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -303 or -302. In decline in the 3rd c A.D., 4th c A.D., and 5th c A.D.

Size

33 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Mid 3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	103 by 76 m (4,288 m2)	Tiberian
Basilica		1st c B.C.
Baths		1st c A.D.
Comitium		2nd c B.C.
Forum		-303 or -302
Macellum		1st c A.D.
Temple		1st c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Hercules		1st c B.C.
Theatre	62.5 m	Early 1st c B.C.
Urban grid		-303
Walls		Mid 3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

1502

Colonia		-303 or -302
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-303 or -302

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

875

Amiternum S. Vittorino Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 65 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

65 ha.	Inhabited area, 60 to 70 ha.	Imperial

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	90 by 68 m (2,695 m2)	Imperial
Aqueduct		Tiberian?
Baths		Tiberian?
Theatre	80 m	Augustan
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Early imperial

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

876

Angitia

Luco **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Convegno di studi sulla città etrusca e italica preromana 1970

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

15 ha.	Walls and topography	Undated

Monumentality

Nymphaeum	Undated
Sanctuary of Angitia	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

877

Antinum Civita d'Antino Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 4 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

4 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Baths		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

878

Anxanum **Lanciano** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Staffa 2002

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

6 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Theatre Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Sear 2006.

879

Aufidena **Castel di Sangro** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Caesarian
Municipium	-49

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

880

Aveia

Aveia **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

16 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Theatre	62.5 m	-100 to -80
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

881

Bovianum **Boiano** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Triumvirate, Caesar, or Octavian. Roman settlers (veterans) after 70.

Size

15 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia	Triumviral, Caesarian, or Augustan
Colonia	70
Municipium	-87

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

882

Carseoli Carsli Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers between -302 and -298. Sacked in the Social war, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Colonia		-302 to -298
Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-302 or -298

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

883

Cluviae **Piano Laroma** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

5 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Theatre	40 m	Late 1st c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Sullan

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

884

Corfinium Corfinio Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

11 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge?		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	75 m	-89
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

1514

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

885

Cures

Cures **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

6 ha.	Unspecified	Late Republican

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan
Colonia	Caesarian
Municipium	Undated

References

1516

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

886

Fagifulae **Montagano** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 1 hectare, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

1 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

887

Forum Novum

Forum Novum **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laurence, Esmonde Cleary, and Sears 2011

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Developed into a town from the Augustan period?

Size

2 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium 1st c A.D.

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

888

Histonium Vasto Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

12 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Caesarian

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

889

Hortona Ortona Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

6 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?	Undated
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

890

Iuvanum **Unknown** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	37 m	-91

Civic Status

Municipium -87

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Sear 2006.

891

Larinum **Larino** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 34 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

34 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

892

Marruvium S. Benedetto dei Marsi Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-200	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c B.C.

Size

25 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Forum		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Theatre		50
Walls		1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	1st c B.C.

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

893

Nomentum Mentana Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important by the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-338

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012.

894

Peltuinum **Gran Sasso** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus. Affected by earthquake in 346. In decline from this point onwards.

Size

26 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	78 by 60 m	Undated
Aqueduct		Tiberian
Forum		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre	58 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium	-89?

References

1526

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

895

Pinna S. Domenico Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 18 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

18 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Temple of Juno		Undated
Temple of Venus		Undated
Temple of Vesta		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

896

Reate **Rieti** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers (veterans) under Vespasian.

Size

8 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		-27
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-27

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS.

897

Saepinum **Sepino** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Pesando 2005

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -293? Roman settlers in the late 2nd c B.C. Roman settlers in 2.

Size

12 ha.	Urban grid and walls	1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		1st c B.C.
Baths		1st c B.C.
Baths		1st c A.D.
Forum		Late 2nd c B.C.
Macellum		1st c A.D.
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Theatre	61.5 m	Augustan
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Late 2nd c B.C.
Walls		1st c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	2
Municipium	Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

898

Sulmo | Sulmona | Italia (IV Samnium) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

15 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Sanctuary of Hercules Curinus?	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium?	-89?

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

899

Superaequum Castelvecchio Subequo Italia (IV Samnium) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Roman settlers under Marcus Aurelius.

Size

39 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Acropolis	4th c B.C.
Walls	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium	Augustan?

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

BA Reference: 42 G4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 14.167151 Latitude (Y): 42.351793

900

Teate Marrucinorum **Chieti** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a muncipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

20 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Mid 1st c A.D.
Sanctuary		Pre-Roman
Temple		Roman?
Temple		Roman?
Temple		Roman?
Temple		Roman?
Temple		Roman?
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	84 m	Neronian?
Walls		Pre-Roman

Civic Status

Colonia Undated

1534

Municipium -89

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

901

Terventum | Trivento | Italia (IV Samnium) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Iasiello 2007

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -88.

Size

11 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	-88?

References

BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

902

Tibur **Tivoli** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Lazzarini 2003

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

45 ha.	Inhabited area	Mid 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	85 by 65 m (2,375 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary of Hercules Victor		Sullan
Temple		Republican
Temple (Tempio della Tosse)		Republican
Temple of Hercules		Republican
Theatre	70 m	-60s
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-90

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

903

Trebula Mutuesca **Monteleone Sabino** **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		2nd c A.D.
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Forum		Undated
Temple of Feronia		Undated
Temple of Sabine gods		Undated
Temple?		3rd c B.C.
Walls		2nd c A.D.
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan?

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

904

Trebula Suffenas

Unlocated **Italia (IV Samnium)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012.

905

Ancona

Ancona **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Sebastiani 1996

Development

-387	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -387. Roman settlers under Gracchus. Roman settlers (veterans) in -42. Rebuilding under Trajan. Sacked by the Goths, but does not recover.

Size

40 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	111 by 97 m (5,667 m2)	1st c A.D.
Arch of Trajan		115
Baths		Roman
Temple of Aphrodite		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-42
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 42 F1 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 13.518757 Latitude (Y): 43.615857

906

Asculum **Ascoli Piceno** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 39 hectares, which had important monument and became a colonia and a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -268? Sacked in -89, but recovers. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

39 ha.	Urban grid	-268

Monumentality

Acropolis		-268?
Amphitheatre	148 by 125 m	Late 1st c B.C.
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		-268
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Augustan
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple ('of Vesta')		Augustan
Theatre	99.5 m	-91
Urban grid		-268
Walls		-268?

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral
Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	foederata	-268

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

907

Atria

Atri **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Conventi 2004

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -282. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

24 ha.	Urban grid and topography	-282

Monumentality

Baths		2nd c A.D.
Forum?		-282
Theatre	70 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-282
Walls		-282

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Colonia	-282

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Sear 2006.

908

Auximum **Osimo** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -157.

Size

13 ha.	Walls	-174

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		-174

Civic Status

Colonia		-157
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-157

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

909

Castrum Novum (Italia (Giulianova Italia (V Picenum) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia

Staffa 2002

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers between -290 and -286. Roman settlers in -289. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

12 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-289
Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		-290 to -286
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-289

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

910

Cluana **Portocivitanova** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

911

Falerio **Falerone** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

16 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	88.8 by 80 m	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Theatre	49.2 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan?

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 42 F2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 13.724222 Latitude (Y): 43.16563

912

Firmum **Fermo** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -264. Roman settlers (veterans) around -42.

Size

16 ha.	Walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	75 m	Augustan
Walls		Republican
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia	-42
Colonia	-264

1550

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-264

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 42 E2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 13.424 Latitude (Y): 43.3279

913

Helvia Ricina

Ricina **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

22 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre	71.92 m	1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Septimius Severus
Municipium	Undated

References

1552

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

914

Interamnia Praetuttioru Teramo Italia (V Picenum) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Guidobaldi 1995

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -268? Roman settlers after the Social War. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

23 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	73.5 by 56.2 m	2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre	78 m	-20s
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-268
Colonia		Sullan
Municipium		Sullan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum?	-268

1554

BA Reference: 42 F3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 13.700768 Latitude (Y): 42.659733

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

915

Numana

Numana **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 16 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C. Greek settlers in the 2nd c B.C. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

16 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

916

Pausulae **Corridonia** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

14 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

917

Pollentia (Italia (V Picen Pollenzo Italia (V Picenum) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-179	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -179.

Size

25 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-179

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	112.9 by ? m	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Imperial
Capitolium		Augustan
Forum?		-179?
Temple of Plotina		Imperial
Temple of Victory		Augustan
Theatre	74 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-179
Walls		-179

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 39 B4 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 13.348377 Latitude (Y): 43.266889

918

Potentia (Italia (V Picen S. Maria a Potenza Italia (V Picenum) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Laterza Guides

Development

-184	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers in -184. Roman settlers at an unknown point.

Size

19 ha.	Urban grid	-184?

Monumentality

Bridge	Undated
Forum?	-184?
Urban grid	-184?

Civic Status

Colonia	-184

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

919

Tolentinum **Tolentino** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

920

Trea

Treia **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 9 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

9 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Forum	Undated
Macellum	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Temple of Serapis	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated
Municipium	Undated

References

1562

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

921

Urbs Salvia **Urbisaglia** **Italia (V Picenum)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Conventi 2004

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -60. Sacked between 395 and 410 and does not recover.

Size

37 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-60?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	96.6 by 74.6 m (3,823 m2)	75 or 76
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		-60
Temple		Augustan
Temple of the Augustales		1st c A.D.
Theatre	90 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-60
Walls		-60?

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic

References

1564

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

922

Aesis Iesi Italia (VI Umbria and Ager Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -247. Rebuilt at an unknown point.

Size

10 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Colonia		-247
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-247

References

1566

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

923

Ameria

Amelia **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

25 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of Mars		Undated
Temple of the Augustales		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

1568

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

924

Asisium **Assisi** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium

Colivicchi and Zaccagnino 2008

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

31 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	60 by 35 m	Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Circus		Undated
Forum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Shrine of the Dioscuri		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Minerva?		1st c A.D.
Theatre		Augustan
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium -89

1570

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

925

Camerinum **Camerino** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

20 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

926

Carsulae

Carsulae **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 1999

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 4th c B.C.

Size

15 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	86.5 by 62 m (2,378 m2)	Augustan
Arch of Trajan		Trajanic?
Basilica		Early imperial
Baths		Undated
Forum		Early imperial
Temple		Early imperial
Temple		Early imperial
Theatre	62.7 m	Augustan or Julio-Claudian
Urban grid		Early imperial

Civic Status

Municipium	Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

927

Cingulum	**Cingoli**	**Italia (VI Umbria and Ager**	**Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Rebuilt under Caesar.

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Boatwright 2000; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

928

Cupra Maritima | Civita di Marano | Italia (VI Umbria and Ager | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Augustan
Nymphaeum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Cupra		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?	Augustan
Municipium	Undated

References

1576

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

929

Fanum Fortunae **Fano** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

24 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Arch	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Forum?	Augustan?
Temple of Fortuna	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	Augustan?

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

930

Forum Sempronii **Fossombrone** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-122 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -122 or -121?

Size

25 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Forum		-122 to -121?
Urban grid		-122 to -121?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

931

Fulginiae

Foligno **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Colivicchi and Zaccagnino 2008

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers at an unknown point?

Size

37 ha. Urban grid Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Julio-Claudian
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

1580

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

932

Hispellum	**Spello**	**Italia (VI Umbria and Ager**	**Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 1999

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus. Roman settlers under Vespasian. Roman settlers under Hadrian.

Size

13 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	59 by 35 m	Augustan
Arch		Augustan
Arch		Augustan
Baths of Clitumnus		Augustan
Forum		Undated
Temple of Venus		Undated
Theatre	100 m	Augustan
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Colonia	Vespasianic

1582

Municipium

Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

933

Iguvium Gubbio Italia (VI Umbria and Ager Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 75 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Colivicchi and Zaccagnino 2008

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Expands under Augustus.

Size

74 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Temple of Jupiter Apenninus		Undated
Theatre	70.37 m	Late Republican
Walls		2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Sullan
Rights and privileges	foederata	-268

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

934

Interamna Nahars

Terni **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 7th c B.C.? Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in the early 3rd c B.C.

Size

48 ha. Urban grid and walls 3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	96.5 by 73 m (4,356 m2)	32
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		3rd c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Augustan
Urban grid		3rd c B.C.
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium

Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

935

Matilica Matélica Italia (VI Umbria and Ager Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

8 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

936

Mevania

Bevagna **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Colivicchi and Zaccagnino 2008

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

14 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	80 by 53 m (2,501 m2)	1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	90 m	1st c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

937

Mevaniola

Unknown **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

2 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		-40s
Forum		Undated
Theatre		Mid 1st c B.C.
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

938

Narnia

Narni **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -299. Rebuilt in -299. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

11 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		3rd c B.C.
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		3rd c B.C.
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	3rd c B.C.

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

939

Nuceria Camellaria **Nocera dei Pagani** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Trajan or Hadrian?

Size

Monumentality

Walls Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Trajanic or Hadrianic

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

940

Nursia Norcia Italia (VI Umbria and Ager Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Colivicchi and Zaccagnino 2008

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus? Expands at an unknown point.

Size

31 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

941

Ocriculum **Otricoli** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Petrangeli 1943

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers at the end of the Social War.

Size

25 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	120 by 98 m (7,125 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica?		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Forum?		Undated
Nymphaeum?		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre	79 m	Augustan
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Undated

1594

Municipium -90

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

942

Ostra **Unknown** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre 44.6 m Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Sear 2006.

943

Pisaurum	**Pesauro**	**Italia (VI Umbria and Ager**	**Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Campagnoli 1999

Development

-184	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers in -184. Roman settlers under Sulla? Roman settlers (veterans) in -41. Affected by earthquake in the mid 1st c B.C. Roman settlers (veternans) between -31 and -27. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

17 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Circus?	Undated
Forum	-184
Theatre	2nd c A.D.
Urban grid	-184
Walls	-184?

Civic Status

Colonia	-184
Colonia	-41

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 42 D1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 12.909749 Latitude (Y): 43.91017

944

Pitinum Mergens

Cagli **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Agnati 1999

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

15 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Theatre	74 m	Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Sear 2006.

945

Pitinum Pisaurense **Macerata Feltria** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Bispham 2007; BNP.

946

Plestia **Colfiorito** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

35 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Sanctuary of Cupra Mater	Undated
Temple	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

947

Sarsina

Sarsina **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary of Oriental Dieties		Antonine
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Sullan

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

948

Sena Gallica | Senigallia | Italia (VI Umbria and Ager | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality but which became a colonia.

Sisani 2007

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -283. Sacked in -82, but recovers.

Size

7 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-283
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-283
Rights and privileges	ius Itaicum?	-283

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

949

Sentinum **Sentino** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Medri 2008

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under the Triumvirate. Rebuilt in the late 1st c B.C. Sacked in 410, but recovers.

Size

16 ha. Walls Late 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		Late 1st c B.C.
Urban grid		Late 1st c B.C.
Walls		Late 1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium? Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

950

Septempeda S. Severino Marche Italia (VI Umbria and Ager Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

14 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.?

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Baths?	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple of Feronia	Undated
Temple of Juno	Undated
Urban grid?	Undated
Walls	3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

951

Sestinum **Sestino** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

952

Spoletium **Spoleto** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Colivicchi and Zaccagnino 2008

Development

-240 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers in -240. Sacked in -82, but recovers. Roman settlers (veterans) under Sulla? Sacked in the Social War, but recovers? Roman settlers after the Social War. Affected by earthquake in 63, but recovers. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D. and 4th c A.D., but recovers.

Size

23 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	115 by 85 m	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Drusus and Germanicus		23
Arch of Monterone		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		-240?
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple (di S. Ansano)		Undated

Theatre	72.2 m	-25 to -1
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-240?
Walls		-240?

Civic Status

Colonia		-240
Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-240

References

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

953

Suasa	Castelleone di Suasa	Italia (VI Umbria and Ager	Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 21 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	409

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Sacked in 409, but does not seem to recover.

Size

21 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

954

Tadinae

S. Antonio della Rasina **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

10 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 42 C3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 12.406448 Latitude (Y): 42.781909

955

Tuder **Todi** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Bergamini 2001

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) in the Triumviral period or under Augustus. Inhabited area expands under Augustus.

Size

18 ha.	Walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Acropolis		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Amphitheatre	90 by 60 m	2nd c A.D.?
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre	62 m	-42
Walls		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia	Triumviral or Augustan
Municipium?	Undated

References

1612

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

956

Tuficum **Borgo Tufico** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2005

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

40 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

957

Urvinum Hortense | Collemancio | Italia (VI Umbria and Ager | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 4 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality and did become a municipium.

Quilici Gigli 1999

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

4 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Imperial
Temple		Republican
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

958

Urvinum Mataurense **Urbino** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

12 ha.	Inhabited area	Imperial

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Baths		Undated
Theatre	65 m	Early 1st c A.D.
Walls		Republican

Civic Status

Municipium	-89

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Sear 2006.

959

Vettona **Bettona** **Italia (VI Umbria and Ager** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 1999

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

5 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.?

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	3rd c B.C.?

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

960

Alsium

Palo **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -247. In decline in the Roman period?

Size

Monumentality

Sanctuary	3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-247
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-247

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Salmon 1969.

961

Arna

Unknown **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Temple Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

BA Reference: 42 B2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 11.881301 Latitude (Y): 43.463409

962

Arretium **Arezzo** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 55 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Abela 1999

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

55 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	121.4 by 92 m (6,261 m2)	1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Theatre	92.5 m	Augustan or Julio-Claudian
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan
Municipium	Undated

References

1620

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

963

Baccanae

Baccanae? **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 1 hectare, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Johnson et al. 2004

Development

-27 400

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Augustan period to the 5th c A.D.

Size

1 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated

Civic Status

References

DGRG.

964

Blera | Bieda | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 18 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Ceci and Schiappelli 2005

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

18 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Bridge		2nd c B.C.
Bridge		Imperial
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 43 A1 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 12.093463 Latitude (Y): 41.993778

965

Caere Cerveteri Italia (VII Etruria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 120 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Ammistrazione provinciale di Roma. Assessorato sport e turismo 1996

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

120 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Hera		3rd c B.C.
Theatre	50 m	-25
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	3rd c B.C.?

References

1624

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Sear 2006.

966

Capena

Civitcola **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Keay et al. 2006

Development

-500	275

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. From the Republican period in stagnation or slow decline, but epigraphic evidence suggests that continues to be occupied until Aurelian.

Size

6 ha.	Inhabited area	Imperial

Monumentality

Baths?		Undated
Forum?		Augustan
Temple of Ceres?		Republican
Temple of the imperial cult		-12
Walls		Late 6th c B.C. or early 5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		-270
Municipium		Early imperial
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-270

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

967

Castrum Novum (Italia (Torre Chiaruccia Italia (VII Etruria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -264. Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

12 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia		-264
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-264

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

968

Centumcellae Cittavecchia Italia (VII Etruria) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bastianelli 1954

Development

106	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in 106 or 107.

Size

18 ha.	Urban grid	106 or 107

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Forum	Undated
Harbour	Trajanic
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG.

969

Clusium | Chiusi | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 26 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

26 ha.	Walls	5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan
Municipium	-87

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

970

Cortona

Cortona **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 45 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in -217?

Size

45 ha.	Walls	5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-217?
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

971

Cosa

Ansedonia **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Woloch 1983

Development

-400	275

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -273. Roman settlers in -197. Sacked and depopulated in -60, but recovers and continues to be inhabited until the last quarter of the 3rd c A.D.

Size

14 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-273

Monumentality

Acropolis	-273
Aerarium	-200 to -175
Arch	-175 to -50
Basilica	Mid 2nd c B.C.
Baths	Undated
Comitium	-273 to -250
Curia	-273 to -250
Forum	-273
Macellum?	Undated
Mithraeum	Undated
Odeum	50 to 55
Public offices	-240 to -220
Temple	3rd c B.C.
Temple	2nd c B.C.

Temple ('capitolium')		-175 to -50
Temple of Jupiter		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Mater Matuta?		-200 to -175
Unidentified public building		-240 to -220
Unidentified public building		-240 to -220
Urban grid		-273
Walls		-273

Civic Status

Colonia		-197
Colonia		-273
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-197
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-273

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

972

Faesulae | Fiesole | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Abela 1999

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important by the 4th c B.C.? Sacked by Sulla, but recovers. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

31 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Baths		Roman
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Etruscan
Temple		Etruscan
Theatre	67 m	Augustan
Walls		4rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Sullan
Municipium	Roman

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

973

Falerii Novi — Civita Castellana — Italia (VII Etruria) — Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Keay et al. 2000

Development

-220	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -241. Moved from the Monte Cimini to the plain after this. Roman settlers between -240 and -220.

Size

31 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-220

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	88 by 66.4 m (3,195 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		1st c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		-240 to -220
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated

Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Isis		2nd c A.D.
Temple of Juno Curritis		2nd c A.D.
Theatre	86 m	Early 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-220
Walls		-240 to -220

Civic Status

Colonia	Gallienus
Colonia	Gracchan
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

974

Ferentum **Ferento** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Coste and Ermini Pani 2001

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

31 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		1st c A.D.
Baths		Augustan
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		12 or 18
Temple of Augustus		12 or 18
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Temple of Salus		Undated
Theatre	61.93 m	Augustan
Urban grid		12 or 18?

Civic Status

Municipium	Augustan

References

BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

975

Fidenae

Fidene **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 45 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Ammistrazione provinciale di Roma. Assessorato sport e turismo 1996b

Development

-600 -50

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers at an unknown point. In decline in the Late Republic. Probably abandoned by the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

45 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre (Wooden)		-27
Curia		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Romulus?
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Romulus?

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

976

Florentia | Firenze | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Conventi 2004

Development

-41	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -41. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period.

Size

22 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-41?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	113 by 89 m (5,888 m2)	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Baths		1st c B.C.
Capitolium		1st c B.C.
Forum		-41?
Temple of Isis		Undated
Theatre	100 m	Early 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-41
Walls		-41?

Civic Status

Colonia	-41

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

977

Forum Cassii

Forum Cassii? **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5.4 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Johnson et al. 2004

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Could be occupied from the Republican period but not documented until the early Imperial period.

Size

5 ha. Known area Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Temple?		Undated

Civic Status

References

de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

978

Fregenae

Fregenae **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in -245. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		-245
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-245

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 42 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 11.710278 Latitude (Y): 42.212778

979

Graviscae **Porto Clementino** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Papi 2000

Development

-181	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 8th c B.C. Heyday in the 5th c B.C. and 4th c B.C. In decline in the 3rd c B.C. Abandoned by the 2nd c B.C. Roman settlers in -181. Sacked in 408, but recovers.

Size

27 ha.	Inhabited area	Early imperial

Monumentality

Forum		-181
Harbour		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary		Etruscan
Temple		Etruscan
Temple		Etruscan
Urban grid		-181
Walls		-181?

Civic Status

Colonia		-181
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-181

References

1644

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

980

Heba **Magliano** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 14 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in the 3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.

Size

14 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia 3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.

References

BNP; de Ligt 2012; Salmon 1969.

981

Horta **Orte** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

8 ha.	Inhabited area	Early imperial

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Bridge	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

982

Luca **Lucca** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-180	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -180. Roman settlers in -31.

Size

48 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-180

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	124 by 96 m (6,019 m2)	Flavian
Forum		-180
Theatre	89 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-180
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-31
Colonia		-180
Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-180

References

1648

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

983

Lucus Feroniae

Unknown **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Papi 2000

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

25 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	46.1 by 44.2 m (738 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Republican

Civic Status

Colonia	Caesarian

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969.

984

Luna | Luni | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Melli 1976

Development

-177	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -177. Roman settlers in -42.

Size

23 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-177

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	72.8 by 54.5 m (1,331 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Basilica		1st c A.D.
Forum		-177
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Temple ('capitolium')		2nd c B.C.
Temple of Diana		1st c B.C.
Theatre	45 m	Claudian
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-177
Walls		-177

Civic Status

Colonia	-177
Colonia	Augustan

Rights and privileges ius Italicum -177

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

985

Nepet

Nepi **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and become a colonia and a muncipium.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers between -383 and -373. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

12 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-383 to -373
Municipium		-82?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-383 to -373

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Salmon 1969.

986

Perusia | Perugia | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -40, but recovers. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

35 ha.	Unspecified, 30 to 35 ha.	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis	Etruscan?
Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Temple of Juno	Undated
Temple of Vulcan	Undated
Walls	3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	251 to 253
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 42 C2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 12.388791 Latitude (Y): 43.111742

987

Pisae | Pisa | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Bruni 2003

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in -180. Roman settlers between -41 and -33.

Size

30 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Undated
Temple of Vesta		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building ('Baths of Nero')		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia -41 to -33

Colonia		-180
Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-180

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969.

988

Pistorium

Pistoia **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 9 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

9 ha.	Walls	8th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Walls		8th c B.C.?
Walls		Roman

Civic Status

Municipium	Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

989

Pitulum **Umbertide** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre Early imperial

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

990

Portus **Fuimicino** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://www.ostia-antica.org/portus/portus2.gif

Development

41 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Harbour structures built under Claudius. Occupied from soon after. Harbour structures enlarged under Trajan. In decline from the 5th c A.D.

Size

15 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Harbour		Claudian
Harbour		Trajanic
Temple		Undated
Temple of Liber Pater		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building ('Temple of Portumnus')		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

BA Reference: 43 B2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 12.266667 Latitude (Y): 41.779167

References

BNP; PECS.

991

Pyrgi **S. Severa** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -384. Roman settlers in -191? Rebuilt in -191?

Size

5 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-191

Monumentality

Temple		5th c B.C.
Temple		6th c B.C.
Temple of Eileithyia or Leucothea		Undated
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-191
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-191

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

992

Roma | Rome | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 1,783 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became the capital of the Empire.

Dey 2011

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the mid 8th c B.C. Historically founded in -753. Important from the 7th c B.C.?

Size

1783 ha.	Fourteen Augustan regions	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre (Amphitheatrum Castrense)	88 by 75.8 m	3rd c A.D.
Amphitheatre (Colosseum)	188 by 156 m (20,007 m2)	72
Amphitheatre of Caligula		Caligulan
Amphitheatre of Nero		57
Amphitheatre of Statilius Taurus		-29
Aqua Alexandrina		226
Aqua Alsietina		-2
Aqua Antoniniana		210 to 215
Aqua Appia		Undated
Aqua Augusta		-33
Aqua Claudia		38 to 52
Aqua Iulia		-33
Aqua Marcia		Undated
Aqua Martia		Undated

Aqua Tepula	Undated
Aqua Traiana	109
Aqua Virgo	-19
Aqueduct (Anio Novus)	38 to 51
Aqueduct (Anio Vetus)	Undated
Arch (Palatine)	Undated
Arch of Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius	Undated
Arch of Augustus	-29
Arch of Claudius	46
Arch of Claudius	41
Arch of Claudius	46 or 47
Arch of Constantine	Undated
Arch of Dolabella and Silanus	10
Arch of Drusus	Undated
Arch of Drusus	23
Arch of Drusus and Germanicus	19
Arch of Fabius (Fornix Fabianus)	121
Arch of Gallienus	262
Arch of Gratian, Valentinian, and Theodosius	Undated
Arch of Janus	Undated
Arch of Lentulus and Crispinus	Undated
Arch of Marcus Aurelius	176
Arch of Nero	Undated
Arch of Octavius	Undated
Arch of Pietas	Undated
Arch of Septimius Severus	203
Arch of the Argentarii	Undated
Arch of Tiberius	16
Arch of Titus (Circus Maximus)	81
Arch of Titus (Roman Forum)	81
Basilica Aemilia	-78
Basilica Argentaria	Undated
Basilica Fulvia	Undated
Basilica Iulia	-46
Basilica Iunius Bassus	Undated
Basilica Maxentii	Undated
Basilica Neptuni	Undated
Basilica Opimia	Undated
Basilica Paulli	Undated
Basilica Porcia	Undated
Basilica Sempronia	Undated
Basilica Ulpia	Undated
Baths of Agrippa	-19
Baths of Caracalla	212 to 216
Baths of Commodus	180
Baths of Decius	252
Baths of Diocletian	Undated
Baths of Domitian	80
Baths of Licinius Sura	Undated

Baths of Nero and Alexander		64
Baths of Septimius Severus		191
Baths of Titus		81
Baths of Trajan		104
Bridge (Pons Aelius)		134
Bridge (Pons Aemilius)		Undated
Bridge (Pons Agrippae)		41
Bridge (Pons Aurelius)		Undated
Bridge (Pons Cestius)		-62
Bridge (Pons Fabricius)		-62
Bridge (Pons Milvius)		Undated
Bridge (Pons Neronianus)		Undated
Bridge (Pons Probi)		276
Bridge (Pons Sublicius)		Undated
Circus (Quirinale)		Undated
Circus Flaminius		Undated
Circus Maximus	620 by 140 m (35,412 m2)	Undated
Circus of Arvali		Undated
Circus of Domitian		80
Circus of Maxentius		Undated
Circus of Nero		41
Circus of Varianus	577 by 125 m	Undated
Cloaca Maxima		Undated
Comitium		Undated
Curia Cornelia		-80
Curia Hostilia		Undated
Curia Iulia		Mid 1st c B.C.
Forum Boarium		Undated
Forum Holitorium		Undated
Forum of Augustus		-20
Forum of Caesar		-46
Forum of Nerva		96
Forum of Trajan		106
Forum of Vespasian (Templum Pacis)		Undated
Forum Piscarium		Undated
Forum Pistorium		Undated
Forum Romanum		Undated
Forum Suarium		Undated
Forum Vinarium		Undated
Fountains		Undated
Horti Aciliorum		Undated
Horti Agrippinae		-12
Horti Caesaris		-44
Horti Domitiae		Undated
Horti Lamiani		Undated
Horti Liciniani		Undated
Horti Lolliani		Undated
Horti Luculli		Undated
Horti Maecenae		Undated
Horti Pompeiani		Undated

Horti Sallusti		Undated
Horti Tauriani		Undated
Lacus Curtius		Undated
Lacus Iuturnae		Undated
Lacus Neroniae		Undated
Lacus Servilius		Undated
Libraries of Trajan		98
Library (Palatine)		Undated
Library of Agapetus		Undated
Ludus Magnus		Undated
Market of Livia		Undated
Market of Trajan		2nd c A.D.
Mithraeum		Undated
Naumachia		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Nymphaeum ('Temple of Minerva Medica')		Undated
Nymphaeum of Alexander Severus		208 to 235
Odeum of Domitian	100 m	90s
Portico Dii Consentes		Undated
Porticus Absidata		Undated
Porticus Aemilia		Undated
Porticus Gaius et Lucius		Undated
Porticus Livia		-15
Porticus Minucia		Undated
Porticus Octavia		Undated
Porticus Octaviae		Undated
Porticus Vipsania		Undated
Praetorian Barracks		23
Septizodium		203
Tabularium		Undated
Temple of All the Gods (Pantheon)		Undated
Temple of Antoninus Pius and Faustina		141
Temple of Apollo Palatinus		-36
Temple of Apollo Sosianus		-34
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Augustus		14
Temple of Bacchus		Undated
Temple of Bellona		Undated
Temple of Bona Dea		Undated
Temple of Caesar		-29
Temple of Castor and Pollux		Undated
Temple of Castor and Pollux		Undated
Temple of Castor and Pollux		Undated
Temple of Ceres		Undated
Temple of Claudius		Undated
Temple of Concord		Undated
Temple of Cybele		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Temple of Diana Aventina		Undated

Temple of Elagabalus		218 to 222
Temple of Faunus		Undated
Temple of Faustina the Younger		Undated
Temple of Feronia		Undated
Temple of Fides?		Undated
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Temple of Fortuna Equestris		Undated
Temple of Fortune		Undated
Temple of Fortune Redux		Undated
Temple of Hadrian		139 to 145
Temple of Hercules Custos		Undated
Temple of Hercules Musarum		Undated
Temple of Hercules Pompeianus		Undated
Temple of Hercules Victor		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Isis and Serapis		Undated
Temple of Janus		Undated
Temple of Janus Geminus		Undated
Temple of Juno Lucina		Undated
Temple of Juno Moneta		Undated
Temple of Juno Regina		Undated
Temple of Juno Regina		Undated
Temple of Juno Sospita		Undated
Temple of Juno Sospita		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Custos		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Feretrius		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Stator		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Tonans		Undated
Temple of Juturna		Undated
Temple of Laren		Undated
Temple of Luna		Undated
Temple of Magna Mater		Undated
Temple of Mars		Undated
Temple of Mars Ultor		-37
Temple of Mater Deum		Undated
Temple of Mater Matuta		Undated
Temple of Minerva		Undated
Temple of Minerva Chalcidica		Undated
Temple of Minerva Medica		Undated
Temple of Neptunus		Undated
Temple of Ops		Undated
Temple of Pax		75
Temple of Piety		Undated
Temple of Portunus		Undated
Temple of Pudicitia Patricia		Undated
Temple of Quirinus		Undated
Temple of Saturn		Undated
Temple of Serapis		Undated
Temple of Serapis		-43

Temple of Serapis		Undated
Temple of Spes		Undated
Temple of the Flavian gens		2nd c A.D.
Temple of the Nymphs		Undated
Temple of the Nymphs		Undated
Temple of the Vestal Virgins		Undated
Temple of Trajan		117
Temple of Veiovis		Undated
Temple of Venus and Roma		Undated
Temple of Venus Cloacina		Undated
Temple of Venus Genetrix		-54
Temple of Vespasian and Titus		79
Temple of Vesta		Undated
Temple of Victory		Mid 1st c B.C.
Temple of Victory		Undated
Temple of Vulcanus		Undated
Theatre of Balbus	95 m	-19 to -13
Theatre of Maecenas		Undated
Theatre of Marcellus	129.8 m (6,079 m2)	-13
Theatre of Pompey	150 m	-55
Theatre of Trajan		Trajanic
Theatrum Ligneum		Undated
Walls (Aurelian)		271 to 275
Walls (Servian)		-375 to -350

Civic Status

Capital of the Empire	Undated
Colonia	Commodus

References

Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

993

Rusellae **Roselle** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Abela 1999

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 8th c B.C. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers after the Triumviral or Augustan period?

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	48 by 37 m (924 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Basilica		Undated
Baths?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple of the Augustales		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Triumviral or Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969.

994

Saena **Sienna** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 4.2 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Cantini 2005

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

4 ha. Unspecified Augustan

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Salmon 1969.

995

Saturnia

Saturnia **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Moretti Sgubini 2001

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -183. Roman settlers in the early imperial period.

Size

24 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-183
Colonia		Early imperial
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-183

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

996

Statonia

Poggio Buco? **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

10 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Temple		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

997

Suana

Sovana **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 18 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. In decline from the 2nd c B.C. Recovers in the mid 1st c B.C. Flourished under Augustus.

Size

18 ha. Unspecified Early imperial

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

998

Sutrium **Sutri** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municiupium.

Potter 1979

Development

-500	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 5th c B.C. Roman settlers in -383. In decline in the Roman period?

Size

7 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia		-41
Colonia		-383
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-383

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

999

Tarquinii **Tarquinia** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 124 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 7th c B.C. Roman settlers under the Gracchi.

Size

124 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Temple		3rd c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Woloch 1983.

1000

Tifernum Tiberinum **Città di Castello** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

30 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Temple Pliny the Elder

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

1001

Tuscana | Tuscania | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Papi 2000

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. In decline from the 2nd c B.C. onwards?

Size

8 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	-88

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

1002

Veii | Veio | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Ceci 2008

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 10th c B.C. Important from the 6th c B.C. Sacked in -396. Seems to continue to be occupied. Certainly occupied from the Late Republic.

Size

25 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis	6th c B.C.
Aqueduct	5th c B.C.
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple	6th c B.C.
Temple of Mars	Roman
Temple of Minerva (at Portonaccio)	Etruscan
Theatre	Augustan or Tiberian
Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic
Municipium	Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1003

Vetulonia

Vetulonia **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Scullard 1967

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

25 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Walls		Etruscan

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Woloch 1983.

1004

Visentium | Monte Bisenzio | Italia (VII Etruria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012.

1005

Volaterra **Volterra** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Fiume 1977

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) in -43. In decline in the Roman period?

Size

30 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.?
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary		4th c B.C.?
Temple		4th c B.C.
Theatre	63 m	-2 to -1
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium -43

References

1684

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

1006

Volsinii Novi **Bolsena** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Convegno di studi sulla città etrusca e italica preromana 1970

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers in -265.

Size

35 ha. Inhabited area Imperial

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre	100.7 by 84.2 m (4,718 m2)	Flavian
Baths		Undated
Forum		-264?
Temple		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Temple		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Temple of Nursia		Undated
Theatre		1st c B.C.
Urban grid		-264?
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

1686

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 42 B4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 11.631667 Latitude (Y): 42.418889

1007

Vulci **Volci** **Italia (VII Etruria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 89 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.

Size

89 ha. Walls 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		1st c B.C.
Bridge		1st c B.C.
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

1688

Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Sear 2006.

1008

Ariminum **Rimini** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-268	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -268. Roman settlers in -30. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

40 ha.	Urban grid and walls	258 to 270

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	117.7 by 88.1 m (5,587 m2)	Hadrianic
Arch of Augustus		Augustan
Bridge		Tiberian
Forum		-268
Theatre	70 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-30
Urban grid		-268?
Walls		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Walls		258 to 270
Walls		Sullan

Civic Status

Colonia	-30

1690

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		-268
Municipium		-90
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-268

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Bispham 2007; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1009

Bononia **Bologna** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 39 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-189	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site (Felsina). Roman settlers (veterans) in -189. Rebulit in -189. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period. Roman settlers in -32. Destroyed by fire in 53, but restored and enlarged by Claudius.

Size

39 ha.	Urban grid	-189

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		69
Basilica		Late 2nd c B.C.
Baths		Undated
Forum?		-189?
Sanctuary of the Egyptian Deities		Undated
Theatre	75 m	80
Urban grid		-189
Walls		2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-189
Colonia	-32
Colonia	Triumviral

1692

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-189

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

1010

Brixellum **Brescello** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-150	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 2nd c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

13 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan

Monumentality

Forum	Augustan
Urban grid	Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Municipium?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

1011

Caesena

Cesena **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 21 hectares, which had significant monumentality and did became a municipium.

Marini Calvani 2000

Development

-200	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c B.C.?

Size

21 ha.	Inhabited area marked on plan	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Hadrianic
Forum		Undated
Temple		Marcus Aurelius
Temple		Marcus Aurelius
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1012

Claterna **Ozzano dell'Emilia** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Marini Calvani 2000

Development

-200	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 2nd c B.C. Sacked in -43, but recovers.

Size

23 ha.	Inhabited area marked on plan	Undated

Monumentality

Circus?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Ramparts		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

1013

Cremona

Cremona **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 57 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Lenzi 2006

Development

-218	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -218. Roman settlers in -190. Roman settlers between -42 and -30. Sacked in 68, but restored by Vespasian.

Size

57 ha.	Urban grid and topography	-218

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	69
Baths	Undated
Forum?	-218
Temple of Mephitis	Undated
Urban grid	-218
Walls	2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-43 to -30
Colonia	-218
Colonia	-190
Municipium	Undated

Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-218
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-190

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

1014

Faventia **Faenza** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Villicich 2007

Development

-146	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the Late Republic. Expands beyond the walls in the Roman period.

Size

38 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1015

Fidentia **Fidenza** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the 2nd c B.C.

Size

6 ha.	Urban grid	2nd c B.C.?

Monumentality

Forum		2nd c B.C.?
Urban grid		2nd c B.C.?

Civic Status

Municipium?	-41

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

1016

Forum Cornelii **Imola** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 43 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-187	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers around from the construction of the Via Aemilia in -187? Roman settlers under Sulla? Expands at an unknown point in the late 1st c B.C.

Size

43 ha.	Urban grid	Late 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	108 by 81 m (4,766 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Forum		-187?
Urban grid		-187?
Urban grid		Late 1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS.

1017

Forum Livii **Forli** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 39 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-187		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers around the construction of the Via Aemilia in -187? Sacked in -88 but recovers. Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

39 ha.	Inhabited area marked on plan	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1018

Forum Popili (Italia (VI **Forlimpopoli** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-173 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -173.

Size

5 ha.	Urban grid	-173

Monumentality

Forum		-173?
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Urban grid		-173?

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 39 H4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.92522 Latitude (Y): 44.64708

1019

Mutina **Modena** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 54 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Barbieri and Manzelli 2006

Development

-183 400

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -183. Roman settlers under Augustus. Expands over time.

Size

54 ha.	Urban grid and area marked as that which was probably inhabited	-183

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		1st c A.D.
Baths		Augustan
Forum?		-183?
Urban grid		-183
Walls		-42

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		-183
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-183

References

1704

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 39 G4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.327894 Latitude (Y): 44.800946

1020

Parma

Parma **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 21 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Taborelli 2007

Development

-183	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers (veterans) in -183. Sacked in -44, but recovers and is restored by Augustus. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

21 ha.	Urban grid	-183

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	135 by 108 m (9,020 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Basilica		Augustan
Baths		1st c A.D.
Bridge		Augustan
Capitolium		Augustan
Forum		-183
Theatre	90 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-183
Walls		-183

Civic Status

Colonia		-183
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	-183

1706

BA Reference: 39 G4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 10.327894 Latitude (Y): 44.800946

References

Beloch 1880; Benario 1981; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 39 F3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 9.693115 Latitude (Y): 45.052388

1021

Placentia **Piacenza** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 43 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a muncipium.

Barbieri and Manzelli 2006

Development

-218 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -218. Roman settlers in -190. Roman settlers in -90? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

43 ha.	Urban grid	-218

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Tiberian
Capitolium	Augustan
Forum?	-218
Macellum	3rd c A.D. or 4th c A.D.
Urban grid	-218
Walls	3rd c A.D. or 4th c A.D.
Walls	-218

Civic Status

Colonia	-218
Colonia	-190
Colonia	-90?
Municipium	-90?

1708

Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-190
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-218

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969.

1022

Ravenna

Ravenna **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 113 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2000

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the 4th c B.C.? Roman settlers in the 2nd c B.C.? Rebuilt in the 2nd c B.C. Expands in the Late Republic or early Empire.

Size

113 ha. Walls Theodoric

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Trajanic
Circus		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Naval base		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus		Undated
Temple of Neptune		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Republican or Roman
Urban grid?		2nd c B.C.?

1710

Walls		Late 3rd c B.C.
Walls		Theodoric

Civic Status

Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	foederata	-56
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-89

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Woloch 1983.

1023

Regium Lepidum **Reggio Emilia** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 43 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-187	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers between -187 and -175?

Size

43 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Forum	-187?
Urban grid	-187?

Civic Status

Colonia	2nd c A.D.
Municipium	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1024

Solona

Unlocated **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; DGRG.

1025

Veleia **Velleia** **Italia (VIII Aemilia)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-89	400

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -89? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

10 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	54.9 by 44.1 m (1,161 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Public offices		Undated
Temple		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-49
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-89

References

1714

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS.

1026

Alba Pompeia

Alba **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-89	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -89.

Size

35 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Capitolium?	Undated
Forum	-89?
Temple	Neronian
Theatre	Tiberian
Urban grid	-89
Walls	Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia	-89
Municipium	Caesarian

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1027

Albingaunum **Albenga** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Melli 1976

Development

-89	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -89?

Size

8 ha.	Walls	-70s

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?	70 by 50 m (1,571 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		-70s

Civic Status

Municipium?		-89?
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-89
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-49

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Golvin 1988; PECS.

1028

Albintimilium Ventimiglia Italia (IX Liguria) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-180	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers in -180. Inhabited area seems to be reduced in the early 1st c B.C. but to expand again in the late 1st c B.C. Sacked in -49, but recovers. Sacked in 69, but recovers. In decline in the 5th c A.D.

Size

24 ha.	Urban grid	Augustan

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum?		-180?
Theatre	52 m	Antonine
Urban grid		-180?
Walls		-80 to -60

Civic Status

Colonia	-180
Municipium	-89

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Sear 2006.

1029

Aquae Statiellae **Acqui Terme** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 29 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Panero 2000

Development

-89 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers at an unknown point, perhaps around -89?

Size

29 ha. Urban grid Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

BA Reference: 39 B4 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 7.857836 Latitude (Y): 44.561573

1030

Augusta Bagiennorum **Benevagienna** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-17	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) between -17 and -14.

Size

16 ha.	Urban grid	-17

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	104 by 78 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Augustan
Baths		Augustan
Forum		-17?
Temple		Undated
Theatre	57.5 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-17 to -14
Walls		Augustan?

Civic Status

Colonia?	-17 to -14
Municipium	-5

References

1720

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Sear 2006.

1031

Carreum **Chieri** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Taborelli 2007

Development

-123	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Gracchus?

Size

15 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Capitolium?	Undated
Forum?	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1032

Dertona **Tortona** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Panero 2000

Development

-123	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers between -123 and -118. Roman settlers -27.

Size

38 ha.	Urban grid	-123 to -118

Monumentality

Forum	-123 to -118
Urban grid	-123 to -118
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	-123 to -118
Colonia	-27

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1033

Genua **Genoa** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Gambaro 1992

Development

-205	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked in -205. Rebuilt in -203.

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		-203
Walls		Mid 5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-89
Municipium		-49
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-89

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

1034

Hasta **Asti** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Panero 2000

Development

-179	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -179. Roman settlers in -124. Sacked in 480, but recovers.

Size

38 ha.	Urban grid	-179?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Capitolium?	Undated
Forum	-179?
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	-179?
Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Colonia	-179
Municipium	-49

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1035

Industria **Monteu da Po** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Villicich 2007

Development

-179 300

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -179. Appears to have been adandoned by the 4th c A.D.

Size

25 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Sanctuary of Isis		2nd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		2nd c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia	-179
Colonia	-89

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1726

1036

Iria | Voghera | Italia (IX Liguria) | Italy

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 1

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Augustus. Sacked in the 1st c A.D. and does not recover.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Augustan

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

1037

Libarna **Serravalle Scrivia** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-148 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in -148. Abandoned between the 5th c A.D. and the 7th c A.D.

Size

20 ha.	Urban grid	-148

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	88 by 58.7 m (2,155 m2)	Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Augustan
Forum		-148
Temple		Augustan
Theatre	57.75 m	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		-148

Civic Status

Colonia	75 to 96 or 98
Colonia	-148
Municipium	-49

1728

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1038

Vada Sabatia **Vado Ligure** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-89 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman setters at an unknown point, perhaps around -89?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium? -89

References

de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

1039

Valentia (Italia (IX Ligu Villa del Foro Italia (IX Liguria) Italy

A Roman foundation Covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-179 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -179.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia -179

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

1040

Vardagate **Castel Monferrato** **Italia (IX Liguria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-173	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers around -173.

Size

15 ha.	Inhabited area	Early imperial

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Urban grid		-173
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia?	-173?
Municipium	-89?

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1041

Acelum **Asolo** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Theatre	Augustan
Walls?	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	-49?

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

1042

Adria

Adria **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.? Roman settlers between -289 and -283. Roman settlers in the Sullan, Triumviral, or Augustan period.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Theatre	41.64 m	2nd c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-289 to -283
Colonia		Sullan, Triumviral, or Augustan
Municipium		-49 or -41
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-289 to -283
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-89

References

Beloch 1880; Bispham 2007; BNP; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1043

Albona

Labin **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated

References

Wilkes 2003a.

1044

Altinum **Altino** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 133 hectares, which had significant monumentality and becomes a municipium.

Ninfo, Montana, Mozzi, and Ferrarese 2009

Development

-50	452

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Expands a later date. Sacked in 452 and does not recover.

Size

133 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Unidentified public building	1st c B.C.
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic
Municipium	-49?

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

1045

Aquileia **Aquileia** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 80 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Betracchi 2002

Development

-181	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -181. Roman settlers in -169. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in 452, but recovers.

Size

80 ha.	Walls of Julian the Apostate	361

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	142 by 118 m (10,446 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Basilica		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths (Large)		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Small)		1st c A.D.
Circus	380 by 75.8 m	2nd c A.D.
Forum		-169
Forum		2nd c A.D.
Macellum		1st c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre		1st c B.C.
Urban grid		-181
Urban grid		-169

Walls		-169
Walls (Late Roman)		3rd c A.D. or 4th c A.D.
Walls of Julian the Apostate		361

Civic Status

Colonia		-181
Colonia		-169
Colonia?		Augustan?
Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-169
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-181

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Bispham 2007; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1046

Ateste | Este | Italia (X Venetia et Histria) | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Laterza Guides

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) around -30. In decline in the late 2nd c A.D.

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	1st c A.D.
Colonia	-30
Municipium	-136

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1047

Bellunum Belluno Italia (X Venetia et Histria) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-220 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers between -220 and -200?

Size

13 ha. Inhabited area Early imperial

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

1048

Brixia **Brescia** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Taborelli 2007

Development

-89 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers (veterans) in -89. Roman settlers in -27.

Size

35 ha.	Urban grid	-89

Monumentality

Basilica		Augustan
Forum		-89
Sanctuary		-89
Temple		1st c B.C.
Temple ('capitolium')		73
Theatre	90 m	1st c A.D.
Urban grid		-89
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia	-27
Municipium	-49

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1049

Concordia

Concordia **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 42 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Conventi 2004

Development

-42	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -42.

Size

42 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Augustan

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Bridge		Undated
Forum		-42
Theatre	90 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-42
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia	-42

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1050

Emona **Ljubljana** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Slovenia**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Suic 1976

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort at an unknown point? Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

23 ha. Walls and urban grid, 523 by 425 m Augustan

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Fort?		Undated
Forum		Augustan
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Colonia Augustan

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1051

Feltria **Feltre** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 21 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Dipartimento di scienze dell'antichità dell'Università di Padova 1995

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 1st c B.C.?

Size

21 ha. Inhabited area 1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium? -49

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Wilkes 2003b.

1052

Flanona

Plomin **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Julio-Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Undated

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003a.

1053

Forum Iulii (X Venetia e Cividale del Friuli Italia (X Venetia et Histria) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Stucchi 1951

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

12 ha. Walls 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Marcus Aurelius
Walls		1st c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium -49

References

de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1054

Iulium Carnicum **Zuglio** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.38 by 0.25 km), which had significant monumentality and became a municipium or a colonia.

Bandelli and Fontana 2001

Development

-50 400

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Sacked in the 5th c A.D. and does not recover.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Capitolium	1st c A.D.
Forum	Undated
Temple of Hercules	Undated
Unidentified public building	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan?
Municipium	Augustan?

References

1750

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

1055

Mantua **Mantova** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Probably important from the 1st c B.C.

Size

8 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		-89
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	-49
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	-89

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Woloch 1983.

1056

Nesactium **Vizače** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Croatia**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Villicich 2007

Development

-177 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked in -177. Roman fort in -177? Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

8 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Fort?		-177?
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium 3rd c A.D.

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; PECS.

1057

Opitergum Oderzo Italia (X Venetia et Histria) Italy

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Develops from the construction of the Via Postumia in -148. Important from the 1st c B.C.

Size

37 ha.	Inhabited area	Imperial

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple of Jupiter Ammon?	Undated
Temple of Mars?	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Claudian
Municipium	-49

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1058

Parentium Porec Italia (X Venetia et Histria) Croatia

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 9 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Tufi 1989

Development

-177 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Sacked in -177? Roman fort in -177? Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

9 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Roman

Monumentality

Capitolium		Undated
Fort?		-177?
Forum		Undated
Temple of Mars		Undated
Temple of Neptune		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1059

Patavium **Padua** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 130 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Rebuilt under Augustus?

Size

130 ha. Inhabited area -28

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	102.5 by 65.5 m (2,903 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Market		Undated
Market		Undated
Market		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Theatre	94 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Augustan?
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium -45

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1060

Pola **Pula** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Croatia**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-178 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort after -178 or -177. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Roman settlers in -39. Roman settlers in -33. Sacked in 452?

Size

24 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	123 by 96.5 m (7,099 m2)	1st c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Sergii `		28 or 29
Fort		-178 or -177
Forum		Undated
Odeum	88 m	1st c A.D.
Temple of Augustus and Rome		Undated
Temple of Diana or Hercules		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Theatre (Large)	100 m	Mid 1st c A.D.
Walls		Undated
Walls (Late Antique)		452

Civic Status

Colonia	-39
Colonia	-33

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1061

Tarvisium **Treviso** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Maggi 1999

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Rebuilt under Augustus?

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Early imperial

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Augustan
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	-49?

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1062

Tergestum **Trieste** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Maggi 1999

Development

-43	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers between -43 and -30.

Size

15 ha.	Walls	-33 or -32

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		71
Basilica		Julio-Claudian
Forum		-46
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		1st c A.D.
Theatre	64.4 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		-33 or -32

Civic Status

Colonia	-43 to -30
Municipium?	Undated

1762

References

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1063

Tridentum **Trento** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-23	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -23.

Size

11 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-23

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Late 2nd c A.D.
Forum?	-23?
Urban grid	-23
Walls	-23
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	2nd c A.D.

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

1064

Urbana **Unknown** **Italia (X Venetia et Histria)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-82 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Sulla.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Sullan

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 39 H3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 10.997047 Latitude (Y): 45.442663

1065

Verona Verona Italia (X Venetia et Histria) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 52 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-89 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Roman settlers (veterans) in -89.

Size

52 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and topography	265

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	152.43 by 123.24 m (12,113 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Arch		1st c A.D.
Basilica		Flavian
Baths		3rd c A.D.
Bridge		Undated
Capitolium		1st c A.D.
Circus		Undated
Forum		-89?
Odeum		Undated
Theatre	105 m	-25 to -1
Urban grid		-89
Walls		Caesarian
Walls		265

Civic Status

1766

Colonia	Claudian
Colonia	Gallienus
Municipium	-49

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Bomgardner 2000; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Woloch 1983.

1066

Vicetia Vicenza Italia (X Venetia et Histria) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-89	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -89.

Size

28 ha.	Urban grid	-89

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		1st c A.D.
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum		-89
Theatre	81.88 m	Augustan
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-89
Walls		1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium	-49

References

1768

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Sear 2006.

1067

Bergomum Bergamo Italia (XI Transpadana) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-50	400

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Sacked in the 5th c A.D. and does not recover.

Size

19 ha.	Inhabited area (Angelini)	Undated

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium?	-49

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

1068

Comum Como Italia (XI Transpadana) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-59	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Roman settlers (veterans) in -59.

Size

25 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-59

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Augustan
Baths		Augustan
Forum?		-59?
Theatre	50 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-59
Walls		-59 to -56

Civic Status

Municipium	-49

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 39 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 7.87595 Latitude (Y): 45.4666

1069

Eporedia **Ivrea** **Italia (XI Transpadana)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 68 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and colonia.

Panero 2000

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the 1st c B.C. Expands in the 1st c A.D.

Size

68 ha.	Inhabited area, 65 to 70 ha.	100

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	72 by 5429 m (8,046 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Arch		Undated
Forum		1st c B.C.
Theatre	75.6 m	1st c A.D.
Urban grid		1st c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		1st c B.C.
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	1st c B.C.

References

1772

Beloch 1880; Cornell and Mathews 1982; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1070

Laumellum **Lomello** **Italia (XI Transpadana)** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied in the Roman period.

Size

10 ha. Inhabited area Early imperial

Monumentality

Walls Late Roman

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

de Ligt 2012; DGRG.

1071

Laus Pompeia **Unknown** **Italia (XI Transpadana)** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had no impotant monuments but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-510	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -510.

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Theatre?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated

References

Beloch 1880; BNP; de Ligt 2012; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Sear 2006.

1072

Mediolanum (Italia (XI Milan Italia (XI Transpadana) Italy

A Roman foundation covering a total of 105 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-89	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -89. Urban grid expanded later.

Size

105 ha.	Walls	4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	155 by 125 m (12,660 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Baths of Hercules		4th c A.D.
Circus	460 by 70 m	4th c A.D.
Forum		-89?
Macellum		1st c A.D.
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Theatre	95 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-89
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		-40 to -35
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	Early imperial
Colonia	Gallienus

1776

Municipium -49

References

Beloch 1880; Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; de Ligt 2012; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1073

Novaria **Novara** **Italia (XI Transpadana)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Panero 2000

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Sacked in 386, but recovers. Sacked in 405, but recovers. Sacked in 452, but recovers.

Size

32 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Mid 1st c B.C.?

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	-49?

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; PECS.

1074

Ticinum **Pavia** **Italia (XI Transpadana)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 44 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Conventi 2004

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) between -50 and -30.

Size

44 ha. Urban grid and walls Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Augustan
Arch?		Augustan
Baths		Augustan
Forum?		Mid 1st c B.C.?
Theatre		Augustan
Urban grid		-50 to -30
Walls		Augustan

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 39 C3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 8.422795 Latitude (Y): 45.325287

1075

Vercellae **Vercelli** **Italia (XI Transpadana)** **Italy**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Panero 2000

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the mid 1st c B.C.? Expands in the Roman period.

Size

38 ha. Inhabited area Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium -49

References

1780

Beloch 1880; de Ligt 2012; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

An Urban Geography of the Roman World, 100 B.C. to A.D. 300

J. W. Hanson

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A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

J. W. Hanson

Wolfson College, University of Oxford

Trinity Term 2016

Volume Five: Catalogue (Part Four)

1076

Aeminium **Coimbra** **Lusitania** **Portugal**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Arch?	Undated
Arch?	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Sanctuary?	Undated

Civic Status

References

PECS.

1077

Augusta Emerita **Mérida** **Lusitania** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 81 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a conventus capital, and a colonia.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-25	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in -25. Perhaps not constructed until -15. Expanded in the 1st c B.C. and 1st c A.D. Roman settlers in 69. Roman settlers at an unknown date. Roman settlers at an unknown date later than that.

Size

81 ha.	Walls	Late 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	126.3 by 102.6 m (8,090 m2)	Flavian
Aqueduct		Early imperial
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Cimbron		Undated
Arch of Trajan?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Early imperial
Circus	433 by 114 m	Flavian
Forum		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary of Mithras, Serapis, etc		155?

Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Temple of Mars		Undated
Theatre	86.63 m	-16 or -15
Urban grid		-25
Urban grid		-25
Walls		Late 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		69
Colonia		-25
Conventus capital		-25?
Provincial capital		-25?
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-25

References

Benario 1981; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Humphrey 1986; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

1078

Balsa | Tavira | Lusitania | Portugal

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Circus?	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

BA Reference: 27 A2 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): -4.832609 Latitude (Y): 39.958228

1079

Caesarobriga **Talavera de la Reina** **Lusitania** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Circus		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Mercury		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Flavian
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

Keay 1998.

1080

Capera

Cáparra **Lusitania** **Spain**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

16 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Arch		Trajanic
Circus		Undated
Forum		Early 1st c A.D.
Temple of Jupiter		Antonine
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Tetrarchic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges stipendiaria Undated

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 24 E4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -6.101091 Latitude (Y): 40.166755

1081

Conimbriga | Condeixa a Velha | Lusitania | Portugal

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Gros 1996

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the Augustan period?

Size

23 ha.	Walls (Roman)	Augustan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	95 by 80 m (4,210 m2)	Julio-Claudian
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Augustan?
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Trajanic
Forum		Augustan
Temple		Augustan?
Temple of Augustus and Rome		Undated
Walls (Late Roman)		Late 3rd c A.D. or early 4th c A.D.
Walls (Roman)		Augustan

Civic Status

Municipium	Flavian

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Golvin 1988; PECS.

1082

Ebora | Evora | Lusitania | Portugal

A Roman foundation covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-57	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman settlers in -57.

Size

12 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Arch	Undated
Circus?	Undated
Temple of the imperial cult ('Temple of Diana')	Tiberian?
Theatre	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian

References

BNP; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006.

1083

Egitania | Idanha a Velha | Lusitania | Portugal

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Almeida 1956

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

6 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Forum?		Undated
Temple of Mars		Undated
Temple of Venus		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium Flavian

References

DGRG; PECS.

1084

Lacimurga **Unknown** **Lusitania** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia? Caesarian

References

MacMullen 2000.

1085

Metellinum | Medellín | Lusitania | Spain

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-80	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -80 or -79? Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Theatre	63 m	-25 to -1
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia?		-80 or -79
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-80 or -79
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1086

Mirobriga (Lusitania) Santiago do Cacém Lusitania Portugal

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.2 by 0.32 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Society of Antiquaries of London 1932-present

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Basilica?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Circus	360 by 76 m	Undated
Curia?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary of Asclepius		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Venus?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Humphrey 1986; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

1087

Myrtilis | Mértola | Lusitania | Portugal

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Bendala Galán 1993

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Circus?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian?

References

DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS.

1088

Norba Caesarina **Cáceres** **Lusitania** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-49	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1089

Olisipo | Lisbon | Lusitania | Portugal

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Osland 2006

Development

-138 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in -138? Settlement occupied from that point onwards?

Size

48 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Arch?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths of the Augustales		Tiberian
Circus		Undated
Fort?		-138?
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Cybele		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Temple of Idae Phrygiae		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of Tethys		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated
Theatre	80 m	Augustan

Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Sear 2006.

1090

Ossonoba | Faro | Lusitania | Portugal

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

30 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated

Civic Status

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 26 C4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): -7.865235 Latitude (Y): 38.015624

1091

Pax Iulia **Beja** **Lusitania** **Portugal**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a colonia.

Mantas 1996

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

27 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Circus?		Undated
Forum		Caesarian?
Temple		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Urban grid		Caesarian?
Walls		Undated
Walls?		3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

Colonia	Caesarian
Conventus capital	Caesarian

1802

Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1092

Salacia | Alcacer do Sal | Lusitania | Portugal

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Mantas 1990

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

10 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Circus?	Undated
Forum	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Caesarian

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008.

1093

Salmantica | Salamanca | Lusitania | Spain

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 45 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

45 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Bridge Trajanic

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Russell 1958.

1094

Scallabis **Santarem** **Lusitania** **Portugal**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a conventus capital and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-49 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Caesar?

Size

30 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Conventus capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

Brunt 1971; Carreras Monfort 1995-1996; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

1095

Unknown (4) **Tróia** **Lusitania** **Portugal**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

2 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

References

Carreras Monfort 1995-1996.

1096

Adada | Karabaulo | Lycia et Pamphylia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Temple of Emperors and Zeus Sarapis		Undated
Temple of the Emperors and Aphrodite		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	1st c B.C.

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1097

Antiphellus | Kaş | Lycia et Pamphylia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 6 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

6 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Agora		Undated
Baths		Roman
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	50 m	2nd c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1098

Apollonia (Lycia et Pam

Olou Borlon **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre 27 m Undated

Civic Status

References

Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1099

Apollonia (Lycia et Pam

Kilinçli **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Baths		Roman
Theatre	27 m	Hellenistic
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

Cohen 1995; PECS; Sear 2006.

1100

Ariassus Üçkapı Lycia et Pamphylia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Anatolian Studies 1992

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

11 ha. Walls Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Arch		Roman
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	11.85 m	Hellenistic?
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1101

Arycanda **Aykiriçay** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

7 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Agora (Lower)		Hellenistic
Agora (Upper)		Hellenistic
Amphitheatre		20
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths of Antoninus Pius		Undated
Gymnasium		Hellenistic?
Market		Undated
Odeum		Hadrianic
Odeum	16.5 by 17 m	Undated

Prytaneum		Hellenistic
Stadium		Hellenistic
Temple of Helios		Undated
Temple of Tyche		Undated
Theatre	56 m	-50
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1102

Aspendus **Belkis** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 24 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no civic staus.

Steele 1992

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers in the 12th c B.C.? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C.

Size

24 ha.	Walls and topography	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		Roman
Aqueduct		1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Roman
Baths		Roman
Baths		Roman
Gymnasium		Undated
Market		Roman
Nymphaeum		Undated
Odeum	33 m	Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		Roman
Theatre	95.48 m	161 to 169
Unidentified public building		Roman

Unidentified public building		Roman
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1103

Attalea **Antalya** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Grainger 2009

Development

-150 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the mid 2nd c B.C. Rebuilt in 130.

Size

Monumentality

Forum	Mid 2nd c B.C.
Harbour	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Mid 2nd c B.C.
Walls	Hadrianic

Civic Status

Colonia	3rd c A.D.
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1104

Attalea | Adala | Lycia et Pamphylia | Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-262 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in -262.

Size

Monumentality

Bouleuterion? — Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG.

1105

Balbura Çölkayiği Lycia et Pamphylia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.59 by 0.59 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Septimius Severus and Geta		Septimius Severus
Temple of Nemesis		Undated
Theatre		Mid 2nd c B.C.
Theatre	36 m	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1106

Bubon | Ibecik | Lycia et Pamphylia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre	49 m	190
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1107

Cadyanda **Üzümlü** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Blue Guides

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

13 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic?
Agora		Hellenistic?
Baths of Vespasian		Vespasianic
Gymnasium?		Hellenistic
Stadium		Hellenistic
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	47 m	Late 2nd c B.C. or early 1st c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

1108

Candyba **Gendevar** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

2 ha.	Acropolis	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Bouleuterion	18 by ? m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1109

Cibyra **Gölhisar** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 1.34 by 0.68 km), which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

Bean 1966

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Affected by earthquake in 23, but recovers. Restored in 23.

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Hellenistic
Aqueduct		Roman
Arch		Roman
Odeum	48.5 m	Early 3rd c A.D.
Stadium		1st c B.C.?
Temple		Undated
Theatre	81 m	Late 1st c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

Conventus capital	-51 or -50
Metropolis capital	Undated

BA Reference: 65 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 29.489819 Latitude (Y): 37.160008

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1110

Comama

Serefönü **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		-25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-25

References

Brunt 1971; Jones 1937; Salmon 1969.

1111

Corycus **Kizkalesi** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Unknown

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Market?		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1112

Corydalla **Haciveliler** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Roman
Theatre	40 m	Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1113

Cremna **Amlik** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Mitchell 1993

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers (veterans) in -25.

Size

38 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Forum		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Propylon		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Severan
Temple		Antonine
Temple		Hadrianic
Theatre	60 m	Undated
Theatre	80 m	-25

Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1114

Cyaneae **Yavu** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Kolb 1993

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

5 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Agora		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Antonine
Bouleuterion		Hellenistic
Market (Stheneleion)		Undated
Theatre	55 m	Late 3rd c B.C. or early 2nd c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1115

Gagae **Aktaş** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1116

Idebessus **Kozağacı** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Theatre	30.76 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1117

Limyra

Finike **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Affected by earthquake in 141.

Size

12 ha.	Acropolis and lower town	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Temple of Ptolemy II		-308 to -246
Theatre	68 m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1118

Lydai **Kapi Dağı** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no cvic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Theatre	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS.

1119

Milyas **Melli** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Vandeput 2007

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

5 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora	Undated
Bouleuterion	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

BA Reference: 65 C5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 30.014409 Latitude (Y): 36.246429

1120

Myra **Demre** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 101 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Coppa 1981

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 5th c B.C.

Size

101 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple of Artemis Eleutheria		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Temple of Tyche		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre	111 m	200 to 225
Urban grid		5th c B.C.?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	2nd c A.D.

References

1840

Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

1121

Nisa Sütlğen Lycia et Pamphylia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Undated
Stadium	Undated
Stoa	Undated
Theatre	2nd c A.D.
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1122

Oenoanda **Incealiler** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the late 3rd c B.C.

Size

17 ha.	Walls	Late 3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		Late 3rd c B.C.
Agora		Late 3rd c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Bouleuterion?		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	55 m	Late 1st c B.C.
Walls (Hellenistic)		Late 3rd c B.C.
Walls (Late Roman)		Late Roman

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1123

Olbasa **Belenli** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Greek period. Important from the Hellenistic period. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

Colonia		-25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

1124

Olympus **Deliktaş** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.19 by 0.15 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Hellenistic
Agora?	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Bridge	Undated
Temple	2nd c B.C.
Temple	2nd c B.C.
Temple of Hephaestus	Hellenistic
Theatre	Hellenistic

Civic Status

BA Reference: 65 D5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 30.471532 Latitude (Y): 36.387902

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1125

Parlais **Unknown** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman settlers in -25.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		-25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-25

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

1126

Patara **Kelemi** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.9 by 0.25 km), which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a metropolis capital.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-500 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 5th c B.C. onwards. Enlarged by Ptolemy II in the 3rd c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Modestus		2nd c A.D.
Baths (Central)		Undated
Baths (Harbour)		Undated
Baths of Vespasian		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Lighthouse (Pharos)		Undated
Odeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Theatre	84 m	Tiberian

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

1127

Pednelissus | Near Kozan | Lycia et Pamphylia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Vandeput 2007

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

23 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1128

Perge **Aksu** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 63 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a metropolis capital.

Grainger 2009

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 11th c B.C.? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. Expands from the acropolis to the lower town by the mid 4th c B.C. Expands again in the Hellenistic period. Expands again in the Severan period. Does well in the Roman period.

Size

63 ha.	Acropolis and urban grid	Severan

Monumentality

Acropolis	7th c B.C.
Agora (Hellenistic)	Hellenistic
Agora (Roman)	Severan
Arch of Open Court	Undated
Baths (South)	Undated
Baths (West)	Severan
Colonnaded streets	Undated
Nymphaeum	Undated
Nymphaeum	Septimius Severus
Open Court	Undated
Palaestra	Claudian
Propylon	Septimius Severus
Stadium	Undated

1852

Stoa of Open Court		Undated
Stoa of Open Court		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Artemis Pergaea		Undated
Theatre	112.5 m	120
Tripylon		Imperial
Unidentified public building (Round Building)		Undated
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Urban grid		Severan
Walls (Hellenistic)		Hellenistic
Walls (Roman)		Severan

Civic Status

Metropolis capital		3rd c A.D.
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera?	Undated

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

1129

Phaselis **Tekirova** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Steele 1992

Development

-690 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Punic settlers at an unknown point? Greek settlers in -690. Sacked around -78, but recovers.

Size

40 ha.	Walls and topography	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		-690
Agora		-690
Agora		Domitianic
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		129 to 131
Baths (Large)		Undated
Baths (Small)		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Theatre	46 m	2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic

BA Reference: 65 E4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 30.548712 Latitude (Y): 36.52178

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1130

Phellus | Felendai | Lycia et Pamphylia | Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

8 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1131

Pinara **Minare Köyü** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.?

Size

22 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Baths		Roman
Odeum	24 by 17 m	Flavian
Temple		Undated
Theatre	55 m	Late 2nd c B.C. or early 1st c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1132

Rhodiapolis **Kumluca** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Bean 1966

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Sebasteion		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Asclepius and Hygeia		Undated
Theatre	41.5 m	Mid 2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1133

Sagalassus Aglasun Lycia et Pamphylia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Yegul 2000

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period. Rebuilt in the early Hellenistic period.

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Agora		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion		Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Antonine
Nymphaeum		Hadrianic
Odeum	48 m	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Palaestra		Undated
Temple of Apollo Klarios		Undated
Temple of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius		2nd c A.D.

Theatre	98.5 m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1134

Seleucia (Lycia et Pamp

Selef **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.21 by 0.23 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Hellensitic settlers in the Hellenistic period. Rebuilding under Claudius.

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Hellenistic
Baths	Roman
Bouleuterion	Hellenistic
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Hellenistic
Unidentified public buidling	Undated
Walls	Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; PECS.

1135

Selge

Selge **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 59 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C.

Size

59 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Roman
Basilica		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Artemis		Undated
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre	104 m	Late 3rd c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

1862

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1136

Side **Selimiye** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Grainger 2009

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 12th c B.C.? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C. Important from the late 2nd c A.D. or early 1st c B.C. Prospers in the Roman period. In decline in the 3rd c A.D. and 4th c A.D., but seems to recover in the 5th c A.D.

Size

38 ha.	Walls (Hellenistic)	2nd c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora (Hellenistic)		Hellenistic
Agora (Roman)		Roman
Aqueduct		2nd c A.D.
Arch		4th c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		5th c A.D.
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Gymnasium?		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Library?		Undated
Nymphaeum		2nd c A.D.
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Apollo?		2nd c A.D.

1864

Temple of Athena?		2nd c A.D.
Temple of Dionysus		1st c B.C.
Temple of Men		Undated
Temple of Tyche and Fortuna?		2nd c A.D.
Theatre	120 m	175 to 200
Walls		4th c A.D.
Walls		2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Undated

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

1137

Sidyma **Dudurga Asari** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Classical period? Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Undated
Baths	Undated
Gymnasium	Undated
Stoa	Undated
Temple of Augustus?	Undated
Theatre	Imperial
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1138

Sillyum | Asar Köyü | Lycia et Pamphylia | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Steele 1992

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C.?

Size

13 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Roman
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Nymphaeum		Roman
Odeum	40 m	Hellenistic
Stadium		Roman
Temple		Hellenistic
Temple		Undated
Theatre	60 m	Hellenistic
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1139

Simena Kaleköy Lycia et Pamphylia Turkey

An Greek foundation covering a total of 4 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.?

Size

4 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and topography	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C.?
Agora		Hellenistic?
Baths		Vespasianic
Harbour		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Theatre	21 m	Undated
Urban grid		Hellenistic?
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

1140

Telmessus **Fethiye** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 61 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

61 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Temple of Apollo		Undated
Theatre	78 m	Augustan
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1141

Tenedos **Bozcaada** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 7th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Agora?	Undated
Harbour	Undated
Harbour	Undated
Prytaneum	5th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

BA Reference: 65 D4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 30.464722 Latitude (Y): 36.9825

1142

Termessus Güllük Dağ Lycia et Pamphylia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Steele 1992

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

30 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Agora		-160 to -138
Arch of Hadrian		Hadrianic
Bouleuterion		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Heroon		Undated
Market		Undated
Odeum	24.4 by 24.53 m	1st c B.C.
Stoa		Undated
Stoa of Attalos II		-160 to -138
Stoa of Osbaras		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated

1872

Temple of Artemis		Undated
Temple of Artemis		Late 2nd c A.D.
Temple of Zeus Solymeus		Undated
Theatre	65.5 m	2nd c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 65 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 29.420789 Latitude (Y): 36.553889

1143

Tlos

Dilver **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Akurgal 2002

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

16 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Roman
Gymnasium?		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Market?		Undated
Palaestra?		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	52 m	Late 1st c B.C.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

1874

BA Reference: 65 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 29.420789 Latitude (Y): 36.553889

References

BNP; DGRG; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1144

Trebenna Çağlarca Lycia et Pamphylia Turkey

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had singificant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Ekklesiasterion		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia 3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1145

Xanthus **Kinik** **Lycia et Pamphylia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

http://www.xanthos.hst.ulaval.ca/eng/carte2010_eng.htm

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 12th c B.C.? Important from the 6th c B.C. Sacked in -540, but recovers. Sacked -43, but recovers. Inhabited area expands in the Roman period.

Size

25 ha.	Walls	5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora (Greek)		6th c B.C.?
Agora (Roman)		Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Arch of Vespasian		Vespasianic
Basilica		Undated
Temple of Artemis		Undated
Theatre (Hellenistic)		Hellenistic
Theatre (Roman)	65 m	Mid 2nd c A.D.
Walls		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

1146

Amantia

Klos **Macedonia** **Albania**

A Greek polis covering 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

20 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Stadium		Undated
Temple		6th c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference: 51 B3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 23.84013 Latitude (Y): 40.821057

1147

Amphipolis **Amfipoli** **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 246 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-437 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -437 or -436.

Size

246 ha. Walls (Classical) Classical

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		-437 or -436
Bridge		5th c B.C.
Gymnasium		4th c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple of Artemis Tauropolos or Brauronia		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Classical
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges libera Augustan

References

1880

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1148

Apollonia (Macedonia) Pojani Macedonia Albania

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Ceka 1958

Development

-588 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -588. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		5th c B.C.
Arch		Undated
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion	19.5 by 15 m	Greek
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Nymphaeum		Roman
Odeum	16 m	Undated
Stoa		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Hellenistic
Temple		Greek
Temple of Apollo		5th c B.C.
Theatre	51.5 m	3rd c B.C.
Urban grid		5th c B.C.

1882

Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 50 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 22.201493 Latitude (Y): 40.522127

1149

Beroea (Macedonia) Veria Macedonia Greece

A Greek polis covering a total of 78 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Deflassieux 1999

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

78 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		Hellenistic
Gymnasium		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Metropolis capital Trajan Decius

References

1884

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 49 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 19.739266 Latitude (Y): 40.538262

1150

Byllis Gradisht Macedonia Albania

A Greek foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Caesar. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

28 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.?
Agora		Undated
Gymnasium		Undated
Theatre (North-West)		3rd c B.C.
Theatre (South-West)	80.5 m	Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

1886

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1151

Cassandrea

Cassandrea **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Greek settlers in the Peloponnesian War. Hellenistic settlers in -316. Roman settlers in the Triumviral period. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Walls	Justinianic

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Triumviral
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Triumviral

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 1995; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1152

Dium

Dion **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C. Sacked in -219, but recovers. Roman settlers in -43. Roman settlers under Augustus? Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers. Sacked in 472, but recovers.

Size

35 ha.	Walls	3rd c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.
Baths		Roman
Bouleuterion		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Isis		2nd c A.D.
Sanctuary of Zeus Olympius		Undated
Stadium		6th c B.C.
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Theatre (Roman)	55 m	2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		-43
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-43
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1153

Dyrrachium **Durrës** **Macedonia** **Albania**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 95 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-627	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -627? Roman settlers in the Triumviral, Caesarian, or Augustan period. Affected by an earthquake in the late 5th c A.D., but recovers.

Size

95 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Hadrianic
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Library		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Diana		Undated
Temple of Minerva		Undated
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Triumviral, Caesarian, or Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Triumviral, Caesarian, or Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Marc Antony or Augustus

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969.

1154

Edessa

Edessa **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 162 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Lagopoulos 2009

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

162 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1155

Heraclea (Macedonia) **Bitola** **Macedonia** **Macedonia**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 7 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Lagopoulos 2009

Development

-359 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers between -359 and -358 or -356. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus?

Size

7 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Theatre	58.5 m	Hadrianic
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1156

Lychnidus **Ochrid** **Macedonia** **Macedonia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 11 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Lagopoulos 2009

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 6th c B.C.? Sacked in 479, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 514, but recovers.

Size

11 ha. Urban grid Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Sear 2006.

1157

Neapolis (Macedonia) **Kavala** **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 13 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-650	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the mid 7th c B.C. Roman settlers in -42?

Size

13 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Sanctuary of Parthenos		Undated
Temple		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	-42

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1158

Pella (Macedonia) **Pella** **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 100 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Unknown

Development

-413 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers between -413 and -399. Roman settlers (veterans) in -40. Roman settlers under Augustus? Affected by earthquake in the 1st c A.D., but recovers. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

100 ha.	Urban grid, 1,000 by 1,000	-413 to -399

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.?
Agora		4th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Aphrodite and Cybele		Undated
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Theatre	38.5 m	4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-40
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-40

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1159

Philippi | Krenides | Macedonia | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 51 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-360 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -360 or -359. Hellenistic settlers in -356. Roman settlers (veterans) in -42. Roman settlers in -30. Roman settlers in the 1st c A.D.

Size

51 ha.	Walls	-356

Monumentality

Acropolis		-360
Agora		-356
Amphitheatre		Undated
Arch		1st c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Forum		-42
Macellum		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Sanctuary of the Egyptian Gods		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo Komaios and Artemis		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of Mercury		Undated
Temple of Neptune		Undated
Theatre	82 m	4th c B.C.

Urban grid		-356
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-30
Colonia		-42
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-42
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-30
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1160

Stobi

Stobi **Macedonia** **Macedonia**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Lagopoulos 2009

Development

-229	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers under Antigonus III.

Size

20 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Roman
Baths		Roman
Baths		Roman
Nymphaeum		Roman
Theatre	90 m	100
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Elagabalus
Municipium	Caesarian?
Municipium	Vespasianic

Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian?
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Vespasianic

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 1995; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1161

Thasos

Thasos **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Grandjean and Salviat 2000

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers between -720 and -708.

Size

30 ha.	Walls and topography	7th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C.
Agora		7th c B.C.
Arch		2nd c A.D.
Harbour		Undated
Odeum	52 m	2nd c A.D.
Prytaneum		5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Apollo Pythias		7th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Arkouda		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Artemis		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Athena Poliouchos		7th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Dionysus		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Hercules		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Pan		7th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Poseidon		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Zeus Agoraeus		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.

Stoa		4th c B.C.
Stoa		4th c B.C.
Theatre	75 m	4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1162

Thessalonica Thessaloniki Macedonia Greece

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 161 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-316	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Synoecism of 26 different communities in -316.

Size

161 ha.	Urban grid and walls (Late Roman)	Mid 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Acropolis		-316
Agora		-316
Arch		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Arch of Galerius		3rd c A.D.
Basilica		Antonine or Severan
Forum		Antonine or Severan
Gymnasium		Hellenistic
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome	430 by 84 m	Hellenistic
Odeum	62 m	Antonine or Severan
Stoa		Antonine or Severan
Temple of Serapis		Hellenistic
Temple or baths		Undated
Theatre-stadium		Undated
Urban grid		-316

Walls (Hellenistic)		-316
Walls (Late Roman)		Mid 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia		Mid 3rd c A.D.
Metropolis capital		Undated
Provincial capital		-146
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Cohen 1995; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1163

Torone **Toroni** **Macedonia** **Greece**

A Greek polis covering a total of 58 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Mee and Spawforth 2001

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

58 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		5th c B.C.
Agora		Undated
Temple of Athena		5th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1164

Ad Sava

Hammam Guergour **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Baths Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

PECS.

1165

Aquae Calidae **Hammam Righa** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Baths Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

1166

Arsennaria **Sidi bou Ras** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia 2nd c A.D.

References

Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 30 G4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 3.689949 Latitude (Y): 36.145619

1167

Auzia **Aumale** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Gsell 1911

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

20 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Unidentified public building	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Septimius Severus
Municipium	2nd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1168

Bida | Djemaa Saharidj | Mauretania Caesariensis | Algeria

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia — 2nd c A.D.

References

Salmon 1969.

1169

Cartenna **Ténès** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 65 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-30 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers (veterans) in -30.

Size

65 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Harbour		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-30
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-30

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

1170

Choba **Ziama** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 13 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Gsell 1911

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

13 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Baths	193 or 211
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Hadrianic

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000.

1171

Cuicul | Djemila | Mauretania Caesariensis | Algeria

A Roman foundation covering a total of 9 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Allais 1938

Development

96	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) under Nerva. Expands beyond the walls in the 1st c A.D. and 2nd c A.D. Heyday in the 2nd c A.D.

Size

9 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Arch	169
Arch of Caracalla	Caracallan
Basilica	169
Basilica	364 to 367
Baths	183 or 184
Baths	Undated
Capitolium?	2nd c A.D.
Curia	2nd c A.D.
Forum	Severan
Forum	1st c A.D.
Macellum (Cosinii)	Antoninus Pius
Macellum (for clothing)	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated

Temple of Saturn		Undated
Temple of the Severans		Severan
Theatre	62 m	Antonine
Walls		Trajanic

Civic Status

Colonia	3rd c A.D.
Colonia	Nervan

References

BNP; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1172

Diana Veteranorum

Zana **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and did became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

98 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in the Trajanic or Hadrianic period.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Arch	Septimius Severus
Arch	217
Forum	Undated
Temple of Diana?	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic or Hadrianic
Municipium	162

References

BNP; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Wilson 2011.

1173

Gunugu **Sidi Brahim** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

-33 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknow point. Roman settlers (veterans) between -33 and -25.

Size

29 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-33 to -25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

1174

Icosium **Algiers** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

-29 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers (veterans) under Juba II. Sacked in 373, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum?	Undated
Harbour	Undated
Mithraeum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	-29 to 23
Colonia	74 to 76
Colonia	Diocletianic

Rights and privileges ius Latii 74 to 76

References

BNP; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

1175

Igilgili Djidjelli Mauretania Caesariensis Algeria

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 30 D3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 2.188806 Latitude (Y): 36.606415

1176

Iol Cherchell Mauretania Caesariensis Algeria

A Punic foundation covering a total of 162 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Leveau 1994

Development

-25 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 6th c B.C. Important from the late 1st c B.C. Rebuilt by Juba II around -25. Roman settlers under Augustus. Roman settlers (veterans) in 40. Sacked in 364, but recovers. Sacked in 429, but recovers.

Size

162 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	134 by 77 m (4,999 m2)	Augustan
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct?		Undated
Basilica		Severan
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths (Central)		Undated
Baths (East)		Undated
Baths (West)		Hadrianic
Baths?		Undated

1922

Bridge		Severan
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Severan
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome	475 by 80 m	Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		1st c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Theatre	90 m	-25 to -15
Urban grid		-25
Walls		Mid 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	40
Colonia	Augustan
Provincial capital	40

References

Benario 1981; Bomgardner 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1177

Iomnium **Tigzirt** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Gsell 1911

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

10 ha. Walls Mid 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		Mid 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium Septimius Severus

References

BNP; PECS.

BA Reference: 34 D2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 5.9113 Latitude (Y): 35.629

1178

Lamasba **Henchir Merouana** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Caracallan

References

BNP.

1179

Milev **Mila** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		3rd c A.D.
Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		Trajanic
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

1180

Mopthensium **Mons** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

96 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the Nervan period?

Size

Monumentality

Capitolium	209 to 211
Curia?	Undated
Forum?	Undated
Temple of Saturn	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

1181

Oppidum Novum **Aïn Defla** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

41 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) under Claudius.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Claudian

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1182

Portus Magnus **Arzew** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Curia?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Baal Hammon / Saturn?		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

1183

Quiza

El Bénian **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Arch	Hadrianic

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1184

Rapidum **Sour Djouab** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 12 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laporte 1989

Development

122	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 122. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Sacked in the mid 3rd c A.D. Rebuilt by Diocletian.

Size

12 ha.	Walls	167

Monumentality

Curia?	Undated
Fort	122
Forum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Temple of Ceres	Undated
Temple of Jupiter	Undated
Temple of Saturn and Caelestis	Undated
Unidentified public building	Undated
Walls	167

Civic Status

Municipium	3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

1185

Rusazus | Azeffoun | Mauretania Caesariensis | Algeria

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-33 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers (veterans) between -33 and -25.

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Walls		201

Civic Status

Colonia		-33 to -25
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 30 F3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 3.235522 Latitude (Y): 36.810022

1186

Rusguniae **Tementfoust** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 20 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

-33 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers (veterans) between -33 and -25.

Size

20 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Temple?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-33 to -25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1934

1187

Rusippisir | Taksebt | Mauretania Caesariensis | Algeria

A Punic foundaion covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated
Municipium	Undated

References

PECS.

BA Reference: 30 G3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 3.9141 Latitude (Y): 36.916

1188

Rusuccuru **Dellys?** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

41 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Claudian period?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia	2nd c A.D.
Municipium	Septimius Severus

References

BNP; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1189

Saldae **Béjaia** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 55 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

-33	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers (veterans) between -33 and -25.

Size

55 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Mid 2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre, amphitheatre, or circus?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-33 to -25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1190

Siga | Takembrit | Mauretania Caesariensis | Algeria

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	2nd c A.D.
Municipium	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 31 C4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 5.4072 Latitude (Y): 36.1886

1191

Sitifis Sétif Mauretania Caesariensis Algeria

A Roman foundation covering a total of 44 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Sears 2007

Development

96 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) under Nerva.

Size

44 ha.	Walls (Late Roman)	Justinianic

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		297
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths (Central)		Undated
Baths of Venus		200 to 230
Forum		Undated
Hippodrome	450 by 67 m	Late 4th c B.C.
Temple		Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Magna Mater		288
Theatre		Undated
Walls (Byzantine)		Byzantine
Walls (Late Roman)		Justinianic

Civic Status

Colonia Nervan

1940

BA Reference: 31 C4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 5.4072 Latitude (Y): 36.1886

References

BNP; Humphrey 1986; Lepelley 1979-1981; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1192

Tigava **El Kherba** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Baths Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

Rights and privileges ius Latii? Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 30 D3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 2.4456 Latitude (Y): 36.5914

1193

Tipasa Tipaza Mauretania Caesariensis Algeria

A Punic foundation covering a total of 57 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

de Robles 2002

Development

40	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 6th c B.C. Important from the Claudian period?

Size

57 ha.	Walls	146 or 147

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		3rd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Late 2nd c A.D.
Baths (Large)		Undated
Baths (Small)		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Claudian?
Hippodrome		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Baal Hammon / Saturn		Undated
Theatre	73 m	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Walls		Claudian

Walls		146 or 147

Civic Status

Colonia		Hadrianic
Colonia?		Claudian
Municipium		42
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	42?

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1194

Tubusuctu **Tiklat** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 39 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

-33 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers (veteran) in between -33 and -25.

Size

39 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-33 to -25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

1195

Uzelis **Oudjel** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Capitolium		Undated
Theatre		221 or 222

Civic Status

Colonia		158
Municipium		-38
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	-46 or -45?

References

Brunt 1971; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

1196

Zucchabar **Miliana** **Mauretania Caesariensis** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; Salmon 1969.

BA Reference: 28 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -6.115434 Latitude (Y): 34.60192

1197

Banasa **Sidi Ali bou Jenoun** **Mauretania Tingitana** **Morocco**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.39 by 0.39 km), which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-33 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) between -33 and -25.

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Baths (North)	Undated
Baths (North-West)	Undated
Baths (South)	Undated
Baths (South-West)	Undated
Curia	Undated
Forum	Augustan?
Macellum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Temple of Mater Deum	Undated
Unidentified public building	Undated
Urban grid	Augustan?
Walls	Late 2nd c A.D.

BA Reference: 28 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -6.115434 Latitude (Y): 34.60192

Civic Status

Colonia		Marcus Aurelius
Colonia		-33 to -25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 28 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): -6.11021 Latitude (Y): 35.199807

1198

Lixus **Near Larache** **Mauretania Tingitana** **Morocco**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Coppa 1981

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers between the 8th c B.C. and the 6th c. B.C. Important from the 1st c B.C.? Sacked in the mid 1st c B.C. Rebuilt in the mid 1st c B.C. Roman settlers under Claudius? Sacked in the mid 3rd c A.D. In decline from this point onwards, but continues to be occupied.

Size

19 ha.	Walls	1st c B.C.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	55 by ? m (1,780 m2)	1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.?
Baths		Claudian
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary of Hercules / Melqart		Undated
Temple (A)		Undated
Temple (B)		-30 to -1
Temple (C)		Undated
Temple (D)		Late Republican
Temple (E)		Undated
Temple (F)		Undated
Temple (G)		1st c B.C.
Temple (H)		Undated
Theatre		1st c A.D.

1950

Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Mid 3rd c A.D.
Walls		4th c B.C. to 1st c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	Claudian

References

BNP; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1199

Rusadir **Melilla** **Mauretania Tingitana** **Spain**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Augustan?

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1200

Sala Rabat Mauretania Tingitana Morocco

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

1 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C.? Important from the 1st c A.D. Rebuilt in the 1st c A.D. In decline in the 4th c A.D., but continues to be occupied.

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Undated
Arch	23
Basilica?	1st c A.D.
Capitolium	1st c A.D.
Curia?	1st c A.D.
Forum	1st c A.D.
Temple (A)	23
Temple (B)	23
Temple (C)	23
Temple (D)	23
Urban grid	1st c A.D.
Walls	144

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated
Municipium	Claudian

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969.

1201

Thamusida

Sidi Ali ben Ahmed **Mauretania Tingitana** **Morocco**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 16 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Callu 1965

Development

-33 274

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) between -33 and -25. Roman fort under the Flavians. Roman fort under Marcus Aurelius. Rebuilt in the 2nd c A.D. Sacked between 274 and 280, but does not recover.

Size

16 ha. Walls Commodus

Monumentality

Baths		Flavian
Fort		Marcus Aurelius
Fort		Flavian
Sanctuary		Late 2nd c A.D.
Temple		2nd c A.D.
Temple		Late 2nd c A.D.
Temple		Flavian
Walls		Commodus

Civic Status

Colonia		-33 to -25
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-33 to -25

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1202

Tingis **Tangier** **Mauretania Tingitana** **Morocco**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 6th c B.C. Important from the 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus. In decline in the 5th c A.D.

Size

19 ha.	Walls	Roman

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		-38
Provincial capital		Claudian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-38

Rights and privileges ius Romanum? Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1203

Volubilis | Oualili | Mauretania Tingitana | Morocco

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 43 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

State plan

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 1st c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus? Rebuilt in the Neronian period. Sacked in 285, but recovers.

Size

43 ha. Walls 168 or 169

Monumentality

Acropolis		2nd c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Caracallan
Basilica		Severan
Baths		Early 2nd c A.D.
Baths		Early 2nd c A.D.
Baths		Early 2nd c A.D.
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Severan
Forum		Neronian?
Fountain		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Macellum		Undated

Mithraeum		Undated
Temple		Augustan
Temple of Isis		Undated
Temple of Saturn		1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Neronian
Walls		2nd c B.C.
Walls		168 or 169

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Municipium		Caligulan
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caligulan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum?	Augustan

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1204

Zilis | Dchar Jedid | Mauretania Tingitana | Morocco

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 4th c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1205

Callatis | Mangalia | Moesia Inferior | Romania

A Greek foundation covering a total of 9 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Preda 1968

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Greek settlers at a later point?

Size

9 ha. Walls 172

Monumentality

Harbour		Undated
Theatre		3rd c B.C. or 2nd c B.C.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		172

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1962

1206

Durostorum **Silistra** **Moesia Inferior** **Romania**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

138 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort from 105 or 106. Settlement occupied from the time of Antoninus Pius. Sacked in the 2nd c A.D. and 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Fort	105 or 106
Naval base	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Marcus Aurelius

References

BNP; DGRG; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 22 F4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 28.774679 Latitude (Y): 44.54737

1207

Histria

Histria **Moesia Inferior** **Romania**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Alexandrescu 2007

Development

-700 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. Sacked in the late 6th c B.C., but recovers. Sacked in the late 4th c B.C., but recovers. Sacked in the mid 1st c B.C., but recovers. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

16 ha. Urban grid Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Roman
Baths		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Naval base		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Theos Megas		3rd c B.C.
Temple of Zeus Polieus		6th c B.C.
Theatre		3rd c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic
Walls		Early Roman

1964

Walls 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1208

Marcianopolis **Reka Devnija** **Moesia Inferior** **Bulgaria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

98	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Trajan.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	70 by 60 m (1,728 m2)	Trajanic?
Forum		Trajanic?
Urban grid		Trajanic?

Civic Status

Colonia?	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Jones 1937; Wilkes 2003b.

1209

Mesembria **Missiori** **Moesia Inferior** **Bulgaria**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-512	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in 512? Greek settlers in 493?

Size

Monumentality

Theatre	4th c B.C.
Walls	5th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Sear 2006.

1210

Nicopolis (Moesia Inferi Nikup Moesia Inferior Bulgaria

A Roman foundation covering a total of 27 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

102	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in 102. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

27 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Roman
Bouleuterion		Undated
Forum		102
Odeum	37 by 26.6 m	200
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		102
Walls		3rd c A.D.?
Walls		2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium	Hadrianic

References

BNP; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1968

1211

Novae (Moesia Inferior) Staklen Moesia Inferior Bulgaria

A Roman fort and settlement covering 1 hectare, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

46	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort between 46 and 69. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

1 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Fort		46 to 69
Walls		Undated
Walls		2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium	Marcus Aurelius

References

DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1212

Odessus

Varna **Moesia Inferior** **Bulgaria**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 39 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.

Size

39 ha. Walls Late Roman

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Baths		2nd c A.D.
Harbour		Undated
Naval base?		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.
Walls		Late Roman
Walls		Roman

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1970

1213

Oescus | Gigen | Moesia Inferior | Bulgaria

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 32 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

71 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort between 45 and 61. Roman fort in 71. Settlement occupied from soon after. Roman settlers (veterans) under Trajan. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

32 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		275
Fort		71
Fort		45 to 61
Forum		Undated
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Walls		Justinianic
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia Trajanic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

1214

Tomis Constanta Moesia Inferior Romania

A Greek foundation covering a total of 42 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the early 6th c B.C. Important from the Hellenistic period. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D. In decline in the 4th c A.D. and 5th c A.D.

Size

42 ha.	Inhabited area	Late 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	1st c A.D.
Baths	Undated
Harbour	Undated
Naval base	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Walls	Late 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Metropolis capital	Undated
Provincial capital	82

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1215

Troesmis | Drobudja | Moesia Inferior | Romania

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Gallina 1970

Development

-15	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman fort in 15? Settlement occupied from soon after. Sacked in the mid 3rd c A.D. Rebuilt soon after. Sacked in 6th c A.D. Rebuilt by Justinian.

Size

2 ha.	Walls, 150 by 100 m	Justinianic

Monumentality

Fort	-15?
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Walls	Justinianic

Civic Status

Municipium	Marcus Aurelius

References

BNP; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Wilkes 2003b.

1216

Tropaeum Traiani **Adamclisi** **Moesia Inferior** **Romania**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the 2nd c A.D. Settlement occupied from soon after. Sacked in the late 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

10 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Fort		2nd c A.D.
Forum		Trajanic
Urban grid		Trajanic
Walls		3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium 170

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1217

Dard(...) **Unknown** **Moesia Superior** **Kosovo**

An unclassified settlement covering 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	300

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D. Sacked in the 4th c A.D., and does not recover.

Size

30 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

BA Reference: 21 E5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 22.665 Latitude (Y): 44.631111

1218

Drobeta

Turnu Severin **Moesia Superior** **Serbia**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 59 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Mannelli Catanzaro 2007

Development

101	434

Oppidum. Roman fort in 101 or 102. Roman settlers (veterans) in 101 or 102. Sacked between 434 and 453, and does not seem to recover.

Size

59 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Bridge	101 or 102
Fort	101 or 102
Temple of Cybele	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	198 to 208
Municipium	119

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

1978

1219

Margum **Dubravica** **Moesia Superior** **Serbia**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 62 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Mirković 2007

Development

169 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 169. Settlement occupied from soon after. Sacked after 441, but recovers.

Size

62 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Fort		169

Civic Status

Municipium Late 2nd c A.D.

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1220

Montana

Montana **Moesia Superior** **Bulgaria**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

99 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D. Settlement occupied from soon after.

Size

Monumentality

Fort Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium 161 to 163

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003b.

1221

Naissus

Niš **Moesia Superior** **Serbia**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-1 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the late 1st c. B.C. or early 1st c A.D. Settlement occupied from soon after. Sacked in 441, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Fort Late 1st c B.C. or early 1st c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium 166

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1222

Ratiaria

Archar **Moesia Superior** **Bulgaria**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 33 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Mladenović 2012

Development

106 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the mid 1st c A.D., but on another site. Roman settlers (veterans) in 106? Expands at an unknown point. Sacked in 442 or 443, but recovers. Restored between 491 and 518.

Size

33 ha. Inhabited area, 30 to 35 ha. Roman

Monumentality

Fort		Mid 1st c A.D.
Forum?		106?
Urban grid		106?
Walls		Early 4th c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia 106

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

1223

Remesiana | Bela Palanka | Moesia Superior | Serbia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Mladenović 2012

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

5 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium?	2nd c A.D.

References

1224

Scupi | Skopje | Moesia Superior | Macedonia

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Mladenović 2012

Development

81	400

Oppidum. Occupied from the 2nd c B.C. Roman fort in -168? Roman fort around -28? Roman settlers (veterans) under Domitian. Sacked in 269. In decline in the 4th c A.D. Abandoned by the 5th c A.D.

Size

28 ha.	Walls and topography	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort?		-28?
Fort?		-168?
Macellum		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated
Theatre	98 m	Hadrianic
Walls		2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

1984

Colonia 86

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1225

Singidunum **Belgrade** **Moesia Superior** **Serbia**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 28 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia and a municipium.

Mocsy 1974

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site. Roman fort in the mid 1st c A.D., but on a slightly different site. Roman fort in the 2nd c A.D., but on a slightly different site. Roman settlers in the 2nd c A.D.? Sacked in 4th c A.D. and 5th c A.D., but recovers.

Size

28 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Forum	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	239
Municipium	169

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

1226

Ulpiana

Gračanica **Moesia Superior** **Kosovo**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 34 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Mladenović 2012

Development

98 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort under Trajan. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

34 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Fort		Trajanic
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 21 D5 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 21.216122 Latitude (Y): 44.736776

1227

Viminacium (1) Kostolac Moesia Superior Serbia

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 56.76 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

60 441

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in -15? Roman fort in the 60s or 70s. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Sacked in 441, and does not recover.

Size

57 ha. Vicus Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Baths		Undated
Fort		60 to 80
Fort		-15
Forum		Undated
Hippodrome		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	238 to 244
Provincial capital	Hadrianic?

1988

BA Reference: 21 D5 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 21.216122 Latitude (Y): 44.736776

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1228

Viminacium (2) **Kostolac** **Moesia Superior** **Serbia**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 19 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

60 441

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in -15, but on a slightly different site? Roman fort in the 60s or 70s, but on a slightly different site. Roman settlers around this point? Sacked in 441, and does not recover.

Size

19 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Fort		60 to 80
Fort		-15

Civic Status

Municipium	117

References

Boatwright 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Wilkes 2003a; Wilkes 2003b.

1229

Aguntum

Dölsach and Nußdorf Debant Noricum **Austria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

41 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman settlers under Claudius. Sacked 275, but recovers. Sacked around 400, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Walls	Hadrianic

Civic Status

Municipium Claudian

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1230

Cetium **S. Pölten** **Noricum** **Austria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Occupied from the 2nd c A.D.? Sacked between 166 and 180, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1231

Flavia Solva **Solfeld** **Noricum** **Austria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Alfoldy 1974

Development

69	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Vespasian. Sacked in the 170, but recovers.

Size

17 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	97 by 45 m (1,092 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Forum		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Hadrianic
Municipium	Vespasianic

References

BNP; Golvin 1988; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1232

Iuvavum **Salzburg** **Noricum** **Austria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

41 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Claudius.

Size

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Forum		Claudian?
Temple		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		Claudian?

Civic Status

Municipium Claudian

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1233

Lauriacum **Lorch** **Noricum** **Austria**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Alfoldy 1974

Development

191 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in -15. Roman fort in 191 or 205. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Fort	-15
Fort	191 or 205
Forum	Undated
Forum (Venale)	Undated
Sanctuary	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium 212

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 12 H4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 14.478806 Latitude (Y): 48.212636

1996

1234

Ovilava | Wels | Noricum | Austria

An Illlyrian settlement covering a total of 83 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

Alfoldy 1974

Development

-15	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from -15. Gradually became significant from then and in the 1st c A.D. and 2nd c A.D.

Size

83 ha.	Walls	Caracallan

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Forum		Undated
Walls		Caracallan

Civic Status

Colonia	215
Municipium	Hadrianic

References

Boatwright 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 20 C3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 15.869928 Latitude (Y): 46.419789

1235

Poetovio Ptuj Noricum Slovenia

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort under Augustus. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Roman settlers (veterans) in 103.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Bridge	Hadrianic
Fort	Augustan
Forum	Undated
Mithraeum	Undated
Mithraeum	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple of Jupiter Ammon	Undated
Temple of the Augustales	Undated
Temple of Vulcan and Venus	Undated
Walls	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

1998

Colonia	103
Municipium	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 19 F3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 13.443747 Latitude (Y): 46.823308

1236

Teurnia **Lurnfelde** **Noricum** **Austria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a coventus capital and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

41 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Claudius?

Size

8 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Claudian?
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo Grannus		Undated
Urban grid		Claudian?

Civic Status

Conventus capital?	Undated
Municipium	Claudian

References

2000

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 20 B3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 14.366944 Latitude (Y): 46.69775

1237

Virunum Zollfeld Noricum Austria

A Roman foundation covering a total of 47 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Alfoldy 1974

Development

41	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site (Noreia (Magdalensberg)). Roman settlers in 48. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

47 ha.	Urban grid	48

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	96 by 42 m	Hadrianic?
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Dolichenus		Undated
Theatre	68 m	Early 2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		48

Civic Status

Colonia	Undated
Municipium	Claudian
Provincial capital	Undated

2002

BA Reference: 20 B3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 14.366944 Latitude (Y): 46.69775

References

Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1238

Althiburos

Medeina **Numidia** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and become a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Hadrian		Hadrianic
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Sanctuary of Baal Hammon		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	57.5 m	172

Civic Status

Colonia	ius Italicum	Severus Alexander
Municipium		Hadrianic

2004

BA Reference: 33 C1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 8.831793 Latitude (Y): 35.943841

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 33 B1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 8.455266 Latitude (Y): 35.565382

1239

Ammaedara **Haidra** **Numidia** **Tunisia**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 69 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

le Bohec 2005

Development

14 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the late Augustan period. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Roman settlers under the Flavians.

Size

69 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		160 or 180
Arch		Septimius Severus
Arch		Septimius Severus
Baths (Winter)		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Fort		14?
Forum		Undated
Market		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	65 m	2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia Flavian

2006

BA Reference: 33 B1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 8.455266 Latitude (Y): 35.565382

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 33 D1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 9.022305 Latitude (Y): 35.993286

1240

Assuras **Henchir Zenfour** **Numidia** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1241

Bulla Regia

Hammam Darradji **Numidia** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 41 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Bullo 2002

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from at least the 4th c B.C. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Rebuilt from the mid 2nd c B.C. onwards.

Size

41 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	60 by 40 m (1,257 m2)	128?
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica?		2nd c A.D.?
Baths (East of Theatre)		Undated
Baths (Large)		Undated
Baths (North-East)		Undated
Baths (North-West of Theatre)		Undated
Baths of Iulia Memmia		193
Baths of Venantii		Undated
Forum		2nd c A.D.?
Forum		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated

Tabularium		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		2nd c A.D.?
Temple (Twin)		Undated
Temple (Twin)		Undated
Temple of Apollo		34 or 35
Temple of Diana		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Theatre	60 m	Mid 2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		Mid 2nd c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Hadrianic
Municipium		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; Bomgardner 2000; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1242

Calama **Guelma** **Numidia** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 22 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Gsell 1911

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

22 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Early 3rd c A.D.
Forum		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Temple of Neptune		Undated
Theatre	58.65 m	201 or 202

Civic Status

Colonia	3rd c A.D.
Municipium	Trajanic

References

BNP; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1243

Chullu | Chollo | Numidia | Algeria

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-44	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Roman settlers -44?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		3rd c A.D.
Colonia		Trajanic
Colonia		-44 or Augustan
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Salmon 1969.

1244

Cirta | Constantine | Numidia | Algeria

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 37 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from at least the 4th c B.C. Important from the 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under Caesar. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus. Sacked in 310 or 311, but recovers.

Size

37 ha. Topography Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		201
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Caracallan
Baths		Antonine
Capitolium		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary of Saturn		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Baal Hammon / Saturn		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		Trajanic
Colonia		Caesarian
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1245

Civitas Nattabutum **Oumm Guerriche** **Numidia** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

Lepelley 1979-1981.

BA Reference: 31 H3 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 7.7571 Latitude (Y): 36.9007

1246

Hippo Regius **Annaba** **Numidia** **Algeria**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and a colonia.

de Robles 2003

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Occupied from at least the 4th c B.C. Important from the 1st c B.C.? Sacked in 430, but recovers.

Size

60 ha.	Inhabited area	Roman

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Hadrianic?
Baths		Undated
Baths (North)		Severan
Baths (South)		Severan
Curia		Undated
Forum		-30 to 30
Forum		Vespasianic
Fountain		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Macellum		1st c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple		1st c A.D.
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	55 m	1st c A.D.

2016

Walls		-40

Civic Status

Colonia		Flavian?
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Flavian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 34 E2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 6.2667 Latitude (Y): 35.46081

1247

Lambaesis Tazzoult Numidia Algeria

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 73 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

de Robles 2003

Development

129 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 81. Roman fort in 129. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

73 ha.	Unspecified, 30 to 115 ha.	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	104.6 by 94 m (4,785 m2)	169
Aqueduct		222 or 235
Aqueduct		152
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Commodus
Arch		Severan
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Hadrianic
Baths		Undated
Baths (Chasseurs)		Undated
Capitolium		246
Fort		81
Fort		129
Fountain		Undated

2018

Sanctuary	158
Septizodium	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple (Semi-Circular)	162

Civic Status

Colonia	Gordian III or Philip the Arab
Municipium	Septimius Severus
Provincial capital	197 or 198

References

Benario 1981; BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1248

Lambiridi | Khirbet Ouled Arif | Numidia | Algeria

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 21 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort at an unknown point. Important from the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

21 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Fort		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium 3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS.

1249

Lares

Henchir Lorbeus **Numidia** **Tunisia**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Fort		Undated
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

Colonia Hadrianic

References

Boatwright 2000; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1250

Madauros

Madaurouch **Numidia** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 20 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 4th c B.C. or 3rd c B.C.? Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers (veterans) in the Flavian period?

Size

20 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		2nd c A.D.
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Severan
Basilica		Undated
Baths (Large)		Undated
Baths (Small)		Early 3rd c A.D.
Baths (Summer)		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated

Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Theatre	33 m	Severan

Civic Status

Colonia	Flavian

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1251

Mascula | Khenchela | Numidia | Algeria

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Trajanic or Severan

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS.

1252

Musti **Henchir Mest** **Numidia** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 2 hectares, which had significant monumentality and beame a municipium.

Bullo 2002

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.

Size

2 ha. Walls Byzantine

Monumentality

Arch		238
Arch		238
Forum		Undated
Markets		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Ceres		Undated
Temple of Fortuna		Undated
Temple of Juno		Undated
Temple of Liber Pater and Venus		Undated
Temple of Nutrix, Frugifer, and Ianus		Undated
Temple of Pluto		Undated
Temple of Virtus		Undated
Walls		Byzantine

Civic Status

Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS.

1253

Rusicada **Ras Skikda** **Numidia** **Algeria**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 114 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

114 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	77.3 by 58.8 m (1,846 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Temple of Bellona		Undated
Temple of Jupiter		Undated
Temple of Venus		Undated
Temple of Victory		Undated

Theatre	82.4 m	Hadrianic
Walls?		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		Trajanic
Colonia		3rd c A.D.
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1254

Sicca Veneria

El Kef **Numidia** **Tunisia**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 130 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-27	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

130 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	100 by 80 m (3,530 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple of Venus Erycina		Undated
Theatre		3rd c A.D.
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1255

Simitthus **Chemtou** **Numidia** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipiuim and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C. Roman settlers between 1 and 14.

Size

40 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	61 by 52.2 m (1,990 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Trajanic
Forum		Undated
Temple of Massinissa / Saturn		-168
Theatre	66 m	3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	1 to 14
Municipium?	1st c B.C.

Rights and privileges	libera	-46 to -15
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	1 to 14
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	1st c B.C.

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1256

Thabraca | Tabarka | Numidia | Tunisia

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.? Roman settlers under Augustus?

Size

Monumentality

Harbour		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Colonia?		-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Lepelley 1979-1981; MacMullen 2000; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 33 C1 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 8.6692 Latitude (Y): 35.5724

1257

Thala

Thala **Numidia** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

200	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 3rd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Nymphaeum	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	3rd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981.

1258

Thamugadi **Timgad** **Numidia** **Algeria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Wilson 2011

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) in 100. Expands in the mid 2nd c A.D.

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	Mid 2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct		174
Aqueduct		146
Aqueduct		174
Aqueduct?		Severan?
Arch		Undated
Arch		Severan
Arch		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated

Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths (East)		Undated
Baths (North)		Early 4th c A.D.
Baths (South)		Early 4th c A.D.
Capitolium		Severan
Curia		Undated
Forum		100
Fountain		3rd c A.D.
Library		Mid 3rd c A.D.
Macellum		Undated
Macellum of Sertius		Severan
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Aqua Septimia FeliC; D		Severan
Temple of Saturn		Undated
Temple of the Genius Coloniae		Undated
Temple of Trajan?		Undated
Theatre	63.6 m	160
Urban grid		100
Walls		100

Civic Status

Colonia	100

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011; Woloch 1983.

1259

Theveste **Tébessa** **Numidia** **Algeria**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 67 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Gsell 1911

Development

69 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the Flavian period? Roman settlers (veterans?) in the Flavian period? Sacked in the 5th c B.C. Rebuilt by Justinian.

Size

67 ha.	Walls (Roman)	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	94.8 by 81.5 m (4,430 m2)	74 to 79
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch of Caracalla		214
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Fort?		Flavian?
Forum		Undated
Temple of Minerva		Early 3rd c A.D.
Theatre	49.6 m	Undated
Walls		Roman
Walls		Byzantine

Civic Status

Colonia

Trajanic

References

BNP; Bomgardner 2000; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1260

Thibilis **Announa** **Numidia** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status (in this period).

Gsell 1911

Development

200 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Iimportant from the 3rd c A.D.?

Size

8 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Arch (East)		Undated
Arch (South)		Late 3rd c A.D.
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Forum		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Byzantine

Civic Status

Colonia	3rd c A.D.
Municipium	305

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

1261

Thuburnica | Sidi Ali bel Kassem | Numidia | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Marius. Roman settlers (veterans) under Augustus.

Size

30 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Temple of Mercurius Sobrius, Genius Sesasis, and Pantheus Augustus ('capitolium')		211 to 217

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Colonia		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; MacMullen 2000; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

1262

Thubursicum Numidaru Khamissa Numidia Algeria

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 47 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Gsell 1911

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Expands at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

47 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Capitolium		Undated
Forum (New)		Undated
Forum (Old)		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		Undated

Temple		Undated
Temple of Saturn		Undated
Theatre	56.8 m	Late 2nd c A.D. or early 3rd c A.D.
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	270
Municipium	2nd c A.D.

References

BNP; Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

1263

Thunusidum | Sidi Meskin | Numidia | Tunisia

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		2nd c A.D.
Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45

References

Salmon 1969.

1264

Tiddis

Tiddis **Numidia** **Algeria**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

de Robles 2003

Development

-50 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Important from the mid 1st c B.C.?

Size

18 ha. Walls 3rd c A.D.?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia		Undated
Forum		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary of Aesclepius		Undated
Sanctuary of Saturn		Undated
Walls		Pre-Roman

Walls 3rd c A.D.?

Civic Status

References

PECS.

1265

Uchi Maius

Henchir Douamis **Numidia** **Tunisia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had important momuments and became a colonia and a municipium.

Khanoussi 1997

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 1st c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans) under Marius.

Size

5 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Severan?
Arch		241
Forum		Severan
Temple		Antoninus Pius
Temple of Ceres		230
Temple of Saturn		Nervan
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	230
Municipium	Augustan

Rights and privileges	libera	-46 or -45
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Lepelley 1979-1981; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969.

1266

Verecunda **Markouna** **Numidia** **Algeria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers (veterans) at an unknown point. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Aqueduct	160 or 161
Arch	162
Arch	172
Capitolium	Undated
Forum	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	275 to 299

References

Lepelley 1979-1981; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

1267

Aquincum Obuda Pannonia Inferior Hungary

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Lang 2011

Development

106 300

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Roman fort under Tiberius, but on another site. Roman fort under Domitian, but on another site. Roman settlers in 106. Sacked in the late 3rd c A.D. and does not recover.

Size

30 ha.	Urban grid and walls	106

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	131 by 107 m (6,420 m2)	145 to 161
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		106
Macellum		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary of Fortuna		Undated
Theatre		Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		106?

2050

Walls	106?

Civic Status

Colonia	194?
Municipium	124
Provincial capital	106

References

Boatwright 2000; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1268

Bassiana (Pannonia Infe

Petrovci **Pannonia Inferior** **Serbia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Mocsy 1974

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

18 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Forum?	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Caracallan
Municipium	Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b.

1269

Brigetio Szöny Pannonia Inferior Hungary

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 51 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

Mocsy 1974

Development

50 300

Oppidum? Roman fort in the mid 1st c A.D. Settlement occupied from soon after. Roman fort in the 2nd c A.D. Roman fort in 119. Sacked between 169 and 172, but recovers. Sacked under the Tetrarchy, but recovers. Abandoned in the 4th c A.D.

Size

51 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Fort		2nd c A.D.
Fort		Mid 1st c A.D.
Fort		119
Mithraeum		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Dolichenus		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Late 3rd c A.D.
Municipium	Septimius Severus

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1270

Cibalae | Vinkovci | Pannonia Inferior | Croatia

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 56 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

56 ha.	Inhabited area, 860 by 650 m	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Septimius Severus
Municipium	Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1271

Gorsium | Tác | Pannonia Inferior | Hungary

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Jeno Fitz 1976

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the mid 1st c A.D. Roman fort in the late 1st c A.D. Settlement occupied from the 2nd c A.D. Sacked in 178, but recovers. Sacked in 260, but recovers.

Size

5 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Fort		Late 1st c A.D.
Fort		Late 1st c A.D.
Fort		Mid 1st c A.D.
Forum		Trajanic
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Trajanic
Temple of Augustus?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Hadrianic

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 20 F2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 18.419781 Latitude (Y): 47.09017

1272

Mursa | Osijek | Pannonia Inferior | Croatia

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 48 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Tufi 1989

Development

133 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the early 1st c A.D., but on another site. Roman settlers in 133. Sacked in the 260s, but recovers.

Size

48 ha. Urban grid and walls Undated

Monumentality

Bridge		Undated
Fort		Early 1st c A.D.
Forum		Hadrianic
Stadium		Undated
Urban grid		Hadrianic
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia 133

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1273

Sirmium | Sremska Mitrovica | Pannonia Inferior | Serbia

A Roman foundation covering a total of 78 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Brandl 2007

Development

1	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers in the early 1st c A.D.?

Size

78 ha.	Walls	1st c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Circus	4th c A.D.
Theatre	Undated
Walls	1st c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia	Claudian

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1274

Andautonia Ščitarjevo Pannonia Superior Croatia

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

1		Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in the early 1st c A.D. Settlement occupied from this point onwards.

Size

40 ha.	Inhabited area, 1,000 by 400 m	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Late Roman
Fort		Early 1st c A.D.
Walls		Late Roman

Civic Status

Municipium	Flavian

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1275

Aquae Balissae **Daruvar** **Pannonia Superior** **Croatia**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Temple	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1276

Bassiana (Pannonia Sup Sárvár Pannonia Superior Hungary

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Undated

References

BNP; Wilkes 2003b.

1277

Carnuntum (1) **Petronell** **Pannonia Superior** **Austria**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 50 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

McEvedy 2011

Development

15	395

Oppidum, but on another site. Roman fort in 15. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Sacked in 395 and does not seem to recover.

Size

50 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	98 by 76 m (3,338 m2)	Undated
Fort		15
Forum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of the imperial cult		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1278

Carnuntum (2) **Petronell** **Pannonia Superior** **Austria**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

103	395

Oppidum, but no another site. Roman fort in 15, but on a slight different site. Roman settlers in 103. Sacked in 395 and does not seem to recover. Definitely abandoned by the end of the 5th c A.D.

Size

60 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	122 by 106 m (7,380 m2)	Hadrianic
Arch		Constantinian
Baths		Undated
Baths (Palace)		Undated
Forum		103
Macellum?		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Theatre-sanctuary	40 m	Undated
Walls?		103?

Civic Status

Colonia	Septimius Severus
Municipium	Hadrianic

2064

Provincial capital 103

References

Benario 1981; BNP; Boatwright 2000; Golvin 1988; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1279

Celeia | Celje | Pannonia Superior | Slovenia

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

41	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers under Claudius? Inhabited area reduced in size in the mid 3rd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Forum	Undated
Sanctuary of Norein-Isis and Hercules	Undated
Temple of Mars	Undated
Walls	2nd c A.D.
Walls	Mid 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Colonia?	Undated
Municipium	Claudius

References

BNP; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1280

Mogentiana **Tüskevár** **Pannonia Superior** **Hungary**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 2nd c A.D.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; Wilkes 2003b.

1281

Neviodunum **Drnovo** **Pannonia Superior** **Slovenia**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 3 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did beome a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

50		Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the mid 1st c A.D.?

Size

3 ha.	Inhaibted area, 300 by 100 m	Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Mithraeum		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Vespasianic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1282

Savaria | Szombathely | Pannonia Superior | Hungary

A Roman foundation covering a total of 46 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Mocsy 1974

Development

43	455

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Roman settlers (veterans) under Claudius. Sacked in 171-5, but recovers. Sacked in the 250s, but recovers. In decline in the 5th c A.D. Affected by earthquake in 455, and does not seem to recover.

Size

46 ha.	Urban grid	Claudian

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Capitolium	Undated
Curia	Undated
Forum	Undated
Mithraeum	Undated
Sanctuary of Jupiter Dolichenus	Undated
Temple of Isis	188
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	1st c A.D.
Walls	Domitianic

Civic Status

Colonia	Claudian
Provincial capital	Undated

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1283

Scarbantia | Sopron | Pannonia Superior | Hungary

A Roman foundation covering a total of 23 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Google Maps

Development

1	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum. Roman settlers (veterans) in the early 1st c A.D. Sacked between 167 and 180, but recovers. Rebuilt in the late 2nd c A.D. In stagnation or decline in the 3rd c A.D. Inhabited area reduced in the 3rd c A.D.

Size

23 ha.	Inhabited area	1st c A.D.?

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Baths	Undated
Capitolium	Undated
Forum	1st c A.D.?
Urban grid?	1st c A.D.?
Walls	Constantinian

Civic Status

Municipium	Vespasianic or Domitianic

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Wilkes 2003b.

BA Reference: 20 D2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 16.590498 Latitude (Y): 47.6848

1284

Siscia

Sisak **Pannonia Superior** **Croatia**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Tufi 1989

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Destroyed in -35. Roman fort in -35? Roman settlers (veterans) in the Augustan or Tiberian period? Sacked in 351. In decline from the 4th c A.D. onwards.

Size

25 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Fort		-35
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Augustan
Colonia	Vespasianic

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1285

Sopianae

PECS **Pannonia Superior** **Hungary**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

McEvedy 2011

Development

100	400

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the early 2nd c A.D. Sacked in the late 2nd c A.D., but recovers. Abandoned by the 5th c A.D.

Size

18 ha.	Walls	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Aqueduct	Undated
Forum?	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Hadrianic

References

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1286

Vindobona | Vienna | Pannonia Superior | Austria

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 35 hectares, which had no significant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Mocsy 1974

Development

100	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum, but on a slightly different site. Roman fort in the mid 1st c A.D., but on a slightly different site. Roman fort under Domitian, but on a slightly different site. Roman fort in the 2nd c A.D., but on a slightly different site. Roman settlers in the 2nd c A.D.? Sacked in 166, but recovers. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

35 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	212

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b; Wilson 2011.

1287

Abodiacum **Epfach** **Raetia** **Germany**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Werner 1909

Development

14	233

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort around -15? Settlement occupied from under Tiberius or Claudius. Sacked 233, and does not seem to recover. Roman fort under Diocletian, but the site remains military in character.

Size

Monumentality

Fort	Diocletianic
Fort?	-15?

Civic Status

Municipium?	Flavian

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1288

Augusta Vindelicum **Augsburg** **Raetia** **Germany**

A Roman fort and foundation covering a total of 63 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but and does become a provincial capital, a municipium, and a civitas capital.

Schleiermacher 1959

Development

-15 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman fort in -15, but on another site. Roman settlers in -15. Roman fort in about 170.

Size

63 ha. Walls Hadrianic

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Fort		170
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple?		Undated
Urban grid		-15
Walls		Hadrianic

Civic Status

Civitas capital	Undated
Municipium	Hadrianic
Provincial capital	-15?

References

BNP; Boatwright 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Wilkes 2003b.

1289

Brigantium **Bregenz** **Raetia** **Austria**

A Roman fort and settlement covering an unknown exact area (but as least 0.55 by 0.55 km), which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

MacKendrick 1970

Development

-15	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Oppidum? Roman fort between -15 and -8? Settlement develops from this point onwards. Sacked in 68 and 69, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Baths	Undated
Fort?	-15 to -8
Forum	Undated
Markets	Undated
Temple	Undated
Temple ('capitolium')	Undated
Urban grid	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium?	Undated

References

BNP; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013.

1290

Cambodunum **Kempten** **Raetia** **Germany**

A Roman fort and foundation covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 1 by 0.5 km), which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

17 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement? Roman fort in 17, but on another site. Roman settlers in 17. Sacked in 68 or 69, but recovers. Sacked in 233, but recovers. Sacked in 259 or 260, but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Basilica	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Baths	Undated
Curia	Undated
Forum	17
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	17
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Undated

2080

Municipium	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; PECS.

1291

Curia | Chur | Raetia | Switzerland

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 9 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but and does become a municipium

McEvedy 2011

Development

1 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort at unknown date. Settlement occupied from the early 1st c A.D.

Size

9 ha. — Inhabited area, 8 to 10 ha. — Undated

Monumentality

Fort — Undated

Civic Status

Municipium — Late 3rd c A.D. or early 4th c A.D.

References

BNP; DGRG; McEvedy 2011; PECS.

1292

Acrae **Palazzolo Acreide** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 38 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Laterza Guides

Development

-664 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -664.

Size

38 ha.	Urban grid and walls	7th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		7th c B.C.
Bouleuterion	8.56 by 8.15 m	3rd c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite		6th c B.C.
Temple of Artemis?		Undated
Temple of Kore		Undated
Temple of the Nymphs		Undated
Temple of Zeus Akraios		Undated
Theatre	37.5 m	3rd c B.C.
Urban grid?		7th c B.C.
Walls		7th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Late 3rd c B.C.

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1293

Adranum **Adrano** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C.

Size

60 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Baths		Undated
Sanctuary of Adranos		Undated
Temple		4th c B.C.
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges ius Latii Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004.

1294

Agrigentum **Agrigento** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 211 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-582	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -582. Roman settlers in -207. Roman settlers under Augustus.

Size

211 ha.	Urban grid	-592?

Monumentality

Agora		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.
Arch		Undated
Bouleuterion	12.66 by 21.35 m	4th c B.C.?
Ekklesiasterion		5th c B.C.
Sanctuary of the Chthonian Deities		Undated
Stoa		5th c B.C.
Temple (L)		Undated
Temple ('of Juno')		Mid 5th c B.C.
Temple ('of Vulcan')		-560s
Temple of Asclepius		5th c B.C.
Temple of Athena?		Undated
Temple of Concord		-430s
Temple of Demeter		Undated
Temple of Hephaestus		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Undated

Temple of the Dioscuri		-480 to -460
Temple of Zeus		-480
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C. or 5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		Augustan
Conventus capital		Undated
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	decumana	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1295

Agyrium S. Filippo d'Argirò Silicia Italy

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-339 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the early 4th c B.C.? Greek settlers in -339. Rebuilt in -339.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		4th c B.C.
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Theatre		Late 4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1296

Apollonia (Sicilia) S. Fratello Silicia Italy

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Sacked in -307, but recovers. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	decumana	Undated

References

DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

BA Reference: 47 E5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 14.447679 Latitude (Y): 36.872063

1297

Camarina

Camarina **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 125 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-599 -27

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers -599 or -598. Sacked in -268, but recovers. Probably abandoned under Augustus.

Size

125 ha. Urban grid -598?

Monumentality

Agora	6th c B.C.
Baths	Undated
Nymphaeum	3rd c B.C.
Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone	Pre-Roman
Sanctuary of the Chthonian Deities	4th c B.C.
Temple	Undated
Temple ('of Athena')	Pre-Roman
Theatre	4th c B.C.
Urban grid	5th c B.C.
Urban grid	6th c B.C.
Walls	6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium? Augustan

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1298

Catania

Catania **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 131 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Quilici and Quilici Gigli 2006

Development

-729 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers -729. Flourishes in the Roman period. Roman settlers in -21.

Size

131 ha. Inhabited area? Roman

Monumentality

Agora		-729
Amphitheatre	143.8 by 121 m (9,952 m2)	2nd c A.D.
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch of Macellus?		Undated
Baths (Achellian)		Undated
Baths (Rotunda)		Undated
Baths (Terme de Santa Maria Odigitria)		Undated
Baths (Terme del Palazzo dell'Universita)		Undated
Baths (Terme della Chiesa di Sant'Antionio Abate)		Undated
Baths (Terme dell'Indirizzio)		Undated
Baths (Terme di Casa Gagliano)		Undated
Baths (Terme di Palazzo Asmundo)		Undated
Baths of the Four Quoins		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Hippodrome	505 by 99-107 m	Undated

Odeum	42 m	Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter		6th c B.C.
Theatre	87 m	5th c B.C.
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		-415?
Walls		7th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-21
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-21
Rights and privileges	foederata	2nd c B.C. or 1st c B.C.
Rights and privileges	decumana	2nd c B.C. or 1st c B.C.

References

Benario 1981; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1299

Centuripae

Centuripe **Silicia** **Italy**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Baths		Imperial
Nymphaeum		Imperial
Walls		4th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia		Undated
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	-241
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1300

Drepanum (Silicia) **Trapani** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Filippi 2005

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.?

Size

18 ha.	Urban grid	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG.

1301

Enna

Enna **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Tusa 1983

Development

-664 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers between -664 and -552. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		Pre-Roman
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated
Rights and privileges	decumana	Undated

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1302

Eryx | Erice | Silicia | Italy

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.? In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Sanctuary of Aphrodite and Venus	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 47 E3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 14.233333 Latitude (Y): 37.983333

1303

Halaesa **Unknown** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 17 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-403	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -403. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

17 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Agora		4th c B.C.?
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Urban grid		4th c B.C.?
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1304

Haluntium S. Marco di Alunzio Silicia Italy

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Gymnasium?		Hellenistic
Temple		Hellenistic
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan
Rights and privileges	decumana	Undated

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1305

Helorus **Eloro** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-701	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at the end of the 8th c B.C.

Size

10 ha.	Walls	Late 8th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		6th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1306

Heraclea (Sicilia) Eraclea Silicia Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 16 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Domínguez 1989

Development

-600 -1

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers in -132. Abandoned by the end of the 1st c B.C.

Size

16 ha.	Urban grid	6th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		6th c B.C.
Aqueduct		Undated
Temple		4th c B.C.
Temple		4th c B.C.
Theatre	50.6 m	-320
Urban grid		6th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	decumana	Undated

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1307

Himera | Termini Imerese | Silicia | Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 82 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Google Maps

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.? Greek settlers in -407? Roman settlers in -21.

Size

82 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C.
Amphitheatre	87 by 66 m (3,308 m2)	Flavian
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Curia?		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple		7th c B.C.
Temple		7th c B.C.
Urban grid?		7th c B.C. or 6th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.?
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-21
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-21

Rights and privileges	decumana	-210

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

1308

Leontini | Lentini | Silicia | Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-729 — Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -729. Seems to be a place of little importance in the Roman period.

Size

40 ha. — Walls — Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		7th c B.C.?
Agora		7th c B.C.?
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple		7th c B.C.
Temple		6th c B.C.
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		7th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium? — Augustan

References

Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1309

Lilybaeum **Marsala** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 84 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Schmiedt 1975

Development

-397	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in -397.

Size

85 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Pertinax or Septimius Severus
Conventus capital		Undated
Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	Augustan

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Wilson 2011.

1310

Lipara **Lipari** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 19 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-580	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers between -580 and -576. A place of retreat and exile in the Roman period.

Size

19 ha.	Walls, but not acropolis	-580 to -576

Monumentality

Acropolis		-580 to -576?
Agora?		-580 to -576
Baths		Undated
Prytaneum		4th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Aeolus		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone		6th c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite?		Undated
Temple of Hephaestus?		Undated
Urban grid		-580 to -576?
Walls		6th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		-44
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-44

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS.

1311

Melita

Medina **Silicia** **Malta**

A Punic foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 6th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Astarte / Hera	Undated
Temple of Melqart / Hercules	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

Municipium Augustan

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

1312

Messana | Messina | Silicia | Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 67 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Ghedini 2005

Development

-730 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -730. Sacked in the 5th c B.C., but recovers. Flourishes in the Roman period.

Size

67 ha.	Inhabited area	Imperial

Monumentality

Agora?		7th c B.C.
Harbour		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		Roman
Urban grid		7th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C.
Walls		-730?

Civic Status

Municipium		-44
Rights and privileges	foederata	1st c B.C.
Rights and privileges	ius Latii?	-44

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1313

Morgantina | Serra Orlando | Silicia | Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 25 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Laterza Guides

Development

-600 -25

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.? Greek settlers in the 5th c B.C.? Seems to have been abandoned by about -25.

Size

25 ha.	Urban grid	5th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		6th c B.C.
Agora		5th c B.C.
Bouleuterion	10.9 by 12.65 m	-230s
Ekklesiasterion		Late 4th c B.C. or early 3rd c B.C.
Gymnasium		Undated
Macellum		2nd c B.C.
Prytaneum		Pre-Roman
Sanctuary of Persephone and Kore		6th c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	57.5 m	-325
Urban grid		5th c B.C.?
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1314

Mylae **Milazzo** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 18 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but and does become a municipium.

Ghedini, Bonetto, Giotto, and Rinaldi 2005

Development

-716 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -716.

Size

18 ha. Inhabited area Imperial

Monumentality

Acropolis		-716?
Harbour		Undated
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium? Augustan

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

1315

Netum | Noto Vecchio | Silicia | Italy

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.

Size

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Gymnasium		Greek

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	ius Latii	Augustan
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

1316

Panormus | Palermo | Silicia | Italy

A Punic foundation covering a total of 36 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital, a colonia, and a municipium.

Giustolisi 1989

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 7th c B.C. Roman settlers (veterans?) in -20. Roman settlers under Vespasian. Roman settlers under Hadrian.

Size

36 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Amphitheatre?		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome?		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		-20
Conventus capital		Undated
Municipium		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-20
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1317

Phintias Licata Silicia Italy

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-280 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in -280.

Size

Monumentality

Agora		-280
Temple		-280
Urban grid		-280
Walls		-280

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	stipendiaria	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 47 B3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 12.832376 Latitude (Y): 37.941352

1318

Segesta

Segesta **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 33 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Laterza Guides

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C.? Settlement seems to gradually move to Castellammare del Golfo during the Roman period.

Size

33 ha.	Urban grid	6th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora?		6th c B.C.
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary		Undated
Temple of Segesta		-480
Theatre	63 m	-409
Urban grid		6th c B.C.?
Walls		6th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan
Rights and privileges	libera et immunis	Undated

References

2120

McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

1319

Soluntum

Soluntum **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a municipium.

Domínguez 1989

Development

-400 199

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Punic or more likely Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C. Abandoned by the end of the 2nd c A.D.

Size

15 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.?

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.
Bouleuterion	11.15 by 7.35 m	4th c B.C.
Gymnasium?		4th c B.C.
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	35 m	Mid 4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Municipium		Augustan?
Rights and privileges	decumana	Undated

References

BNP; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 47 G4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 15.28444 Latitude (Y): 37.066484

1320

Syracusae **Syracuse** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 296 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a conventus capital, and a colonia.

Sgariglia 2009

Development

-733 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -733. Sacked between -213 and -211, but recovers. Roman settlers in -21. Flourishes in the Roman period. Sacked in 280, but recovers.

Size

296 ha. Urbn grid 5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Agora		8th c B.C.
Altar of Hieron II		-480
Amphitheatre	146.8 by 118.7 m (11,509 m2)	Augustan
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Bouleuterion		6th c B.C.
Gymnasium (Timoleonteion)		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Prytaneum		Undated
Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore		Undated

Temple		6th c B.C.
Temple		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo		6th c B.C.
Temple of Apollo		7th c B.C.
Temple of Artemis		8th c B.C.
Temple of Athena		-480
Temple of Tyche?		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Temple of Zeus Olympius		Greek
Theatre	138.5 m	-238 to -215
Theatre (Gymnasium)	54 m	5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Theatre (Rectilinear)	27.5 m	Undated
Urban grid		8th c B.C.
Urban grid		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Urban grid		7th c B.C.
Walls		5th c B.C. or 4th c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia		-21
Conventus capital		Undated
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-21

References

Beloch 1886; Benario 1981; Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Golvin 1988; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

1321

Tauromenium | Taormina | Silicia | Italy

A Greek foundation covering a total of 65 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a muncipium and colonia.

Cerchiai, Jannelli, and Longo 2004

Development

-396 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -396. Roman settlers in -36. Flourishes in the Roman period.

Size

65 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		4th c B.C.
Agora		4th c B.C.
Baths		Imperial
Gymnasium		Greek
Harbour		Undated
Odeum	26 m	Hadrianic
Temple of Isis and Serapis?		4th c B.C.
Temple?		Greek
Temple?		4th c B.C.
Theatre	109 m	-265 to -215
Unidentified public building		Greek
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

2126

Colonia		-36
Municipium		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-36

References

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Woloch 1983.

BA Reference: 47 G2 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 15.03996 Latitude (Y): 38.145393

1322

Tyndaris **Tindari** **Silicia** **Italy**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Laterza Guides

Development

-396	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -396. Roman settlers in -21. Flourishes in the Roman period. In decline in the 4th c A.D. and 5th c A.D.

Size

30 ha.	Urban grid and walls	-396

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.?
Basilica		Republican
Baths		Imperial
Sanctuary		4th c B.C.
Theatre	76 m	4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.?
Walls		-396

Civic Status

Colonia		-21
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-21
Rights and privileges	decumana?	-241?

References

2128

Brunt 1971; Cornell and Mathews 1982; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1323

Acce **Acre** **Syria** **Israel**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 100 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C.? Hellenistic settlers between -285 and -246. Roman settlers (veterans) under Claudius?

Size

100 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Gymnasium		Herodian
Temple		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Claudian

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1324

Antiochia (Syria) **Antakya** **Syria** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 399 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

http://libaniusredux.blogspot.co.uk/2008/03/maps-of-city.html

Development

-300	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the 3rd c B.C. Inhabited area expands under Tiberius. Affected by earthquake in 37, but recovers. Affected by earthquake in 115, but recovers. Inhabited area expands under Theodosius II and Justinian.

Size

399 ha.	Walls of Theodosius II, Justinian, and topography	4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Agora (Hellenistic)		Undated
Agora (Seleucid)		Undated
Amphitheatre	58 by 39 m	Undated
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Bath A		Undated
Bath B		Undated
Bath C		Undated
Bath D		Undated
Bath E		Undated
Bridge		Undated

Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Capitolium?		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Trajanic?
Forum		4th c A.D.
Hippodrome		-56
Library		Undated
Nymphaeum		Hadrianic
Stadium	492.5 by 72.5 m	Mid 1st c B.C.
Stoa of Herod		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus		Undated
Theatre		Caesarian
Urban grid		3rd c B.C.
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls of Justinian		6th c A.D.
Walls of Seleucus I		Undated
Walls of Theodosius II		Undated
Walls of Tiberius		Tiberian

Civic Status

Colonia		Septimius Severus
Metropolis capital		Undated
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Boatwright 2000; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1325

Apamea (Syria) (1) Qalaat al Mudik Syria Syria

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 243 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

Balty 2003

Development

-305 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -305 and -281. Hellenistic settlers at a later point? Sacked by Pompey, but recovers. Sacked by Augutus, but recovers. Roman settlers under Claudius?

Size

243 ha.	Urban grid, walls, and topography	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		-306 to -281
Agora		-306 to -281
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Basilica		116
Baths		116
Colonnaded streets		116
Market		Undated
Temple of Tyche		Undated
Theatre	139 m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-306 to -281
Walls		-306 to -281

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Sullan
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; PECS; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1326

Apamea (Syria) (2) **Tilmusa** **Syria** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic settlement covering a total of 67 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

TOPOI 2006

Development

-305 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -305 and -281.

Size

67 ha. Walls Late Roman

Monumentality

Agora		-305 to -281?
Urban grid		-305 to -281?
Walls		Late Roman?

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937.

1327

Aradus

Arwad **Syria** **Syria**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 33 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Hellenistic settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

33 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958.

BA Reference: 68 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 36.042802 Latitude (Y): 34.533092

1328

Arca **Miniara** **Syria** **Lebanon**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of Alexander Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Septimius Severus

References

Cohen 2006; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1329

Batnae

Unknown **Syria** **Syria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Walls Justinianic

Civic Status

Municipium Undated

References

DGRG; Jones 1937.

1330

Beroea (Syria) **Aleppo** **Syria** **Syria**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 137 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-301 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -301 and -281.

Size

137 ha. Urban grid and walls -301 to -281

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Agora		-301 to -281
Aqueduct		Roman
Arch		Roman
Colonnaded streets		64
Urban grid		-301 to -281
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 69 C2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 35.50237 Latitude (Y): 33.892408

1331

Berytus **Beirut** **Syria** **Lebanon**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Balty 1999

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period. Hellenistic settlers in the 2nd c B.C.? Sacked around -140, but recovers. Roman settlers (veterans) in -14.

Size

Monumentality

Agora	Hellenistic
Amphitheatre	Undated
Aqueduct	Undated
Basilica	1st c A.D.
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Hippodrome	2nd c A.D.
Temple	Undated
Temple	Undated
Theatre	Undated
Urban grid	Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia -14

2140

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-14

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 2006; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 68 A5 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 35.646164 Latitude (Y): 34.119633

1332

Byblos **Jebeil** **Syria** **Lebanon**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

TOPOI 2006

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Agora?	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Nymphaeum	2nd c A.D.
Temple of Adonis	Undated
Temple of Bala'at Gebel	Undated
Temple of Reschep	Undated
Theatre	2nd c A.D.
Walls	1st c B.C.

Civic Status

References

2142

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 67 D3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 36.956398 Latitude (Y): 36.744679

1333

Cyrrus **Kyrrhos** **Syria** **Syria**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 72 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period. Sacked in 256, but seems to recover.

Size

72 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Agora		Hellenistic
Bridge		Byzantine
Bridge		Byzantine
Theatre	115 m	Mid 2nd c A.D.
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1334

Damascus

Damascus **Syria** **Syria**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 131 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

Burns 2005

Development

-305 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the early Ptolemaic period. Rebuilt and extended in the Ptolemaic period.

Size

131 ha. Walls Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Hellenistic
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Hippodrome		Hellenistic
Temple of Jupiter Damascus		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis	Undated
Colonia	222

Metropolis capital		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 68 C4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 36.714354 Latitude (Y): 34.723335

1335

Emesa **Homs** **Syria** **Syria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis capital and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of the Sun	Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Caracallan
Metropolis capital?		Elagabalus
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Caracallan

References

DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1336

Gabala **Djebeleh** **Syria** **Syria**

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point. Hellenistic settlers in the Seleucid period.

Size

Monumentality

Agora		Hellenistic
Sanctuary		Undated
Sanctuary of the Nereids		Undated
Theatre	90 m	Roman
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

References

DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1337

Heliopolis (Syria) **Baalbek** **Syria** **Lebanon**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 77 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Ragette 1980

Development

-100 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the late Hellenistic period. Roman settlers under Caesar? Roman settlers (veterans) in -16.

Size

77 ha. Walls Hellenistic

Monumentality

Agora?		Hellenistic?
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Hippodrome		Hellenistic
Temple		3rd c A.D.
Temple ('of Bacchus')		Undated
Temple of Jupiter Heliopolitus		Undated
Temple of Mercury		Undated
Temple of Venus		Undated
Theatre	100 m	Hellenistic
Urban grid		Hellenistic?
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia -16

Colonia?		Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	-16
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Septimius Severus

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 2006; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Jones 1937; MacMullen 2000; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1338

Laodicea (Syria) **Lattakia** **Syria** **Syria**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 220 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-301 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers under Seleucus Nicator. Sacked during the civil wars, but recovers. Sacked in the 2nd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

220 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		-301
Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Herodian
Arch of Lucius Verus or Septimius Severus		Undated
Baths		Roman
Colonnaded streets		Septimius Severus
Hippodrome		Undated
Temple		Undated
Tetrapylon		Undated
Theatre	100 m	Augustan
Urban grid		-301
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia		Septimius Severus
Metropolis capital		Septimius Severus?
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Caesarian

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1339

Marathus

Amrit **Syria** **Syria**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? In decline in the Roman period.

Size

Monumentality

Stadium	3rd c B.C.
Temple (Maabed)	4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

Cohen 2006; PECS.

BA Reference: 68 F4 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 38.267749 Latitude (Y): 34.551677

1340

Palmyra **Tadmor** **Syria** **Syria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 120 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital.

Smith 2013

Development

-27 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Gradually increases in importance throughout the Hellenistic period. Had become significant by the beginning of the Roman period. Sacked by Aurelian in 272, but recovers. Roman fort in 272.

Size

120 ha. Urban grid and walls Diocletianic

Monumentality

Agora		2nd c A.D.
Agora		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Arch		Undated
Arch		Undated
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Fort		272
Fountain		Undated
Fountain		Undated
Macellum		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Sanctuary of Baalshamin		33

2154

Sanctuary of Bel		Hellenistic
Sanctuary of Nabo		Late 1st c A.D.
Temple of Allat		Undated
Temple of Arab Dieties		Undated
Temple of Caesar		Undated
Temple of Lat		Undated
Tetrapylon		Undated
Tetrapylon		Early 3rd c A.D.
Theatre	92 m	2nd c A.D.
Unidentified public building ('Baths of Diocletian')		Undated
Unidentified public building ('Tariff Court')		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Diocletianic

Civic Status

Metropolis capital		Hadrianic
Rights and privileges	libera	129
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Septimius Severus

References

Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1341

Paneas **Banias** **Syria** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown exact area (but covering approximately 0.5 by 0.57 km), which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Unknown

Development

-2 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in -2 or -1.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	-2 or -1?
Agora	-2 or -1?
Aqueduct	Roman
Baths	Roman
Bridge (Northern)	Roman
Bridge (Southern)	Roman
Temple of Augustus	Herodian
Temple of Pan and the Goats	Undated
Temple of Zeus	Undated
Urban grid	-2 or -1?
Walls	Herodian?

Civic Status

BA Reference: 69 C3 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 35.694444 Latitude (Y): 33.248611

References

Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1342

Philadelphia (Syria) **Amman** **Syria** **Jordan**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis, a conventus capital, and a metropolis.

Segal 1997

Development

-285	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -285 and -247.

Size

30 ha.	Acropolis and lower town	-285?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Nymphaeum		2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.
Odeum	38 m	Late 2nd c A.D.
Temple		Undated
Temple of Hercules		Marcus Aurelius
Theatre		Undated
Theatre	102 m	Late 1st c A.D.
Unidentified public building		Undated
Urban grid		-285 to -247

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis		Undated
Conventus capital		2nd c A.D.
Metropolis capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Cohen 1995; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

1343

Samosata **Samsat** **Syria** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 142 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Zoroglu 2000

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

142 ha. Walls Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1344

Seleucia (Syria) Samandag Syria Turkey

A Hellenistic foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-301 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -301 and -281.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		-301 to -281
Canal		Vespasianic
Market?		Undated
Sanctuary		Hellenistic
Temple		Hellenistic
Theatre		Roman
Walls		-301 to -281

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	-66

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1345

Sidon **Saida** **Syria** **Lebanon**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 66 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a metropolis capital and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from at least the 8th c B.C. Sacked in -677, but recovers. Sacked in -351, but recovers. In decline in the Roman period?

Size

66 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Temple of Eshmun / Asclepius		4th c B.C.
Theatre		Roman
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Colonia		Elagabalus
Metropolis capital?		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 68 A5 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 35.815212 Latitude (Y): 34.448685

1346

Tripolis **Tarablis** **Syria** **Lebanon**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a conventus capital and a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

Monumentality

Temple of the imperial cult	Undated

Civic Status

Conventus capital	Undated
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1347

Tyrus | Tyre | Syria | Lebanon

A Punic foundation covering a total of 75 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

Jidejian 1969

Development

-800	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from at least the 8th c B.C. Sacked in -332, but recovers. Hellenistic settlers in the early Hellenistic period.

Size

75 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Arch		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Colonnaded streets		Undated
Forum		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome	450 by 86-92 m	Roman
Temple of Baal / Jupiter		Undated
Theatre		Hellenistic
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Septimius Severus
Metropolis capital	Hadrianic

Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Septimius Severus
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969.

1348

Zeugma

Balkis **Syria** **Turkey**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 149 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Kennedy 1998

Development

-301 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers between -301 and -281.

Size

149 ha. Inhabited area Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Arch		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Justinianic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1349

Aelia Capitolina **Jerusalem** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 186 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Bahat, Rubinstein, and Ketko 1990

Development

-40 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from around the 10th c B.C. Important from the Herodian period. Rebuilt by Herod between -40 and -4. Roman fort at an unknown point. Sacked in 70 and reduced in size and population. Roman settlers (veterans) in 130.

Size

186 ha.	First Wall, Third Wall, and Extension	Roman

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Herodian
Arch	Hadrianic
Bridge	Herodian
Capitolium	Undated
Colonnaded streets	Hadrianic
Fort	Undated
Forum	1st c A.D.
Forum	Hadrianic
Gymnasium	Undated
Market?	Undated
Temple (Temple Mount)	Herodian
Temple of Venus	Undated
Temple of Zeus	Undated
Theatre (Aelia Capitolina)	Undated

Theatre of Herod		Herodian
Walls (First)		Herodian
Walls (Late Roman)		Undated
Walls (Second)		Herodian
Walls (Third)		Herodian
Walls of David		-1,000
Walls of Hezekiah		-722
Walls of Nehemiah		-445
Walls of Solomon		Mid 10th c B.C.?

Civic Status

Colonia		130
Rights and privileges	immunis	Undated

References

Beloch 1886; Broshi 1979; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Salmon 1969; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1350

Agrippias **Khirbet Tida** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 90 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Humbert 2000

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point. Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

90 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Temple		Undated
Urban grid		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1351

Antipatris **Tel Afek** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 9 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Kokhavi, Beck, Yadin 2000

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period. Sacked by Antiochus, but recovers. Roman settlers in -63. Rebuilt in -63. Judaean settlers under Herod. Rebuilt by Herod.

Size

9 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1352

Apollonia (Syria Palesti

Arsuf **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

A Punic foundation covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Grossman 2001

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers in the 6th or 5th c B.C. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period. Important from the Hellenistic period. Affected by earthquake in 113, but recovers.

Size

8 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic

Monumentality

Agora?		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	libera	-64

References

Cohen 2006; DGRG; PECS.

BA Reference: 70 F2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 34.556159 Latitude (Y): 31.669799

1353

Ascalon **Ashkelon** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 52 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period.

Size

52 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Herodian
Fountain		Herodian
Stoa		Herodian
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Atargatis		Undated
Temple of Derketo / Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Hercules?		Undated
Temple of Isis		Undated
Theatre	42 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

BA Reference: 70 F2 BA Rank: 2 Longitude (X): 34.556159 Latitude (Y): 31.669799

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1354

Azotos

Unknown **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period.

Size

40 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		Undated

Civic Status

References

Broshi 1979; Jones 1937; PECS.

1355

Caesarea Maritima **Caesarea Maritima** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 117 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capita, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

Murphy-O'Connor 1980

Development

-22	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Judaean settlers between -22 and -10 or -9.

Size

117 ha.	Walls (Byzantine)	5th c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	95 by 62 m	Undated
Amphitheatre		Undated
Aqueduct		Hadrianic
Aqueduct		4th c A.D.
Aqueduct		1st c A.D. or 2nd c A.D.?
Arch		Undated
Harbour		Undated
Hippodrome	450 by 90 m	Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple of Augustus and Rome		Undated
Temple of Tiberius?		Undated
Theatre	100 m	2nd c A.D.
Walls (Byzantine)		5th c A.D.
Walls (Herodian)		-22

Civic Status

Colonia		Vespasianic
Metropolis capital		Severus Alexander
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	immunis	Undated

References

Boatwright 2000; Broshi 1979; Golvin 1988; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; Nelis-Clément and Roddaz 2008; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

BA Reference: 69 A4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 34.922192 Latitude (Y): 32.616786

1356

Dora **Khirbet el Burj** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 8 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Punic settlers at an unknown point? Important from the Hellenistic period?

Size

8 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Temple		Undated
Theatre	60 m	2nd c A.D. or 3rd c A.D.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1357

Eleutheropolis **Beit Jibrin** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 30 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period. Roman settlers (veterans) in -64.

Size

30 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Municipium		Septimius Severus
Rights and privileges	ius Italicum	Septimius Severus

References

Broshi 1979; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1358

Emmaus **Amwas** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a metropolis capital.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Roman settlers (veterans) under Vespasian.

Size

40 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Walls Hellenistic

Civic Status

Metropolis capital Undated

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; PECS.

1359

Gaza

Gaza **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 35 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Glucker 1987

Development

-58 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement, but on another site. Sacked by in -98, but seems to recover. Roman settlers in -58. Rebuilt by Gabinius.

Size

35 ha. Walls -58

Monumentality

Agora		Undated
Hippodrome?		Undated
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Undated
Temple of Athena		Undated
Temple of Marnas		Undated
Temple of Tyche		Undated
Temple of Zeus Helios		Undated
Theatre		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia Undated

2180

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1360

Lydda **Lod** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 10 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

Schwartz 1991

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Roman settlers in 68.

Size

10 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Septimius Severus

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; PECS.

1361

Marissa | Tell Sandahana | Syria Palestina | Israel

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 15 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the Hellenistic period? Hellenistic settlers at some point? Sacked in -40, but recovers.

Size

15 ha. Unspecified 2nd c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora?		Hellenistic
Temple?		Hellenistic
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; PECS.

1362

Neapolis (Syria Palestin **Nablus** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 113 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Magen 2005

Development

70	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement (Sichem), but on another site. Roman settlers (veterans) in 70.

Size

113 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Colonnaded streets		Undated
Hippodrome		Undated
Market		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Theatre	100 m	Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	244
Colonia	Vespasianic

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; Cohen 2006; DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1363

Pella (Syria Palestina) Tabaqat Fahl Syria Palestina Jordan

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 10 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis and a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the early Hellenistic period. Sacked in -80, but recovers. Rebuilt by Gabinius. Sacked in 66, but recovers.

Size

10 ha.	Inhabited area	Undated

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Nymphaeum?		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	38.5 m	Late 1st c A.D. or early 2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis		Undated
Colonia?		Hadrianic?
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1364

Phasaelis | Khirbet Fasayil | Syria Palestina | Israel

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-30 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Judaean settlers around -30.

Size

Monumentality

Agora?	Herodian
Aqueduct	Undated
Temple	Undated
Urban grid	Herodian

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

1365

Samaria **Sebastieh** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 76 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Segal 1997

Development

-800 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 8th c B.C.? Greek settlers in -332. Sacked in -108. Rebuilt -63. Rebuilt -57. Rebuilt -30. Herodic settlers under Herod. Sacked between 66 and 70.

Size

76 ha.	Walls	Roman

Monumentality

Acropolis		8th c B.C.?
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		2nd c A.D.
Colonnaded streets		Septimius Severus
Forum		Undated
Stadium		Herodian
Temple ('capitolium')		Undated
Temple of Augustus		Herodian
Temple of Kore		Undated
Theatre	65 m	3rd c A.D.
Walls		2nd c B.C.
Walls		Roman
Walls		Hellenistic
Walls		8th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	3rd c A.D.
Colonia	Septimius Severus

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1366

Scythopolis **Beth Shean** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 141 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a city of the Syrian Decapolis.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-250 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Occupied from the 12th c B.C. Destroyed by fire in -732, and does not recover. Hellenistic settlers in the mid 3rd c B.C.? Rebuilt in -63. Rebuilt between -57 and -55.

Size

141 ha.	Walls	Early 5th c A.D.

Monumentality

Acropolis (Tell Beth She'an)		Undated
Amphitheatre		2nd c A.D.
Baths		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bridge		Roman
Colonnaded streets		Roman
Hippodrome		Undated
Nymphaeum		Undated
Odeum	24.4 m	Undated
Propylon		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple of Caesar		Undated
Temple of Dionysus or Atargatis		Hellenistic

Theatre	87 m	Augustan
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Early 5th c A.D.

Civic Status

City of the Syrian Decapolis	Undated
Metropolis capital	Undated

References

Broshi 1979; Cohen 2006; Jones 1937; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

1367

Sepphoris | Saffuriyeh | Syria Palestina | Israel

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 60 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital.

Humphrey 1999

Development

-323	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in the Hellenistic period. Sacked in -4, but restored. Damaged by earthquake in 363, but restored.

Size

60 ha.	Unspecified	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Baths		Undated
Forum		Undated
Temple of Tyche		Hadrianic
Theatre	74 m	Early 1st c A.D.
Urban grid		Hellenistic
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

Provincial capital	Undated

References

Broshi 1979; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Sear 2006.

BA Reference: 69 B4 BA Rank: 3 Longitude (X): 35.279708 Latitude (Y): 32.75354

1368

Tiberias **Tabariah** **Syria Palestina** **Israel**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 40 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital and a colonia.

Hirschfeld 1992

Development

20 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Judaean settlers in 20.

Size

40 ha. Unspecified Undated

Monumentality

Agora		20
Aqueduct		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion		Undated
Bridge		Undated
Gymnasium?		Undated
Market		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple of Hadrian		Undated
Temple of Hygeia		Undated
Theatre?		Undated
Urban grid		20
Walls		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia		Elagabalus
Provincial capital		Undated
Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Broshi 1979; Burnham and Wacher 1990; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS.

BA Reference: 51 D3 BA Rank: 4 or 5 Longitude (X): 24.983333 Latitude (Y): 40.95

1369

Abdera (Thracia) **Avdira** **Thracia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Triandaphyllos 2001

Development

-545 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers between -656 and -652, but unsuccessful. Greek settlers in -545. Sacked in -376, but recovers. Sacked in -170, but recovers. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

26 ha.	Urban grid	-545?

Monumentality

Acropolis		Archaic
Agora		4th c B.C.
Baths		Roman
Harbour		Undated
Palaestra		Undated
Theatre		4th c B.C.
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		Archaic
Walls		Archaic

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1370

Aenus **Enez** **Thracia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C. Important from the 6th c B.C.?

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		Undated
Urban grid?		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

Cohen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS.

1371

Anchialus

Pomorije **Thracia** **Bulgaria**

An unclassified settlement covering a total of 31 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Coppa 1981

Development

-400 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Important from the 4th c B.C.?

Size

31 ha.	Walls	Hellenistic?

Monumentality

Agora?		Hellenistic?
Agora?		
Urban grid		Hellenistic?
Walls		Hellenistic?

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS.

1372

Aprus **Kestridze** **Thracia** **Turkey**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-600 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point, perhaps in the 6th c B.C. Roman settlers under Claudius?

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia Claudian

References

BNP; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Salmon 1969.

1373

Beroea (Thracia) Stara Zagora Thracia Bulgaria

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-359 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers under Philip II. Roman setttlers (veterans) in 106.

Size

Monumentality

Agora?		-382 to -336
Amphitheatre	88 by 69 m (2,333 m2)	Undated
Forum		Roman
Urban grid?		-382 to -336?
Walls		Marcus Aurelius

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; DGRG; Golvin 1988; Wilkes 2003b.

1374

Bizye **Vize** **Thracia** **Turkey**

An unclassified settlement covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-323 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis		Hellenistic
Theatre		Undated
Unidentified public building		Undated
Walls		Hellenistic

Civic Status

References

BNP; Jones 1937; PECS.

1375

Byzantium | Istanbul | Thracia | Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 155 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Ancient World Mapping Centre

Development

-650	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the mid 7th c B.C. Relatively unimportant until it is made the capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine in 324.

Size

155 ha.	Walls (Severan)	Severan

Monumentality

Agora	7th c B.C.
Aqueduct	Severan
Aqueduct of Valens	Undated
Arch of Theodosius	Undated
Basilica	Undated
Baths (Imperial)	Severan
Capitolium?	Constantinian
Colonnaded streets	Severan
Curia	Undated
Curia	Undated
Forum (Augusteon)	Undated
Forum Bovis	Undated
Forum of Arcadius	Undated
Forum of Constantine	4th c A.D.
Forum of Theodosius	Undated

Gymnasium		Undated
Harbour?		Undated
Harbour?		Undated
Harbour?		Undated
Harbour?		Undated
Hippodrome		Severan
Prytaneum		Undated
Stadium		6th c B.C.
Temple of Aphrodite		Undated
Temple of Apollo		Greek
Temple of Artemis		Undated
Temple of Athena		Greek
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Temple of Poseidon		Greek
Temple of Zeus		Undated
Theatre (Large)		Greek
Theatre (Small)		Greek
Walls (Constantinian)		Constantinian
Walls (Greek)		5th c B.C.
Walls (Severan)		Severan
Walls (Theodosian)		5th c A.D.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated
Rights and privileges	foederata	Undated

References

Hansen and Nielsen 2004; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Quinn and Wilson 2013; Russell 1958; Sear 2006; Wilson 2011.

1376

Cabyle **Golewitza** **Thracia** **Bulgaria**

A Greek foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

-342 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -342 or -341.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	4th c B.C.?
Agora	Undated
Temple of Apollo	Undated
Temple of Artemis Phosphorus	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1377

Deultum | Debelt | Thracia | Bulgaria

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

69 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers at an unknown point? Roman settlers (veterans) under Vespasian.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia		Vespasianic
Rights and privileges	libera	Vespasianic

References

BNP; Jones 1937.

1378

Diocletianopolis **Hisariya** **Thracia** **Bulgaria**

A Roman foundation covering a total of 30 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

69 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in the Flavian period? Roman settlers in the Hadrianic periods?

Size

30 ha.	Walls	3rd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Walls	Undated

Civic Status

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; Wilkes 2003b.

1379

Flaviopolis Kadirli Thracia Turkey

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a colonia.

No plan or satellite image available

Development

74 Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in 74.

Size

Monumentality

Civic Status

Colonia 74

References

DGRG; PECS; Salmon 1969.

1380

Hadrianopolis (Thracia) Edirne Thracia Turkey

A Roman foundation covering a total of 41 hectares but, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

McEvedy 2011

Development

117	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Hadrian.

Size

41 ha.	Urban grid and walls	Hadrianic

Monumentality

Agora		Hadrianic
Theatre	58 m	Undated
Urban grid		Hadrianic
Walls		Hadrianic
Walls		378

Civic Status

References

BNP; McEvedy 2011; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1381

Heraclea (Thracia) Ereğli Thracia Turkey

A Greek foundation covering a total of 57 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

McEvedy 2011

Development

-602	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in -602. Sacked in -70, but recovers. Roman settlers under Caesar.

Size

57 ha.	Acropolis and lower town	Classical

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora?		5th c B.C.
Amphitheatre?		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Aqueduct		Undated
Bouleuterion		4th c B.C.
Harbour (East)		Undated
Harbour (West)		Undated
Lighthouse (Pharos)		Undated
Stadium		Undated
Temple		Undated
Temple		Undated
Theatre	140 m	Hadrianic
Theatre		4th c B.C.

Urban grid		5th c B.C.
Walls		Hellenistic
Walls		-602?

Civic Status

Colonia		Caesarian
Metropolis capital		Roman
Provincial capital		Roman
Rights and privileges	ius Romanum	Caesarian

References

BNP; Brunt 1971; Cohen 2006; Cornell and Mathews 1982; DGRG; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Hanson 2011; MacMullen 2000; McEvedy 2011; PECS; Salmon 1969; Sear 2006.

1382

Maronea | Maronia | Thracia | Greece

A Greek foundation covering a total of 202 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Selimis 1994

Development

-600	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 6th c B.C. In decline in the Roman period.

Size

202 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Harbour?		Undated
Sanctuary of Zeus, Dionysus, and Maron		Undated
Theatre	110 m	Hellenistic
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 2006; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006.

1383

Nicopolis (Thracia) Goce Delčev Thracia Bulgaria

A Roman foundation covering a total of 22 hectares, which had no significant extant monumentality but which did become a municipium.

Ruseva-Slokoska 2002

Development

106	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers in 106. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

22 ha.	Walls	4th c A.D.

Monumentality

Baths		Undated
Walls		2nd c A.D.
Walls		4th c A.D.

Civic Status

Municipium?	Hadrianic?

References

BNP; DGRG.

1384

Pautalia **Kyustendi** **Thracia** **Bulgaria**

A Roman foundation covering an unknown area, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Unknown

Development

98 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman settlers under Hadrian. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

Monumentality

Acropolis	Undated
Baths	Undated
Forum	Hadrianic
Gymnasium	Undated
Temple of Asclepius	Undated
Temple of Hera	Undated
Temple of Zeus	Undated
Urban grid	Undated
Urban grid	Hadrianic
Walls	Justinianic
Walls	2nd c A.D.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.

1385

Philippopolis (Thracia) Plovdiv Thracia Bulgaria

A Hellenistic foundation covering a total of 78 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a provincial capital, a metropolis capital, and a colonia.

Hoddinott 1975

Development

-342 Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Hellenistic settlers in -342. Sacked in 251, but recovers.

Size

78 ha. Walls Marcus Aurelius

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Agora		-342
Aqueduct		Roman
Baths		Roman
Hippodrome		3rd c B.C.?
Stadium		3rd c B.C.?
Temple of Asclepius		Undated
Theatre		3rd c B.C.?
Urban grid		-342
Walls		4th c A.D.
Walls		Marcus Aurelius
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

Colonia	248
Metropolis capital	Undated
Provincial capital	Undated

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; DGRG; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1386

Samothrace

Samothrace **Thracia** **Greece**

A Greek foundation covering a total of 26 hectares, which had significant monumentality and acquired rights and privileges.

Coppa 1981

Development

-700	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 7th c B.C.

Size

26 ha.	Walls	Undated

Monumentality

Acropolis		Undated
Sanctuary of the Great Gods		Undated
Stoa		Undated
Temple		Hellenistic
Theatre	45 m	2nd c B.C.
Walls		6th c B.C.

Civic Status

Rights and privileges	libera	Undated

References

BNP; Hansen 2006; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Sear 2006.

1387

Serdica **Sophia** **Thracia** **Bulgaria**

A Roman fort and settlement covering a total of 84 hectares, which had significant monumentality and became a colonia.

Hoddinott 1975

Development

45	Occupied throughout the Roman period

Some evidence for previous settlement. Roman fort in 45. Settlement occupied from this point onwards. Sacked in the 3rd c A.D., but recovers.

Size

84 ha.	Inhabited area	2nd c A.D.

Monumentality

Amphitheatre		Undated
Basilica		Undated
Baths		Undated
Bouleuterion	25.2 by 23.7 m	Mid 2nd c A.D.
Fort		45
Forum		Undated
Temple of Serapis		Undated
Urban grid		Undated
Walls		Undated

Civic Status

Colonia	Trajanic
Rights and privileges	Hadrianic

References

BNP; DGRG; Jones 1937; PECS; Sear 2006; Wilkes 2003b.

1388

Seuthopolis | Kazanlak | Thracia | Bulgaria

A Greek foundation covering a total of 5 hectares, which had significant monumentality but no significant recorded civic status.

Hoddinott 1975

Development

-400	Occupied throughout the Roman period

No evidence for previous settlement. Greek settlers in the 4th c B.C.?

Size

5 ha.	Walls	4th c B.C.

Monumentality

Agora		4th c B.C.
Temple of Dionysus		Undated
Urban grid		4th c B.C.
Walls		4th c B.C.

Civic Status

References

BNP; Cohen 1995; Hansen and Nielsen 2004; PECS; Wilkes 2003b.