

Romans 1by1. A Database Manual

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Abstract: The present paper has the goal to document the usage of the Romans 1by1, a database which records the people attested in the epigraphic sources coming from the Roman provinces; so far, we have registered Dacia, Moesia Inferior and Moesia Superior in full and are currently working on the epigraphy of Pannonia. The information started to be collected in 2015, and it is still in progress, the intention being to extend the geographical area as much as possible. The database represents an extremely useful resource in the study of ancient population, as well as a very user- friendly research tool, which allows primary browsing and selective, advanced searches alike.

Keywords: database, guidebook, Latin epigraphy, population database, database architecture

Introduction & Structure

The database has two components, one which is designed for account-based users, respectively to the researchers who are continuously building the database, and another one, which is an open access database designed for public use. The architecture, principles and functioning mechanisms of the first one have been partially documented (Varga, “Documenting”; Varga, “New Developments”; Varga et al.; Varga and Lumezeanu), but in the following lines we will address both platforms in order to provide a guide for the user.

After the introduction we will present a short overview of the historiography of the research, followed by the documentation of the central database and by the brief presentation of the dissemination (open access) database, concluding with some of the differences between the two of them.

Historiography of the research

Databases have started to be used in the humanistic field in the last decades, being applied in various research projects from a variety of sub-fields, from history, to linguistics, geography, demography, etc. As such, a need to document them has emerged, producing as a result a wide variety of database manuals. For historical demography, the article of Mademakers and Dillon is a point of reference, since it provides a list of “best practices for the creation of large databases on historical populations” (34). Other articles document various databases, or present some of their major contribution and use, as such we mention the IFO Prussian Economic History Database – iPEHD (Becker et al.), the spatial database for medieval fiscal data in Southern Italy (Carrion et al.), or the North Atlantic Population Project (Rugglers et al.), etc. Specific research questions and the use of specific methodologies have been also at the core of some articles, such as the one of Hedefalk, Harrie and Svensson whom developed “a methodology to create databases that can be used to add micro-level geographic context to longitudinal historical demographic analyses” (153). Huistra and Mellink on the other side focused on the search technologies which are better designed for “historical source selection in digital repositories” (220), while Massey assessed the accuracy in linked historical data, etc.

The central database:

The first and foremost step that the user needs to take is to become familiar with the source, which implies the reading of the inscription and its translation, as well as of all the other details regarding it. As such, the first edition of the inscription should be used, as well as any newer editions which bring significant contributions to its reading or interpretation (Fig. 1).

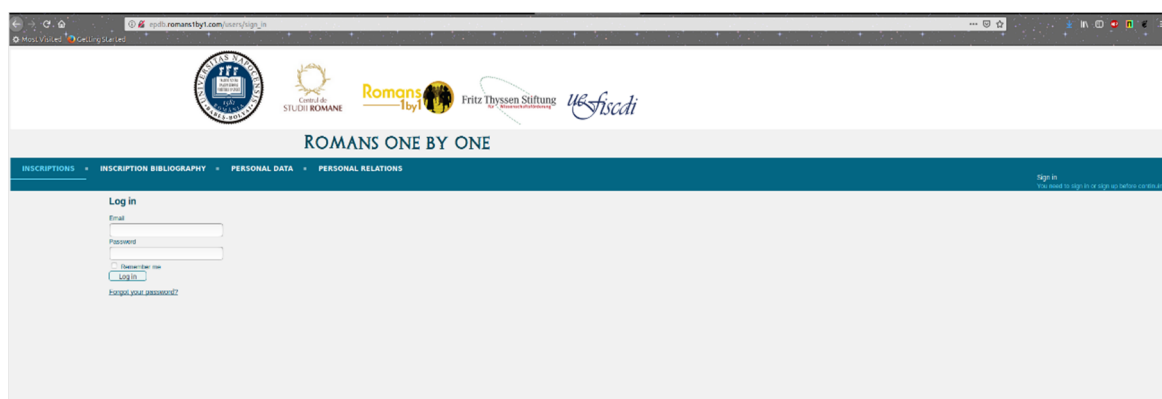


Fig. 1. Log-in interface of the database

The database has four main tables (inscriptions, inscription bibliography, personal data, personal relations) and each of their corresponding record sheet have three main types of fields:

- 1) fill-in box, in which the author introduces the information (the comments are in English, but the other information is recorded in the language of the source);
- 2) drop-down menu, from which the user only selects the information;
- 3) check-in box, where the user makes a decision between two opposite choices (yes/no). The selected state opens sometimes new data sets.

Inscriptions

The first step in creating an entry is generating a new inscription record, more precisely, the author presses the button **New inscription record** and creates a new file (Fig. 2). The author gives to the chosen inscription a code of five digits (i.e. 00001) ending with an acronym representing the abbreviation of the province's name (MI for Moesia Inferior, MS for Moesia Superior, DP for Dacia Porolissensis, DI for Dacia Inferior, DS for Dacia Superior, PI for Pannonia Inferior, PS for Pannonia Superior) (i.e. **00001MI**).

The screenshot displays the 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE' database interface. At the top, there are logos for the University of Bucharest, the Center for Studies in Roman History, the 'Romans 1by1' project, the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, and the 'Ue fisci' logo. Below these is the title 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE'. A navigation bar contains links to 'INSCRIPTIONS', 'INSCRIPTION BIBLIOGRAPHY', 'PERSONAL DATA', and 'PERSONAL RELATIONS'. On the left, a sidebar lists various categories: ETHNICITY, LANGUAGE, MATERIAL, CITY/TOWN, GENDER, SACERDOTAL FUNCTION, OCCUPATION, MILITARY UNIT, MILITARY RANK, POSITIONS, TRIBUS, INSCRIPTION TYPE, RELATIONS, PROVINCES, GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, and USERS. The main area is titled 'Editing Inscriptions' and contains two columns of form fields. The left column includes: 'Inscription code' (00008MI), 'Type of inscription' (Funerary), 'Type of instrumentum', 'Language' (Greek), 'Material' (Marble), 'Relevant expressions', 'Stylistic details' (The upper part of the monument represents a man standing inside a temple (2 columns and a fronton)), and 'Atypical features'. The right column includes: 'Observations', 'Province' (Moesia Inferior), 'Place of discovery' (Constanța), 'Place of provenience' (Constanța), 'Ancient name provenience' (Tomis), 'Timestamp/Timeframe' (2nd CAD), and 'External links' (http://epigraphy.packhum...). At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Show | Back' buttons.

Fig. 2. New inscription file

Next, from a drop-down menu the operator selects the **Type of inscription** (funerary, votive, etc.), followed by filling in **Type of *instrumentum*** (ring, tile, etc.) if appropriate. From different drop-down menus, the **Language** (Greek, Latin, etc.) of the inscription is chosen, and the **Material** (marble, sandstone, gold, etc.) from which the monument was made. These are followed by four textboxes which are to be filled in if the information exists: **Relevant expressions** (*ex viso libenter, aedem vetustate conlapsam* – sic!, etc.), **Stylistic details** (*pulvini*, marble stele with pediment and acroterion, etc.), **Atypical features** (on a column, written DD MM, etc.), and **Observations** (any additional information on the source which the author of the record considers relevant and which do not fit any of the other fields).

Continuing, a drop-down menu allows the user to select the **Province** (Pannonia Inferior, Moesia Superior) from where the inscription comes, and then five other text fields are to be filled in: **Place of discovery** (Orăştie, Lyon, etc.), **Place of provenience** (Sarmizegetusa, Lugdunum, etc.), **Ancient name of provenience** (Sarmizegetusa, Lugdunum, etc.), **Timestamp/ timeframe** (2nd-3rd c. AD, 101-107 AD, etc.) and **External links**. In what concerns the external links textbox it is filled in with links from the EDH (<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/home>) and PHI (<https://epigraphy.packhum.org/>) databases. The final step is to click the **Save** button. Once this has been done, the inscription record is created and the next step can be taken.

Inscription bibliography

After recording the inscription, the following step is to create a bibliographic file. The author presses the button **New bibliography inscription** in order to create a new entry (Fig. 3). At this stage, from a drop-down menu the previously recorded inscription code is selected and then again, from a drop-down menu, the **Bibliography abbreviation** (CIL, AE, etc.) is also selected. The table **General Bibliography** contains the complete bibliographical list, with all the titles referred to in the database and their corresponding abbreviations and the drop-down list is referenced to it.

The screenshot displays the 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE' database interface. At the top, there are logos for the University of Bonn, the Centre for Roman Studies, the 'Romans 1by1' project, the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, and the Ufiscdi. Below the logos is a navigation bar with tabs: 'INSCRIPTIONS', 'INSCRIPTION BIBLIOGRAPHY', 'PERSONAL DATA', and 'PERSONAL RELATIONS'. On the left side, there is a vertical menu with categories: 'ETHNICITY', 'LANGUAGE', 'MATERIAL', 'CITY/TOWN', 'GENDER', 'SACERDOTAL FUNCTION', 'OCCUPATION', 'MILITARY UNIT', 'MILITARY RANK', 'POSITIONS', 'TRIBUS', 'INSCRIPTION TYPE', 'RELATIONS', 'PROVINCES', 'GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY', and 'USERS'. The main content area is titled 'Editing Bibliography Inscription' and contains the following fields:

- Inscription code:** A dropdown menu showing '01457PS'.
- Bibliography abbreviation:** A dropdown menu showing 'CIL'.
- Details:** A text input field containing 'III 4394'.
- Comments:** A larger text input field.

At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: 'Save' and 'Show | Back'.

Fig. 3. New bibliography file

The text field **Details** (III 789; 1997, 1234, etc.) is destined to comprise the number of an inscription from an epigraphic *corpus*, or the page and the number under which an inscription was published. The **Comments** section gives the author of the record the possibility to insert any additional information regarding the publication. These fields are supposed to provide detailed bibliographic information related to the inscription. Considering the fact that most of the inscriptions have benefitted from various editions, several **Bibliography inscription** entries can be attached to an inscription code.

Personal data

The third and most important table is the **Personal data**, recording the prosopographic information. As such, the author passes to the personal data tab and clicks **New person data** (Fig. 4). This leads the user to a complex standardized informational sheet which allows oneself to fill-in/ select several types of information – given they are provided by the source, of course. Each recorded individual will be

automatically assigned a unique identifier, which is also comprised in the personal URI (e.g. <http://romans1by1.com/rpeople/32>).

ROMANS ONE BY ONE

INSCRIPTIONS | INSCRIPTION BIBLIOGRAPHY | PERSONAL DATA | PERSONAL RELATIONS

ETHNICITY
LANGUAGE
MATERIAL
CITY/TOWN
GENDER
SACERDOTAL FUNCTION
OCCUPATION
MILITARY UNIT
MILITARY RANK
POSITIONS
TRIBUS
INSCRIPTION TYPE
RELATIONS
PROVINCES
GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
USERS

Editing Personal data

Personal Data

Praenomen:

Ethnicity praenomen:

Nomen:

Ethnicity nomen:

Cognomen/Personal name:

Ethnicity Cognomen/Personal name:

Father/Master name:

Ethnicity Father/Master:

Agnomen:

Ethnicity agnomen:

Observations agnomen:

Signum:

Ethnicity signum:

Observations signum:

Juridical Status

Natione:

Ethnicity:

Local Citizenship:

Gender:

Juridical status: ☒

Citizen: ☒

Libertus/-a: ☐

Veteranus: ☐

Peregrine: ☐

Slave: ☐

Tribus:

Origo:

Domus:

Collegium/Association: ☐

Religious Position: ☐

Occupation: ☐

Deities:

Age:

Details of life/death:

Dedicated for: ☒

Dedicated by: ☐

Inscription Code

Ordo senatorius: ☐

Ordo equester: ☐

Provincial Governor: ☐

Procurators: ☐

Local Magistrate: ☐

Decurion: ☐

Pontarch: ☐

Imperial slave: ☐

Imperial freedman: ☐

Military personnel: ☐

Decorations: ☐

Observations:

Fig. 4. New person file

The sheet contains onomastic data, information related to the juridical status of the individuals, their ethnic and geographical provenience, social and religious background, professional status, *cursus honorum*, as well as other details of their life, such as the age, life events, or information regarding the person whom elevated the monument. In the following lines we will address each section and provide further details on the recording procedure.

The first section is **Onomastic data**; in this part there are fill-in boxes, followed by drop-down menus, each of the latter allowing the user to select the ethnicity corresponding to the name components. As such, from this onomastic category we have the following individual textboxes: **Praenomen** (Marcus, Caius, etc.), **Nomen** (Aurelius, Vireius, etc.), **Cognomen/ Personal name** (Regulus, Lucilianus, etc.), **Father/ Master name** (Zoticus, Titus, etc.), **Agnomen** (e.g. Passer; this category has also an **Observations** box attached), and **Signum** (as well, this category has also an **Observations** box; very scarce, we haven't registered any certain *signum* so far).

This being a standardized sheet, it means that not all of the information always appears on the inscriptions, as such, several particularities are to be mentioned. Obviously, in the case when an individual certainly did not have a *tria nomina* or a *duo nomina*, the textboxes are to be left empty, but, in the case when one of the component of the *tria* or *duo nomina* is not readable due to the physical condition of the monument, then the box should be filled in with the sign [---]. In case the personal name of an individual is missing, but the existence of a person is deduced from the text, the author may insert in the *cognomen/* personal name box either the word 'such' which is generally used in the literature when the name of an individual is missing, or the sign [---]. The latter is to be used especially in the cases when we have other onomastic details, such as the *praenomen* or the *nomen* of an individual. In general, for the Greek names we have opted to use, in these cases, the word "such", while when there were attested *tria* or *duo nomina* we have opted to use the sign [---].

In the cases where one of the components of the *tria* or *duo nomina*, or of the personal name is fragmentary, then the user is to insert in the textbox the letters, which are readable on the inscription. For example, if on the inscription we read only the ending of one's personal name "-ῶπος", then the user will fill-in the box as follows: [---]ῶπος (ID 463), showing that only the final letters are known to us.

It must be noted that for this phase of the project, in which we have not targeted to go deeply into onomastic analyses and details, the ethnicity of the name remains available only upon login and they have not been transferred to the open access database. From a linguistic point of view, the names recorded in the boxes are to be written in the Nominative case, no matter in which case it appears on the inscription. The Greek names are not to be transliterated into the Latin alphabet, as the intent is to render faithfully the evidence from the source of information.

After the onomastic section, the following is focused on the **Juridical status**, **Ethnic** and **Geographical origin** of the individual. As such, we have the box **Natione**, in which we can mention the nation of the individual if it appears on the monument explicitly

(e.g. *natione Thracus*), followed by the box **Ethnicity**, in which we mention the ethnicity if it appears on the monument (e.g. *Thracus*). To clarify matters, in this section we are referring to ethnical origins explicitly stated as such on the monument, not to the inferred ethnical and geographical provenience of the name which we mentioned above. Subsequently, we have a local citizenship box in which we can introduce details about the local juridical status of an individual. This box was very useful in the case of the Greek cities from Moesia Inferior, where some of the individuals might not have been Roman citizens (previous to AD 212) but had the local citizenship. In some cases, the holding of a local citizenship is expressly mentioned, as in the case of Ἑρμογένης, son of *ignotus* (ID 46) who was a citizen of Ancyra and Tomis, but in other cases the information is inferred. The juridical status can be inferred by at least three types of evidence: the individual might hold local magistracy, as Ἀτταλος, son of Εὐμένης (ID 3647), who was an *ἄρχων, ἀγορανόμος, and τάμιας* of the city, or the inscription might mention the *tribus* of the individual, as in the case of Ἀπατούριος, son of Εὐέλπιστος (ID 6520) who was part of the Φυλὴ Ὀπλητες. Nonetheless, these data get into the database only if they are un-doubtable.

The **Gender** drop-down menu allows to select among three options: female, male, and unknown. Since there are many fragmentary inscriptions which do not allow to render with certitude the gender of the individual, the unknown category is extremely important, and records (for the moment) 667 such cases.

Next, the user must deal with the **Juridical status** by ticking this category, which opens a series of boxes which must be ticked as well: **Citizen**, **Libertus/-a**, **Veteranus**, **Peregrine**, **Slave**. Among these, if ticked, the **Veteranus** box opens other options: from a drop-down menu one can select, if known, the **Veteranus unit** (legio V Macedonica, cohorts I Vindelicorum, etc.) and the **Veteranus rank** (*centurio*, *beneficiarius*, etc.) of the individual.

Next the author has the possibility to select from a drop-down menu the name of the **Tribus** to which an individual was part of.

Then, follow the **Origo** and **Domus** fill-in boxes, which are to be filled in if the source mentions these types of information. Namely, *origo* stands for the place of provenience, which can be a province, an area or a city (Lugdunum, regione Laodicea, etc.) and *domus*, when recorded explicitly, indicates the town or community of provenience (Verona, Emona, etc.)

Next comes the **Collegium/ association** tick-box, which if ticked opens a series of fill-in boxes: **Type of association** (religious, professional), **Position** (*magister*, *agonothetes*, etc.) within the association and **Activities** within the association.

The **Religious position** check-box resembles the previous one and if checked opens a variety of possibilities. The author can choose from a drop-down list the **Sacerdotal office** of an individual (*antistes, augur, flamen, haruspex, pontifex*), or they can check the box **Coloniae/ municipii sacerdos, Military sacerdos, Imperial priest, Divinity priest, Laurentium Lavinatium**, each of which if checked open a details box for the author to add any supplementary information.

The **Occupation** check-box follows, which if checked opens a drop-down list with a multitude of encoded occupation titles (Varga, "Professionals" 9-22), which can be selected if appropriate (*negotiator, pedagogus*, etc.).

A **Deities** text box comes next, which is designed to comprehend the names of the divinities mentioned in the inscriptions (Iupiter Optimus Maximus, Junona, etc.).

Next is the **Age** textbox, in which the author records the number of years the individual lived for, in Roman numerals (L, IX, etc.). There where the age is unreadable due to the monument's state of conservation, the author must insert an interrogation mark (L[---]?, if the age is completely unreadable a question mark is to be inserted).

A **Details of life/ death** textbox follows and allows the author to insert a text with any relevant information (The inscription mentions the fact that he lived moderately, *negotians splendid* – sic!, etc.).

Then follows the **Dedicated for/ by** check-boxes which record whether an inscription was dedicated by the specific individual or for him. When an inscription was elevated by an individual both for him and for someone else, then in the personal data sheet of the respective individual both check-in boxes (dedicated for, dedicated by) will be checked. An illustration of this is the example of Titus Aurelius Narcissus (ID 18) who made a dedication to Iupiter Optimus Maximus and Iunona Regina for him and his family, or that of Marcus Ulpius Longinus (ID 6904) who dedicated, while alive, a funerary inscription to his wife Ulpia Aquilina (ID 6905), but also to himself.

In order for the personal data sheet to be connected to the encoded inscription, the author must fill in the search box with autocomplete or chose from a drop-down list the **Inscription code** he/she has attributed to the inscription which attests the individual whose data sheet is being recorded. Here multiple select is possible, in case of an individual attested without trace of a doubt by more inscriptions recorded in the database. The file cannot be saved without the inscription code being selected and thus the link made between the tables of the database.

Next follows an **Ordo senatorius** check-in box which if checked open two boxes, one which gives the author the possibility to record **Details** on the senator, and the other one which gives the possibility to record details on the **Cursus honorum**

(*curator viae Latinae, quaestor urbanus, tribunus plebis*, etc.). The Details field, here and for the following types of entries, is not compulsory to be filled in, it is only meant for the rare inscriptions which offer unstandardized (and impossible to standardize) data on certain positions, occupations, realities in general. The **Ordo equester** check-in box follows and it is built on the same principles.

The check-in box **Provincial governor** is next, which if checked opens a box for **Details** (*legatus Augusti propraetore, praeses Moesiae Inferioris*, etc.), and two check-in boxes (**Praetorian rank**, **Consular rank**), one of which needs to be checked.

The **Procurators** check-in box follows, which if checked opens a procurator details box, and two check-in boxes (**Praesidial** and **financial procurator**).

The **Local magistrate** check-in box opens only a **Details** box, where the type and nature of the magistrature are to be filled in (president of the Assembly, *Ilvir coloniae*, etc.).

The **Decurion** check-in box opens a decurion **Details** box, as well as a drop-down list which allows to select the **City/ town** where the position was held, as well as a **Multiple decurionate** check-in box, which if checked opens itself a **Details** textbox, where the cities in which the multiple decurionate was carried on are to be recorded (*Sarmizegetusa & Apulum*, etc.).

The **Pontarch** check-in box opens a **Details** textbox (here additional information can be filled in, for example: *υἱός τῆς πόλεως*, twice, etc.).

The **Imperial slave** and the **Imperial freedman** check-in boxes each open a **Details** textbox (dating, where there is the case).

The **Military personnel** check-in box opens a wider variety of options: first there is a military personnel **Details** textbox, followed by **Military rank** (*decurio, vexillarius*, etc.) and **Military unit** drop-down lists, as well as a **Military career** (*tribuno legionis II Augustae, legato legionis X Fretensis; secunda militia*, etc.) textbox.

Following these a **Decorations** check-in box comes next, which opens a **Details** textbox (*hastis faleris, corona murali; donatus torquibus, armillis, phaleris bello Dacico*, etc.).

Lastly an **Observations** text area is available (a text area allows more than the 255 characters permitted by a text box) for the author to record any additional and useful information which has not been comprised in the above categories. Basically, this is the only category which is to include editorial comments, notes and other information that do not come directly from the source text, but are either deduced or historiographically known through the correlation of multiple sources. The **Observations** text area allows the author to use a higher number of characters than the textbox, which is limited.

In the cases where there are in the inscription words which were incorrectly written by the *lapicida*, following the incorrect word the authors introduce “*sic!*” in order to draw attention to the mistake. For example, the individual under the ID number 162, Flavius Constantius appears as a *custor templi*, not a *custos templi*, as such, (*sic!*) appears after the mentioning of *custor templi*.

Personal relations

The last step is to create a relational linkage between those individuals whom are related to one another from various perspectives. As such, the author opens the **Personal relations** tab, and next the **New relation between persons** button (Fig. 5). After this, the user will be able to select from a drop-down list the name of the individual (the ID number appears next to it in order to make the identification more easy and certain), next from another drop-down list the **Relation type** is selected, and lastly from another drop-down list the person to whom the individual is connected. For each individual the relation is reciprocated, more precisely, if we have an inscription which attests a family relation of son and father, father and son, the author will have to record both types of relationships, meaning that it will have to create two separate records. One of the records will register the status of father of the specific individual (named as person 1) to the other individual (person 2), while the second record will register the status of son of the specific individual (now person 1, but previously recorded as person 2) to the other individual (now person 2, but previously recorded as person 1).

In the **Observation** text area, one can write different notes concerning the relation between the individuals, or any relevant data (E.g.: ID 3063 'Ιουλία WifeOf ID 3064 Φιλίσκος. Text area: They were married for 38 years, and they had children; ID 3029 Aurelia Dusia MotherOf ID 3028 Aurelius Erculanus. Text area: She was his step mother; ID 3029 Aurelia Dusia WifeOf ID 3030 Seutes. Text area: She was his second wife). The text area is especially useful in those cases where there is an unspecified, or unreadable relationship type between the individuals, but the user may assume the type of relationship (E.g.: ID 1451 Σαραπίων Unspecified relationshipOf (M) ID 1478 Ἀριστόνειακος. Text area: Probably they were brothers).

The **Relationship types** drop-down list comprises all relationships encountered in epigraphy, both familial and non-familial. The relationship types have been encoded, each receiving a specific three-digit code (Varga, “New Developments” 13-14). The first digit is 1- for first degree relationships, 2- second degree ones and so on up to 4- work/neighbourhood relations and 5- unknown/unspecified relations. The third digit

stands for gender, as 1 is for male and 2 for female: e. g. 101 – Husband. The relationship types were designed to be as varied and encompassing as possible, this category being also further enriched when the authors came across a new type of relation in the inscriptions, through **Relation** table.

The screenshot displays the 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE' web application interface. At the top, there are logos for the University of Bucharest, the Center of Roman Studies, and other partners. The main header is 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE'. Below it, a navigation bar shows 'INSCRIPTIONS', 'INSCRIPTION BIBLIOGRAPHY', 'PERSONAL DATA', and 'PERSONAL RELATIONS'. A left-side panel lists various categories: ETHNICITY, LANGUAGE, MATERIAL, CITY/TOWN, GENDER, SACERDOTAL FUNCTION, OCCUPATION, MILITARY UNIT, MILITARY RANK, POSITIONS, TRIBUS, INSCRIPTION TYPE, RELATIONS, PROVINCES, GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, and USERS. The main content area is titled 'Editing Relation between persons'. It contains a form with the following fields: 'Person 1' (dropdown menu showing '19857 - Titus Aurelius Cassianus'), 'Relation 1' (dropdown menu showing '103 - FatherOf'), 'Person 2' (dropdown menu showing '19860 - Aurelius Cassianus'), and 'Observations' (text area). Below the form are buttons for 'Save', 'Show', and 'Back'.

Fig. 5. New relation between persons file

Each record sheet can be later on edited or deleted by one of the users, action which is essential when working with a large data set.

Left-side panel

On the left side of the page, the account-based user can find the following tables: **Ethnicity**, **Language**, **Material**, **City/ Town**, **Gender**, **Sacerdotal function**, **Occupation**, **Military unit**, **Military rank**, **Positions**, **Tribus**, **Inscription type**, **Relations**, **Provinces**, and **General bibliography**. If individually clicked, all these tabs give the possibility to record new specific data, but editing them is possible only if one has an

administrator account. For example, in case one of the authors comes across an inscription in Greek and the language cannot be found in the drop-down list, in order for him/ her to be able to select the language from the drop-down list, when creating a **New inscription record**, he/ she needs to first go to the left side of the panel, to the **Language** tab, press the **New language record** button and insert the language in the textbox and save the record. Similarly, if one of the authors comes across a new military unit which has not been attested in the previous inscriptions, an admin needs to go to the left side of the panel, to the **Military unit tab**, press the **New unit record** and introduce the name of the unit in the textbox, and save the record. By creating this new entry, the author will be able to select this information from a drop-down list on the “new person” field, connecting the unit to the name and the other identification details of an individual. Once the record is created for language it can be used every time the language appears in the new Inscriptions. The same rule applies for military unit, and all the other categories.

What is important is the fact that any new introduced data represents a new criterion of research. As such, in the case of a military unit, for example, one can do a prosopographical research which will provide all of the epigraphically attested individuals whom were part of a specific unit.

The open access database has six main tabs, some of which open sub-tabs, as follows:

Home

The home tab offers a brief synthesis on the database, as well as on the terms of use, and on the ways the user may offer their feedback.

Team

The team tab briefly presents the five researchers who worked in the building of the database, with further links to their CVs, lists of publications, and Academia webpage.

About

Projects

The project sub-tab offers information regarding the projects which helped and led to the development of the database.

Conferences

The conferences sub-tab directs the user to details regarding the conferences organised as part of the Romans1by1 projects.

Educational Initiatives

The educational initiatives sub-tab provides information on workshops, seminars, etc.

Contact

Next, the contact sub-tab, offers the opportunity to the users to contact the database administrator.

People

The two most important tabs are the forth and the fifth ones, which allow the user to browse, research and filter the data, as well as download it (Excel download). The existing search filters for this tab are prosopographically oriented, as such we have the possibility to search the name of an individual, the province and/ or place of origin, the corresponding bibliography, but we can also make a general search based on key words. This table offers the possibility of simple searches, based on Name, Province, Place, Bibliography and a text-based General search (Fig. 6; Fig. 7; Fig. 8).

The screenshot displays the 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE' website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: HOME, TEAM, ABOUT, PEOPLE, ADVANCED SEARCH, and REFERENCES. Below the navigation bar, a paragraph describes the database: 'Romans1by1 is a population database accommodating the people attested in Greek and Roman epigraphic sources. At this point, we cover the entirety of Dacia, Moesia Inferior and Moesia Superior. From Pannonia Superior, we have integrated so far the urban centers of Poetovio, Nevidunum, Siscia, Savaria, Brigetio and Scarbantia. Please keep in mind that the database is a dynamic tool and that our work is in constant progress.' It also includes a 'Contact form' link and a 'Terms of use' link.

Below the text, there is a 'Search Filters' section with input fields for Name, Province, Place, and Bibliography, and a 'General Search' field. A 'Search' button is located below these fields. A 'Clear Filters' link is also present.

The main part of the interface is a table with 15 columns: Details, Code, Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen/Personal name, Father/Master name, Natione, Ethnicity, Gender, Citizen, Libertus/-a, Veteranus, Peregrine, Slave, Veteranus unit, Veteranus rank, Tribus, Origo, Domus inscription code, and Province. The table lists various Roman individuals, such as Aelius, Aulus, and Titus, with their respective details and origins.

Fig. 6. Interface of the open access version

The screenshot shows the 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE' website interface. The top navigation bar includes links for HOME, TEAM, ABOUT, PEOPLE, ADVANCED SEARCH, and REFERENCES. The main content area is titled 'Details of inscription 00016DAL'. It is divided into two columns. The left column contains the following information: Inscription code: 00016DAL; Type of inscription: Funerary; Language: Latin; Atypical features: written: DD MM; Province: Dalmatia; Place of discovery: Solin; Place of provenience: Salona; Ancient name provenience: [Salona](#); Timestamp/Timeframe: 201-270 AD; External links: http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/inschrift/suche?hd_nr=HD058504&land=&fo_antik=&fo_modern=&literatur=&dat_iahr=a=&dat_iahr_e=&. The right column is titled 'Bibliography:' and contains a table with the following data:

Abbreviation	Author and Title	Page	Comments
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum	2086	

Below the left column is a 'Back' link.

Fig. 7. Example of inscription file (open access)

The screenshot shows the 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE' website interface. The top navigation bar includes links for HOME, TEAM, ABOUT, PEOPLE, ADVANCED SEARCH, and REFERENCES. The main content area is titled 'Details of person'. It is divided into four columns. The first column contains: ID: 1186; Cognomen/Personal name: [Herculanus](#). The second column contains: Gender: Male; Juridical status: yes; Slave: yes; Occupation title: adiutor tabularii; Dedicated by: yes. The third column contains: Inscriptions: [00251DS](#) [00258DS](#); External Link: <http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/edh/inschrift/HD047408&lang=en> and <http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/edh/inschrift/HD019513>; Imperial slave: true; Imperial slave details: verna. The fourth column is titled 'Relations' and contains a table with the following data:

Relation Type	Related person
HusbandOf	1185 Aurelia Respecta
HusbandOf	1188 Claudia Turpilla
FatherOf	1199 Carus

Below the first column is a 'Back' link.

Fig. 8. Example of person file (open access)

Advanced Search

The advanced search is an extended version of the previous one, this one including a large variety of research filters which allow the user to select specific ones (Fig. 9). As all the databases which are built on research filters, the usefulness of it is given by the fact that it offers to the user a greater precision and swiftness in retrieving

the needed information. Moreover, various prosopographical filters can be combined, which gives a great flexibility to the user who, based on the specific interest he/ she has at a certain moment, can narrow down the information and the sources. The existing research filters match with the data categories presented in the personal data sheet paragraph.

[illegible]

Fig. 9. Advanced menu on the open access website

References

Abbreviations and Bibliography

In the abbreviations and bibliography tab, the user can retrieve the corresponding abbreviations of the bibliographical works we used (Fig. 10). The abbreviations follow mostly the principles of the *Année Philologique*. In this section one can also make a search based on a specific abbreviation, or on a title of a publication.

Database Documentation

This section comprises a link to the publications which document various aspects related to the database, from the applied methodology, to its architecture, and to its overall informational content and contribution. Besides the publications, one can

also find links to the presentations given by some of the team members regarding the database at various events.

Scientific Publications

The last sub-tab encompasses a list of publications which examine specific prosopographic or demographic aspects, the primary data on which the topic was built being downloaded from the database.

The screenshot shows the 'ROMANS ONE BY ONE' website. The navigation bar includes links for HOME, TEAM, ABOUT, PEOPLE, ADVANCED SEARCH, and REFERENCES. The 'Abbreviations and bibliography' section is active. It contains a search form with 'Abbreviation' and 'Title' input fields and a 'Search' button. Below the search form is a table with two columns: 'Abbreviation' and 'Complete title'. The table lists various publications, including those by Szabó, Boda, Bunolu, Timoc (2016), AE, AIJ, ArchÉrt, Avram (2007, 2014, 2014b, 2015, 2015b), Avram, Bărbulescu (1992), Avram, Chera, Lungu (2016), Avram, Ciliate, Lungu (2016), Bărbulescu (1972), Bărbulescu (1977), Bărbulescu (2012), Bărbulescu, Buzoianu (2009), Bărbulescu, Buzoianu (2010), Bărbulescu, Buzoianu (2014a), Bărbulescu, Buzoianu (2014b), and Bărbulescu, Buzoianu, Băjenaru (2014).

Abbreviation	Complete title
Szabó, Boda, Bunolu, Timoc 2016	Cs. Szabó, I. Boda, V. Bunolu, C. Timoc, Notes on a new Mithraic inscription from Dacia. In: Mensa rotunda epigraphica Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca, 2016, p. 91-104
AE	Année Epigraphique, Paris
AIJ	V. Hoffiller, B. Saria, Antike Inschriften aus Jugoslawien, Zagreb, 1938.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő
Avram 2007	Al. Avram, Le corpus des inscriptions d'Istros revisité, Dacia 51, 2007, p. 79-132.
Avram 2014	Al. Avram, Inscriptions d'Istros. In: Dacia N.S., LVIII, 2014, p. 271-285
Avram 2014b	Alexandru Avram, Die 'Freiheit' von Tomis in der Kaiserzeit. In: V. Cojocaru, Ch. Schuler (eds.), Die Außenbeziehungen pontischer und kleinasiatischer Städte in hellenistischer und römischer Zeit.
Avram 2015	Al. Avram, Newly Published Documents Concerning Cult Associations in the Black Sea: Some Remarks. In: Vincent Gabrielsen, Christian A. Thomsen (ed.), Private Associations and Alexandru Avram, Un tribu de la Legio XIII Gemina dans une inscription tomitaine presque oubliée. In: EN, XXV, 2015, 185-188.
Avram 2015b	
Avram, Bărbulescu 1992	A. Avram, M. Bărbulescu, Inscripții inedite de la Callatis aflate în colecțiile Muzeului de istorie Națională și Arheologie din Constanța. In: Pontica, 25, 1992, 167-205.
Avram, Chera, Lungu 2016	Al. Avram, Constantin Chera, Virgil Lungu, Deux inscriptions céramiques de Tomis. In: M. Slavova, N. Sharankov(eds.), Studia Classica Serricensia, Volume 5, 2016, 27-32, n. 1.
Avram, Ciliate, Lungu 2016	A. Avram, T. Ciliate, V. Lungu, Neue Inschriften aus Tomis. In: ZPE, 197, 2016, 140-148.
Bărbulescu 1972	M. Bărbulescu, Der Diana Kult in römischen Dakien. In: Dacia SN, 16, 1972, p.203-223.
Bărbulescu 1977	M. Bărbulescu, Cultul lui Hercule în Dacia romană (I). In: Acta Musei Napocensis, 14, 1979, p. 173-194.
Bărbulescu 2012	M. Bărbulescu, Inscripțiile din castrul legionar de la Potaissa, București, 2012.
Bărbulescu, Buzoianu 2009	M. Bărbulescu, L. Buzoianu, Inscriptions inédites et révisées de la collection du Musée d'Histoire Nationale et d'Archéologie de Constanța. In: Pontica, 42, 2009, p. 389-407.
Bărbulescu, Buzoianu 2010	M. Bărbulescu, L. Buzoianu, Inscriptions inédites et révisées de la collection du Musée d'Histoire Nationale et d'Archéologie de Constanța. II. In: Pontica, 43, 2010, p. 347-376.
Bărbulescu, Buzoianu 2014a	M. Bărbulescu, L. Buzoianu, L'espace ouest-pontique sous l'empereur Tibère à la lumière d'un décret inédit découvert en Dobroudja. In: V. Cojocaru, A. Coskun, M. Dana (eds.),
Bărbulescu, Buzoianu 2014b	M. Bărbulescu, L. Buzoianu, Éducation, culture et religion à la lumière de deux inscriptions inédites de Tomis et de son territoire. In: V. Cojocaru, Ch. Schuler (eds.), Die Außenbeziehungen
Bărbulescu, Buzoianu, Băjenaru 2014	M. Bărbulescu, L. Buzoianu, Inscripții inedite din Tomis și din împrejurimi aflate în colecția Muzeului de Istorie Națională și

Fig. 10. Bibliography list on the open access website

Differences between the two platforms

The differences between the two platforms consist in the changes and data input which can be done in the first one, in comparison with the second, as well as in the pure exploratory and browsing character of the second.

The database is dedicated not only to the specialists in the field whom use it for research purposes, but also to the wider public, be it individuals passionate about ancient history, or school teachers who can use the database as a pedagogic tool. Certainly, from an external point of view, the advantage of the database is the fact that it is in English, which ensures a wider access to it.

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