Of mice and merchants: connectedness and the location of economic activity in the Iron Age

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Online Appendix
Of Mice and Merchants: Connectedness and the Location of Economic Activity in the Iron Age

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1 Appendix A: Additional specifications

1.1 Additional descriptives

Figure A.1 shows a histogram of the log connectedness measure for a distance of 500 km. The modes in the rightmost part of the histogram are associated with points in the Aegean. In figures A.2 and A.3, we split the information provided in figure 1 and show maps of connectedness and site locations separately.

1.2 Effects for different distance radii

Throughout the paper, we have shown results for connections within a 500 km radius. Figure A.4 displays coefficients for connectivities at different distances, using the basic specification with the narrow Pleiades set of sites in the year 750 BC. It demonstrates that coefficients are fairly similar when we calculate our connectivity measure for other distances. This is likely due to the fact that these measures correlate pretty closely across the various distances. There is a small hump with a peak after 500 km, probably distances which were important during the Iron Age when sailors started to make direct connections between Cyprus and Crete or Crete and Sicily. But we don't want to make too much of this.

1.3 Control variables

Column (1) of table A.1 shows our baseline coefficients as in Column (2) of table 2, separately for the wide and narrow Pleiades measures, both for the year 750 BC. In column (2) we add the control variables agricultural productivity, ruggedness, mines, rivers, wind, and land connectedness as additional control variables. The coefficients and standard errors for the connectedness measure change little from the baseline. In column (3) we replace the 500km connectedness measure with a connectedness measure for distances in the range 100km to 500km only, the distances we believe mattered most in terms of open sea connections during the period we study. Here we add connectedness up to 100km as a control variable. The connectedness variables are correlated at different distances so this specification can tell us which distances drive most of the effect we document. The shorter distances should capture pre-existing connections, for example, around the Aegean. The shorter connections might also be more likely to be correlated with other geographic features, which might be confounders, for example, natural harbors or the productivity of local fishing, or simply pick up spurious relationships. Coefficients remain fairly similar in magnitude and significance, which strengthens our claim that the results are related to long distance interactions.

1.4 Modern outcome variable

One question of interest is whether the patterns we find persist into later periods and still matter even after the end of the Roman Empire. Panel C in table A.1 uses population density in 2015 as outcome variable. This variable comes from the Gridded Population of the World dataset provided by NASA.[1] With and without additional control variables, the relationship between the 500km version of our connectedness measure and ln population density in 2015 is of a similar magnitude as in 750 BC but has a negative sign and is not statistically significant at 5 percent. If anything, places once advantaged by their location have now declined in importance probably due to the shift in the centre of economic gravity within Europe away from the Mediterranean towards the centre and

[1]Downloaded from https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/sets/browse on August 14, 2019. We use the version with the highest resolution, which is at 30 geographic seconds.

the Atlantic seaboard (Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson 2005).

1.5 Different subsamples

Table A.2 shows some further robustness checks of our results for different subsamples. Column (1) repeats our baseline results from table 2. Columns (2) to (4) use only continental cells as starting points, dropping island locations. In column (2), we keep both continent and island locations as potential destinations. Results are similar. Columns (3) and (4) explore whether it is coastal shape or the locations of islands which drive our results. Here, we calculate connectedness using either only island cells as destinations (in column 4) or only continental cells (in column 3). Both matter, but islands are more important for our story. These results suggest that the relationships we find are not driven only by a particular subsample.

1.6 OLS vs 2SLS

Table A.3 provides the 2SLS market access results from table 3, and contrasts them with their corresponding OLS coefficients. Outside the Aegean, 2SLS results tend to be larger than the corresponding OLS results.

1.7 Genetic distance

In the article, we measure connectedness rather than variables indicating more direct interactions between the populations in different locations because we lack relevant measures for the period of interest. Here we use one such measure from the literature, genetic distance, which is available for 1500 AD (Spolaore and Wacziarg 2018). In table A.4 we present regressions of genetic distance on sea distance for the countries we use in the world analysis. The data are taken from Spolaore and Wacziarg (2018) and refer to the genetic distance between populations in two particular countries. We present two different versions of these regressions, one using country averages and one at the bilateral level between country pairs.

In columns (1) and (2), we regress average genetic distance on the sea connectedness of a country within 500 km, the variable of interest in our main analysis. We calculate average genetic distance for country i by averaging the genetic distance from country i to every country j (excluding i). Thus, countries with a low average genetic distance are genetically closer to other countries. Column (1) presents coefficients from a simple bivariate regression and column (2) controls for absolute latitude and its square, in line with the specification from section 4.3. The negative coefficients indicate that countries that are better connected via sea are genetically more similar to other countries.[2]

While the regressions in columns (1) and (2) closely mimic the structure of our main analysis, it is not the best use of the variation in the genetic distance data. In columns (3) and (4), we therefore run a bilateral or gravity-type specification. We regress the bilateral genetic distance between country i and j on a dummy indicating whether the sea distance between i and j is below 500 km. Column (3) adds no further controls while in column (4) we control for country fixed effects and whether two countries share a land border (obtained from Head and Mayer 2014). The negative coefficients in both specifications reinforces our belief that lower sea distance leads to increased human interaction and hence our main specification picks up this variation. That said, we do not want to over-

[2]The number of observations for this analysis is different from the one in section 4.3 because of different missing data points. For 109 countries, we have data on population density in 1 AD and average genetic connectedness in 1500. For 13 countries, we have no data on genetic connectedness, and for 23 countries, we have data on genetic connectedness, but not for population density in 1 AD.

interpret these findings as the data on genetic distance come from the year 1500, several millenia after our study period of interest and sea distance is likely a small driver of genetic distance.

1.8 Alternative data sources

The results in the body of this paper rely on the Pleiades dataset. We repeat part of the exercise using two alternative data sources. First we created an additional dataset of sites from the *Archaeological Atlas of the World* (Whitehouse and Whitehouse 1975). The advantage of the *Whitehouse Atlas* is that it focuses heavily on the pre-historic period, and therefore complements the Pleiades data well. The second source is the *Barrington Atlas* (Talbert et al 2000). While basically a subset of the Pleiades data, the *Barrington Atlas* provides some size information on cities which Pleiades does not.

We use the *Whitehouse Atlas* to see whether we can get more traction on the issue of whether the association between sites and connectedness changed between the Bronze and Iron Ages. One possible disadvantage of the Whitehouse data is that it is 40 years old. Although there has been much additional excavation in the intervening period, there is little reason to believe that it is unrepresentative for the broad coverage of sites and locations. The interpretation of the archaeological evidence may well have changed but this is of little consequence for our exercise. A more important drawback of the *Whitehouse Atlas* is that the maps are much smaller than in the *Barrington Atlas*. As a result, there may have been a tendency by the authors to choose the number of sites so as to fill each map without overcrowding it. This, however, is offset by the tendency to include maps for smaller areas in locations with many sites. For example, there are separate maps for each of Malta, Crete, and Cyprus but only three maps for all of Iberia. Nevertheless, the particular choice of maps may have influenced which sites are recorded in different parts of the Mediterranean. The *Whitehouse Atlas* includes crude timing information which we use to classify sites into Bronze and Iron Age sites.

The number of sites each period is very different in the Pleiades, Whitehouse, and Barrington data (which we discuss below). Table A.5 displays the number of sites we have in each dataset. We repeat the exercise with the Pleiades data from figure A.4 using the Whitehouse data in figure A.5, showing coefficients scaled by the average number of sites per cell for comparability again. We find positive associations between the connectedness measure and sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, both for the Bronze and Iron Age. As in the Pleiades data, the association is strongest for the measure around 500km. Curiously, the association is stronger for the Bronze Age than the Iron Age, although the Bronze Age estimates are very noisy.

To account for the possibly artificial difference in site density across space in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, we include map fixed effects, where each fixed effect corresponds to sites visible on one of the Whitehouse maps (a site can be shown on more than one map). Figure A.6 shows that results change a bit and become noisier, which reflects the fact that the maps absorb some geographic variation combined with the greater homogeneity of connectivitiy within each map. Given the confidence intervals, no clear pattern emerges from figure A.6.

As a second alternative, we record sites directly from the *Barrington Atlas* (Talbert et al 2000). This atlas provides a unified source of towns and cities in the Greek and Roman period. The Barrington maps display the sizes of sites in three broad size classes but these are not recorded in the Barrington gazetteer, on which the Pleiades data are based. We digitize the location of sites on the main overview map of this atlas to have one unified source of cities, and record the size of cities visible on that map. The three different size classes are indicated by different font sizes on the map. Instead of an indicator for a site, we code the dependent variable with weights of 1, 2, and 3 corresponding to small, medium and large cities. We believe that this coding corresponds roughly to log size: the largest cities during this period had populations in the 100,000s (e.g. Rome, Carthage), while the smallest ones would have had populations in the 1,000s. This weighting by size allows us to add an intensive margin to the analysis. We merge the sites from the Barrington map with the Pleiades dataset, which records other attributes of the cities, like the time when the site was active. Our dependent variable is either the size class of the city in a cell or the sum of the size classes if multiple cities are present in a cell. We scale the dependent variable by dividing by its mean in the period again to facilitate comparisons over time.

Figure A.7 displays the scaled regression coefficients over the period 750 BC to 500 AD. It shows a similar downward trend of coefficients as we found in the Pleiades dataset in figure 3. Whether we weight cities by their size or not has very little influence on the results. We should note that the Barrington size classification is not ideal as we only have one single size indicator. Presumably the *Barrington Atlas* records the peak size of the city but it does not provide any information of size over time. We also note that the Barrington results are very noisy, which reflects the relatively small number of sites on the map we coded.

References

[1] Acemoglu, Daron, Simon Johnson, and James Robinson, "The Rise of Europe: Atlantic Trade, Institutional Change, and Economic Growth", *American Economic Review* 95 (2005): 546-579.

[2] Head, Keith, and Thierry Mayer, "Gravity Equations: Workhorse, Toolkit, and Cook-

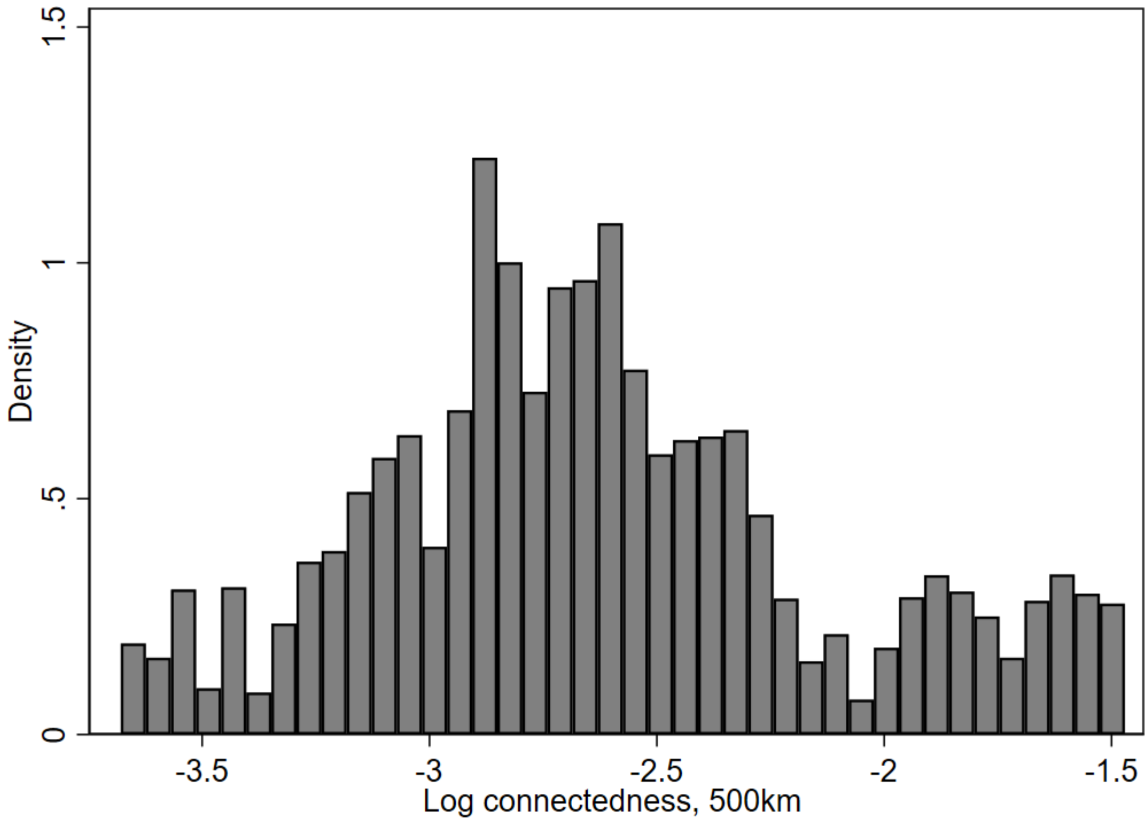
book,", in Gopinath, G, E. Helpman and K. Rogoff (eds), *Handbook of International Economics*, 4 (2014): 131-195.

[3] Spolaore, Enrico, and Romain Wacziarg, "Ancestry and development: New evidence", *Journal of Applied Econometrics*. 33 (2018): 748-762.

[4] Talbert, Richard JA, ed., *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World: Map-by-map Directory*. Princeton, Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2000.

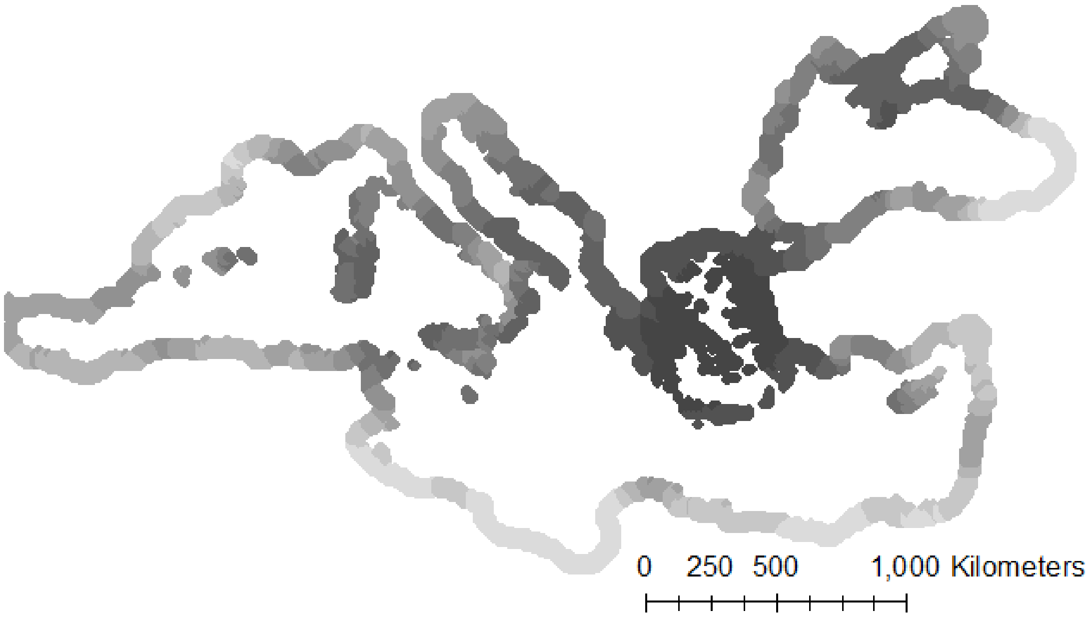
[5] Whitehouse, David, and Ruth Whitehouse, *Archaeological Atlas of the World*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1975.

Figure A.1: Distribution of log connectedness at 500 km distance



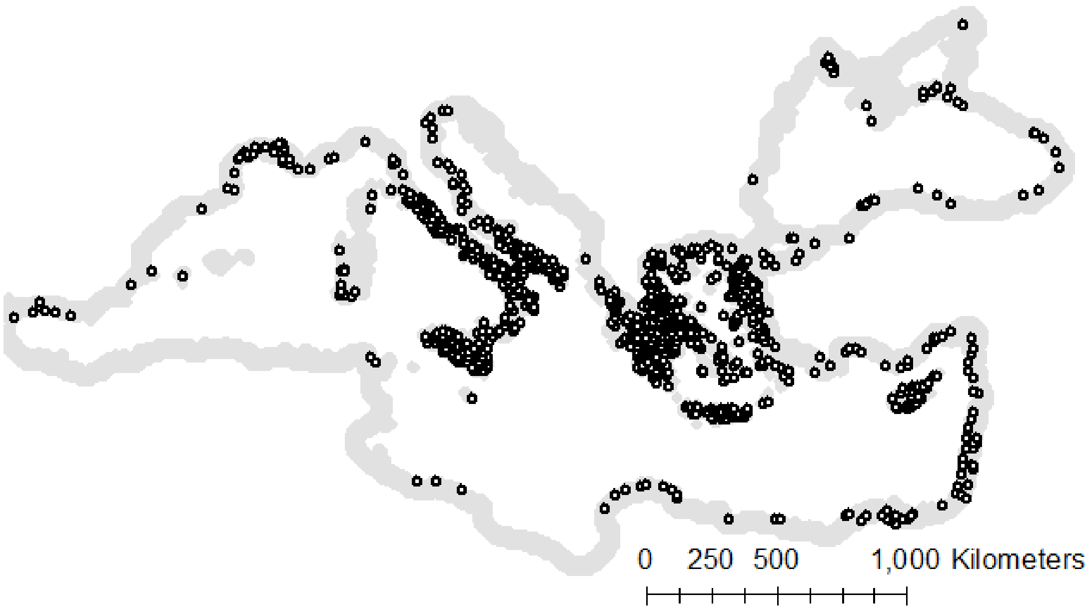
The sample consists of all cells around the Mediterranean, as shown in Figure A.2.

Figure A.2: Connectedness for a 500 km distance measure



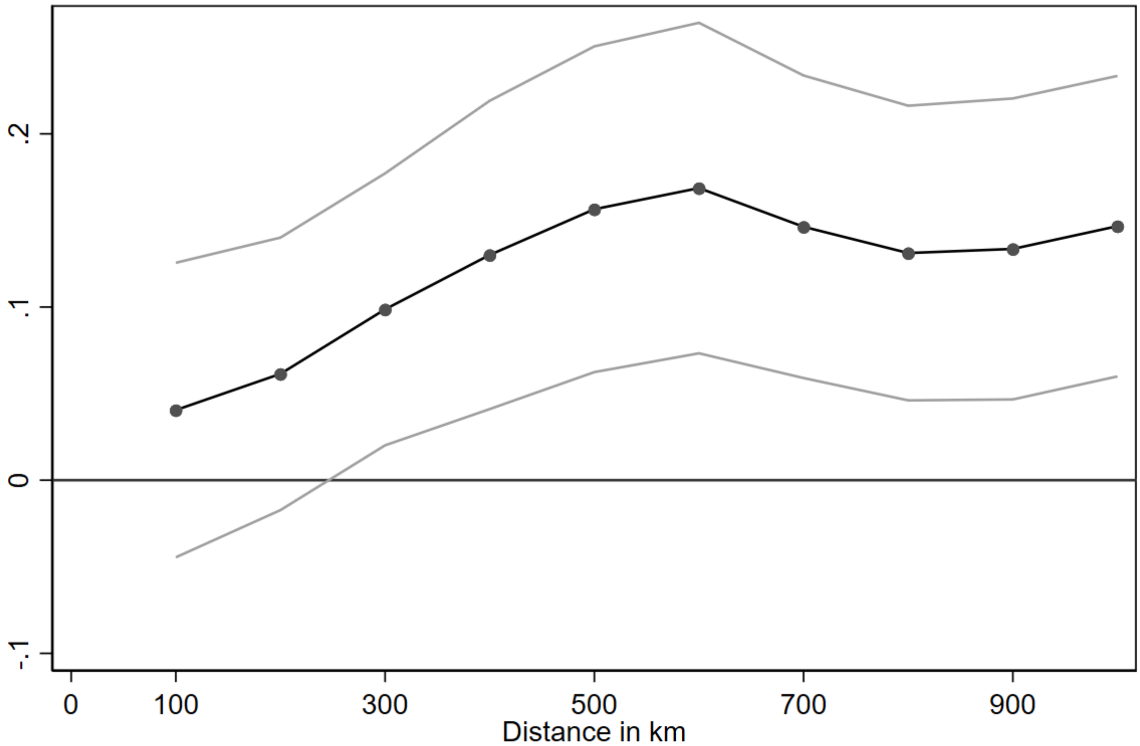
The different shades of gray indicate deciles of the connectedness distribution. Darker points show better connected areas.

Figure A.3: Location of sites



This figure displays archaeological sites which is the main dependent variable in our analysis (sites in 750 BC using the narrow Pleiades classification).

Figure A.4: Regression coefficients for different distances



This plot shows the main coefficient of our regression (equation 1) for narrow Pleiades sites and 95 percent confidence intervals in 750 BC. In these regressions, the left hand side variable is the number of sites, and the right hand side is log connectedness, computed for different distances. The regression includes controls for latitude, longitude, distance to the coast and distance to the Fertile Crescent. Standard errors are clustered at the level of 200×200 km cells.

Table A.1: Robustness of main coefficient to the inclusion of the balance variables as controls, and regressions for modern outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Pleiades wide 750BC			
c_{500}	0.208	0.227	
	(0.056)	(0.057)	
$c_{100-500}$			0.218
			(0.050)
Panel B: Pleiades narrow 750BC			
c_{500}	0.156	0.178	
	(0.048)	(0.048)	
$c_{100-500}$			0.169
			(0.043)
Panel C: Log population density 2015AD			
c_{500}	-0.118	-0.168	
	(0.191)	(0.183)	
$c_{100-500}$			-0.033
			(0.220)
Specification	Baseline	Controls	Baseline, controls for c_{100}
Observations	12013	12013	12013

Column (1) repeats the baseline coefficients as in Column (1) of table 2. Column (2) adds the covariates from table 1 as controls to the regression: agricultural productivity, ruggedness, mines, rivers, wind and land connectedness. c_{500} is the connectedness measure for 500km. Column (3) uses the connectedness for distances from 100 to 500 km and controls for connectedness within 100 km, in addition to the baseline set of controls.

Table A.2: Results for different connections

	Standard 500 km connectedness			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pleiades wide 750BC	0.208	0.171	0.063	0.079
	(0.056)	(0.076)	(0.071)	(0.026)
Pleiades narrow 750BC	0.156	0.142	0.060	0.063
	(0.048)	(0.062)	(0.057)	(0.021)
Observations	12013	10433	10433	8975
From	All	Continent	Continent	Continent
To	All	All	Continent	Island

Coefficients from regressions of the number of sites on 500 km log connectedness and controls. All regressions control for longitude, latitude, and distance to the coast and the Fertile Crescent. The dependent variable counts the number of sites in a cell based on either the wide or the narrow Pleiades measure. Standard errors are clustered at the level of 200×200 km cells, in parentheses. This table uses various subsamples as indicated.

Table A.3: Market access regressions: 2SLS & OLS

	2SLS			OLS		
Dependent variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pleiades wide 750BC	0.225	0.100	0.251	0.124	0.091	0.148
	(0.056)	(0.038)	(0.064)	(0.023)	(0.021)	(0.031)
First-stage F statistic	32	17	37			
Pleiades narrow 750BC	0.178	0.074	0.214	0.091	0.065	0.122
	(0.050)	(0.031)	(0.060)	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.026)
First-stage F statistic	30	16	32			
Observations	12013	10064	9464	12013	10064	9464
Controls:						
Longitude and latitude	X	X	X	X	X	X
Distance to coast and Fertile Crescent	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dropping Aegean		X			X	
Dropping North Africa			X			X

Coefficients from regressions of the number of sites in a cell, computed for either the wide or narrow Pleiades measure as indicated, on log market access based on 500km connectedness. OLS coefficients are shown for comparisson. In the first stage market access is instrumented using 500 km log connectedness. All regressions include controls as indicated. Standard errors clustered at the level of 200x200 km cells, in parentheses.

Table A.4: Relationship between connectedness and genetic distance for the world

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Average genetic distance		Bilateral genetic distance	
c_{500}	-0.006	-0.005		
	(0.002)	(0.002)		
$\mathbb{1}[d_{ij} < 500]$			-0.026	-0.019
			(0.004)	(0.004)
Controls	None	Latitude and squared latitude	None	Country FE, and contiguity
Observations	132	132	8646	8646

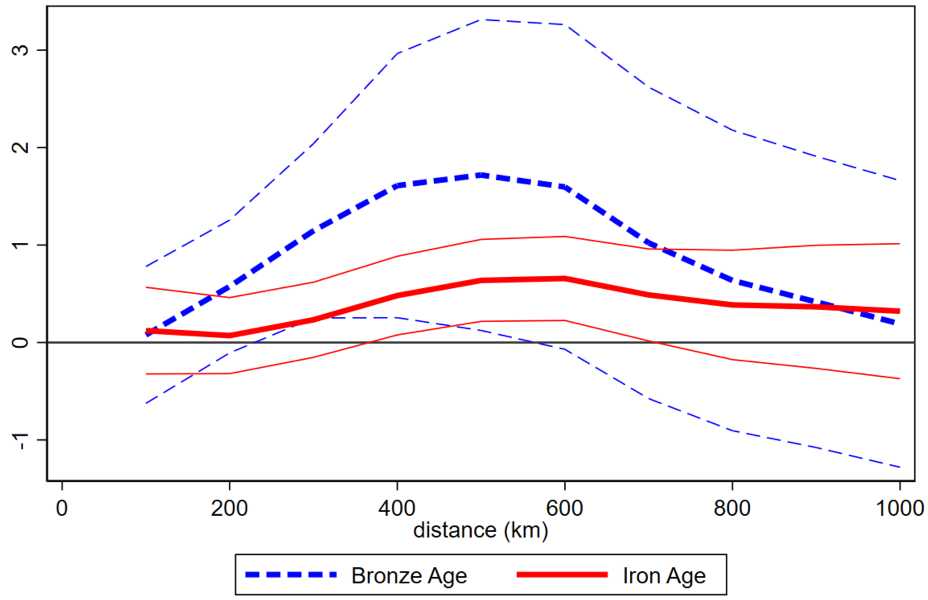
Columns (1) and (2) mimic our main specifications from section 4.3, using average genetic distance in 1500 to all other countries as a dependent variable instead of population density. Columns (3) and (4) contain bilateral results regressing the genetic distance between two countries on a dummy whether they are within 500 km via sea distance. Robust standard errors in parenthesis. The regressions are weighted by the number of coastal cells for each country in line with the results presented in section 4.3.

Table A.5: Number of sites in the different datasets

Time period	Pleiades narrow	Pleiades wide	Whitehouse	Barrington
3000 BC	28	37		
2000 BC	85	119		
1500 BC	105	142	243	
1000 BC	100	116		
750 BC	1,235	1,565	322	75
500 BC	2,126	2,772		98
0	3,617	5,708		121
500 AD	2,265	3,668		107

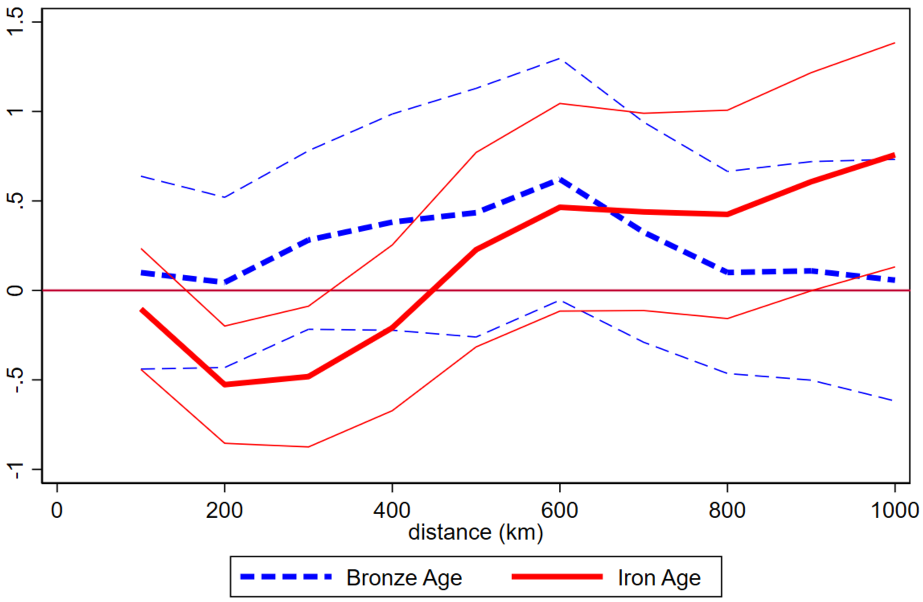
This table shows the number of sites in the narrow Pleiades, the wide Pleiades, the Whitehouse Atlas and the Barrington Atlas data by year. The Whitehouse data refers to broad periods.

Figure A.5: Results using the data from the Whitehouse Atlas



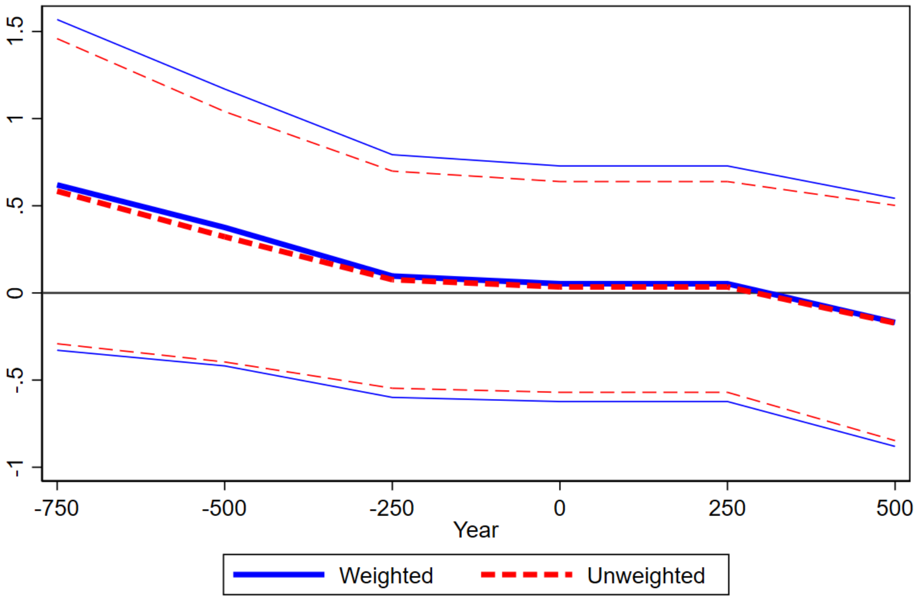
This plot shows the main coefficient of our regression for scaled Whitehouse sites either in the Bronze or Iron Age, and 95 percent confidence intervals. In these regressions, the left hand side shows the number of sites scaled by the per-period mean, and the right hand side connectedness, computed for different distance measures.

Figure A.6: Additional results using the data from the Whitehouse Atlas



This plot shows the main coefficient of our regression for scaled Whitehouse sites either in the Bronze or Iron Age, and 95 percent confidence intervals. In these regressions, the left hand side shows the number of sites scaled by the per-period mean, and the right hand side connectedness, computed for different distance measures and including fixed effects for each map in the Whitehouse Atlas.

Figure A.7: Results for the Barrington Atlas



This plot shows the main coefficient of our regression for scaled Barrington sites and 95 percent confidence intervals for different years. In these regressions, the left hand side shows the number of sites scaled by the per-period mean, and the right hand side connectedness for the 500km connectedness measure.

2 Appendix B: Coding of Whitehouse sites

To create the Whitehouse dataset, we geo-referenced all entries within 50km of the coasts on 28 maps covering the Mediterranean and Black Sea in the *Whitehouse Atlas* ourselves. Using the information in the map titles and accompanying text, we classified each map as belonging to one of three periods: the Neolithic, the Bronze Age, or the Iron Age and later. Some maps contain sites from multiple periods but give a classification of sites, which we use. Other maps straddle periods without more detailed timing information. In this case, we classified sites into the three broad periods ourselves using resources on the internet. In a few cases, it is not possible to classify sites clearly as either Neolithic or Bronze Age in which case we classified them as both (see below for details).

Table B.2 provides details of our classification of the maps. The maps on pages 72, 76, 90, and 96 straddle both the Neolithic and Bronze Age period, while the map on page 102 could refer to either the Bronze or Iron Age. For these maps, we narrowed down the dating of sites based on resources we could find on the Internet about the respective site. Table B.2 provides details of our dating.

Table B.1: Classification of maps in the *Whitehouse Atlas*

Pages	Map title/details	Time period
72f.	Neolithic to Bronze Age sites in Anatolia	Bronze Age or earlier
74f.	Hittites and their successors	Bronze Age
76f.	Late prehistoric and proto-historic sites in Near East	Bronze Age or earlier
90f.	Neolithic to Bronze Age sites in Western Anatolia and the Cyclades	Bronze Age or earlier
92f.	Neolithic sites in Greece	Neolithic
94f.	Cyprus	various
96f.	Crete	Bronze Age or earlier
98f.	Mycenaean and other Bronze Age sites in Greece	Bronze Age
100f.	The Mycenaeans abroad	Bronze Age
102f.	The Phoenicians at home	Bronze Age or Iron Age
104f.	The Phoenicians abroad	Iron Age or later
106f.	Archaic and Classical Greece	Iron Age or later
108f.	The Greeks overseas	Iron Age or later
110f.	Neolithic sites in the central Mediterranean	Neolithic
112f.	Copper and Bronze Age sites in Italy	Bronze Age
114f.	Copper and Bronze Age sites in Sicily and the Aeolian Islands	Bronze Age
116f.	Copper and Bronze Age sites in Corsica and Sardinia	Bronze Age
118f.	Early Iron Age sites in the central Mediterranean	Iron Age or later
120f.	The central Mediterranean: Carthaginians, Greeks and Etruscans	Iron Age or later
122	Malta	Bronze Age or earlier

Table B.2: Classification of maps in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

123ff.	Neolithic sites in Iberia	Neolithic
126ff.	Copper and Bronze Age sites in Iberia	Bronze Age
129ff.	Early Iron Age sites in Iberia	Iron Age or later
140f.	Neolithic and Copper age sites in France and Switzerland	Neolithic
164f.	Bronze Age sites in France and Belgium	Bronze Age
172f.	The spread of Urnfield Cultures in Europe	Iron Age or later
174f.	The Hallstatt and La Tene Iron Ages	Iron Age or later
176f.	Iron Age sites in Europe	Iron Age or later

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
72	Dundartepe	1	1	0	see notes
72	Fikirtepe	1	1	0	Whitehouse
72	Gedikli	1	1	1	TAY Project
72	Karatas	0	1	1	Wikipedia
72	Kayislar	1	1	0	TAY Project
72	Kizilkaya	0	1	1	Wikipedia (Kizilkaya/Burdur)
72	Kumtepe	1	0	0	Wikipedia
72	Maltepe	1	1	1	TAY Project
72	Mentese	1	0	0	TAY Project
72	Mersin	1	1	1	Wikipedia
72	Silifke	0	1	1	Wikipedia
72	Tarsus	1	1	1	Wikipedia
72	Tilmen Huyuk	1	1	1	TAY Project
72	Troy	0	1	1	Wikipedia
76	Amrit/Marathus	0	1	0	Wikipedia
76	Amuq	1	1	0	Whitehouse
76	Aradus	0	1	1	Wikipedia (Arwad)
76	Atchana/Alalakh	0	1	0	Wikipedia
76	Beisamoun	1	0	0	see notes
76	Byblos	1	1	1	Wikipedia
76	Gaza	0	1	1	Wikipedia
76	Gezer	0	1	1	Wikipedia
76	Hazorea	1	1	0	Whitehouse
76	Kadesh	1	1	0	Wikipedia (Kadesh (Syria))
76	Megiddo	1	1	1	Wikipedia

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
76	Mersin	1	1	1	Wikipedia
76	Samaria	1	1	1	New World Encyclopedia
76	Sidon	1	1	1	Wikipedia
76	Tainat	1	1	0	Whitehouse
76	Tell Beit Mirsim	0	1	1	see notes
76	Tyre	0	1	1	Wikipedia
76	Ugarit/Ras Shamra	1	1	0	Wikipedia
90	Akrotiraki	1	1	0	see notes
90	Chalandriani	0	0	0	Wikipedia
90	Dhaskalio	0	1	0	Wikipedia
90	Dokathismata	0	1	1	Wikipedia (see notes)
90	Emborio	1	1	0	see notes
90	Fikirtepe	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Glykoperama	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Grotta	0	1	0	see notes
90	Heraion	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Kephala	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Kumtepe	1	0	0	Wikipedia
90	Mavrispilia	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Paroikia	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Pelos	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Phylakopi	0	1	0	Wikipedia
90	Poliochni	1	1	0	Wikipedia (see notes)
90	Protesilaos	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Pyrgos	1	1	0	Whitehouse

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
90	Saliagos	1	0	0	Wikipedia
90	Spedos	0	1	0	Wikipedia
90	Thermi	0	1	0	Wikipedia (Lesbos)
90	Tigani	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Troy	0	1	1	Wikipedia
90	Vathy	1	1	0	Whitehouse
90	Vryokastro	0	1	0	see notes
94	Alambra	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Amathous	0	0	1	Whitehouse
94	Anoyira	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Arpera	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Athienou/Golgoi	0	0	1	Whitehouse
94	Ayia Irini	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Ayios Iakovos	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Ayios Sozomenos	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Dhenia	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Enkomi	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Erimi	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Idalion	1	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Kalavassos	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Kalopsidha	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Karmi	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Karpasia	0	0	1	Whitehouse
94	Kato Paphos	1	1	0	Whitehouse

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
94	Khirokitia	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Kition	0	0	1	Whitehouse
94	Kouklia/ Old Paphos	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Kourion	1	1	1	Whitehouse
94	Krini	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Ktima	0	0	1	Whitehouse
94	Kyrenia	0	0	1	Whitehouse
94	Kythrea	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Lapithos	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Myrtou	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Nikosia	0	1	1	Whitehouse
94	Nitovikla	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Palaiokastro	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Palaioskoutella	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Petra tou Limniti	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Philia	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Pyla-Kokkinokremmos	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Salamis	0	1	1	Whitehouse
94	Sinda	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Soli/Ambelikou	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Sotira	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Troulli	1	0	0	Whitehouse
94	Vasilia	0	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Vouni	1	1	0	Whitehouse
94	Vounous	0	1	0	Whitehouse

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
96	Amnisos	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Apesokari	1	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Apodhoulou	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Arkhanes	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Armenoi	1	1	0	Minoan Crete
96	Ayia Triadha	0	1	1	Wikipedia (Hagia Triadna)
96	Diktaean Cave	1	1	0	Wikipedia (Psychro Cave)
96	Erganos	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Fournou Korifi	0	1	0	Minoan Crete
96	Gournes	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Gournia	0	1	0	Minoan Crete
96	Idaean Cave	1	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Kamares Cave	1	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Karfi	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Katsamba	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Khania	1	1	1	Wikipedia
96	Knossos	1	1	1	see notes
96	Krasi	1	1	0	Wikipedia (Malia, Crete)
96	Mallia	0	1	0	see notes
96	Mirsini	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Mirtos	1	1	0	Minoan Crete
96	Mitropolis	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Mochlos	0	1	0	Minoan Crete

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
96	Monastiraki	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Mouliana	1	1	0	see notes
96	Palaikastro	0	1	0	Minoan Crete
96	Petras	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Phaistos	1	1	1	Wikipedia
96	Pirgos (Nirou Khani)	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Platanos	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Plati	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Praisos	1	1	1	Wikipedia
96	Pseira	1	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Rousses	1	1	0	Whitehouse
96	Sklavokampos	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Stavromenos	0	1	0	see notes
96	Tylissos	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Vasiliki	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Vathypetro	0	1	0	Minoan Crete
96	Zakro	0	1	0	Wikipedia
96	Zou	1	1	0	Minoan Crete

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
102	Adana (Ataniya)	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Al Mina	0	0	1	Wikipedia
102	Amrit/Marathus	0	1	0	Wikipedia
102	Antioch	0	0	1	Wikipedia
102	Aradus	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Askalon	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Atchana/Alalakh	0	1	0	Wikipedia
102	Atlit	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Beersheba	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Berytus	0	0	1	Wikipedia
102	Byblos	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Enkomi	0	1	0	Wikipedia
102	Gaza	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Hazor	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Jaffa	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Kadesh	1	1	0	Wikipedia
102	Kourion	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Megiddo	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Minet el-Beida	0	1	1	see notes
102	Nikosia	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Salamis	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Samaria	1	1	1	New World Encyclopedia
102	Sarepta	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Shechem	1	1	1	Wikipedia

Table B.2: Classification of specific sites in the *Whitehouse Atlas*, continued

Map page	Site name	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Source
102	Sidon	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Simyra	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Tarsus	1	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Tripolis	0	0	1	Wikipedia
102	Tyre	0	1	1	Wikipedia
102	Ugarit/Ras Shamra	1	1	0	Wikipedia
122	Bahrija	0	1	0	Whitehouse
122	Borg in Nadur	0	1	0	Whitehouse
122	Ghar Dalam	1	1	0	Whitehouse
122	Skorba	1	0	0	Whitehouse
122	Tarxien	1	1	0	Whitehouse

Sources and notes for site classification

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TAY Project: http://www.tayproject.org/veritabeng.html under the site name

Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org under the site name

Beisamoun: Israel Antiquities Authority, Beisamoun (Mallaha), http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/report_detail_eng.aspx?id=809

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Tell Beit Mirsim: Biblewalks, http://www.biblewalks.com/Sites/BeitMirsim.html

Akrotiraki: http://www.aegeanislands.gr/discover-aigaio/archaeology-aigiao/archaeology-aigaio.html

Dokathismata: Entry under Amnorgos, end date unclear but clearly settled during the Classical period

Emborio: www.archaeology.wiki/blog/2016/03/07
/history-chios-seen-exhibits-archaeological-museum/

Grotta: http://www.naxos.gr/en/naxos/sights-and-sightseeing/archaeological-sites/article/?aid=19

Poliochni: End date is unclear

Vryokastro: http://www.tinosecret.gr/tour/museums/512-vryokastro.htm

Minoan Crete: http://www.minoancrete.comusingpull-downmenus

Knossos: Wikipedia lists Knossos as abandoned around 1100 BC but the Whitehouse

Atlas has it appear again on Iron Age map 106

Mallia: `http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/artifact?name=Mallia&object=Site`

Mouliana: `https://moulianaproject.org`

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Minet el-Beida: Wikipedia. No independent dating info for Minet el-Beida. It is routinely referred to as the harbor of Ugarit. Hence dating the same as Ugarit