Online Supplemental Data

Figures and Tables

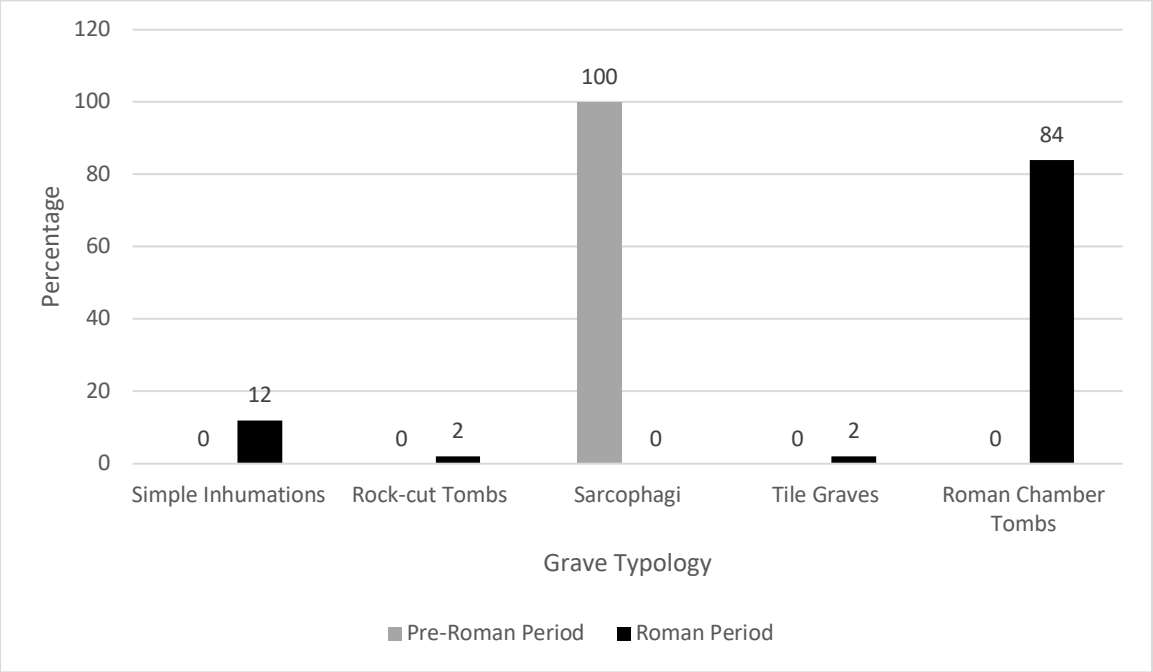

Figure 1. Frequencies of grave types in excavated samples from Corinth, Greece

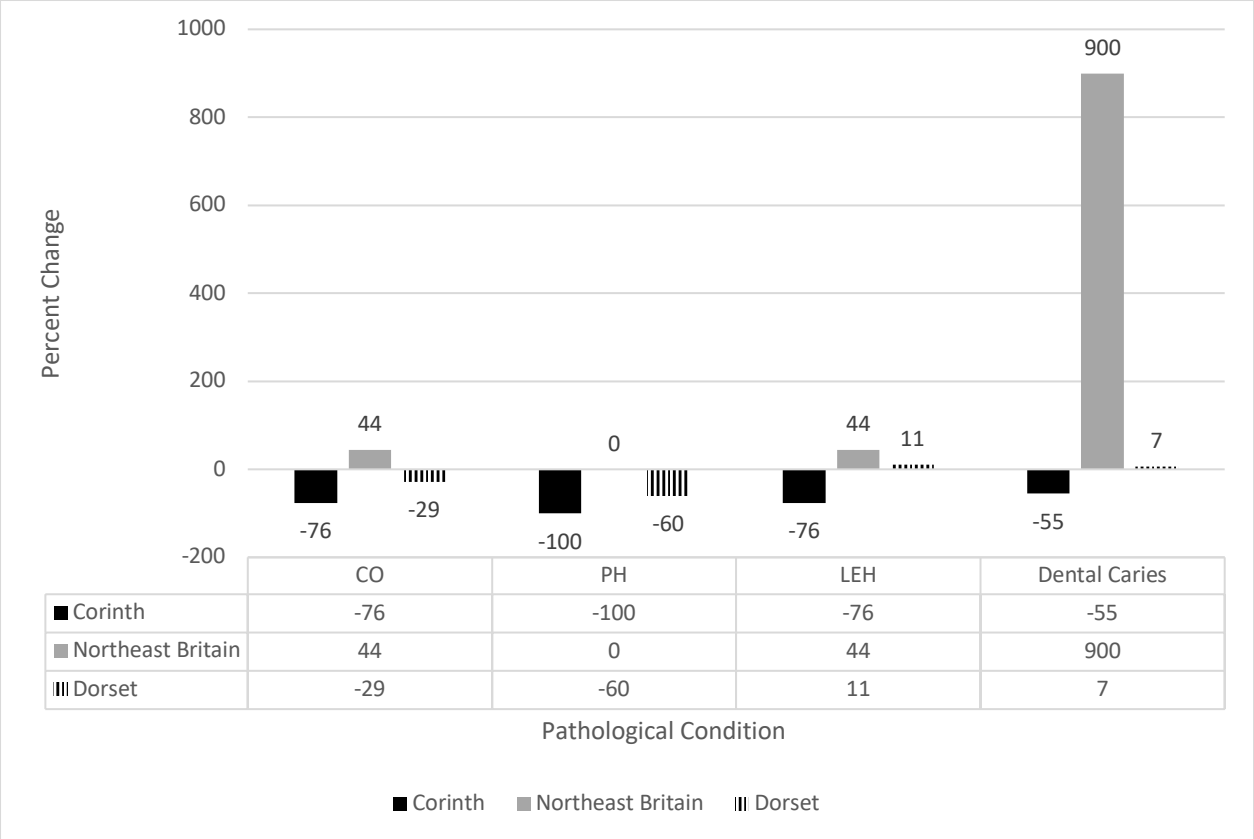

Figure 2. Percent change in pathological frequencies at three sites, following Roman colonization; Corinth, Northeast of Britain (Rudston, Burton Fleming, Garton Station, and Kirkbur), and Dorset.[1]

Table 4. Raw Data Corinth, Greece

Sample	Assigned Chronological Period	Caries % (n/N)	LEH % (n/N)	CO% (n/N)	PH % (n/N)
Pre-Roman Adults					
	Archaic (7th-6th Centuries)	12 (39/315)	95 (20/21)	36 (9/25)	13 (2/16)
	Classical (5th-324 BC)	6 (6/94)	100 (2/2)	0 (0/8)	0 (0/3)
	Late Classical/ Early Hellenistic (400-300 BC Century)	2 (1/43)	50 (1/2)	50 (2/4)	0 (0/4)
	Hellenistic (323 BC-146 BC)	38 (8/21)	67 (2/3)	0 (0/1)	100 (1/1)
Total:		11 (54/473)	89 (25/28)	29 (11/38)	13 (3/24)
Pre-Roman Subadults					
	Archaic (7th-6th Centuries)	[redacted]	50 (1/2)	50 (1/2)	0 (0/2)
	Classical (5th-324 BC)		0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)
	Late Classical/ Early Hellenistic (400-300 BC Century)		0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)
	Hellenistic (323 BC-146 BC)		0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)
Total:			50 (1/2)	50 (1/2)	0 (0/2)
Roman Adults					
	1 AD	4 (9/217)	25 (6/24)	13 (3/24)	0 (0/24)
	1-2 AD	8 (4/52)	20 (1/5)	0 (0/5)	0 (0/5)
	2 AD	0 (0/2)	25 (1/4)	0 (0/4)	0 (0/4)
	3AD	4 (1/22)	33 (1/3)	0 (0/3)	0 (0/3)
	4 AD	1 (2/130)	22 (2/9)	0 (0/9)	0 (0/9)
	3-4 AD	15 (4/26)	50 (1/2)	0 (0/2)	0 (0/2)
	Late Roman	12 (7/57)	0 (0/5)	20 (1/5)	0 (0/5)
	Roman	7 (1/14)	0 (0/5)	0 (0/5)	0 (0/5)
Total:		5 (28/520)	21 (12/57)	7 (4/57)	0 (0/57)
Roman Subadults					
	1 AD	[redacted]	0 (0/9)	11 (1/9)	0 (0/9)
	1-2 AD		0 (0/7)	0 (0/7)	0 (0/7)
	2 AD		0 (0/1)	0 (0/1)	0 (0/1)
	3AD		0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)
	4 AD		0 (0/7)	0 (0/7)	0 (0/7)
	3-4 AD		0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)	0 (0/0)
	Late Roman		0 (0/1)	100 (1/1)	0 (0/1)
	Roman		0 (0/4)	0 (0/4)	0 (0/4)
Total:			0 (0/29)	7 (2/29)	0 (0/29)

Table 5. Pathological Condition by Grave Type

Tomb type	**Pathological Condition**			
	CO% (n/N)	**PH% (n/N)**	**LEH% (n/N)**	**Dental Caries% (n/N)**
Sarcophagi	5 (1/19)	11 (1/9)	85 (11/13)	8 (23/284)
Roman Chamber Tomb	6 (3/48)	0 (0/48)	23 (11/48)	4 (16/412)
Tile Grave	100 (1/1)	0 (0/1)	0 (0/1)	10 (1/10)
Simple Inhumation	14 (1/7)	0 (0/7)	14 (1/7)	17 (11/66)
Rock-cut Tomb	0 (0/1)	0 (0/1)	0 (0/1)	0 (0/32)

[1] In his study, Peck (2009) found that health at all four sites declined significantly during the Roman period. His analysis found that individuals were twice as likely to develop CO and LEH during the Roman period as before and 3.73 times more likely to develop carious lesions. Rates of CO increased from 9% in the pre-Roman period to 13% in the Roman period (TPR), and LEH also increased to 13% from 9% (CPR). Frequencies of dental caries rose from 0.7% in the pre-Roman period to 7% in the Roman period (TPR). The rates of CO, PH, LEH, and carious lesions in the Redfern and DeWitte (2011) study remained relatively consistent between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods at Dorset.[1] In contrast to Corinth, the overall analysis of the frequencies of these skeletal variables did not reveal significant changes in general health status from the late Iron Age to the Romano-British periods, suggesting that the Roman conquest of Dorset had minimal effects on overall health.