



Exploring
Sustainability
in the

Ancient World

WEEK 2, 14TH OCT 2016

Group Exhibition

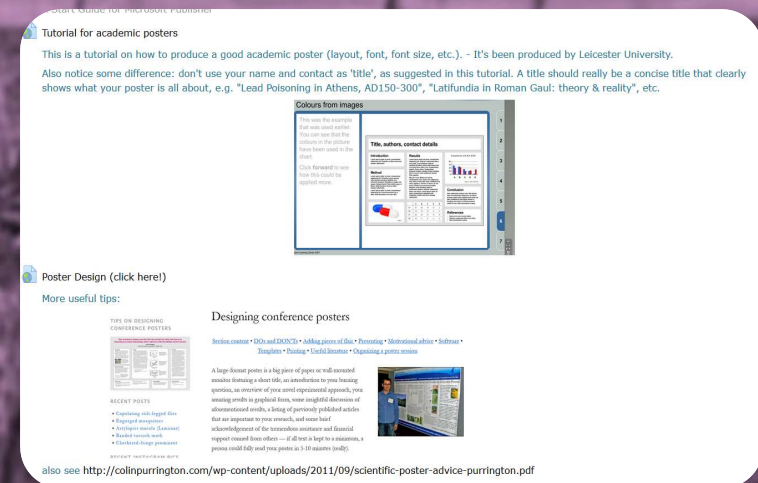
► Ten topics for the group poster exhibition

1. Feeding the cities: the role and impact of the Roman army
2. Changing Europe's countryside: the impact of Roman agriculture
3. De-forestation and its consequences
4. River pollution in the Roman empire
5. Air pollution in Roman cities
6. Animal protection in the empire
7. How reliable was the Roman economy?
8. Sustaining the Roman army along the frontiers
9. Inflation and Roman economic collapse
10. Sustaining the empire: Gender, Education, Literature

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8	Group 9	Group 10
4	4	1	4	4	5	3	5	2	4
☐ MEGAN MULLINS	☐ MEGAN VICTORIA HAYLOCK	☐ EPIPHANY JEAN ROBERTS	☐ HANNAH MARIA KOZDOJ	☐ REBECCA MARY-ANN HILARY NEILL	☐ SHANNON HOWE	☐ REBECCA LOUISE EVANS	☐ JOSEPH CALLUM FRANCIS HARVEY	☐ MOLLY ELIZABETH GOUGH	☐ KIMBERLEY SKENE
☐ CAROLYN DUGGAN	☐ TOMAS SHARPE	☐ ELIZABETH JEAN HOSKINS	☐ TROY WILKINSON	☐ TILLY ELIZABETH HALL	☐ BETSY ANNE WOODHOUSE	☐ MICHAEL COPE	☐ JESSICA LOUISE BELL	☐ LAUREN MARIE BIRD-HALL	☐ ALEXANDER GRANT
☐ CALLUM WILSON	☐ DAVID NORTHOVER	☐ ELEANOR ROSE TRAVERS	☐ SUZETTE HASE	☐ HOLLY SAFINA BURCHELL	☐ JOSEPH WADDOCK	☐ LUCY VICKERS	☐ LIAM BARTON	☐ ASHLEIGH HARRISON	☐ Cerys Lapworth
☐ LUKE ERIC ERNEST CARTER	☐ DEANNA RADCLIFFE	☐ TINA MAY MCDONNELL	☐ JENNIFER JADE THOMAS	☐ NIAMH HARRIET KELLY	☐ BRADLEY SCOTT MCGREGOR				

A Poster Tells a Story

- ▶ Please remember: We are organising an **exhibition!** The individual posters, the text and the images, should be **interesting for the visitors.**
 - ▶ How can you make sure that the poster will capture and hold the reader's attention?
 - ▶ **Design:** it would be good if each group could have a certain 'corporate identity'
- ▶ **Size: A1**
- ▶ **Images are essential:** visual attractive; images are evidence (artefacts, sculptures, inscriptions, distribution maps, site maps, and many more).
 - ▶ Quality: min. **300dpi** at the size in which you print out the poster
- ▶ **Text: well-structured and concise**
 - ▶ Introduction to the topic; the problem you discuss; controversies
 - ▶ Definition of the problem; statement of the motivations for the work
 - ▶ informative text, discuss evidence; include **quotes** from ancient sources if relevant
 - ▶ Perhaps include bullet lists, tables, etc.
 - ▶ Biblio, image captions, photos, maps, and add your own credentials..
- ▶ **Software:** Microsoft Publisher, Adobe InDesign/Illustrator, even PowerPoint, etc.
 - ▶ Layout setting to A1 format.



A Poster Tells a Story

- ▶ Please remember: We are organising an exhibition! The individual posters, the text and the images, should be interesting.

- ▶ **How can you make sure that the poster attracts attention?**

- ▶ **Design:** it would be good if each group has its own identity!

- ▶ **Size: A1**

- ▶ **Images are essential:** visual attractive posters, sculptures, inscriptions, distribution maps, etc.

- ▶ Quality: min. **300dpi** at the size in which you will display it

- ▶ **Text: well-structured and concise**

- ▶ Introduction to the topic; the problem
- ▶ Definition of the problem; statement of the hypothesis

- ▶ informative text, discuss evidence; interpret results

- ▶ Perhaps include bullet lists, tables, etc.

- ▶ Captions for the images, photos, maps, etc.

- ▶ **Software:** Microsoft Publisher, Adobe Illustrator, etc.

- ▶ Layout setting to A1 format.

You don't need so much text...
Make it more interesting!
Images, maps,...

Title, formatted in sentence case (Not Title Case and NOT ALL CAPS), that hints at an interesting issue and/or methodology, doesn't spill onto a third line (ideally), and isn't hot pink

Colin Purrington

666 Teipai Street, Posterville, PA 19801, USA

Introduction

Congratulations: a reader was mildly intrigued by your title. Now you have 2-3 sentences to hook him/her into reading more by describing what your question was and why the answer might be of general interest. Gratuitous background information will cause them to walk away (if you're standing next to your poster, that can be awkward).

Typography research has shown that body text is easier to read if you use a serif font such as Times. But non-serif fonts are great for title, headings, figure legends, etc. Research also shows that fully justified text (this paragraph) is slightly harder to read even though it looks really cool.



Figure 1. A photograph in your introduction can help lure people to your otherwise non-photogenic research. If it's not your image, ask photographer for permission to use, and cite him/her.

Materials and methods

Few people, if any, really want to know the gruesome details of what you've been up to, so be brief. Use lightly-annotated photographs, drawings, or flow charts to visually convey your general experimental approach. To better engage viewers in your protocol or system, try attaching actual objects such as study organism (dead specimen), research gizmo, photo flip book, or a short movie (attach an old smartphone with Velcro).



Figure 2. Hire an artist to illustrate the important step in your protocol. A photograph of you actually doing something might be nice, too [image by John Snow 1853]

Literature cited

Bender, D.J., E.M. Bayne, and R.M. Brigham. 1996. Lunar condition influences coyote (*Canis latrans*) howling. *American Midland Naturalist* 136:413-417.

Brooks, L.D. 1988. The evolution of recombination rates. Pages 87-105 in *The Evolution of Sex*, edited by R.E. Michod and B.R. Levin. Sinauer, Sunderland, MA.

Results

The overall layout in this arena should be visually compelling, with clear cues on how a reader should travel through the components. Be creative. You might want a large map with inset graphs, or have questions on left with answers and supporting graphs on right. Be sure to separate figures from other figures by generous use of white space. When figures are too cramped, viewers get confused about which figures to read first and which legend goes with which figure.

If you can add small drawings or icons to your figures, those visual cues can be priceless aids in orienting viewers. And use colored arrows or callouts to focus attention on important parts of graphs. You can even put text annotations next to arrows to tell reader what's going on that's interesting in relation to the how the hypothesis is being evaluated. E.g., "This outlier was most likely caused by contamination when I sneezed into tube." Also, don't be afraid of using colored connector lines to show how one part of a figure relates to another figure. These tips might induce gasps for published manuscript, but posters can be more personal and thus better guide viewers.

Figures are preferred but tables are sometimes unavoidable, like death. But go to great efforts to make it look professional. Look in a respected journal and emulate the layout, line types, line thickness, text alignment, etc., exactly. Again, use colored text or arrows to draw attention to important parts of the table.

Paragraph format is fine, but so are bullet lists of results:

- 9 out of 12 brainectomized rats survived
- Brainectomized rats are less
- Control rats completed maze faster, on average, than rats without brains

Do treatments differ in their effects?

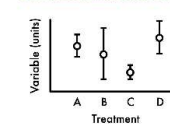


Figure 3. Legends can briefly describe the experiment, answer the question, and even include statistics if you so choose (unlike a manuscript figure legend).

Do As and Bs respond differently to X?

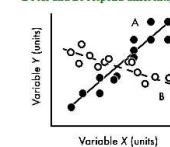


Figure 4. Label elements instead of relying on annoying keys that are default on most software. Add pictures of A and B if they are actually things (e.g., icons of rat with, without brain).

Are medians of treatment A and D different?

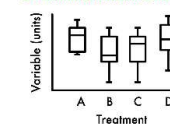


Figure 5. Don't be tempted to reduce font size in figure legends, axes labels, etc. This is because viewers are probably most interested in reading your figures and legends.

Conclusions

Conclusions should not be dry restatements of your results. You want to guide the reader through what you have concluded from results, and you need to state why those conclusions are interesting (i.e., don't assume reader will guess). These first several sentences should refer back to the burning issue mentioned in the introduction. If you didn't mention a burning issue in the introduction, go back and fix that.

A good conclusion will also explain how your conclusions fit into the literature on the topic. E.g., how exactly does your research add to what is already published on the topic? It's important to be humble and generous in this section, partly because authors of previous literature may still be alive and even attending the conference. You can also display your appreciation of others' input by citing conversations you have had (with pers. comms).

Finally, you want to tell readers who have lasted this long what might be done next and who should do it. E.g., are you currently taking the next logical step, or should another person with different skills follow up on your amazing result? It's OK to put a bit of personality into this ending because viewers expect posters to be personal (and if you're not actually standing there to convey your enthusiasm, your poster text should be doing that for you).

If you have a graphical way to express the next step of your hypothesis, by all means include it in this section. For example, you might make a graph with hypothetical data that shows an expected result in a future experiment. That's something you normally don't show in a traditional manuscript, but it's totally fine for a poster.

If you're curious, this poster has 683 words. Aim for 500 words. If you are above 1000 words, your poster will be annoyingly long to everyone except your mentor or colleague.

A well designed poster retains plenty of white space separating edges of text boxes, graphics, and tables. You also want space between your text and edge of box. Without white space a poster will look cramped and uninviting.

Acknowledgments

We thank I. Güor for laboratory assistance, Mary Juana for seeds, and Herb Isside for greenhouse care. Funding for this project was provided by the Department of Theology. Note that people's titles are omitted (titles are TMI).

Further information

More tips (and templates) can be found at "Designing conference posters".

<http://colinpurrington.com/tips/poster-design>

Scott, E.C. 2005. *Evolution vs. Creationism: an Introduction*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Society for the Study of Evolution. 2005. Statement on teaching evolution. <<http://www.evolutionarysociety.org/statements.html>>. Accessed 2005 Aug 9.

A Poster Tells a Story

Tasks!

- ▶ Can you think of actual artefacts/objects, easily available, that might make our exhibition more interesting to the visitor...?
- ▶ We also need to design a poster to advertise our exhibition: send in your ideas!



A Poster Tells a Story

► Research

- For next week: Reading, reading, reading...
- What are controversies in scholarship
 - → What is the evidence in these controversies...

► Resources?

- Standard books (e.g., Thommen)
- Bibliography on Moodle
- L'Annee Philologique
- Class. Text: perseus.tufts.edu
- Inscriptions: e.g. manfredclauss.de

The screenshot shows the homepage of the L'Année philologique website. The header features the AP^h logo and the text 'Bibliographie critique et analytique de l'antiquité gréco-latine'. Below the header is a search bar with a dropdown menu set to 'Full Text' and a 'Sort by Author' dropdown. A 'SEARCH' button is on the right. The main content area is divided into three columns. The left column is titled 'L'Année philologique on the Internet' and describes the digital version of the database. The middle column is titled 'What's new ?' and contains two sections: 'Current content' and 'New features'. The right column is titled 'Customize your experience' and contains a sign-in section with fields for email and password, and a 'Sign In' button. There are also links for 'Not registered yet?', 'Reset Password', and 'Log out'.

AP^h
L'Année philologique

Bibliographie critique et analytique de l'antiquité gréco-latine

Home

Search : Full Text Sort by Author > Advanced Search

L'Année philologique on the Internet

L'Année philologique on the Internet is the digital version of *L'Année philologique*, a database published by the Société Internationale de Bibliographie Classique, in collaboration with the Society for Classical Studies (founded as the American Philological Association).

Information

- About L'Année philologique
- Organization
- Note de consultation (in French)
- Sending your publications

What's new ?

Current content: *L'Année philologique on the Internet* covers 88 years of classical bibliography with volumes 1 (1924-1926) to 85 (2014).

Note: records from the current volume (86) are added online daily; for updates, you can create alerts or subscribe to our RSS feed.

New features:

Now available: faceted search with six criteria for refining your results (modern authors, ancient authors and texts, subjects and disciplines, date, language, and document type).

Customize your experience

In order to access many AP^h features, you must sign in or register.

E-mail Address

Password

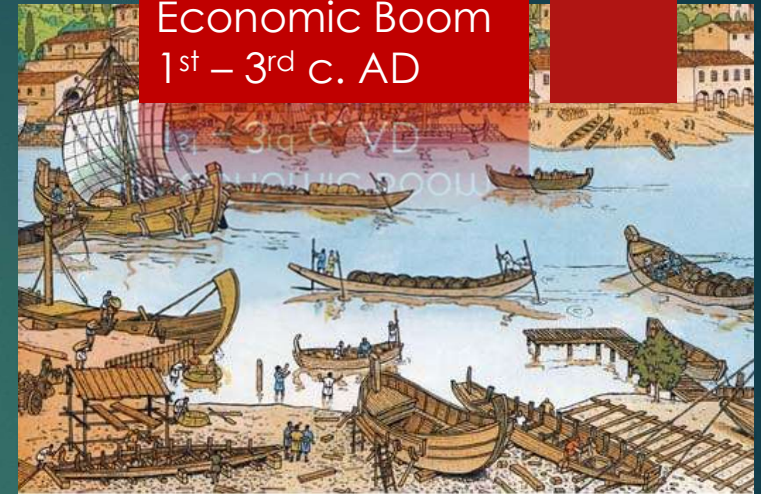
- Not registered yet ?
- Reset Password
- Log out

Question:

Was there an economic boom across the Roman empire?

1st-2nd century AD

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD



Trade, Urbanism, Demographic Change, Monetisation,....

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
ECONOMIC BOOM

► Oppidum Bibracte

New site: Augustodunum
Autun

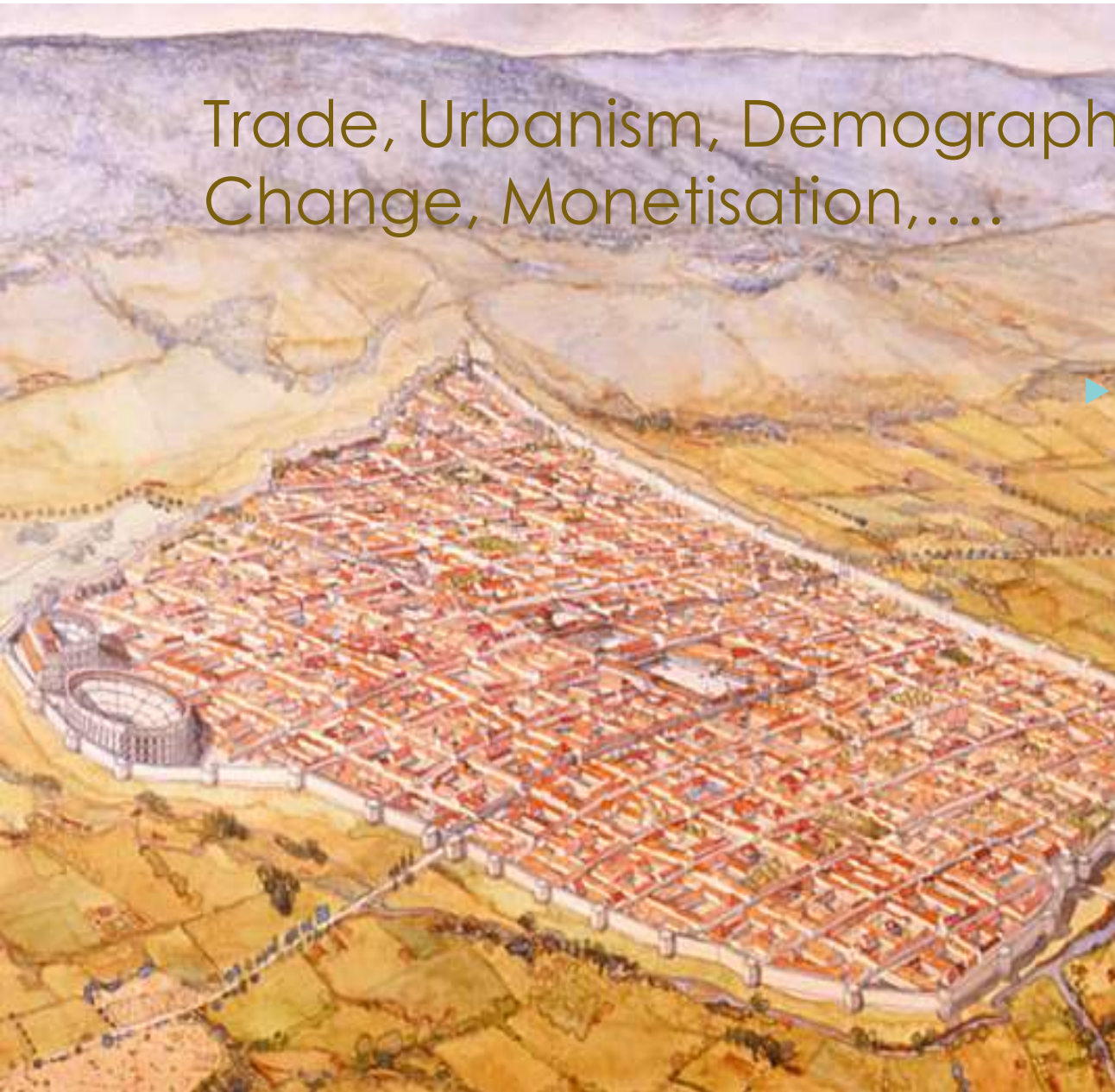


Trade, Urbanism, Demographic Change, Monetisation,....

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
ECONOMIC BOOM

- ▶ Oppidum Bibracte
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Autun



Trade, Urbanism, Demographic Change, Monetisation,....

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

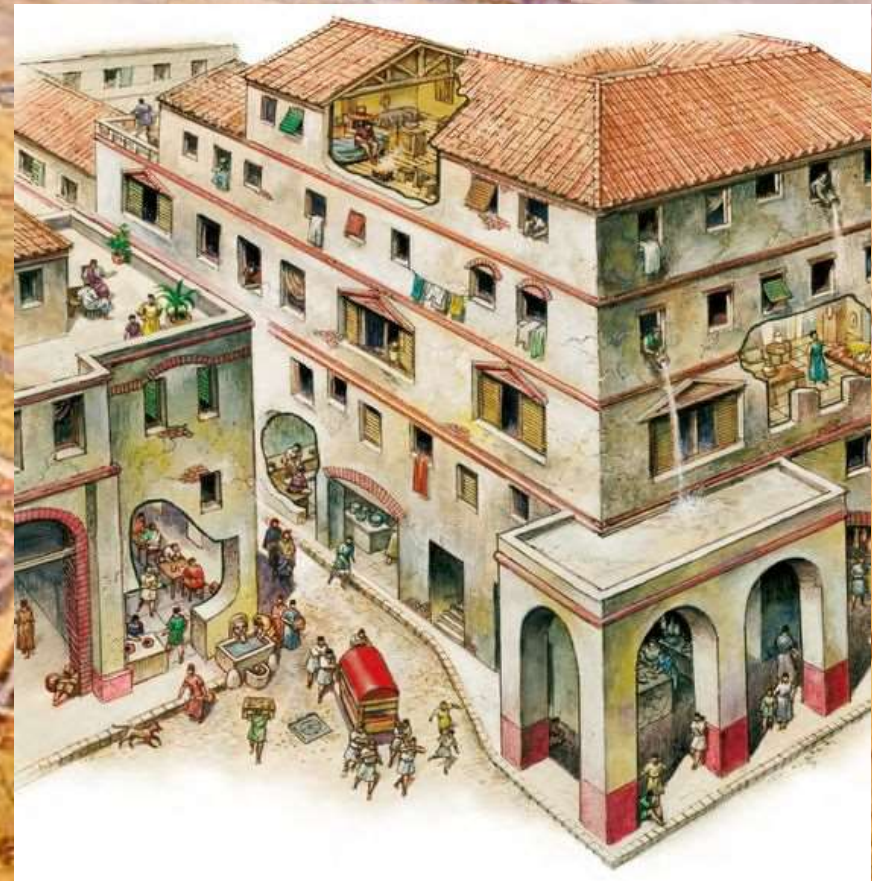
1st – 3rd c. AD
ECONOMIC BOOM



Trade, Urbanism, Demographic Change, Monetisation,....

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
ECONOMIC BOOM



Trade, Urbanism, Demographic Change, Monetisation

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
Economic Boom



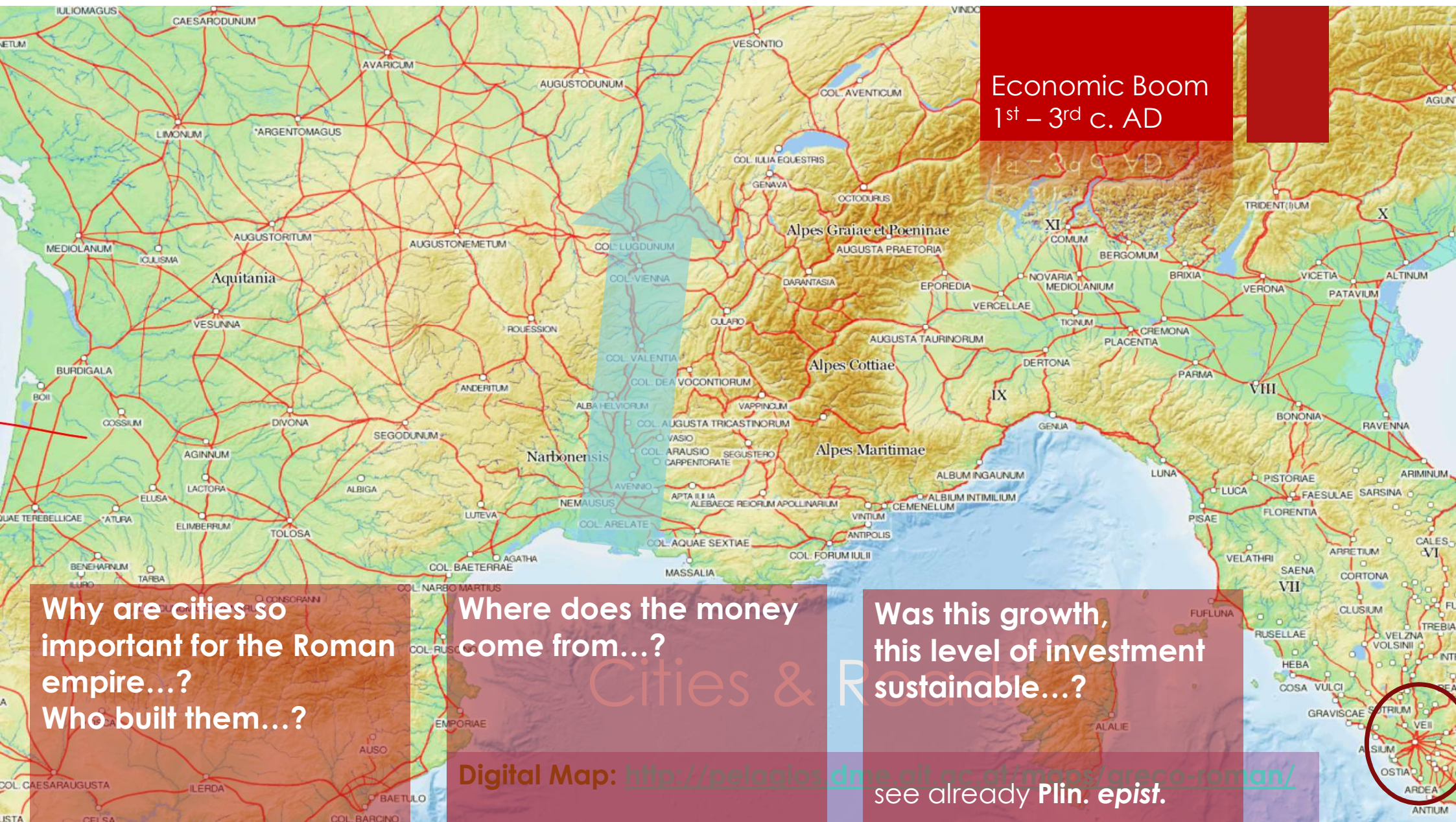
Trade, Urbanism, Demographic Change, Monetisation

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
Economic Boom



Amphoras forming a hoard
at Myos Hormos (Quseir al-Qadim)
See Southampton amphorae project.



Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

Why are cities so
important for the Roman
empire...?
Who built them...?

Where does the money
come from...?

Was this growth,
this level of investment
sustainable...?

Digital Map: <http://pelagios.dme.ait.ac.at/maps/greco-roman/>
see already Plin. *epist.*

Pliny the Younger, *legatus Augusti* of Bithynia et Pontus
AD 111-
Letters to Trajan, XVI

I am at present engaged in examining the **finances** of the Prusenses [city of Prusa], their expenses, revenues, and **credits**; and the farther I proceed in this work, the more I am convinced of the necessity of my enquiry. Several large sums of money are owing to the city from private persons, which they neglect to pay upon various pretences; as, on the other hand, I find the **public funds** are, in some instances, very unwarrantably applied. (...) You will consider, Sir, whether it would not be proper to send a surveyor here; for I am inclined to think much might be deducted from what is charged by those who have the conduct of the public works if a faithful admeasurement were to be taken: at least I am of that opinion from what I have already seen of the accounts of this city, which I am now going into as fully as is possible.

Economic
1st – 3rd



Was this growth,
this level of investment
sustainable...?

Digital Map: <http://pelagios.dme.ait.ac.at/maps/greco-roman/>
see already Plin. *epist.*

Glanum, an 'indigenous' (Salluvian) town/city
Mausoleum of the Iulii (Julians):

SEX(tus) M(arcus) L(ucius) IVLIEI C(aii) • F(ili) PARENTIBVS SVEIS

Date: 40/30 BC (very early!)

Who are these Iulii?

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

Why are cities so
important for the Roman
empire...?
Who built them...?

Where does the money
come from...?

Was this growth,
this level of investment
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see already Plin. *epist.*

Anne Robin Congès. Pour une datation triennale d'un mausolée des Iulii à Glanum. Vassiliki Gaggoudis-Robin, Antoine Hermy, Michel Redon, Claude Sintès. Xe colloque international sur l'art provincial romain, May 2007, Arles : Aix-en-Provence, France. Musée départemental de l'Arles antique Centre Camille Julian, pp.59-70, 2009. <https://doi.org/10.3406/mon.2009.255>

Arles, France. Musée départemental de l'Arles antique Centre Camille Julian. Photo of the Mausoleum of the Iulii.

Glanum, an 'indigenous' (Salluvian) town/city
Mausoleum of the Iulii (Julians):

SEX(tus) M(arcus) L(ucius) IVLIEI C(aii) • F(ili) PARENTIBVS SVEIS

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Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD



Anne Robt Congès. Pour une datation triennale d'un mausolée des Iulii à Glanum. Vassiliki Gaggoudis-Robin, Antoine Hermy, Michel Redon, Claude Sintès. Xe colloque international sur l'art provincial romain, May 2007, Arles : Aix-en-Provence, France. Musée départemental de l'Arles antique Centre Camille Julien, pp.59-70, 2009. <https://doi.org/10.3406/la.2009.252>



Role of local elites: economy

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
ECONOMIC BOOM

CIL VIII 26606 = ILS 9364 from Dougga / Thugga
P(ublius) Marcius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Arn(ensi) Quadratus **flamen** divi Aug(usti) **pont(ifex) c(oloniae) I(uliae) K(arthaginis)** in quinque decurias [adlectus ab] / [Imp(eratore) Anton]ino Aug(usto) Pio ob honorem flaminatus sui perpe[tui] patriae suae / **theatrum cum basilicis et porticu et xystis et scaena cum siparis et ornamentis om[ni]bus [a solo extractum] sua pec(unia)** fec(it) idemque ludis scaenicis editis et sportulis datis et epulo et gymnasio ded(icavit)



Role of local elites: economy

► Evergetism / Philanthropy/Munificence

► := The public display of generosity by individuals

► 'The boom in elite public giving visible in the cities of the Roman Empire from the later first century AD onwards was unprecedented' (Zuiderhoek)

► 'central paradox of Roman social and political life under the Empire: how a society of such breath-taking inequality could produce an elite whose generosity towards their communities was, in terms of its sheer scope and extent, probably unique in the history of pre-industrial civilisations.'

► Why did they do it?

► Humanitarian?

► Not 'poor relief'?

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
Economic Boom



Role of local elites: economy

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD

► Munera (Gr. *leitourgia*) (→munificence)

► More and more, evergetism were becoming 'duties'

► Frequent munera

► Financing of public festivals and games

► Gladiatorial games (*munus gladiatorum*)

► *Munera militae* – military service.

► Tribute/supply for the army

► Civic munera (*munera civilia*):

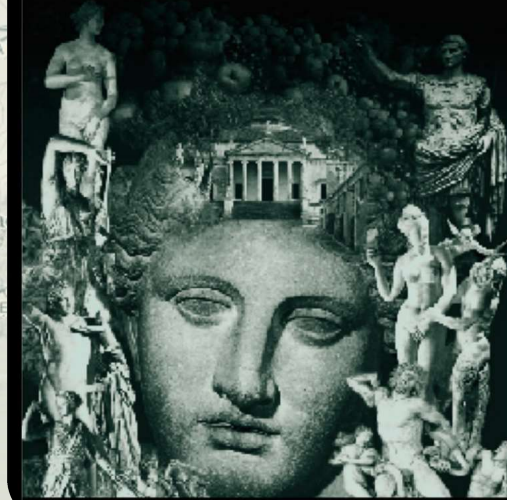
► Normal magistratures (duovir, aedil, etc.)

► Extraordinary magistrates, e.g. curator aquarum

BREAD and CIRCUSES

Evergetism and Municipal Patronage in Roman Italy

edited by
KATHRYN LOMAS and TIM CORNELL



ROUTLEDGE CLASSICAL MONOGRAPHS

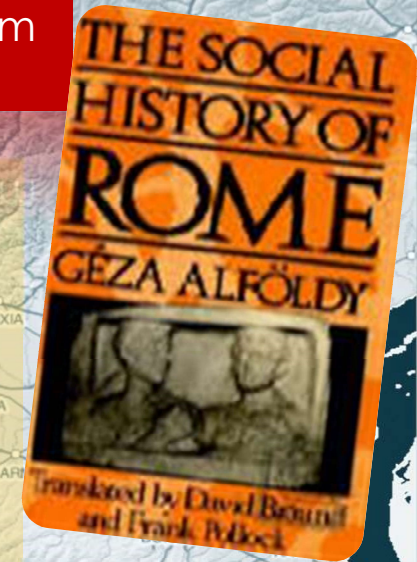
ROUTLEDGE CLASSICAL MONOGRAPHS

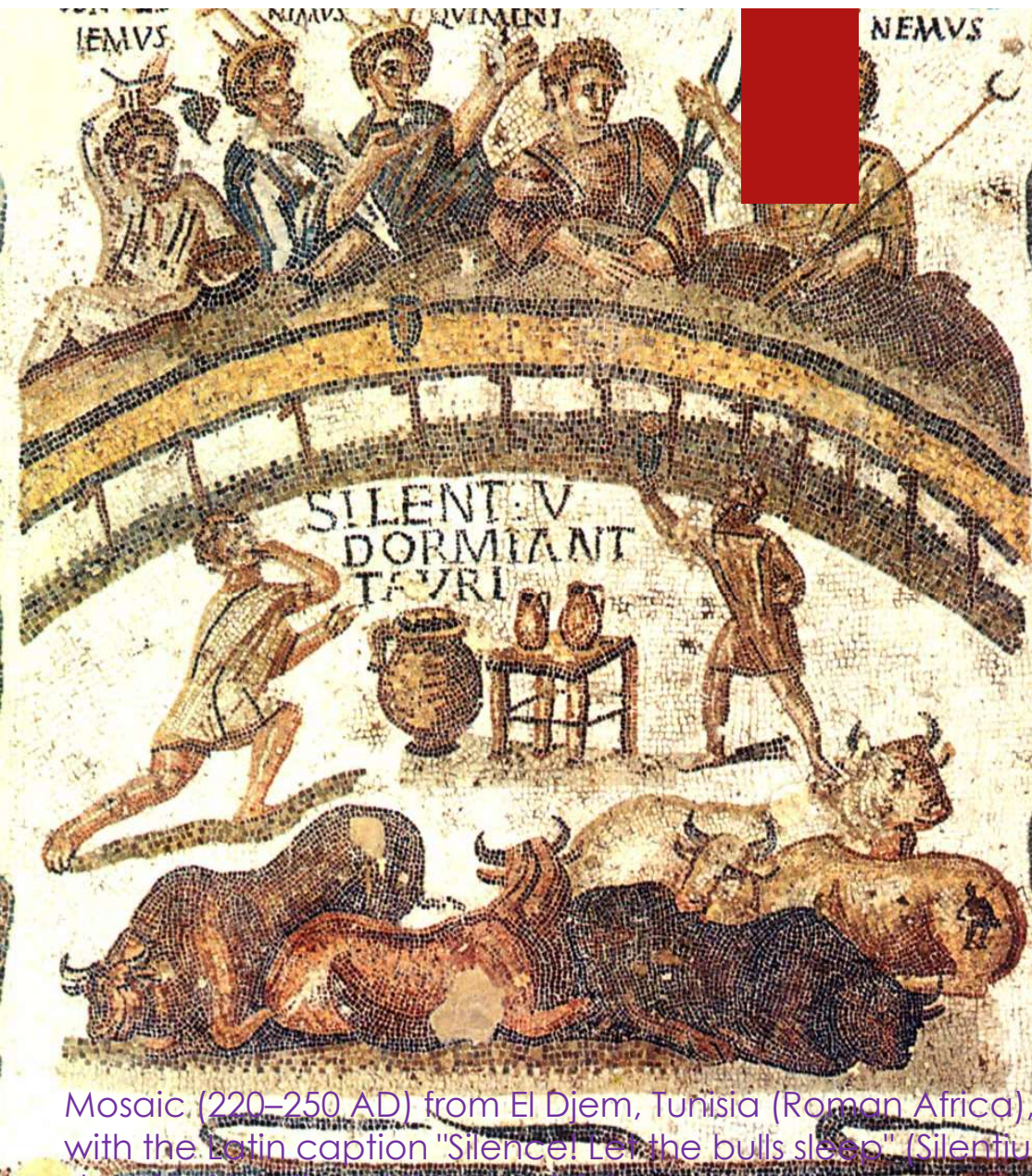
Role of local elites: economy

Economic Boom
1st – 3rd c. AD

1st – 3rd c. AD
ECONOMIC BOOM

- ▶ Rome relied on a wealthy elite.
- ▶ Some questions we might want to ask:
 - ▶ Who were these elites ?
 - ▶ Where does the wealth of local elites across the Roman empire come from... ?
 - ▶ Lifestyle, role in society and economics,... eventually leading to decadence and collapse of the empire?





La villa des Alleux à Taden

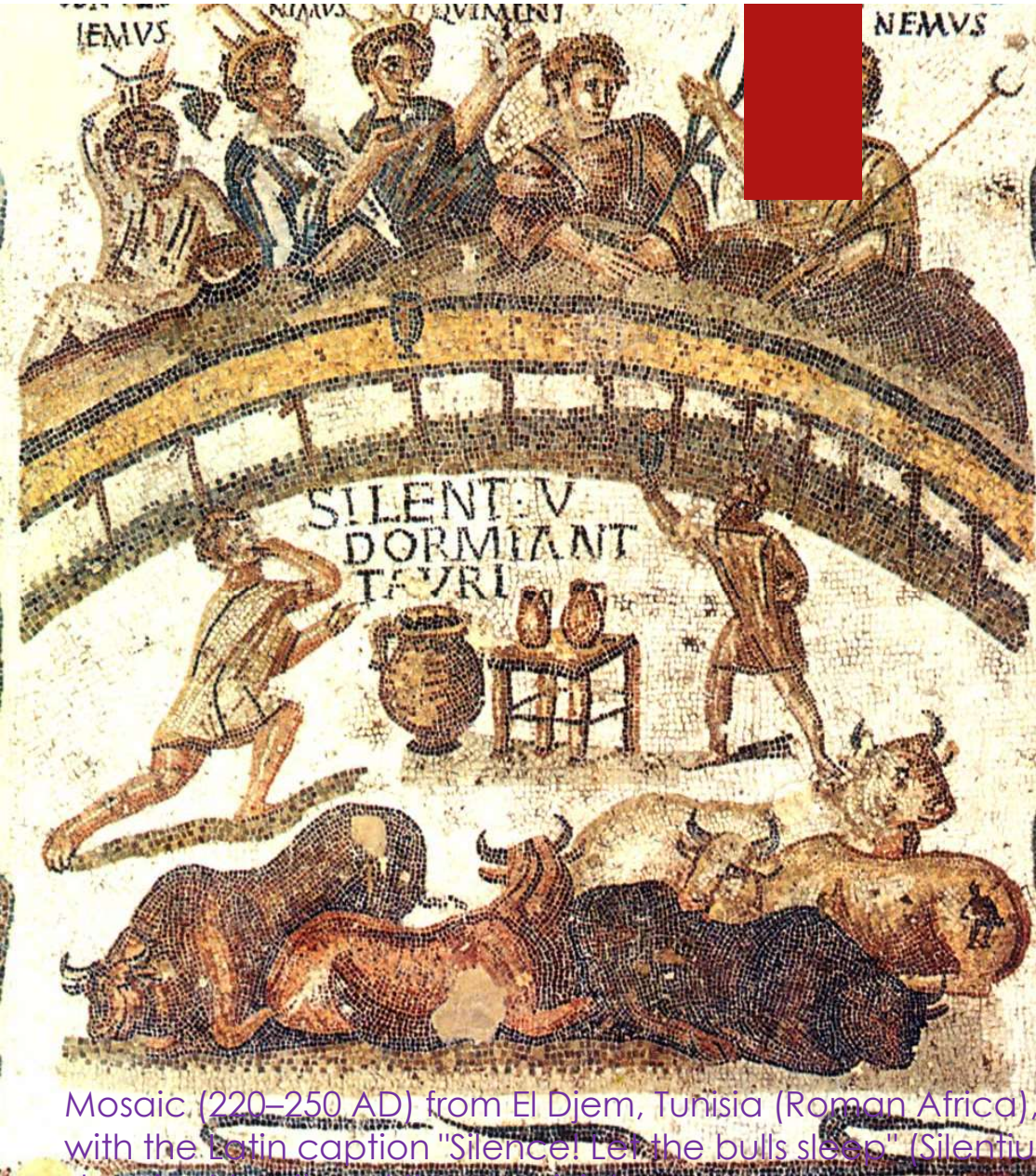
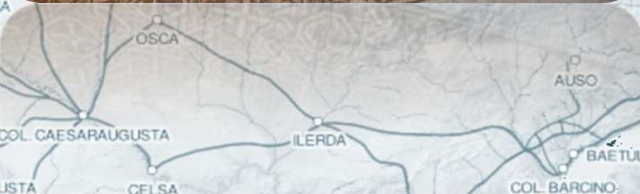


ELITE LIFESTYLE CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION ECONOMY



Loupien

→ LINK ???



Mosaic (220–250 AD) from El Djem, Tunisia (Roman Africa), with the Latin caption "Silence! Let the bulls sleep" (Silentium dormiant tauri).

La villa des Alleux à Taden



Redistribu-
tion/euer-
getism

Elite
Lifestyle

Conspic.
Consump-
tion



CONSPICIOUS CONSUMPTION

Elite:
wealthier
and
wealthier

Demand
for more
luxury
products

ECONOMY

Financed
by...?

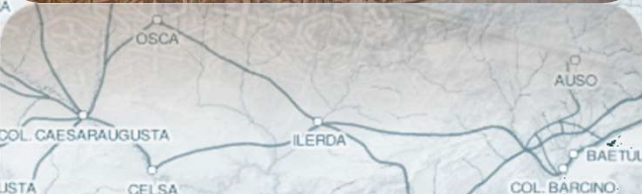
Exploiting
tenants

Need for
surplus

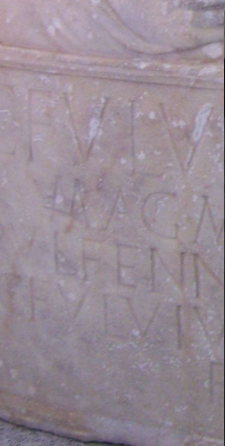
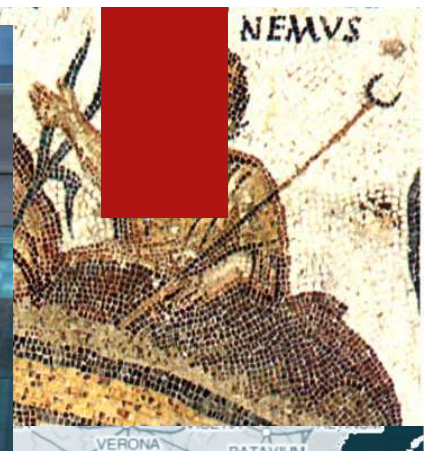
LINK ???



Loupan







Epigraphik-Datenbank Clauss / Slaby EDCS

in collaboration with Anne Kolb



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→ [search entries: wrong spelling / no solutions](#)

→ [issuing by corpora](#)

→ [geographical distribution of the inscriptions](#)

→ [advice](#)

→ [abbreviations](#)

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province: [selection](#)

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publication: [CIL 05, 07647](#) = [InscrIt-09-01, 00190](#) = [Piemonte 00063](#) = [AE 1998, +00516](#) = [AE 2007, +00564](#)
EDCS-ID: EDCS-05400896

province: Liguria / Regio IX **place:** [Fossano](#)

V(ivus) f(ecit) / Q(uintus) Minicius / Faber / ab asse qu(a)esitum / VIvir Aug(ustalis) / re<q=C>uie et memoriae / diuturnae / Lolliae Severae / ux{s}ori Festae f(iliae) / M(arco) filio Salvillo f(ilio) / Messori f(ilio) / Flaviae Priscae ux{s}ori / P(ublius) Minicius Marmuris / <c=Q>uram {h}egit / [i]n fr(onte) p(edes) L in ag(ro) p(edes) L



(...)
[...]
{...}
<...>



filia 'daughter'
filio 'son'
uxor 'wife'



V(ivus) f(ecit)
Q(uintus) Minicius
Craftsman joiner Faber
ab asse qu(a)esitum
VIvir Aug(ustalis)
re<q=C>ue et memoriae
diuturnae
Lolliae Severae
ux{s}ori Festae f(iliae)
M(arco) filio Salvillo f(ilio)
Messori f(ilio)
Flaviae Priscae ux{s}ori
P(ublius) Minicius Marmuris
<c=Q>uram {h}egit
[i]n fr(onte) p(edes) L in ag(ro) p(edes) L



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publication: [CIL 05, 07647](#) [InscrIt \(9-01-10190 - RevueIt 0906\) - IAE 1993-1995 6 - E 2017 - 005564](#)
EDCS-05400896

province: Liguria / Regio IX place: [Fossano](#)
V(ivus) f(ecit) / Q(uintus) Minicius / Faber / ab asse qu(a)esitum / VIvir Aug(ustalis) / re<q=C>ue et memoriae / diuturnae / Lolliae Severae /
ux{s}ori Festae f(iliae) / M(arco) filio Salvillo f(ilio) / Messori f(ilio) / Flaviae Priscae ux{s}ori / P(ublius) Minicius Marmuris / <c=Q>uram
{h}egit / [i]n fr(onte) p(edes) L in ag(ro) p(edes) L



negotiator

merkator vinarius

vestiarius

“

vestiarius tenuarius

materiarius

marmorarius

refector pectinarius

dispensator

medicus

medicus

medicus Aug[ustano?] [Clodius] Acronus

Medagogus

(paedagogus?)

clavaria / clavarius

ensor

mulio

refector pectinar(ius)

sagarius

salarius?

sutor

-

M. Lucretius Chrestus

Sulpicius Fuscus

Petronius Quartus

M(arcus) Attius Patrobius

libertus: Curtius Valens

Q. Varius

Valerius Placidus

Urbanus Aponi (seruus)

C. Quintius Abascantus

Acron[---]

Q. Atilius Faustus

Cornelia L. l(iberta) Venusta,

P. Aebutius M. f.

L. Aebutius L. l(ibertus)

Rinnius Novicius

T. Valerius L. f. Placidus

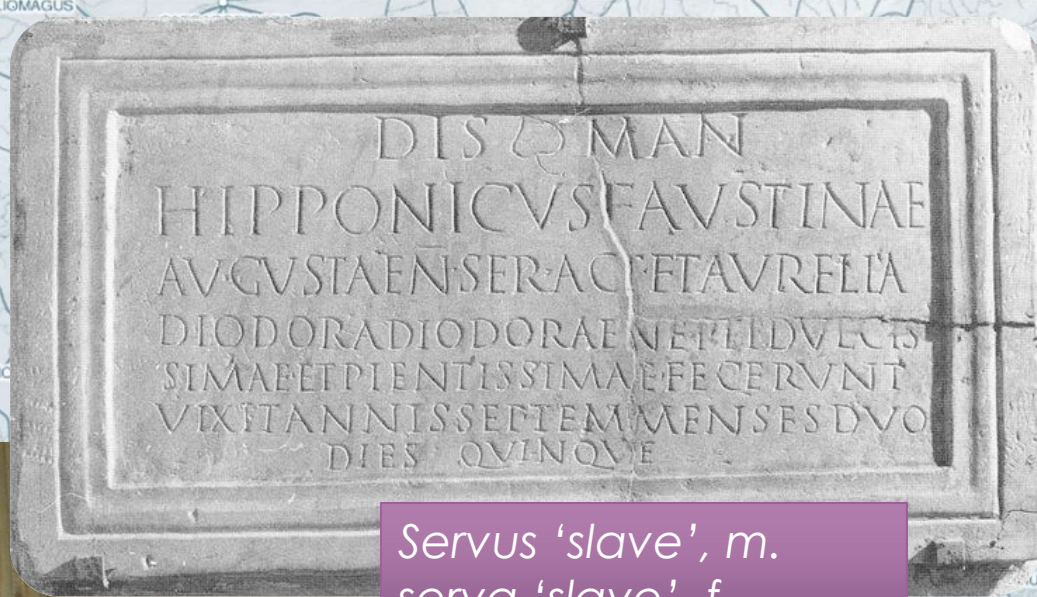
Quintius Quar[tus]

Batonus Salarius

C. Iul(ius) Trophimus

Tria nomina
= Roman citizen





Servus 'slave', m.
serva 'slave', f.
Libertus 'freedman'

There are slaves and slaves,
and there are
very special slaves...

Like in the inscription above:
Hipponicus Faustinae
Augustae n(ostrae) ser(vus)
and other 'imperial slaves'

inscriptions found: 2237

publication: AE 1890, 00129 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-31500016
province: Provincia incerta **place:** ?
Moderatus / Luccei / s(ervus) p(osuit) III Non(as) Oct(obres) / L(u...) L(ucio) Plotio

publication: AE 1903, 00042 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-16700192
province: Roma **place:** [Roma](#)
Myro M(arci) Ful(vi) s(ervus) f(ecit)

publication: AE 1904, 00087 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-16700109
province: Roma **place:** [Roma](#)
Paetio et Apronian(o) co(n)s(ulibus) / Zosimus M(arci) A(nni) V(eri) s(ervus)

publication: AE 1905, 00190 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-16600429
province: Latium et Campania / Regio I **place:** [Napoli](#) / [Neapolis](#)
Imp(eratore) Caesar(e) VI / M(arco) Agrippa II co(n)s(ulibus) / P(ublius) Decrius Statius / P(ublius) Stras()

publication: AE 1907, 00216 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-16500113
province: Roma **place:** [Roma](#)
Dis Manib(us) / Antoniae / M(arci) f(iliae) / Dionysiae / Primus / Caesaris n(ostri) / ser(vus) Tych

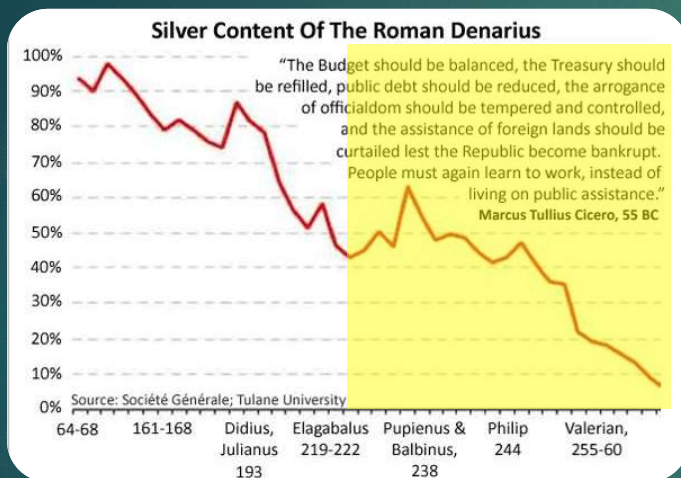
publication: AE 1909, 00026 = AE 1933, +00158 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-16100300
province: Latium et Campania / Regio I **place:** [Sgurgola](#) / [Anagni](#)
Princeps / Pomponi / Corvi / serv(u)s

publication: AE 1911, 00031 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-16400073
province: Venetia et Histria / Regio X **place:** [Pula](#) / [Pola](#)
Laek(ani!) Viat(or)is // C(ai) Laek(ani!) Bass(i) Amethysti // C(ai) Laek(ani!) B(assi) Crescentis // [3]es // C(ai) Laek(ani!) B(assi) Com(ini) // Laek(ani!) Di[3] / C(ai) Lae(kani!) Bas(s)i Datia // Lae(kani) Bassi / Felix ser(vus)

publication: AE 1911, 00096 **EDCS-ID:** EDCS-16400055
province: Latium et Campania / Regio I **place:** [Lanuvio](#) / [Lanuvium](#)
[Ama]ndus T(iti) f(ilius) Eiolai Hep() ser(vus) f(ecit)

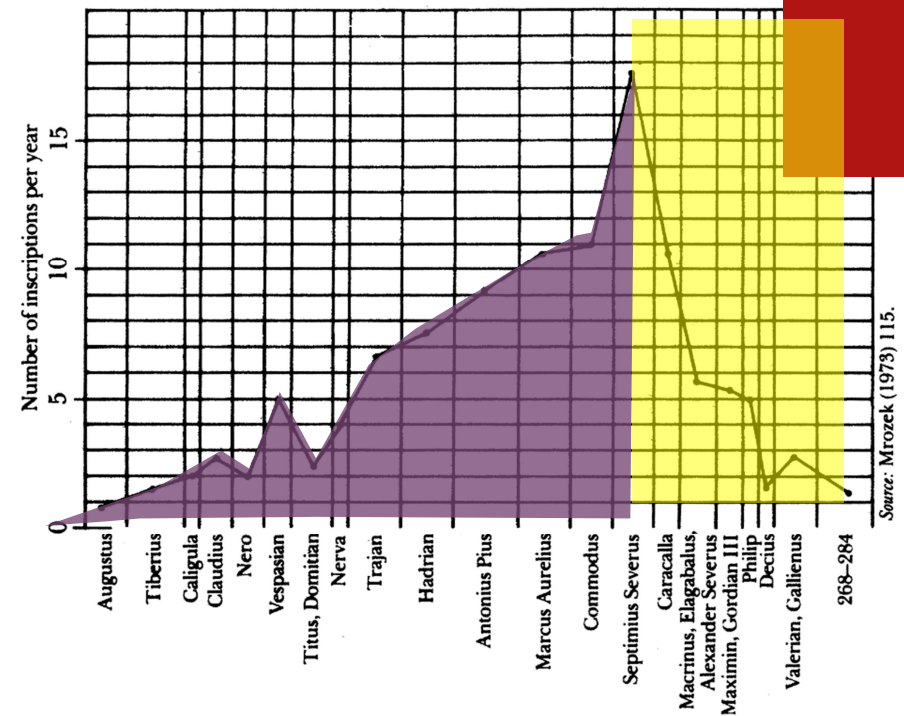
Epigraphic habit

- ▶ Can we quantify this 'boom'?
- ▶ How important is the elite in the provinces?

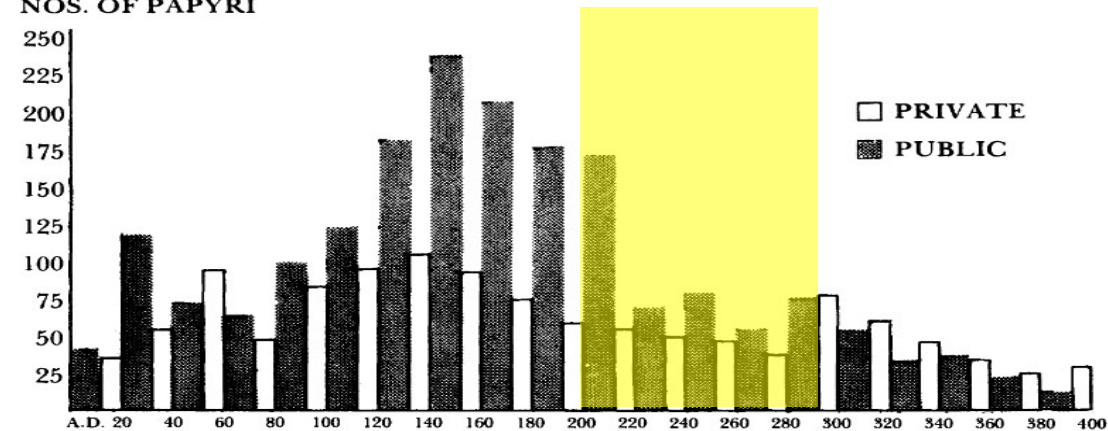


- ▶ **Ramsay MacMullen**, *The Epigraphic Habit in the Roman Empire*, *The American Journal of Philology*, 103/3 (Autumn, 1982), 233-246
- ▶ <http://www.jstor.org/stable/294470>

Table of Frequency of Latin Inscriptions of the Empire



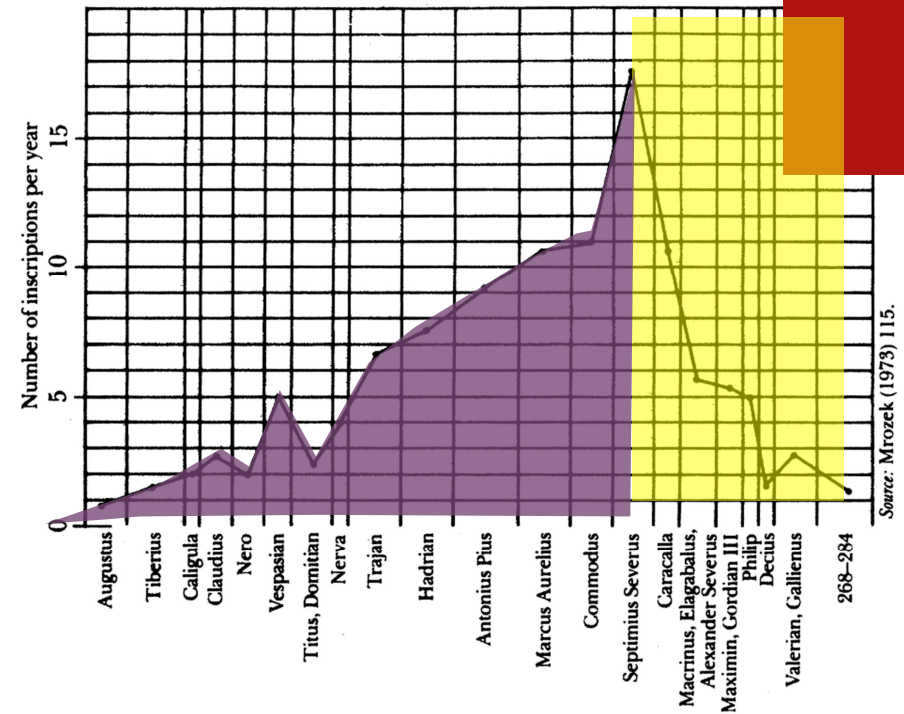
NOS. OF PAPYRI



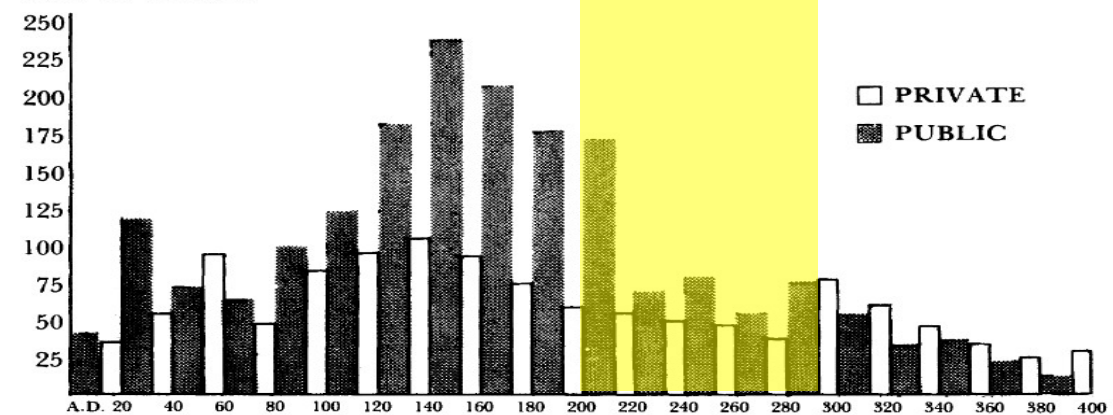
Epigraphic habit

- ▶ Can we quantify this 'boom'?
- ▶ How important is the elite in the provinces?
- ▶ Why do we get more and more inscriptions...?
- ▶ What is the purpose...?
- ▶ Why does this habit break off...?

Table of Frequency of Latin Inscriptions of the Empire



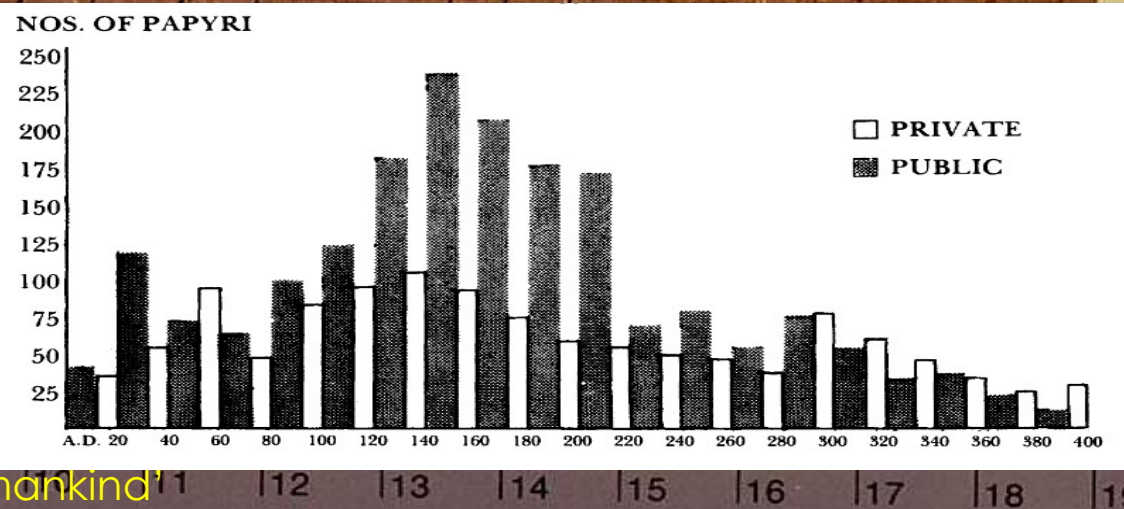
NOS. OF PAPYRI



Papyri from the Roman empire

REGIM. MEN. AN. R. O. X. SY. R. T. T. E. R. A. Q. U. I. U. I. D. E. I. M. M. E. C. U. R. E. S. T. C. A. S. U. R. U. S.
 T. E. I. N. E. R. A. B. I. T. U. S. E. R. A. T. A. L. E. S. I. T. R. A. U. E. R. U. M. U. L. T. R. A. L. O. Q. U. A. R. A. U. R. M. P. O.
 M. E. C. R. I. T. A. R. U. S. T. E. A. R. U. M. T. E. A. I. L. A. T. D. E. R. I. T. E. C. R. E. D. E. M. I. H. I. N. I. M. I. A. B. O. N. I. T. A. S.
 P. E. R. N. I. C. I. E. S. H. O. M. I. N. I. U. M. D. E. I. N. D. E. I. T. E. T. E. D. E. I. D. E. M. A. G. I. S. T. R. A. N. D. I. S.
 U. E. E. R. E. I. T. E. T. U. R. M. U. L. L. I. G. R. A. T. E. M. A. S. C. R. I. P. T. E. T. D. E. P. E. R. M. E. R. A.
 U. E. I. D. E. T. R. A. C. T. I. C. A. S. U. M. T. A. R. M. A. R. C. H. U. M. L. U. C. R. U. M. F. A. C. I. T.
 D. O. M. I. N. U. S. A. C. C. I. D. E. R. E. U. A. L. I. T. D. E. I.
 D. E. U. A. N. P. E. A. U. E. M. A. M. I. N. U. S. F. I. D. E. A.

- ▶ The Oxyrhynchus Papyri vol. XLIV, no. 3208
- ▶ LATIN - Chio Caesaris, 'to Chius (slave) of Caesar
- ▶ crede . mihi . nimia . bonitas | perniciēs . hominib
- ▶ 'Believe me, excessive goodness is a disaster for mankind'

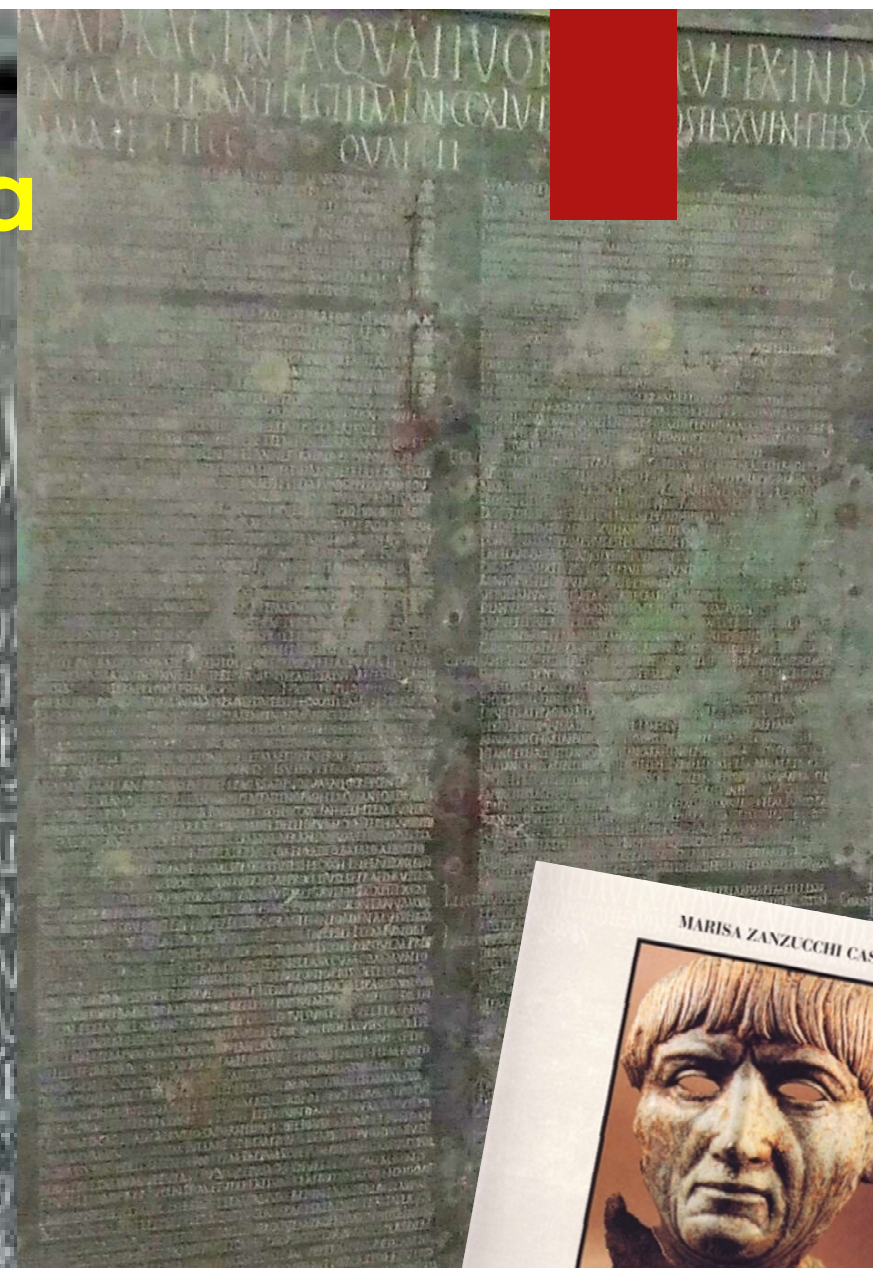


- ▶ Letter of a provincial governor
- ▶ 28th January 342
- ▶ addressed to two leading citizens of Oxyrhynchus
- ▶ concerns their misconduct in tax-collection
- ▶ The Oxyrhynchus Papyri L, no.3577



Tabula alimentarii traianea

- ▶ 1,38 m by 2,86 m (largest Latin inscription)
- ▶ From Velleia (S. of Parma)
- ▶ Total of 1,044,000 sesterces (HS)
- ▶ Annuities, calculated with interest at 5%, were distributed in kind or cash to 246 boys and 35 girls.
- ▶ Detailed description of landowner, their properties, the estimate of the property value, use soil, location in the pagus and in the vicus.
- ▶ Insight into: agricultural organization of 2nd c. AD
- ▶ Info on place names and onomastics





Coins! Numismatic

Roman coinage

► Gold - Silver - Bronze



Just from Britain:
140,000 coins on the
database of the Portable
Antiquities Scheme !

<https://finds.org.uk/romancoins>

Why so many coins in Britain?
Remember Vindolanda tablets!



1 Aureus (8,2g) = 25 **Denarii**
= 400 **Asses**

Denarius (3,89g) = 2 **Dupondii**
= 4 **Sesterces**
= 16 **Asses**

1 As (10-11g) = 2 **Semis** = 4 **Quadrans**

From 4th c. AD:

Nummus (silver)

Solidus (gold)

Roman coinage

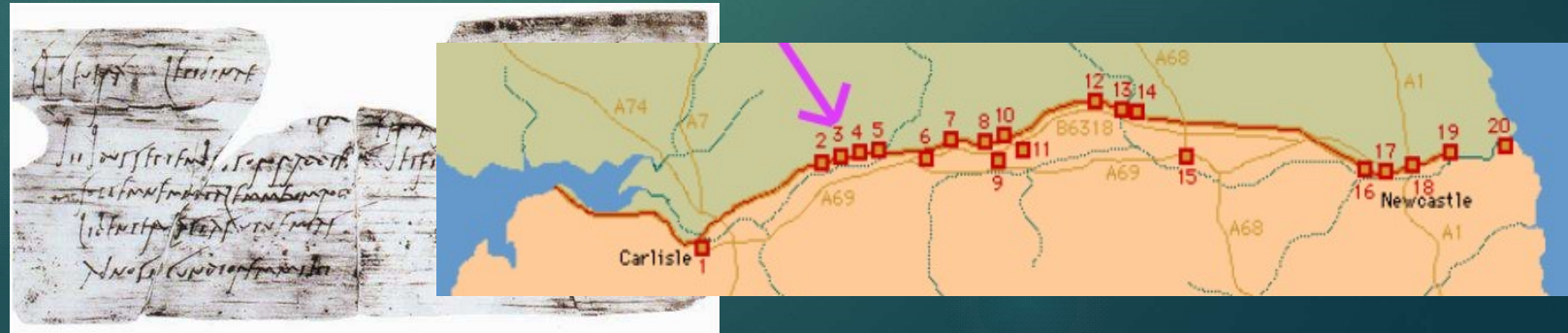
► Gold - Silver - Bronze



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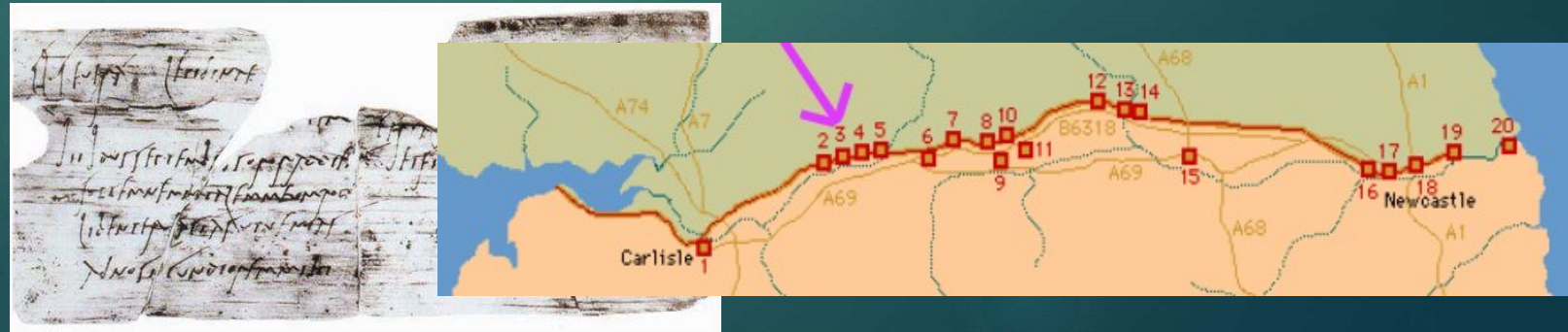
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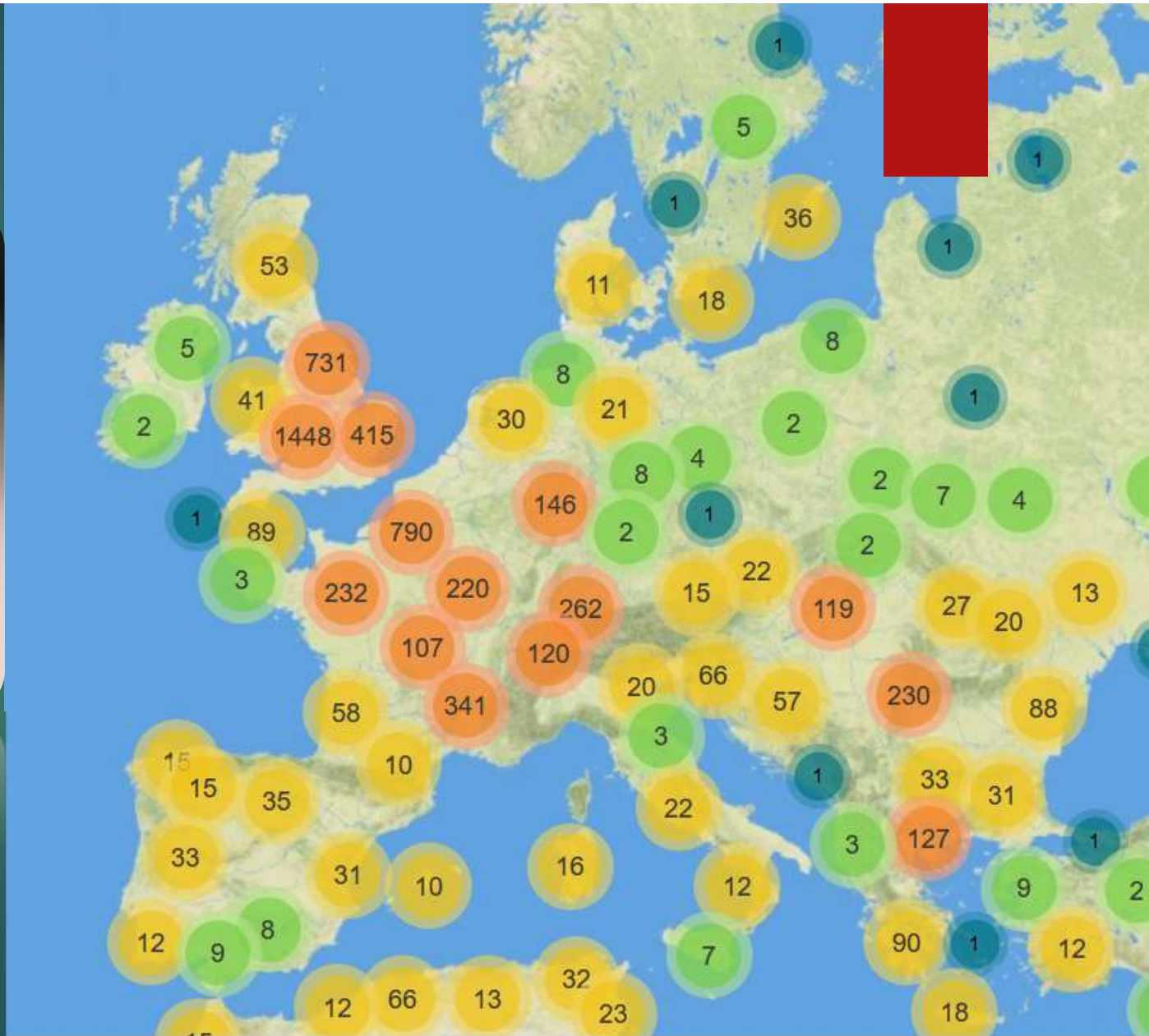
ANCIENT ROMAN MINTS MAP

- Why so many different mints in the Roman empire ?
- Local / global economy?

Coin hoards



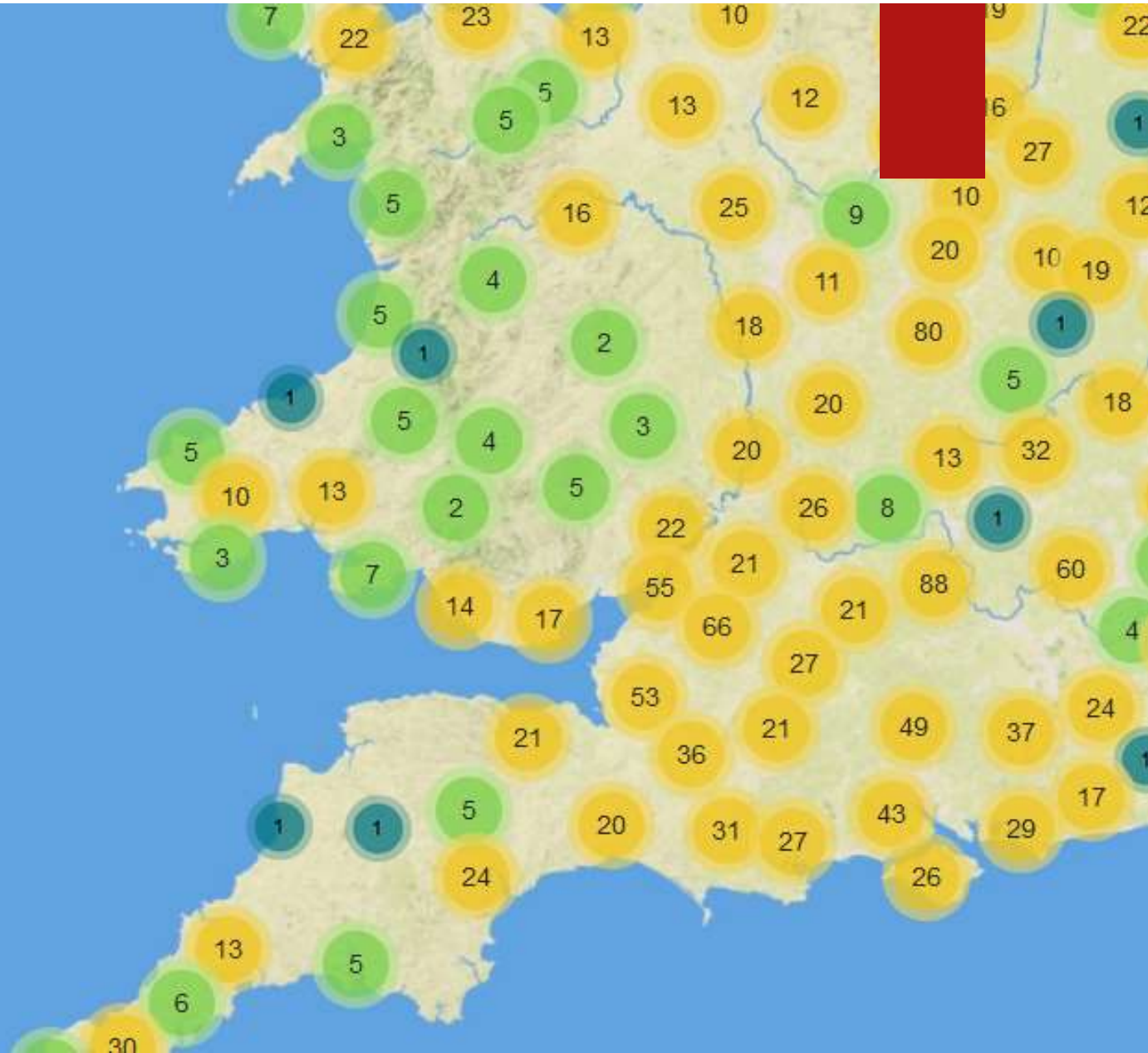
*Hoard of 4,957 Roman coins,
Chalgrove, Oxon. (Ashmolean)
coin of Domitianus, an unknown Roman
emperor of AD 271.*



Coin hoards

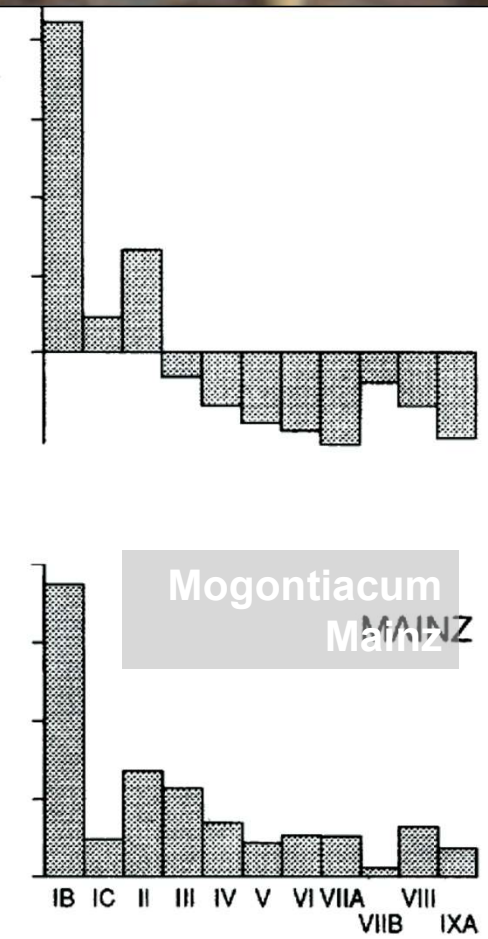
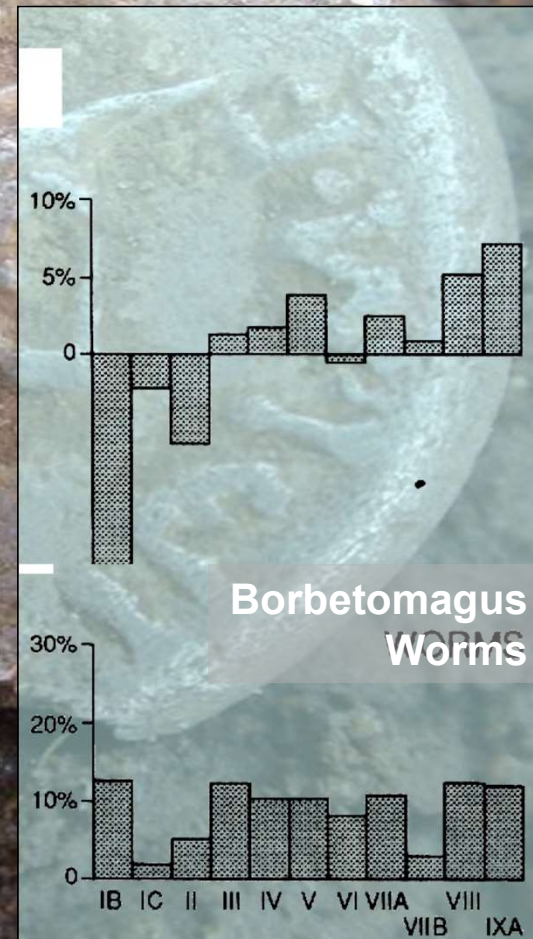


*Hoard of 4,957 Roman coins,
Chalgrove, Oxon. (Ashmolean)
coin of Domitianus, an unknown Roman
emperor of AD 271.*



Historical Analyses

- ▶ Individual coin finds, not hoards
- ▶ May indicate frequenation of a site





- Understanding the topic...
- Available sources ?
- Modern scholarship?
- **Problems, controversies,...**

- For next week:
Reading, reading, reading...
1. Feeding the cities: the role and impact of long-distance exchange
 2. Changing Europe's countryside: exploitation & centuriation
 3. De-forestation and its consequences
 4. River pollution in the Roman empire
 5. Air pollution in Roman cities
 6. Animal protection in the empire
 7. How reliable was the Roman economy on slavery?
 8. Sustaining the Roman army along the Rhine-Danube Limes
 9. Inflation and Roman economic crises
 10. Sustaining the empire: Gender, Ethnicity & Imperialism in Roman literature

