

Bibliography

This is just a general overview of useful publications. Also, please use resources, like L'Année Philologique, do search for further publications.

General works:

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Fedeli, P., *La natura violata. Ecologia e mondo romano*. Palermo 1990.

General resources

Bibliographies

<http://www.annee-philologique.com>

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Dictionaries:

Brill's New Pauly (online)

EAH = *Encyclopaedia of Ancient history*

*OCD*³ = *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, use LATEST EDITION, ed. by S. Hornblower & J. S. Spawforth, Oxford.

RE = Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaften*. 183-1980 (detailed entries for every keyword)

LMC = *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae*, ed. by L. Kahil, Bd. 1-8, Zürich / München 1981-1997.

Atlas

M. I. FINLEY (ed.), *Atlas of Classical Archaeology*, London 1977.

R. J. A. TALBERT (ed.), *Atlas of Classical History*, London 1985.

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General, Roman/Ancient history

Standard works for overview: e.g. C. Wells, **The Roman Empire**. Fontana Paperback.

CAH = Cambridge Ancient History, ed. by J. B. Bury *et alii* 1923-1939 – new edition since 1970. Always use the new edition!)

- X The Augustan Empire, 43 B.C.-A.D. 69, 1996.
- XI The High Empire, A.D. 70-192, 2000.
- XIII The Late Empire, A.D. 337-425, 1997.

ANRW (Rise & Fall of the Roman World [chapters in various languages, **many in English!**]) = *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt*, ed by H. Temporini / W. Haase. Berlin / New York, since 1972.

- Lots of volumes on countless topics.
- Here, for example, the table of content of volume II.37.3 on medicine (incl. e.g. an article on malaria in the Roman world on pp. 2252-2281): <http://www.bu.edu/ict/anrw/pub/II/37/index.html#a372>

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Crawford, M. (ed.), *Sources for Ancient History* (Cambridge, 1983)

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Hedrick, C.W., Jnr., *Ancient History: Monuments and Documents* (Malden/Oxford, 2006)

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General Introduction, Archaeology

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Numismatic / Coinage

Introduction:

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M. H. Crawford, in : Crawford, ed., *Sources for Ancient History* 1983, pp. 185-234.

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Library of Numismatics – 2 volumes:

- KRAAY, C.M.: *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, London 1976.
- CRAWFORD, M.H.: *Coinage and Money under the Republic*, London 1985.

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Vagi, David L.: *Coinage and history of the Roman Empire : c. 82 B.C. - A.D. 480*, Chicago ; London: Fitzroy Dearborn (2 volumes)

Butcher, Kevin and Matthew Ponting: *The metallurgy of Roman silver coinage: from the reform of Nero to the reform of Trajan*, Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2014.

Manders, Erika: *Coining images of power: patterns in the representation of Roman emperors on imperial coinage, A.D. 193 – 284*, Leiden: : Brill, 2012 (Impact of Empire ; Vol. 15)

Walton, Philippa Jane: *Rethinking Roman Britain - coinage and archaeology*, Wetteren: Moneta, 2012 (Collection moneta ; 137)

Prodromidis, Prodromos I: *Economic environment, policies and inflation in the Roman empire up to Diocletian's price edict*. Rome. *Journal of European Economic History*. (2009) p. 567.

Hitchner, Bruce: *Coinage and Metal Supply*, in: *Quantifying the Roman Economy*. (2009) pp. 281-287. Oxford University Press, 2009.

Ponting, Matthew: *Roman Silver Coinage: Mints, Metallurgy, and Production*. In: *Quantifying the Roman Economy*. Oxford (2009) pp. 269-281

Mattingly, Harold, *Coinage and War Debts in the Roman Republic*. *The Edinburgh Review*. (1926) pp. 148 (N.B: Republic: too early..., but war debts are an interesting topic...)

Hendy, Michael F: *From Public to Private: The Western Barbarian Coinages as a Mirror of the Disintegration of Late Roman State Structures*. *Viator* (1988) pp. 29-78.

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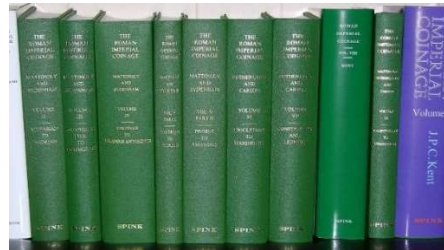
[AJA](#) 1997 101 (4) : 807-808 Richard P. Duncan-Jones | [AJN](#) 1997 9 : 143-150 David B. Hollander | [BMCR](#) 1997 8 (5) : 443-445 Ronald Cluett | [JRA](#) 1997 10 : 425-426 Christopher Howgego | [AJPh](#) 1998 119 (1) : 139-142 Leah Rochel Johnson | [CR](#) 1998 N. S. 48 (2) : 454-456 J. H. C. Williams | [Gymnasium](#) 1998 105 (1) : 75-78 Angela Bittner | [JNG](#) 1997 47 : 233-236 Wolfgang Leschhorn | [Gnomon](#) 1999 71 (7) : 648-650 Sitta Von Reden | [RN](#) 1998 153 : 393-396 Jean-Pierre Callu | [Byzantion](#) 1999 69 (1) : 280-281 Panayotis A. Yannopoulos | [HZ](#) 2000 270 (2) : 431-433 Hans Markus von Kaenel | [Athenaeum](#) 2001 89 (1) : 261-263 Daniele Foraboschi | [Speculum](#) 1999 74 (2) : 423-424 Alan M. Stahl.

Duncan-Jones, Richard P. - **The monetization of the Roman empire : regional variations in the supply of coin types**. [Roman coins and public life under the empire](#): 61-82.

The availability of money is an obvious starting point for discussion of the relationship between coinage and the Roman imperial economy. Mathematical analysis of coin hoards illustrates the distribution of coins and the extent of monetization of the imperial economy. The study of type representation documents an unevenness in the government supply pattern. Further conclusions may be drawn about the significance of regional anomalies. It is unlikely that monetization was either uniform or complete.

Resources / Catalogues:

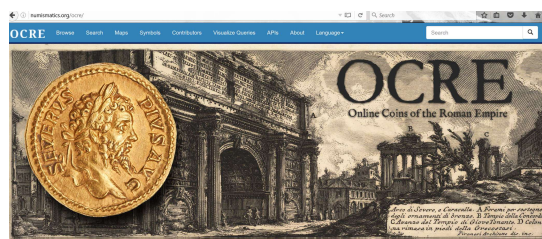
- RRC** CRAWFORD, M., *Roman Republican Coinage*, 2 Bde., Cambridge 1974.
- RIC** MATTINGLY, H. / SYDENHAM, E.A. u.a. (Hg.): *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, London seit 1923.
- RPC** BURNETT, A. u.a., *Roman Provincial Coinage*, London und Paris 1992ff



- RRCH** Crawford, M.: *Roman Republican Coin Hoards* (Royal Numism. Soc. Special Publ. 4), London 1969.
- Coin Hoards** The Royal Numismatic Society (Hg.): *Coin Hoards*, London 1975ff.

Online resources:

<http://numismatics.org/ocre/>



Displaying records 1 to 20 of 754 total results.

Select from List Ascending Sort Results

RIC I (second edition) Tiberius 47	Object
Date AD 22 - AD 23 Demonstration Dupondius Obverse SALVS AVGVSTA Bust of woman as Salus Augusta, draped, right head Reverse TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI P M TR POT XXIII Legent surrounding large S C	objects 19
RIC I (second edition) Nero 59 Date AD 68 - AD 68 Demonstration Aureus Obverse NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS Head of Nero, laureate, right, with beard Reverse SALVS Satus, draped, seated left, on ornamental throne, holding patera in right hand and resting left hand on side	objects 10
RIC I (second edition) Nero 63 Date AD 68 - AD 68 Demonstration Denarius Obverse NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS Head of Nero, laureate, right, with beard Reverse SALVS Satus, draped, seated left, on ornamental throne, holding patera in right hand and resting left hand on side	objects 24

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Your search for 'salus' matched 416 lots. Only the first 100 results are shown. To access the full database of more than 3 million records, please consult CoinArchives Pro.

Auction	Date	Price Realized
Editions V Gadeburg - Auction 2016, Lot 63	3 Dec 2016	Upcoming Auction
Emporium Hamburg - Auction 77, Lot 346	17 Nov 2016	Upcoming Auction

RPC ONLINE: <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>

Roman Provincial Coinage Online

Home Database Introduction Imperial Family Map

Welcome

Information

The aim of the Roman Provincial Coinage project is to produce a standard typology of the provincial coinage of the Roman Empire from its beginning in 44 BC to its end in AD 296/7.

The Roman Provincial Coinage Online project is confined to the periods AD 96-192, 238-244 (Asia only) and 249-254, but other periods might be put online in the future. The database contains information on **24,475 coin types**, based on 107,173 specimens (19,263 of which have images).

Volume III Nerva to Hadrian (AD 96-138)

Volume IV Antoninus Pius to Commodus (AD 138-192) [with temporary numbers]

Volume VII.1 Gordian I to Gordian III (AD 238-244): province of Asia

Volume IX Trajan Decius to Urianus Antoninus (AD 249-254)

Consolidated Supplement 2015 [PDF]

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Epigraphy, Inscriptions

Introduction

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Millar, F. "Epigraphy", in: M. H. Crawford (ed.), *Sources for Ancient History* 1983.
Gordon, A. E. *Illustrated Introduction to Latin Epigraphy*, Berkeley u.a. 1983.
Sandys, J. E. *Latin Epigraphy*, 2. Aufl., 1927.
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CIL = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (Berlin, since 1863), volumes for each Roman province

ILS = Dessau, H.: *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, 3 Bde. in 5, Berlin 1892-1916

AE *L'Année épigraphique*, Paris, since 1888

RIB = R.G. Collingwood u.a.: *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, I-II, Oxford 1965-1995

Roxan, M. *Roman Military Diplomas*, vols I-III, London 1978-1994.

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Translations, e.g.: SHERK, R.K.: *The Roman Empire. Augustus to Hadrian* (Translated Documents of Greece and Rome 6), Cambridge 1988.

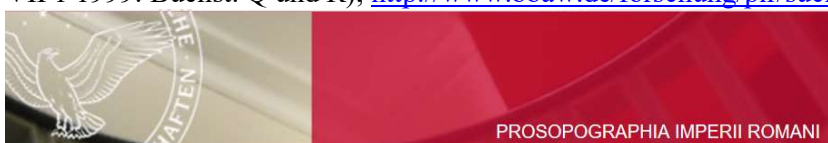
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Prosopography

- Bradford, A.S.: *A Prosopography of Lacedaemonians* [323 v.Chr. bis 396 n.Chr.] (Vestigia 27), München 1977.
- **MRR** = Broughton, T.R.S.: *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, I [509 B.C. - 100 B.C., 1951], II [99 B.C. - 31 B.C., 1952], III [Supplement, 1986] (Philological Monographs XV 1-3), New York 1951-1952; ND mit Suppl. Atlanta 1986
- **PIR** = Klebs, E., Dessau, H., Rohden, P. v.: *Prosopographia Imperii Romani* Saec. I II III., Bd. I-III, Berlin 1897-1898
- **PIR²** = Groag, E., Stein, A., Petersen, L.: *Prosopographia Imperii Romani* Saec. I II III., Berlin ²1933ff. (zuletzt VII 1 1999: Buchst. Q und R); <http://www.bbaw.de/forschung/pir/suche.html>



PLRE = *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire*, Cambridge seit 1971. I: JONES, A.H.M., MARTINDALE, J.R., MORRIS, J., A.D. 260-395, 1971; II: Martindale, J.R.: A.D. 395-527, 1980; III: Martindale, J.R.: A.D. 527-641, 1992.

Papyrology

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Montevicchi, O. *La Papirologia* (2nd ed. ; Milano 1988)

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Selection of Papyri

A.S. Hunt – C.C. Edgar (eds), vol. 1: **Non-Literary Papyri**, Private Documents; vol. 2: Non-Literary Papyri, Public Documents.

D.L. Page (ed), vol. 3: Literary Papyri. Poetry (Cambridge 1941)

Greco-Roman Egypt

Bowman, A.K. and E. Rogan (eds.), *Agriculture in Egypt from Pharonic to Modern Times*. Proc.Brit.Acad. 96 (Oxford 1999).

Rowlandson J. *Landowners and Tenants in Roman Egypt. The Social Relations of Agriculture in the Oxyrhynchite Nome* (Oxford 1996)

Bagnall, R.S., *Egypt in Late Antiquity* (Princeton 1993)

Wallace, S. *Taxation in Egypt from Augustus to Diocletian* (Princeton 1938)

Themes

This is just a rough overview of existing scholarship. Also check literature in other topics.

Economy

Essential: M. Finley, Ancient economy.

Scheidel, Walter. - Approaching the Roman economy. [The Cambridge companion to the Roman economy](#) : 1-21.

The Cambridge companion to the Roman economy / ed. by Walter Scheidel. Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Pr., 2012.

[BMCR](#) 2014 (1) : non paginé Cristina Rosillo López | [JRS](#) 2014 104 : 290-291 Claire Holleran | [JRA](#) 2014 27 (2) : 660-664 William V. Harris | [CR](#) 2014 N. S. 64 (2) : 543-545 Koen Verboven.

[Scheidel, Walter. - Approaching the Roman economy](#)

[Vivenza, Gloria. - Roman economic thought](#)

[Temin, Peter. - The contribution of economics](#)

[Saller, Richard P. - Human capital and economic growth](#)

[Scheidel, Walter. - Slavery](#)

[Kehoe, Dennis P. - Contract labor](#)

[Wilson, Andrew I. - Raw materials and energy](#)

[Kron, Geoffrey. - Food production](#)

[Hawkins, Cameron. - Manufacturing](#)

[Bang, Peter Fibiger. - Predation](#)

[Adams, Colin E. P. - Transport](#)

[Erdkamp, Paul. - Urbanism](#)

[Reden, Sitta von. - Money and finance](#)

[Wilson, Andrew I. ; Silver, Morris ; Bang, Peter Fibiger ; \[et al.\]. - A forum on trade](#)

[Scheidel, Walter. - Physical well-being](#)

[Loseby, Simon T. - Post-Roman economies](#)

Wilson, Andrew I. - **Approaches to quantifying Roman trade.** [Quantifying the Roman economy](#) : 213-249.

While it is easy to demonstrate the existence of trade, especially long-distance trade, quantification is much more difficult, given the ways in which the archaeological record acts to filter what originally existed. Possible ways of identifying short-distance trade, and case-studies of longer-distance trade, are considered. These include different interpretations of A. J. Parker's graphs of shipwrecks over time (=> 61-19790 and other publications), and ways of analyzing an expanded wreck-dataset in greater detail ; the use of amphorae as a marker for trade ; and the production and trade of salted fish, measured by production capacity of salting factories. Includes discussion of the approach of E. Fentress (=> 59-13254) and others to measuring trade in African Red-slip ware, and the potential for applying this methodology to other classes of pottery. With a response by Michael G. Fulford, p. 250-258, and a comment by William V. Harris, p. 259-265.

Salmeri, Giovanni. - **Epigraphy and the economy of the Roman empire.** [Epigraphy and the historical sciences](#) : 249-267.

• M. Rostovtzeff (=> APh 28, p. 447) outlines the social and economic history of the provinces of the Roman empire, but he does not seem to base his reconstruction on archaeological and epigraphic material, as is commonly maintained and as he did in earlier studies, but on literary works. The role epigraphy might play in investigations of the economy of the Roman empire is considered.

Banaji, Jairus. - Economic trajectories. [The Oxford handbook of late antiquity](#) : 597-624.

• The economic power and resilience of the late Roman Empire, and the scale on which private wealth was accumulated, challenge catastrophist images of the fall of antiquity. The crisis of the Western empire and its aristocracy was not a reflection of deep-seated economic instabilities or of a loss of dynamism. The economic situation of the Eastern Mediterranean during the 3rd-7th cents. A.D. is also outlined.

Scheidel, Walter. - A model of **demographic and economic change in Roman Egypt after the Antonine plague.** [JRA](#) 2002 15 (1) : 97-114

• In the late 2nd cent. A.D. a severe mortality crisis triggered price and wage shocks and in the following century the population loss contributed to a decrease in the return on land and to a rise in the real wages of workers. The epidemic that reached the Roman empire in 165 had a severe impact on the populations of Egyptian villages, as can be gleaned from the statistics compiled by R. P. Duncan Jones (=> 67-10272) from various sources such as tax records, changes in architectural materials production, and the chronological distribution of army discharge diplomas. Despite the fact that this proposed demographic and economic model will have to be tested against further pieces of empirical evidence, the preponderance of the documentary sources seem to indicate that for several generations following the Antonine plague, Roman Egypt experienced limited growth in per capita output facilitated by significant population loss.

Temin, Peter. - **A market economy in the early Roman empire.** [JRS](#) 2001 91 : 169-181.

• Though M. I. Finley declared that « ancient society did not have an economic system which was an enormous conglomeration of interdependent markets » (=> APh 45, p. 657), the early Roman empire had largely a market economy. The parts of this economy located far from each other were not tied together as tightly as markets often are today, but they still functioned as part of a comprehensive Mediterranean market. This synthetic view brings the description of the Roman economy into accord with our fragmentary evidence about individual market transactions ; and provides a platform on which to investigate further questions about the origin and eventual demise of that economy.

Peacock D. P. S. ; Williams D. F. - **Amphorae and the Roman economy.** An introductory guide. London : Longman, 1986.

TLS LXXXV 1986 1014 Crawford | AntJ LXVII 1987 164-165 Fitzpatrick | G&R XXXIV 1987 223 Paterson | DArch V,1 1987 158 Guidobaldi | JRS LXXVIII 1988 241-244 Paterson | IJNA XVI 1987 268-269 Parker | AC LVII 1988 611 Raepsaet | DArch V,2 1987 158 Guidobaldi | AJ CXLIV 1987 458-459 Millett | LibStud XVIII 1987 154-156 Gibbins | RA 1988 423 Empereur | Conimbriga XXVI 1987 169-177 Fabião. | Latomus XLIX 1990 890-891 P. Desy.

Salmeri, Giovanni. - **Central power intervention and the economy of the provinces** in the Roman empire : the case of Pontus and Bithynia. [Patterns in the economy of Roman Asia Minor](#) : 187-206.

- On the role of Roman imperial intervention in the economy of Pontus and Bithynia, drawing especially on the correspondence of Pliny with Trajan. What emerges is the exceptional degree of elasticity and adaptability shown by the emperor according to particular circumstances, as well as his ability to frame his approach with an eye to local regulations. The imperial center intervened economically in two main ways during the 1st-3rd cents. A.D. : 1) directly through the political decisions of the authorities, which had embedded economic implications ; and 2) through the cumulative impact of the administrative and military machinery. In the long term, the latter was of greater consequence.

Saller, Richard P. - **Human capital and economic growth**. [The Cambridge companion to the Roman economy](#) : 71-86.

Whittaker C. R. - **Land and labour in North Africa**. [Klio](#) 1978 LX : 331-362.

- Over most of the North African economy the means of production had changed rather less than is sometimes assumed. In the period of the high empire, at least, the conflicts and contradictions in the society had not yet emerged. The attempts to locate a proto-feudal system this early are mistaken. Even as late as the Vandal period, and in spite of a Roman legalistic framework, the change is to some extent illusory.

Kehoe, Dennis P. - Law, agency and **growth in the Roman economy**. [New frontiers : law and society in the Roman world](#) : 177-191.

- One area of Roman law that is likely to have had widespread economic consequences is agency, in the sense of people carrying out financial functions on behalf of others. The role played by tutors or guardians who managed the property of fatherless children, wards, or pupils is examined. Tutorship was an institution that affected a significant portion of the property in the Roman empire. Roman law imposed stringent requirements on tutors, which encouraged them to pursue risk-averse strategies in managing and investing the wealth belonging to their pupils. The rules for tutorship had a real effect on the ways in which property in the Roman world was used, and so represent part of the broad institutional constraints to which the Roman economy was subject.

Treggiari S. - **Lower class women in the Roman economy**. [Florilegium](#) 1979 I : 65-86.

- The opportunities open to respectable women whose family circumstances demanded that she work were limited. She would normally go into the family business, but her contribution was not thought worth specifying by her father, husband, or even herself. This explains the narrow range of women's jobs.

Haley, Evan W. - **Migration and economy** in Roman imperial Spain. Barcelona : Universidad de Barcelona, 1991. – review: [JRA](#) 1995 8 : 465-479 Thomas Kruse.

Holleran, Claire. - **Migration and the urban economy** of Rome. [Demography and the Graeco-Roman world](#) : 155-180.

- Drawing upon a combination of ancient evidence, migration theory, economic models and studies of comparative cities, it is possible to demonstrate that many of the inhabitants of Rome remained trapped in absolute, structural poverty.

De Blois, Lukas. - **Monetary policies, the soldiers' pay and the onset of crisis** in the first half of the third century A.D. [The Roman army and the economy](#) : 90-107.

- In three texts we arguably find the main cause of the so-called third century crisis, namely increased dependence on the armies in a period of heavy warfare combined with a lack of means to keep up with ensuing military demands and a tenacious endeavor to stick to traditional systems and policies, even if they were no longer suitable : 1) Cassius Dio 52, 28 (Maecenas' oration on fiscal schemes to produce more money to pay soldiers) ; 2) Cassius Dio 78, 36 (a letter from Macrinus to Maximus, prefect of Rome, on soldiers' pay and donatives) ; and 3) P.Fayum 20, a letter from Severus Alexander to provincial cities). Emphasis is on the rise of the crisis and the collapse of the Roman monetary system as a consequence.

Pucci G. - **Pottery** and trade in the Roman period. [Trade in the anc. economy](#) : 105-117.

Dark, Ken R. - **Proto-industrialisation and the end of the Roman economy**. [External contacts and the economy of late Roman and post-Roman Britain](#) : 1-21

- The criteria of proto-industrialization are all present in 4th-cent.-A.D. Britain. Pottery and iron-smelting are examples of two industries in Late Roman Britain showing proto-industrial characteristics. « Fabricae » of the 3rd-6th cents. in other parts of the empire are considered to discuss the implications of the model for the end of the Roman economy. The conclusions offered here cast doubt upon not only the conventional interpretation of the Roman economy, but also the uniqueness of the 18th-century Industrial Revolution.

Shaw B. D. - **Rural markets** in North Africa and the **political economy** of the Roman empire. [AntAfr](#) 1981 XVII : 37-83.

Zelener, Yan. - **Smallpox and the disintegration of the Roman economy** after 165 AD. 2003. PhD Thesis, Columbia University, New York. Summary in : DAI-A 2003-2004 64 (4) : 1363.

Poblome, Jeroen. - The economy of the Roman world as a **complex adaptative system**: testing the case in second to fifth century CE Sagalassos. [Structure and performance in the Roman economy](#) : 97-140.

Drinkwater, John F. - The **Gallo-Roman woollen industry** and the great debate : the Igel column revisited. [Economies beyond agriculture](#) : 297-308.

• Restatement of the author's earlier views on the economy and society of early imperial Gaul, in particular the evidence of the Igel column (=> 49-11057 and 50-11992) in response to the work of K. Hopkins (=> 51-10798 and 71-11828) and others.

Levick, Barbara Mary. - The Roman **economy : trade in Asia Minor and the niche market**. [G&R](#) 2004 Ser. 2 51 (2) : 180-198.

• General claims about the insignificance of trade in the economies of the Roman empire need to be modified for particular areas such as Gaul and Asia Minor, where factors such as geographical position and good communications by sea, river, and road were added to favorable climatic and soil conditions. In Asia Minor, the early development of sophisticated πόλεις stimulated demand for staples such as clothing and for luxuries. A neglected factor in these developments is the enterprise of local communities : they exploited curious products of their own districts and exported them to a wider market. In the production of textiles women's labor could play a full part without adding to costs of production. Asia Minor was in a strong position to survive the economic difficulties of the 3rd and later centuries.

Temin, Peter. - The Roman **market economy**. Princeton (N.J.) : Princeton University Pr., 2013

[CW](#) 2013-2014 107 (1) : 119-120 Daniel Hoyer | [Sehepunkte](#) 2013 13 (7-8) : non paginé Neville Morley | [REL](#) 2013 91 : 372-373 Yann Le Bohec | [Mnemosyne](#) 2014 Ser. 4 67 (4) : 688-691 Miko Flohr | [JRS](#) 2014 104 : 283-294 Walter Scheidel | [CR](#) 2014 N. S. 64 (1) : 236-238 Claire Holleran | [AHR](#) 2015 120 (4) : 1537-1538 Kenneth W. Harl.

Holleran, Claire. - **Women and retail in Roman Italy**. [Women and the Roman city in the Latin West](#) : 313-330

• Epigraphic evidence for women as retailers and customers in Roman Italy is ambiguous : it points to female participation in retail trade, both as buyers and sellers, but it is not extensive enough to discern how significant their contribution was to this sector of the urban economy. The fact that female retailers and customers appear without comment in the sources, however, suggests that they were commonplace. It is probable that women's role within retail trade is underrepresented in our sources.

Cities

M.Weber, Consumer City.

Morley, Neville. - **Cities and economic development** in the Roman empire. [Settlement, urbanization, and population](#) : 143-160.

• On theoretical debates surrounding urbanization in the Roman imperial world and urbanization's possible relationship to the economy. The reorganization of space that results from urbanization affects the conditions under which economic activity takes place. Urbanization has consequences for production and distribution within a society. The Roman empire was a world of cities, which is significant for the evaluation of its economy.

Hope, V. and Marshall, E., eds., **Death and Disease in the Ancient City**. London 2000.

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5. Capital Investment and Agriculture: Multi-Press Facilities from Gaul, the Iberian Peninsula, and the Black Sea Region 107 Annalisa Marzano
6. The Rural Landscape of Thugga: Farms, Presses, Mills, and Transport 143 Mariette de Vos
7. Agricultural Production in Egypt 219 Alan Bowman
8. The Agricultural Economy of the Mendesian Nome under Roman Rule 255 Katherine Blouin
9. Mechanical Irrigation: Water-Lifting Devices in the Archaeological Evidence and in the Egyptian Papyri 273 Myrto Malouta and Andrew Wilson
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CONTENTS

Water-Supply

1. Geological Background, Climate, Water Resources 3

2. Collection of Water 21

3. Wells 29

4. Qanats 35

5. Aqueducts 39

6. Engineering Works 67

7. Purity of Water 95

1. Urban Water Transport and Distribution 103

2. Industrial Uses of Water 127

3. Drainage and Sanitation 151

III. Irrigation and Rural Drainage

1. Irrigation 183

2. Water-Lifting 217

3. Land Drainage 303

IV. Larger Hydraulic Infringements on Nature

1. Canals 321

2. Reservoirs and Dams 331

V. Water-Power

1. Theoretical Hydraulics, Automata, and Water Clocks 343

2. The Water-Mill 371

3. Industrial Applications of Water-Power 401

VI. Water as an Aesthetic and Recreational Element

1. Fountains and Nymphaea 413

2. Water Landscaping 453

3. The Water Management of Greek and Roman Baths 467

VII. Water Legislation in the Ancient World

4. The Roman World 575

VIII. Historical Context. The Socio-Economic Background and Effects

4. The Roman Empire 649

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• Simple demographic models show that, for purely statistical reasons, natural reproduction made a greater contribution to the Roman slave supply than child exposure, warfare, and the slave trade taken together, and was several times more important than any other single source. With appendix : On the natural reproduction of slavery in the Americas.

Webster, Jane. - **Routes to slavery** in the Roman world : a comparative perspective on the archaeology of forced migration. [Roman diasporas](#) : 45-65.

• Roman slave buyers would have had little doubt as to the origin of any prospective purchase since ethnic origin was felt to offer a yardstick to the character, skills, and potential of the enslaved individual. There was a tension between the recognition of origin at the point of sale and its attempted suppression thereafter. Textual and documentary sources may be used together with material culture studies to explore Roman understandings of slave ethnicity ; to identify the ethnic origin of enslaved individuals ; and to recognize possible identification strategies among Roman slaves. Historical and archaeological studies of the African diaspora ca. A.D. 1500-1900 offer a comparative perspective.

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• Enslaved foundlings were able to make up for the shortage in the slave supply caused by the drop in the numbers of prisoners of war in the first century and a half of the empire — a shortage that vernae (slaves born at home and kept within the familia) and other sources could not offset.

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Scheidel, Walter. - The **comparative economics of slavery** in the Greco-Roman world. In: [Slave systems](#) : 105-126.

• Genuine slave economies in which slave labor permeated all sectors of the economy and played a central role in economic output were rare in history. Classical Greece and the Italian heartland of the Roman empire are among the most notable cases. By taking a comparative approach and by adjusting and fusing several existing explanatory models, we may make progress toward the creation of a crossculturally-valid matrix of conditions that situates the experience of ancient slave economies within a broader context. The success of chattel slavery is a function of the configuration of several critical variables. Differences in the relative prevalence of chattel slavery in different periods and parts of the ancient Mediterranean world may be explained with the help of data on prices and wages.

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• There is direct evidence (legal and literary) for Roman contractual, as opposed to forcible, slavery, and indirect considerations point to its prevalence. First, literary texts and inscriptions of the earlier empire suggest freeborn slaves originated primarily in Italy and Roman provinces. This origin cannot be attributed to wars of aggression or to a breakdown in order permitting kidnappers to flourish. Second, numerous slaves possessed « peculia », spheres of independent action, and embedded (human) capital. The postulated resentment motivation of forcibly taken slaves and their children predicts that most of these more fortunate slaves were volunteers. Contractual slavery afforded desperate individuals a chance to use the market to escape starvation and poverty engendered in the market. It also provided individuals, not necessarily very poor, with an opportunity to use the market to migrate to affluent areas within the empire, to obtain training and access to money capital, and to pursue prestigious occupations. Many former slaves became citizens and some became affluent. Contractual slavery became increasingly common in the earlier empire and was arguably of greater importance in terms of economic growth than the slavery of captives, which mainly constituted a redistribution of wealth and a source of inequality.

Jongman, Willem M. - **Slavery and the growth of Rome** : the transformation of Italy in the second and first centuries B.C.E. In: [Rome the cosmopolis](#) : 100-122.

• By the 1st cent. B.C., the slave portion of the Italian population had grown dramatically. Over the last two centuries of the Republic, Italian urbanization also increased. The standard view about this transformation is that, as larger Roman armies fought for longer periods in more distant lands, many soldiers lost their land and left the countryside to increase the number of urban poor, thus leaving the rich to acquire huge estates. But the transformation of the Italian agrarian economy was less complete and rapid. While large slave estates growing cash crops emerged, many small peasants continued to grow cereals for the market. Italian archaeology provides evidence of the continuity of small farms

alongside villas. Roman urbanism and slavery were, however, related : cities grew large primarily because slavery came to occupy such a large place in urban society.

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