

# The Mills Bakeries Of Ostia Description And Inter

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**Trade and Exchange** Carolyn D. Dillian 2009-12-05 Long before the advent of the global economy, foreign goods were transported, traded, and exchanged through myriad means, over short and long distances. Archaeological tools for identifying foreign objects, such as provenance studies, stylistic analyses, and economic documentary sources reveal non-local materials in historic and prehistoric assemblages. Trade and exchange represent more than mere production and consumption. Exchange of goods also led to an exchange of cultural and social experiences. Discoveries of the sources of alien objects surpass archaeological expectations of exchange and geographic distance, revealing important technological advances. With thirteen case studies from around the world, this comprehensive work provides a fresh perspective on material culture studies. Evidence of ongoing negotiation between individuals, villages, and nations provides insight into the impact of trade on the micro-, meso-, and macro-level. Covering a wide array of time periods and areas, this work will be of interest to archaeologists, anthropologists, and anyone working in cultural studies.

**A Companion to Ancient History** Andrew Erskine 2012-12-26 This Companion provides a comprehensive introduction to key topics in the study of ancient history. Examines the forms of evidence, problems, approaches, and major themes in the study of ancient history Comprises more than 40 essays, written by

leading international scholars Moves beyond the primary focus on Greece and Rome with coverage of the various cultures within the ancient Mediterranean Draws on the latest research in the field Provides an essential resource for any student of ancient history

**Encountering the Parables in Contexts Old and New** T. E. Goud 2022-08-25 The contributors to this book pursue three important lines of inquiry into parable study, in order to illustrate how these lessons have been received throughout the millennia. The contributors consider not only the historical and material world of the parables' composition, and focusing on the social, political, economic, and material reality of that world, but also seek to connect how the parables may have been seen and heard in ancient contexts with how they have been, and continue to be, seen and heard. Intentionally allowing for a “bounded openness” of approach and interpretation, these essays explore numerous contexts, encounters and responses. Examining topics ranging from ancient harvest imagery and dependency relations to contemporary experience with the narratives and lessons of the parables, this volume seeks to link those very real ancient contexts with our own varied modern contexts.

**The Socio-Economics of Roman Storage** Astrid Van Oyen 2020-05-14 In a pre-industrial world, storage could make or break farmers and empires alike. How did it shape the Roman empire? The Socio-Economics of Roman Storage cuts across the scales of farmer and state to trace the practical and moral reverberations of storage from villas in Italy to silos in Gaul, and from houses in Pompeii to warehouses in Ostia. Following on from the material turn, an abstract notion of 'surplus' makes way for an emphasis on storage's material transformations (e.g. wine fermenting; grain degrading; assemblages forming), which actively shuffle social relations and economic possibilities, and are a sensitive indicator of changing mentalities. This archaeological study tackles key topics, including the moral resonance of agricultural storage; storage as both a shared and a contested concern during and after conquest; the geography of knowledge in domestic settings; the supply of the metropolis of Rome; and the question of how empires scale up. It will be of interest to scholars and students of Roman archaeology and history, as well as anthropologists who study the links between the scales of farmer and state.

**The World of the Fullo** Miko Flohr 2013-05-30 The World of the 'Fullo' takes a detailed look at the fullers,

craftsmen who dealt with high-quality garments, of Roman Italy. Analyzing the social and economic worlds in which the fullers lived and worked, it tells the story of their economic circumstances, the way they organized their workshops, the places where they worked in the city, and their everyday lives on the shop floor and beyond. Through focusing on the lower segments of society, Flohr uses everyday work as the major organizing principle of the narrative: the volume discusses the decisions taken by those responsible for the organization of work, and how these decisions subsequently had an impact on the social lives of people carrying out the work. It emphasizes how socio-economic differences between cities resulted in fundamentally different working lives for many of their people, and that not only were economic activities shaped by Roman society, they in turn played a key role in shaping it. Using an in-depth and qualitative analysis of material remains related to economic activities, with a combined study of epigraphic and literary records, this volume portrays an insightful view of the socio-economic history of urban communities in the Roman world.

**The Material Life of Roman Slaves** Sandra R. Joshel 2014-09-30 *The Material Life of Roman Slaves* is a major contribution to scholarly debates on the archaeology of Roman slavery. Rather than regarding slaves as irretrievable in archaeological remains, the book takes the archaeological record as a key form of evidence for reconstructing slaves' lives and experiences. Interweaving literature, law, and material evidence, the book searches for ways to see slaves in the various contexts - to make them visible where evidence tells us they were in fact present. Part of this project involves understanding how slaves seem irretrievable in the archaeological record and how they are often actively, if unwittingly, left out of guidebooks and scholarly literature. Individual chapters explore the dichotomy between visibility and invisibility and between appearance and disappearance in four physical and social locations - urban houses, city streets and neighborhoods, workshops, and villas.

**The Mills-Bakeries of Ostia** Jan Theo Bakker 1999 The ruins of Ostia, main harbour of Imperial Rome, were uncovered in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. In the present volume the remains of three buildings used for the milling of grain and baking of bread (pistrina) are studied according to modern archaeological standards. A detailed analysis of the architecture and masonry allows a description of the installation and vicissitudes of the pistrina. Subsequently the distribution of these

buildings in the city and their place in the neighbourhood is studied. The technical achievement of the Ostian bakers is assessed. Although water-power was sometimes used in Roman grain-mills, this was not the case in Ostia. This in turn affects estimates of the output of the pistrina. Nevertheless the amount of bread that was produced must have been considerably higher than that in Pompeii, where many small bakeries have been preserved. No remains of bakeries have ever been found in Rome or Constantinople, but it may be assumed that the average bakery in these cities did not differ much from the Ostian workshops. Involvement of the fisc with the Ostian bakers has already been suggested by Bakker in *Living and Working with the Gods*. The role of the Emperor is dealt with in this volume once more. The Ostian *corpus pistorum* presumably fed Imperial slaves and the local fire-brigade. There are good reasons to assume that Ostia, like Rome, knew distributions of free grain.

[Work, Labour, and Professions in the Roman World](#) 2016-10-10 *Work, Labour, and Professions in the Roman World* offers new insights, ideas and interpretations on the role of labour and human resources in the Roman economy. The book approaches labour not only as an economic phenomenon, but gives attention also to work as social and cultural phenomenon.

**The Donkey in Human History** Peter Mitchell 2018-02-22 Donkeys carried Christ into Jerusalem while in Greek myth they transported Hephaistos up to Mount Olympos and Dionysos into battle against the Giants. They were probably the first animals that people ever rode, as well as the first used on a large-scale as beasts of burden. Associated with kingship and the gods in the ancient Near East, they have been (and in many places still are) a core technology for moving people and goods over both short and long distances, as well as a supplier of muscle power for threshing and grinding grain, pressing olives, raising water, ploughing fields, and pulling carts, to name just a few of the uses to which they have been put. Yet despite this, they remain one of the least studied, and most widely ignored, of all domestic animals, consigned to the margins of history like so many of those who still depend upon them. Spanning the globe and extending from the donkey's initial domestication up to the present, this book seeks to remedy this situation by using archaeological evidence, in combination with insights from history and anthropology, to resituate the donkey (and its hybrid offspring such as the mule) in the unfolding of human history, looking not just at what donkeys and mules did, but also at how people have thought about and

understood them. Intended in part for university researchers and students working in the broad fields of world history, archaeology, animal history, and anthropology, but it should also interest anyone keen to learn more about one of the most widespread and important of the animals that people have domesticated.

**Mobile Technologies in the Ancient Sahara and Beyond** C. N. Duckworth 2020-09-03 Examines key technological innovations, knowledge transfer, connectivity and social meaning in the ancient and Medieval Sahara.

*Why America Is Not a New Rome* Vaclav Smil 2010-01-29 An investigation of the America-Rome analogy that goes deeper than the facile comparisons made on talk shows and in glossy magazine articles. America's post-Cold War strategic dominance and its pre-recession affluence inspired pundits to make celebratory comparisons to ancient Rome at its most powerful. Now, with America no longer perceived as invulnerable, engaged in protracted fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, and suffering the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression, comparisons are to the bloated, decadent, ineffectual later Empire. In *Why America Is Not a New Rome*, Vaclav Smil looks at these comparisons in detail, going deeper than the facile analogy-making of talk shows and glossy magazine articles. He finds profound differences. Smil, a scientist and a lifelong student of Roman history, focuses on several fundamental concerns: the very meaning of empire; the actual extent and nature of Roman and American power; the role of knowledge and innovation; and demographic and economic basics—population dynamics, illness, death, wealth, and misery. America is not a latter-day Rome, Smil finds, and we need to understand this in order to look ahead without the burden of counterproductive analogies. Superficial similarities do not imply long-term political, demographic, or economic outcomes identical to Rome's.

**Jewish Childhood in the Roman World** Hagith Sivan 2018-05-17 The first full treatment of Jewish childhood in the Roman world. Explores the lives of minors both inside and outside the home.

[Artifacts from Ancient Rome](#) James B. Tschen-Emmons 2014-09-30 When Roman objects and artifacts are properly analyzed, they serve as valuable primary sources for learning about ancient history. This

book provides the guidance and relevant historical context students need to see relics as evidence of long-past events and society. • Presents images of artifacts, relevant primary sources, and detailed explanations of each item's historical context together in a single resource, making the information conveniently accessible to both students and general readers • Provides students with the opportunity to work with, analyze, and interpret both artifacts and primary sources, making the book an excellent complement to curricula that are increasing their focus on the use of primary sources of all types • Allows readers to piece together an overall impression of Roman life and society through artifacts that range from a legionary weapon and a medical scalpel to a wax tablet for writing, a bread oven, and a sundial

Zwischen Individuum und Stadtgemeinde Dorothea Rohde 2012 Das riesige Imperium Romanum umfasste die unterschiedlichsten Ethnien, die durch intensive Handelsbeziehungen mit einander vernetzt waren. Hafenstädte waren daher Knotenpunkte des Warenaustausches und der Migration. Eindringlich stellte sich in solchen Schmelztiegeln das Problem der Integration sowohl von Individuen als auch von Gruppen. In der Kaiserzeit spielten Vereine (collegia), die sich aus Einheimischen, Fremden und Freigelassenen zusammensetzten, eine bedeutende gesellschaftliche Rolle. Auf welche Weise sich die einzelnen Vereine zu ihrer gesellschaftlichen Umwelt verhielten und wie stark sie sich in die Stadtgemeinschaft integrierten, steht im Mittelpunkt der Studie. Aus dem Vergleich der collegia in den unterschiedlich großen Städten - Ostia, Ephesos und Perinthos sind hier als Beispiele gewählt - kann daher auf die Gründe und Voraussetzungen für das Gelingen oder Misslingen der Integration von Gruppen geschlossen werden. Damit trägt die Untersuchung zur antiken Sozial-, Wirtschafts- und Religionsgeschichte bei, sie beleuchtet aber auch die Stadt als Bezugspunkt des antiken Menschen.

*Public Space in the Late Antique City (2 vols.)* Luke Lavan 2021-01-11 This book looks at secular urban space in the Mediterranean city, A.D. 284-650, focusing on places where people from different religious and social groups were obliged to mingle. It looks at streets, processions, fora/ agorai, market buildings, and shops.

**Architecture** Barnabas Calder 2021-07-01 A groundbreaking history of architecture told through the relationship between buildings and energy The story of architecture is the story of humanity. The buildings

we live in, from the humblest pre-historic huts to today's skyscrapers, reveal our priorities and ambitions, our family structures and power structures. And to an extent that hasn't been explored until now, architecture has been shaped in every era by our access to energy, from fire to farming to fossil fuels. In this ground-breaking history of world architecture, Barnabas Calder takes us on a dazzling tour of some of the most astonishing buildings of the past fifteen thousand years, from Uruk, via Ancient Rome and Victorian Liverpool, to China's booming megacities. He reveals how every building - from the Parthenon to the Great Mosque of Damascus to a typical Georgian house - was influenced by the energy available to its architects, and why this matters. Today architecture consumes so much energy that 40% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions come from the construction and running of buildings. If we are to avoid catastrophic climate change then now, more than ever, we need beautiful but also intelligent buildings, and to retrofit - not demolish - those that remain. Both a celebration of human ingenuity and a passionate call for greater sustainability, this is a history of architecture for our times.

*A Quaint & Curious Volume: Essays in Honor of John J. Dobbins* Dylan K. Rogers 2021-12-23

Contributions in honour of John J. Dobbins, Professor of Roman Art and Archaeology at the University of Virginia, offers new readings of archaeological data and art, illustrating the impact that one professor can have on the wider field of Roman art and archaeology through the continuing work of his students.

**Urban Craftsmen and Traders in the Roman World** Andrew Wilson 2016-02-12 This volume, featuring sixteen contributions from leading Roman historians and archaeologists, sheds new light on approaches to the economic history of urban craftsmen and traders in the Roman world, with a particular emphasis on the imperial period. Combining a wide range of research traditions from all over Europe and utilizing evidence from Italy, the western provinces, and the Greek-speaking east, this edited collection is divided into four sections. It first considers the scholarly history of Roman crafts and trade in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, focusing on Germany and the Anglo-Saxon world, and on Italy and France. Chapters discuss how scholarly thinking about Roman craftsmen and traders was influenced by historical and intellectual developments in the modern world, and how different (national) research traditions followed different trajectories throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The second section highlights the economic strategies of craftsmen and traders, examining strategies of long-distance traders and the

phenomenon of specialization, and presenting case studies of leather-working and bread-baking. In the third section, the human factor in urban crafts and trade-including the role of apprenticeship, gender, freedmen, and professional associations-is analysed, and the volume ends by exploring the position of crafts in urban space, considering the evidence for artisanal clustering in the archaeological and papyrological record, and providing case studies of the development of commercial landscapes at Aquincum on the Danube and at Sagalassos in Pisidia.

Field Methods and Post-Excavation Techniques in Late Antique Archaeology 2015-06-12 Late antique sites are often excavated badly and are hardly ever published in full, especially in the East. This volume seeks to provide a critique of this situation and exemplars of best practice. It will be an important reference work for scholars engaged in fieldwork and those seeking to use archaeological evidence in historical discussions.

Wheat Mike J. Gooding 2022-01-27 Wheat is produced on a greater area, grown over a wider geographic range, and traded internationally as a commodity more than any other arable crop. Wheat alone provides 20% of the calories and protein in the global human diet. Understanding the interactions between wheat production, the environment, and human nutrition is essential for meeting the demands of food security as we approach the middle of the 21st century. *Wheat: Environment, Food and Health* is written by two leading authorities in the field and offers insights into critical issues such as the sustainability of wheat production, the challenges of both mitigating and adapting to environmental change, and the effects of wheat consumption on human health. Covering a broad range of topics, the authors: Introduce the historical development and utilization of the wheat crop. Describe the factors affecting the quality and acceptability of wheat for different uses. Discuss the soil characteristics that are required for, and changed by, wheat production. Examine the water, temperature, and light requirements of wheat systems. Explore the methods and sustainability of plant breeding and farmer approaches to improving crop yields. Describe the development, structure, and composition of wheat grain. Discuss the contribution and impacts, both positive and negative, of wheat consumption on human health. • Discuss how modern technologies and new approaches are addressing the challenges of maintaining wheat production. *Wheat: Environment, Food and Health* is an essential resource for researchers and academics in disciplines

including agriculture, plant biology, applied biology, botany, food science and nutrition, crop improvement, food security, environmental sustainability, and human health.

**The Oxford Handbook of Engineering and Technology in the Classical World** John Peter Oleson 2008-01-31

Nearly every aspect of daily life in the Mediterranean world and Europe during the florescence of the Greek and Roman cultures is relevant to the topics of engineering and technology. This volume highlights both the accomplishments of the ancient societies and the remaining research problems, and stimulates further progress in the history of ancient technology. The subject matter of the book is the technological framework of the Greek and Roman cultures from ca. 800 B.C. through ca. A.D. 500 in the circum-Mediterranean world and Northern Europe. Each chapter discusses a technology or family of technologies from an analytical rather than descriptive point of view, providing a critical summation of our present knowledge of the Greek and Roman accomplishments in the technology concerned and the evolution of their technical capabilities over the chronological period. Each presentation reviews the issues and recent contributions, and defines the capacities and accomplishments of the technology in the context of the society that used it, the available "technological shelf," and the resources consumed. These studies introduce and synthesize the results of excavation or specialized studies. The chapters are organized in sections progressing from sources (written and representational) to primary (e.g., mining, metallurgy, agriculture) and secondary (e.g., woodworking, glass production, food preparation, textile production and leather-working) production, to technologies of social organization and interaction (e.g., roads, bridges, ships, harbors, warfare and fortification), and finally to studies of general social issues (e.g., writing, timekeeping, measurement, scientific instruments, attitudes toward technology and innovation) and the relevance of ethnographic methods to the study of classical technology. The unrivalled breadth and depth of this volume make it the definitive reference work for students and academics across the spectrum of classical studies.

[Ancient Food Technology](#) Curtis 2021-11-15 This fully documented and illustrated handbook presents an up-to-date survey of tools and technologies to process and preserve food, devised and used by ancient people in Near Eastern and Classical civilisations from the Palaeolithic period to the late Roman Empire.

A Handbook of Food Processing in Classical Rome David Thurmond 2006-07-01 A careful analysis of Roman food processes, including those for cereals, olive oil, wine, other plant products, animal products, and condiments. The work combines analysis of literary and archaeological evidence with that of traditional comparative practices and modern food science.

**TRAC 2008** Joep Hendriks 2009-04-01 A larger than usual selection of papers from the annual TRAC conference. Sessions included Supplying the Army, Imperial communication, The role of the deceased in Roman society, Military identities and Experiencing space and place in the Roman world.

**Kult und Alltag in römischen Hafenstädten** Dirk Steuernagel 2004 Am Beispiel der bedeutendsten Seehafen des antiken Italien (Puteoli, Ostia, Aquileia) entwirft diese Studie ein Panorama des religiösen Lebens in der römischen Kaiserzeit. Es wird - im wortlichen Sinne - der gesellschaftliche Ort von religiösen Phänomenen im Alltagsleben römischer Städte aufgesucht. Die archaologischen Quellen bereichern dabei das durch Literatur und Inschriften gezeichnete Bild um interessante neue Aspekte. Es gelingt, die Entstehung sozialer Organisationen unter dem Brennglas urbanistisch-baugeschichtlicher Untersuchungen nachzuverfolgen. So lassen sich modellhaft Funktionen von Kulturen für das Zusammenleben innerhalb äußerst vitaler, „multikultureller“ Gemeinschaften bestimmen. "Seine Untersuchung ist daher richtungsweisend für die archaologische Beschäftigung mit gesellschaftlichen Prozessen, wovon alle Altertumswissenschaften, die sich mit der sozialen Dimension von Kult und Religion beschäftigen, profitieren können." sehpunkte.

**The Bread Makers** Jared T. Benton 2020-12-14 Bread was the staple of the ancient Mediterranean diet. It was present in the meals of emperors and on the tables of the poorest households. In many instances, a loaf of bread probably constituted an entire meal. As such, bread was both something that unified society and a milieu through which social and ethnic divisions played out. Similarly, bakers were not a monolithic demographic. They served both the rich and the poor, but some bakers clearly operated within regional traditions. Some lived in big cities and others lived in small towns. Some bakers made flat breads and others made leavened loaves. Some made coarse brown loaves and others specialized in fancier white breads. This book offers new methods and new ways of framing bread production in the Roman world to

reveal the nuances of an industry that fed an empire. Inscriptions, Roman law, and material remains of Roman-period bakeries are combined to expose the cultural context of bread making, the economic context of commercial baking, the social hierarchy within the workforces of bakeries, and the socio-economic strategies of Roman bakers.

**Roman Urban Street Networks** Alan Kaiser 2011-10-14 This book explores how Roman perceptions of streets influenced their decisions about where to place urban buildings. Using textual evidence as well as the physical evidence from Pompeii, Ostia, Silchester, and Empúries, Alan Kaiser argues that ideals about the arrangement of space united the phenomenon of Roman urbanism.

**Capital, Investment, and Innovation in the Roman World** Paul Erdkamp 2020-02-18 Investment in capital, both physical and financial, and innovation in its uses are often considered the linchpin of modern economic growth, while credit and credit markets now seem to determine the wealth - as well as the fate - of nations. Yet was it always thus? The Roman economy was large, complex, and sophisticated, but in terms of its structural properties did it look anything like the economies we know and are familiar with today? Through consideration of the allocation and uses of capital and credit and the role of innovation in the Roman world, the individual essays comprising this volume go straight to the heart of the matter, exploring such questions as how capital in its various forms was generated, allocated, and employed in the Roman economy; whether the Romans had markets for capital goods and credit; and whether investment in capital led to innovation and productivity growth. Their authors consider multiple aspects of capital use in agriculture, water management, trade, and urban production, and of credit provision, finance, and human capital, covering different periods of Roman history and ranging geographically across Italy and elsewhere in the Roman world. Utilizing many different types of written and archaeological evidence, and employing a range of modern theoretical perspectives and methodologies, the contributors, an expert international team of historians and archaeologists, have produced the first book-length contribution to focus exclusively on (physical and financial) capital in the Roman world; a volume that is aimed not only at specialists in the field, but also at economic historians and archaeologists specializing in other periods and places.

The First Urban Churches 1 James R. Harrison 2015-09-29 A fresh look at early urban churches This collection of essays examines the urban context of early Christian churches in the first-century Roman world. A city-by-city investigation of the early churches in the New Testament clarifies the challenges, threats, and opportunities that urban living provided for early Christians. Readers will come away with a better understanding of how scholars assemble an accurate picture of the cities in which the first Christians flourished. Features: Analysis of urban evidence of the inscriptions, papyri, archaeological remains, coins, and iconography Discussion of how to use different types of evidence responsibly Outline of what constitutes proper methodological use for establishing a nuanced, informed portrait of ancient urban life

*The World of Ancient Rome: A Daily Life Encyclopedia [2 volumes]* James W. Ermatinger 2015-08-11 This study of Ancient Rome offers a fascinating glimpse of what Roman society was like—from fashion, to food, to politics and recreation—gathered from literary works, art, and archaeological remains. • Focuses on daily life rather than dates and wars, making for engaging content for all readers • Offers a bibliography of important works as well as online and print resources for further reading • Includes coverage of a breadth of topics ranging from performing arts to town planning and military uniforms to banquets • Features approximately 250 entries with topics arranged alphabetically • Connects to national standards for world history

**Ostia in Late Antiquity** Douglas Boin 2013-07-22 Ostia Antica was Rome's ancient harbor. Its houses and apartments, taverns and baths, warehouses, shops and temples have long contributed to a picture of daily life in ancient Rome. Recent investigations have revealed, however, that life in Ostia did not end with a bang but with a whimper. Only on the cusp of the Middle Ages did the town's residents entrench themselves in a smaller settlement outside the walls. What can this new evidence tell us about life in the later Roman Empire, as society navigated an increasingly Christian world? Ostia in Late Antiquity, the first academic study on Ostia to appear in English in almost 20 years and the first to treat the Late Antique period, tackles the dynamics of this transformative time. Drawing on new archaeological research, including the author's own, and incorporating both material and textual sources, it presents a social history of the town from the third through the ninth century.

**Shopping in Ancient Rome** Claire Holleran 2012-04-26 This volume provides the first comprehensive account of the retail network in ancient Rome and investigates the diverse means by which goods were sold to consumers in the city. Holleran places Roman retail trade within the wider context of its urban economy and explores the critical relationship between retail and broader environmental factors.

**Archaeology Hotspot Italy** Maja Gori 2020-04-15 A full-color guide to Italy's archeology and treasures. Archaeology Hotspot Italy presents a comprehensive overview of the Italian archaeology. The main archaeological epochs – from Paleolithic to the Middle Ages – and sites and the discoveries made in the last twenty years, as well as past and present great archaeologists are thoroughly explored. Archaeology Hotspot Italy gives also insights into the way in which archaeology is practiced today, dealing with controversies over interpretation of the past connected to different theoretical approaches and present-day social and political contingencies. One of the aims of Archaeology Hotspot Italy is to give to the reader the idea that archaeology is by no means a static discipline, and that our knowledge of the past is continuously challenged by new discoveries and new approaches as well as by national and international heritage politics. It can be read either while staying comfortably at home or while traveling through Italy. Indeed, it was conceived as a handbook on Italian archaeology for armchair archaeologists as well as an archaeological guide for those visiting Italy. It provides key information on unconventional and not well-known archeological sites, which are outside of the mass tourism circuits, as well as insights on must-see sites and monuments in Italy, such as Pompeii or the Ancient city of Rome. The reader will find insights into the actual work of Italian archaeologists in current excavations, and on the challenges that they have to face. This perspective is quite unique. By combining information on archaeological sites with insights into archaeological practice, this book enables the reader to fully understand the archaeological profession in Italy. This beautiful full-color book features 44 photographs and 3 maps.

**Pharos** 1996

*Food Provisions for Ancient Rome* Paul James 2020-11-29 This book defines the processes used for delivering a range of food items to the city of Rome and its hinterland from the first century AD using modern supply chain modelling techniques. The subject matter delves into the wider supply of goods,

such as wood and building products, to add further perspective to the breadth of the system managed by the Roman administration to ensure supply and political stability. It assesses the impact of strategic changes such as the introduction of water-powered milling technology and restructuring of the *annona* in this period, as well as administrative reforms. Evidence from ancient sources, both literary and epigraphic, along with relevant archaeological comparative evidence is used to develop a detailed supply model, including the mapping of warehouse management systems; port and river traffic co-ordination; quality control mechanisms and administrative structures. Unlike other contemporary studies, this model takes into consideration supply chain losses to correct the erroneous assumption that supply is equal to consumption. A product flow map from the source of supply to the consumer details the labour, equipment and infrastructure required at each stage, painting a graphic picture of just what an achievement it was for the administration to have maintained such a complex system over this long time period. *Food Provisions for Ancient Rome* provides an in depth exploration of this topic that will be of interest to anyone working on the city of Rome under the empire, as well as those interested in imperial administration and logistics.

*Objects in Context, Objects in Use* Luke Lavan 2008-02-25 This collection of papers, arising from the conference series Late Antique Archaeology, examines material spatiality in late antiquity. Synthetic papers drawing on archaeological, art-historical and textual sources, are complemented by case-studies of sites, an introductory essay, and several bibliographic essays.

*Landwirtschaftliche Produktionsanlagen römischer Villen im republikanischen und kaiserzeitlichen Italien*

Michael Feige 2021-12-20 Die landwirtschaftliche Produktion bildete eine der zentralen Aufgabe römischer Villen. Anlagen zur Verarbeitung der Agrarprodukte waren für das Funktionieren der Landgüter daher von essentieller Bedeutung. Gerade mit Blick auf Italien, das Kernland der Villenkultur, stützte sich das Bild dieser Einrichtungen lange Jahrzehnte aber auf wenige, gut bekannte Beispiele. Vor diesem Hintergrund unternimmt der Autor eine systematische Zusammenstellung und Analyse der mittlerweile recht zahlreichen Reste landwirtschaftlich genutzter Villen im republikanischen und frühkaiserzeitlichen Mittelitalien. Die Untersuchung fokussiert dabei Installationen zur Verarbeitung von Wein, Oliven und Getreide, den sog. cash crops der römischen Agrarwirtschaft. Im Zentrum steht die Frage der räumlichen Organisation der landwirtschaftlichen Produktionsanlagen und ihr Verhältnis zum übrigen Villengebäude –

allen voran den teils aufwendigen Wohnarealen. Die vergleichende Betrachtung der Anlagen offenbart bereits für die Frühphase der Villenwirtschaft regional spezifische Konzepte in der Ausstattung und räumlichen Organisation der Landgüter. Die detaillierte Analyse dieser unterschiedlichen Konzepte erlaubt Rückschlüsse auf Prozesse des Technologietransfers, aber auch auf regionale Akteure und Wirtschaftsstrategien, die die Ausprägung der Villenwirtschaft in Mittelitalien entscheidend beeinflusst haben.

*The Mills-bakeries of Ostia* Jan Theo Bakker 1999-01-01 The ruins of Ostia, main harbour of Imperial Rome, were uncovered in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. In the present volume the remains of three buildings used for the milling of grain and baking of bread (pistrina) are studied according to modern archaeological standards. A detailed analysis of the architecture and masonry allows a description of the installation and vicissitudes of the pistrina. Subsequently the distribution of these buildings in the city and their place in the neighbourhood is studied. The technical achievement of the Ostian bakers is assessed. Although water-power was sometimes used in Roman grain-mills, this was not the case in Ostia. This in turn affects estimates of the output of the pistrina. Nevertheless the amount of bread that was produced must have been considerably higher than that in Pompeii, where many small bakeries have been preserved. No remains of bakeries have ever been found in Rome or Constantinople, but it may be assumed that the average bakery in these cities did not differ much from the Ostian workshops. Involvement of the fisc with the Ostian bakers has already been suggested by Bakker in *Living and Working with the Gods*. The role of the Emperor is dealt with in this volume once more. The Ostian corpus pistorum presumably fed Imperial slaves and the local fire-brigade. There are good reasons to assume that Ostia, like Rome, knew distributions of free grain.

*Inter cives necnon peregrinos* Jan Hallebeek 2014-07-16 The contributions to this volume are concerned with the Roman law of antiquity in its broadest sense, covering both private and public law from the Roman Republic to the Byzantine era, including legal papyrology. They also examine the reception of Roman law in Western Europe and its colonies (specifically the Dutch East Indies) from the Middle Ages to the promulgation of the German Bürgerliche Gesetzbuch in 1900. They reflect the wide interests of Professor Boudewijn Sirks, whom the volume honours on the occasion of his retirement and whose work

and career have transcended frontiers and nations.

**A Research Guide to the Ancient World** John M. Weeks 2014-11-25 **A Research Guide to the Ancient World: Print and Electronic Sources** is a partially annotated bibliography that covers the study of the ancient world, and closes the traditional subject gap between the humanities and the social sciences in this area of study. This book is the only bibliographic resource available for such holistic coverage.