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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910782317303321 |
| Autore | Hollander David B (David Bruce) |
| Titolo | Money in the late Roman Republic [[electronic resource] /] / by David B. Hollander |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Leiden ; ; Boston, : Brill, 2007 |
| ISBN | 1-281-92103-3 9786611921033 90-474-1912-X |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (208 p.) |
| Collana | Columbia studies in the classical tradition, , 0166-1302 ; ; v. 29 |
| Disciplina | 332.4/93709014 |
| Soggetti | Money - Rome - History Coinage - Rome - History Monetary policy - Rome - History Rome Economic conditions |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Based on the author's Ph.D. thesis, Roman money in the late Republic, presented to Columbia University in 2002. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (p. [157]-175) and indexes. |
| Nota di contenuto | Preliminary Material / D.B. Hollander -- Chapter One. Introduction / D. B. Hollander -- Chapter Two. Roman Coinage: Use, Volume And Composition / D.B. Hollander -- Chapter Three. Financial Instruments / D.B. Hollander -- Chapter Four. Pecuniary Assets / D.B. Hollander -- Chapter Five. Monetary Zones / D.B. Hollander -- Chapter Six. The Demand For Roman Money / D.B. Hollander -- Bibliography / D.B. Hollander -- Index Locorum / D.B. Hollander -- General Index / D.B. Hollander. |
| Sommario/riassunto | Roman monetary history has tended to focus on the study of Roman coinage but other assets regularly functioned as, or in place of, money. This book places coinage in its broader monetary context by also examining the role of bullion, financial instruments, and commodities such as grain and wine in making payments, facilitating exchange, measuring value and storing wealth. The use of such assets reduced the demand for coinage in some sectors of the economy and is a crucial factor in determining the impact of the large increase in the coin supply during the last century of the Republic. Money demand theory |

suggests that increased coin production led to further monetization,
not per capita economic growth.
