1. Record Nr. UNINA9910827163003321 Autore Hollander David B (David Bruce) Titolo Money in the late Roman Republic / / by David B. Hollander Pubbl/distr/stampa Leiden;; Boston,: Brill, 2007 **ISBN** 1-281-92103-3 9786611921033 90-474-1912-X Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (208 p.) Columbia studies in the classical tradition, , 0166-1302;; v. 29 Collana 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 Based on the author's Ph.D. thesis, Roman money in the late Republic, Note generali 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.