A Companion to Greek and Roman Sexualities

Type: Book
Editor: Thomas K. Hubbard
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=MMQZAgAAQBAJ
Publisher: John Wiley & Sons
ISBN: 9781118610664
Date: 2014
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Abstract: A Companion to Greek and Roman Sexualities presents a comprehensive collection of original essays relating to aspects of gender and sexuality in the classical world. Views the various practices and discursive contexts of sexuality systematically and holistically. Discusses Greece and Rome in each chapter, with sensitivity to the continuities and differences between the two classical civilizations. Addresses the classical influence on the understanding of later ages and religion. Covers artistic and literary genres, various social environments of sexual conduct, and the technical disciplines of medicine, magic, physiognomy, and dream interpretation. Features contributions from more than 40 top international scholars.

# of Pages: 682
Date Added: 12/5/2013, 11:19:24 AM
Modified: 12/5/2013, 11:19:24 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, Corinth in the mind, CSM_2013_November, Periods, Archaic, Periods, Classical, Periods, Roman, Sex and Prostitution

Attachments
- Google Books Link

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A Companion to Roman Architecture

Type: Book
Editor: Roger B. Ulrich
Editor: Caroline K. Quenemoen
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=ufVQAQAAQBAJ
Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell
ISBN: 9781118325131
Date: 2013
Library Catalog: Google Books
A Companion to Roman Architecture presents a comprehensive review of the critical issues and approaches that have transformed scholarly understanding in recent decades in one easy-to-reference volume. Offers a cross-disciplinary approach to Roman architecture, spanning technology, history, art, politics, and archaeology. Brings together contributions by leading scholars in architectural history. An essential guide to recent scholarship, covering new archaeological discoveries, lesser known buildings, new technologies and space and construction. Includes extensive, up-to-date bibliography and glossary of key Roman architectural terms.

# of Pages 612
Date Added 11/4/2013, 2:28:43 PM
Modified 11/4/2013, 2:28:43 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Amphitheater, CSM_2013_October, Periods, Roman

A Companion to Sport and Spectacle in Greek and Roman Antiquity

Type Book
Editor Paul Christesen
Editor Donald G. Kyle
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=dQELAgAAQBAJ
Publisher John Wiley & Sons
ISBN 9781118610862
Date 2014
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Abstract A Companion to Sport and Spectacle in Greek and Roman Antiquity presents a series of essays that apply a socio-historical perspective to myriad aspects of ancient sport and spectacle. Covers the Bronze Age to the Byzantine Empire. Includes contributions from a range of international scholars with various Classical antiquity specialties. Goes beyond the usual concentrations on Olympia and Rome to examine sport in cities and territories throughout the Mediterranean basin. Features a variety of illustrations, maps, end-of-chapter references, internal cross-referencing, and a detailed index to increase accessibility and assist researchers.

# of Pages 682
Date Added 12/5/2013, 11:19:24 AM
Modified 12/5/2013, 11:19:24 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Corinthia, CSM_2013_November, Isthmia, Isthmus of Corinth, Periods, Diachronic
A Companion to the Neronian Age

Type Book
Editor Emma Buckley
Editor Martin Dinter
URL http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=lang_en&id=qYb3JCWUNnkC&oi=fnd&pg=PA467&dq=%22isthmus+of+Corinth%22&ots=rDLJfEKp83&sig=pjrhWZvGw-PiiFzx0OZlQcsAXzo
Publisher Wiley
ISBN 9781118316597
Date 2013-03-29
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Abstract An authoritative overview and helpful resource for students and scholars of Roman history and Latin literature during the reign of Nero. The first book of its kind to treat this era, which has gained in popularity in recent years. Makes much important research available in English for the first time. Features a balance of new research with established critical lines. Offers an unusual breadth and range of material, including substantial treatments of politics, administration, the imperial court, art, archaeology, literature and reception studies. Includes a mix of established scholars and groundbreaking new voices. Includes detailed maps and illustrations.

# of Pages 510
Date Added 1/9/2015, 1:54:29 PM
Modified 1/14/2015, 6:15:07 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, Language Arts & Disciplines / Linguistics / General, Literary Criticism / Ancient & Classical

Ager Publicus in the Greek East: I. Priene 111 and Other Examples of Resistance to the Publicani

Type Journal Article
Author Christopher Wallace
Volume 63
Issue 1
Pages 38-73
Publication Historia
Date 2014
Journal Abbr Historia
Library Catalog IngentaConnect
Abstract
I. Priene 111 honours its subject, Krates, for his achievements over a period of four years as superintendent of Priene's sacred property, rather than for a diverse career that spanned decades. Priene's dispute with the publicani was about who owned the local salt-pan (Athena or the Roman Republic, as ager publicus), rather than about immunity to taxation. The known quarrels between the publicani and the cities of Ilium, Ephesus, Pergamum and Oropus were also questions of ownership, rather than tax status.

Short Title
Ager Publicus in the Greek East

Date Added
3/26/2014, 12:06:35 PM

Modified
1/12/2015, 11:26:24 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, agriculture, CSM_2013_December, Periods, Roman, Romanization

A History of Roman Art

Type
Book

Author
Steven L. Tuck

URL
http://books.google.com/books?id=X8PBBQAAQBAJ&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s

Place
Malden, MA

Publisher
Wiley

ISBN
9781118885413

Date
2014-12-04

Library Catalog
Google Books

Language
en

Abstract
A History of Roman Art provides a wide-ranging survey of the subject from the founding of Rome to the rule of Rome's first Christian emperor, Constantine. Incorporating the most up-to-date information available on the topic, this new textbook explores the creation, use, and meaning of art in the Roman world. Extensively illustrated with 375 color photographs and line drawings, Broadly defines Roman art to include the various cultures that contributed to the Roman system. Focuses throughout on the overarching themes of Rome's cultural inclusiveness and art's important role in promoting Roman values. Discusses a wide range of Roman painting, mosaic, sculpture, and decorative arts, as well as architecture and associated sculptures within the cultural contexts they were created and developed. Offers helpful and instructive pedagogical features for students, such as timelines; key terms defined in margins; a glossary; sidebars with key lessons and explanatory material on artistic technique, stories, and ancient authors; textboxes on art and literature, art from the provinces, and important scholarly perspectives; and primary sources in translation. Upon publication, a book companion website will be available with the following resources: PowerPoint slides, glossary, and timeline. Steven Tuck is the 2014 recipient of the American Archaeological Association's Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award.

# of Pages
409

Date Added
1/5/2015, 11:30:34 AM
Ancient Cities: The Archaeology of Urban Life in the Ancient Near East and Egypt, Greece and Rome

Type: Book
Author: Charles Gates
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=--x-3W2R_QwC&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher: Routledge
ISBN: 9781134676620
Date: 2013-04-15
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Abstract: Well illustrated with nearly 300 line drawings, maps and photographs, Ancient Cities surveys the cities of the ancient Near East, Egypt, and the Greek and Roman worlds from an archaeological perspective, and in their cultural and historical contexts. Covering a huge area geographically and chronologically, it brings to life the physical world of ancient city dwellers by concentrating on evidence recovered by archaeological excavations from the Mediterranean basin and south-west Asia. Examining both pre-Classical and Classical periods, this is an excellent introductory textbook for students of classical studies and archaeology alike.

Short Title: Ancient Cities
# of Pages: 457
Date Added: 1/7/2015, 4:44:26 PM
Modified: 1/7/2015, 4:44:35 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General

Apuleius and Africa

Type: Book
Editor: Benjamin Todd Lee
Editor: Ellen Finkelpearl
Editor: Luca Graverini
The Metamorphoses or Golden Ass of Apuleius (ca. 170 CE) is a Latin novel written by a native of Madauros in Roman North Africa, roughly equal to modern Tunisia together with parts of Libya and Algeria. Apuleius’ novel is based on the model of a lost Greek novel; it narrates the adventures of a Greek character with a Roman name who spends the bulk of the novel transformed into an animal, traveling from Greece to Rome only to end his adventures in the capital city of the empire as a priest of the Egyptian goddess Isis. Apuleius’ Florida and Apology deal more explicitly with the African provenance and character of their author while also demonstrating his complex interaction with Greek, Roman, and local cultures. Apuleius’ philosophical works raise other questions about Greek vs. African and Roman cultural identity. Apuleius in Africa addresses the problem of this intricate complex of different identities and its connection to Apuleius’ literary production. It especially emphasizes Apuleius’ African heritage, a heritage that has for the most part been either downplayed or even deplored by previous scholarship. The contributors include philologists, historians, and experts in material culture; among them are some of the most respected scholars in their fields. The chapters give due attention to all elements of Apuleius’ oeuvre, and break new ground both on the interpretation of Apuleius’ literary production and on the culture of the Roman Empire in the second century. The volume also includes a modern, sub-Saharan contribution in which "Africa" mainly means Mediterranean Africa.

# of Pages 361

Date Added 1/9/2015, 4:50:45 PM

Modified 1/14/2015, 5:33:14 AM

Tags:

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, History / Africa / North, History / Ancient / General, History / Ancient / Rome, Literary Criticism / Ancient & Classical

Apuleius' Metamorphoses: A Hybrid Text?

Type Book Section
Editor Edmund P. Cueva
Editor Shannon N. Byrne
Author Paula James
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=iLeTAgAAQBAJ
Place Malden, MA
Publisher John Wiley & Sons
This companion addresses a topic of continuing contemporary relevance, both cultural and literary. Offers both a wide-ranging exploration of the classical novel of antiquity and a wealth of close literary analysis. Brings together the most up-to-date international scholarship on the ancient novel, including fresh new academic voices. Includes focused chapters on individual classical authors, such as Petronius, Xenophon and Apuleius, as well as a wide-ranging thematic analysis. Addresses perplexing questions concerning authorial expression and readership of the ancient novel form. Provides an accomplished introduction to a genre with a rising profile.

Book Title: A Companion to the Ancient Novel
Date Added: 3/7/2014, 4:35:41 AM
Modified: 3/7/2014, 4:37:04 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Apuleius, Corinth, Corinthia, CSM_2014_January, Kenchreai, Periods, Classical, Periods, Roman

Apuleius' Metamorphoses: A Study in Roman Fiction

Type: Book
Author: Stefan Tilg
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=ZDSXAwAAQBAJ&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher: Oxford University Press
ISBN: 9780191016813
Date: 2014-05-16
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Abstract: This volume reveals how Apuleius' Metamorphoses - the only fully extant Roman novel and a classic of world literature - works as a piece of literature, exploring its poetics and the way in which questions of production and reception are reflected in its text. Providing a roughly linear reading of key passages, the volume develops an original idea of Apuleius as an ambitious writer led by the literary tradition, rhetoric, and Platonism, and argues that he created what we could call a seriocomic 'philosophical novel' avant la lettre. The author focuses, in particular, on the ways in which Apuleius drew attention to his achievement and introduced the Greek ass story to Roman literature. Thus, the volume also sheds new light on the forms and the literary and intellectual potential of the genre of the ancient novel.

Short Title: Apuleius' Metamorphoses
# of Pages: 203
Archaeological and geomorphological indicators of the historical sea level changes and the related palaeogeographical reconstruction of the ancient foreharbour of Lechaion, East Corinth Gulf (Greece)

Type: Journal Article
Author: N. D. Mourtzas
Author: C. Kissas
Author: E. Kolaiti
URL: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1040618213000025
Series: Relative sea level changes: Signature on continental shelves, changing coastlines, and implications for coastal morphodynamics
Volume: 332
Pages: 151-171
Publication: Quaternary International
ISSN: 1040-6182
Date: May 19, 2014
Journal Abbr: Quaternary International
DOI: 10.1016/j.quaint.2012.12.037
Accessed: 1/7/2015, 4:56:51 PM
Library Catalog: ScienceDirect

Abstract: Study of the architectural, morphological and constructional features of the coastal harbour installations of the ancient foreharbour of Lechaion indicates that they were built or rebuilt during the period of the Roman domination of Corinth, and has facilitated the reconstruction of the vertical movements and the palaeogeography of the coast. On the basis of the current position of the sea level indicators including beachrocks, fossilized uplifted and submerged marine notches, and ancient coastal harbour installations, and the relationship between them, the sea level during the Roman operation of the harbour was determined to be 0.90 m lower than at present. Furthermore, the subsequent abandonment of the harbour and the siltation of its constructions were determined. During two successive tectonic subsidence co-seismic events, the sea level rose by 2.0 m in total, 1.60 m during the first event and 0.40 m during the second one. A strong uplift tectonic event followed and the sea level dropped by 1.10 m. This regression of the sea was responsible for the present shoreline morphology. Determination of the sea level fluctuation at the shore of the ancient harbour of Lechaion allowed the palaeogeographical reconstruction of the coast in different stages related to these changes.
Humans have experienced neoplastic disease since antiquity as evidenced by its frequent mentions in numerous ancient medical texts from diverse cultures. However, the skeletal record does not always corroborate this fact, as archaeological cases of neoplasms are not found as often as other more recognizable diseases. Numerous reasons have been given for this disparity ranging from cancer killing the individual before skeletal lesions could form to the idea that tumours simply do not survive in the archaeological record. As such neoplasms are not often considered when constructing a differential diagnosis and to a larger extent the disease is considered to be a product of the modern age. This thesis examines the identification of neoplastic lesions in archaeological bone using clinical data and comparison to medically diagnosed cancer cases from the University of Athens Human Skeletal Reference Collection. I also developed diagnostic criteria and data forms specifically designed to record and describe neoplastic lesions. This enabled me to develop differential diagnoses for suspected cancer cases in skeletons from the Athenian Agora, ancient Corinth, the Wiener Laboratory at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and the Anthropology Department of the University of Waterloo. Using the comparative collection, I worked toward identifying characteristics that would make it possible to identify neoplastic lesions and distinguish between primary and secondary malignancies. An unexpected finding was demonstrating that lesions associated with leukemia are similar to those of scurvy, a metabolic disease, and must be considered in
differential diagnoses. The methods I employed may be applied elsewhere to other suspected cases of cancer and thus enable more research in cancer’s prevalence in antiquity. This will support the public issue that cancer is not a disease of modernity and that attempts to treat and understand this disease has always been a part of medical history.

Short Title  A Study in Paleo-Oncology
Date Added  3/5/2014, 6:15:34 AM
Modified  3/5/2014, 6:17:42 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2014_January, Mortuary, Osteology, paleopathology, Periods, Classical, Periods, Diachronic, Periods, Late Antiquity, Periods, Medieval, Periods, Ottoman, Periods, Roman

Attachments
- Full Text PDF
- Snapshot

Athletic Festivals in the Northern Peloponnese and Central Greece

Type  Book Section
Author  Romano, David G.
Editor  Paul Christesen
Editor  Donald G. Kyle
URL  http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=lang_en&id=dQELAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA176&dq=%22isthmus+of+Corinth%22&ots=PERzjm31cQ&sig=NMhcTSEJW3Zo-DFXpFv0l60EUNc#v=onepage&q=%22isthmus%20of%20Corinth%22&f=false
Publisher  John Wiley & Sons
Pages  176-191
ISBN  9781118610862
Date  2014
Library Catalog  Google Books
Language  en
Abstract  A Companion to Sport and Spectacle in Greek and Roman Antiquity presents a series of essays that apply a socio-historical perspective to myriad aspects of ancient sport and spectacle. Covers the Bronze Age to the Byzantine EmpireIncludes contributions from a range of international scholars with various Classical antiquity specialtiesGoes beyond the usual concentrations on Olympia and Rome to examine sport in cities and territories throughout the Mediterranean basinFeatures a variety of illustrations, maps, end-of-chapter references, internal cross-referencing, and a detailed index to increase accessibility and assist researchers
Beginnings & Endings: 146 BCE as an Imperial Moment, from Polybius to Sallust

The year 146 BCE marked an endpoint for the cities of Carthage and Corinth – two otherwise unrelated poleis that were destroyed by Rome within the space of a few months. In many ways, modern tradition has taken it for granted that these two calamities should be considered a single point in time, and that this moment (“146”) should be deemed a juncture in Roman, if not broader, history. This paper explores the earliest evolution of the “146” event horizon, from the work of Polybius to Sallust. It argues that Sallust’s well-known “theorem” – that an eliminated « fear of the enemy » inaugurated a calamitous process of internal decline – is to be understood as a multi-layered response to earlier interpretations, as pioneered by Polybius. The paper begins by reconstructing the “destructions” within their contemporary intellectual and historiographical contexts. It then explores Polybius’ views, as he considered the “synchronic” fall of Carthage and Corinth to be of unprecedented significance. For in his History, Polybius writes with an urgency, insisting that the political, pragmatic lessons to be gleaned from history were ever more pressing in his lifetime, since Fate was rapidly pulling together the myriad lifespans of all the Mediterranean states, converging upon a single polis: Rome. The events of 146 BCE, featured in the finale of the History, thus marked, in Polybius’ eyes, the full triumph of Rome as a newly minted « world-city » (kosmopolis). As such, they provided the ultimate Polybian lesson in statesmanship, for both ruler and ruled, while leaving an ominous possibility: that the convergence upon one polis would subject all to its individual lifecycle (anacyclosis), which was not immune from the corrosions of time and Fortune. And it is here, this paper asserts, that subsequent authors – Posidonius, followed by Sallust in particular – crafted their responses to the questions left unanswered by Polybius. Sallust’s unique contribution – one that was to have a lasting impact – was to explore a world in which all of the looming portents in Polybius’ History had indeed come to
pass. The elimination of Carthage in particular (as a « rival for empire »), had, for Sallust, undeniably tipped the moral-political scales, bringing about despotism abroad and deterioration at home. And even worse, the very lines between Roman and foreign, public and private, and virtue and vice had themselves become irreparably blurred, and with them, the baseline notion that history itself, as a genre, was capable of fulfilling its core promises. Sallust thus viewed his own era as locked within two timescales, now inextricably confused: that of a cyclical world history, and that of Rome as an individual state. Together, in Sallust’s presentation, the two had sunk through a distorted lens into utter disarray, with the ideals and simple lessons of the past being truly beyond the grasp of the immediate, crushing present and the gaze of the historian.

DOI 10.7408/epkn.v4i1-2.95
Accessed 1/6/2015, 3:30:41 PM
Library Catalog ricercafilosofica.it
Language en
Abstract Beginnings & Endings: 146 BCE as an Imperial Moment, from Polybius to Sallust
Short Title Beginnings & Endings
Date Added 1/6/2015, 3:30:41 PM
Modified 1/6/2015, 3:30:41 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

Attachments
- Full Text PDF
- Snapshot

Beyond the Second Sophistic: Adventures in Greek Postclassicism

Type Book
Author Tim Whitmarsh
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=MTonAAAAQBAJ&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher Univ of California Press
ISBN 9780520957022
Date 2013-08-03
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Abstract The "Second Sophistic" traditionally refers to a period at the height of the Roman Empire’s power that witnessed a flourishing of Greek rhetoric and oratory, and since the 19th century it has often been viewed as a defense of Hellenic civilization against the domination of Rome. This book proposes a very different model. Covering popular fiction, poetry and Greco-Jewish material, it argues for a rich, dynamic, and diverse
culture, which cannot be reduced to a simple model of continuity. Shining new light on a series of playful, imaginative texts that are left out of the traditional accounts of Greek literature, Whitmarsh models a more adventurous, exploratory approach to later Greek culture. Beyond the Second Sophistic offers not only a new way of looking at Greek literature from 300 BCE onwards, but also a challenge to the Eurocentric, aristocratic constructions placed on the Greek heritage. Accessible and lively, it will appeal to students and scholars of Greek literature and culture, Hellenistic Judaism, world literature, and cultural theory.

Short Title: Beyond the Second Sophistic

# of Pages: 293

Date Added: 1/9/2015, 1:56:28 PM

Modified: 1/9/2015, 1:56:35 PM

Tags:

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General

Attachments

○ Google Books Link

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Book Review: Isthmia Volume IX. The Roman and Byzantine Graves and Human Remains

Type: Journal Article

Author: CARRIE L. SULOSKY WEAVER

Volume: 109

Issue: 3

Pages: 380-383

Publication: 10.5184 Classical Journal, The

ISSN: 0009-8353

Date: 2014

Library Catalog: Open WorldCat

Language: No Linguistic Content

Short Title: Book Review

Date Added: 1/12/2015, 7:26:32 AM

Modified: 1/12/2015, 7:26:32 AM

Tags:

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January
Brill's Companion to Seneca: Philosopher and Dramatist

Type: Book
Editor: Andreas Heil
Editor: Gregor Damschen
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=9jqOAgAAQBAJ
Place: Leiden
Publisher: Brill
ISBN: 9789004217089
Date: 2013

Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Abstract: The volume contains a comprehensive survey of each genuine or attributed work of Seneca in the style of concise handbook articles (“Works”). The cultural background (“Context”) and the most important problem areas within the philosophic and tragic corpus of Seneca are dealt with in fuller presentations (“Topics”).

Short Title: Brill's Companion to Seneca
# of Pages: 895
Date Added: 3/6/2014, 4:46:32 PM
Modified: 3/6/2014, 4:47:02 PM

Tags: ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Canal, Corinth, Corinthis, CSM_2013_December, Isthmus of Corinth, Medea, Nero, Periods, Classical, Periods, Medieval, Periods, Roman, Seneca

Buildings for Mass Entertainment: Tradition and Innovation in Herodian Construction

Type: Journal Article
Author: Zeev Weiss
URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5615/neareastarch.77.2.0098
Rights: Copyright © 2014 The American Schools of Oriental Research
Volume: 77
Issue: 2
Pages: 98-107
Publication: Near Eastern Archaeology
ISSN: 1094-2076
Date: June 1, 2014
Journal Abbr: Near Eastern Archaeology
DOI: 10.5615/neareastarch.77.2.0098
Herod the Great was the first king to introduce games and spectacles into the Roman East. His building projects to house these activities were a grandiose expression of the king's desire to maintain a positive rapport with Rome and to integrate Roman cultural patterns into his realm — an ambitious agenda that ultimately revolutionized the leisure habits of the indigenous populations in ancient Palestine. This paper discusses theaters and hippo-stadia — buildings for mass entertainment constructed by Herod the Great in Jerusalem, Samaria, and Caesarea, as well as near his palaces in Jericho and Herodium. It traces the architectural models that Herod used to shape the buildings in his realm and demonstrates that they, like his other monumental projects, were also characterized by creativity, daring, and innovation, exhibiting local yet eclectic features that combined a variety of Greco-Roman traditions.

Central Greece and the Peloponnese (Archaic to Roman)

Type Journal Article
Author David M. Smith
URL http://journals.cambridge.org/article_S0570608414000088
Volume 60
Pages 55–71
Publication Archaeological Reports
ISSN 2041-4102
Date November 2014
DOI 10.1017/S0570608414000088
Accessed 12/13/2014, 10:35:32 AM

The much shorter Archaiologikon Deltion for the single year of 2005 invariably offers far fewer reports on the work of the Archaeological Service than the four-year volume with which we were presented last year. This, in itself, is no bad thing, although the geographical and chronological balance generated by such a large dataset is notable by its absence. This unevenness is, as ever, partially offset by the publication of fieldwork, although certain areas maintain a far more visible archaeological presence than others. This is particularly true for the northeastern Peloponnese, which has, in recent years, been the recipient of an almost unparalleled focus of both research and rescue excavation; a fact reflected in the significant contribution made to this year's report by the edited proceedings of the conference The Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnese: Topography and History from Prehistoric Times until the End of
Antiquity (Kissas and Niemeier 2013). A total of 56 individual papers provide details on sites that range in date from the Neolithic to the Byzantine period. A great strength of this collection lies in the contribution of so many current and former staff of the Archaeological Service, and, of the numerous papers that engage directly or indirectly with the archaeology of the Archaic to Roman period, several are discussed in greater depth in the course of this report. A complementary Hesperia supplement detailing the current state of prehistoric and historic research on the Corinthian Isthmus is due to appear before the end of the year (Gebhard and Gregory forthcoming), as is a study of material from Henry Robinson's 1961–1962 excavation in the North Cemetery (Slane forthcoming). The study of religious practice during the Classical period benefits from the publication of the first volume of material from excavations conducted by the Canadian Institute in Greece between 1994 and 2001 in the Sanctuary of Athena at Stymphalos (Schaus 2014a), while the consolidation of synthetic regional studies and individual site reports within Villae Rusticae: Family and Market-oriented Farms in Greece under Roman Rule (Rizakis and Touratsoglou 2013) will no doubt ensure that it becomes a standard text for the study of the rural economy of Roman Greece (see Stewart, this volume).

Date Added 12/13/2014, 10:35:32 AM
Modified 12/13/2014, 10:35:32 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2014_December

Parent Item: Children as Learners and Producers in Early Greece

Attachments

- Google Books Link

Coinage as commodity and bullion in the western Mediterranean, ca. 550–100 BCE

Type Journal Article
Author Clare Rowan
URL http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09518967.2013.837638
Volume 28
Issue 2
Pages 105-127
Publication Mediterranean Historical Review
ISSN 0951-8967
Date 2013
DOI 10.1080/09518967.2013.837638
This article traces the effect of the entangled network of relations between the eastern and western Mediterranean on the introduction and development of coinage in the west. Particular focus is given to the role of Athenian owls and Corinthian-style pegasi within Sicily and Magna Graecia. Coinages from the eastern Mediterranean affected the type, form and fabric of coinage adopted by cities in the west, and formed a source of bullion for new coins. The significant number of Corinthian-style pegasi travelling to Sicily and Magna Graecia over a long period of time suggests that the presence of these coinages in the region should be linked to trade, and that eastern Greek coins were traded as a commodity for their silver content in exchange for grain and other goods. The legacy of Alexander the Great and then the gradual rise of Rome from the mid-third century BCE disturbed this network, but nonetheless it is likely that eastern coinages (now the issues of Hellenistic kings) continued to form a source of bullion for the west, which was increasingly controlled by Rome and Roman currency.

Columbarium Tombs and Collective Identity in Augustan Rome

Columbarium tombs are among the most recognizable forms of Roman architecture and also among the most enigmatic. The subterranean collective burial chambers have repeatedly sparked the imagination of modern commentators, but their origins and function remain obscure. Columbarium Tombs and Collective Identity in Augustan Rome situates columbaria within the development of Roman funerary architecture and the historical context of the early Imperial period. Contrary to earlier scholarship that often interprets columbaria primarily as economic burial solutions, Dorian Borbonus shows that they defined a community of people who were buried and commemorated collectively. Many of the tomb occupants were slaves and freed slaves, for whom collective burial was one strategy of community building that counterbalanced their exclusion in Roman society. Columbarium tombs were thus sites of social interaction that provided their occupants with a group identity that, this book shows, was
especially relevant during the social and cultural transformation of the Augustan era.

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Architecture, CSM_2014_February, Mortuary, Periods, Roman

Corinth, 2011: Investigation of the West Hall of the Theater

Type Journal Article
Author Charles K., II Williams
URL http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2972/hesperia.82.3.0487
Volume 82
Issue 3
Pages 487-549
Publication Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
ISSN 0018098X, 15535622
Date 2013
DOI 10.2972/hesperia.82.3.0487
Library Catalog CrossRef
Short Title Corinth, 2011
Date Added 11/4/2013, 2:22:29 PM
Modified 11/4/2013, 2:22:29 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, American School Excavations, Archaeological Discoveries, Corinth, CSM_2013_October, Periods, Diachronic, Periods, Hellenistic, Periods, Late Antiquity, Periods, Roman, Theater, Urban Center

Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality

Type Book
Editor Steven J. Friesen
Editor Sarah A. James
Editor Daniel N. Schowalter
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
In Corinth in Contrast, archaeologists, historians, art historians, classicists, and New Testament scholars examine the stratified nature of social, economic, political, and religious interactions in the city of Corinth from the Hellenistic period to Late Antiquity.

Data from Dead Minds? Dream and Healing in the Isis / Sarapis Cult During the Graeco-Roman Age

During the Graeco-Roman Age there were a great many testimonies from sick and physically disabled people who sought healing in the sanctuaries of the Egyptian deities, Isis and Sarapis. The most popular kind of healing which was practised in those...
sanctuaries was that of incubation (incubatio), during which the adherents – after following certain rules of diet, hygiene and purification – slept in the temple until they received a therapeutic dream or vision from the god(s). The research frame of this paper will be on the one hand the study of specific historical, cultural and social context of the cult of the Egyptian deities, and on the other cognitive structures and abilities. The importance of using the methods of the cognitive sciences to study religiosity in antiquity indicates that these practices are not data coming just from “dead minds” but from human minds generally. They acquire a particular meaning and may encourage us in our effort to propose new research projects. It should not escape us that the student of antiquity acts like a detective while using these methods in examining modes of religious behaviours, which belong to the framework of universals.

**Short Title**  Data from Dead Minds?

**Date Added**  3/5/2014, 6:13:17 AM

**Modified**  3/5/2014, 6:13:41 AM

**Tags:**

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, RELIGION, Corinthia, CSM_2014_January, Egyptian, Isis and Osiris, Kenchreai, Periods, Diachronic, Periods, Roman

---

**Der Diolkos von Korinth — eine antike Schiffsschleppe?**

**Type**  Book Section

**Author**  H. Lohmann

**Editor**  N Kissas

**Editor**  W.-D. Niemeier

**Publisher**  Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

**Pages**  207-230

**Date**  2013

**Abstract**  Instead of a regular timetable-like organized transport of ships over the Isthmos at Corinth, the extant literary sources testify to sporadical large-scale military operations during which a limited number of warships – mostly triremes – were brought from the Saronic to the Corinthian gulf or vice versa. This did not happen on the road of unknown but doubtless postarchaic age excavated by N. Verdelis in the 1950th but over land by means of wooden rolls and draught animals. The road consists of reused blocks of a large archaic, classical or even hellenistic building, perhaps from the so called Long Walls of Corinth, the hellenistic Isthmus wall or a similar construction. Considering the lack of clear stratigraphical evidence its age remains uncertain. For the time being it seems most plausible that such demolition waste was most likely at hand after the demolition of Corinth by the Romans in 146 B.C. Whether the road replaced the harbours of Corinth during the period of obliteration or dates even after the refoundation of the city as Colonia Laus Iulia Corinthus by Julius Cesar in 44 B.C., it served the transport of goods by means of vehicles but not the transport of ships in any case.

**Book Title**  The Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnesus: Topography and History from Prehistoric Times Until the End of Antiquity. Proceedings of the International Conference Organized by the Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, the LZ' Ephorate of
Dimensions of Individuality in Ancient Mystery Cults: Religious Practice and Philosophical Discourse

**Type** Book Section  
**Author** Katharina Waldner  
**Editor** Jörg Rüpke  
**URL** http://books.google.com/books?id=XeKdAAAAQBAJ  
**Publisher** Oxford University Press  
**Pages** 215-242  
**ISBN** 9780199674503  
**Date** 2013  
**Library Catalog** Google Books  
**Language** en  
**Abstract** Ancient religions are usually treated as collective and political phenomena and, apart from a few towering figures, the individual religious agent has fallen out of view. Addressing this gap, the essays in this volume focus on the individual and individuality in ancient Mediterranean religion. Even in antiquity, individual religious action was not determined by traditional norms handed down through families and the larger social context, but rather options were open and choices were made. On the part of the individual, this development is reflected in changes in 'individuation', the parallel process of a gradual full integration into society and the development of self-reflection and of a notion of individual identity. These processes are analysed within the Hellenistic and Imperial periods, down to Christian-dominated late antiquity, in both pagan polytheistic as well as Jewish monotheistic settings. The volume focuses on individuation in everyday religious practices in Phoenicia, various Greek cities, and Rome, and as identified in institutional developments and philosophical reflections on the self as exemplified by the Stoic Seneca.
Disabilities in Roman Antiquity: Disparate Bodies A Capite ad Calcem

Type: Book
Editor: Christian Laes
Editor: Chris Goodey
Editor: M. Lynn Rose
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=TQsxiCVotx8C&q=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher: BRILL
ISBN: 9004251251
Date: 2013-05-30
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Abstract: This is the first volume ever to systematically study the subject of disabilities in the Roman world. The contributors examine the topic from head to toe: mental and intellectual disability, alcoholism, visual impairment, speech disorder, hermaphroditism, monstrous births, mobility problems, osteology and visual representations of disparate bodies.
Short Title: Disabilities in Roman Antiquity
# of Pages: 332
Date Added: 1/9/2015, 1:55:27 PM
Modified: 1/14/2015, 6:14:04 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January, Medical / History

Dreams and Superstition: A Reinterpretation of Satire in Apuleius, Metamorphoses

Type: Journal Article
Author: Nathan Watson
URL: http://www.ancientnarrative.com/pdf/anvol11_08prelwatson.pdf
Volume: 11
Publication: Ancient Narrative
Date: 2013
Short Title: http://www.ancientnarrative.com/index.html#AN_V olume_11
Ennion: Master of Roman Glass

Type  Book
Author  Christopher S. Lightfoot
Contributor  Zrinka Buljević
Contributor  Yael Israeli
Contributor  Karol B. Wight
Contributor  Mark T. Wypyski
URL  http://books.google.com/books?id=P_yiBQAAQBAJ&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher  Metropolitan Museum of Art
ISBN  9780300208771
Date  2014-12-08
Library Catalog  Google Books
Language  en
Abstract  Among glass craftsmen active in the 1st century A.D., the most famous and gifted was Ennion, who hailed from the coastal city of Sidon in modern Lebanon. Ennion’s glass stood out for its quality and popularity. His products are distinguished by the fine detail and precision of their relief decoration, which imitates designs found on contemporaneous silverware. This compact, but thorough volume examines the most innovative and elegant known examples of Roman mold-blown glass, providing a uniquely comprehensive, up-to-date study of these exceptional works. Included are some twenty-six remarkably preserved examples of drinking cups, bowls, and jugs signed by Ennion himself, as well as fifteen additional vessels that were clearly influenced by him. The informative texts and illustrations effectively convey the lasting aesthetic appeal of Ennion’s vessels, and offer an accessible introduction to an ancient art form that reached its apogee in the early decades of the Roman Empire.

Short Title  Ennion
# of Pages  164
Date Added  12/11/2014, 9:26:50 AM

Tags:

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2014_December, Glass, Periods, Roman
Ethnicity, Economics, and Diplomacy in Dionysios of Corinth

Author: Cavan W. Concannon

Volume: 106
Issue: 02
Pages: 145–169
Publication: Harvard Theological Review
ISSN: 1475-4517
Date: April 2013
DOI: 10.1017/S0017816013000096

Abstract: Sometime in the latter half of the second century, Bishop Dionysios of Corinth began writing letters to Christian communities around the eastern Mediterranean. Of these letters, which remain only as fragments and summaries in Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, we know of eight, including one addressed to a woman named Chrysophora. Though Dionysios is not often mentioned in histories of second-century Christianity, he was famous enough in his own day that his advice was requested from as far as the Black Sea and his letters were tampered with by those seeking to lend his authority to their theological positions. When Dionysios has been discussed by historians of early Christianity, his work has been mined for what it can tell us about early Christian letter collections, for the names of other second century bishops, and for fights over various early Christian heresies. Though I draw on these studies, I am here concerned with examining Dionysios's surviving letters as political rhetoric within what Loveday Alexander has called the “social networks” of early Christianity. Rather than focusing on questions of episcopal succession or early Christian letter collections, I consider how Dionysios's letters functioned as political instruments that knit together early Christian communities as they made their way to and from Corinth aboard merchant ships and overland caravans, moving amongst the myriad of people and goods that flowed through Roman trade routes in the eastern Mediterranean.

Date Added: 1/9/2015, 1:53:10 PM
Modified: 1/9/2015, 1:53:10 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January

Experiments with Diachronic Data Distribution Methods Applied to Eastern Sigillata a in the Eastern Mediterranean

Author: Rinse Willet
This paper addresses and discusses three statistical methods to describe the diachronic development and distribution of the Roman ceramic tableware Eastern Sigillata A (ESA). These methods distribute the data over time based on the typo-chronological properties of the vessels. A linear distribution method was already devised in the late 1980's and applied in Roman pottery studies. Although other methods were suggested, the linear method was applied uncritically in various studies and therefore this paper will assess alternative methodologies of diachronic data distribution, namely a Gaussian and gamma distribution method. These new methods have the benefit of modelling growth and decline in the circulation of each individual type of vessel, and are applied to ESA in this paper. For this, the data of most published ESA from the eastern Mediterranean are used and a comparative case-study for the ESA excavated at Athens, Antioch and Berenice is presented. The (dis)advantages of the methods are discussed and their usefulness as analytical tools for both artefactual and historical analysis is addressed by providing a brief historical overview of these three sites and introducing the diachronic distributions of ESA into their respective histories. Furthermore the applicability on ceramic and other branches of material culture studies of these methods is addressed.
The family has been recognised in the ancient world as the key social institution on which both society and the state are based. However, in the pre-Classical and Classical world the family was constructed in dissimilar ways and provides the means to explaining why the civilizations of the ancient Mediterranean, although sharing many cultural features, in fact differed greatly. This volume draws on the most recent work of leading scholars in the field with the aim of establishing a new understanding of the ancient family for the 21st century. In so doing, the book includes new approaches to social institutions, depictions of women and children, the Seleucid dynasty as a negative model of family, the inclusion of Etruscan societies, and a fundamental re-assessment of the family in antiquity.

Food and Drink in Antiquity: A Sourcebook: Readings from the Graeco-Roman World

Interest in food and drink as an academic discipline has been growing significantly in recent years. This sourcebook is a unique asset to many courses on food as it offers a thematic approach to eating and drinking in antiquity. For classics courses focusing on ancient social history to introductory courses on the history of food and drink, as well as those offerings with a strong sociological or anthropological approach this volume provides an unparalleled compilation of essential source material. The chronological scope of the excerpts extends from Homer in the Eighth Century BCE to the Roman emperor Constantine in the Fourth Century CE. Each thematic chapter consists of an introduction along with a bibliography of suggested readings. Translated excerpts are then presented accompanied by an explanatory background paragraph identifying the author and context of each passage. Most of the evidence is literary, but additional sources - inscriptions, legal and religious - are also included.
Framing the Ass: Literary Texture in Apuleius' Metamorphoses

Type Book
Author S. J. Harrison
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=JxZXRFsPuDEC&q=%22Corinthian+isthmus%22&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher Oxford University Press
ISBN 0199602689
Date 2013-06-13
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Abstract Complementing Harrison's previous volume, Apuleius: A Latin Sophist, this book studies one of the few extant Latin novels from the Roman Empire, Apuleius' Metamorphoses or Golden Ass. Harrison shows that this work is one of remarkable literary complexity, playing off other classical forms, especially the related narrative form of the epic. The volume traces some of the history of the novel's criticism and offers a detailed analysis of its key sections and issues, demonstrating in detail the literary sophistication and complex intergeneric intertextuality which is the key feature of Apuleius' novel.

Short Title Framing the Ass
# of Pages 305
Date Added 1/7/2015, 4:28:35 PM
Modified 1/7/2015, 4:29:00 PM

Tags: .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, Literary Collections / Ancient & Classical, Literary Criticism / Ancient & Classical

Attachments
Greek Athletic Competitions: The Ancient Olympics and More

**Type**  Book Section  
**Author**  Donald G. Kyle  
**Editor**  Paul Christesen  
**URL**  http://www.worldcat.org/title/greek-athletic-competitions-the-ancient-olympics-and-more/oclc/5465289709  
**Place**  Oxford  
**Publisher**  Wiley-Blackwell  
**Pages**  17-35  
**Date**  2013  
**Library Catalog**  Open WorldCat  
**Language**  English  

**Abstract**  This chapter provides a basic overview of the contests, contexts, categories, terms, and rules of sport in Archaic and Classical Greece. It focuses on “athletics,” a term derived from the Greek words for contest (athlos) and prize (athlon). The chapter begins with a discussion on some matters of perception and approach. The ancient Olympics, with their wreath prizes, huge crowds, and famous victors, were the pinnacle of Greek athletic competition. The ancient Olympics, in fact, had no medals or second prizes, no team or women's events, no winter or water sports, and no ideology of universal brotherhood and peace. Next, the chapter concentrates on the events at the ancient Olympics because such events were fairly standard and practiced in most ancient Greek communities. The chapter further talks about the gymnic and hippic contests, and local or civic games.

**Book Title**  A Companion to Sport and Spectacle in Greek and Roman Antiquity  
**Short Title**  Greek Athletic Competitions  
**Date Added**  1/12/2015, 7:24:13 AM  
**Modified**  1/12/2015, 7:25:17 AM  

**Tags:**  
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January
Inside Roman Libraries: Book Collections and Their Management in Antiquity

Type Book
Author George W. Houston
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=z0KbBAAQBAJ\&dq=Corinth\&lr=lang\_en\&source=gbs\_navlinks\_s
Publisher UNC Press Books
ISBN 9781469617800
Date 2014-11-17
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Abstract Libraries of the ancient world have long held a place in the public imagination. Even in antiquity, the library at Alexandria was nearly legendary. Until now there has been relatively little research to discover what was inside these libraries, how the collections came into being and evolved, and who selected and maintained the holdings. In this engaging and meticulously researched study, George Houston examines a dozen specific book collections of Roman date in the first comprehensive attempt to answer these questions. Through a careful analysis of the contents of the collections, Houston reveals the personalities and interests of their owners, shows how manuscripts were acquired, organized, and managed, and identifies the various purposes that libraries served. He takes up the life expectancy of manuscripts, the sizes of libraries, and dangers to books, as well as the physical objects within libraries from scribal equipment...
to works of art. The result is a clearer, more specific, and more detailed picture of ancient book collections and the elements of Roman libraries than has previously been possible.

Short Title  Inside Roman Libraries
# of Pages  349
Date Added  1/6/2015, 3:04:15 PM
Modified  1/6/2015, 3:04:31 PM

Tags:

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / Rome, Language Arts & Disciplines / Library & Information Science / Archives & Special Libraries

Interstate Relations, Colonization, and Empire among Greek Participatory Communities

Type  Book Section
Author  Sarah Bolmarcich
Editor  Dean Hammer
Rights  Copyright © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd
Publisher  John Wiley & Sons, Ltd
Pages  311-328
ISBN  9781118878347
Date  2014
Accessed  1/7/2015, 2:50:27 PM
Library Catalog  Wiley Online Library
Language  en
Abstract  This chapter considers what a “participatory community” might have meant to the Greeks on an international stage. It also looks at specific types of interstate relationship: colonization, interstate leagues, and imperialism. If any interstate relationship in the ancient Greek world could be expected to show a sufficiently close relationship between two disparate states that we might call it a participatory community, it is that of colony and mother-city (metropolis). Corinth was one of the most active metropoleis during the archaic period of Greek colonization, founding a number of colonies in Sicily, Magna Graecia, and along the Adriatic coast. The existence of Greek interstate leagues in the archaic and classical periods attests to the potential for strong collaborative relationships between states on the basis of perceived similarities in ethnicity or culture. The chapter concludes with a discussion on Athenian and Spartan imperialism.

Book Title  A Companion to Greek Democracy and the Roman Republic
Date Added  1/7/2015, 2:50:27 PM
Modified  1/7/2015, 2:50:27 PM
Roman aristocratic, anti-egalitarian social values cast a long shadow—first in Rome itself; then throughout peninsular Italy; and finally across a vast geographical expanse encompassing the Mediterranean basin and Near East. This chapter assesses the heated scholarly controversy over the question of “democratic Rome”; that is, the extent to which non-elite citizens in the popular assemblies may have exercised independent political power in the operations of the state. Next, it considers the growth in the number of citizens, both in the capital and throughout Italy, which was concomitant with expanding imperial domination, and what this meant for active, participatory citizenship of non-elites. The chapter looks at republican Rome as a federal state and its relations with other city-states and state-confederations. It further discusses Roman imperialism and its effects in the wider Mediterranean world and Near East, and examines the nature and motivations of Roman imperial expansion.
Josephus, the Emperors, and the City of Rome: From Hostage to Historian

In Josephus, the Emperors, and the City of Rome William den Hollander explores the social circumstances in which Josephus spent the years of his life following his first encounter with Rome, considering particularly his place within the Roman army camp and, later, the imperial capital.

Type Book
Author William den Hollander
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=TPjYAgAAQBAJ
Publisher Brill
ISBN 9789004266834
Date 2014-01-23
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Abstract In Josephus, the Emperors, and the City of Rome William den Hollander explores the social circumstances in which Josephus spent the years of his life following his first encounter with Rome, considering particularly his place within the Roman army camp and, later, the imperial capital.
Short Title Josephus, the Emperors, and the City of Rome
# of Pages 422
Junia Theodora of Corinth: Gendered Inequalities in the Early Empire

Type: Book Section
Author: Steven J. Friesen
Editor: Steven J. Friesen
Editor: Sarah James
Editor: Daniel Schowalter
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAQBAJ
Place: Leiden
Publisher: BRILL
Pages: 203-226
ISBN: 9789004261310
Date: 2013
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Book Title: Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality
Date Added: 12/10/2013, 10:42:09 AM
Modified: 3/22/2014, 7:20:39 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, Periods, Roman

Landlords and Tenants: Sharecroppers and Subsistence Farming in Corinthian Historical Context

Type: Book Section
Author: Guy D.R. Sanders
Editor: Steven J. Friesen
Editor: Sarah James
Landscaping the Roman arena

Type Journal Article
Author Michael J. Carter
URL http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14601176.2014.940176
Volume 0
Issue 0
Pages 1-9
Publication Studies in the History of Gardens & Designed Landscapes
ISSN 1460-1176
Date 2014
DOI 10.1080/14601176.2014.940176
Accessed 1/7/2015, 2:41:43 PM
Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM
Date Added 1/7/2015, 2:41:43 PM
Modified 1/7/2015, 2:41:43 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

Livy, Polybius, and the Greek East (Books 31–45)

Type Book Section
Livy saw the Roman confrontations and wars with the Hellenistic Greek monarchies as the major interstate events of the post-Hannibalic War period. He used the Greek historian Polybius (writing a century or more earlier) as his major source for these events, following here the rediscovery of Polybius as a writer by the previous generation of Roman intellectuals led by Cicero. Since large sections of both Polybius and Livy survive, comparison offers us a unique opportunity to examine in detail how a later historical writer used an earlier one. While it is clear that Livy followed Polybius' outline of events closely, and even included speeches at dramatic points in the order in which Polybius included speeches, he was also significantly independent of the earlier writer. Livy often compressed Polybius' narrative by omitting what he viewed (but Polybius did not view) as unnecessary details; but sometimes Livy expanded Polybius' narrative for the purpose of dramatic depiction. Examination shows that the differences in presentation lie in differences of purpose: Polybius' purpose was a cold analysis of power-relationships and the objective sources of Roman success (and Greek failure); Livy's purpose was both patriotic, to extol Roman virtue of the past in order to inspire the present, but also more dramatic: to place his audience on the spot at moments of high excitement. Livy is a better writer than Polybius (who is often dry and technical), but perhaps he is less penetrating in analysis.
M. Antonius Aristocrates: Provincial Involvement with Roman Power in the Late 1st Century B.C.

Type: Journal Article
Author: Jean-Sébastien Balzat
Author: Benjamin W. Millis
URL: http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2972/hesperia.82.4.0651?uid=29403&uid=3739864&uid=2&uid=3&uid=29402&uid=67&uid=62&uid=3739256&sid=21103673868713
Volume: 82
Issue: 4
Pages: 651-672
Publication: Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
ISSN: 0018098X, 15535622
Date: 12/2013
DOI: 10.2972/hesperia.82.4.0651
Accessed: 3/6/2014, 10:18:34 AM
Library Catalog: CrossRef
Short Title: M. Antonius Aristocrates
Materials Characteristics of Roman and Arabic Mortars and Stuccoes from the Patio De Banderas in the Real Alcazar of Seville (Spain)

**Type**  Journal Article  
**Author**  I. Garofano  
**Author**  M. D. Robador  
**Author**  A. Duran  
**Rights**  © 2013 University of Oxford  
**Volume**  56  
**Issue**  4  
**Pages**  541-561  
**Publications**  Archaeometry  
**ISSN**  1475-4754  
**Date**  2014  
**Journal Abbr**  Archaeometry  
**DOI**  10.1111/arcm.12041  
**Accessed**  1/9/2015, 1:53:17 PM  
**Library Catalog**  Wiley Online Library  
**Language**  en  
**Abstract**  This study discusses the materials and traditional knowledge used in the manufacture and application of lime mortars and stuccoes by Romans and Arabs in Seville (southern Iberian Peninsula). All of the samples studied contain calcite as a binder, combined with aggregates based on river sand from the filling materials of the Guadalquivir River's depression, located in the vicinity of the Real Alcazar Palace in Seville, Spain, where the artefacts were discovered. The Romans used high-quality production technology, as evidenced by the careful selection of raw materials as well as by the adequate binder-to-aggregate ratio and the elevated homogeneity of the mortars and stuccoes. The suitable distribution of aggregates resulted in higher density values for Roman fragments than for Arabic ones. Results derived from Arabic samples suggest a
decline in technology manufacture over time. This work provides useful information, particularly regarding the Roman and Arabic periods in the Iberian Peninsula. The analytical techniques employed in this study were X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray fluorescence (XRF)—using conventional and portable systems, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), petrographic microscopy, differential thermal analysis/thermogravimetry (DTA/TG), particle-size analysis and mercury intrusion porosimetry.

Date Added 1/9/2015, 1:53:17 PM
Modified 1/9/2015, 1:53:17 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, Fuller's Curve, Lime Mortars and Stuccoes, Petrography Analysis, Roman and Arabic Mortars and Stuccoes, Xrd–Xrf Portable Systems

'Mixed Marriage' in Early Christianity: Trajectories from Corinth

Type Book Section
Author Caroline Johnson Hodge
Editor Steven J. Friesen
Editor Sarah James
Editor Daniel Schowalter
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
Place Leiden
Publisher BRILL
Pages 227-244
ISBN 9789004261310
Date 2013
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Book Title Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality
Date Added 3/22/2014, 7:13:51 AM
Modified 3/22/2014, 7:20:43 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, Periods, Roman

Parent Item: Mt. Lykaion Excavation and Survey Project, Part 1: The Upper Sanctuary

Attachments
Nero the Imperial Misfit: Philhellenism in a Rich Man's World

Type  Book Section
Author  Sigrid Mratschek
Editor  Emma Buckley
Editor  Martin Dinter
URL  http://www.mratschek.de/Dokumente/c03%20second%20proofs3.pdf
Publisher  Wiley
Pages  45-62
ISBN  9781118316597
Date  2013
Library Catalog  Google Books
Language  en
Abstract  An authoritative overview and helpful resource for students and scholars of Roman history and Latin literature during the reign of Nero. The first book of its kind to treat this era, which has gained in popularity in recent years. Makes much important research available in English for the first time. Features a balance of new research with established critical lines. Offers an unusual breadth and range of material, including substantial treatments of politics, administration, the imperial court, art, archaeology, literature and reception studies. Includes a mix of established scholars and groundbreaking new voices. Includes detailed maps and illustrations.

Book Title  A Companion to the Neronian Age
Date Added  1/14/2015, 6:21:25 AM
Modified  1/14/2015, 6:22:55 AM

Tags:  .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, Language Arts & Disciplines / Linguistics / General, Literary Criticism / Ancient & Classical

New insights into the palaeoenvironmental evolution of Magdala ancient harbour (Sea of Galilee, Israel) from ostracod assemblages, geochemistry and sedimentology

Type  Journal Article
Author  Veronica Rossi
Author  Irene Sammartino
Author  Alessandro Amorosi
Author  Giovanni Sarti
Despite several studies have focused on the past bio-sedimentary response of the Mediterranean coastal areas to ancient seaport activities, only few geoarchaeological and palaeoecological data are available on strictly lacustrine harbours, to date. At the archaeological site of Magdala/Taricheae (Sea of Galilee, north Israel), an interdisciplinary study, combining ostracod fauna composition and shell chemistry with sedimentology, geochemistry of sediments and archaeological data, was undertaken on the sedimentary succession buried beneath the Roman harbour structures in correspondence of two key-sections. This approach provided detailed information about past environmental changes, otherwise not visible, into a high-resolution pottery-based chronological framework at the transition from a natural (pre-harbour) to anthropogenically influenced (harbour) lacustrine depositional setting. New bio-sedimentary and archaeological (pottery) data document that remarkable hydrodynamic and hydrochemical changes took place during the Hellenistic period (from the 3rd–2nd century BC to the first half of the 1st century AD), in response to the construction of the oldest Magdala harbour installations and, possibly, to the following Hasmonean structures. The high V–Cr concentrations observed in the harbour sediments, and the substantial increase of ostracod species (Pseudocandona albicans) preferring slow moving waters and fine-grained substrates point to the establishment of a semi-enclosed, shallow, and organic-rich setting. Coupled ostracod-geochemical analyses also testify to an alkali ions (Na+ and K+) enrichment within whole-sediment samples, reasonably driven by increasing evaporation in response to the partial isolation of the lake margin. The increase in sodium and potassium concentrations is accompanied by the sudden appearance of Heterocypris salina, a brackish-tolerant species, and by the almost absolute dominance of noded valves of Cyprideis torosa, whose shells are enriched in Na, K and Cl. The positive covariance between Na2O + K2O values and the frequencies of noded C. torosa seems to confirm the relation between node development and changes in ionic concentration within hypohaline settings.
Order and (Dis)order in the First Christian Century: A General Survey of Attitudes

Type  Book
Author  F. Gerald Downing
URL  http://books.google.com/books?id=PfeZAAAAQBAJ
Publisher  BRILL
ISBN  9789004255814
Date  2013
Library Catalog  Google Books
Language  en
Abstract  Law and order found widespread support in the world of the first Christians – and, perhaps surprisingly, also trenchant critiques. Justice was not by any means always seen to be done. Acceptance and dissent appear from Jesus and Paul, onwards.
Short Title  Order and (Dis)order in the First Christian Century
# of Pages  409
Date Added  11/4/2013, 2:28:43 PM
Modified  11/4/2013, 2:28:43 PM

Tags:  
_1 Cor. 9, _1 Cor. 14, .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, 1 Corinthians, Corinth, CSM_2013_October, Periods, Roman

Painting Practices in Roman Corinth: Greek or Roman?

Type  Book Section
Author  Sarah Lepinski
Editor  Steven J. Friesen
Editor  Sarah A. James
Editor  Daniel N. Schowalter
URL  http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
Place  Leiden
Publisher  Brill
Pages  74-100
Date  2013
Book Title  Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality
Date Added  12/10/2013, 10:15:40 AM
Modified  3/22/2014, 7:20:50 AM

Tags:  
.Archaeology and History, .Religion, Periods, Roman
Picturing Victory: Representations of Sport in Greek Art

Type: Book Section
Author: Jenifer Neils
Editor: Paul Christesen
Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell
Pages: 81-97
Date: 2013
Library Catalog: Open WorldCat
Language: English
Abstract: This chapter examines the various phases through which an athlete went on his path to victory, beginning with his training in the palaistra (wrestling school) and gymnasion, progressing to the competitions in which he performed, and ending (hopefully) with a win and the dedication of his victory monument. Greek artists, especially Athenian vase painters of the Late Archaic period documented all these phases of athletic activity, and the custom of erecting life-size statues of winning athletes in bronze and marble represented lucrative contracts for Greek sculptors in all periods. The chapter then deals with three specific case studies of known athletes: Phayllos of Croton, an eminent pentathlete; Theagenes of Thasos, a renowned boxer; and Ladas, a celebrated runner. All three instances exemplify the power of images in ancient Greece.

Book Title: A Companion to Sport and Spectacle in Greek and Roman Antiquity
Short Title: Picturing Victory
Date Added: 1/12/2015, 7:18:08 AM
Modified: 1/12/2015, 7:19:31 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

Playing in the Sun: Hydraulic Architecture and Water Displays in Imperial Corinth

Type: Journal Article
Of all monuments constructed or renovated in Corinth from its foundation as a Roman
colony in 44 b.c. into the early 3rd century a.d., springhouses and fountains are
perhaps the most evocative and elaborate. Hydraulic architecture is particularly
valuable for chronicling Corinth's evolution from Roman colony among Greek
neighbors to thriving capital of provincia Achaia. Architecture and sculptural
adornment, donor inscriptions, and associated myths conspired to cultivate memories
and shape identity, reflecting and reinvesting in the city's provincial and imperial status.
While fountain design was an important medium of sociopolitical communication, the
monuments were, above all, expressions of affinities and tensions felt toward the
natural world and its divine stewards.

Plutarch and his Roman Readers

Plutarch's focus on the great leaders of the classical world, his anecdotal style, and his
self-presentation as a good-natured friend and wise counsellor have appealed over the
centuries to a wide audience, persons as diverse as Beethoven and Benjamin Franklin, Shakespeare and Harry Truman. This collection of essays on Plutarch's Parallel Lives examines the moral issues Plutarch recognized behind political leadership, and relates his writings to the audience of leading generals and administrators of the Roman empire which he aimed to influence, and to the larger social and political context of the reigns of the Flavian emperors and their successors, Nerva and Trajan, during which he wrote. The essays explore Plutarch's considered views on how his contemporaries could - and we ourselves can - learn from the successes and failures of the great men of the past.

# of Pages 405
Date Added 1/6/2015, 1:36:33 PM
Modified 1/6/2015, 2:24:43 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Biography & Autobiography / General, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, History / Historiography, Literary Criticism / Ancient & Classical, Philosophy / History & Surveys / Ancient & Classical, Political Science / General

Attachments

○ Google Books Link

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Primary and Secondary Burials with Commingled Remains from Archaeological Contexts in Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey

Type Book Section
Author Sherry C. Fox
Author Kathryn Marklein
Editor Anna J. Osterholtz
Editor Kathryn M. Baustian
Editor Debra L. Martin
URL http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-7560-6_11
Publisher Springer New York
Pages 193-211
Date 2014/01/01
Accessed 1/9/2015, 3:52:38 PM
Library Catalog link.springer.com
Language en
Within the geographical scope of the Eastern Mediterranean and Near East, commingled human skeletal remains appear frequently in archaeological contexts. This chapter presents recent issues and approaches to analyzing commingled remains at four sites in Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey. The first case, in Late/Roman Early Christian Kalavasos-Kopetra, discusses the misinterpretation of a primary burial grave site for an ossuary as a result of post-exavation commingling. In the Hellenistic and Roman sites of Paphos, Cyprus, and Corinth, Greece, examples of commingled remains are explained as traditions in secondary burial rites. Within two Late Byzantine graves at Thebes, larger skeletal elements were favored in ritualized exhumations, resulting in a preponderance of smaller skeletal elements (e.g., hand and foot bones) within the primary burial. Finally, in the study of a Roman period mass grave from Oymağaç Höyük (ancient Nerik), Turkey, the authors demonstrate commingling of human remains during excavation and exhumation procedures. From recent work on human skeletal material at Oymağaç, a methodology for recording and analysis of commingled remains has been developed and implemented.
assemblies and law courts. Enactments shaped production as well as import/export patterns; assemblies set up standing and extraordinary regulatory offices that oversaw trade and collected import and sales taxes. The currently ascendant approach to the economies of the ancient Mediterranean is New Institutionalism, the analytical approach adopted in the recent Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World. The chapter provides examples of positive and negative actions of the assemblies of Athens and Eretria. Finally, it analyzes the question: Was the participatory community at Athens parasitic on the economy?

**Book Title**
A Companion to Greek Democracy and the Roman Republic

**Date Added**
1/7/2015, 2:49:47 PM

**Modified**
1/7/2015, 2:49:47 PM

**Tags:**
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Athens, CSM_2015_January, Eretria, Greek democracy, Greek economies, Greek production

**Attachments**
- Snapshot

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**Progymnastic Love**

**Type**
Book Section

**Author**
R. Dean Anderson

**Editor**
Stanley E. Porter

**Editor**
Andrew W. Pitts

**URL**
http://books.google.com/books?id=Ts6ONz6oF0YC

**Volume**
1

**Place**
Leiden

**Publisher**
Brill

**Pages**
551-560

**ISBN**
9789004234161

**Date**
2013

**Library Catalog**
Google Books

**Language**
en

**Abstract**
Volume Abstract: In "Christian Origins and Greco-Roman Culture," Stanley Porter and Andrew Pitts assemble an international team of scholars whose work has focused on reconstructing the social matrix for earliest Christianity through the use of Greco-Roman materials and literary forms. Each essay moves forward the current understanding of how primitive Christianity situated itself in relation to evolving Hellenistic culture. Some essays focus on configuring the social context for the origins of the Jesus movement and beyond, while others assess the literary relation between early Christian and Greco-Roman texts.
Reading the landscapes of the rural Peloponnese: landscape change and regional variation in an early 'provincial' setting

Type: Book
Author: Daniel R. Stewart
Series: BAR International Series
Place: Oxford
Publisher: Archaeopress
ISBN: 9781407311203 1407311204
Date: 2013
Series Number: 2504
Library Catalog: Open WorldCat
Language: English
Abstract: "The extent, nature and causes of settlement change in the rural Peloponnese (Greece) in the last centuries of the Hellenistic period and the early centuries of Roman rule (c.200 BC to c.AD 200) are the focus of this study. Understanding the rural landscape has implications for our readings of certain aspects of cultural change and land use, and can help bridge the gap between necessarily elite-driven historiographical studies and related stratified deposits. This study is not meant to be either an historical narrative on the 'decline and depopulation' of Greece or a treatise on survey archaeology. Rather, it is meant to elucidate the complex nature of the rural landscape of the Peloponnese in these periods, and to identify some of the behaviours of the inhabitants of that landscape."--Publisher's website.

Short Title: Reading the landscapes of the rural Peloponnese
Date Added: 12/17/2014, 8:23:03 AM
Modified: 12/18/2014, 9:48:10 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2014_December
Recent Trends in the Study of Greek Sport

This chapter offers a retrospective on trends, developments, and major contributions to the study of ancient Greek sport in the last 10 years (2001-11), with some emphasis on the Archaic and Classical <i>periodos</i>. It concentrates on selected major contributions (mostly books and collections of essays, but also articles). The games of the <i>periodos</i> were glorious, but most Greeks experienced sport in athletic festivals and gymasia in their home poleis (city-states). Contrary to old assumptions that the Romans could not appreciate Greek sport, recent studies show that Romans adjusted to Greek practices and that Roman rule was positive for Greek sport. Scholars increasingly study Greek ethnicity, the Greeks' special attitude toward sport, and the significance of local games in Greek city-states. Sport historians have tried to analyze the importance of ideology in sport, and they have demonstrated that ancient sport was embedded in both economics and society.

Reception of Strangers in Apuleius' Metamorphoses: The Examples of Hypata and Cenchreae

This chapter examines the reception of strangers in Apuleius' <i>Metamorphoses</i>, focusing on the examples of Hypata and Cenchreae. It discusses their treatment by the Roman authorities and the implications for their status as non-Greek residents in ancient Greek society.
Reflecting on Sulla's Clemency

Type Journal Article
Author Alexander Thein
URL http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/fsv/histori/2014/00000063/00000002/art00003
Volume 63
Issue 2
Pages 166-186
Publication Historia
Date 2014-04-01
Journal Abbr Historia
Library Catalog IngentaConnect
Abstract This article collects and analyses the source references which apply the language of clemency to episodes in which Sulla is said to have spared lives and property or otherwise acted with leniency in the Social War, the war with Mithridates, and the civil war of 83–82. Clemency is a virtue, but it is also by definition subjective, and the ancient reception of Sulla’s clemency was for the most part negative. Its exemplary function was to highlight either Sulla’s cruelty as civil war victor or the virtues and vices of third parties such as Aristion, Scipio Asiagenus, and Lucullus.
Date Added 3/5/2014, 5:49:52 AM
Modified 3/7/2014, 4:48:42 AM
Regilla Standing By: Reconstructed Statuary and Re-inscribed Bases in Fourth-Century Corinth

Type Book Section
Author Daniel N. Schowalter
Editor Steven J. Friesen
Editor Sarah James
Editor Daniel Schowalter
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
Publisher BRILL
Pages 166-183
ISBN 9789004261310
Date 2013

Religion and Magic in Roman Corinth

Type Book Section
Author Ronald S. Stroud
Editor Steven J. Friesen
Editor Sarah James
Editor Daniel Schowalter
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
Publisher BRILL
Place Leiden
Pages 187-202
ISBN 9789004261310
Date 2013

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, Periods, Roman
Religion and Society in Early Roman Corinth: A Forgotten Coin Hoard and the Sanctuary of Asklepios

Type Journal Article
Author Milena Melfi
URL http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2972/hesperia.83.4.0747
Rights Copyright © 2014 The American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Volume 83
Issue 4
Pages 747-776
Publication Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
ISSN 0018-098X
Date 2014
Journal Abbr Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
DOI 10.2972/hesperia.83.4.0747
Accessed 1/6/2015, 1:35:50 PM
Library Catalog JSTOR
Abstract This study focuses on the evidence from a coin deposit (IGCH 353) found in the Asklepieion of Corinth in order to gain fresh information on the survival and renovation of the cult place in the early colonial years. The aim is to contribute to questions such as when and where did normal civic and religious life resume in Corinth after the destruction of the city in 146 b.c., and to what extent did Roman decisions and local attitudes influence traditional cult places in newly founded Roman colonies.
Short Title Religion and Society in Early Roman Corinth
Date Added 1/6/2015, 1:35:50 PM
Modified 1/14/2015, 6:24:15 AM
Tags: .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January

Remaining Roman in death at Corinth? A debate with K. W. Slane
### Roman Colonies in the Corinthian Landscape

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<td>Pages</td>
<td>155-160</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<td>Book Title</td>
<td>The Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnesus: Topography and History from Prehistoric Times Until the End of Antiquity. Proceedings of the International Conference Organized by the Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, the LZ' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the German Archaeological Institute, Athens, Held at Loutraki, March 26-29, 2009</td>
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<td>Date Added</td>
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<td>Modified</td>
<td>1/20/2015, 6:07:08 AM</td>
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</tbody>
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**Tags:**

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January
Roman Political Thought: From Cicero to Augustine

Type: Book
Author: Dean Hammer
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=F3nsAwAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher: Cambridge University Press
ISBN: 9780521195249
Date: 2014-07-28
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Abstract: Roman Political Thought is the first comprehensive treatment of the political thought of the Romans. Dean Hammer argues that the Romans were engaged in a wide-ranging and penetrating reflection on politics. The Romans did not create utopias. Instead, their thinking was relentlessly shaped by their own experiences of violence, the enormity and frailty of power, and an overwhelming sense of loss of the traditions that oriented them to their responsibilities as social, political, and moral beings. However much the Romans are known for their often complex legal and institutional arrangements, the power of their political thought lies in their exploration of the extra-institutional, affective foundations of political life. The book includes chapters on Cicero, Lucretius, Sallust, Virgil, Livy, Seneca, Tacitus, Marcus Aurelius, and Augustine and discussions of Polybius, the Stoics, Epicurus, and Epictetus.

Short Title: Roman Political Thought
# of Pages: 575
Date Added: 1/7/2015, 2:43:13 PM
Modified: 1/7/2015, 2:43:21 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, Philosophy / History & Surveys / Ancient & Classical, Philosophy / Political, Political Science / History & Theory

ROMANS IN GREECE. The relationships between Rome and the Greek world in the late Hellenistic age

Type: Thesis
Author: Alessandra Pugliese
URL: http://otago.ourarchive.ac.nz/handle/10523/4921
Place: Dunedin, New Zealand
Date: 2014
The present study examines the relationships between Rome and the Greek world during a period which, approximately, spans from the sack of Corinth (146 BC) to the first Mithridatic war (89 BC). The objective is to understand the degree to which Roman influence penetrated into the spheres of Greek politics, society and economy, and, at the same time, to address the issue of Greek autonomy. Since Accame’s theory on the provincialization of Greece in 146 BC (Il dominio Romano in Grecia dalla guerra acaica ad Augusto, Rome 1946), the topic of the extent of Rome’s control over Greece after the bellum Achaicum has raised a lively debate among scholars. This work adds a further contribution to the knowledge of the interactions between Greeks and Romans by adopting a different perspective and focussing not simply on the evidence for acts of ‘official’ foreign policy, but, above all, on socio-economic factors. Through the careful analysis of documentary sources (occasionally corroborated by historiographical ones), this work offers a study on the actual presence of Romans in Greece, with the purpose of detecting possible signs of Roman influence on Greek society and, eventually, speculating on the circumstances which might have determined it. The results of this investigation will show that the Greek territory was extremely diverse with regard to the number of Romans living in the areas considered, and that Roman pressure was not exerted as homogeneously and as strongly as one could expect.
Abstract

While pretending to throw some light upon classical authors by careful observation of the manners of the present day, romantic travellers succeeded in fact in accommodating reality to their dreams … by creating for themselves and for their readers carefully edited portraits of modern Greece that transformed the present into the living image of the past (Saïd 2005: 291). Thirty years ago archaeological field survey promised to reshape radically our understanding of the countryside (Keller and Rupp 1983: 1–5). Traditional archaeological approaches to cities and monuments were increasingly seen to be extensions of textual research, and research on the rural landscape was envisaged as a way to access the other side of the traditional urban-rural dichotomy (though see the comments in Alcock 2007: 671–72). Some scholars estimated that, in the Classical period, the vast majority of Greek poleis had populations of less than 3,000 and territories no more than a few hours” walk from the urban core. Given that, they asked, does it make sense to divide elements of Greek life into “city” and “country”? In a sense, the study of landscapes was seen as a way to redress perceived imbalances between this urban-rural division and the picture painted by the ancient sources of Roman Greece as a pale reflection of its Classical brilliance. In the years since, landscape studies have grown to include much more than archaeological field survey, but this tension between textual and archaeological narratives remains at the heart of understandings of rural Roman Greece.

Date Added
12/13/2014, 10:37:34 AM

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12/13/2014, 10:37:34 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2014_December

Seneca: Medea: Edited with Introduction, Translation, and Commentary

Type
Book

Editor
A. J. Boyle

URL
http://books.google.com/books?id=W7icAgAAQBAJ

Publisher
Oxford University Press

ISBN
9780199602087

Date
2014-01

Library Catalog
Google Books

Language
en

Abstract

The myth of the sorceress Medea, who, abandoned by her Argonaut husband Jason, killed their children in revenge, has exerted a continuous impact on European writers and artists from classical Greece to the present day. The ancient Romans were especially drawn to the myth, but Seneca's tragedy is the only dramatic treatment to have survived from imperial Rome intact. It is intellectually and poetically one of the richest of Seneca's plays and theatrically one of his most innovative, spectacular and self-reflective. Its themes include the problematics of power and civilization, the
dynamics of 'self' and 'other', the psychology of action, the determinism of history, the tragic theatre itself. The play's deep influence on the European dramatic, operatic and artistic tradition (and beyond) is only now being fully appreciated. Poets, dramatists, librettists, composers, choreographers, painters, film-makers - including Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Webster, Corneille, Noverre, Cherubini, Mayr, Grillparzer, Turner, Anouilh, Jeffers, Pasolini, Müller, Ripstein, Reimann - exhibit its formal and thematic force. This full-scale critical edition of Seneca's Medea offers a substantial introduction, a new Latin text, an English verse translation designed for both performance and serious study, and a detailed commentary on the play which is exegetic, analytic, and interpretative. The aim throughout has been to elucidate the text dramatically as well as philologically, and to locate the play firmly in its contemporary historical and theatrical context and in the ensuing literary and dramatic tradition.

**Short Title** Seneca

**# of Pages** 633

**Date Added** 3/6/2014, 5:35:43 AM

**Modified** 3/7/2014, 4:31:30 AM

**Tags:**

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Canal, Commentary, Corinth, Corinthia, CSM_2014_January, History, Isthmus of Corinth, Periods, Classical, Periods, Roman, Theater

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**Shipsheds of the Ancient Mediterranean**

**Type** Book

**Author** David Blackman

**Author** Boris Rankov

**URL** http://books.google.com/books?id=6jZEAgAAQBAJ

**Publisher** Cambridge University Press

**ISBN** 9781107001336

**Date** 2013

**Library Catalog** Google Books

**Language** en

**Abstract** This is the first detailed and comprehensive study of the shipshed complexes which housed the great navies of the Greco-Roman world, including Athens and Carthage. These complexes represented some of the largest and most expensive building projects of antiquity, and the volume provides a comprehensive survey of the archaeological and literary evidence. It explains how the buildings were carefully designed to keep warships dry and out of reach of shipworm, whilst enabling them to be launched quickly, easily and safely when required. It also serves as a handbook for archaeologists who may excavate such buildings, which are often difficult to identify and interpret. The analytical chapters are complemented by a full and detailed catalogue of known sheds, with plans for all the major sites specially drawn for easy comparison. The book thus provides an indispensable guide for all those interested in these buildings and in the maritime infrastructure of the ancient world.
Simulacra Civitatum at Roman Corinth

Type Journal Article
Author Aileen Ajootian
URL http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2972/hesperia.83.2.0315
Rights Copyright © 2014 The American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Volume 83
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DOI 10.2972/hesperia.83.2.0315
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Library Catalog JSTOR

Abstract In the early a.d. 120s, Hadrian employed the Peloponnesian Achaian League to unify the cities of the province Achaia. Roman Corinth's role as urban leader of the League may have been formalized by the renovation of the Lechaion Road Basilica, embellished with an unusual sculpture program that included heroes, gods, and personifications representing Peloponnesian member cities. The relief figures could even have represented the itinerary of Hadrian's first visit as emperor to Greece in a.d. 124. The sculptures may have adorned the Lechaion Road Basilica and offer a profile of the city and the Achaian koinon just before the initiation of the Panhellenion in Athens.

Date Added 1/7/2015, 2:43:28 PM
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Tags:

.Archaeology and History, CSM_2015_January

Type Journal Article
Author Christoph Eger
Volume 26
Pages 827-838
Publication Journal of Roman Archaeology
ISSN 1047-7594
Date 2013
Library Catalog Open WorldCat
Language English
Date Added 1/12/2015, 7:13:27 AM
Modified 1/12/2015, 7:14:08 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

Sport in the Greek and Roman Worlds: Early Greece, the Olympics, and Contests

Type Book
Author Thomas F. Scanlon
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=mGcJBAAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher Oxford University Press
ISBN 9780199215324
Date 2014-07-31
Library Catalog Google Books
Abstract
From the Minoan bull-leaping to the ancient Olympics and the enigmas of their contests, this first volume of Sport in the Greek and Roman Worlds contains nine articles and chapters of enduring importance to the study of sport in ancient Greece, a field located at a crucial intersection of social history, archaeology, literature, and other aspects of Greek culture. The studies have been updated with addenda by the original authors, and two of the articles that were originally published in German or French have been translated into English here for the first time. The studies, selected for breadth and importance of historical topics, include: Greek sport in its epic, heroic, and Bronze Age origins; the ancient Olympics in its relation to religion, politics, and diversity of competitors; Greek events in track and field and equestrian events. A companion second volume complements this one with studies on the social and economic aspects of Greek sport, the role of Greek sport in the Roman era, and forms, functions and venues of Roman spectacles. The articles in both volumes offer an excellent starting point to inspire newcomers to the study of ancient sport, and to give students and scholars an informative set of models for present knowledge and future research.
Abstract
From the identity of Greek athletes and the place of Greek games in the Roman era to forms, functions, and venues of Roman spectacles, this second volume of Sport in the Greek and Roman Worlds contains eleven articles and chapters of enduring importance to the study of ancient Greek and Roman sport, a field located at a crucial intersection of social history, archaeology, literature, and other aspects of those cultures. The studies have been updated with addenda by the original authors, and four of the articles that were originally published in German have been translated into English here for the first time. The studies, selected for breadth and importance of historical topics, include: the economics, status, gender, and training of ancient athletes; the place of Greek athletes in the Roman era; the evolution of Roman games from Etruscan customs and of the Roman arena from earlier traditions; the monetary prices of gladiators; the role of animal games in Rome; and the Roman team sport of chariot racing. A companion first volume complements this one with studies on Greek sport in its epic, heroic, and Bronze Age origins; the ancient Olympics in its relation to religion, politics, and diversity of competitors; Greek events in track and field and equestrian events. The articles in both volumes offer an excellent starting point to inspire newcomers to the study of ancient sport, and to give students and scholars an informative set of models for present knowledge and future research.

Short Title
Sport in the Greek and Roman Worlds

# of Pages
402

Date Added
1/7/2015, 2:45:39 PM

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1/12/2015, 11:24:45 AM

Tags:

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, Sports & Recreation / History

Attachments

○ Google Books Link
○ Google Books Link

Sport, Society, and Politics in Athens

Type
Book Section

Author
Donald G. Kyle

Editor
Paul Christesen

URL
http://books.google.com/books?id=dQELAgAAQBAJ

Place
Oxford

Publisher
John Wiley & Sons, Inc

Pages
159-175

Date
2013

Library Catalog
Open WorldCat

Language
English
This chapter on sport in Athens in the Archaic (700-480) and Classical (480-323) periods has three major parts. The first part surveys the phenomenon of Athenian sport, especially in the Panathenaic (“all-Athenian”) Games. The second part contextualizes Athens within a broader debate on the social history (the social origins, status, and social mobility) of Greek athletes. The third part offers an extended discussion of the sociopolitical dimensions of Athenian sport history. Sport and politics were realms of contestation at Athens, and there were tensions and negotiations as athletic programs and participation grew. Athenian sport and politics became more meritocratic and democratic in theory than in practice, but overall, sport especially at the Great Panathenaia was a positive, integrating factor in Athenian society.

Systematic excavations undertaken by the Ministry of Culture and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens to promote the Roman cemetery on the Koutsongila Ridge at Kenchreai

Type: Book Section
Author: E. Korka
Author: J.L. Rife
Editor: N Kissas
Editor: W.-D. Niemeier
Publisher: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut
Pages: 285-297
Date: 2013
Book Title: The Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnese: Topography and History from Prehistory Until the End of Antiquity
Date Added: 10/10/2012, 11:01:15 AM
Modified: 1/20/2015, 6:06:50 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Corinthia, Kenchreai
The Afterlife of the Roman City: Architecture and Ceremony in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

- **Type**: Book
- **Author**: Hendrik W. Dey
- **URL**: http://books.google.com/books?id=YJQZBQAQBAJ
- **Publisher**: Cambridge University Press
- **ISBN**: 9781316214046
- **Date**: 2014-12-31
- **Library Catalog**: Google Books
- **Language**: en
- **Abstract**: This book offers a new and surprising perspective on the evolution of cities across the Roman Empire in late antiquity and the early Middle Ages (third to ninth centuries AD). It suggests that the tenacious persistence of leading cities across most of the Roman world is due, far more than previously thought, to the persistent inclination of kings, emperors, caliphs, bishops, and their leading subordinates to manifest the glory of their offices on an urban stage, before crowds of city dwellers. Long after the dissolution of the Roman Empire in the fifth century, these communal leaders continued to maintain and embellish monumental architectural corridors established in late antiquity, the narrow but grandiose urban itineraries, essentially processional ways, in which their parades and solemn public appearances consistently unfolded. Hendrik W. Dey's approach selectively integrates urban topography with the actors who...
unceasingly strove to animate it for many centuries.

**Short Title** The Afterlife of the Roman City

**Date Added** 1/7/2015, 2:30:36 PM

**Modified** 1/7/2015, 2:30:42 PM

**Tags:**
- ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Architecture / History / General, Art / History / Ancient & Classical, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, History / Medieval, Social Science / Archaeology

**Attachments**
- Google Books Link

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**THE AGORA OF GYTHEUM**

**Type** Journal Article

**Author** Chrysanthos Kanellopoulos, Eleni Zavvou

**URL** http://journals.cambridge.org/article_S0068245414000070

**Volume** FirstView

**Pages** 1–22

**Publication** Annual of the British School at Athens

**ISSN** 2045-2403

**Date** October 2014

**DOI** 10.1017/S0068245414000070

**Accessed** 1/7/2015, 2:31:46 PM

**Library Catalog** Cambridge Journals Online

**Abstract** The Roman ‘Agora’ of Gytheum appears to be a large compound with an interior peristyle; its width is 52 m and its length at least 61 m. Excavations have revealed the remains of the north-east corner and a portion of the west wing. The extant architectural blocks allow the reconstruction of the colonnades. Column shafts were made of local red limestone and at least some of them were crowned with lotus- and-acanthus capitals. Three different interaxial column spacings are present. A single column must have stood on each corner of the peristyle. The style of the column capital suggests a date after the year AD 100. The entablature is almost identical, in both style and dimensions, to the one found on the Captives’ Facade at Corinth. The inscription on two epistyles reveals the private dedication of an exedra to theoi Sebastoi and the city. Most probably the exedra was behind the colonnaded space; the mention of theoi Sebastoi might suggest imperial cult either in the exedra alone or both in the exedra and in the entire colonnaded compound. Quite possibly, and following A. Themos' suggestion, a large part of the colonnaded compound that is conventionally termed the ‘Agora’ can be identified with the Sebasteum/Caesareum of Gytheum; this
latter structure is attested in other inscriptions from the city. Η Ρωμαϊκή Αγορά του Γυθείου Η Ρωμαϊκή 'Αγορά' του Γυθείου φαίνεται ότι είναι ένα μεγάλο συγκρότημα με εσωτερικό περιστύλιο. Το πλάτος είναι 62 µ. και το μήκος τουλάχιστον 71 µ. Οι ανασκαφές έχουν αποκαλύψει τα λείψανα της βορειοανατολικής γωνίας και τμήμα της δυτικής πτέρυγας. Τα υπάρχοντα αρχιτεκτονικά μέλη επιτρέπουν την γραφική αναπαράσταση των κιονοστοιχίων. Οι κορμοί των κιονών θα ήταν κατασκευασμένοι από τοπικό ερυθρό ασβεστόλιθο και, τουλάχιστον από αυτούς, θα έφεραν υδροχαρή κιονόκρανο. Από τα επιστύλια γίνονται γνωστά τρία διαφορετικά μεταξόνια. Στις γωνίες θα υπήρχε απλός κίονας. Το ύψος των κιονοκράνων προτείνει χρονολόγηση μετά το έτος 100 µ.Χ. Ο δρικός είναι σχεδόν πανομοίωτος στο ύψος και στις διαστάσεις με εκείνους στην Πρόσοψη των Αγίων Αγίων της Κόρινθου. Η επιγραφή στα επιστύλια αποκαλύπτει την ανάθεση εξέδρας στους Θεούς σεβαστούς από τον ιδιώτη Νείκανδρο. Πολύ πιθανά, η εξέδρα έστεκε πίσω από την στοά. Η αναφορά στους Θεούς Σεβαστούς θα μπορούσε να προέρχεται από αυτοκρατορική λατρεία είτε στην ίδια την εξέδρα ή στο συγκρότημα με το περίστυλο εσωτερικό. Σύμφωνα με την ανάθεση του Α. Θέμου μεγάλο τμήμα του συγκροτήματος, που υποδηλώνει συμβατικά η 'Αγορά', μπορεί να ταυτιστεί με το Σεβαστείο/Καισάρειο του Γυθείου. Αναφορά για το τελευταίο γίνεται σε άλλες επιγραφές της αρχαίας πόλης.

Date Added 1/7/2015, 2:31:46 PM
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Tags:

.ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

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The Ambivalent Landscape of Christian Corinth: The Archaeology of Place, Theology, and Politics in a Late Antique City

Type Book Section
Author William Caraher
Editor Steven J. Friesen
Editor Sarah James
Editor Daniel Schowalter
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
Place Leiden
Publisher BRILL
Pages 143-165
ISBN 9789004261310
Date 2013
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Book Title Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality
Date Added 3/22/2014, 7:10:53 AM
The Archaeology of Medicine in the Greco-Roman World

This book teaches students and scholars of Greco-Roman medical history how to use and critically assess archaeological materials. Ancient medicine is a subject dominated by textual sources, yet there is a wealth of archaeological remains that can be used to broaden our understanding of medicine in the past. In order to use the information properly, this book explains how to ask questions of an archaeological nature, how to access different types of archaeological materials, and how to overcome problems the researcher might face. It also acts as an introduction to the archaeology of medicine for archaeologists interested in this aspect of their subject. Although the focus is on the Greco-Roman period, the methods and theories explained within the text can be applied to other periods in history. The areas covered include text as material culture, images, artifacts, spaces of medicine, and science and archaeology.

The Art and Archaeology of Ancient Greece

This book teaches students and scholars of Greco-Roman medical history how to use and critically assess archaeological materials. Ancient medicine is a subject dominated by textual sources, yet there is a wealth of archaeological remains that can be used to broaden our understanding of medicine in the past. In order to use the information properly, this book explains how to ask questions of an archaeological nature, how to access different types of archaeological materials, and how to overcome problems the researcher might face. It also acts as an introduction to the archaeology of medicine for archaeologists interested in this aspect of their subject. Although the focus is on the Greco-Roman period, the methods and theories explained within the text can be applied to other periods in history. The areas covered include text as material culture, images, artifacts, spaces of medicine, and science and archaeology.
This richly illustrated, four-colour textbook introduces the art and archaeology of ancient Greece, from the Bronze Age through the Roman conquest. Suitable for students with no prior knowledge of ancient art, this textbook reviews the main objects and monuments of the ancient Greek world, emphasizing the context and function of these artefacts in their particular place and time. Students are led to a rich understanding of how objects were meant to be perceived, what 'messages' they transmitted, and how the surrounding environment shaped their meaning. The book includes more than 500 illustrations (with over 400 in colour), including specially commissioned photographs, maps, floorplans and reconstructions. Judith Barringer examines a variety of media, including marble and bronze sculpture, public and domestic architecture, painted vases, coins, mosaics, terracotta figurines, reliefs, jewellery and wall paintings. Numerous text boxes, chapter summaries and timelines, complemented by a detailed glossary, support student learning.

### The Athenian Agora: Museum Guide

- **Type**: Book
- **Author**: Laura Gawlinski
- **URL**: http://books.google.com/books?id=NCJDBAAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
- **Publisher**: American School of Classical Studies at Athens
- **ISBN**: 9781621390176
- **Date**: 2014-07-29
- **Library Catalog**: Google Books
- **Language**: en
- **Abstract**: Written for the general visitor, the Athenian Agora Museum Guide is a companion to the 2010 edition of the Athenian Agora Site Guide and leads the reader through all of the display spaces within the Stoa of Attalos in the Athenian Agora— the terrace, the ground-floor colonnade, and the newly opened upper story. The guide also discusses each case in the museum gallery chronologically, beginning with the prehistoric and...
continuing with the Geometric, Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Hundreds of artifacts, ranging from common pottery to elite jewelry held in 81 cases, are described and illustrated in color for the very first time. Through focus boxes, readers can learn about marble-working, early burial practices, pottery production, ostracism, home life, and the wells that dotted the ancient site. A timeline, maps, and plans accompany the text. For those who wish to learn more about what they see in the museum, a list of further reading follows each entry.

Short Title: The Athenian Agora
# of Pages: 201
Date Added: 1/7/2015, 2:46:57 PM
Modified: 1/7/2015, 2:47:05 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Architecture / History / General, Art / History / Ancient & Classical, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / Greece, Social Science / Archaeology

The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Mediterranean Religions

Type: Book
Editor: Barbette Stanley Spaeth
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=7anCAQAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&output=html_text&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher: Cambridge University Press
ISBN: 9780521113960
Date: 2013-11-25
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en

Abstract: In antiquity, the Mediterranean region was linked by sea and land routes that facilitated the spread of religious beliefs and practices among the civilizations of the ancient world. The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Mediterranean Religions provides an introduction to the major religions of this area and explores current research regarding the similarities and differences among them. The period covered is from the prehistoric period to late antiquity, that is, ca. 4000 BCE to 600 CE. Nine essays providing an overview of the characteristics and historical developments of the major religions of the region, including those of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria-Canaan, Israel, Anatolia, Iran, Greece, Rome, and early Christianity. Five essays dealing with key topics in current research on these religions, including violence, identity, the body, gender, and visuality, taking an explicitly comparative approach and presenting recent theoretical and methodological advances in contemporary scholarship.

# of Pages: 383
Date Added: 1/9/2015, 3:55:19 PM
Modified: 1/14/2015, 6:01:44 AM

Tags:
The Cambridge Companion to the Roman Republic

Type: Book
Editor: Harriet I. Flower
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=7SOjAwAAQBAJ&q=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher: Cambridge University Press
ISBN: 9781107032248
Date: 2014-06-23

Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en

Abstract: The Cambridge Companion to the Roman Republic examines all aspects of Roman history and civilization from 509 to 49 B.C. The key development of the republican period was Rome's rise from a small city to a wealthy metropolis, which served as the international capital of an extensive Mediterranean empire. These centuries produced a classic republican political culture, closely associated with the growth of a world empire. They also witnessed the slow disintegration of republican government under the relentless and combined pressure of external commitments, growing internal dissension, and the boundless ambition of successful military leaders. In the second edition of this Companion volume, distinguished European, Canadian, and American scholars present a variety of lively current approaches to understanding the political, military, and social aspects of Roman history, as well as its literary and visual culture. The second edition includes a new introduction, three new chapters on population, slavery, and the rise of empire, and updated bibliographies and maps.

# of Pages: 519
Date Added: 1/9/2015, 4:52:30 PM
Modified: 1/14/2015, 5:31:15 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, History / Ancient / Rome, Social Science / Archaeology
The Congruence of Power: Ruling and Being Ruled in Greek Participatory Communities

This chapter begins with a discussion on development of the Greeks' institutions. It relies on Athens for much of the detail, but is also concerned with the general Greek pattern of participatory institutions. In Rome the role of the assemblies in electing officials and making decisions was passive, but it was nevertheless important because the populus was considered the ultimate source of authority. The administration of justice in the Greek world was based on citizen involvement rather than expertise. The Greeks believed that administrative bodies needed judicial power to reinforce their executive power. The chapter concludes with a discussion on religion, and provides some examples of public institutions in entities smaller and larger than the individual city. While Rome absorbed more and more of the communities which came under its control, the Greek states remained citizen-states, with institutions which gave expression to that fundamental characteristic.

The Diolkos and the Emporion: How a Land Bridge Framed the Commercial Economy of Roman Corinth

This book section discusses the role of the Diolkos and the Emporion in the commercial economy of Roman Corinth. The Diolkos was a land bridge that allowed ships to pass from one side of the Corinth Canal to the other, significantly reducing the time and labor required for trade. The Emporion was a marketplace and harbor that facilitated trade and commerce. Together, these structures played a crucial role in the economic development of the region.
The Enslavement of War Captives by the Romans to 146BC

Author: Jason Paul Wickham
URL: http://eprints.liv.ac.uk/17893/1/WickhamJ_May2014_17893.pdf
Place: Liverpool
Date: May 2014
Type: PhD Thesis

Abstract: War captives are generally thought to have comprised the main portion of the Roman slave supply during the Republic. Likewise, the result of mass enslavement through continuous war has been interpreted as a principle factor in the agricultural evolution in Italy from the second century BC which saw a significant increase in large plantation style farming (latifundia). The misconception of a male bias in agricultural labour has put a heavy influence on the need for an external supply of slaves rather than through reproduction. However, an analysis of documentary evidence suggests that wartime enslavement was more limited. Problems in supervising, transporting, and trading large numbers of slaves, as well as competing markets elsewhere in the Mediterranean, made immediate absorption of captives as slaves into the central Italian economy problematic. Furthermore, the vast majority of wartime enslavements occurred following the capture of cities, where larger numbers of civilian prisoners were taken, mostly comprising women, children and slaves. Ancient sources frequently exaggerated the number of war captives and often neglected to elaborate on the fate of those taken in war. Many modern historians have been far too quick to assume that prisoners were enslaved, which has given a disproportionate view of the importance of the contribution of war captives to the slave supply and their effect upon the growing slave population at Rome during...
he Republic. Such assumptions have left critical analysis wanting and, as a result, war captives have been largely neglected by Roman historians. This study attempts to address the gap in our analysis of these crucial practices in antiquity and to offer an explanation of how the taking of war captives was impacted by Rome’s changing socio-political and economic structures during the Republic.

The environs of Elaia's ancient open harbour – a reconstruction based on microfaunal evidence

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<td>Felix Pirson</td>
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<td>Helmut Brückner</td>
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<td>DOI</td>
<td>10.1016/j.jas.2014.06.011</td>
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<td>1/7/2015, 2:44:06 PM</td>
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Abstract During Hellenistic and Roman times, Elaia, the harbour city of ancient Pergamum, was an important place of trading and traffic. Intense mercantile and military activities are documented by literary sources and archaeological evidences. Geomagnetic and geoelectric investigations detected building structures close to the ancient coastline, which are interpreted as ship sheds. The aim of this study was to reconstruct the coastal evolution, particularly with regard to harbour-related facilities. For that purpose, a 10 m long sediment core was drilled in the area of the ancient open harbour immediately in front of the supposed ship sheds. It was studied with the tools of micropalaeontology, geophysics, sedimentology and geochemistry. To improve the
reconstruction of the palaeoenvironmental conditions, reference samples of modern environments of the area were analysed. As indicated by marine ostracod and foraminifer taxa, the sediment core shows (from bottom to top) that the initially fully marine conditions changed to a more restricted fauna indicative for a more sheltered bay with brackish waters. This layer dates to Hellenistic times. It can, however, be shown that the siltation process had produced a lagoon system already several hundred years BC. The Elaia embayment was first used as a natural harbour. It was equipped with breakwaters in the Hellenistic period. The progressive siltation caused the abandonment of the harbour in Late Roman Times.

**Date Added** 1/7/2015, 2:44:06 PM  
**Modified** 1/14/2015, 6:43:11 AM

**Tags:**
- ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January, Foraminifera, Ostracoda, Pergamum, Ship sheds, Turkey

**Attachments**
- ScienceDirect Full Text PDF
- ScienceDirect Snapshot

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**The Greek Stadium as a Reflection of a Changing Society**

**Type** Book Section  
**Author** Stephen J. Miller  
**Editor** Paul Christesen  
**Publisher** Wiley-Blackwell  
**Pages** 287-294  
**Date** 2013  
**Library Catalog** Open WorldCat  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** This chapter suggests that the design and spread of stadia and related facilities in the fifth through third centuries had social and historical stimuli. The chapter begins by describing the typical Greek stadium. Next, it deals with a starting mechanism, or hysplex that was set in the starting line on the tracks. This mechanism ensured that no runner could gain an advantage by starting early and to remove any element of subjectivity wherein a judge might wrongly accuse a runner of a false start. This emphasis on the creation of identical conditions for all competitors was, along with objective criteria for determining outcomes, a hallmark of the ancient Olympics. The chapter further talks about vaulted entrance tunnels, and formal seating for spectators. Finally, the chapter focuses on the emergence of what has been called the civic stadium, which is yet another manifestation of the changing priorities of Greek society.
The chemical composition and petrographic features of 51 samples of fine pottery selected from the archaeological site of Syracuse have been established by means of optical microscopy and X-ray fluorescence spectrometry, with the aim of creating a reference group for the ceramics produced in this important Greek colony during the Hellenistic-Roman period. This reference group is constrained by the analysis of six kiln wasters and of raw materials outcropping in the studied area. Among the studied findings, the main part is assignable imputably to local production, while some specimens probably come from Greece and other colonies (Messina and Gela). The Syracuse fine pottery is characterized by inclusions formed mainly by quartz and micaceous and fossiliferous groundmass. The used pastes were more or less purified through the removal of the sandy-to-coarse silty granulometric fraction. The multivariate statistical analysis of chemical data permits the identification of production at Syracuse on the basis of comparison with the kiln wasters and the Plio-Pleistocene clays.
The Last of the Corinthians? Society and Settlement from 146 to 44 BCE

Type: Book Section
Author: Sarah A. James
Editor: Steven J. Friesen
Editor: Sarah James
Editor: Daniel Schowalter
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
Place: Leiden
Publisher: BRILL
Pages: 17-37
ISBN: 9789004261310
Date: 2013
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
Book Title: Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality
Date Added: 12/10/2013, 10:41:52 AM
Modified: 3/22/2014, 7:20:47 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, Periods, Roman

The Local Magistrates and Elite of Roman Corinth

Type: Book Section
Author: Benjamin W. Millis
Editor: Steven J. Friesen
Editor: Sarah James
Editor: Daniel Schowalter
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ
Place: Leiden
Publisher: BRILL
Pages: 38-53
ISBN: 9789004261310
Date: 2013
Library Catalog: Google Books
Language: en
The Medieval Peutinger Map

**Type**: Book

**Author**: Emily Albu

**URL**: http://books.google.com/books?id=m143BAAAQBAJ&dq=isthmus+of+Corinth%22&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s

**Publisher**: Cambridge University Press

**ISBN**: 9781107059429

**Date**: 2014-08-29

**Library Catalog**: Google Books

**Language**: en

**Abstract**: The Peutinger Map remains the sole medieval survivor of an imperial world-mapping tradition. It depicts most of the inhabited world as it was known to the ancients, from Britain's southern coastline to the farthest reaches of Alexander's conquests in India, showing rivers, lakes, islands, and mountains while also naming regions and the peoples who once claimed the landscape. Onto this panorama, the mapmaker has plotted the ancient Roman road network, with hundreds of images along the route and distances marked from point to point. This book challenges the artifact's self-presentation as a Roman map by examining its medieval contexts of crusade, imperial ambitions, and competition between the German-Roman Empire and the papacy.

**# of Pages**: 195

**Date Added**: 1/7/2015, 2:47:10 PM

**Modified**: 1/7/2015, 2:47:22 PM

**Tags**: .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, Periods, Roman

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The Orientation of Towns and Centuriation

**Type**: Book Section

**Author**: David Gilman Romano

**Editor**: Jane DeRose Evans

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Roman colonies and cities in Italy were characterized as having regular and predictable organization for both their urban and rural aspects during the beginning of the Republican period. The study of urban and rural city planning bears on many different aspects of ancient history and archaeology. By means of modern techniques of computerized survey, digital cartography, geographic information system (GIS) and remote sensing, together with the traditional literary, historical and archaeological evidence, aspects of the ancient city and landscape can be documented and interpreted in new ways. With respect specifically to the studies of the orientation of towns and centuriation, precise mapping on both the small and the large scale can provide unexpected and important discoveries.

**Tags:**

- ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY
- archaeological evidence
- centuriation
- CSM_2015_January
- Italy
- Roman agrimensores
- Roman colonies
- Roman corinth
- Roman Republic
- rural planning
- town orientation

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The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Art and Architecture

**Type** Book

**Author** Clemente Marconi

**URL** http://books.google.com/books?id=xAN_BAAQBAJ&lr=&source=gbs_navlinks_s

**Publisher** Oxford University Press

**ISBN** 9780199783304

**Date** 2014-11-04

**Library Catalog** Google Books

**Language** en

**Abstract** The study of Greek and Roman Art and Architecture has a long history that goes back to the second half of the 18th century and has provided an essential contribution towards the creation and the definition of the wider disciplines of Art History and Architectural History. This venerable tradition and record are in part responsible for the diffused tendency to avoid general discussions addressing the larger theoretical implications, methodologies, and directions of research in the discipline. This attitude is
in sharp contrast not only with the wider field of Art History, but also with disciplines that are traditionally associated with the study of Greek and Roman Art and Architecture, like Classics and Classical Archaeology. In recent years, the field has been characterized by an ever-increasing range of approaches, under the influence of various disciplines such as Sociology, Semiotics, Gender Theory, Anthropology, Reception Theory, and Hermeneutics. In light of these recent developments, this Handbook seeks to explore key aspects of Greek and Roman Art and Architecture, and to assess the current state of the discipline. The Handbook includes thirty essays, in addition to the introduction, by an international team of leading senior scholars, who have played a critical role in shaping the field, and by younger scholars, who will express the perspectives of a newer generation. After a framing introduction written by the editor, which compares ancient and modern notions of art and architecture, the Handbook is divided into five sections: Pictures from the Inside, Greek and Roman Art and Architecture in the Making, Ancient Contexts, Post-Antique Contexts, and Approaches. Together, the essays in the volume make for an innovative and important book, one that is certain to find a wide readership.

# of Pages  729
Date Added  1/6/2015, 3:31:26 PM
Modified  1/12/2015, 11:25:30 AM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Art / History / Ancient & Classical, CSM_2014_November,
CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / Greece, History / Ancient / Rome

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The Oxford Handbook of Roman Sculpture

Type  Book
Editor  Elise A. Friedland
Editor  Melanie Grunow Sobocinski
URL  http://books.google.com/books?id=A9mdBQAAQBAJ
Publisher  Oxford University Press
ISBN  9780199921836
Date  2014-11-27
Library Catalog  Google Books
Language  en

Abstract  The study of Roman sculpture has been an essential part of the disciplines of Art History and Classics since the eighteenth century. Famous works like the Laocoon, the Arch of Titus, and the colossal portrait of Constantine are familiar to millions. Again and again, scholars have returned to sculpture to answer questions about Roman art, society, and history. Indeed, the field of Roman sculptural studies encompasses not only the full chronological range of the Roman world but also its expansive geography, and a variety of artistic media, formats, sizes, and functions. Exciting new theories, methods, and approaches have transformed the specialized literature on the subject in recent decades. Rather than creating another chronological catalogue of representative...
examples from various periods, genres, and settings, The Oxford Handbook of Roman Sculpture synthesizes current best practices for studying this central medium of Roman art, situating it within the larger fields of Art History, Classical Archaeology, and Roman Studies. This comprehensive volume fills the gap between introductory textbooks and highly focused professional literature. The Oxford Handbook of Roman Sculpture conveniently presents new technical, scientific, literary, and theoretical approaches to the study of Roman sculpture in one reference volume while simultaneously complementing textbooks and other publications that present well-known works in the corpus. The contributors to this volume address metropolitan and provincial material from the early republican period through late antiquity in an engaging and fresh style. Authoritative, innovative, and up-to-date, The Oxford Handbook of Roman Sculpture will remain an invaluable resource for years to come.

### The Practice of Politics in Classical Athens, and the Paradox of Democratic Leadership

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Robert W. Wallace</td>
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<td>Dean Hammer</td>
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<td>Copyright © 2015 John Wiley &amp; Sons, Ltd</td>
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<td>Language</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>This chapter begins with a discussion on the politics in post-Cleisthenic Athens. While inadequate sources obscure much of the history of post-Cleisthenic politics, from the 430s the aristocracy, aristocratic ties, philoi, private wealth, local patronage, and factionalism all greatly diminish in importance, and direct democracy has strengthened.</td>
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After political leadership opened to non-aristocrats in the 430s, many elites disdained political engagement. The chapter talks about politics outside the assembly. Within the framework of assembly primacy, other elements of Athens' democratic polity, formal and informal, affected the practice of politics. Assemblies could amend council motions; they could direct the council to discuss any issue; and they decided. The assembly was at the center of Athens' democracy, and the assembly mostly voted on proposals, not individuals.

**Book Title**
A Companion to Greek Democracy and the Roman Republic

**Date Added**
1/7/2015, 2:50:14 PM

**Modified**
1/7/2015, 2:50:14 PM

**Tags:**
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Athens' democracy, CSM_2015_January, democratic leadership, politics in classical Athens, post-Cleisthenic Athens

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The Roman Historical Tradition: Regal and Republican Rome

**Type**
Book

**Editor**
James H. Richardson

**Editor**
Federico Santangelo

**URL**
http://books.google.com/books?id=bWUJBAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s

**Publisher**
Oxford University Press

**ISBN**
9780199657858

**Date**
2014-07-31

**Library Catalog**
Google Books

**Language**
en

**Abstract**
The study of Regal and Republican Rome presents a difficult and yet exciting challenge. The extant evidence, which for the most part is literary, is late, sparse, and difficult, and the value of it has long been a subject of intense and sometimes heated scholarly discussion. This volume provides students with an introduction to a range of important problems in the study of ancient Rome during the Regal and Republican periods in one accessible collection, bringing together a diverse range of influential papers. Of particular importance is the question of the value of the historiographical evidence (i.e. what the Romans themselves wrote about their past). By juxtaposing different and sometimes incompatible reactions to the evidence, the collection aims to challenge its readers and invite them to join the debate, and to assess the ancient evidence and modern interpretations of it for themselves.

**Short Title**
The Roman Historical Tradition

**# of Pages**
383

**Date Added**
1/7/2015, 2:46:04 PM

**Modified**
1/14/2015, 4:05:48 PM
The Social Life of Greek Athletic Facilities (other than Stadia)

Type: Book Section
Author: Michael Scott
Editor: Paul Christesen
URL: http://www.worldcat.org/title/the-social-life-of-greek-athletic-facilities-other-than-stadia/oclc/5465289708
Place: Oxford
Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell
Pages: 295-308
Date: 2013
Library Catalog: Open WorldCat
Language: English
Abstract: This chapter looks at some of the ways in which spaces used for athletic competition and training, as well as those spaces associated with the hosting of large sporting events, were articulated, and asks what was the meaning and use of their spatial indeterminacy for the social life of athletic facilities in the Archaic (700-480) and Classical (480-323) periods. It argues for the need to embrace a much wider definition of athletic facilities in order to encapsulate those necessary not just for competition, but also for athletic preparation and the hosting of athletic festivals orchestrated both by organizers and by private enterprise. The chapter also seeks to underline a crucial common factor in all these spaces and structures during the Archaic and Classical periods: their indeterminacy.

Book Title: A Companion to Sport and Spectacle in Greek and Roman Antiquity
Date Added: 1/12/2015, 7:23:10 AM
Modified: 1/12/2015, 7:23:59 AM

Tags: .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

The Topography of Shipshed Complexes and Naval Dockyards

Type: Book Section
Author: Kalliopi Baika
This is the first detailed and comprehensive study of the shipshed complexes which housed the great navies of the Greco-Roman world, including Athens and Carthage. These complexes represented some of the largest and most expensive building projects of antiquity, and the volume provides a comprehensive survey of the archaeological and literary evidence. It explains how the buildings were carefully designed to keep warships dry and out of reach of shipworm, whilst enabling them to be launched quickly, easily and safely when required. It also serves as a handbook for archaeologists who may excavate such buildings, which are often difficult to identify and interpret. The analytical chapters are complemented by a full and detailed catalogue of known sheds, with plans for all the major sites specially drawn for easy comparison. The book thus provides an indispensable guide for all those interested in these buildings and in the maritime infrastructure of the ancient world.
Abstract Rescue excavations were carried out along the terrace north of Ancient Corinth by Henry Robinson, the director of the Corinth Excavations, and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens on behalf of the Greek Archaeological Service, in 1961 and 1962. They revealed 70 tile graves, limestone sarcophagi, and cremation burials (the last rare in Corinth before the Julian colony), and seven chamber tombs (also rare before the Roman period). The burials ranged in date from the 5th century B.C. to the 6th century A.D., and about 240 skeletons were preserved for study. This volume publishes the results of these excavations and examines the evidence for changing burial practices in the Greek city, the Roman colony, and a Christian town.

Documented are single graves and deposits, the Robinson "Painted Tomb," two more hypogea, and four built chamber tombs. Ethne Barnes describes the human skeletal remains, and David Reese discusses the animal bones found in the North Terrace tombs. The author further explores the architecture of the chamber tombs as well as cemeteries, burial practices, and funeral customs in ancient Corinth. One appendix addresses a Roman chamber tomb at nearby Hexamilia, excavated in 1937; the second, by David Jordan, the lead tablets from a chamber tomb and its well. Concordances, grave index numbers, Corinth inventory numbers, and indexes follow.

Date Added 1/13/2015, 2:51:19 PM
Modified 1/13/2015, 3:02:56 PM

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January

Universal and Particular in Velleius Paterculus: Carthage versus Rome

Type Book Section
Author Clemence Schultze
Editor Peter Liddel
Editor Andrew Fear
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=hb6OAQAQBAJ
Publisher A&C Black
Pages 116-130
ISBN 9781472519801
Date 2013
Library Catalog Google Books
Language en
Abstract Book Abstract: "Universal History" is a type of history that attempts to explain the world beyond the immediate surroundings of the author. It reflects a desire to synthesise the mass of written and oral knowledge about the past and to introduce a systematic interpretation. The purpose of this collection is to re-examine the notion of Universal Historiography with a focus on its appearance in the Greek and Roman world and on the legacy that ancient authors offered to later generations. Fifteen new essays by a diverse set of international scholars tackle questions of definition, and illustrate the diversity of its forms, structures, themes and analyses. The collection explores the historical and intellectual contexts which gave rise to universalist thought,
and its reputation and reception in antiquity and beyond. This book will appeal to those interested in Graeco-Roman historiography, and those with an interest in the Arabic, Early Christian and modern reception of ancient historiography.

**Book Title** Historiae Mundi: Studies in Universal History

**Date Added** 11/4/2013, 2:28:43 PM

**Modified** 11/4/2013, 2:28:43 PM

**Tags:**
- ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY
- RELIGION
- CSM_2013_October
- History
- Periods
- Hellenistic
- Sack of Corinth

**Attachments**
- Google Books Link

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**Urban Dreams and Realities in Antiquity: Remains and Representations of the Ancient City**

**Type** Book

**Editor** Adam M. Kemezis

**URL** [http://books.google.com/books?id=LGKeBQAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s](http://books.google.com/books?id=LGKeBQAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s)

**Publisher** BRILL

**ISBN** 9789004283893

**Date** 2014-11-21

**Library Catalog** Google Books

**Language** en

**Abstract** Urban Dreams and Realities is a collection of articles on cities in ancient cultures, both their physical and conceptual aspects. A wide range of subjects and disciplinary perspectives are represented, especially the archaeology, epigraphy and literature of the Roman Empire.

**Short Title** Urban Dreams and Realities in Antiquity

**# of Pages** 547

**Date Added** 1/6/2015, 1:37:31 PM

**Modified** 1/14/2015, 6:56:05 AM

**Tags:**
- ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY
- CSM_2015_January
- History / Ancient / General
- History / Civilization
Urban Water Supply in Roman Cities and its Impact on the West

Type Journal Article
Author Cecelia Feldman
URL http://resources.css.edu/academics/HIS/MiddleGround/articles/FeldmanNatureNaturalForumFall2014themiddlegroundjournal.org.pdf
Volume 9
Pages 1-14
Publication The Middle Ground Journal
Date 2014
Date Added 1/6/2015, 3:33:39 PM
Modified 1/6/2015, 3:35:28 PM
Tags
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

Urban Water Supply, Wastewater, and Stormwater Considerations in Ancient Hellas: Lessons Learned

Type Journal Article
Author A.N. Angelakis
Author N. Mamassis
Author E.G. Dialynas
Author P. Defteraios
Volume 4
Issue 3
Pages 95-102
Publication Environment and National Resources Research
Date 2014
Abstract Urban water, wastewater and stormwater management practices in ancient Hellas, from the Minoan to the Roman times are briefly reviewed. In the Prehistoric Hellas palaces and other settlements tended to be located at dry places, at a distance from rivers or lakes. During the Bronze Age decentralized water supply and wastewater and stormwater management of small-scale systems were dominant. These systems are characterized by their salient architectural and hydraulic features and perfect adaptation to the environment. On the other hand, under tyranny, cities grew significantly and the first large-scale urban water infrastructures were developed. During the periods of democracy the Hippodameian system of city planning included the public hydraulic works. This period is also characterized by significant scientific progress in the hygienic use of water in public baths and latrines. Finally, Romans used the scientific knowledge and the experience of small scale constructions of the Hellenes, to construct large scale
Valuing the Past in the Greco-Roman World: Proceedings from the Penn-Leiden Colloquia on Ancient Values VII

Valuing the Past in the Greco-Roman World is a collaboration between scholars working on diverse areas and periods of ancient Greco-Roman culture. The volume addresses literary and material evidence for ancient notions of valuing (or disvaluing) the deep past.

Villae Rusticae: Family and Market-Oriented Farms in Greece under Roman Rule

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Villae Rusticae: Family and Market-Oriented Farms in Greece under Roman Rule

αυτοκρατορικών χρόνων στην περιοχή των αρχαίων Φερών
ΟΥΛ ΕΡΗ-INTΖΕΣΙΛΟ ΛΟΥ γροτικές εγκαταστάσεις ρωμαϊκής εποχής στη
Θεσσαλία και στα νησιά των όρειων Σποράδων
ΟΥΛ ΕΡΗ-INTΖΕΣΙΛΟ ΛΟΥ & Ελένη ΧΡΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ Έπαυλις (;) αυτοκρατορικών χρόνων
eκτός της πόλεως της Σκιάθου

ΟΤΕΥ-ΕΡΗ-ΙΝΤΖΕΣΙΛΟ & Έλενη ΧΡΥΣΟΠΟΥ ΛΟΥ & Ελένη ΧΡΥΣΟΠΟΥ ΛΟΥ

γροτικές εγκαταστάσεις ρωμαϊκής εποχής στη
Θεσσαλία και στα νησιά των ορειών Σποράδων

Εγκαταστάσεις στην ύπαιθρο της ιτιωλοακαρνανίας κατά τη ρωμαϊκή περίοδο

ικτωρία ΕΡΟΛΥΜΟΥ γροικία στα Σιταράλωνα ιτιωλοακαρνανίας: αγροτική
και εργαστηριακή παραγωγή ίβιαν ΣΤ -ΩΚΟΥ & Κατερίνα ΛΕΟΝΤΙ ΠΙΤΗ

ρωμαϊκές αγροικίες στην ευρύτερη περιοχή του γρινίου Φωτεινή Σ Ρ NTH &

ίβιαν ΣΤ -ΩΚΟΥ γροικίες ρωμαϊκών χρόνων στην περιοχή δυτικά της
Ναυπάκτου εωργία ΠΛΙ ΚΟΥ & Αρβάρα ΚΙΖ Μία ρωμαϊκή αγροκία στη
χώρα της αρχαίας Λευκάδας Μαρία ΣΤ -ΙΚΟΥ & Κατερίνα ΛΕΟΝΤΙ ΡΙΤΗ

ιτωλοακαρνανίας κατά τη ρωμαϊκή περίοδο

όρειων Σποράδων

εωργία ΠΛΙ ΚΟΥ & Αρβάρα ΚΙΖ Μία ρωμαϊκή αγροκία στη
χώρα της αρχαίας Λευκάδας Μαρία ΣΤ -ΙΚΟΥ & Κατερίνα ΛΕΟΝΤΙ ΡΙΤΗ

ωρίδα, Φωκίδα, δυτική

λοκρίδα Μαρία ΣΤ -ΥΡΟΠΟΥ ΛΟΥ - ΤΣΗ & Φωτεινή Σ Ρ ΝΤΗ

εικτωρία ΕΡΟΛΥΜΟΥ γροικία στα Σιταράλωνα ιτιωλοακαρνανίας: αγροτική
και εργαστηριακή παραγωγή ίβιαν ΣΤ -ΩΚΟΥ & Κατερίνα ΛΕΟΝΤΙ ΠΙΤΗ

ρωμαϊκές αγροικίες στην ευρύτερη περιοχή του γρινίου Φωτεινή Σ Ρ NTH &

ίβιαν ΣΤ -ΩΚΟΥ γροικίες ρωμαϊκών χρόνων στην περιοχή δυτικά της
Ναυπάκτου εωργία ΠΛΙ ΚΟΥ & Αρβάρα ΚΙΖ Μία ρωμαϊκή αγροκία στη
χώρα της αρχαίας Λευκάδας Μαρία ΣΤ -ΙΚΟΥ & Κατερίνα ΛΕΟΝΤΙ ΡΙΤΗ

ιτωλοακαρνανίας κατά τη ρωμαϊκή περίοδο

όρειων Σποράδων

εωργία ΠΛΙ ΚΟΥ & Αρβάρα ΚΙΖ Μία ρωμαϊκή αγροκία στη
χώρα της αρχαίας Λευκάδας Μαρία ΣΤ -ΙΚΟΥ & Κατερίνα ΛΕΟΝΤΙ ΡΙΤΗ

κατά τη ρωμαϊκή περίοδο

ορίσματα στις αγρεπαύλεις (villae rusticae) της Επαρχίας "χαία"

Wandering Cemeteries: Roman and Late Roman Burials in the Capital of the Province of Asia

Type Journal Article
Author Martin Steskal
Date 5 April 2013
Abstract Like most other ancient cities, Ephesus was surrounded by large-scale necropoleis. Except for a few examples, the typical burial sites were located in extramural burial areas outside the Hellenistic city-walls. Sanitary precautions and fear of defilement readily explain this law. So, no matter from what direction an ancient traveler arrived in Ephesus, he had to pass a cemetery. Although no longer visible today the relationship between tombs and city appeared to be heterogeneous: On the one hand they were packed tightly around inhabited areas, on the other hand they were located on uninhabited slopes. The common denominator is their location in heavily frequented areas or next to major traffic routes; this made them noticeable and permanently present to the citizens of the ancient city. The structure, the architectural design and the furnishings of the tombs so prominently sited served as vehicles for any kind of status display and a definition of social hierarchies. Intramural burials were very rare, and they were granted by cities only as a mark of high distinction and were typically restricted to
exceptional cases. In this paper several remarkable funerary and honorific monuments located along the Curetes Street are presented. The important rank of the owners of these monuments in Ephesian society was reflected by the centrality of their monuments within the civic landscape.

Tags:
- .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2015_January

When Cicero and St Paul Agree: Intra-Group litigation among the Luperci and the Corinthian Believers

Type Journal Article
Author Benjamin Edsall
URL http://jts.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2013/03/18/jts.flt013
Pages flt013
Publication The Journal of Theological Studies
ISSN 0022-5185, 1477-4607
Date 2013-03-18
Journal Abbr J Theol Studies
DOI 10.1093/jts/flt013
Accessed 1/7/2015, 4:52:36 PM
Library Catalog jts.oxfordjournals.org
Language en
Abstract Many commentators on 1 Cor. 6:1–8 have emphasized the aspects of individual honour and shame involved in civil litigation. However, they argue that such litigation was typical in the Roman world, which raises the question, how does Paul expect his readers to feel shame at their behaviour if it was considered normal? This article answers the question by highlighting the importance of communal honour and shame in the Roman world, also demonstrating how Greco-Roman notions of communal shame work in tandem with Paul’s eschatological differentiation of the Corinthian believers from their neighbours. To this end, I introduce an illuminating parallel from Cicero’s Pro Caelio which addresses intra-group litigation among the Luperci and I draw a line from that passage back to 1 Corinthians 6 by way of voluntary association rules and the widespread concern in antiquity for communal harmony.

Short Title When Cicero and St Paul Agree
Date Added 1/7/2015, 4:52:36 PM
Modified 1/7/2015, 4:52:36 PM

Tags:
- .ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January
"When You Were Gentiles": Specters of Ethnicity in Roman Corinth and Paul's Corinthian Correspondence

Cavan W. Concannon makes a significant contribution to Pauline studies by imagining the responses of the Corinthians to Paul’s letters. Based on surviving written materials and archaeological research, this book offers a textured portrait of the ancient Corinthians with whom Paul conversed, argued, debated, and partnered, focusing on issues of ethnicity, civic identity, politics, and empire. In doing so, the author provides readers a unique opportunity to assess anew, and imagine possibilities beyond, Paul’s complicated legacy in shaping Western notions of race, ethnicity, and religion.

Short Title: "When You Were Gentiles"

# of Pages: 320

Date Added: 1/7/2015, 2:40:00 PM

Modified: 1/12/2015, 11:25:13 AM


Why Roman Republicanism? Its Emergence and Nature in Context

Michael P. Fronda

Dean Hammer


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Pages: 44-64

ISBN: 9781118878347

Date: 2014

Accessed: 1/7/2015, 2:49:40 PM

Library Catalog: Wiley Online Library
This chapter considers why Roman republicanism, whose roots trace back to the archaic period, developed in the first place. The sources for Rome's archaic period are highly problematic. There survive practically no contemporary written documents detailing social and political developments during the regal period and the early Republic. Archaeology typically says very little about specific political events or constitutional reforms of the regal and early republican periods, though archaeological evidence may provide some clues as to the general social-economic conditions in which Roman republicanism developed. The chapter talks about urbanization, state formation and aristocratic clans between c.900–500 BCE. This is followed by a discussion on Roman kingship, which was an elected rather than a hereditary position, though kin relationship to the previous ruler was presumably an important consideration in the selection of a new king. The chapter further deals with nobilitas, republicanism, and the conquest of Italy and Sicily.
Διόλκος. Ένα σημαντικό τεχνικό Εργο της Αρχαιότητας (The Diolkos: a significant technical achievement of antiquity)

Type: Book Section
Author: D. Koutsoumba
Author: Y. Nakas
Editor: N Kissas
Editor: W.-D. Niemeier
Publisher: Himler Verlag GmbH
Pages: 191-206
Date: 2013
Abstract: For more than a century diolkos of Corinth continues to intrigue scholars and public with the quality of its construction and its function as a unique slipway for the transportation of ships. Certain attributes, however, of the diolkos have received minimum attention from the scholars and can shed light in questions concerning the monument’s initial function and use. Here are some of them: The actual diolkos seems to have covered only part of the Isthmus. No remains of any stone-paved road have been located beyond the Isthmus’ west coast, even when the area was still free of modern structures. Apparently a stone paving was applied only on the parts of the road where the soil was soft and unstable, such as the Isthmus’ west and east coast; the diolkos must have continued as a simple stepped earth road on the central limestone ridge of the Isthmus. Secondly, the preserved parts of the diolkos belong to at least three different phases of construction. The main part of the road appears to have been built more or less in the same period, sometime before the early 5th century BC, as a Doric capital in second use suggests. The west end of the road (today disappearing into the canal), constructed by impressive ashlar blocks set in regular rows is of different construction but its dating is uncertain. The Π-shaped loading platform also belongs to another phase and could date in the early 4th century BC. Finally, the west end of the diolkos structures, a simple paved platform (its inclination is probably caused by the modern canal cut at its edge) is of totally different construction, indicating a working area, possibly the only surviving remain of Nero’s works (Nero’s canal followed exactly the same course as the modern one). Another noticeable element is the blocking of the main part of the road by two series of rough blocks (inside the modern Engineers’ Corps School), deliberately placed on the course of the main wheel tracks. It is unknown when this task took place and by whom. The existence of multiple wheel tracks on top of the blocking indicates that the road remained in use for a long time after that. A final element is the possible existence of two stepped earth roads on each side of the diolkos, as reported by the only excavator of the diolkos, N. Verdelis. The diolkos was beyond doubt a highly sophisticated and elaborate
work of craftsmanship of ancient Greece. It was repaired and expanded, due to its continuous use and also possibly incapacitated at one time. What was, however, its original function? Although the hauling of galleys over the Isthmus was a rather common practice during wartime, nothing similar is actually attested for merchantmen, whose transportation on wheels or sledges (both techniques feasible in ancient Greece) would require a disproportionate amount of money compared to the actual cost of the ship and its cargo, not to mention the cargo losses and the ship’s necessary repairs afterward. Nevertheless, the diolkos was worn out by extensive use, as indicated by the deep and multiple wheel marks on it. The Corinthian-controlled ferrying of great and heavy cargoes between both sides of the Isthmus would not only explain the use of the road but would also justify its initial construction. It remains a mystery why the stone-paved diolkos was completely forgotten by the time of Pausanias or why it never reached any written source of the Greco-Roman antiquity. Was it so mundane a thing not to interest ancient authors? Was it out only used for a few years after its construction and then left without maintenance and disappeared? Furthermore, who built it and when? Can we rule out totally it use for ferrying ships or was it actually a slip-way, operated only in special occasions? These questions remain unanswered and only further research and excavation at the area might provide some answers in the future. An extended and enriched abstract of the article “The Diolkos: a significant technical achievement of antiquity” (International Archaeological Conference. Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnesus: Topography and History from Prehistoric Times until the End of Antiquity”, Loutraki 26-29 March 2009 (under publication) by D. Koutsoumba and Y. Nakas

**Book Title**  The Corinthia and the Northeast Peloponnesus: Topography and History from Prehistoric Times Until the End of Antiquity. Proceedings of the International Conference Organized by the Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, the LZ’ Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the German Archaeological Institute, Athens, Held at Loutraki, March 26-29, 2009

**Date Added** 8/18/2014, 6:39:14 AM

**Modified** 1/20/2015, 6:37:26 AM

**Tags:**

- ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, CSM_2014_August, Diolkos, Isthmus of Corinth
Angels in Late Ancient Christianity

Ellen Muehlberger explores the diverse and inventive ideas Christians held about angels in late antiquity. During the fourth and fifth centuries, Christians began experimenting with new modes of piety, adapting longstanding forms of public authority to Christian leadership and advancing novel ways of cultivating body and mind to further the progress of individual Christians. Muehlberger argues that in practicing these new modes of piety, Christians developed new ways of thinking about angels. The book begins with a detailed examination of the two most popular discourses about angels that developed in late antiquity. In the first, developed by Christians cultivating certain kinds of ascetic practices, angels were one type of being among many in a shifting universe, and their primary purpose was to guard and to guide Christians. In the other, articulated by urban Christian leaders in contest with one another, angels were morally stable characters described in the emerging canon of Scripture, available to enable readers to render Scripture coherent with emerging theological positions. Muehlberger goes on to show how these two discourses did not remain isolated in separate spheres of cultivation and contestation, but influenced one another and the wider Christian culture. She offers in-depth analysis of popular biographies written in late antiquity, of the community standards of emerging monastic communities, and of the training programs developed to prepare Christians to participate in ritual, demonstrating that new ideas about angels shaped and directed the formation of the definitive institutions of late antiquity. Angels in Late Ancient Christianity is a meticulous and thorough study of early Christian ideas about angels, but it also offers a different perspective on late ancient Christian history, arguing that angels were central rather than peripheral to the emergence of Christian institutions and Christian culture in late antiquity.
Corinth, 2011: Investigation of the West Hall of the Theater

Type: Journal Article  
Author: Charles K., II Williams  
URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2972/hesperia.82.3.0487  
Volume: 82  
Issue: 3  
Pages: 487-549  
Publication: Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens  
ISSN: 0018098X, 15535622  
Date: 2013  
DOI: 10.2972/hesperia.82.3.0487  
Library Catalog: CrossRef  
Short Title: Corinth, 2011  
Date Added: 11/4/2013, 2:22:29 PM  

Tags: 
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, American School Excavations, Archaeological Discoveries, Corinth, CSM_2013_October, Periods, Diachronic, Periods, Hellenistic, Periods, Late Antiquity, Periods, Roman, Theater, Urban Center

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Corinth in Contrast: Studies in Inequality

Type: Book  
Editor: Steven J. Friesen  
Editor: Sarah A. James  
Editor: Daniel N. Schowalter  
URL: http://books.google.com/books?id=fcveAQAAQBAJ  
Place: Leiden  
Publisher: Brill  
ISBN: 9789004261310  
Date: 2013  
Library Catalog: Google Books  
Language: en
Abstract  In Corinth in Contrast, archaeologists, historians, art historians, classicists, and New Testament scholars examine the stratified nature of social, economic, political, and religious interactions in the city of Corinth from the Hellenistic period to Late Antiquity.

Short Title  Corinth in Contrast

# of Pages  291

Date Added  12/5/2013, 11:19:24 AM

Modified  3/21/2014, 1:11:43 PM

Tags:

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, 1 Corinthians, church, Corinthia,
CSM_2013_November, Diolkos, Inscriptions, Isthmus of Corinth, Kenchreai, Lechaion, Magic, Periods, Hellenistic, Periods, Interim, Periods, Late Antiquity, Periods, Roman, Religion - Roman, Sack of Corinth, Statuary, Territory

Attachments

- Google Books Link

Dimensions of Individuality in Ancient Mystery Cults: Religious Practice and Philosophical Discourse

Type  Book Section

Author  Katharina Waldner

Editor  Jörg Rüpke

URL  http://books.google.com/books?id=XeKdAAAAQBAJ

Publisher  Oxford University Press

Pages  215-242

ISBN  9780199674503

Date  2013

Library Catalog  Google Books

Language  en

Abstract  Ancient religions are usually treated as collective and political phenomena and, apart from a few towering figures, the individual religious agent has fallen out of view. Addressing this gap, the essays in this volume focus on the individual and individuality in ancient Mediterranean religion. Even in antiquity, individual religious action was not determined by traditional norms handed down through families and the larger social context, but rather options were open and choices were made. On the part of the individual, this development is reflected in changes in 'individuation', the parallel process of a gradual full integration into society and the development of self-reflection and of a notion of individual identity. These processes are analysed within the Hellenistic and Imperial periods, down to Christian-dominated late antiquity, in both...
pagan polytheistic as well as Jewish monotheistic settings. The volume focuses on individuation in everyday religious practices in Phoenicia, various Greek cities, and Rome, and as identified in institutional developments and philosophical reflections on the self as exemplified by the Stoic Seneca.

**Book Title**  
The Individual in the Religions of the Ancient Mediterranean

**Date Added**  
10/2/2013, 6:36:24 AM

**Modified**  
10/2/2013, 6:36:24 AM

**Tags:**

.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, RELIGION, Corinthia, CSM_2013_Sep, Isis, Kenchreai, Mystery cult, Periods, Roman, Religion - Roman

**Attachments**

- Google Books Link

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**Margins and Metropolis: Authority Across the Byzantine Empire**

**Type**  
Book

**Author**  
Judith Herrin

**URL**  
http://books.google.com/books?id=iKIR4xyOmKUC&dq=isthmus+of+Corinth%22&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s

**Publisher**  
Princeton University Press

**ISBN**  
0691153019

**Date**  
2013

**Library Catalog**  
Google Books

**Language**  
en

**Abstract**  
"Herrin is acutely aware not only of Byzantium's place in the world, but also of its idiosyncrasies, which she illuminates by bringing into play the ecclesiastical sources in a way that few other Byzantine historians have done. Her essays reveal first and foremost her breadth of vision."--Michael Angold, editor of "The Cambridge History of Christianity: Eastern Christianity"

"Tracing her journey across the history of Byzantium, Herrin's elegant essays display her insightful approaches, solid methodology, and vast historical knowledge."--Christine Angelidi, Institute of Historical Research, Athens

"Herrin's essays reveal a capacity given to very few historians--the power to present the big picture without ever losing sight of the vital details. Their genesis over the course of her career, and more importantly their bearing on our current intellectual and political situation, illustrate what it means to be a humane and humanistic scholar in the last half century."--Anthony Cutler, author of "The Hand of the Master"

"All of Herrin's essays reveal a distinguished historian with a clear intellectual consciousness."--Antonio Carile, University of Bologna

"This wide-ranging collection of studies by one of the foremost medieval historians of this generation opens up new perspectives on Byzantium. The life experience of women and men is re-created with a view from the margins. Women at the court and in private
households are restored to agency and the capital of Constantinople is seen from the perspective of the provinces. As a result, Byzantium no longer appears as a monolith steeped in unchanging ritual, but as a dynamic society that developed its own responses to challenges and so ensured its extraordinary longevity."--Claudia Rapp, author of "Holy Bishops in Late Antiquity"

**Short Title**  
Margins and Metropolis  

**# of Pages**  
391  

**Date Added**  
1/7/2015, 4:54:40 PM  

**Modified**  
1/7/2015, 4:54:49 PM  

**Tags:**  
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, CSM_2015_January, History / Europe / Greece, History / Medieval  

**Attachments**  
- Google Books Link

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**Patronage and Reception in the Monumental Architecture of Early Christian Greece**

**Type**  
Book Section  

**Editor**  
James F. Osborne  

**Author**  
William R. Caraher  

**Publisher**  
SUNY Press  

**Pages**  
39-56  

**ISBN**  
9781438453255  

**Date**  
2014-10-24  

**Library Catalog**  
Google Books  

**Language**  
en  

**Abstract**  
Interdisciplinary study of monumental art and architecture in human history. Monumentality is a human phenomenon that has occurred in nearly all times and places. Because of its ubiquity, monumentality is something that has been studied by a large number of disciplines and individuals. Approaching Monumentality in Archaeology explores the phenomenon of monumental art and architecture from humankind's most ancient past to recent history, and does so using an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates the research of anthropological archaeologists, art historians, classicists, and sociologists working in a wide variety of historical and cultural contexts. The volume seeks to define what is meant by the terms “monument” and “monumentality,” and to understand the social and political significance of monument-building as it has manifested around the world. By advocating for a relational approach to the topic that seeks to find monumentality in the ongoing relationship between object and person, this book offers the opportunity to begin the process of uniting these varied interests into a unified discourse.
Porphyry in Fragments: Reception of an Anti-Christian Text in Late Antiquity

Type	Book
Author	Dr Ariane Magny
URL	http://books.google.com/books?id=HHE7BAAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher	Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
ISBN	9781472401502
Date	2014-08-28
Library Catalog	Google Books
Language	en
Abstract	The Greek philosopher Porphyry of Tyre had a reputation as the fiercest critic of Christianity. It was well-deserved: he composed fifteen discourses against the Christians, so offensive that Christian emperors ordered them to be burnt. We thus rely on the testimonies of three prominent Christian writers to know what Porphyry wrote. Porphyry in Fragments argues that Porphyry’s actual thoughts became mixed with the thoughts of the Christians who preserved his ideas, as well as those of other Christian opponents.

Short Title	Porphyry in Fragments
# of Pages	148
Date Added	1/7/2015, 2:45:00 PM
Modified	1/7/2015, 2:45:07 PM

Tags:
.Archaeology and History, Religion, Art / History / Ancient & Classical,
CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, Religion / Christian Church / History, Religion / Philosophy, Religion / Theology

Attachments
The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Mediterranean Religions

Type Book
Editor Barbette Stanley Spaeth
URL http://books.google.com/books?id=7anCAQAAQBAJ&dq=Corinth&lr=lang_en&output=html_text&source=gbs_navlinks_s
Publisher Cambridge University Press
ISBN 9780521113960
Date 2013-11-25

Library Catalog Google Books
Language en

Abstract In antiquity, the Mediterranean region was linked by sea and land routes that facilitated the spread of religious beliefs and practices among the civilizations of the ancient world. The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Mediterranean Religions provides an introduction to the major religions of this area and explores current research regarding the similarities and differences among them. The period covered is from the prehistoric period to late antiquity, that is, ca. 4000 BCE to 600 CE. Nine essays providing an overview of the characteristics and historical developments of the major religions of the region, including those of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria-Canaan, Israel, Anatolia, Iran, Greece, Rome, and early Christianity. Five essays dealing with key topics in current research on these religions, including violence, identity, the body, gender, and visuality, taking an explicitly comparative approach and presenting recent theoretical and methodological advances in contemporary scholarship.

# of Pages 383
Date Added 1/9/2015, 3:55:19 PM
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Attachments

○ Google Books Link
○ Google Books Link
Late Antiquity witnessed a major transformation in the authority and power of the Episcopate within the Church, with the result that bishops came to embody the essence of Christianity and increasingly overshadow the leading Christian laity. The rise of Episcopal power came in a period in which drastic political changes produced long and significant conflicts both within and outside the Church. This book examines these problems in depth, looking at bishops' varied roles in both causing and resolving these disputes, including those internal to the church, those which began within the church but had major effects on wider society, and those of a secular nature.

Short Title The Role of the Bishop in Late Antiquity

# of Pages 281

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Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, .RELIGION, Biography & Autobiography / Religious, CSM_2015_January, History / Ancient / General, History / Medieval, Religion / Antiquities & Archaeology, Religion / Christian Church / General, Religion / Christian Church / History

Attachments

- Google Books Link
Last Men Standing: Chlamydatus Portraits and Public Life in Late Antique Corinth

ABSTRACT Notable among the marble sculptures excavated at Corinth are seven portraits of men wearing the long chlamys of Late Antique imperial office. This unusual costume, contemporary portrait heads, and inscribed statue bases all help confirm that new public statuary was created and erected at Corinth during the 4th and 5th centuries. These chlamydatus portraits, published together here for the first time, are likely to represent the Governor of Achaia in his capital city, in the company of local benefactors. Among the last works of the ancient sculptural tradition, they form a valuable source of information on public life in Late Antique Corinth.

Tags:
.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY, Corinth

Notes:

PB - The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

The Ambivalent Landscape of Christian Corinth: The Archaeology of Place, Theology, and Politics in a Late Antique City

Type Book Section
Author William Caraher
Editor Steven J. Friesen