SLAVES TO ROME

This study in the language of Roman imperialism provides a provocative new perspective on the Roman imperial project. It highlights the prominence of the language of mastery and slavery in Roman descriptions of the conquest and subjection of the provinces. More broadly, it explores how Roman writers turn to paradigmatic modes of dependency familiar from everyday life – not just slavery but also clientage and childhood – in order to describe their authority over, and responsibilities to, the subject population of the provinces. It traces the relative importance of these different models for the imperial project across almost three centuries of Latin literature, from the middle of the first century BCE to the beginning of the third century CE.

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SLAVES TO ROME
Paradigms of Empire in Roman Culture

MYLES LAVAN
IN MEMORY OF MY FATHER
VIVIAN LAVAN
1944–2011
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PREFACE

This book originated as a doctoral dissertation written at St John’s College, Cambridge. It was revised and expanded during a Research Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College. The finishing touches were added at the University of St Andrews. I am grateful to all three institutions for their support.

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PREFACE

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ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER CONVENTIONS

Journal titles are abbreviated in the Bibliography following the conventions of *L’Année philologique*, with a few easily recognised exceptions. The abbreviations used for Latin and Greek works are those of S. Hornblower and A. Spawforth, eds., *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, 3rd edition (Oxford, 2003) where available and otherwise those of P. G. W. Glare, ed., *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (Oxford, 1996) and H. G. Liddell, R. Scott and H. S. Jones, eds., *A Greek-English Lexicon*, 9th edition (Oxford, 1996) respectively. The only exceptions are Cassius Dio, who is cited as Dio, and Seneca’s dialogues, which are cited by name rather than number. Other abbreviations used in the footnotes are listed below. Note that Latin and Greek texts are printed following the different conventions for literary, epigraphic and papyrological texts as appropriate. One important consequence is that square brackets indicate a conjectured restoration for lost or illegible text in an inscription or papyrus, but an editorial deletion in a literary text.


*AE*  *L’Année épigraphique* (Paris, 1888—).


ABBREVIATIONS AND OTHER CONVENTIONS

P Mich.  Michigan papyri (Vations, 1931–).
P Oxy.  Oxyrhynchus papyri (London, 1898–).
RDGE  R. K. Sherk, Roman Documents from the Greek East (Baltimore, 1969).
SEG  Supplementum epigraphicum Graecum (Leiden, 1923–).
TLL  Thesaurus Linguae Latinae (Munich, 1900–).
Welles  C. B. Welles, ed., Royal Correspondence in the Hellenistic Period: A Study in Greek Epigraphy (New Haven, 1934).