

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-01318-6 - Peasants, Citizens and Soldiers: Studies in the Demographic History of Roman Italy 225 BC–AD 100

Luuk De Ligt

Index

[More information](#)*Index*

- Abella, 310
 Abellinum (Campania), 310
 Abellinum Marsicum, 329
 Acelum, 298
 Acerrae, 311
 Aceruntia, 334
 Acherusia, 334
 Aecae, 329
 Aeclanum, 329
 Aegetium, 329
 Aemilia, 264; viritane settlers, 81, 131; population
 in 28 BC, 195, 224
 Aesernia, 324
aes equestre, 84
aes bordiarium, 84
 Aesis, 316
 Affilae, 306
 age at first marriage, 3, 144–9, 159, 166
 age groups, in Roman armies, 55–6, 83, 145, 166; in
 Greek armies, 56–7; see also *iuiores*, *seniores*
 Ager Brundisinus, 266
 Ager Caeretanus, 271
 Ager Cosanus, 259, 267, 281; see also Albegna
 Valley Survey
ager publicus, 158–9, 185–7
 Ager Tiburtinus, 272
 agro-towns, 230, 266
 Alba Fucens, 323
 Alba Longa, 306
 Alba Pompeia, 293
 Albegna Valley Survey, 252, 259
 Albingaunum, 298
 Albintimilium, 293
 Aletrium, 329
 Aletrium (Latium), 305
 Aletrium (Apulia), 329
 Alfella, 329
 allied communities, population in 225 BC, 41–3,
 46; military contributions attuned to available
 manpower resources, 49, 69; see also army,
 ratios between Romans and allies
 Allifae, 310
 Alsium, 320
 Altinum, 265, 289
 Ameria, 315
 Amiternum, 323
 Amitinum, 320
 Anagnia, 306
 Ancona, 312
 Angera, 265
 Angitia, 325
 Angulum, 324
 Anxa, 325
 Anxa (Callipolis), 330
 Anxanum, 325
 Antinum, 324
 Antium, 260, 304
 Antonine Plague, 2, 13
 Apama, 330
 Appian, on background to Gracchan crisis, 158–9,
 164, 167–9, 178, 181, 192
 Aprusta, 334
 Apulia, confiscations after 201 BC, 131; viritane
 settlers, 81; decline of pre-Roman towns, 229,
 262; evidence of population decline, 262–3;
 realignment of settlement system, 262; shape of
 urban network, 235–6; see also Brundisium
 Apulians, 68; anomalous ratio between horse
 and foot in Polybius, 42, 67; manpower
 resources, 70
 Aquae Statiellae, 293
 Aquileia, 14–15, 265, 290
 Aquilonia, 330
 Aquinum, 304
 archaeozoological evidence, 24
 Archias, 97–8
 Ardea, 307
 Aricia, 307
 Ariminum, 289
 army, ratios between Romans and allies, 48–9, 69,
 93–3, 118–19
 Arna, 316

- Arpi, 330
 Arpinum, 307
 Arretium, 235
 Asculum, 312
 Asisium, 314
assidui, 98–103; and property threshold for membership of fifth class, 101–5, 152–6, 169, 171–2, 174–6, 183, 280; registered more efficiently than proletarians, 100, 173, 175; declining in number, 169, 173–4, 183
 Atella, 309
 Ateste, 203, 206, 294
 Atina (Apulia), 330
 Atina (Latium), 307
 Atina (Lucania), 334
 Atranum, 330
 Atria, 202, 206, 293
 Attidium, 316
attributi, of Roman North Italy, 25, 71, 195, 239
 Aufidena, 325
 Aufina, 324
 Augusta Bagiennorum, 293
 Augusta Praetoria, 208, 290
 Augusta Taurinorum, 290
 Augustan census figures, see census figures, Augustan
 Auriate, 299
 Ausculum, 330
 Auximum, 313
 Aveia, 325
 Azetium, 330
- Balesium, 330
 Bantia, 333
 Barium, 330
 barley, in economy in Roman Italy, 21–2
 Basta, 330
 Bedriacum, 265
 Bellunum, 299
 Beneventum, 236, 327
 Beregra, 313
 Bergomum, 294
 Beria, 299
 Biferno Valley Survey, 261–2, 269, 272
 Black Death, 1–2, 147, 155–6, 214
 Blanda, 334
 Blera, 320
 body height, in pre-Roman and Roman Italy, 17–19; and levels of *per capita* income, 18–19; not determined solely by food intake, 19–20
 Boii, 44, 131
 bone evidence, see osteological evidence and archaeozoological evidence
- Bononia, 197, 202, 205, 290
 booty, 31–2
 Borca, 330
 Boserup, E., 3, 16, 22–3, 34, 187
 Bovianum, 325
 Bovillae, 307
 Braudel, F., 35
 Brixellum, 264, 299
 Brixia, 265, 291
 Brundisium, 262–3, 327
 Bruttium, not included in Polybian manpower figures, 44, 67–8; population in 225 BC, 43, 46, 49; confiscations after 201 BC, 131; evidence of population decline, 263; shape of urban network, 231, 235–6
 Buca, 325
 Butonti, 330
 Buxentum, 334
- Caba, 307
 Caelia (Ceglie del Campo), 330
 Caelia (Ceglie Messapico), 330
 Caere, 107–8, 197, 318
 Caesena, 202, 295
 Caiatia, 311
 Calatia, 311
 Caldwell, J. C., 161
 Cales, 309
 Camerinum, 315
 Campania, deforestation, 14; sophisticated system of agricultural production, 23; shape of urban network, 231, 235–6
 Campanians, grouped with Romans by Polybius, 45, 87–8; defection after Cannae, 73; number of, 73, 139–41, 148
 Cannae, 72, 138–9, 330
 Canusium, 330
 Capena, 321
 Capitulum Hernicum, 307
 Capua, 197, 202, 236, 242, 309
 Caretini Infernates, 325
 Caretini Supernates, 325
 Carreum, 301
 Carthage, 107
capite censi, 99, 174–5
 carrying capacity, 12–13, 20–6, 35–6, 185, 193
 Carseoli, 323
 Carsulae, 316
 Casilinum, 310
 Casinum, 307
 Castrimoenium, 307
 Castrum Novum (Etruria), 321
 Castrum Novum (Picenum), 313
 Castrum Truentum, 313

- casualties, during Second Punic War, 73, 138–41, 147; during wars of second century BC, 141; during Cimbrian Wars, 118, 160; during Social War, 118, 160; during civil wars of first century BC, 118; and demographic decline, 165–7; demographic effects mitigated by new births, 141, 147; as check on demographic expansion, 143
- Casuentum, 316
- Caudium, 330
- Cemenelum, 299
- Cenomani, 43–4
- census, procedures during Republic, 80–82; based on tribes, 88; use of existing records, 96–8; centralized or decentralized, 81–2, 106–12, 113–15, 117–20, 124–6; registration rates, 81, 113–14, 118, 122, 124–5, 135, 137, 150, 166, 172, 176–7; target population under Republic, 6, 45, 81–105; target population under Augustus, 6, 122–7; and registration of adult fighting men, 84–6, 100, 106, 173; and monetary valuation of property, 80–1; and imposition of *tributum*, 84, 100, 173; and imposition of inheritance tax, 126, 128; and membership of property classes, 84; and registration of voters, 85, 97, 100
- census figure(s), for regal and early-republican periods, 4, 48, 60; for reign of Servius Tullius, 82, 98; for 465 BC, 86, 126; for 330s BC, 86; for 279 BC, 89; for 234 BC, 42, 53–5, 66, 96; for 208 BC, 95–7; for 203 BC, 86, 95–7, 130, 137–8, 141; for 168 BC, 97; for 163–124 BC, 171–6; for 163 BC, 138, 150; for 130 BC, 126, 160; for 124 BC, 97, 130, 160–1, 167, 173; for 114 BC, 160–1, 167, 173; for 85 BC, 112–16; Augustan, 6, 8, 120–34
- centuriation grids, as evidence of land clearance, 14, 264; obliterated by alluvial deposits, 15; dating problems, 15, 264
- Ceretae, 307
- Ceva, 299
- Cingulum, 313
- Circei, 307
- Cisalpine Gaul, population in 225 BC, 6, 8, 43–4, 71–2; population in 28 BC, 194–5, 208, 224–5, 227; land reclamation, 14; shape of urban network, 231
- cities, see towns
- citizens, number in 225 BC, 46, 177; number during Second Punic War, 72–4, 141; number during final decades of second century BC, 192; number in 28 BC, 6, 8, 120–34; in Italian countryside after 160 BC, 35–6; outside Italy, 5–6, 8–9, 122, 124, 189, 342–4
- citizens *alieni iuris*, declared by *pater familias*, 80, 84, 106, 109, 127; registered by republican censors, 85, 109, 127
- citizens *sui iuris*, registered by republican censors, 80, 83–7, 126; as target population of early-imperial censuses, 126–7
- cives sine suffragio*, (non-)inclusion in census figures, 45, 87–95, 107–8; registration by local magistrates, 88–9, 107, 120; levied by local magistrates, 94; legionary service, 65, 87–9, 91–5; and impositions of *tributum*, 87; enfranchised before 150 BC, 94–5; in Campania, 45; in Etruria, 51; in Sabinum, 50–1, 65; in Umbria, 51; in Samnium, 51; in Ager Praetuttianus, 51; in Ager Vestinus, 51; in territory of Aequi, 51; in Ager Picentinus, 51
- civium capita*, 122–5
- classes, of *comitia centuriata*, 99–101; threshold for membership of fifth class, 101–2, 104–5, 152–6, 169, 171–2, 174–6, 183, 280
- Claterna, 202, 295
- climate change, in medieval Europe, 2; in Roman Italy, 12–13, 26–30, 35–6, 193; impact on altitudinal margins of arable farming, 2, 27; and spread of diseases, 28; effects on population growth mediated by social and economic structures, 28; relevance to study of demographic developments in early-imperial times, 29, 36
- Cliternia (Samnium), 325
- Cliternia (Apulia), 330
- Cluana, 313
- Cluentius, 116
- Clusium, 318
- Collatia, 330
- coloniae civium Romanorum*, 103, 107, 154
- coloniae maritimae*, 107, 154
- colonies, provincial, 10, 107, 163, 184–5, 189, 281, 342–3
- colonization, and demographic developments, 9–10, 138, 150–4, 168
- comparative evidence, 12–13, 25–6, 35
- Compsa, 330
- Comum, 198, 295
- Concordia, 202, 295
- Consentia, 335
- Consilinum, 334
- Copiae, 330
- Cora, 307
- Corese Survey, 258
- Corfinium, 325
- Corinum, 330
- Cortona, 319
- Cosa, 165–6, 220–1, 226, 259, 321
- Cremona, 202, 291
- Croton, 335
- Cubulteria, 311
- Cumae, 309

- Cupra Maritima, 313
 Cupra Montana, 313
 Cures, 325
- Decia, 330
 deforestation, 14, 28
 demographic recovery, 142–50, 168, 182, 267
 Dertona, 202, 295
 dietary habits, in Roman Italy, 21
dilectus, based on tribes, 89, 95; anachronistic elements in Polybius' description, 91–5
 Dirinum, 330
 diseases, 1, 19–20, 26, 28, 145; see also epidemics
 Dola Sallentina, 316
 Dripsinum, 299
duicensis, 84
dysandria, 158, 178
- Eburum, 335
 Egnatia, 328
 Egypt, contribution to state budget, 34
 emergency levies, 44, 52, 57–9, 61, 64–5; see also *tumultus Gallicus*
 emigration from Italy, 5, 9–10, 32, 163, 184–7, 268, 271, 281–2, 342–4
 enfranchisement, of Sabines, 65; of Campanians in 189 BC, 94, 142; of *cives sine suffragio* before 150 BC, 94–5; of new citizens after Social War, 112–15; of Transpadana, 82, 124, 194, 224; of provincials, 9, 78, 123, 129, 132, 184, 189–90, 342
 epidemics, 1
 Eporedia, 202, 265, 295
 Etruria, deforestation, 14; shape of urban network, 235
 Etruscans, raised by emergency levy in 225 BC, 44; grouped with Sabines by Polybius, 45, 50, 64–5, 88; Polybius' figure interpreted as including Roman citizens, 45, 51; manpower resources in 225 BC, 52, 64–5
euandria, 159
 Eusebius, 113, 121, 125
- Fabius Pictor, 41–2, 47–56, 60, 64, 68, 82–3, 98; alleged mistakes, 42, 44–5, 50, 54–5, 66; alleged to have derived total manpower figures from troop strength, 47–9, 69
 Fabrateria Nova, 305
 Fabrateria Vetus, 308
 Faesulae, 319
 Fagifulae, 325
 Falerii Novi, 321
 Falerio, 313
 fallowing, 20–1; suppression of, 23
 famine, 1, 22
 Fanum Fortunae, 317
Fasti Ostienses, 120
 Faventia, 202, 296
 Feltria, 206, 299
 Ferentium, 319
 Ferentinum, 305
 fertility, and poverty, 159–62
 Fescennia, 321
 Ficolea, 308
 Fidenae, 308
 Fidentia, 299
 field surveys, methodological problems, 11, 37, 165, 179–80, 249–57; trends in site numbers, 180–1, 254–64; biased towards high-status sites, 250–1; problems of classification, 251–3; and demographic developments, 248, 253–4, 256, 258, 265–71; and background to Gracchan land reforms, 179–82, 192, 249; site densities, 271–9; in North Italy, 264; see also recovery rates; Albegna Valley Survey; Biferno Valley Survey; Corese Survey; Liri Valley Survey; Mondragone Survey; Potenza River Valley Survey; Rieti Basin Survey; San Giovanni di Ruoti Survey; South Etruria surveys; Tiber Valley Project
 Firmum, 313
 Florentia, 319
fora et conciliabula, 109–12
 Forentum, 331
formula togatorum, 48, 63–4
 Formiae, 305
 Forum Appii, 308
 Forum Cassii, 321
 Forum Clodii, 321
 Forum Decii, 326
 Forum Druentanorum, 317
 Forum Corneli, 202–3, 296
 Forum Flaminii, 317
 Forum Fulvii, 299–300
 Forum Germanianum, 299
 Forum Iulii (Cisalpinga), 300
 Forum Iulii (Umbria), 317
 Forum Livii, 296
 Forum Novum (Cisalpinga), 206, 300
 Forum Novum (Sabinum), 326
 Forum Popilii (Campania), 310
 Forum Popilii (Cisalpinga), 300
 Forum Sempronii, 315
 Forum Subertanorum, 321
 Forum Truentinorum, 300
 Forum Vibii, 300
 free rural population, decline of, 7–9, 158–67, 187–91, 248, 268, 281
 freedmen, used as rowers, 155–6; see also manumission
 Fregellae, 308

386

Fregena, 321
 Frusino, 308
 Fulginiae, 315
 Fundi, 308

Gabii, 308
 Genua, 296
 Genusia, 331
 George Syncellus, 121, 124–5
 Gracchan land reforms, demographic and social background, 35, 157–9, 162–4, 167–71, 177–8, 192; impact on registration rates, 174, 176; see also Tiberius Gracchus
 grain dole, 30, 32–3, 277–8, 282; number of recipients, 32–3, 304, 340
 grain imports, 5, 21, 26, 30–1, 128, 188, 239, 242, 277–8; and inter-regional trade, 30
 grain prices, 156
 Gravisca, 319
 Grumentum, 332
 Grumum, 331

Hasta, 291
 Hatria, 312
 Heba, 259, 321
 Helvetii, lists of men, women and children, 46, 62
 Helvia Ricina, 313
 Heraclea, 335; local census records, 98
 Herculaneum, 234, 311
 Herdonia, 328
 Hermopolis, 219
 high count, 8–10 and *passim*; and population growth during the Republic, 29, 247, 268–9; and demographic stagnation in early Empire, 29, 247, 269–71
 Hispellum, 317
 Histonium, 326
hoi en hēbēi, 59–60, 86
hoi en tais hēlikiais, 53, 55–6, 63; used to denote the *iuniores*, 46, 55–6, 58–9; used to denote all men aged up to 60, 56–7, 59–60, 63–4
hoi tēn strateusimon hēlikian echontes, 58
 Horta, 321
 horticulture, 277–9, 282
 Hydruntum, 328

Iapygians, 67
 Iguvium, 314–5
 imperialism, revenues from, 12, 31–4, 36, 163; and increase in *per capita* income, 32–3
 Industria, 296
 infanticide, 148
 Insubrians, manpower resources in 225 BC, 43–4, 71
 Interamna Nahars, 315

Index

Interamna Lirenas, 260, 305
 Interamna Praetuttiorum, 314
 Iria, 300
 Irinum, 331
Italia, 109–12
 Iulium Carnicum, 300
iuniores, 43–6, 49–50, 55–6, 58, 60, 71–3, 77, 109–10, 139; as target population of earliest censuses, 82; as members of *comitia centuriata*, 85
 Iuvanum, 326

Jerome, 112–13, 115–16, 121

labour productivity, 1, 3, 20
 labour-to-land ratios, 164, 188, 276, 278, 281
 land clearance, see deforestation, reclamation
 land productivity, 1, 12, 23–4, 188
 Lanuvium, 308
 Larinum, 116–17, 261, 269, 328
 Latin colonies, average number of settlers, 42–3, 67; new foundations after 201 BC, 103, 130–1, 154; in Transpadana, 81
 Latin communities, number in 225 BC, 42
 Latins, as designation for all those of Latin status, 42, 50; used by Polybius to refer only to *iuniores*, 42–3, 66; used to refer to all adult men of Latin status, 66; as designation for inhabitants of Latium Vetus and Latium Adiectum, 42; number given by Polybius, 42, 66; demographic growth, 131; as recipients of viritane allotments, 131; migration to Rome, 142
 Latium, land clearance, 14; shape of urban network, 231, 235
 Laumellum, 300
 Laurentum, 308
 Laus, 334
 Laus Pompeia, 296
 Lavinium, 308
 legionaries serving outside Italy, 95–8, 151–2, 163
 legionary service, as form of temporary migration, 169; as source of income, 169, 280; length, 146, 151–2; disruptive effects, 151–3, 163, 169
 legions, size of, 92–3; age groups, 145, 166; social composition, 183
 levy, see *dilectus*
 ley-farming, see stock-raising, integrated with farming
lex Papia, 97
lex Sempronia agraria, 158–9, 165
lex Sulpicia, 114
 Libarna, 296
 Ligures Baebiani, 331
 Ligures Corneliani, 331

- Liguria, confiscations after Roman conquest, 131; viritane settlers, 81
- Ligurians, manpower resources in 225 BC, 44, 71, 77
- Liri Valley Survey, 260
- literary evidence, methodological problems posed by, 10–11, 37
- Liternum, 311
- living standards, economic, 1, 18–20, 32, 35; biological, 19–20
- Locri, 335
- low count, 5–8 and *passim*; and population growth during the Republic, 29, 189–91; and population growth in early Empire, 29, 248–9, 269–71, 281–3
- Luca, 319
- Lucania, population in 225 BC, 43; confiscations after 201 BC, 131; decline of pre-Roman hill-fort centres, 263; shape of urban network, 231, 235–6
- Luceria, 214, 327
- Lucus Angitiaie, 326
- Lucus Feroniae, 319
- Luna, 319
- Lupiae, 328
- Magna Graecia, not included in Polybian manpower figures, 44, 67–8; population in 225 BC, 43, 46, 49
- maize, as crucial factor in Italian population growth after AD 1700, 26, 128
- malaria, 20, 28
- Malthus, 1–3, 18–19, 22–3, 34, 158, 171, 177, 184, 271
- Mantua, 300
- manumission, 78, 129–30, 132, 142–3
- Marius, military reforms, 182–4
- marriage, see age at first marriage
- Marruvium, 323
- Marsi, anomalous ratio between horse and foot in Polybius, 42, 67
- Matelica, 317
- Mateola, 331
- meat consumption, in Roman Italy, 22–4, 243; and body height, 17
- Mediolanum, 202, 206, 265, 291–2
- Merinum, 331
- Messapia (town), 331
- Messapians, see Apulia, Apulians
- Metapontum, 263, 269, 335
- Mevania, 317
- Mevaniola, 317
- middle count, 38, 126–8
- migration, to Rome, 142, 163, 245, 271, 281–2; to other Italian cities, 246, 261; to Cisalpine Gaul, 264, 281; from Apulia and Samnium, 266–8; see also colonies, colonization, emigration
- military participation rates, 9, 166; during Second Punic War, 72–7; during early decades of second century BC, 77; in Sweden, 73; in Prussia, 73; in other parts of early-modern Europe, 73; during American Civil War, 74; high rate facilitated by widespread use of slaves, 74–5; high rates in city-states, 74–5; high rates possible in societies with unsophisticated economies, 75–6, 172; and formation of extended households, 76, 166
- Minturnae, 305
- mobilization rates, see military participation rates
- Mondragone Survey, 260
- mortality, urban, 245–6; military: see casualties
- Mustiae, 335
- Mutina, 202, 264, 292
- Naples, food supply, 230, 239–40
- Narbo Martius, 107
- Narnia, 317
- Natium, 331
- Neapolis (Apulia), 331
- Neapolis (Campania), 197, 309
- Nepet, 321
- Nereturum, 331
- Nesactium, 301
- Nola, 310
- Nomentum, 308
- Norba (Apulia), 331
- Norba (Latium), 308
- Novana, 314
- Novaria, 202, 296
- Novem Pagi, 321
- Nuceria (Campania), 236, 309
- Nuceria (Umbria), 317
- Numana, 314
- Numistro, 336
- Nursia, 323
- Ocriculum, 315
- olive oil, contribution to calorific intake, 21–2
- Opitergium, 202, 296
- Oppianicus, 116
- Oria, 269
- orphans, 84–5, 126–8
- Ortona, 326
- osteological evidence, 12, 17–20
- Ostia, 218–19, 304
- Ostra, 317
- Otesini, 301
- Paestum, 214, 236, 332–3
- Palio, 331
- Parentium, 301
- Parma, 202, 296

- pastio villatica*, 273, 341
 Patavium, 197, 202, 205, 292
 Paulusae, 314
 peasants, underemployed, 75, 166, 172, 188;
 reluctant to serve in certain wars, 171–2; and
 cultivation of cash crops, 172–3; contact with
 urban markets, 253, 275, 279
 Pedo, 297
 Peltuinum, 324
 Penna, 326
 Perusia, 319
 Petelia, 335
 Picentia, 311
 Picenum, viritane settlers, 81, 108; foundation
 of new towns, 235; shape of urban network,
 231, 235
 Pisaurum, 198, 316
 Pistoriae, 321
 Pitulum Mergens, 317
 Pitulum Pisuertum, 317
 Placentia, 202, 292
 Planina, 314
plebs urbana, 232
 Plestia, 317
 Pola, 297
 political participation rates, 9
 Pollentia, 297
 Polybian manpower figures, 6, 8, 40–78, 129, 137,
 177; interpreted as regional figures, 45, 50–1;
 figures for allies interpreted as referring to
 iuuiores, 42–3, 50, 55–6; ratio between Romans
 and allies, 47–8, 118; and census figure for 234
 BC, 42, 45, 66, 77, 177; and census figure for
 203 BC, 141
 Pompeii, 310; population, 233–4; population
 density, 233–5; domestic architecture,
 233–4
 Pompey, 31
 population, of mainland Italy in 225 BC, 6, 8, 44,
 46–7, 71–2, 77, 129, 177, 189; of mainland
 Italy in 28 BC, 7–9, 122, 124–5, 128–9, 177,
 190–1, 195, 227, 244, 248; of peninsular Italy
 in 225 BC, 6, 8, 71; of peninsular Italy in 28
 BC, 195, 239, 241; of Cisalpine Gaul in 225 BC,
 6, 8, 44, 71–2; of Cisalpine Gaul in 28 BC,
 194–5, 208, 224–5, 227, 239, 269; of
 mainland Italy in late-medieval and early-
 modern times, 12, 25–6, 128–9, 185; of mainland
 Italy after AD 1700, 26; of North Italy in
 late-medieval and early-modern times, 198,
 208; of central and southern Italy in
 early-modern times, 239
 population decline, theories of, 159–67, 262–3; in
 parts of southern Italy, 15–16, 262–3, 266,
 268–9
 population densities, implied by Polybian
 manpower figures, 46–7, 51, 69–70; in Ager
 Romanus, 69–70, 89–91, 177; in territories of
 Latins, 69; in Campania, 70, 139–40; in
 territories of Samnites, 69–70; in Etruria, 70–1;
 in Umbria, 70–2; in Apulia, 70; among Abruzzi
 peoples, 70; in Lucania, 70; in Cisalpine Gaul,
 72, 177
 population growth, seen as independent variable,
 2–3; seen as dependent variable, 2–3; as
 stimulus for intensification, 3, 22–3; as stimulus
 for emigration, 9–10, 185; proxy evidence of, 12,
 35–6; prompted by rise in average
 temperatures, 27, 35–6; prompted by
 introduction of new crops, 26; prompted by
 increase in *per capita* income, 32–3, 35–6;
 influenced by level of warfare, 131–3; slowed
 down by urbanization, 245–6; and rural
 impoverishment, 168–71, 174, 176; in Roman
 republican Italy, 29, 189–91, 247, 268–9; in
 Ager Romanus after 201 BC, 130, 167–9, 174,
 268; in territories of Latin towns, 131; in Italian
 countryside, 189, 246–7, 249, 264–5, 267, 271,
 282; in Cisalpine Gaul after Roman conquest,
 264, 268; in early-imperial Italy, 13, 25, 29–30,
 34, 36, 91, 129, 246, 248–9, 265, 267, 269–71,
 282–3; annual rates, 44, 47, 77–8, 129–34, 138,
 142–3, 149–50, 177
 population levels, and military participation rates,
 9; and political participation rates, 9; and level
 of economic sophistication, 10; and cost of free
 labour, 105, 279–80
 Populonium, 322
 Potentia (Cisalpinga), 206, 301
 Potentia (Lucania), 335–6
 Potentia (Picenum), 313
 Potenza River Valley Survey, 260
 poverty, 168–9, 176; demographic effects, 159–62,
 178, 183
praefecturae, 108–9
 Praeneste, 305
 prices, 1
 priests, called up during *tumultus Gallicus*, 59
 Privernum, 308
 productivity, see labour productivity, land
 productivity
proletarii, 174; registration by censors, 99–100;
 registration rates, 100, 173; not required to pay
 tributum, 54, 99–100; not normally called up
 for legionary service, 100; recruited by Marius,
 182–4; called up during emergencies, 54; called
 up for service in the fleet, 100, 103–4; number,
 99–105, 154–6, 171; used as tenants, 156, 171;
 rural, 104–5; urban, 99, 102, 342; settled in
 provinces, 184–5, 340, 342, 344

- Puteoli, 236, 310
Pyrgi, 322
- quattuorviri quinquennales*, 116
qui arma ferre possent, 106; listed separately by
 Helvetii, 46; (non-) inclusion of *senes*, 46, 56,
 60–3, 82–3
- Ravenna, 292–3
Reate, 326
reclamation, 12–16, 20; in Etruria, 14; in
 Campania, 14; in Latium, 14; in northern Italy,
 14; in Valli di Comacchio, 187; in Piana delle
 Cento Fattorie, 187
recovery rates in Italian survey archaeology, low in
 some areas, 11; influenced by settlement
 pattern, 11, 260, 267; influenced by rural
 standard of living, 11, 250–1, 253, 275;
 influenced by pottery supply, 250–1, 253, 262,
 274–6
Regium Lepidum, 202, 297
rents, 1, 156
Res Publica Aequicolorum, 326
Rhegium, 186, 333
Rieti Basin Survey, 258
Riva del Garda, 265
Roccamare, 269
Rome, population during third and second
 centuries BC, 102, 277; population in 28 BC,
 196, 218, 239, 241–3, 277, 304, 340–1; built-up
 area, 236, 242; population densities, 218,
 221; multi-storey buildings, 219, 221; growth,
 164–5, 190; food supply, 30, 32, 239; high
 mortality, 245
rotation systems, 23
Rubi, 331
Rudiae, 331
Rusellae, 319
- Sabines, raised by emergency levy in 225 BC, 44–5,
 52; grouped with Etruscans by Polybius, 45,
 50–1, 64–5, 88; juridical status in 225 BC, 50,
 64–5
Sabinum, virantine settlers, 81
Saena, 322
Saepinum, 326
Salapia Nova, 329
Salernum, 311
Samnium, confiscations after 201 BC, 131, 261;
 veterans settled by Sulla, 131; evidence of
 population decline, 261, 266; decline of
 sanctuaries, 261, 267; foundation of news
 towns, 235; shape of urban network, 231, 235, 238
San Giovanni di Ruoti Survey, 269
Sardinia, 31
- Sarmadium, 331
Sarsina, 317
Sarsinates, 52, 64–5
Saticula, 311
Saturnia, 232, 259, 319
Scolacium, 333
Scyllaeum, 336
Second Punic War, demographic impact of, 9,
 130, 138–41, 144–5, 147–8
Segusio, 301
Sena (Gallica), 317
senes, 46; not always synonymous with *seniores*, 62
seniores, (not) registered by republican censors, 45,
 82–3; (non-)inclusion in Polybian figure for
 Romans and Campanians, 45–6, 55; not
 normally called up for frontline service, 57;
 used for ‘home defence’, 60–1; regarded as
 being of military age, 56–8, 60–2, 83; called up
 during emergencies, 57–9, 61, 77; membership
 of *comitia centuriata*, 60, 83
Sentinum, 317
Sennum, 331
Septempeda, 314
Servius Tullius, 82–3, 98–9, 122–3
Sestinum, 317
Setia, 308
Sicily, 31, 44, 68
Signia, 308
Silvium, 331
Sinuessa, 308
Sipontium, 331
Siris, 336
site densities, see field survey, site densities
slave prices, 156, 280, 282
slavery, expansion of, 9–10, 75, 105, 130, 138,
 154–7, 159, 162–5, 168–9, 191, 248, 259, 277–8
slaves, number in 225 BC, 44, 72, 341; number in
 133 BC, 165; number in 28 BC, 7–10, 122, 124,
 164, 248, 341; urban, 233, 342; rural, 164, 248,
 259, 341; owned by moderately well-off farmers,
 75, 164, 274, 341; serving as legionaries during
 Second Punic War, 74; used as rowers in
 Roman fleet, 74
Sontia, 336
Sora, 308
South Etruria surveys, 38, 179–81, 252, 254, 270
Sparta, age groups liable for military service, 57
Spolegium, 198, 232–3, 315
standard of living, see living standards
state budget, before 60 BC, 31, 33; after 60 BC, 34
Statona, 322
stock-raising, extensive, 273; integrated with
 farming, 23–4, 198, 243; in Apulia and Lucania,
 273; in territory of Aquileia, 14
Strabo, on towns of Roman Italy, 202–3, 205–6

- Strapellum, 331
 Stulni, 331
 Suana, 322
 Suasa, 316
 subsistence costs, 197
suburbium of Rome, 258–9, 267, 270–9; see also
 South Etruria surveys
 Suessa Aurunca, 305
 Suessula, 310
 Suillum, 317
 Sulmo, 326
 Superaequum, 326
 Surrentum, 311
 survey archaeology, see field surveys
 Sutrium, 322
 symbolic figures, 73, 139
- tabulae Caeritum*, 89, 108
Tabula Heraclensis, 80, 82, 85–6, 109, 120
 Tadinum, 317
 Tannetum, 301
 Tarentum, 44, 68, 139, 328
 Tarina, 326
 Tarquinii, 320
 Tarracina, 305–6
 Tarvisium, 297
 Tauroentum, 336
 tax grain, used to feed Roman armies, 33; used for
 distributions in Rome, 30; sold by the state, 30,
 244; availability to other Italian towns, 31,
 244; see also grain dole, grain imports
 Teanum (Campania), 202, 236, 310
 Teanum Apulum, 329
 Teate Marrucinatorum, 324
 Tegianum, 336
 Telesia, 311
 Tempa, 336
 tenancy, 104–5, 153, 155–7, 170–1, 279–82
 Tergeste, 302
 Terina, 336
 Terventum, 326
 Thurii, 333–4
 Tiber Valley Project, 180–1, 254–8
 Tiberius Gracchus, 9, 157–9, 167–9, 172, 192
 Tibur, 306
 Ticinum, 297
 Tifernum Metaurense, 318
 Tifernum Tiberinum, 316
togati, 63–4
 Tolentinum, 314
 towns, definitional problems, 199–202; physical
 size, 12, 16–17, 35, 197, 203, 205–10, 236–8; size
 of population difficult to determine, 193, 215;
 empty spaces, 204, 213, 228–9; suburbs, 203–4,
 214, 234; multi-storey houses, 216–7, 233–5;
 distances between, 212–13, 230; in Cisalpine
 Gaul in early-imperial times, 198, 205–11; in
 central and southern Italy in early-imperial
 times, 235–8; in North Italy in late-medieval
 times, 198; in Latium, 213; in Etruria, 204, 213,
 228–9; in Magna Graecia, 204, 213, 228–9, 263;
 in Apulia, 213, 228–9, 262–3; examples of
 decline in southern Italy, 16, 229, 235; see also
 urban population, urban population densities,
 urbanization
 Transpadana, Latin colonies, 81; population in 28
 BC, 194, 224; enfranchisement of allied
 communities in 49 BC, 82, 124, 194, 224
 Trea, 314
 Treba, 309
 Trebula Balliensis, 312
 Trebula Mutuesca, 326
 Trebula Suffenas, 327
tribus Sapinia, 64–4
tributum, 33, 83–4, 87, 173
 Tridentum, 265, 302
 Tuder, 316
 Tuficum, 316
tumultus, see emergency levies
tumultus Gallicus, 56; declared in 225 BC, 52–6, 65,
 68, 77
 Turenium, 331
 Tuscania, 322
 Tusculum, 309
 Tutia, 332
- Ulurtium, 332
 Umbria, shape of urban network, 231,
 235–8
 Umbrians, raised by emergency levy in 225 BC,
 44, 52
 urban population, of Italy in 225 BC, 340; of Italy
 in 28 BC, 16, 189, 196, 243–4; of North Italy in
 AD 1600, 198, 208, 210, 337–9; of central and
 southern Italy in AD 1600, 230
 urban population densities, and social makeup of
 urban populations, 217–8; in part determined
 by architectural makeup of cities, 217–24, 227,
 233–4, 242; in early-imperial Italy, 201, 214,
 218–21, 226; in Cisalpine Gaul in 28 BC, 221–6,
 228; in central and southern Italy in 28 BC,
 233–4, 238–42; in late-medieval and early-
 modern Italy, 210, 215–6, 242; in Roman
 Egypt, 219–20; in early-modern Near East,
 217–8
 Urbana, 312
 urbanization, definitional problems, 196; and
 balance between rural and urban populations,
 187–9; stimulus for agricultural intensification,
 23, 26, 172; stimulus for ley-farming, 23–4;

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-01318-6 - Peasants, Citizens and Soldiers: Studies in the Demographic History of Roman Italy 225 BC–AD 100

Luuk De Ligt

Index

[More information](#)

Index

391

- during last two centuries BC, 163, 235, 261, 268, 281
- urbanization rates, in pre-modern societies, 200; in classical Greece, 200; in early-imperial Italy, 16–17, 23, 196, 211–13, 225–7, 231–3, 239, 244; in late-medieval and early-modern Italy, 23, 197, 208, 211, 230; and pattern of elite residence, 196–7, 212
- Urbs Salvia, 313
- Uria, 329; see also Oria
- Urium, 332
- Ursentum, 336
- Urvinum Hortense, 318
- Urvinum Metaurense, 318
- Uzentum, 332
- Vada Sabatia, 265, 302
- Val d'Elsa, 259
- Valentia (Cisalpina), 299
- Valli di Comacchio, 14, 187
- Vardagate, 206, 303
- Veii, 320
- Veleia, 303
- Velia, 334
- Velitrae, 306
- Venafrum, 311
- Veneti, 43–4, 71, 77
- Venusia, 328
- Vercellae, 202, 297–8
- Veretum, 332
- Verona, 202, 264, 293
- Verulae, 309
- Vescellia, 332
- Vesinica, 318
- veterans, receive cash hand-outs, 32; settled in Samnium and Apulia after Second Punic War, 131, 150–2; settled in Italy by Sulla, 185–6; settled in Italy by Caesar and *triumviri*, 186–7, 258, 260–1, 267–8, 274–5, 281, 341–3; settled in provincial colonies, 342–3
- Vettona, 318
- Vetulonia, 322
- Vibinum, 332
- Vibo Valentia, 186, 334
- vicesima hereditarium*, 127–8
- Vicetia, 202
- vici*, 207, 265
- villa, and spread of slave-run estates, 165, 253, 273–5; problematical archaeological category, 251–3
- villages, 259, 263, 272; see also *vici*
- viratine assignments, 70, 102–3, 118, 138, 150–4, 168; in Sabinum, 81, 90, 108; in Umbria, 91; in Etruria, 91; in Samnium, 81, 108, 150; in Ager Praetuttianus, 81, 90–1; in Ager Vestinus, 108; in Picenum, 81, 108; in Aemilia, 81, 131, 150; in Liguria, 81, 108; in Apulia, 108
- Visentium, 322
- Visuentum, 318
- Volaterra, 320
- Volcei, 336
- Volsinii, 197
- Volsinii Novi, 320
- Volturnum, 312
- Von Thünen, J. H., 272–3, 276–7, 279
- Vulci, 320
- wage labour, 104, 163, 280
- wages, 1, 155–6
- widows, 84–5, 126–8
- wine, 30; contribution to calorific intake, 21–2
- women, survival during Second Punic War, 144–5
- yields, in Roman cereal farming, 21, 37, 198, 243