

of the Roman Empire

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1964, 1974, 1980a) and Hopkins (1978, 1983).

Besides the already mentioned subject matter which prevailed in Beloch's work he also paid some attention to the analysis of age and sex structure of the population taken from the Roman epitaphs. This short chapter defined the range of problems concerning the Roman Empire demography, i.e., more precisely, the studies on the life expectancy (recently Frier 1982, 1983; Soder 1984). These studies were based on death statistics according to age and sex taken from the tombstones of the Roman Empire. The cognitive value and the usefulness of sepulchral inscriptions for historical and demographical studies have from the very beginning aroused