

Wirtschaft – Abstracts

Graham Oliver: The Economy of the Greek Polis under the Successors: Athens, 307-301 BC

Whilst so much of the discourse in the current study of the economy of the ancient world revolves around new approaches and models, it is easy to overlook the contingent nature of the political economy for Greek poleis. To illustrate precisely the importance one should attach to contingency, this paper offers a snap shot of the pressures and opportunities that the epigraphical evidence reveals for one Greek *polis* in the closing years of the fourth century BC. In three months at the end of 306/5 an intense flurry of financial activity by the Athenian state reflects both the impact of the Successors and the realities of the political economy in the early Hellenistic period. 140 Talents of gold and silver was secured from Antigonos Monophthalmos that was banked in the Athenian state treasury and within two months just over 40 Talents was passed onto Athenian generals and a large sum of gold was paid out to cover the cost of the transportation of timber for the construction of ships. Within two years of recovering democracy (307 BC) after the collapse of the regime of Demetrius of Phaleron, Athens' revived independence from Kassandros brought with it both new pressures and new allies. The political economy of this period illustrates well those pressures that confronted the Hellenistic polis in the period of the Successors.

The under-exploited evidence of the accounts of Athena (*IG* ii² 1492 lls 98-141), combined with other inscribed state monuments from Athens (*Hesp.* 5 (1936) 201-205 (= EM 12825); *IG* ii² 479-480; 482, 499; *IG* ii² 3073 + S. D. Lambert, *Horos* 14-16 (2000-2003) 99-110), give us a unique insight into the political economy of the *polis*.

The preparation of a new edition of Athenian state laws and decrees for 321-301 BC lies behind this work and provides an important opportunity for revisiting the economy of the *polis* in this period of turbulent history and should fit into the Economy panel for the AIEGL 2017 conference.

Obviously the public display of the accounts of Athena in the late fourth century continue to demonstrate the importance of the culture of writing. And in the late fourth century, Athens reached the peak of its epigraphical output in the intensely active years between 307 and 301 BC, a time when more public state inscriptions were inscribed at Athens than at any other time in the history of the city. This period of the fourth century is therefore a particular important moment in the culture of writing at Athens.

Paulina Komar: Greek slaves or Roman citizens - who dealt with the trading of Greek wines to Italy?

Inscriptions painted on amphoras are a specific category of epigraphic evidence that provides us with important information regarding ancient trade and consumption. For example, these tituli allow us to get to know what commodities were transported in ancient containers, as well as establishing the names of the people who were involved in their trade. Socio-onomastic analyses of these names are an important source for studying the social position and ethnic origin of ancient traders.

Tituli picti attested upon olive oil and fish sauce containers from the Iberian Peninsula have already been well examined, mostly by Spanish and French scholars. Moreover, dipinti found on Cretan wine jars were an object of scientific interest of A. Marangou-Lerat and A. Łoś. These studies brought very important results and proved that the study of amphora inscriptions is a very promising research field. However, tituli picti discovered on Aegean and Cilician containers, which were numerous in Italy, have not so far been systematically analysed.

The aim of my presentation is to fill this gap and examine the names that were attested on Greek amphoras found in the Vesuvian Cities. This is in order to answer the question: who transported Greek wines to Italy during the 1st c. AD? Such an approach will allow me to establish whether

the trade in Greek wines was in the hands of freeborn Roman citizens, Greek slaves or freedmen that lived in Italy, or rather freeborn Greeks that operated in the Eastern Mediterranean. Consequently, this study will shed some new light on the organisation of ancient trade and economy.

Juan Manuel Bermúdez Lorenzo: Deducciones económicas de la epigrafía anfórica llegada a Raetia

Nos proponemos como objetivo principal mostrar los resultados de las investigaciones sobre la llegada de ánforas romanas a Raetia en época altoimperial a partir de las inscripciones de toda la provincia, en conjunto, y las implicaciones económicas de la llegada del aceite de oliva bético a esta provincia del limes norte. Se tratarán por supuesto las rutas de acceso de este producto. Se contextualizará el estudio historiográfico de la epigrafía anfórica en el limes a partir de la comparativa historiográfica entre los primeros trabajos sobre esta temática específica y las últimas novedades que hemos podido aportar a partir de nuestro trabajo de campo en almacenes de museos de Raetia. La complementariedad de los datos aportados por unos y otros trabajos nos permitirán establecer un análisis de las dinámicas comerciales de un producto exógeno a la provincia de forma cronológica. Para esto se tendrán en cuenta las técnicas llevadas a cabo en el marco del proyecto EPNNet (*Production and Distribution of Food during the Roman Empire: Economic and Political Dynamics*) del European Research Council (<http://www.roman-ep.net/wb/#>).

Con todo esto se pretende mostrar las consecuencias económicas de la llegada de este producto a lo largo del tiempo y si es posible, establecer las coincidencias con las inscripciones encontradas en el Monte Testaccio, para así proponer ciertas implicaciones económicas de las posibles coincidencias y conocer si la variabilidad de epígrafes en Roma y el limes es similar.

Françoise des Boscs: Ingots, amphorae epigraphy and stone epigraphy

Since the publishing of my PhD Thesis [1], I did not cease to be interested by the roots of the wealth of the elites coming from the southern Iberian peninsula. This has been done by comparing data from amphora epigraphy (Dressel 20, Dressel 7/11, Haltern 70), but also from lead ingots and stone epigraphy.

Those researches allowed to have a better comprehension on how, by the mean of various family alliances (such as weddings or adoptions, within several generations), some influent senatorial families fortunes – which could be from various origins - were established during the first century.

Those researches allow as well to grasp how investments in the oil sector, slowly became the most important sort of investment and quite a necessary condition for Iberian families to reach the circles of power. One also can perceive in some cases, its evolution toward a vertical integration of the oil activities.

In my contribution, I would like to present some study cases, enriched by recent discoveries : those of the Mummii Sisennae, of the Stertini and the Ocratii. These study cases show how this approach can enlighten a bit this face of the roman aristocratical families history that Ronald Syme [2] found regrettable not to fully understand.

[1] Françoise des Boscs-Plateaux, *Un parti hispanique à Rome ? Ascension des élites hispaniques et pouvoir politique à Rome d'Auguste à Hadrien (27-av. J.-C.-138 ap. J.C.)*, Bibliothèque de la Casa de Velázquez n° 32, Madrid, 2005, 763 pp.

[2] Ronald Syme, "La richesse des aristocraties de Bétique et de Narbonnaise", *Ktema*, 2, 1977, pp. 373-380.

Publications on this subject:

- "La richesse des aristocraties de Bétique et de Tarraconaise : essai de synthèse", *Gerión*, 22, 1, 2004, pp. 305-353.

- "Les patrimoines des sénateurs hispaniques sous le Haut-Empire (I^{er}-III^{ème} siècle). L'apport de

l'épigraphie des amphores", *Cahiers du Centre Gustave Glotz*, XVI, 2005, pp. 165-211.

- "Un exemple d'ascension sociale en Lusitanie romaine : la famille de Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Pap. Severus d'Emerita Augusta", dans J.-G. Gorges, T. Nogales Basarrate éd., *Naissance de la Lusitanie romaine (Ier av.- Ier ap. J.-C.) - Origen de la Lusitania romana (siglos I a. C.-I d. C.)*, Actes de la VIIème Table ronde internationale sur la Lusitanie romaine, Toulouse 2007, Toulouse-Merida, 2010, pp. 367-388.

- « Constitution et circulation de la richesse au sein des familles sénatoriales du Haut-Empire romain : l'exemple de la péninsule Ibérique », dans *Richesse et sociétés, Colloques de la Maison de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie, René-Ginouvès, n°9*, sous la direction de Catherine Baroin et Cécile Michel, Paris, de Boccard, 2013, pp. 119-136.