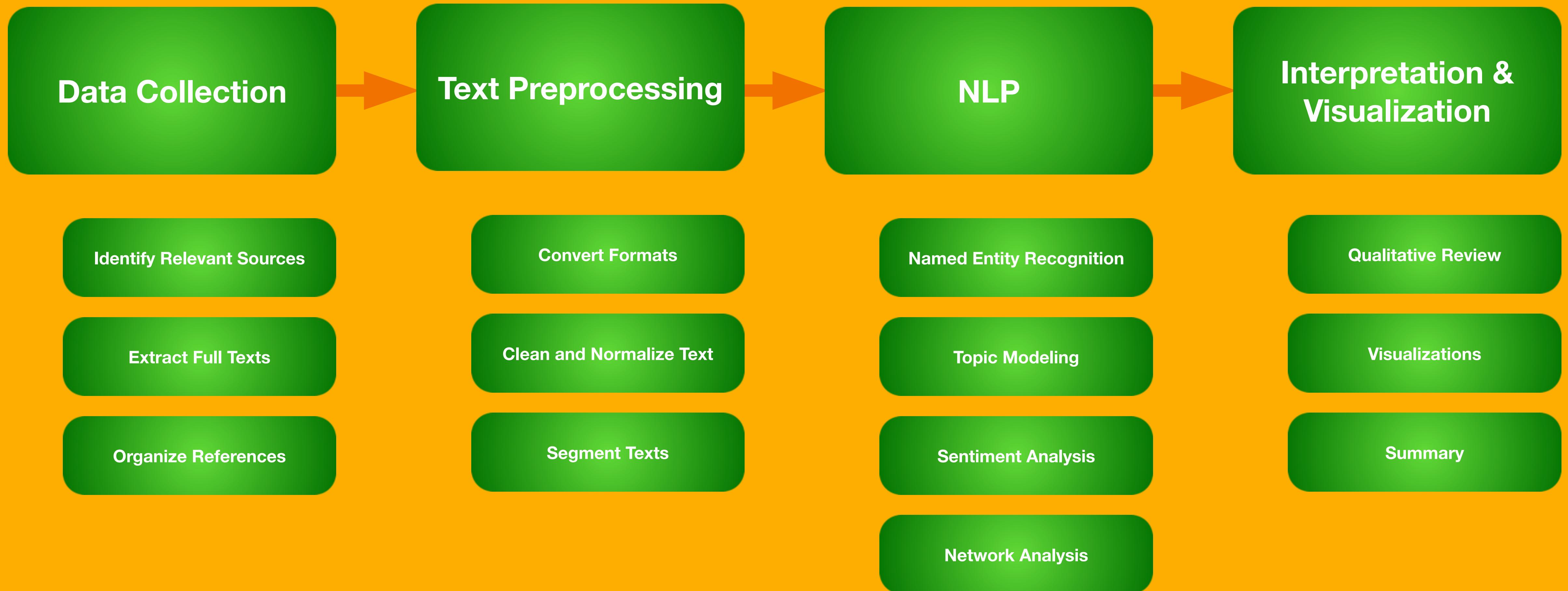
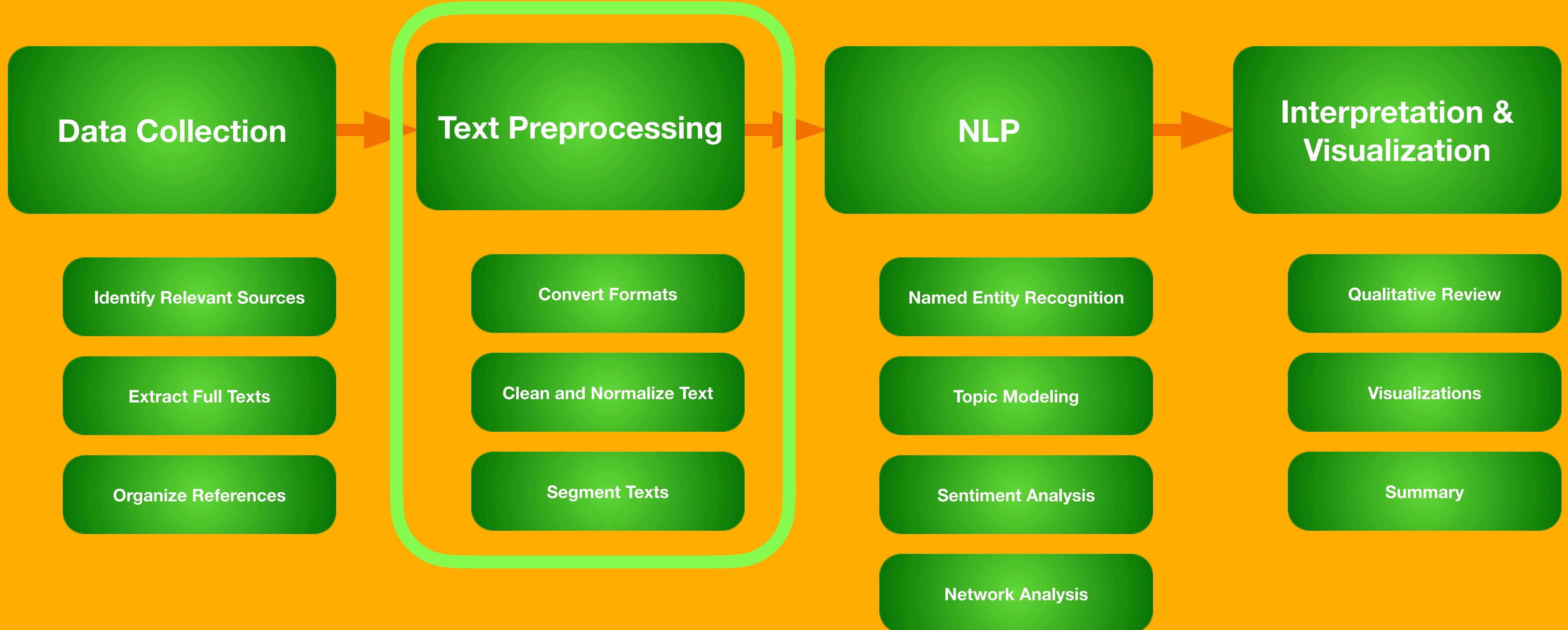


Textual Analysis of ***The Ancient Economy***

John Glendenning





As with many aspects of our understanding of Rome's imperial diaspora, this downplaying of land in the diaspora's economy has no linear historiography. Instead, three separate factors have contributed to it, which can all now be called into question. First, while the Latin *negotiantes*, a word often found in relation to members of the diaspora, has commonly been thought to connote bankers and traders, there is now an ever-growing set of arguments that in the late Republic the word had a very broad scope, including landowners.² Second, in the Greek East the paradigmatic status of Delos has contributed to seeing diasporic Italians as bankers and traders.³ Such a status, however, cannot be assumed, it must be proven; anything else would simply mean being seduced by the wealth of evidence from the site. What is more, Italians on Delos did demonstrably own land there.⁴ Lastly, Moses Finley's insistence on the incompatibility of landowning on the one hand and commerce and profit-seeking on the other, has also played a part in sidelining the rôle of land in accounts of the economy of the Italian diaspora, a group of people thought to be mainly concerned with *lucrum*,⁵ hence the suggestions that members of the diaspora purchased land to gain social prestige or that social élites would have turned over their land to tenants, receiving rents from them.⁶ While many aspects of Finley's argument have come under attack, the static nature of the model he formulated has turned out to be its weakest aspect.⁷ Today the greatly variable nature of the exploitation of natural resources in Greco-Roman antiquity is well-recognized.⁸ Together these three arguments have clearly undone the assumptions on which the prevalent interpretation of the rôle of land in the economic profile of the Italians was based. Indeed, recently scholars have begun to imagine a possible 'interdependence of their "landed" and "commercial" interests'.⁹ The place of land in the economy of the diaspora thus now appears as a research problem waiting to be investigated, and this is the question that we propose to tackle in this article.¹⁰

Focusing on the Greek East, where evidence is most plentiful, we argue that more Italians owned agricultural and natural resources in the provinces than has previously been recognized, that these Italians were particularly interested in producing high-end goods, and that they were involved in commercializing their products, exporting them to, among other places, markets in Rome and Italy. These Italians thus played a crucial

Land as afterthought, unconnected to commercial interests: e.g. Frank 1933: 387–92; Alcock 1989: 8; 1993: 74–6; Rizakis 2002: 123. Land mainly resulting from defaulting debtors: e.g. Brunt 1971: 213–14; 1988: 169–72; Cassola 1970–71: 307, 310–11; Sartre 1995: 154, 277. Land acquired for social prestige: e.g. Wilson 1966: 160; Brunt 1988: 163; MacMullen 2000: 5; Zoumbaki 2014b: 192. For these Italians as a 'diaspora' see Purcell 2005: 85.

² Nicolet 1966: 358–9; Wilson 1966: 4–6; Brunt 1988: 168–9; Feuvrier-Prévotat 1989: 381; Verboven 2007; Tran 2014; Eberle forthcoming.

³ Most recently, Müller and Hasenohr 2002. Étienne 2002: 3, 6–7 calls Delos a 'laboratoire' for developing questions about the diaspora. Müller 2002: 97 and Rizakis 2002: 110, 123 dismiss evidence for Italian landholding in Achaea and Macedon as minimal.

⁴ ID 1416 B, II 1, ll. 5–13; ID 1417 B, II 1, ll. 94–7, 126–9 with Roussel [1916] 1987: 151, 157 (Italians leasing properties of Apollo); Cic., *Att.* 9.9.4 with Bruneau 1988: 569–73 (Atticus' properties on Delos).

⁵ Finley 1981: 188, 194; 1999: 41–3. On the diaspora and *lucrum* see Prop. 3.20.1–4; Cic., *Quinct.* 3.11–13; Hor., *Carm.* 4.12 with Thonemann 2011: 252. Errington 1988: 143 takes up these ancient perceptions in his analysis.

⁶ e.g. Wilson 1966: 160; Alcock 1989: 8; 1993: 74–6; Zoumbaki 2014b: 192. But see now Alcock 2007: 691, which we discuss below. The one scholar who has no problem with landowners among the diaspora is Hatzfeld 1919: 212–33, who calls them 'industriels', a designation that together with other passages in his works (e.g. Hatzfeld 1945: 134–5) places him on the modernist side of the early twentieth-century debate about the ancient economy.

⁷ Lanauro 2016: 247.

⁸ e.g. Halstead 1987; Kay 2014: 133–41; most influentially Horden and Purcell 2000.

⁹ The quote is from Alcock 2007: 691 (her quotation marks). See also Zoumbaki 2012: 82 and 2013: 56 who suggests that Italians 'invest in land' for 'social and economic reasons'.

¹⁰ For recent interest in Roman landholding see Erdkamp et al. 2015; Lerouxel and Pont 2016.

area. When the Romans annexed the kingdom in AD 106, they acquired a territory in which the incense trade had some considerable significance, as well as considerable potential for revenue to be gained by the taxation of this trade.

Trade in *Provincia Arabia* in the Antonine period

The Nabataean kingdom came to an end and became the new Roman province of Arabia in AD 106. Although the exact circumstances are unknown, the annexation appears to have been at least relatively peaceful and may have taken place upon the death of the reigning king, Rabbel II, who had reigned since AD 71. The epitomator of Cassius Dio briefly records the event in the following words:

κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον καὶ Πάλμας τῆς Συρίας ἄρχων τὴν Ἀραβίαν τὴν πρὸς τὴν Πέτρα ἔχειρώσατο καὶ Ῥωμαίων ὑπήκοον ἐποιήσατο.

And at around the same time Palma, the governor of Syria, subdued Arabia about Petra and made it subject to the Romans.¹⁴⁵

Upon or soon after this invasion, the kingdom appears to have been organised as a province governed by a senatorial legate with a garrison of a single legion. In keeping with the greater importance of the northern part of the kingdom during the later first century AD, the governor appears to have been based at Bostra,¹⁴⁶ and the remains of a legionary camp indicate that the legion was based there too.¹⁴⁷

The annexation of the Nabataean kingdom

The reason for the annexation is never explicitly stated, but the possibility of commercial motives has been suggested.¹⁴⁸ This, however, is quite unlikely. If the Romans had desired to remove the 'Arabian middleman' they could have done it long before; indeed military expeditions had previously been started against the Nabataeans, although not for commercial motives.¹⁴⁹

Roman client kingdoms existed in the East because they fulfilled some role which the Romans either could not or did not wish to. By the end of the first century AD most of these kingdoms had been incorporated into the provincial system.¹⁵⁰ The persistence of the Nabataean kingdom in these circumstances shows clearly that it was not viewed as an economic rival by Rome, but as a useful vassal. However, toward the end of the first century and into the second, it seems that the Romans wished to incorporate the remaining client states, and so (presumably) upon the deaths of their respective kings the kingdoms of Herod Agrippa II and of Rabbel II were annexed by Rome.

Whether or not the decision to annex Petra was planned in advance to take place on the death of Rabbel, or, as has been suggested, took place in response to disturbances in the kingdom at that time,¹⁵¹ we cannot tell. It is clear, however, that the decision to invade would have been occasioned by political or military considerations of some sort, not by

Landed Traders, Trading Agriculturalists? Land in the Economy of the Italian Diaspora in the Greek East*

LISA PILAR EBERLE AND ENORA LE QUÉRÉ

ABSTRACT

This paper revises current understandings of the rôle of land in the economy of the Italian diaspora in the Greek East in the second and first centuries B.C., arguing that these Italians owned more land than has previously been assumed and that many of these Italian landowners practised a highly commercialized form of agriculture that focused on high-end products. This strategy shaped what empire meant both locally and in Italy and Rome, where the products they marketed fed into the ongoing consumer revolutions of the time. After discussing the evidence for the extent of Italian landholdings and examining their exploitation in three case studies, we conclude by reflecting on the long-term history of such landholdings in the provinces and the implications for our understanding of Roman imperialism more generally.

Keywords: Italian diaspora; Greek East; Roman economy; landownership and exploitation; impact of the Roman Empire; high-end goods; historical archaeology

I INTRODUCTION

Scholars have been discussing the economic profile of the many Italians who went to live in the Roman provinces during the second and first centuries B.C. for about a hundred years. The details of these discussions vary but they show a marked tendency to downplay the rôle of landholding, preferring to cast these Italians as bankers and traders, at times connected with Roman military activity. While some fail to mention land altogether or emphasize the limited extent of Italian holdings, others see land as unconnected with and incidental to the Italians' otherwise commercial interests, acquired either for social prestige or as a result of debtors defaulting. These ideas about the economic profile of the Italian diaspora are crucial for how historians imagine that this diaspora shaped Roman imperialism and its local impact.¹

* This article has its origin in a chance meeting at the École française d'Athènes in 2013, where we realized that we could combine our research to make a much broader point. In addition to the EfA, who hosted both of us at the time, and the American School for Classical Studies in Athens, who let us consult the papers of the late Virginia Grace in their archives, we thank Jean-Sébastien Balzat, Roland Étienne, Carlos Noreña, Nicholas Purcell and the audience at the Roman Discussion Forum in Oxford for their valuable feedback on our piece in the final stages of writing as well as the three anonymous reviewers for *JRS*, who made helpful suggestions for how to shorten the argument.

¹ Hatzfeld 1919 remains foundational. No study we cite here questions banking or trading. Connection to Roman military activity: e.g. Purcell 2005: 91–2; Thonemann 2010: 172–3. No mention of land: e.g. Gsell 1914: 69–73; Delplace 1977: 240–2. Italian landholding as 'occasional': e.g. Magie 1950: 163–4, 1053; Rousset 2004: 371–2.

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localhost Untitled102

PDF to RAG / LLM compatible TXT

This program takes raw PDFs from services like JSTOR and processes them to create clean text files.

It does not remove everything. Individual files will need either additional manual editing or additional processing. Probably both.

Libraries

```
[9]:
# Install the following libraries before running
import pymupdf4llm
import unicodedata
import re
import fitz # PyMuPDF
import os
```

Functions

```
[10]:
# Replace ligatures
def replace_private_use_char(text):
    replacements = {
        # Private Use Area ligatures (PUA)
        '\uf001': 'fi', # ڦ (U+F001)
        '\uf002': 'fl', # ڻ (U+F002)

        # Standard Unicode ligatures
        '\ufb00': 'ff', # ff (U+FB00)
        '\ufb01': 'fi', # fi (U+FB01)
        '\ufb02': 'fl', # fl (U+FB02)
        '\ufb03': 'ffi', # ffi (U+FB03)
        '\ufb04': 'ffl', # ffl (U+FB04)
        '\ufb05': 'ft', # ft (U+FB05)
        '\ufb06': 'st', # st (U+FB06)
    }

    # First, manual replacements for known ligatures
    for char, replacement in replacements.items():
        text = text.replace(char, replacement)

    return text
```

localhost Untitled102

```
[26]:
# Remove unwanted text from document using regex
def remove_patterns_from_text(text, patterns):
    """
    Removes multiple regex patterns from text.

    Args:
        text (str): The input document text.
        patterns (list): List of regex strings to remove.

    Returns:
        str: Cleaned text.
    """
    for pattern in patterns:
        text = re.sub(pattern, '', text, flags=re.MULTILINE).strip()
    return text

[27]:
# Regex patterns for processing to remove from document
patterns = [
    r'\[\d+\]', # Square bracket numbers like [109]
    r'BIBLIOGRAPHY[\s\S]*', # Remove bibliography to end
    r'This content downloaded from[\s\S]*?[-]{5,}' # Footer block with dashed line
]

[28]:
# Regex patterns for post-processing to remove from document
patterns_post = [
    r'#{2,}', # Remove some markdown formatting
    r'\n\n\n' # Remove repeated newlines
]

[29]:
# Crawl directory and process all PDFs
# Skip file groups with existing TXT files

def crawl_and_process_pdfs(root_dir, patterns, skip_existing=True):
    for dirpath, dirnames, filenames in os.walk(root_dir):
        for filename in filenames:
            if filename.lower().endswith('.pdf'):
                input_pdf = os.path.join(dirpath, filename)
                output_txt = os.path.splitext(input_pdf)[0] + ".txt"

                if skip_existing and os.path.exists(output_txt):
                    print(f"Skipping (already exists): {output_txt}\n")
                    continue
```