

TRADE and INDUSTRY

Frascotte: L'industrie dans la Grèce ancienne

Seymour: Life in the Homeric Age

Glotz: Ancient Greece at Work

Hall: Ancient History of the Near East

Hassboelt: Hercules 1923 art.

" : Plauti critica

Miscellaneous: contents inside

Trancotte: L'industrie dans la  
Grèce ancienne. 1900

15. Ed Meyer faced up frontally to  
Lockstein, Bücher, Rocher, and  
all the "staged acts" (incl. Marx)

"Je me propose de la reprendre  
à mon tour pour ce qui regarde  
l'antiquité grecque, mais il  
importe tout d'abord de poser  
clairement la question."

15. L'industrie was "industry" and  
Marx was "commerce".

"Quelle était l'importance de cette  
industrie? Tel est le premier point à  
examiner. Nous rencontrons un fait  
il faut enager d'abord de le mesurer  
soigneusement."

6 "nous arrivons à constater la faible  
importance de l'industrie au tout je  
parler social dans l'ensemble de la  
Grèce et dans les cités mêmes, où il  
a acquis le plus de puissance!"

quatre périodes:

(a) purement agricole up to  
the 7th

(b) beginning of commerce and

(c) the 7th, 8th, 9th.

(d) high level ~~at~~ + VI to IV

(d) minor end of IV, III to II



1/5000 Francke: L'industrie  
Athens: finance:  
yearly revenue 400 to 1200 (!) T.

"Le trésor athénien repose d'argent."  
et se verse dans la poche des particuliers  
sous forme de soldes, de salaires ou  
autrement. Chaque année, les capitaux  
considérables tombent, comme une pluie  
sur les Athéniens. Aussi du pays on  
celle pluie bienfaisante comme la fortune  
publique et privée se dessèche  
comme une plante sur un sol stérile,  
grand on ne l'arrose plus.  
... enfin flétrit définitivement."

p  
39/40

Francke:

"On peut même soutenir qu'au point  
de vue matériel, le 14<sup>e</sup> siècle dépassa le  
5<sup>e</sup>. Le commerce et l'industrie prirent  
plus d'essor. Le prix de la main  
d'œuvre s'éleva. Les affaires  
et la circulation monétaire devinrent  
plus actives. Les publicains  
d'Athènes ne se virent qu'à  
l'époque macédonienne. Sa grand  
eur de sa royauté et de sa puissance  
se désagrégea au cours du 14<sup>e</sup>  
siècle."

Corinthian were more given to work - and to  
held better.  
ont much

Byzance, is the great factor  
Athens, had infused the life of the transformation  
from an agr. state to effective use of mobile  
capital: disastrous to poor classes & in absence  
of industry & commerce it attracts all

if concentrated at few points and

Polar

(3)

Francoise & L'ind

p 41 riches to itself.

Lacorne, Haldie and other spots start  
later on his awful ordeal, and  
never reach the stage of frustration  
of p 340 of his work.

1900  
Fraucette: L'ind

Conclus.

p 342: Debt slavery?

Cette situation, pleine d'échiqués, tient à d'autres causes, en ce qui regarde Rome, que celles, qu'indiquent vite-tive... (la guerre, l'impôt). En ce qui regarde Athènes, elle ne veut pas des redevances arriérées?

343 Les sociétés, en ce qui concerne, ne connaissent pas les maladies par semaine la semaine et un par de ces ?? incapable

?? batailles Pop. aidé; incapable; l'élevage de guerre; butin; et il se crée des Capitaines disponibles en nombres et en besoins: à quoi vont-ils employer?

"On est sollicité d'en bas: le paysan, petit propriétaire ou petit forataire, le réclame."

de mal du paysan et le manque de Capitaines... instruments de travail (???)

?? à la uera de la accorde crime (B)  
... "le paysan à besoin de crédit" son capital est immobilisé (??)

?? pour faire face à ses pertes.  
si les fruits se vendent difficilement

344 Greek & Roman armaments true from (norm) cupatids

"Comme l'industrie et le commerce n'existent pas encore, ils vivent par d'autres emplois possible de leurs capitans?"

Pl. But why need they war "employ" ???  
"Comme une proie."

1900 France: Ind

La ruine est rare et mal répartie ;  
Elle s'est concentrée sur quelques  
points, mais elle ne peut rester  
immobile, elle se met en mouvement  
elle s'ignore des causes, elle se  
arrive dans les régions inférieures  
d'une façon trop brusque et trop  
précipitée et y sème la mort.

... Voici que la monnaie s'introduit.  
Elle fait le échange, ... encourage  
l'accumulation de l'épargne, la  
croissance des réserves ; de plus elle aug-  
mente la puissance d'expansion du  
capital.

(K. 1)

"Il en fut ainsi à Athènes?"  
(dès que la monnaie fut devenue  
la mesure de la valeur des choses, tout  
au moins un instrument de échange,  
le paysan dut nécessairement en  
posséder.

pour acheter des <sup>démes</sup> ~~serres~~, pour augmenter  
sa culture pour toute la nécessaire de ~~la~~ R  
sa vie intellectuelle, il lui fallut de la monnaie

[ Busolt: Beiträge zur altgriech.  
Geschichte ]  
Leipzig 1895

Footnote: p 346

Je me suis particulièrement inspirée  
dans cet exposé, de Sumner: Maine:  
L'ancien droit considéré dans ses  
rapports avec l'histoire de la famille  
primitive, 1874 et Études

Herodotus: life in the Heraclea Uge.

287 No man in Heraclea produced ordinary commodities for sale but possibly for the use of his own family; any surplus naturally he exchanges for what he cannot make, or cause to grow, for himself.

287 Merchant or trader (put this down to the dislike of long sea voyage...) But even the *Emporia* *mesopora*, no professional traders exist. Silver mining, done by Thracians to the bay of Heraclea, as a sort of harbor dues, clearly for the purchase of trade or = bribe.

no Thracian trading station or settlement in Heraclea

288 "... trade was for the most part barter..." gold, silver & copper articles of merchandise

? "a foundation seems to have been laid for a great standard of values"

A talent (Talentum) = never mentioned as the price of a commodity.

10 Heracles gave to Achilles 10 talents "for the wrong he had done him"

10 Salike amount ransom paid to Achilles for Hector's body

10 Heracles presents in Egypt

Gives



Seigneur : life -  
dearest race ;

289

weave 2  
brass basin 3  
2 talents of g. 4

GOLD vs  
CATTLE

foot race in honor of  
Petrolos

ox 2  
1/2 tal of g. 3

Controverse

(suicide) of Philites

2 tal of g. before the  
judges

"To be given to him who shall  
" State justice is not straight" (Hes)

HOMERIC  
TALENT

Romeric

talent worth less than a mare, very diff from

ARTIC

Athic talent approx 7000 in silver, but

TALENT

purchasing power of approx 10,000.

Protagoras inferred that gold was used,  
but not mentioned (!)

"But the Draconian laws code, in the 7th c.  
B.C. still measured fines in the standard of  
cattle, and later in the next century,

292

annex a definite relation, below the value  
of a drachma & that of a sheep or goat."

NO PAY

δημιουργοί = workers for the people

293

craftsmen received no "pay" ...

CLIENTS

They were "clients", and received from the  
craft what they needed from the product of  
his fields of or from his herds -

Seymour

Gold

Jo 2 No gold found in ground

land.

LAND

The land of a family was under a ~~contract~~ contract and a <sup>part</sup> not be sold or

235 otherwise alienated."

1 Kemp XXI. 3. Naboth to Abab.

LAND  
ISR.

The land <sup>it</sup> forbid me that I should give  
the inheritance of my fathers unto  
thee."

No private ownership in land  
of Caesar: De bello Gallico VI. 22.  
Tacitus: Germania: XXVI.  
on Germans

19. Plotz: Ancient Greece almost 0%  
8

8 "From Homeric times the gens begins to disintegrate and tends to split up into small families."

9 "In the very bosom of collective property private property is formed."

Phaiax islands of Scheria founded (utopia!)

Navithos: "he built the houses of the citizens & shared out the fields?"

"The typical case in which a family takes for the first time to cut a part out of its undivided land is that in which a family of a rich man goes, here a patria (land). Thus clears itself from the responsibility for his acts which otherwise fall on them all?"

cleros by lot divided up out of family land -

he cleros though transmissible at death is indivisible & inalienable - (often!)

Phalamos: walked treasury: "But such stores are not formed by trade or for trade?"

money:

Pericles (Athens!) was one of the first to sell his total produce & buy provisions in the market! and was paid in barley (lease!) etc.  
Yet he argues the currency of classical Greece was  
"monetary"

# Notes

201 "But monetary system did not give birth  
to indefinite credit"

2 "By of which a minting of money was hampered  
by the scarcity of metals"

mines of  
"only place"  
ones

}	Macedon	} sold earlier before the Persian war
	Thrace	
}	Siphnos	} (Guthrie a boy sold if they wished to)
	Pythia	

?? no great quantities for coinage  
"Suddenly there was a revolution"

"In 483 proposition at Laurion made  
millions mines rich"

"The precious metals great over price"

Pl: described as a kind of discovery  
mines!!

201 "But gold was hoarded and with drains  
from circulation!"

480, Pythia Siphnos kept 2000 silver  
talents + 3,993,000 gold stateres - over  
4 million pounds.

"The temples above all drained the precious metals?"

300 Delphi: 6000 silver talents + 4000 gold +

Athenes coat weighed 44 tal of pure gold and  
was worth 616 tal of silver.

The century value of gold went up steadily -

?? "The disappearance of coined gold left the field open for  
the electron stateres."

Glotz:

2

240 'excess' = pre loan - the custom of the

240 'a constant practice, even outside the family  
philosophy "were behind the times."

"The exorbitant asked on for this  
Oajita to be returned. A ready way a  
debt of honor, and gratitude as  
intent."

Muddled with forms accepted  
in loan request.

no pledging of the body as a  
242 security for a loan  
ketics. Just lend on credit

deply: interest: ~~100%~~ 100%

sternie: no restriction...

. Drachma per annua: 12%

Commeenda practical: that's all.

244 (??) high rate of commercial interest

Gott's show in economics does  
 the facts adduced by Beloch  
 (of steady ~~mint~~ mints of  
 gold & silver)

Gott's entire meaning by argument  
 on depreciation of value of gold  
 as being excessive are worked  
 on Beloch's text almost as  
 uncritical news.

On the other hand Beloch on the gold  
 as usual operation ~~cost~~  
 on equal occupation free exchange  
 etc.

Hall: The Ancient History of the N.E. ①

Gold: The discoveries of Mr. B. Seager  
p 37 in the tombs of the little island of Mochlos,  
(1912) off the north coast of Crete, have shown  
that the superfluity of the precious metals  
which is so characteristic of "Troy II"  
is equally characteristic of a "Early  
Minoan III." The relics of "Pasari's  
Treasure" with its golden pins & clois  
& its gold & silver vessels & speckled  
by the golden bands, pendants, and  
pins found in the European's graves  
at Mochlos.

GOLD  
in  
Minoan

39

Mary: Ireland <sup>early</sup> abundant  
of gold (yet no  
coins)

of Minoan or  
lack of influence of  
gold on  
capitalism  
Glutz + Beloch agreement  
on death of gold in Greece  
unintelligent

Horse: says that a horse may have  
been imported from Egypt (L.M.A.)  
"a prehistoric horse - by ship."  
"This splendid civilization"  
"It is aesthetically uncontrolled"  
p. 52 fl. (2)

HORSE  
(Egypt) 15th c.  
16th c.  
H.C.

Kall:

②

The Spartans: founded by Dorian -  
Achaeans mixed with Ilyrians  
(after the Dorian invasion)

"No peculiar Spartan institution of the  
double citizenship may conceivably represent  
the dual character of the new nation,  
Ilyrian as well as Dorian - Achaean".

78

Odyssey: "Doppelung" of tribes - cf:  
(a) Thurnwald

(b) 2 Roman names etc

(c) Sarcos (talks chief and ?  
ceremonial chief)

[Rostovtzeff quotes: "Kides the great  
king of Phrygia, 'who bathes in gold'"

p. 193 Hist. of the World Vol I

"When Phrygia was broken by an invasion of  
Cimmerians, Lydia by degrees took its  
place."

vine + oil - especially oil (putting  
out lighted brands & torches) driving

195 Textiles, work in wood & leather (Malthusian  
195 no materials)  
"Malthusian gold"



TRADE

Hasebroek 2:  
Bismarcksee d. Insel  
Kasseler  
"Kenne" 1923

407 (denn ein Kasseler whole zu  
Land existiert, auf dem  
nur kein See, so gut  
wie überhaupt nicht)...  
Gogria Insel = "den Be-  
teilen der vulkanischen Inseln  
nahe... für Gogria ist die  
gerade von Europa in See-  
tag zwei Meilen."

Gogria = der Teil der "Pedileus"

Qagatats = See- u. Kauf der Inseln

402 Transportgut (Spezialgut)  
in unversehrter

393. Absence of Commissariat

"in Warenverand auf fest bestellte  
in dieser Zeit sind unbekanntes"

# Notes on Hasekroek:

## Basic realizations:

- Polis = (a) isolationist 100%  
(b) citizenry maintained by Polis (if poor)  
(c) war, plebeians, tribute, piracy  
taxes the source of the revenue  
(d) provision of food (e.g. lands  
for ships) prime need  
(e) no "business" attitude  
compatible with citizenry  
(f) traders eschew certain "partial"  
(territories)  
(g) citizenry live from unearned incomes

redistribution of  
food  
money  
broth  
slaves  
land!!!

Trade: No citizen is a merchant (of craft)  
The tradesman is (a) political dealer  
(b) foreigner

~~no~~ trade carried on without capital  
~~trading~~ capitalist labor no hand in  
trade

carrying (professional) merchants  
trader ships: no trading  
trading trade: keep up

no "trading interest"

base treaties (a) provisioning (corn)  
(b) asylum  
(c) ft. customs free

# Notes on Haselbrosk. J

## Critique:

(a) Absence of trading interest & commercial  
interest ~~one~~ <sup>of</sup> compromise.  
Phoenicia was Ph. (or Carthage)  
in the same category as with Athens?  
If not, <sup>in</sup> what did its commercial  
interest ~~interest~~ <sup>in</sup>?

(A difference  
in what did)

(b) Polis: imperialist empire: no  
common defense interest.  
and what about cult?

on Hasenbrock

"Stadt in Handel"

Footnote:  
Preface:  
VIII.

~~The~~ Hasenbrock, an H. Reise:

Reichelheim on Hasenbrock

(9. Ged.)

f(4) p. 245 Sch. 9b.  
184 55. I. p.

Reise on Hasenbrock. 128

{ Ehrenberg, V. Der pfeckische  
de heteristische Staat. Inland  
in die Altertumskunde.  
Jahrbuch. 1872

L. I. d.

MISCELLANEOUS : CONTENTS.

W. Schwahn : art. in Rh. M. 1931

Coraxius : "Die Partei d. Perseuter"

Bertel : Zur Frage der alt. Grossindustrie

Toutain : L'conomie antique

Ziobarth : Der griechische Kaufmann

Routledge : History of Ancient World vol. I

C. A. H. vol. IV

Herodotus

Andreas : Gr. Public Finance

1/2 page

Schuster, : Schuff's papers

Rh. M. 1931

"Three Ein- and Ausfuhr numbers  
ZB. vier fünfzig alle Newstuer  
Mens verknugern."

Sub papers must have existed,  
he argues...

of also Liebanth : "neue

Beiträge" "Klio" 1933.

This contains references to the reviews  
of his book, as well as pointed  
time betw Harebroek & him.

greek  
1:1  
ind

History  
Cornelius, F. Ph. M. 1930

"The Parli d. Peristatos"

Men: Party: Plebs of Athens

- (a) mob on the spot suppression,
- (b) industrial urban industry  
commerce &
- (c) analogy

349

argues that Cleisthenes brought peasants  
to power in opposition to the urban  
dictatorship of Peristatos.

Handwritten scribble at top left.

Oertel fr. : Zu Frage der altind. Großindustrie

p 230 - 252.

Rh. M 1930.

Quote "Zeitschrift d. Savigny Stiftung 50 Bd."  
Review 1930. Rom. Mitt. 8533.  
of Fiebner's "Saerank."

G. Gots, J. Pontani, R. Hasenack, U. Bockstein  
+ J. Hasenack stated as opposing  
with his own position.

in terms of "factions": (more exactly Lupo Brentano <sup>was in</sup> ~~translates~~)  
Meyer & Helsh discussed craftsmen

Oertel : opposite : accumulation of craftsmen

227

Schulze went even further than Meyer  
Helsh

"... debate on ancient economy most  
typical :"

Oertel : ~~was~~ <sup>manufactures were</sup> produced for local  
market, partly for peddling in the  
neighborhood; long distance trade  
refined ~~was~~ mainly artistic, elaborate  
luxury ware.

PEDDLING

257

Investment was pecuniary in all forms,  
all degrees of risk, from hoarding to  
speculation. However to me large  
scale investment in one type of business



J. Toutain:

" L'œuvrisme antique. "

B = partie. L'œuvr. del. Médit. <sup>182</sup>  
occidentale...

(A) l'œuvrisme paléolithique: no agr., no cattle  
" Mais l'industrie était déjà  
née.

220

Pl: Quite true proof of influence of  
dilat. of origin, for

... la taille du silex, dans la travail  
de l'os, ~~et~~ dans le preparation  
des peaux de bêtes.

(B) Néolithiques:

(a) Protolithique. Characteristic:

metallurgie  
develp. les relations commerciales.  
Celtic Early West Mediterranean.

essor

metals not  
had an  
influence

Au contraire, l'emploi de métaux ne semble  
pas avoir exercé d'influence sensible  
sur les conditions générales de l'habitat.

de la  
faute  
à tout  
ce côté

demeures: " jusqu'au temps de César,  
elles furent bâties en matériaux locaux:  
l'occident.

Med  
12

Dieckhoff: Die griechische Kaufmannschaft

Zweimal 1934

„die antike Welt als seine  
Wirtschaft erweist, das erste mal  
im 1. Jahrhundert der ersten griech  
Kolonisation (besonders 7 u 6  
Jahrhundert).“ das 2. mal unter Alex  
dem Großen...

Wahrscheinlich  
steht es!

Es muss also Tausender liegen  
= Städte besitzen haben

„Naukleros“: Mythen sind keine auf  
Euphoros blüht

13

„Euphoros“: auf Jenden blüht  
als Paragis

Zalunkos, South Italy 600 BC.

no brokerage ~~no transaction~~ allowed by mediation  
(broker); no written ~~evidence~~ contact  
permitted !!

Egypt: Recurros: corn silk  
Gamb: money }

Mc kind of corn had its  
annual exchange rate

Rostozoff: 1900

197 money used - for the first time - for the  
purpose of foreign trade. <sup>Due to the near internal</sup>  
<sup>use compulsion for foreign</sup>  
single monetary system for the  
whole world (?) Paris, 1900.

197 great merchants: "own whole fleets  
of merchant vessels" (what period)  
Slavery <sup>labor</sup> / spreads.

198  
① "The growth of trade makes it necessary  
to seek new markets for produce"

Colonization for (a) cereals grain  
Nahrung food (b) fishing industry  
(for salting)

herring fish  
wheat & rye supply  
fish with fish  
Dumbar  
Inghel  
Danzig  
H  
Stu

Economic revolution - starting in the East

200 "Money was made to appear. At  
first it was very dear & it was possible  
to buy a quantity of goods for a  
small sum."

# TRADE

Trade: The business of insurance was unknown to the ancients.

POW: Risk is the ~~essential~~ essential element of war, done by sea trans.

330.

'At Athens the system was different'

- (1) Shipowners
- (2) Merchant adventurers (nautileros)
- (3) Capitalists "who lent money to these respective parties on the security of the ship, freight & cargo."

my italics

The owner of the ship was often obliged to borrow money for his outfit <sup>or navigation</sup>; for he had mortgaged the ship + freight. The merchant adventurer was usually a person who had little or no capital. He purchased the outward cargo with borrowed money, went out with it to sea, sold it at the place of destination, then procured a return cargo which he brought home. The capitalist, who supplied the funds for this, was commonly a banker or some person acquainted with the nature of the trade who found it advantageous to employ a portion of his spare money in this way, on account of the high rate of profit which it yielded! (exceptions)

But Parsons: the shipowner may carry merchandise on his own account

the merchant might trade with his own money, wholly or in part

More ways of dealing: " " 'out' + 'home'

Money: ~~the~~  
Plany:

~~to be found in the ...~~

(p 40)

Seltman's *Lupatris* coins called  
"Lualdie" by Adams

C. Anc. H. vol. IV, ch. II. ~~etc~~

- (1) ~~Pedakos~~
- (2) ~~Paradior~~
- (3) ~~Diakrioi~~

~~he recaptured~~  
~~Sycom~~

Greece

C. Anc. H. vol IV

"At Vulci alone over 2000  
vases have been unearthed, of  
which the greater part are

(p 414)

recognized as Greek:  
from 'Geometric' to 'Attic' types.

A exported copper + iron

A main trade: piracy

A "effeminate licentious" "hardly risen above  
"corpulent" type of figure" matrilinear  
ideas"

Sextus Tarquinus, no doubt historical.  
(S. Heretic)

# Herodotus

## Herodotus

Phoenician: long distance journey to  
 King's daughter, Is. of Argos  
 5 days to go.

"began at once, he set out to  
 adventure on long voyages."

Egypt, off to Delphi Good  
 (Hydras) 30 talents

Why the bridge

Alzathes (Hydras) was in Miletos

no did he ever leave away the door  
 (the bridge he did not destroy)

How the Hydras method of purifying is  
 very nearly the same as the Greek?

Croesus sacrifices: 3000 heifers for  
 ends.

"large pits, and placed upon 4 couches  
 coated with straw, earth, gold, & silver

Goats, & robes, & vests of purple; all  
 which he burnt - "

I, 35

I 50



Openings to shellha —

107 Turkish papers?

109 last 1.

A 8  
T 815

(15)



Notes Aristotle says: (Polit. vi (IV) 10, 10:3-12: VII  
(A) 4:3

"The first step towards success in war was power by war."  
Originally they were cavalry, the strong, "barbarians" (no good  
& the means of victory. (Inferiority no good  
to unless compact) Now horse ~~breeding~~ <sup>breeding</sup> is an  
important affair of the rich. Consequently, cavalry  
cities were oligarchic cities. When cavalry is  
usable, a powerful oligarchy arises...

The city revolution économique: Colonial Trade; monetarization  
an economic revolution. The big landowners build  
ships on their own and went out treasure

Metal Money  
Colonial TRADE

Ministry  
Solon.  
Sappho's brother  
etc.  
Chalcis: copper mining, export  
Megara: manufacturing woollen,  
importing wheat, fish.  
The class of demiurge becomes hoplites: heavy infantry

Glutz: Greece

TRADE : Commodities  
of Kennedy  
Imports:

9, 10, 11

Staves corn

umio  
 saet fib.

hides  
 leather  
 wool (?)  
 timber  
 and  
~~and~~  
~~and~~

linen  
 Carpets

gold  
 cotton

Exports

oil  
 honey  
 olive  
 figs

metals { silver }  
 { gold }  
 { iron }  
 jewelry  
 hardware  
 pottery  
 sa. the more

Organization

Demosthenes:

Dem: anti 104, 105

against  
 Thonius

For the trading community thrive not so much  
 by the borrowers as by the lenders of  
 money & neither ship nor shipowners

TRADE

no patronage can put to sea without  
 assistance of the lenders

"With us a trading ship is employed in 2 differ.  
 In the first the ship & the  
 principal part thereof is let by the  
 owner for a particular voyage;

"charter-  
 part"

this is usually done by an agreement  
 under seal, called a charter-party  
 & the ship is said to be chartered.

In the other case the owner of a  
 ship desires to make a particular  
 voyage engage with various persons  
 unconnected with each other to send  
 has regard to the place of destination  
 a ship thus employed is called a general ship

"general  
 ship"

U

