





What Did The Romans Ever Have To Teach Us About Money

Andrew Burnett CBE, Numismatist, Museums & Institutions Professional



A Word From Today's Chairman

Professor Michael Mainelli

Executive Chairman Z/Yen Group











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Today's Agenda

■ 11:00 – 11:05 Chairwoman's Introduction

■ 11:05 – 11:25 Keynote Presentation – Andrew Burnett CBE

■ 11:25 – 11:45 Question & Answer

08/06/2022



Today's Speaker

Andrew Burnett CBE

Numismatist

Museums & Institutions

Professional



08/06/2022







What did the Romans ever have to teach us about money?

8 June 2022

- 1. Words 'money' and £sd
- 2. Quantity theory of money (Bodin's Law), or QE and inflation
- 3. Dealing with inflation
- 4. Roman Britain and a new monetary economy

1. MONETA = the Roman mint



ubi nunc aedes atque officina Monetae est ("where the temple and workshop of Moneta are") Livy 6.20.13

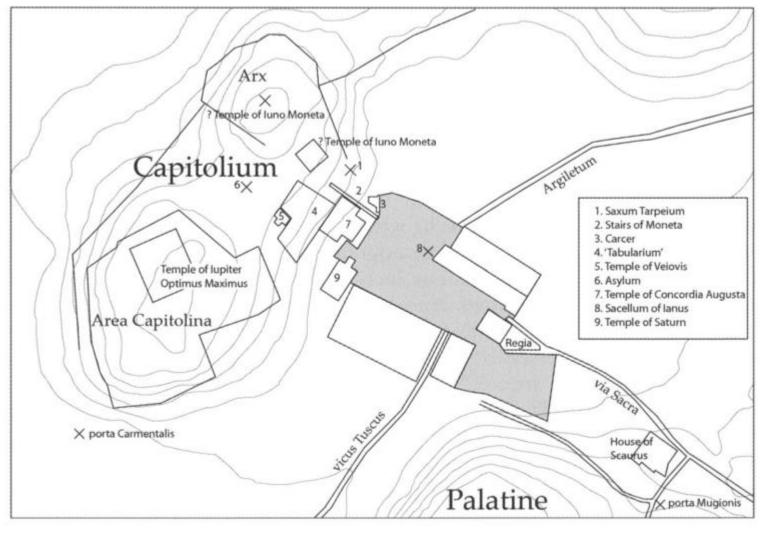


Fig. 2. The Forum and the Capitol. (Drawing: Dirk Booms.)

JUNO MONETA

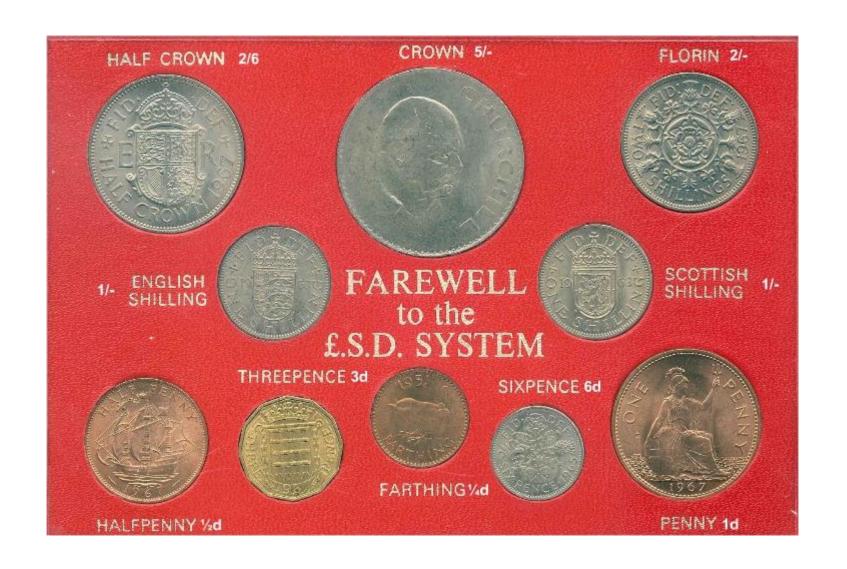
Silver denarius of the moneyer T Carisius, depcting the head of Juno MONETA and showing, on the reverse, a set of coining tools (pincers, die, anvil and hammer)
About 46 BC





Why Juno Moneta?

- Moneta = "who warns" geese and the supposed Gallic attack
- 2. Moneta = Mnemosyne, the Greek goddess of 'memory'
- 3. Moneta and words like Monumentum memorialise



£.s.d. – Pounds shiilings pence librae, solidi, denarii

2. Nero (AD 54-68)



How Much is That in Real Money?







Denarius. Silver. 20mm. = 4 sestertii = 16 asses. About £40



Sestertius. Brass. 35mm. = 4 asses. About £10



As. Copper. 25mm. About £2.

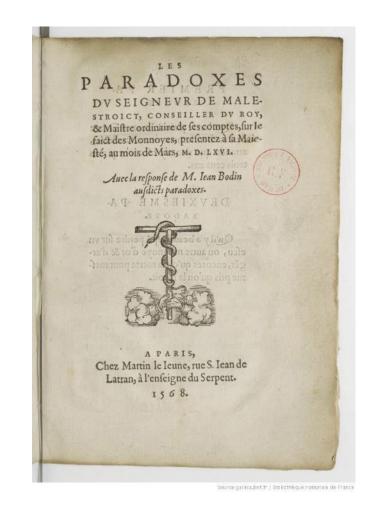
Quantity theory of money (Bodin's Law), or QE and inflation

Jean Bodin (c. 1530-1596): rise in prices caused by increase in amount of coinage (*Réponse ... aux paradoxes de Monsieur de Malestroict* of 156) based on 46 citations from ancient literature

Cicero's letter to Atticus (17 March 49 BC): "I was then willing to give I made an offer through a third person, which he refused, when he was putting it up for sale at Antium. But nowadays I think all such properties are gone down, owing to the shortage of coin."

Suetonius, *Life of Augustus* (concerning 30 BC) "When he brought the royal treasures to Rome in his Alexandrian triumph he made money so plentiful that the rate of interest fell, and the price of land rose greatly."

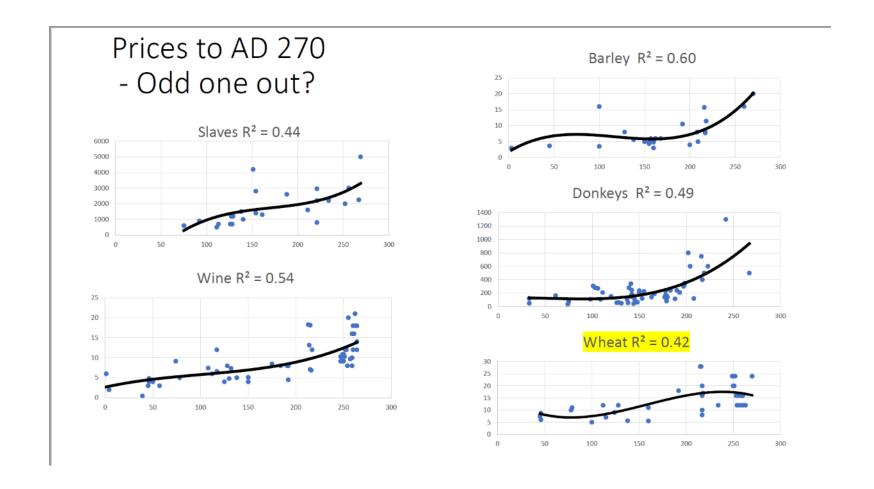
Irving Fisher (1867-1947) and Fisher's equation (mv= pq)



Inflation: The current 'accepted' view.....

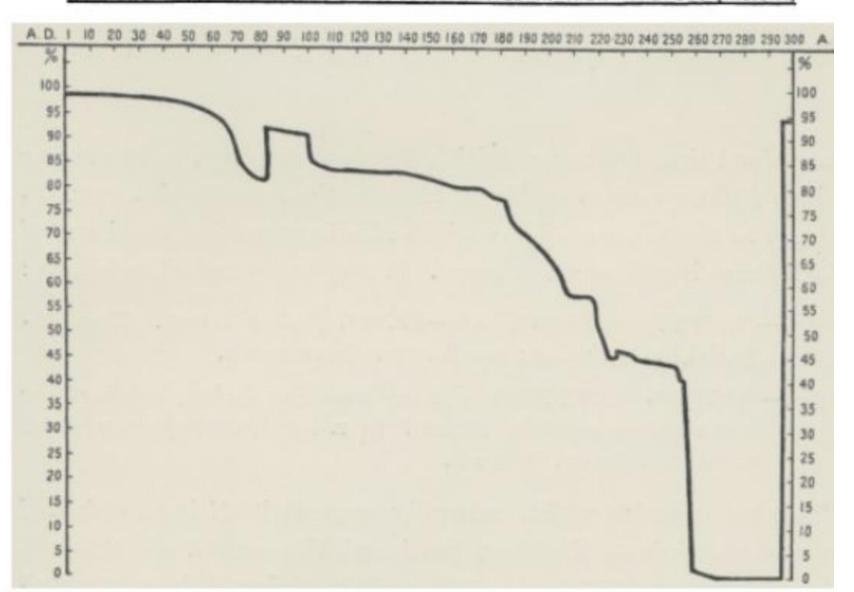
- Scheidel 2008: 'distribution of prices of particularly well-documented goods – wheat, wine, and donkeys – points to the existence of two distinct periods of price stability, from the late first century CE to the 160s CE or a bit later and from the 190s to the early 270s CE'
- Howgego et al 2010: 'Rathbone's study of Egyptian prices, the only useable series from anywhere in the Empire, which sees the doubling between AD 160 and 190 as the only significant change between AD 45 and AD 274/5'
- Rathbone 1997: 'brusque leap in price levels around 274 by a factor of ten or more'

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF SILVER IN COINS MINTED IN A.D.I - A.D. 300 (INCLUSIVE)







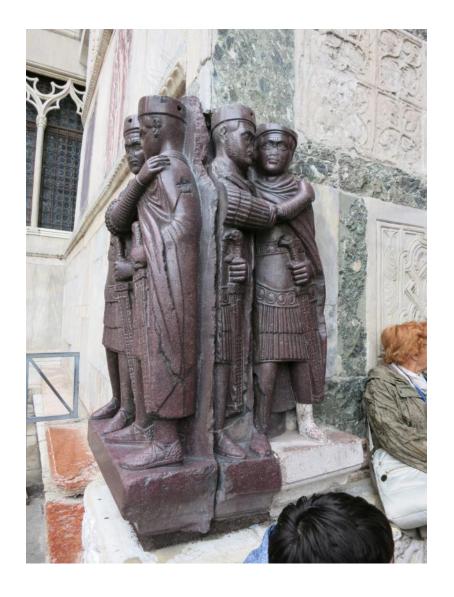
Gold and base coins of Constantine the Great (306-337)

Late Roman monetary system (late 3rd – 5th centuries AD)

Value of gold floats:

300	1000 denarii
313	1500 denarii
317	6000 denarii
388	400,000 denarii

= annual compound rate of about 11%



Dicoletian (284-305) and his colleagues: addressing the problem of inflation



ADANIU Q TORAGINTA MAY LIER AETATISSS ATTOSEM ORUM CLAVANTIVAN ITEMVIRABANNIS XLADANHOS (X TELATAT MAVITER AETATIS SS PVER ABANNIS VIIIVSQVE ADANHOSXVI AVANTIVA TELAMA 7 ETPVELL AM AETATISSS JANTIVIA HOMO ABANNIS (XSVPERIVSETVIIINFERIVS MYLIER AFTATISSS PROMANCIPIOARTEINSTRUCTOPROGENERE FAECLAVANTIVM ETATATE ET QVALITATEARTIVMINTEREMPTOREM 8 TO VELVEN O ITOREM DEPRÀ ETIO PLACERECONVENIET ITAVT DV PLVM PRAETIVM STATVTVMINMAN ASCRIPTISSPECIESVS N SVRAS OBSER VARICON VENTET CIPIVMMINIMERICEDERE TEMAETIN FANTILIBYS CETER ISQUE DEPRAETIOIVMENTORVM QUARVMSPECIALITER MENTIC EQ VV S CVRVLIS TINTEREMAPTOREETVENDITORE EQVVSOPTIMUSMILITARISPRIMAEFORM &XXXV I OMETAM QUALITATIS PURPURALET MYLAOPTIMAPRIMAEFORMAE onderis etoperis etwen svrae CTIO POTERIT CELEBRARI BURGOOPTIANVS EQUVAOPTIMAPVILATA CAMELYSOPTIMAYSBACTALANUS SERVIALINEEC VEISSIVE CAMELVSBIGIBBIVS DON DVMVNVM DIXXII FEMINABLE 1881S PONOVMVHVM ARABICVS OPTIMVS RTIFICIOUS BRATTIAS PACIENTIEVS DROMAGARINSOPTIANS INPONOVAVAVA ASINVSAGAUSARIVSOPTIANVS AVRICAESURIBUS IMPONOVAMINA AS JINVS DOAS VARTY SOPTIMYS AVRIDVETORI BYS IN LAARINAIN PONDICITE OCE ASTRIAMPTIMAEFTVALIS AVEINECTRICIBUSION ON DUNIVANIVA AM THE SAS MV VER AVRIFICTINGPERESIMPLINVINCIAMA & TAMPNERSKY SCHOLANSKORMARIME ELDEN INOPERESVETIL VACCAFORNALERIMAL ary entonoces trus years in form with VI V VER VEX TORMAEPRIMAE ARCENI AR JOARTIFICI INOPERISPRIMI & CECS OVES PRIMATE FOR MAE DIE SHOYMVNVA HIRCUS PRIMATEDA WAE DPERISSECUNDISINDOND VALVANVA & CT IS COMMUNALS THE CHENCHEN VEHICLE OF LANGE TO BUT AF

Race horse 100,000 denarii Best war horse, first category 36,000 Best she-mule, first category 36,000

>1000 items

>1000 items

I. Pulse and cereals	XX. Wages for embroiderers	
II. Wine	XXI. Wages for weavers	
III. Oil, salt etc.	XXII. Wages for fullers	
IV. Meat	XXIII. Silk	
V. Fish	XXIV. Purple thread	
VI. Vegetables, fruits	XXV. Woollens	
VII. Wages	XXVI. Linens	
VIII. Hides, leather	XXVII. Linens	
IX. Shoes	XXVIII. Linens	
X. Leather goods	XXIX. Purple textiles	
XI. Products made of camel- and goat's hair	XXX. Gold and silver	
XII. Timber	XXXI. Slaves	
XIII. Combs, spindles	XXXII. Cattle	
XIV. Poles, firewood	XXXIII. Marbles and other stone	
XV. Wagons, wooden tools, metals and	XXXIV. Animals from the wild	
terracotta, pottery		
XVI. Ivory, needles	XXXV. For waxes and resins, etc	
XVII. Freight, fodder	XXXVI. For drugs, paints, dyes, glues	
XVIII. Feathers, cushions, writing utensils	XXXVII. Sea freight	
XIX. Clothing		
<u> </u>		

To be sure, if any spirit of self-restraint were holding in check those practices by which the raging and boundless avarice is inflamed, an avarice which, without regard for the human race, not yearly or monthly or daily only, but almost every hour and even every moment, hastens toward its own development and increase; or if the common fortunes could with calmness bear this orgy of license, by which, under their unhappy star, they are from day to day ripped to pieces - peradventure there would seem to be room left for shutting our eyes and holding our peace, since the united endurance of men's minds would ameliorate this detestable enormity and pitiable condition....

It is our pleasure, therefore, that those prices, which the concise items of the following list indicate, be held in attention throughout our whole domain, in such a way that all men understand that freedom to exceed them is removed

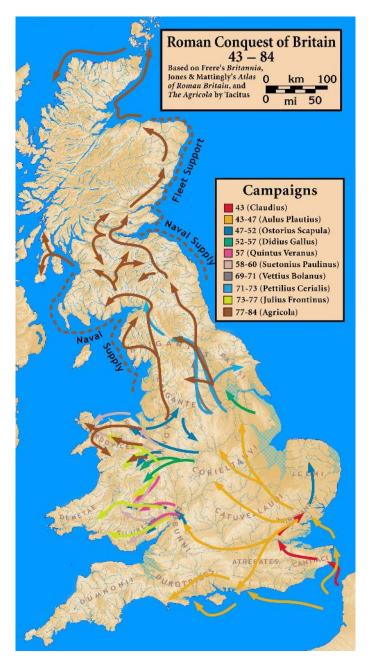
Dioocletian, Price Edict (AD 301), chs. 2, 12

We are faced ... my Lords, with a major and pressing problem in tackling inflation: a problem not unique to our own country, one which we share in a greater or lesser degree with most other industrial countries. May I again express my conviction that if we fail to tackle it this time, we shall not only allow our economy to be crippled, but our democracy to be eroded. It is no secret that the policy which we decided to adopt was not our first choice. However, given the failure to reach effective voluntary agreement, despite sincere, sustained and strenuous efforts, we felt and we feel that there was no option but to submit these proposals to the test of Parliament.

Earl Jellicoe, Lord Privy Seal, House of Lords 5 March 1973 (Counter-inflation Bill) Diocletian, that author of crimes, and deviser of misery, ... when by various extortions he had made all things exceedingly dear, attempted by a law to limit their prices. Then much blood was shed for the merest trifles; men were afraid to expose aught to sale, and the scarcity became more excessive and grievous than ever, until, in the end, the law, after having proved destructive to multitudes, was from mere necessity anulled. (Lactantius, *On the Deaths of the Persecutors*)

But in general, trying to keep things in proper perspective, I am opposed to direct interference with the result of market forces. This is not because I think that the direct result of market forces is always a good thing, but because I think that if it is not a good thing it is far better to tackle the fundamental influences behind demand and supply, to tackle them by way of taxes or subsidies or even by physical controls, than to monkey about with prices, which, after all, are a result of these fundamental forces. I do not believe, therefore, that price control is a good thing in itself. I do believe that all historical experience since the time of Diocletian shows how likely it is to be ineffective and how likely it is to run into grave trouble.

Lord Robbins, House of Lords 5 March 1973 (Counter-inflation Bill debate)







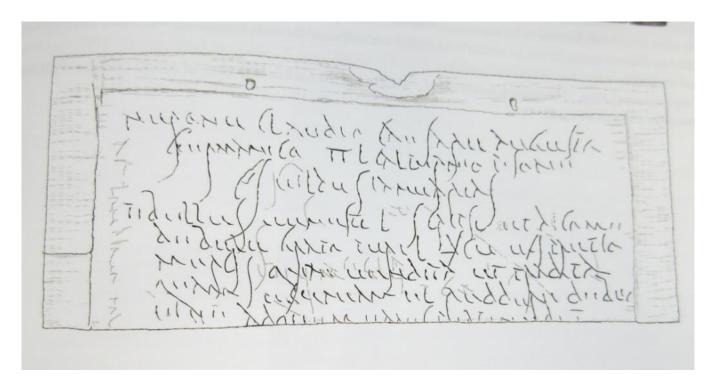


To Ti. Claudius Caesar Augustus ... because he received into surrender eleven kings of the Britons conquered without loss and he first brought the barbarian peoples across the Ocean under the authority of the Roman people. (Fragment of the inscription from Claudius' Triumphal Arch)

Bloomberg wax writing tablets, found 2010-13. 25 of legible 91 tablets are financial or legal



Tibullus tablet



In the consulship of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus for the second time and of Lucius Calpurnius Piso, on the 6th day before the Ides of January [= 8 January AD 57].I, Tibullus the freedman of Venustus, have written and say that I owe Gratus the freedman of Spurius 105 denarii from the price of the merchandise which has been sold and delivered. This money I am due to repay him or the person whom the matter will concern...

Small coins from early Roman Britain

The quadrans ('quarter')

1/64 of a denarius, so modern value about 50p

https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/201710

Found in Oxfordshire, 2007

Quadrans of Claudius I







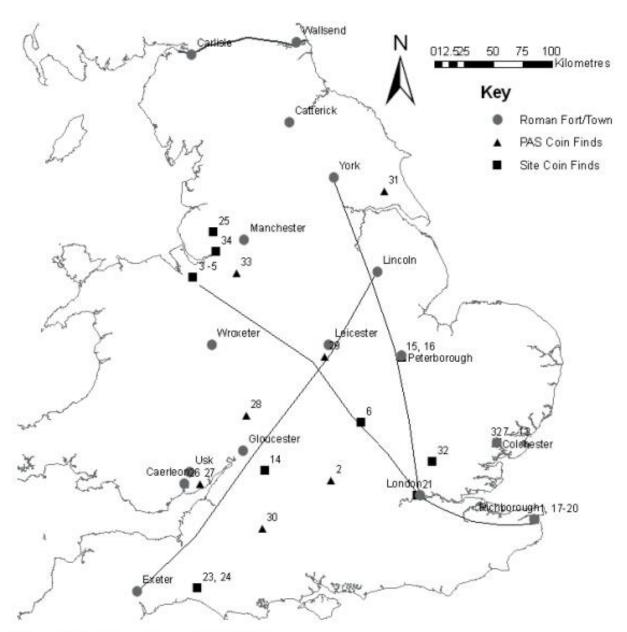


Fig. 1. All known finds of quadrantes in Britain.

www.finds.org.uk

Welcome to the Portable Antiquities Scheme Website

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is run by the British Museum and Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum Wales to encourage the recording of archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. Every year many thousands of archaeological objects are discovered, many of these by metal detector users, but also by people whilst out walking, gardening or going about their daily work. Finds recorded with the Scheme help advance knowledge of the history and archaeology of England and Wales.



St Swithin's Lane hoard, before 1856

At least 89 plated denarii

To Claudius, AD 51
Die-links = recent production







What did the Romans ever have to teach us about money?

Quite a lot!

Thanks for listening!



Comments, Questions & Answers



08/06/2022









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Thu, 09 Jun (11:00-11:45	Showcasing New Ideas For Sustainable Design
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■ Thu, 16 Jun (08:00-08	45) The Global B	Economic Outlook: Inv	estment, Trade & Co-operation
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- Thu, 16 Jun (16:00-16:45)
 Price Vs Value Active Management Is Still Alive And Well
- Mon, 20 Jun (10:00-10:45)
 Corruption, Capital, Power: Today's World Though The Lens Of Corruption

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26 January 2022