

Errata for *Money Changes Everything*

Many thank readers who have pointed out errata in the first edition of the book. In proofing 5,000 years of financial history, I managed to miss a few things. I hope to correct them in a second edition.

p. 29: “the artificial Mesopotamia calendar belongs to the end of the fourth millennium (or early third) rather than the late third millennium (p. 29, when in fact the calendar was on the way to being changed)”

p. 37: “line 9 should be: In effect, the cone argues that, because the debt was impossible for Umma to pay, the ruler of Umma ‘owned’ them”

p. 38: “a superfluous “the” (on the first line of p. 48)”

p. 88: Whether Laurion mines were privately owned remains a matter of academic dispute. See, for example: Bissa, Errietta MA. "Investment patterns in the Laurion mining industry in the fourth century BCE." *Historia: Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte* H. 3 (2008): 263-273.

p. 191 Marco Polo is associated with Kublai Khan, not Gengis Khan.

p.253: typo -- “professor Rouwenhorst” and “Professor Rouwenhorst”

p.271: The six line hexagrams of the I Ching are generated by tossing three coins six times, one for each line. A line is either “broken” or “whole”. The 64 hexagrams exhaust all combinations of broken and whole lines, i.e. $2^6 = 64$.

p. 273: Louis XVII should be Louis XVI.

p. 303: Water mills were an important technology well before the Middle Ages.

p. 316: The Dutch VOC was founded in 1602 and nationalized in 1796. It lasted less than three centuries.

p. 357: Rue Quinquempoix should be Rue Quincampoix

p. 390: Date of the beginning of the French Revolution is 1789, not 1787.

p. 419: Egypt in the 19th century might properly be referred to as “an autonomous tributary state of the Ottoman Empire” not a “protectorate”.

p. 424: “at the Bund” should be “on the Bund”

p. 444: “bourgeoisie” should be “bourgeois”

p. 457: Keynes’ “most important work took place during the War, leading to the heart attack which felled him after the war.” [Thanks for this clarification]

p. 457: Keynes’ *General Theory* was written in 1935 but published in 1936.

p. 469: Russia in the 1920's more properly should be referred to as a "Marxist-Leninist state"

p. 501 "a missing "the" ("in [the] Senate hearing of 1912, line 8."

p. 553: cites Veenhof, Klaas R., K. R. Veenhof, and Jesper Eidem. *Mesopotamia: Annäherungen*. Vol. 5. Saint-Paul, 2008. Twice, neither time precisely.

On page 143, the Chinese name of Zheng Zhenxiang should be 鄭振香. The third Chinese character is missing.

On page 152, the traditional Chinese of the Spring-Autumn period should be 春秋時代, rather than 春秋时代 which is simplified. They only differ in the third character.

The Romanization of the names of some Chinese persons and locations is not fully consistent. By “not fully consistent”, I mean you do not always follow the current official Romanization system for Chinese in mainland China (i.e., *pinyin*), and you do not always use the standard Romanization before *pinyin*. For example, Li Hongzhang and Zuo Zongtang are from the same era, but the former was Romanized as Li Hongzhang, and the latter Tao Tsung-t’ang.

Another example is you use “Shandong” on page 152, and “Canton” on page 425. The former is based on *pinyin*, and the latter is not. Before *pinyin*, Shandong is Shantung, and Canton’s *pinyin* is Guangdong. Perhaps more importantly, sometimes the choice is not consistent. On page 167, Guangdong is used.

On page 154, you wrote that “In 386 BCE, in an act that, in fact, helped define the beginning of the Warring States period...” There are a few variations in which event should be considered as the beginning of the Warring States period, but I do not find the event when the Tian family replaced the Jiang family is one of them.

On page 157, the traditional Chinese of “Light and Heavy” is 輕重, rather than 轻重.

On page 159, “the Republican government” should be “the Nationalist government”. The Republic of China government was controlled by the Kuomintang of China (also called KMT), and it is known as the Nationalist Party of China.

On page 160, “Sunzi” is *pinyin*. Before *pinyin*, it is Sun Tzu.

On page 163, Hubei is *pinyin*. Before, it is Hupeh.

On page 238, line 6, for “...Florence. like Venice’s...”, should the first letter of “like” be capitalized?

On page 410, the first “the” of “I lived during a time when the these policies were the law of the land” should be deleted.

On page 430, Li Hongzhang should be 李鴻章 in traditional Chinese. 李鸿章 is simplified.

Another example is that “Nanking” is spelled as “Nanking” on page 425, while “Nanjing” on page 433. Nanjing is based on *pinyin*.

On page 433, 张 is simplified Chinese and the traditional version is 張. This applies to two Chinese names on this page.

On page 436, “Zhan Tian” shall be “Zhan Tianyou”.

On page 436, the last paragraph starts with “Zhang Zhidong and Zhang Jian both played important roles in the revolution. Zhang Zhidong was the commander of the troops who sided with the rebels against the imperial army in 1911...” Zhang Zhidong passed away in 1909 and could be the commander in 1911. Do you mean Yuan Shikai who became the first formal President of the Republic of China? But he did not have much business background.

There is another story about borrowing. It occurred around 250 BC, close to the end of the Warring States period. King Nan of Zhou (who was nominally the emperor of all of warring states) borrowed money for a war against Qin. He lost the war and could not pay back his debt, and had to hide himself from his debtholders. The source of this is from the Book of Han, a history book which was written about 300 years after this event and is considered as authentic.

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