Holograph notes, partly in French and partly in English, with the Latin heading 'Pondera mensuræ et nummi in Gallia' ['Weights, measures and coins in France'].

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Pondera measuræ et numm in Gallia

1 Louis d'or = $3\frac{2}{3}$ Ecus = 11 Livers.

1 Ecu = 2 half Ecus = 4 Cardecues = 3 Livres. 1 Livre = 20 sous = 20 × 12 Deniers. 1 Denier = 2 Obbles = 4 Pites. **{illeg}{**ghts**}**. 1 Quintal = 100 Livres de Paris = 200 Marks. 1 Marc = 8 ounces = 8 × 8 Gross = 8 × 8 × 3 Deniers **{**1**}** Ounce = 24 Deniers = 24; 2 Mailles = 24 × 24 Graines = 24 × 24 × 24 Primes = 24 × 24 × 24 **{**×**}** 24 Minutes = 24 × 24 × 24 × 24 × 24 Pueiles. 1 Marc = $7\frac{2}{5}$ Ounces Troy. An ounce French to an ounce Troy as 37 to 40 & to an ounce Averdupois as 37, 7 to 5, 51 or 259 to 255. The French Spaniards & Dutch reccon not by pounds but by Marks & the French & Spaniard have the same Mark. The Dutch Mark is $7\frac{9}{10}$ ounces Troy.

{illeg}ong measures. Vn Toise = 6 pieds. Vn pied = 12 Pouces. Vn Pouce = 12 Lignes. Vn ligne = 12 sensible points

{P**}**aris measures. Le Muid a vin de Paris = Feüillettes or 300 pints by statues. Vn Feuillette = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Septiers (Gallons) = 50 Quarts = 100 Pints. Vn Pint = 2 Chopines = 4 Demiseptiers = 8 Possons = **{}** 48 Pouceons or cubique Pouces.

{illeg}rn Measures. Le Muid a ble' de Paris = 12 Septiers = 24 Mines = 48 Minots. Vn Minot = 3 Brisseaux = 48 Litrons. Vn Litron = 36 Pouces cubiques.

Gold vessels are 22 Carats fine in England, all France, Portugal, Hungary, Vienna Poland Turkey $21\frac{3}{4}$ carats fine in all Spain, $21\frac{1}{2}$ at Rome Florence Antwerp & the County of Avignon. 21 in savoy (except at Nice where they are $20\frac{3}{4}$ carats fine) & 20 Carats fine in Piedmont (that is at Turin) Geneva, Sedan, Lorain, French-comte, Flanders, between 18 & 20 in Germany & 18 in Switzerland. And there is a remedy allowed of $\frac{1}{12}$ of a Carat for vessels of entire gold without sowder in France

Silver vessels are $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces fine in England & France $11\frac{11}{24}$ in Germany (as at Frankford) $11\frac{1}{4}$ in Millain Genoa, Florence, Venice, Madrid, Portugal, Poland, Antwerp, & the County of Avignon, $11\frac{1}{6}$ in Turkey, 11 $\frac{1}{12}$ dw^{t} in Hungary England, 11 in Piedmont, $10\frac{11}{24}$ in Germany $10\frac{9}{24}$ in Savoy, Geneva, Sedan, 10^{dwt} in Flanders, $9\frac{2}{3}$ in Lorrain, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in French comte, $9\frac{1}{4}$ at Vienna, $8\frac{9}{24}$ in Switzerland. And there is a remedy allowed of $\frac{1}{12}$ of an ounce in France

The Gold & Silver monies of England Scotland France & Spaine are of the same standard by law but the english [1] coyn is [2] better then the rest The Portugal silver money is 1^{dwt} worse then standard, the French, Spanish, Scotch $\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweight worse, the Mexico pieces of $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 ob worse, the Pillar pieces of eight 2^{dwt} better, the Sevil Reals & Dollers 1^{dwt} better. The ⊙ Holland Ducat or Ducat of the Empire & the Hungary & Spanish Ducats are better 1^{car} 2^{gr}, the Cuckeen Zacheen or Chekee{n} of Venice is better 1^{car} 3^{gr} (not 1 carat $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains as Reynolds puts it). The double ⊙ Soveraign of Flanders & the Holland Rider is worse $\frac{1}{4}$ legr. Silver Ducatoon of Flanders is better $4\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Rix Dollar of the Empire worse $7\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweight. Holland Dollar worse 10^{dwt} Cross Dollar worse $12\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. Zeland Dollar worse 2 ounces, three Guilder pieces 4^{dwt} & sometimes 5 6 & 7^{dwt} worse.

[1] Gold
Silver

[2] $\frac{1}{4}$ legr
$\frac{1}{2}$ pennyweight