

Further holograph drafts of MINT00285 (/catalogue/record/MINT00285), (Mint 19/2/104-5).

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Electors Dukes & Princes

The Ducat in the countries of the Dukes of Hanover, Zell, Wolfenbuttel Sax Gotha Hess Cassel & Brandenburg are valued at $3\frac{3}{4}$ Guldens which amount to $8^s 10^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 8$. English & sometimes they are valued at one or two Marien grosses more, a Marien gross being the 24th part of a Gulden. At which rates a Guinea will be worth $20^s. 1^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} \frac{1}{8}$ & sometimes $20^s. 3^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 80 \frac{1}{2}$ or $20^s. 6^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 46 \frac{1}{2}$.

In the same countries a Lewidor is valued at about 7 Guldens or within one or two Marien Grosses over or under that is at $16.7^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 36$ or there about at which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s 9^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 3$.

At Hamborough the Ducat goes for two Dollers & about 8 or 9 sols lubes (or sols of Lubec) This Doller is three Marks lubes & a Mark is 16 sols lubes so that this Doller is 48 sols lubes. But the Albert Doller with the Cross (which after wearing is worth less then $4^s 6^d$) goes for 52 sols lubes & therefore the other Doller is worth less then $4^s. 2^d$. The Marks & sols Lubes are there accounted double to the Marks & sols Dans or of Denmark & the four Mark piece or crown of Denmark goes at Hamborough for two Marks lubes & by the assay of Several pieces is worth $2^s 8^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 4$. And therefor three Marks lubes are worth $4^s. 0^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 6$. This is the value of the common Hamborough Doller & two Dollers & nine sols lubes (the value of the Ducat) are $8^s 10^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} 4$. At which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s 0^d \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} \frac{1}{4}$.

At Dantzic gold is very scarce The Ducat is there valued at 7 Guilders 12 Gross or two Bank Dollers wanting 4 Gross that is at about $8^s. 10 \underline{\hspace{0.5em}} d 09$. The Banck doller which is worth about $4^s 6^d$ consisting of 3 Guilders 23 Gross & a Guilder consiting of 30 Gross. And at this rate a Guinea is worth $19^s. 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

At Geneva the Hungary - - - Lewidors at Geneva. In Spain & Portugal the Natives in their accounts reckon gold to silver as 16 to one, but Merchants give 5, 6 or 8 p^r cent more for silver then in that proportion.

The coyns of Italy I cannot yet procure in sufficient number to learn by Assay the with the proportions of gold to silver, but by make , gold seems to be there of about the same value as in France & Germany. [For at Bulloign the Piastre of Spain or piece of 8 went lately for $4 \frac{1}{4}$ lires & the Pistole of Spain for $15 \frac{1}{2}$ lires. so that

the Pistole was Is . Newton there reccoñed worth $3\frac{11}{17}$ Piastres, which amount to $16^s 4^d \frac{16}{17}$, supposing the Piastre worth $4^s 6^d$. At which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s 5^d \frac{1}{2}$. And at Legorn valued at a higher rate b]

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The Lewidor ($W^t 104gr$ worse $\frac{1}{2} gr$) = 14^{liv} .

The silver Lewis $W^t 17 13$. worse $\frac{1}{2} dwt$) = $3\frac{4}{5} liv = 4^s 6^d 3\frac{4}{5} . 14 :: 4\frac{1}{2} . \frac{63,5}{19} = \frac{315}{19} = 16^s 6^d \frac{11}{19}$ in France

The Lewidor conteins $104gr - \frac{13}{24} gr =$ (at $2^d pr gr$) $17^s 4^d = 1\frac{1}{12} = 17^s 2d \frac{11}{12}$ which is more then in France by about $8^d \frac{1}{3}$ in the Pistole or $10\frac{5}{12}$ in the Guinea.

A >Lewidor new out of the Mint conteins $103\frac{11}{24} gr$ sta & may be recconed in value to a Guinea new out of the Mint as 4 to 5 without any sensible error.

A hungary Ducat conteins $2^{dwt} 6gr = 54gr, 1\frac{1}{2} car$ better, = $57\frac{15}{22} gr$ sta. is worth in England $9^s 7^d \frac{4}{11}$

A Ducat of Holland Germany & Hungary conteins $2^{dwt} 5\frac{1}{2}gr = 53\frac{1}{2}gr$, is $1\frac{1}{2}car$ better, $53\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{13}{88} = 57\frac{13}{88}$, is worth in England $9^s 6^d \frac{13}{44}$. In Holland it goes for five guilders & about 5 styvers, that is for 110 pence English or $9^s 2$. which is $4^d \frac{13}{44}$ lower then in England. At which rate a Guinea ought to go for $9^d \frac{2}{3}$ less then it does that is for $20^s 8\frac{1}{3}^d$. A Guinea is valued in Holland at 12 Guilders that is $4 \times 62\frac{1}{2}$ pence or $20^s 10^d$

A Lewidor goes in Holland for about 9 Guilders 9 Styvers or 3 Dutch Ducatons or $16^s 6^d$. It conteins $104 - \frac{13}{24}gr$ sta which at $2^d pr gr$ is worth in England $17^s 2\frac{11}{12}^d$ that {is} $8^d \frac{11}{12}$ more then in Holland at which rate a Guinea goes in England for $11\frac{7}{48}^d$ more then it is worth in Holland.

A Ducat goes in the Empire & Northern Kingdoms for 2 Rix dollers & 3 4 5 or six deniers or styvers that is if the Rixdoller be of full value or worth $4^s 6^d$, for 9^s & about 3, 4, 5 or six pence. And if the Doller want a penny or $2^d pf$ the just value as they usually do the Ducat will want $2^d 3^d$ or 4^d of that value whereas in England it is worth $9^s 6^d \frac{13}{44}$.

A Doppia Moeda is recconed in Portugal for 10 Crusados that is for tenn times $34\frac{9}{20}$ pence or $344\frac{1}{2}$ pence that is $28^s 8\frac{1}{2}^d$ English weights $6^{dwt} 21gr$ is worse $\frac{1}{2} gr$ & conteins $6^{dwt} 20\frac{1}{8}gr$ sta which at $2^d pr grain$ is $27^s 4^d \frac{1}{4}$

A Spanish Pistole is recconed in Spain for 4 Piastres that is 18^s . It weighs $4^{dwt} 8gr$ & conteins $4^{dwt} 7\frac{1}{2}gr$ sta which at $2^d pr gr$ is $17^s 3^d$.

But in Spain & Portugal they make their payments in Gold & part not with their Silver without a higher price of 4 5 or 6 p^r cent or above.

In Venice

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The Ducat or Ducaton of Florence is 8^{dwt} better & weighs $1^{\text{oz}} 0^{\text{dwt}} 3^{\text{gr}}$ & therefore contains $1^{\text{oz}} . 1^{\text{dwt}} . 0^{\text{gr}} . 0^{\text{m}}$ & is worth $5^{\text{s}} 5\frac{1}{6}^{\text{d}}$ English. It goes in Florence & Leghorn for just 7 lires & therefore a Lire of Florence is $9^{\text{d}} \frac{13}{42}$. A Spanish Pistole goes usually in Florence at $5\frac{3}{4}$ lires or $4^{\text{s}} 5^{\text{d}} \frac{1}{2}$, but the Merchants in trafic value it at 6 lires or $55\frac{6}{7}^{\text{d}} 4^{\text{s}} . 7\frac{6}{7}^{\text{d}}$. And the Lewidor & Spanish Pistole go there at 20 lires or $15^{\text{s}} 6\frac{4}{21}^{\text{d}}$ but the Merchants value them at 21 lires or $16^{\text{s}} 3^{\text{d}} \frac{1}{2}$. So that gold is lower in Tuscany then in France Holland & Germany.

The Croisat or Crusado of Genoa is 7^{dwt} better & weighs $1^{\text{oz}} 4^{\text{dwt}} 12^{\text{gr}}$ & therefore contains $1^{\text{oz}} . 5^{\text{dwt}} . 6^{\text{gr}} . 11^{\text{m}}$ & is worth $6^{\text{s}} . 6\frac{1}{3}^{\text{d}}$. This goes for $7\frac{1}{2}$ lires & therefore a lire {of} Genoa is worth $10^{\text{d}} \frac{4}{9}$. The Piastre or Ecu of Genoa is 5 lires or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Crusado $4^{\text{s}} 4^{\text{d}} \frac{2}{9}$. And the Pistole goes at Genoa for $17\frac{1}{2}$ lires or $2\frac{1}{3}$ Crusados that is for $15^{\text{s}} 2\frac{7}{9}^{\text{d}}$. But the Pistole & Piastre of Genoa I have not yet assayed

At Bulloign in the Popes territories the Piastre of Spain goes for $4\frac{1}{4}$ Lires [& the Ecu or rather the Croisat] of Genoa for $6\frac{1}{5}$] whence a Lire of Bulloign is $12\frac{2}{3}$ pence. And there a Pistole of Spain goes for $15\frac{1}{2}$ lires or $16^{\text{s}} 4^{\text{d}} \frac{1}{3}$ & a Hungary Ducat for $8\frac{1}{2}$ lires or $8^{\text{s}} . 11\frac{2}{3}^{\text{d}}$ & a Sequin of Venice for 9 lires or $9^{\text{s}} 6^{\text{d}}$.

At Naples the Piastre of Spain goes for 9 Carlins or $4\frac{1}{2}$ Tarins whence a Carlin is 6^{d} & the Pistoles of Spain go for 33 carlines or $16^{\text{s}} 6^{\text{d}}$ & the Sequin for 18 carlins or 9^{s} .

The Teston of Rome is & weighs & therefore contains & is worth . Ten Testons or make a Pistole of the Pope & all Italy. This Pistole is worse the Spanish by about 4^{d} or 5^{d} & so is worth about $16^{\text{s}} 10^{\text{d}}$ in England

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In England Scotland, France, Flanders, Holland, Hamborough, Florence Leghorn Venice Rome Genoa Lucca Millaon they reckon by pounds, Livres, or Lires Shillings, schellings, sols, soldi & pence pennings, deniers, gross or picabli in the proportion of 20 & 12 to one. In Holland & Flanders they call them Livres sols & deniers de gross or pondt Vlems schellings & gross. And there they reckon also by Florens or Guilders, sols common or Styvers or Patars & Pennings or Penningen in the proportion of 20 & 16 to one. A livre de gross is six Florens, & a sol de gross six styvers.

As in England we reckon by pounds shillings & pence so they reckon in the same proportion in France by livres sols & deniers, in Millain Genoa Luca Bergame by Lires soldi & Deniers; in Venice by Lires soldi & Piccoli, in Rome Florence & Leghorn by Ecus or Escuti sols & deniers d'or, In Nove by Ecus sols & deniers de Marck In Florence & Leghorn they reckon also in the same proportion by Lires soldi & Graces accounting $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires to be 1 Ecu d'or: So also in Flanders & Holland they reckon by Livres sols & deniers de gross or Pondt Vlaems, schellings & gross in the same proportion. There also they reckon 16 Pennings to a Sol common, styver or Patar . 20 styvers to a Floren or Guilder & 6 Florens to a Livre de gross & $2\frac{1}{2}$ Florens to a Rixdoller . In Hamborough they reckon 12 grosses or deniers de gros to a sol de gros or schelling 20 schellings to a livre de gross. They reckon also 12 deniers lubs to a Sol lub, 6 sols lubs to a sol de gros, 16 sols lubs to a Marc & 48 sols lubs to a Rixdoller.

In Spain they reckon by Maravadis counting 34 Maravadis to a Reau 8 Reaus to a Piastre in piece of eight & 11 Reaus to a Ducat in Merchandice & 11 Reaus & one Maravadi to a Ducat in bills for Exchange. In the year 1676 their money was raised 25 per cent so that 10 Reaus of new plate make an old Piastre & now they coyn

at Sevil & new Piastres lighter then the former in proportion of 5 to 4 so that 8 Reaus of new plate make a new Piastre.

In Portugal they reckon by Res, counting 20 Res to a Vintain, 100 Res to a Teston, 400 Res to a Crusado & 500 Res to a Patagon. But in the year 1643 they raised their money 20 p^r cent marking Crusados to pass for 480 res & Patagons for 600.

At Naples they count 5 grains to a Tarin, 10 grains to a Carlin 10 Carlins to a Ducat de Banco & 12 Carlins to a Ducat d'or.

At Leipsic & Naumberg & Berlin they count 12 Fenins to a gross 24 Gross to a Rix dollar.

At Dantzick Riga & Coningsberg they count 18 Pennings to a gros, 30 Gros to a Tinf Guilder or Floren & 3Tinf's or Florens to a Rix dollar

At Stockholm they count 3 Mares of copper to a mare of Silver & 8 Marcs of silver to a Rixdollar

In Danemarck 13 Fenins or Pennings make a cheling Danish or sol, 16 chelings a Mark Danish or Rick Mark & 6 Marks a Rixdollar. Also 2 Chelings Dans make a Cheling lubs or of Lubec & 2 Marcs Dans a Mark lubs

In several other parts of Europe they have other ways of reckoning

In Savoy & Piemont 4 Quatrines make a soldo & 20 soldi a Lire

At Frankford & Nuremberg, 8 Fenins make a Crutzer, 60 Crutzers a Floren & 90 Crutzers or $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florens a Rixdollar.

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In Amsterdam & the towns of Holland they reckon bargain & exchange by Florens (or livres) Sols & Deniers which the country people call Guldens Styvers & Penningken or Gilders Styvers & pence 1 Livre de Gros or Pondt Vlaem = 6 Florens = 240 Gros = 20 Schellings. 1 Floren = 20 sols. 1 sol = 16 Deniers = 2 Gross or Deniers de gross

The real Gold moneys of Amsterdam or Holland are

Ducats or Ducatons = 20 Florens or Gilders

Ducats or Quarters of Ducats = 5 Florens. W^t 2^{dwt}. 5^{gr}. Better 1 Car 2^{gr}.

Ducats or Sovereigns = 15 Florens.

Rose nobles = 11 Florens

Their Silver moneys are

Ducatons = 3 Florens 3 sols. W^t new 20^{dwt} 21^{gr}. Better $3\frac{1}{4}$ ^{dwt}

Drie Guldens or Three Gilder pieces = 3 Florens. W^t new 2^{dwt} 8^{gr}. Wors 1^{dwt}

Rixdaelders or Patagons = 2 Florens 10 sols

Croons = 2 Florens

Daelders = 1 Floren 10 sols

Gout Guldens or Gold Gilders of coarse ₤ = 1 Florens 8 sols = 28 Stuyvers

Florens or Guldens	=	1 Floren = 20 sols communs
Sols de Gros or Schellings	=	6 Sols communs = 12 Gros
Sols communs or Stuyvers	=	2 Gross = 8 Duytes = 16 Deniers

The half & quarter pieces are in proportion.

They have other pieces of 2, 3, 4, 8, $12\frac{1}{2}$ sols & divers others for payment & Duytes or Deniers of copper of which 8 make the sol of Stuyver

The money of the Bank is better then	3 Guilders. (according to M ^r Floyer)	3 p ^r cent
	Cross Dollars & Ducatons	4 p ^r cent
	Skillings & 28 styvers & Styvers	5 p ^r cent

Bank money varies & is better then Dollars & Ducatons from 3 to 6 p^r cent & then other Specie money proportionably. The buyer & seller of Bank money give 1 p^r mille to the Bank for entering the bargain, the buyer gives one half & the Seller the other half.

In Brabant & Flanders & Zeeland.

They reckon by Florens or Guldens, sols or Patars & Deniers or Pennings (:: 1. 20. 20 x 16), or else by Livers sols & Deniers de Gros which they call Pondt Schellings & Groot Vlaems (:: 1. 20. 20x12.). They have two sorts of money. One is imaginary called money de Change or Argent de permission & is the same in denomination & value with the Bank money of Amsterdam. The other is real & current viz^t

Ducats of gold	=	4 Florens 16 sols de argent de Change or de permission
Ducatons of silver	=	3 Florens = 10 Schellings de change
Patagons or Rixdaelders	=	2 Florens 8 sols = 96 Gros = 8 Schellings de change
Schellings or Sols de Gros	=	6 sols or Patars = 12 Gros
Sols or Patars communs	=	2 Gros = 8 Duytes = 16 Pennings.

Their Livers de gros & Florens are only imaginary. 1 Livre = 6 Florens. 100 Florens in money current of Amsterdam = $103\frac{1}{3}$ Florens in money current of Antwerp, & 100 Florens in Bank money of Amsterdam or money of change of Antwerp = $108\frac{1}{3}$ Florens in money current of Antwerp. Antwerp, Brussels, Gant, Bruges, Middleberg & all Brabant, Flanders & Zeeland have the same money without any sensible difference.

A Patagon of Antwerp = 48 sols de argent de change = $51\frac{2}{3}$ sols de argent currant ($\overline{+}$) = 50 sols or styvers de Amsterdam = Patagon of Amsterdam.

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In France

They reckon by Livers Sols & Deniers Turnois (:: 1. 20. 12, 20) the triple which they call Livres Sols & Deniers d'or sol. Their Gold coyns are the Lewi d'or or Pistol double single & the half & quarter Pistol. Their

silver coyns the Ecus Lewis Doller or Crown, the half crown, the quarter Crown or Cardecu the Reau or 3^d part of the Cardecu or piece of 5 sous & the piece of $3\frac{1}{2}$ sous. The Pistol they reckon at 11 Livres Turnois or $3\frac{2}{3}$ Ecus & the Ecu at 3 Livres or 60 sous. But of late they have raised all their money. They have also sols of base allay & deniers of copper. They raised their Pistol (in the late war) to 14 livres & their Ecus to 72 deniers but by an edict of last March the Pistol goes now for 13 Livres & the Ecus for 68 sols Turnois, except in Exchanges where the Pistol is still reckoned at $11\frac{2}{3}$ Livres & the Ecus at 60 sols or 3 Livres as before the warr. Their Gold coyns when molten into Ingots for recoynage prove $\frac{1}{2}$ legr. wors then standard & sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$ legr. newer standard. Whence one with another they may be reckoned $\frac{7}{16}$ legr worse. Their silver coyns are $0\frac{1}{2}$ ^{dwt} worse then standard. Their double Pistols new out of the Mint weigh 8^{dwt} $16\frac{1}{4}$ gr one with another & the Ecus $17\frac{1}{2}$ ^{dwt} & their smaller money proportionally. Their Gold is well sized, their silver not well. Pistols after wearing as they go in the Market weigh one with another 4^{dwt} $7\frac{1}{4}$ gr. They size their Pistols to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain their Ecus to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

In Spain

The Gold Monies are the double Dobleon or four Pistol piece worth 16 Reales the Dobleon worth 8 Reales, the single worth 4 Reales, the Ecus de Mark or crown of Mark worth 2 Reales or 16 Reaus or 544 Maravadis. Their silver pieces are the Reale, Piastre, or Piece of 8 worth 1 Reale or 8 Reaus of old Plate & 10 of new. For since the year 1686 their monies have been raised 25 per cent, or in the proportion of 5 to 4 The $\frac{1}{2}$ piece of 8 & the $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{ter} (called in Ireland $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ ^{ter}. cobbs) worth 4 & 2 Reaus of old plate & 5 & $2\frac{1}{2}$ of new. The Reale of plate or Silver worth 34 Maravadies. The Maravadi is a little piece of copper money. Their Pistoles & Pieces of 8 are of the same weight with the French Pistoles & Ecus viz^t 4^{dwt} 8gr & $17\frac{1}{2}$ ^{dwt}. Their Pistoles are $\frac{1}{4}$ legr worse, their pieces of 8 of Sevil are $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{dwt} worse those of Mexico 1^{dwt} worse, those of Peru 16^{dwt} worse, the Pillar Pieces of 8 are 2^{dwt} better. Their Ducat is not a real coyn but an imaginary one being a name put for 11 Reaus or 374 Maravadis in merchandizing & 11 Reaus & 1 Maravadi or 379 Maravadis in Bills or exchange. For Exchange are often made by the Ducat. The Silver money above mentioned they call money of Plate. This is real effective & invariable. They have another sort of money called money of Billon which is partly real (of silver & copper mixt) & partly imaginary & this money is half the value of the money of Plate but variable in value. In this money there are no Reales nor Reaus de Billon in specie but only quarter & half quarter of Reaus

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In Portugal

The Gold monies are The five Pistol piece of fine gold of the Ducat worth 10000 Res The Doppio Moeda or double Pistole worth 4000 Res The Moeda or Pistole or double Milt or Milres worth 2000 Res The My-Moeda or half Pistole or Milt or Milres worth 1000 Res

The Silver coyns are Pataques or Patagons markt worth 600 Res The Patagons not markt worth 500 Res Crusados markt worth Crusados not markt or Ducats worth 400 Res or 10 Reals Half Ducats worth 200 Res or five Reales Testons or five-Vintai pieces worth 100 Res or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Reales

Four	80	2		
Three	60	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
Two	40	1		
One	20	$0\frac{1}{2}$		
} Vintain pieces worth		Res, or		Reales

Demi Vintains of Silver & copper worth 10 Res.

They reckon by 100^{ds} 1000^{ds} ā millions of Res putting the mark ♠ after thousands thus 5. 734 ♠ 340 res. That is five millions seven hundred thirty & four thousand, three hundred & forty res. Or five thousand seven hundred thirty & four Milres & three hundred and forty res. They exchange in Crusados or Ducats of 400 Res. These of the present King new out of the Mint (coynd before 1692) weigh one with another 11^{dwt} 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr, & are wors 1 ^{dwt} & therefore equal in value $34\frac{2}{3}$ d of o^{er} money new coynd & $34\frac{1}{2}$ d of o^{er} standard money. But they are now raised to 480 Res, all the Portugal money being lately raised in proportion of 6 to 5. so that 400 res are worth about $28\frac{7}{8}$ pence Sterling A new Moeda de Ourd fated 1700 is beautifully coynd & weighs 3^{dwt} 10^{gr} or 82^{gr}, exactly. & is counted for 4400 res, but there is stamp upon it only 2000. Its worth 14^s. 5^d $\frac{1}{4}$. A spanish Piastre is by the Portugese valued at 750 Res. A Pistole at 3000 Res
