

"The value of Gold in proportion to silver in several parts of Europe"

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The value of Gold in proportion to silver in several parts of Europe

The Ecu of France goes there for 3 livres 16 sols & by the weight & assay is worth $4^s. 6^d$ English & thence the Livre is worth $1^s. 2 \frac{1}{2}^d$. The Lewid'or goes there for 14 livres which amount to $16^s. 6 \frac{1}{2}^d$ english. At which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s. 8 \frac{1}{4}^d$. For as $17^s. 2 \frac{1}{2}^d$ (the value of an unworn Lewid'or in England according to the annexed Table) is to $16^s. 6 \frac{1}{2}^d$ (the value of the same in France) so is $21^s. 6^d$ (the value of an unworn Guinea in England) to $20^s. 8 \frac{1}{4}^d$.

By the French Kings Edict of 17 Sept. 1701 the Mark of fine gold is valued at 494 livres 6 sols 4 deniers & the Mark of fine silver at 32 livres 16 sols 7 deniers. According to which proportion a Guinea of just weight & fineness is worth $20^s. 8 \frac{3}{4}^d$ in English silver money of just weight & fineness.

The Ducat is coyned every where in Germany & some northern countries adjoining of the same weight & fineness excepting that the Hungary Ducats are more certainly of full value. It is coyned for two old Rixdollers of the Empire or nine shillings English & usually goes at that rate or within two or three styvers more or less, whereas in England it is worth $9^s. 6 \frac{1}{2}^d$. But if the Rixdollar be of a lower value, as are the Rixdollers of Holland, Flanders Danemark & some other places, the Ducat may go for two Rixdollers & 6, 8 or 10 Styvers or above.

In Holland the Guilder or Floren is of equal value with $20 \frac{1}{2}^d$ english, & the styver is $1 \frac{1}{4}^d$, as may be collected from the said Table. And there the Ducat goes usually for 5 Guilders & about 5 styvers, that is in our money for $9^s. 1 \frac{1}{2}^d$. At which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s. 6 \frac{3}{4}^d$.

In the Countries of the Electors of Brandenburg Saxony & Hannover & Dukes of Zell, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Wolfenbuttel & some other places are coyned Guilders of one & the same value by consent of the Princes, tho of various allays. This Guilder consists of 16 Gute Groshes or 24 Marien Groshes, & 46 Marien Groshes are accounted the value of an old Rixdollar or $4^s. 6^d$ English. So that a Guilder is worth $2^s. 4 \frac{1}{4}^d$, or thereabouts. By the Table it is worth $2^s. 4 \frac{1}{7}^d$ according to the weight & assay. Now a Ducat goes in the countries above mentioned for $3 \frac{3}{4}$ Guilders or $8^s. 9 \frac{3}{7}^d$, & sometimes for two or three Groshes more. If it be valued <332v> at 9^s , a Guinea at that rate will be worth $20^s. 4^d$.

In the same countries a Lewidor is valued at 7 Guilders or thereabouts, that is at $16^s. 5^d$. At which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s. 5\frac{3}{4}^d$.

At Hamborough the Ducat goes for two Dollars & about 8 or 9 sols lubs or sols of Lubec. This Doller is three Marks lubs that is 48 sols lubs, reckoning 16 sols to a Mark. But the Cross Doller, which is worth $4^s. 4\frac{1}{2}^d$, goes for 52 sols lubs & therefore the other Doller which goes but for 48 sols lubs is worth only $4^s. 0\frac{1}{2}^d$, or thereabouts. The Marks & sols Lubs are at Hamborough accounted double to the Marks & sols Dans or of Danemark, & the four Mark piece or Crown of Danemark goes at Hamborough for two Marks lubs & by the assays of several pieces is worth $2^s. 8\frac{1}{2}^d$, as in the Table. And at this rate three Marks lubs are worth $4^s. 0\frac{1}{2}^d$ English. This is the value of the common Hamborough Doller, & two Dollers & nine sols lubs (the value of the Ducat) are $8^s. 10\frac{1}{2}^d$. At which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s. 0\frac{1}{4}^d$.

At Dantzick Gold is very scare. Their Guilder consists of 30 Grosh, & the Bank Doller which is worth about $4^s 6^d$ goes for three Guilders 23 Grosh. Whence the Guilder is $14\frac{2}{3}^d$. The Ducat is there valued at about 7 Guilders 12 Grosh, or two Bank Dollers wanting four Grosh, that is at about $8^s. 10\frac{1}{2}^d$. And at this rate a Guinea is worth $19^s. 11\frac{1}{2}^d$.

At Geneva the Hungary Ducat was lately valued at two Ecus & 2 or 3 sols of France, that is at $9^s. 2^d$ or $9^s 3^d$. At which rates a Guinea is worth about $20^s. 9\frac{1}{2}^d$. There also the Lewid'or was lately valued at $3\frac{3}{4}$ Ecus of France or $16^s. 10\frac{1}{2}^d$. At which rate a Guinea is worth $21^s. 0\frac{1}{2}^d$. But Gold was lately higher in France then at present, which might raise the price of Lewid'ors at Geneva. For there the Spanish Pistole was valued only at $3\frac{2}{3}$ Ecus or $16^s. 6^d$.

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1 At Florence & Legorn the silver Ducat goes for 7 lires & by assay is worth $5^s 4\frac{1}{2}^d$ & therefore the lire of those places is $9\frac{1}{2}^d$. And there the Pistole of Italy goes for 20 lires or $15^s. 4\frac{1}{2}^d$, & the Lewid'or & Spanish Pistole for between 20 & 21 lires.

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+ 2 At Genoa the Croisat goes for $7\frac{1}{2}$ lires & by assay is worth $6^s 6\frac{3}{4}^d$, & thererfore the Lire of Genoa is $10\frac{1}{2}^d$. And there the Pistole is valued at $17\frac{1}{2}$ lires that is $15^s. 3\frac{3}{4}^d$.

At Rome Florence Legorn Bullogne & Ancona (a city upon the Gulph of Venice) three Iulios make a Teston & the Teston by assay is worth $1^s. 6\frac{1}{2}^d$ & thence the Iulio is $6\frac{1}{2}^d$. Ten Iulios make the Escudi or Ecu of Rome but I cannot yet procure that piece of money for an assay. At Florence three Iulios are two lires & $10\frac{1}{2}$ Iulios make the Ducat & thence the Iulio is $6\frac{1}{2}^d$. Now in those cities the Pistole of Italy goes for 30 Iulios or $15^s. 4\frac{1}{2}^d$, & the Spanish Pistole for 31 Iulios or $15^s. 10\frac{1}{2}^d$ supposing the Iulio $6\frac{1}{2}^d$.

At Bollogne & Ancona the sequin of Venice goes for 18 Iulios or $9^s. 2\frac{1}{2}^d$ & the Hungary Ducat for 17 Iulios or $8^s. 8\frac{1}{2}^d$.

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If the Ducat of Venice whose value is set down in the Table, be that Ducat, as I am told, which goes now at Venice for 6 lires 4 sols de Piccoli, the Lire of Venice will be $6\frac{1}{2}^d$. And there the Hungary Ducat which

goes for 16 lires will be worth 8^s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82^d, & the Pistole of Venice which goes for 28 lires will be worth 15^s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56^d.

At Millain the Piece of eight went lately for 5 lires 17 sols & the Philip or silver Dducat for 6 lires so that the Philip is to the Piece of eight (or 4^s 6^d) as 40 to 39 & therefore is worth about 4^s. 7 $\frac{5}{13}$ ^d. This piece, as I am informed, goes at Venice for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lires & therefor the sequin which goes at Venice for 17 lires is there worth 9^s. 2 $\frac{10}{13}$ ^d, as before{.}

At Naples the Ducat of silver is worth 3^s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43^d. And there the Pistole as I am informed goes for 45 Carlins or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats that is for 15^s. 2^d.

By all which gold seems to be lower in Italy then in France, the Spanish Pistole being every where worth less then 16^s. At which rate the Guinea is worth less then 20^s

In Spain the Pistole is reckoned at four pieces of eight or 18^s, which is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2^d more then in England. And in Portugal the Moeda is reckoned at ten Crusados or 28^s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1^d which is 14^d more then in England{.} At which rates a Guinea is worth 22^s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d in Spain & 22^s. 5^d in Portugal.

In these reckonings standard Gold is valued in England at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{li} per ounce as Goldsmiths value it for the melting pot. The standard value is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19^s 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ^d. At which rate about $\frac{7}{8}$ ^{ths} of a penny are to be added to the value of the Guinea in forreign Countries.

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Proportions of Gold to silver abroad.

[1] Mint Office
7 Iul. 1702
