Holograph notes on Dutch coinage.

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Of the Money of the seven Provinces

In Amsterdam & the towns of Holland they reccon bargain & exchange by Florens (or Livres,) sols & Deniers which the country people call Guldens styvers & Penninghen or Gilders Styvers & Pence. Sixteen Deniers (which they call deniers common) make a sol & 20 sols and twentyy sols a Floren. They have also Livres sols & deniers de Gross. Twelve Grosses or Deniers de Gross make a sol de gross or schelling & twenty schellings a Livre de gross or pondt Vlaem. And a Livre de Gross is 6 Florens, & a skelling six styvers & a styver two Grosses, & 8 Duytes & 16 Deniers.

The real gold monies of Amsterdam & Holland are

Ducats or Ducatons	valued at	20 Florens
Ducats or Soveraigns		15
Ducats or quarters of Ducats		5
Rose nobles		11

Their silver monies are

Ducatons valued at	3 Florens 3 sols current money
Drie Guldens or three Gilder pieces	3 Florens, wors $2^{\overline{dt}}$, weight 1^{oz} 8^{gr}, value in exchange 5^{s}. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$d.
Rix Duelders or Patagons	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Forens
Croons	2 Florens
Duelders	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Florens
Gout Guldens or Gold Gilders of Coarse ☽	1 Floren 8 sols = 28 styvers
Florens or Guldens	1 Floren or 20 sols communs
Sols de Gross or Schellings	6 sols communs = 12 Gross

Sols communs or Styvers	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 or Stuyver.

The money of the Banck (which is called Banck money & consists in bills of credit upon the Banck) is also reccomd**{illeg}**y Florens & deniers & is better then specie money of

Three Guilder pieces (according to M^{r} Floyer)	3 per cent
Cross Dollars & Ducatons	4 per cent
Skillings & 28 Styvers & Styvers	5 per cent

Bank money varies & is better then Dollars & Ducatons from 3 to 6 per cent & then other money proportionally. The buyer & seller of Bank money give 1 per mille to the Bank for entring the bargain: the buyer gives one half & the seller the other half. The Gold monies of Holland are above the specie coyns at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, above bank money at per cent

A three Guilder piece is stampt with a Minerva leaning on an altar & holding a hat on a peer with this motto Hae nitimur hanc tuemur & on the reverse a Belgic Lyon & sometimes a Lyon & erect cross quartered. Inscription No. Na. argent G. V. &c. M^{r} Floyer in one paper makes the 3 Guilder piece Worse 4^{dt}. the weight 20^{dt} 6^{gr}, in another paper worth 3^{dt} weight 20^{dt}. 8^{gr} in another 3, 4, 5 or 6^{dt} worse. The following 3 Guilder pieces were weighed by me in Sept 1700 & assayed in the Tower

The date	1682	1686	1687	1691	1695	1696	1697	1698
weight	1^{oz} 4^{gr}	1^{oz} $7^{gr}\frac{1}{2}$	1^{oz} 5^{gr}	1^{oz} 6^{gr}	1^{oz} 11^{gr}	1^{oz} $5^{gr}\frac{3}{4}$	1^{oz}. $9\frac{1}{4}^{gr}$	1^{oz} $6\frac{1}{4}^{gr}$
worsness	$1\frac{1}{2}dw^{t}$	1^{dwt}	$1^{dw^{t}}$	$1\frac{1}{2}dw^{t}$	$2^{dw^{t}}$	1^{dwt}	$1^{dw^{t}}$	1^{dwt}

Allowing the wast of a grain in every 6 years wearing their weight one with another when new coyned was 1^{oz} 8^{gr}, but they were unequally sized erring in excess & defect of weight 2 or 3 grains or above. Comparing these observations with M^{r} Floyers they may be recconed 11 ounces fine, & so when new coynd are worth 5^{s} $2\frac{1}{2}^{d}$ of just standard English money, or 5^{d}. $2\frac{3}{4}^{d}$ of our money new out of the Mint or in course **{o}**f Exchange. If a grain be added to the weight so that the weight be 1^{oz} 9^{gr} they will **{e}**qual they make the imaginary current money of which $444\frac{4}{9}$ deniers de gross (or $37^{sch.}$ $0\frac{4}{6}$ gross) equal $1^{l\overline{b}}$ sterling in exchange, & 100 **{**de**}**niers de gross equal 54 pence sterling which is a Rix doller or Ecus. The Dutch therefore in **{**the**}** course of exchange overvalue their current money 3 per cent & should put $38\frac{1}{4}^{sch}$ **{illeg}**l to 1^{li} sterling. At $11\frac{1}{24}^{oz}$ fine & 1^{oz} 8^{gr} weight they are worth 5^{s} $2\frac{1}{10}^{d}$ standard & 5^{s} 3^{d} in exchange.

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Three Dutch Ducatons coynd 1672, 1673, 1675 weighing $20^{dw^{t}}$. $16\frac{3}{4}^{gr}$. $20^{dw^{t}}$ $20^{d}\frac{3}{4}$, $20^{\{s\}}18^{d}\frac{1}{4}$ better 3^{dwt}, 3^{dwt} scant, 4^{dwt}. The first coynd in Zeland & most worn, the 2^{d} & 3^{d} coynd in H**{illeg}** The 3^{d} not worn above a grain or $1\frac{1}{2}^{gr}$, the 2^{d} not above 2^{gr}. On one side a man on horsback on the other the Belgic Lyon with a sword & seven darts in a scutcheon supported by Lyons. Valued at 5^{s} 8^{d} a piece by the Refiners. The inscription Mo. No. Arg. pro confoe Belg. Prov. Holl. Westf. &c & on the Reverse Concordia res parvæ

crescunt. If their weight be supposed 1^{oz}. 21^{gr} & their betterness 3^{dwt} they will be worth 5^{s}. $5^{d}\frac{3}{5}$ a piece of our standard money & 5^{s}. $5^{d}\frac{9}{10}$ in course of exchange, & if a grain be added to their weight they will be worth 5^{s} 6^{d} a piece in course of exchange.

By these assays we may reccon exactly enough that if Banck money be supposed 5 per cent better then specie money of the same denomination, & pounds schellings & deniers English, speecie money de gross of Holland & Banck money of Amsterdam of the same denomination are matically in proportion as 11. 20 & 21. That is 11 shillings sterling = 20 schellings Bank money = 21 schellings specie money; & 20 shillings sterling = 36 $\frac{4}{11}$ sch bank money = $38\frac{2}{11}$ species money of the seven Provinces very nearly.

Patagons, Rix dollers or Legg dollers have on them an armed man with a sword to his right hand the blade leaning on his shoulder & in his left hand a double **{**string**}** at which hands an Escutcheon with the Arms of a Dutch Province covering his left leg. His right legg stands full in view. About it this inscription Mo. No. arg. pro confoe Belg. Westf. com. Zel. &c And on the reverse the arms of the seven Provinces viz^{t} in an Escutcheon a Lyon rampant with a sword in one foot & seven darts in the other with this inscription: Concordia res parvæ crescunt.

One piece 1697 not worn, worse $13\frac{1}{2}^{dwt}$, weight $17^{dw^{t}}$ $23\frac{1}{4}^{gr}$

Another 1698 not worn, worse 15^{dwt}. weight 17^{dwt} $23\frac{1}{2}^{gr}$

Another 1695 not worn, worse 13^{dwt}, weight 18^{dwt} $1\frac{3}{4}^{gr}$

Another 1701 not worn worse $14^{dw^{t}}$ 06 weight $18^{dw^{t}}$

Several others coyned in 1701 were found by assays in the lower $12^{dw^{t}}$ worse & one of them $13^{\{dw^{t}\}}$ worse. They should be therefore $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces fine but often prove a penny weigh**{**t**}** sometimes two or three penny weight worse. Supposing that they weigh $18^{dw^{t}}$ & a**{**re**}** $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces fine, they will be worth 4^{s}. $4\frac{3}{4}^{d}\frac{1}{30}$. In Holland they go for $2\frac{1}{2}$ Florens, **{illeg}** is 4^{s}. $4^{d}\frac{1}{2}$ of our money.

Lyon Dollars are worth two thirds of a Ducaton or 3^{s} 8^{d}. Their stamp is **{**a**}** man to the thighs holding an Escutcheon before him with this inscription **{**Mo.**}** No. Ar. pro Confoe. Belg. Westf. Campen &c And on the Reverse a great Lyon ramp**{**ant**}** with this inscription Confidens Deo non movetur.

One piece 1640 worse 2^{oz} 5^{dwt} weight $5\frac{3}{4}^{gr}$

Another 1687 worse 2^{oz} 2^{dwt}. weight 17^{dwt} 12^{gr} very little worn

Another 1650 worse 2^{oz} $1\frac{1}{2}^{dwt}$ weight $16^{d^{t}}$. 18^{gr}

Another 1687 worse 2^{oz} $7^{dw^{t}}$. weight $17^{dw^{t}}$ $13\frac{1}{4}^{gr}$ very little worn.

Three others not assayed dated 1641, 1645, 1648 weighed 17^{dwt} $7^{gr}\frac{1}{4}$; $17^{dw^{t}}$ **{illeg}** 17^{dwt} $6^{g}\frac{1}{4}$. They seem to be 9 ounces fine by law but often happen to be three **{illeg}** penny weight coarser. Reynolds puts them 8^{oz} 11^{dwt} fine & 17^{dwt} 18^{gr} weight. Their **{illeg}** is rather 17^{dwt} 13 or 14^{gr} new out of the Mint.

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In Brabant & Flanders & Zeeland

They reccon by Florens or Guldens, sols or Patars & Deniers or Pennings (which are in **{**musical**}** proportion as 1. 20. 20×16) or else by Livres sols & Deniers de Gros which they call Pondt Schellings & Groot Vlaems ($1^{liv} = 20^{sch} = 20 \times 12^{d}$.) They have two sorts of money, One in 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	received at	4 Florens 16 sols de argent de change or de permission
Ducatons of silver		3 Florens or 10 Schellings de change or sols de gros
Patagons or Rixdaelders		2 Florens 8 sols = 96 Gross = 8 schellings de change
Schellings or sols de gross		6 Sols or Patars = 12 Gross
Sols or Patars communs		2 Gross = 8 Duytes = 16 Pennings

Their Livres de Gross & Florens are only imaginary. One Livre is six Florens. An hundred Florens in money current of Amsterdam = $103\frac{1}{3}$ Florens in money current of Antwerp, & 100 Florens in Bank money of Amsterday = 100 Florens in money of change of Antwerp = $108\frac{1}{3}$ Florens in money current of Antwerp. Antwerp, Brussels, Gant, Bruges, Middleburg & all Brabant Flanders & Zeeland have the same money without any sensible difference. A Patagon of Antwerp = 96 gros de argent de change of Antwerp = $103\frac{1}{3}$ (or 104) gros de argent current of Antwerp = 100 gros current of Amsterdam = Patagon of Amsterdam = 95 or 96 gros bank money of Amsterdam.

Ducatons. The king of Spains head on one side with this inscription: Phil. IIII. D.G. Hisp. & Endiar. Rex. and on the reverse a mixt coat of arms supported with Lyons with this inscription. Archid. Aust. Dux Burg. Brab. &c.

One	1630	better 4^{dwt}. weight	20^{dwt}.	10^{gr}
	1636	better 5^{dw^t} full. weight	20.	$21\frac{3}{4}$
	1638	better 4^{dw^t} weight	20.	$16\frac{1}{2}$
	1658	better 4^{dw^t} weight	20.	$14\frac{1}{4}$
	1679	weight	20.	$21\frac{1}{4}$

The first much worn, the second not a grain the 3^{d} & 4^{th} three or four grains the last nothing. Reynolds put them better $4\frac{1}{2}^{dwt}$ & 1^{oz} 22^{gr} weight. The Assaymaster of the Mint tells me that he generally finds these Ducatons $4\frac{1}{2}$ better & has seldome met with any so coarse as these four. If they be better $4\frac{1}{2}^{dwt}$ & 1^{oz} 22^{gr} weight they will be worth 5^{s} $6^{d}\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{16}$.

Cross Dollars Patagons or Rix-dollers of Flanders have a great Cross with this inscription about it Phil III (or Carol. II &c) D. G. Hisp. & Indiar. Rex, & on the Reverse a coat of several arms with this inscription. Archid. Aust. Dux Burg. Brab. et Co. Fl.

Pieces	1622.	1622.	1630.	1648.	1694.	1694
worse	12^{dwt}	12	12	13	12	

weight 17^{dwt}. 18^{gr}. 17. 22. 17. $16\frac{1}{2}$ 9. 1. 18. $0\frac{3}{4}$ 18. $4\frac{1}{4}$

The three first worn the 4^{th} & 5^{t} not above a grain or two The 4^{th} was a half Dollar. Supposing them $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces fine & 18^{dwt} 1^{gr} weight: they are worth 4^{s}. $4^{d}\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{32}$. In Flanders they go for 96 gros or $\frac{4}{5}$ of a Ducaton. Another Cross Dollar of Cha. II coyned 1694 weighed 18^{dwt} $4\frac{1}{4}$ grains not worn.