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<Mint 19/1/363r>

Minutes for
An Act for further encouragement of Coynage.

In consideration of the advantages which may accrue to the East India Company by this Act by lowering the price of Bullion & permitting the exportation of money & for encouraging the importatio{n} of Gold & Silver in lieu of the great quantities exported by them & for or toward paying the charge of coyning so much as they shall export in English coyn, they the said Company shall annually pay to the Master of the Mint at his Office in the Tower of London upon the Feast of the summ of thousand pounds.

2 For encouraging the Importation of Gold & Silver to be coyned in England

The East India Company to pay annually into the Custome house upon the Feast or within days after the summ of thousand pounds & in default of payment the said summ to be speedily seized in any of their ships by Warrant of the Commissioners of the Customes. This summ thousand pounds to be set apart with the Duties given for encouragement of coynage & paid into the Exchequer & thence to the Master of the Mint for the same uses. And consideration of the said Annuity the East India company to pay but half the charge of coyning what monies they export.

The law would encourage the Merchant to bring his Bullion from Spain to the Market in England rather then carry it directly to the Indies where the coynage will cost at least twice as much as the exportation of money from England. And the more Bullion flows to our market the more money will stay with us, & the more will our coyn be propagated abroad to the honour of the nation.

<Mint 19/2/574r>

Proposals for preserving & encreasing the Coyn of this Kingdome.

All gold & silver designed for exportation shall be examined & entred in the Mint. And for that end all Ingots of gold & silver imported & all old Plate imported & designed for exportation & all sand gold & virgin gold & virgin silver shall upon its first coming up the River of Thames to the Custome house be brought to the Mint by the Master of the ship & other witnesses who shall there shew their Bill of lading & be

examined about the importation of the said Gold or Silver. And the said sand Gold & virgin gold & virgin Silver & plate & all foreign monies designed for exportation shall be there melted into Ingots. And these Ingots & all other Ingots of gold & silver above mentioned shall at the choice of the Merchant be either coyned into monies or marked with a stamp provided for that purpose. And the Master of the Mint if desired shall give the Merchant an indented Ticket certifying the weight of the monies coyned out of the said foreign gold or silver & the time of the coynage thereof: which Ticket shall be cut out of a book of the Mint & entred in the same book

Ingots not markt with the Mint stamp may not be exported nor bought or sold nor carried into any ship or boat but may be brought to the Mint for encreasing the coyn of this kingdom. This law now obtains in France by an edict of last March for preventing the melting down of the monies.

The Merchant upon delivering the Mint Tickets at the Custome house may within a year after the coynage of the monies mentioned therein, by Warrant of the Commissioners of the Customes upon a day appointed in the Warrant ship for exportation the said monies or the same weight of like monies or any part thereof & also any Ingots which have the Mint stamp upon them & the Customer shall enter the same & file the Tickets.

All silver monies before shipping for exportation shall pay $1^d \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ per ounce Troy at the Custome house for the charge of assaying melting & coyning the same. And all gold monies shall pay $6\frac{1}{2}$ per ounce. Which Duties shall be kept apart with the Duty already granted for encouragement of coynage & therewith paid into the Exchequer & thence imprest to the Master of the Mint for the same uses. And all Ingots stamp shall pay <Mint 19/2/575r> to the Master of the Mint before stamping a farthing per ounce of silver & 1^d per ounce of gold for defraying the charges of the first meltings & stamping & towards the charges of assaying melting & coyning the monies & of providing & repairing things necessary for the same. For which Duty the Master of the Mint shall be answerable to the King.

No gold or silver (other then pocket money already allowed) shall be exported out of any other port of England then that of London nor out of Ireland except into England.

Felony without benefit of Clergy to counterfeit the Mint stamp or the Mint Tickets. And other penalties on them who ship silver not licensed or without paying the Duty or upon any other day then that appointed in the Warrant or buy or sell unmarkt Ingots or knowingly bring gold or silver to the Mint to be markt or coyned as foreign which is not foreign.

Such a Law would enable the Officers of the Mint to understand the state of the Money with respect to trade. It would render trade freer then at present. It would save the Merchant the trouble & charge of attending with his Bullion & witnesses at Goldsmiths Hall and Yeild Hall after he has melted it at the Refiners or Goldsmiths. It would cheque the melting down of our monies for exportation or for sale to Goldsmiths much better then the laws do at present no ingots melted down in private being any longer {v}endible or exportable. & prevent the open or publick importation of more gold & silver then is imported. It would bring down the price of Bullion nearer to a par with money & thereby make the money less liable to be melted down into Bullion. It would increase the coynage by bringing all gold & silver through the Mint & laying on that which is not coyned a small Duty to pay for the first meltings: for which Duty there is a precedent in Holland. It would decrease the Indian manufacture of coyning our Bullion in Ports where the Company have not a Mint of their own, for which coynage the Indians receive of us a large seigniorage. It would be profitable to the Merchant by the use of his gold & silver when turned into money till exportation. I would encrease our coyn as well by the Merchants money running amongst us till exportation as by what is not exported within the year. It would be of great credit to the nation by the Merchants exporting their Gold & Silver in the form of English money to be current in foreign nations, and thereby would make us appear abroad more rich & potent then we do at present. And all this would be done without any new charge to the Government.

<Mint 19/2/584r>

Proposals for preserving & encreasing the current coyn of this Kingdom.

It being the business of the Officers of the Mint to preserve & encrease the coyn of this kingdom & for that end it being fit that they should understand the course of trade in relation to the importation & exportation of gold & silver by the Merchant, & be able upon occasions to give an account thereof to the government. It is proposed that no gold or silver (except pieces of 8) be exported but what has been first brought to the Mint & there examined & allowed to be forreig{n} gold or silver & entred as such & at the choise of the Merchant either coyned or marked in the Ingot with a mark provided for that purpose. For which end forreign monies & {P}ou{nds}e or Virgin shall be first melted into Ingots in the Mint the Merchant paying per pound weight for the melting. But no Ingots besides Spanish barrs shall be received at the Mint as forreign silver

<Mint 19/2/589r>

Proposals for preserving & encreasing the coyn of this kingdom without hindring the freedom of Trade.

For preventing the exportation of more Gold & Silver then is imported.

Vpon arrival of every merchant ship a Custome house Officer to take an account of all Gold & Silver imported therein & enter the same with the exact weight of every species thereof in a Book for that purpose & give the Merchant an indented Ticket containing a copy of the said entry cut out from the said Book & to stamp all the Barrs or Ingots with a stamp for that purpose. All this he shall do gratis.

If the Merchant within one year after the date of the said entry or Ticket shall bring the said Gold or Silver or any part thereof to the Mint to be coyned the Master of the Mint or his Deputy shall gratis enter on the backside of the said Ticket the Species gross weight & standard weight of the Gold or silver so brought in & coyned.

And upon delivering back the said Ticket at the Custome-house, the Merchant or his Assignes may within one year after the Date thereof export the uncoyned Gold or Silver mentioned therein or any part thereof together with any summ of English money not exceeding the standard weight endorsed; paying the charge of coynage the money exported. Which payment shall be kept apart with the Duty granted by Act of Parliament for encouragement of Coynage & together with it be paid into the Exchequer & thence imprest to the Master of the Mint for the same uses.

The Ticket so delivered back to be filed in the Custome house & the Exportation entred there with the species & weight of the exported Gold & Silver coynd & uncoynd. And if all the Gold or Silver mentioned in the said Ticket be not exported the remainder to be entred & the Merchant to have gratis a new indented Ticket of the first date for the same. And also for so much as he exports to have gratis a License under the hands of four Commissioners of the Customes.

No gold or silver to be exported in Barrs or Ingots or molten masses which have not the Custome house mark upon them, & to counterfeit that mark shall be felony.

<Mint 19/2/589v>

A penalty for impressing that mark upon other gold or silver then such as shall be found in the ship at its first arrival or exporting Gold or Silver coynd or uncoynd without License or shipping the same for exportation.

No gold or silver to be exported out of Ireland unless into England upon pain of And an account of all the Gold & Silver exported thence into England to be sent monthly from the Custom house in Dublin to that in London that the Officers here may enquire after it.

The Commissioners of the Customes to take annually an Account of all the Gold & Silver imported & exported in all our ports & copies of the summs of every species imported from & exported to every place to be sent to the Treasury the Council of Trade & the Mint. This last might be done by order of Treasury the rest by Act of Parliament.

Such a Law would render Trade free, even freer then in Holland when Bullion exported pays to their Mint. It would save the Merchant the trouble & charge of attending at Goldsmiths Hall with his Bullion which discourages him from importing it. It would secure us from the exportation of more Gold & Silver then we import much better then we are now secured by Custom house oaths{.} It would put an end to the melting down of our money for exportation & exporting it by false oaths. It would raise the price of money above that of Bullion as it ought to be by reason of the workmanship, & this would incline the Goldsmith to make plate of Bullion rather then of money & the Merchant to increase our coyn by turning his Bullion into money contrary to what is done at present by reason of the great price of Bullion. It would be profitable to the Merchant by thus lowering the price of Bullion & also by the use of his Gold & Silver when turned into money. It would increase our coyn as well by the Merchants money running amongst us till exportation as by what is not exported within the year. And it would be of great credit to the nation by the Merchants exporting their Gold & Silver in the form of English money to be current in forreign nations. For this would make us appear to them more rich & potent then we do at present & thereby recommend & encourage our Ministers & Merchants in Treaties & Trade. All this would be done without any new charge to the Government.

<Mint 19/2/591r>

Proposals for encreasing the Coyn of this Kingdome.

The use of Gold & Silver in Cloaths Coaches and Houshold furniture was forbid in France last March. If such a law here should be thought too general it might suffice to forbid the use of gold & silver in lace and fringes & the gilding upon leather wood plaister or any other material then standard silver or silver finer then standard, except such pieces of work of any material as cost not above a piece for gilding.

All persons going to sea are allowed without any restraint to carry on board what place they please for their own use, by which means our money being run down into plate may be freely exported and Luxury is encouraged in the Royal Navy, it growing into fashion for the Officers to have great quantities of Plate on board. The working Goldsmiths have been busy in making small Vessels & Vtensils ever since the recoynage of the hammered money. Their material is the remainder of that money which still flows out of the country & it may be suspected that a good part of their work has been exported, even without the allowance of the Commissioners of the Customes by an Act of an 9 or 10 of his present Majestys are empowerd to license the exportation of Plate. There wants a law to restrain this mischief, & to prohibit the exportation of Plate whose workmanship is of small value in proportion to that of the metal, it being more profitable to export such plate to the Indies then to any place in Europe.

In France the laws for a long time have forbidden certain Vessels & Vtensils to be made of gold & silver & others to be made of those metals of above certain weights. Particularly Vessels for the use of the Table must not be of gold & other vessels of gold must not exceed an ounce in weight. Also Ballisters, Cabinets Tables, Bureaus, Looking-glasses, Andirons, Grates, Ornaments of the fire or Chimney, Candlesticks with branches &c must not be of silver. Basins of silver must not exceed the weight of twelve Marks, Platters not of eight, trencher plates not of 24 marks the douzen &c. Such limitations here for manufactured gold & silver would encrease our money.

<Mint 19/2/592r>

The like limitations for China earthen ware would save the Nation much money and so would a prohibition of importing Cabinets & other laquered wooden ware from Iapan & other parts of the Indies. For These things serves for nothing but an useless & expensive sort of luxury maintained by the exportation of our gold & silver to the Indies.

The increase of our coyn is principally hindred by the East Indian Company's buying up the imported Bullion & sending it to the Indies without being obliged to export a proportional quantity of English Commodities. The old Company is obliged by Patent to export 100'000^{li} per annum in Commodities but the Obligation is expiring and perhaps was never well observed & the Cargo in Gold & Silver is unlimited in proportion to that in goods. If the Companies were obliged to export one third part or rather half as much in Commodities as in

gold and silver it would conduce very much to the exportation of our own manufactures & native product and cheque the exportation of gold & silver & thereby bring down the high price of Bullion which occasions the melting down of our money. Such a law might put the East India Merchants to some difficulties for a while but in a short time would force their trade into better channels. For Merchants would soon find out new ways of vending their goods in China & other places whereby their trade would become much more profitable to the nation. and tho it might not be so profitable to the Merchant as at present yet it would be more creditable & secure. For the vast exportation of silver to the Indies hath brought the Company into such an ill repute as may end in their ruin if it be not remedied. I would therefore propose that in lading any Merchant ship no gold or silver be put on board till she hath her lading of other commodities & then on a day appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, twice as much gold & silver in value may be put on board as the Bill of lading in those other Commodities amounts unto. And if any ship bound to the Indies want of her lading in Gold & Silver the defect or remainder may be carried on board the next ship or ships of the same Merchant or Company provided it be done within months after the lading of the former ship. But no ship should exceed her just lading in Gold & Silver except in making up the defect of a former ship. No ship bound to the Indies should take in any gold or silver after her lading at the Port of London.

The importing of stained Callicoes is prohibited in England & France and the staining of them is prohibited in France but not yet in England.

<Mint 19/2/593r>

Minutes for
An Act for further encouragement of the coynage.

1 Vpon the arrival of every ship a Custome-house Officer to take an account of all Gold & Silver imported therein & enter the same with the exact weight of every species thereof in a Book for that purpose & give the Merchant an indented Ticket containing a Copy of the said entry cut out from the said Book & pay the Merchant ^[1] per ounce for all the Ⓞ & one quarter thereof per ounce for all the Ⓢ or so much thereof as shall contain above $\frac{5}{6}$ of fine Ⓞ or Ⓢ. to stamp all the Barrs or Ingots with a stamp for that purpose. All this he shall do gratis.

2 If the Merchant within 12 months after the date of the said entry or Ticket shall bring the said Gold or Silver or any part thereof to the Mint to be coyned, the Master & Worker or his Deputy after coynage thereof shall gratis enter on the Back side of the said Ticket, the species & gross weight of the Gold or Silver so brought into the Mint & the weight of the money into which it hath been coyned.

3 And upon delivering back the said Ticket at the Custome house, the Merchant or his Assignes may within 12 months after the said Date thereof export the Bullion Gold or Silver mentioned therein or any part thereof together with so much money by weight as hath been coyned out of the other part thereof which is not exported, paying a Duty of 4^d or 6^d per ounce for all English Gold monies exported and of 2^d or 3^d per ounce for all uncoyned Gold or forreign Gold monies exported and of 1^d per ounce for all English silver monies exported and of $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d per ounce for all uncoyned silver or forreign silver monies exported. Which Duty shall be kept apart with the Duty already granted for encouragement of coynage & together with it be paid into the Exchequer & thence imprest to the Master & Worker according to the present usage of the Mint for or towards defraying the charges of coyning the monies so exported.

4 The Ticket so filed in the Custom house & the Exportation entred there. And if all the Bullion or money mentioned in the said Ticket be not exported the remainder to be entred & the Merchant to have gratis a new indented Ticket of the 1st date for the same, & also for so much Bullion & Money as he exports to have gratis a License under the hands of Commissioners of the Customs.

<Mint 19/2/593v>

No gold or silver to be exported in Barrs or Ingots or molten masses which have not the Custome house mark upon them

Felony to counterfeit this stamp. And A penalty for impressing it upon other Gold or Silver then such as shall be found in the ship at its first arrival, or exporting Gold or Silver without license or more then licensed, or shipping the same for exportat{ion}

No gold or silver to be exported out of Ireland unless into England upon pain of And an account of all the ☉ & ₤ exported into England to be sent monthly from the Custome house of Ireland to the Custome house in London.

The Commissioners of the Customes to take annually an Account of all the Gold & Silver of every species imported & exported in all our ports & copies of the sums of every species imported from & exported to every place, to be sent to the Treasury, the Council of Trade & the Mint.

In consideration of the advantages accruing to the East India Company by this Act by lowering the price of Bullion & permitting the exportation of money, & for encouraging the importation gold & silver in lieu of the great quantities exported by them they the said Company shall annually pay into the Custome house upon the Feast of — the summ of ^[6] And out of this Annuity the merchant shall receive together with the Ticket about mentioned per ounce for every ounce of Gold imported & per ounce for every ounce of Silver imported, provided the same contain not less then $\frac{10}{12}$ of fine ☉ or ₤. And upon any doubt, the Assaymaster of the Mint to assay the same at the Charge of the Merchant.

Such an Act would be for the advantage of the Merchant by the use of his Gold & Silver when turned into money. It would save him the trouble & charge of attending with it at Goldsmiths Hall. It would leave trade free even freer then in Holland where the Merchant pays to the Mint for what he exports. It would put an end to the perjury of such as now export by fals oaths & much better then by oaths prevent the melting down of our money for exportation by which the nation loses the charge of coynage. It would increase our coyne by the merchants money till exportation & also by what is not exported within 2 months. It would be of great credit to the nation by the Merchants exporting their Gold & Silver in the form of English money to be current in forreign nations. For this would make us appear to them more rich & potent then we do at present

<Mint 19/2/594r>

Such a Law would render Trade perfectly free even freer then in Holland when Bullion exported pays to their Mint. It would save the Merchant the trouble & charge of attending at Gold Hall & Goldsmiths Hall with his Bullion & witnesses which discourages him from bringing his Bullion hither. It would secure us from the exportation of more Gold & Silver then we import much better then we are now secured by Custom house oaths. It would put an end to the melting down of our silver for exportation & exporting by fals oaths{.} It would put an end to the buying of Plate for exportation. It would be profitable to the Merchant by bringing down Bullion to the standard price, & also by the use of his gold & silver when turned into money. It would increase our coyn as well by the Merchants money running amongst us till exportation & as by what is not exported within the year. It would be of great credit to the nation by the Merchants exporting their Gold & Silver in the form of English money to be current in forreign nations. For this would make us appear to them more rich & potent to them then we do at present & thereby mend our interest in Trade & Treaties.

<Mint 19/2/595r>

Proposals for encreasing the Coyn of this Kingdom

The use of Gold & Silver in Cloaths Coaches & Houshold Furniture was forbid in France last March. If Such a law here should be thought too general it might suffice to forbid the use of gold & silver in laces & fringes & the guilding upon leather wood stone plaister & other materials then standard ₤ or ₤ finer then standard. excepting such pieces of work as not above 6^d a piece for guilding

All persons going to sea are allowed without any restraint to carry on board what plate they think fit for their own use: by which means our money being run down into plate may be freely exported to the Indies, & luxury is encouraged in the Royal Navy, it growing into fashion for the Officers to have great quantities of

Plate on board.

In France for a long time certain vessels & Vtensils have been forbid to be made of gold or silver & others are forbid to be made of those metalls of above a certain weights Particularly all vessels of gold for the use of the Table are forbid & other vessels of gold must not exceed an ounce in weight. Also Ballisters

Cabinets Tables Bureaus Looking-glasses Andirons, Grates, Ornaments of the fire or of Chimneys, Candlesticks with branches &c are forbidden to be made of silver. Bas{in}s of silver must not exceed the weight of 12 marks, blatters not 8, Trencher plates not 24 marks the douzen &c

The like limitations for vessels of China earthen ware would save the nation much money. And so would a general prohibition of importing Iapan wooden ware

The importation of stained Callicoes is prohibited, but they are stained in England & thereby the importation of plain Callicoes is encreased. The staining of them is prohibited in France Quære whether the want of stained Callicoes would not cost England more money in other commodities?

I have head that in France the Est India Merchants are enjoyned to export half as much in French commodities as in gold & silver. Such a law in England would promote the exportation of our own manufacture & diminish the exportation of gold & silver & thereby bring down the high price of Bullion which occasions the melting down of our money. Such a law would put the East India Merchants to some difficulties for a while but in a short time would force their Trade into new Channels more to the nations advantage (though perhaps less to the Merchants) then those it runs in at present. For the Merchants would soon find out ways of vending their goods in China & other places. I would therefore propose that in lending any East India ship no Ⓞ or Ⓢ should be coined on board till she had one third part of her lading in English commodities & then on a day to be appointed by the Commissioners of the Customes twice as much Ⓞ & Ⓢ in value might be carried on board. And if any ship wanted of her lading be in Ⓞ & Ⓢ defact or remainder might be carried on board the next ship of the same Merchant or Company, sailing to the Indies provided it be done within months after the lading of the former ship. But no ship should exceed her just lading in money except in making up the defect of a former ship.

<Mint 19/2/595v>

The increase of our coyn is principally hindred by the East India Company buying up all forreign Bullion of silver & some of gold for the Indies without being obliged to export a proportionable quantity of English commodities. The Old company are obliged by Patent to export 100'000^{li} per annum in commodities but this Obligation is expiring & perhaps was never well observed & the cargo in gold & silver is unlimited in proportion to the cargo in goods. If they were obliged to export at least half as much in commodities as in Ⓞ & Ⓢ it would conduce very much to the Exportation of our own manufacture & native product & cheque the exportation of Gold & Silver

<Mint 19/2/596r>

Proposals for encreasing the Coyn of this Kingdom

The use of Gold & Silver in Cloaths Coaches & Houshold Furniture was forbid in France last March. If such a law here should be thought too general it might suffice to forbid the use of gold & silver in laces & fringes & the guilding upon leather wood plaister or any other material except standard silver or silver finer then standard, & such pieces of work or any material as cost not above a piece for guilding.

All persons going to sea are allowed without any restraint to carry on board what plate they please for their own use; by which means our money being run down into plate may be freely exported to the Indies & luxury is encouraged in the Royal Navy, it growing into fashion for the Officers to have great quantities of plate on

board. The working Goldsmiths have been busy in making small vessels & Vtensils ever since the recoynage{.} Their material is the hammered money which still flows out of the country & is bought up by them & the Refiners, & tis suspected that a considerable part of their work has been exported. There wants a law to remedy these mischiefs.

In France the laws for a long time have forbidden certain Vessels & Vtensils to be made of gold or silver & others to be made of those metals of above certain weights. Particularly all Vessels of gold for the use of the Table are forbid & other Vessels of gold must not exceed an ounce in weight. Also Ballisters Cabinets, Tables, Bureaus, Looking-glasses, Andirons Grates, Ornaments of the fire or of Chimneys, Candlesticks with branches &c are forbidden to be made of silver. Basins of silver must not exceed the weight of 12 marks, Platters not 8, Trencher plates not 24 marks the douzen, &c.

The like limitations here for manufactured gold & silver would encrease our money for China earthen ware would encrease money & so would a prohibition of importing Cabinets & other laquered wooden ware from Japan & other parts of the Indies

The increase of coyn is principally hindred by the East India Company's buying up the imported Bullion & sending it to the Indies without being obliged to export a proportionable quantity of English Commodities. The old Company are obliged by Patent to export 100'000^{li} per annum in commodities but this Obligation is expiring & perhaps was never well observed & the Cargo in Gold & Silver is unlimited in proportion to the in goods. If the Companies were obliged to export one third part or rather half as much in commodities as in gold & silver it would conduce very much to the exportation of our own manufacture & nation product & cheque the exportation of gold & silver & thereby being down the high price of Bullion which occasions the melting down of our money. <Mint 19/2/596v> Such a law might put the East India Merchants to some difficulties for a while but in a short time would force their trade into better channels then those it now runs in For Merchants would soon find out new ways of vending their goods in China & other places.+ < insertion from lower down f 596v > + whereby their trade would become much more profitable to the nation. And tho it might not be so profitable to the Merchant as at present yet it would be more creditable & secure. For the vast exportation of silver to the Indies hath brought the Company into such an ill reputé as may end in their ruin if it be not remedied < text from p Mint resumes > I would therefore propose that in lading any East India ship no Gold or Silver should be put on board till she had her lading of other Commodities & then on a day appointed by the Commissioners of the Customes, twice as much gold & silver in value might be put on board as the Bill of lading in those other Commodities amounted unto. And if any ship wanted of her lading in Gold & Silver the defect or remainder might be carried on board the next ship or ships of the same Merchant or Company sailing to the Indies, provided it be done within months after the lading of the former ship. But no ship should exceed her just lading in Gold & Silver except in making up the defect of a former ship.

The importing of stained Callicoes is prohibited in France & in England & the staining of them is prohibited in France but not yet in England.

<Mint 19/2/597r>

Proposals for preserving & encreasing the Coyn of this Kingdom.

All silver designed for exportation shall be first examined & entred in the Mint. And for that end all American virgin gold or silver imported shall upon its first coming up the River to the Custome house be brought to the Mint by the Master of the ship & other wtinesses to be there examined & entred. And the said sand Gold & Virgin silver & all forreign monies designed for exportation shall be there melted into Ingots. And these Ingots & all other Ingots of Silver above mentioned shall at the choise of the Merchant be either coyned into monies or marked with a stamp provided in the Mint for that purpose. And at the request of the Merchant the Master of the Mint shall give him a Ticket certifying the weight of the monies

coyned out of the said forreign silver & the time of the coynage thereof which Ticket shall be indented & cut out of a book in which the same shall be entred.

Ingots not markt with the Mint stamp may not be exported nor bought or sold but may be brought to the Mint for encreasing the coyn of this kingdome. This law now obtains in France by an Edict of last March for preventing the melting down of the monies.

The Merchant upon delivering the Mint Tickets at the Custome house may within a year after the coynage of the monies mentioned therein, by Warrant of the Commissioners of the Customes upon a day appointed in the Warrant ship for exportation the said monies or the same quantity of like monies by weight & also any Ingots which have the Mint stamp upon them, & the Customers shall enter the same & file the Tickets And upon the same day the Purser of the ship may carry on board so much money as shall be allowed the seamen & Passenger for their pockets. No other monies to be brought on board by any person whatsoever, except

In Vessel or Instrument or Vtensil of Gold or silver weighing above ounces Troy shall be exported except Plate for the use of Passenger of Quality by License of the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being. For Plate at present is freely exported & very great quantities of Plate have been made the two last years out of the hammered money.

All silver monies before shipping for exportation shall pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ ^d per ounce Troy at the Custome house for the charge of assaying standarding melting & coyning the same. Which Duty shall be kept apart with the Duty already granted for encouragement of coynage & therewith paid into the Exchequer & thence imprest to the Master of the Mint for the same uses. And <Mint 19/2/597v> all Ingots stampd shall pay to the Master of the Mint before stamping a farthing per ounce for defraying the charges of examining & reducing silver into Ingots & towards the charges of assaying melting & coyning the monies & of providing & repairing things necessary for the same. For which Duty the Master of the Mint shall be accountable to the King And for every melting of less then 4^{lwt} of forreign silver the Merchant shall pay 1^s to the Master for the same uses & have the Ingot stampd gratis.

No silver (other then pocket money already allowed) shall be exported out of any other Port of England than that of London nor out of Ireland except into England.

Felony without benefit of Clergy to counterfeit the Mint stamp or the Mints Tickets. And other penalties upon them that ship silver not licensed or without paying the Duty or upon any other day than that appointed in the Custome house warrant or buy or sell unmarkt Ingots or counterfeit American Virgin silver or other forreign silver or bring Barrs of silver to the Mint to be markt or coyned as forreign which are not forreign.

The like laws may be made for gold, the Merchant paying $6\frac{1}{2}$ ^d per ounce for coyning & 1^d per ounce for marking what he exports. & 1^s for melting every parcel of less then 1^{lwt} Troy of forreign gold.

<Mint 19/2/599r>

Proposals for preserving & encreasing the Coyn of this Kingdom.

All Spanish Barrs & other Ingots of silver & all Virgin silver & all other silver Bullion ² imported & designed for exportation shall upon its first coming up the river of Thames to the Custome house be brought to the Mint by the Master of the ship & one or more other witnesses who shall there shew their Bill of lading & prove the importation upon oath. And the said Virgin silver & Bullion not yet {dune} into ingots & all forreign monies designed for exportation shall be there melted into Ingots. And these Ingots & all other ingots above mentioned shall at the choise of the Merchant be either coyned into monies or marked with a stamp provided in the Mint for that purpose. And the Master of the Mint if desired shall give the Merchant an indented Ticket certifying hte weight of the monies coyned out of hte said foreign silver & the time of coynage thereof: which Ticket shall be cut out a Book kept in the Mint & shall be entered in the same book.

Ingots not markt with the Mint stamp may not be exported nor carried into any ship nor bought or sold but may be brought to the Mint for encreasing the coyn of this kingdom. This law now obtains in France by an Edict of March was a twelvemonth for preventing the melting down of the monies.

Ingots imported from Ireland Flanders Holland or any Port within or bordering upon the British seas shall be brought to the Mint for increasing the coyn of this kingdom, & not markt for exportation unless it can be proved that the said Ingots were not made (in whole or in par) of English monies melted down in those countries or Ports but were imported thither from some place without the bounds of those seas. For proof whereof the oath of two witnesses grounded either upon their own knowledge or upon the oath of other two witnesses taken abroad in their presence shall be sufficient.

<Mint 19/2/600r>

Proposals for better preserving & encreasing the Coyn of this Kingdome.

All Spanish Barrs & other Ingots of Silver & all Virgin Silver & all other silver Bullions imported & designed for exportation shall upon its first coming up the River of Thames to the Custome house be brought to the Mint by the Master of the ship & one or more other witnesses who shall there shew their Bill of lading & prove the importation upon oath. And the sand Virgin silver & Bullion not yet run into ingots & all forreign monies designed for melting & exportation shall be there melted into Ingots at the charge of the Merchant. And these Ingots & all other Ingots or Barrs above mentioned shall at the choise of the Merchant be either coyned into monies or markt with a stamp provided in the Mint for that purpose. And the Master of the Mint if desired shall give the Merchant an indented Ticket certifying the weight of the monies coyned out of the said forreign silver & the time of the coynage thereof: which Ticket shall be cut out of a book kept in the Mint & shall be entred in the same book.

Ingots not markt with the Mint stamp shall not be exported nor carried into any ship nor bought or sold but may be brought to the Mint for encreasing the coyn of this kingdom. This law now obtains in France by an Edict of March was a twelvemonth for preventing the melting down of the monies.

The Merchant upon delivering the Mint Tickets at the Custome house may within a year after the coynage of the monies mentioned therein by Warrant of the Commissioners of the Customes upon a day appointed in the Warrant ship for exportation the said monies or the same weight of like monies or any part thereof, & also any Ingots which have the Mint stamp upon them & any forreign monies & the Customer shall enter the same & file the Tickets.

The Merchant upon shipping the said English silver monies for exportation shall pay $1\frac{1}{2}^d$ per ounce Troy at the Custome house for the charge of assaying melting & coyning the same. Which Duty shall be kept apart with the duty granted for encouragement of coynage & therewith paid into the Exchequer & thence imprest to the Master of the Mint for the same uses.

<Mint 19/2/600v>

No gold or silver (other then pocket money already allowed) shall be exported out of any other port of England then that of London nor out of Ireland except into England.

Felony without benefit of Clergy to counterfeit the Mint stamp or the Mint Tickets. And other penalties (suppose forfeiture of the silver) upon them who ship silver not licensed or without paying the Duty or upon any other Day then taht appointed the Warrant or in any other name then that of the true owner or buy or sell unmarkt Ingots or knowingly bring silver to the Mint to be markt or coyned as forreign which is not forreign.

Part of an Act of 6 & 7. W. & M. chap. 17 concerning the marking of Ingots at Goldsmiths Hall to be repealed.

Such a Law would enable the Officers of the Mint to understand the state of the money with respect to trade. It would render trade freer then at present. It would save the Merchant the trouble & charge of attending with his Bullion & Witnesses at Goldsmiths Hall & Yeild Hall after he has melted it at the Refiners or Goldsmiths. It would prevent the melting down of our monies for exportation or for sale to Goldsmiths much better then the laws do at present, no ingots cast in private being any longer exportable or vendible. It would decrease the Indian Manufacture of coynage our Bullion in Ports of India where the Company have not a Mint of their own, for which coynage the Indians receive of us a large seigniorage at discretion. It would be profitable to the Merchant by the use of his silver when turned into money till exportation. It would encrease our coyn as well by the Merchants money running amongst us till exportation as by what is not exported within the year. It would be of great credit to the nation by the Merchants exporting their silver in the form of English money to be current in forreign nations & thereby make us appear abroad more rich & potent then we do at present. And all this without any new charge to the Government.

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[6] 10000 8000

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