

Holograph drafts of MINT00327 (/catalogue/record/MINT00327), (Mint 19/2/52), MINT00328 (/catalogue/record/MINT00328), (Mint 19/2/61) and MINT00285 (/catalogue/record/MINT00285), (Mint 19/2/104-5).

Author: Isaac Newton

Source: MINT 19/2/2-3, National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UK

<2r>

The values of several forreign coynes

Silver Monies unworn.

	Assay	Weight before wearing			Standard Weight			Value at 5 ^s . 2 ^d . per ounce
		dwt	gr	m	dwt	gr	m	
The Ecu of France of piece of 60 sols Turnois	W. 1	17.	12		17.	10.	2	54
The three Guilder piece of Holland or piece of 60 styvers	W. 2	20.	8		20.	3.	12	62 ₄₆
The Ducaton of Holland or piece of 63 styvers.	B. 3	20.	21		21.	3.	15	65 ₅₉
The Patagon or Rixdoller of Holland or piece of 50 styvers	W. 14	18.	0		16.	20.	15	52 ₂₈
The 10 schellings piece of Zeland or piece of 50 styvers	W. 2	20.	6		20.	1.	13	62 ₂₁
The Ducaton of Flanders	B. $4\frac{1}{2}$	20.	22		21.	8.	2	66 ₁₅
The Patagon of Flanders or Cross Doller	W. 12	18.	1		17.	1.	13	52 ₉₁

The Piastre of Spain or Sevil piece of 8 Reaus now raised to 10	W.	1	17.	12	17.	10.	2	54 ^d
The new Sevil piece of Eight.	W.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	14.	0	13.	21.	15	43 ₁₁
The Crusado of Portugal of 400 Reaus now raised to 480	W.	2	11.	4	11.	1.	13	34 ₃₁
The four Mark piece of Danemark of coarser allay	W.	61	14.	8	10.	9.	10	32 ₂₃
The four Mark piece of Danemark of finer allay	W.	21	11.	$13\frac{1}{2}$	10.	11.	5	32 ₄₅
The eight mark piece of Swedeland	standard		20.	4	20.	4.	0	62 ₅₂
The four Mark piece of Swedeland	W.	58.	13.	$5\frac{1}{4}$	9.	18.	10	30 _{20.}
A Ducat of Naples of 110 grains or 10 Carlins or 5 Tarins	W	3	14.	$0\frac{1}{4}$	13.	1.	0	40 ₄₃
A Ducat of Venice	W	$23\frac{1}{2}$	14.	14	13.	0.	19	40 ₄₂
The Ducat of Florence & Legorn or piece of 7 lires	B.	8	20.	3	20.	20.	8	64 ₆₃
The Croisat of Genoa or piece of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lires	B.	7	24.	15	25.	9.	11	78 ₇₄
An Ecu of Rome or piece of 10 Iulios, 1684			20.	14				
A Teston of Rome or piece of 3 Iulios	W	1	5.	$21\frac{1}{2}$	5.	20.	19	18 ₂
The double Gulden of the Duke of Hannover	W.	7	18.	18	18.	3.	16	56 ₂₉
The Gulden of the Duke of Hannover or piece of $\frac{2}{3}$	B.	$17\frac{1}{2}$	8.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	9.	1.	8	28 ₀₈
The $\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden & {c} The Gulden of the Duke of Saxony or piece of $\frac{2}{3}$	W.	2. 1	11.	3.	9.	1.	14	28.1{2}
The Ducaton of Cologne	B	3	20.	18	21.	0.	15	65 ₂
The Cologne Doller	W	13	18.	0	16.	22.	14	52 ₅₃
The Rixdoller of the last Emperor Ferdinand III	W.	$10\frac{1}{2}$	18.	9	17.	12.	4	54 ₂₇
The Rixdoller of the present Emperor Leopold	W.	$10\frac{1}{2}$	18.	9	17.	12.	4	54 ₂₇
Rixdollers of Sigismund III & Vladislaus III kings of Poland	W.	10	18.	9	17.	13.	4	54 ₄
Rixdollers of Ferdinand Archduke of Austria	W	$10\frac{1}{2}$	18.	5	17.	8.	7	53 ₇₈
The old Bank Doller of Hamborough	W	8	18.	9	17.	17.	4	54 ₉₂

The old Rixdoller of Dantzick	W	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.	9	17.	12.	4	54	27
The old Rixdoller of Thorn neare Dantzick	W	12	18.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.	8.	15	53	85
The old Rixdoller of Franckfurt	W	9	18.	8	17.	14.	4	54	53
The old Rixdoller of Nuremburg	W	6	18.	10	17.	22.	1	55	55
The old Rixdoller of Hannover	W	8	18.	12	17.	20.	2	55	3
The old Rixdoller of Lunenburg	W	10	18.	11	17.	15.	2	54	65
<u>The old Rixdoller of the Elector of Brandenburg</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18.</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>17.</u>	<u>19.</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>17</u>
Gold monies unworn	Assay		Weight		Standard weight			Value at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ li per ounce	
	car.	gr	dwt ^t	gr	dwt.	gr.	mi.	s	d
The Lewid'or	W. 0.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.	8	4.	7.	8	17.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
The Spanish Pistole	W. 0.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.	8	4.	7.	8	17.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
The Moeda of Portugal	standard		3.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.	10.	10	13.	9
The Ducat of Holland coynd ad legem Imperij	B. 1.	2	2.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.	9.	3	9.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
The Ducat of Campen in Holland	B. 1.	2	2.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.	9.	3	9.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
The Ducat of the Bishop of Bameburg	B. 1.	2	2.	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2.	9.	7	9.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
The double Ducat of the Duke of Hannover	B. 1.	2	4.	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	4.	17.	9	18.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.
The Hungary Ducat	B. 1.	2	2.	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2.	9.	7	9.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
The Ducat of Danemark	B. 1.	2	2.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.	9.	3	9.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
The Ducat of Poland	B. 1.	2	2.	5	2.	8.	12	9.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
The Sequin Chequin of Zacheen of Venice.	B. 1.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.	10.	1	9.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
A double Pistole of Pope Vrbani 1634	W.		8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$					
A double Pistole of Genoa 1621	W.	0. $\frac{1}{4}$	8.	16					
A double Pistole of Millain	W.	0. $\frac{1}{4}$	8.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$					

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

The Ecu or French Lewis goes now in France for 3^{liv.} 16^{sols} & is worth 4^s 6^d English & thence the Livre is worth 1^s. 2^d 21. The Lewid'or goes for 14 livres which amount to 16^s. 6^d 94 English. At which rate a Guinea is worth 1^{li.} 0^s. 8^d 19. For as 17^s 2^d 8 (the value of an new coynd Lewid'or in England according to the Table) to 16^s. 6^d 94 (the value of the same in France) so is 21^s. 6^d the value of a Guinea in England to 20^s. 8^d $\frac{1}{4}$.

By the French Kings Edict of Sept 17, 1701, the Mark of fine gold is valued at 494 livres 6 sols 4 deniers & the Marck 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^d $\frac{3}{4}$ in silver monies of just weight & fineness.

The Ducat is coyned every where in the Empire & 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 Rix Dollers of the Empire or nine shillings & usually goes at that rate or within two or three styvers more or less whereas in England it is worth 9^s. 6^d 3. But if the Rix Doller be of a lower value as are the Rix Dollers of Holland Flanders Danemarck & several parts of Germany the Ducat may go for two Rix Dollers & 6, 8 or 10 Styvers or above

In Holland the Guilder is worth 20 82 pence & the styver is 1 041 as may appear by the table of monies. And there the Ducat goes usually for 5 Guilders & about five styvers, that is in our money for 9^s. 1^d 3. At which rate a Guinea is worth 20. 6^d $\frac{3}{4}$.

The Lewid'or goes in Holland for 9 Guilders & about 9 styvers that is for 16^s. 4^d $\frac{3}{4}$. At which rate a Guinea is worth 20^s 5^d $\frac{1}{2}$

In the Countries of the Electors of Brandenburg Saxony & Hannover & Dukes of Zell Brunswick Lunenburg Wolfenbittel & some other places, are coyned Guildens or Guilders of one & the same value by consent of the Princes tho of various allays. These Guilders consist of 16 Gute Groshes & 24 Marien Groshes & 46 Marien Grosses are accounted the value of an old Rixdoller or 4^s 6^d English, so that a Guilder is worth 2^s 4^d $\frac{1}{4}$ or thereabouts. By the Table it is worth 2^s. 4^d $\frac{1}{7}$ Now a Ducat goes in the Countries above mentioned for 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Guilders that is for 8^s 9^d $\frac{3}{7}$ english, & sometimes for one or two Grosses more. If it be valued 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. <3r> 5^d $\frac{3}{4}$.

At Hamborough the Ducat goes for two Dollars & about 8 or 9 sols or sols of Lubec. This Doller is three Marks lubs or 48 sols lubs, recconing 16 sols to a mark. But the Cross Doller (which is worth 4^s. 4^d 91) goes for 52 sols lubs & therefore the other Doller which goes but for 48 sols lubs is worth 4^s 0 84^d or thereabouts. The Marcks & sols lubs are there accounted double to the Marcks & sols Dans or of Danemarck, & the four Marck piece or crown of Danemarck goes at Hamborough for two Marcks lubs, and by the assay of severall pieces is worth 2^s 8^d 4. And at this rate three Marcks lubs are worth 4^s. 0^d 6. This is the value

of the common Hamborough Doller; & two Dollers & nine sols Lubs (the value of the Ducat) are $8^s. 10^d \underline{4}$.
At which rate a Guinea is worth $20^s. 0 \frac{1}{4}^d$.

At Dantzick Gold is very scare. The Ducat is there valued at about 7 Guilders 12 Gross or two Banck Dollers wanting four Gross, that is at about $8^s. 10^d \underline{09}$: the Banck Doller which is worth about $4^s 6^d$ consisting of 3 Guilders 23 Gross & a Guilder consisting of 30 Gross. And at this rate Guinea is worth $19^s. 11^d \frac{1}{2}$.

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 $20^s 09^d \frac{1}{2}$. There also the Lewidor 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 $21^s. 0 \frac{2}{3}^d$. But gold was lately higher in France then at present which might raise the price of Lewidors at Geneva.

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

At Florence & Legorn the silver Ducat goes for 7 Lires & is worth $5^s. 4^d \underline{63}$ & therefore the Lire of Florence is $9^d \underline{233}$. And there & at Legorn the Pistole goes for 20 lires or $15^s 4^d \frac{2}{3}$, & the Lewidor & Spanish Pistole for 20 or 21 lires.

At Naples the Ducat of silver is worth $3^s 4^d \underline{34}$. And there the Pistole as I am informed goes for $4 \frac{1}{2}$ Ducats or $15^s. 2^d$.

At Rome three Iulios make a Teston & the Teston is worth $1^s. 6^d \underline{2}$ And there the Pistole of Italy goes for ten Testons or $15^s. 2^d$ & the Spanish Pistole for ten Testons & a Iulio or $15^s. 8^d \frac{1}{15}$.

At Ancona in the Gulph of Venice the Hungary Ducat goes for 16 Iulios or $8^s. 9^d \underline{4}$, the Pistole of Italy for 30 Iules or $15^s 2^d$ & the Spanish Pistole for 31 Iulios or $15^s. 8^d$.

So that Gold seems to be lower in Italy then in France.

Is. Newton
