A SPEECH

Made by Sir

ROB. COTTON

Knight and Baronet, before the Lords of his Majesties most Honorable

PRIVY COUNCEL,

At the Councel Table: being thither called to deliver his Opinion touching

The

ALTERATION

OF

COYNE.

2. *Sept. Annóque Regni Regis Caroli* 2.

LONDON,
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A SPEECH *Touching the* ALTERATION *OF* COYNE.

MyLORDS,

SInce it hath pleased this Honourable Table to command, amongst others, my poor Opinion concerning this weighty Proposition of money, I most humbly crave pardon; if with that freedome that becomes my dutie to my good and gratious Master, and my obedience to your great command, I deliver it so up.

I cannot (my good Lords) but assuredly conceive, that this Intended Project of enhauncing the Coyne, will trench both into the Honour, the Justice, and the Profit

Honour, Justice & Profit.

fit of my Royall Master very farre.

Honour. All Estates do stand *Magis Famâ quam Vi*, as *Tacitus* saith of *Rome*: and Wealth in every Kingdome is one of the Essentiall marks of their Greatnesse: and that is best expressed in the Measure and Puritie of their Moneies. Hence was it, that so long as the *Romane Empire* (a Pattern of best Government) held up their Glory and Greatnesse, they ever maintained, with little or no charge, the Standard of their coine. But after the loose times of *Commodus* had led in Need by Excesse, and so that shift of Changing the Standard, the Majesty of that Empire fell by degrees. And as *Vopiscus* saith, the steps by which that State descended were visibly known most by the gradual alteration of their Coine. And there is no surer symptome of a Consumption in State then the corruption in money.

Edw. 1. What renown is left to the Posterity of *Edward* the first in amending the Standard, both in purity and weight from that of elder and more barbarous times, must stick as a blemish upon Princes that do the contrary. Thus we see it was with *Henry* the sixt; who, after he had begun with abating the measure, he after fell to abating the matter; and granted commissions to *Missenden* and others to practise *Alchemy* to serve his Mint. The extremity of the State in generall felt this aggrievance, besides the dishonour it laid upon the

the person of the King, was not the least advantage his disloyal Kinsman took to ingrace himself into the People's favour, to his Soveraigne's ruin.

Hen. 8. When *Henry* the 8. had gained asmuch of power and glory abroad, of Love and Obedience at home, as ever any; he suffered shipwrack of all upon this Rock.

Queen Eliz. When his Daughter Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, she was happy in Councel to amend that Error of her Father; For, in a Memorial of the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh's* hand, I find that he and Sir *Thomas Smith* (a grave and learned man) advising the Queen that it was the honour of her Crown, and the true wealth of her Self and People, to reduce the Standard to the antient parity and purity of her great Grand-Father King *Edward* 4. Edw. 4. And that it was not the short ends of Wit, nor starting holes of devises that can sustain the expence of a Monarchy, but sound and solid courses: for so are the words. She followed their advise, and began to reduce the Monies to their elder goodness, stiling that work in her first Proclamation *Anno* 3. *A Famous Act*. The next year following, having perfected it as it after stood; she tells her People by another *Edict*, that she had conquered now that *Monster* that had so long devoured them, meaning the Variation of the Standard. And so long as that sad Adviser lived, she never (though often by Projectors importuned) could be drawn

drawn to any shift or change in the Rate of her monies.

To avoid the trick of Permutation, *Coyn* was devised, as a Rate and measure of Merchandize and Manufactures; which if mutable, no man can tell either what he hath or what he oweth, no contract can be certain; and so all commerce; both publique and private, destroied; and men again enforced to permutation with things not subject to wit or fraud.

Justice.

The regulating of Coin hath been left to the care of Princes, who are presumed to be ever the Fathers of the Common-Wealth. Upon their honours they are Debtors and Warranties of Justice to the Subject in that behalfe. They cannot, saith *Bodin*, alter the price of the monies, to the prejudice of the Subjects without incurring the reproach of *Faux Monnoyeurs*. And therefore the Stories terme *Philip le Bell*, for using it, *Falsificateur de Moneta. Omnino Monetæ integritas debet quæri ubi vultus noster imprimitur*, saith *Theodoret the Gothe* to his *Mint-Master*, *Quidnam erit tutum si in nostra peccetur Effigie?* Princes must not suffer their faces to warrant falshood.

Bodin.

Theodoret the Gothe.

Although I am not of opinion with *Mirros des Justices*, the antient book of our Common Law, that *Le Roy ne poit sa Mony Empeirer ne amender sans l'assent de touts ses Counts*, which was the greatest Councel of the Kingdome; yet can I not passe over the goodnesse and Grace of money of our

Mirror des Justices.

our Kings: (As *Edward* the 1. and the 3. *Henry* the 4. and the 5. with others, who, out of that Rule of this Justice, *Quod ad omnes spectat, ab omnibus debet approbari*, have often advised with the people in Parliament, both for the Allay, Weight, Number of peeces, cut of Coynage and exchange;) and must with infinite comfort acknowledge, the care and Justice now of my Good Master, and your Lordships Wisedomes; that would not upon information of some few Officers of the Mint, before a free and careful debate, put in execution this Project, that I much (under your Honours Favour) suspect, would have taken away the Tenth part of every man's due debt or Rent already reserved throughout the Realme, not sparing the King; which would have been little lesse then a Species of that which the *Romane* Stories call *Tabulæ novæ*, from whence very often seditions have sprung: As that of *Marcus Gratidianus in Livie*, who pretending in his *Consulship*, that the Currant money was wasted by use, called it in, and altered the Standard; which grew so heavy and grievous to the People, as the Author saith, because no man thereby knew certainly his Wealth, that it caused a Tumult.

Edw. 1. & 3. Hen 4. & 5.

In this last part, which is, the Disprofit this enfeebling the coine will bring both to his Majestie and the Common-Wealth, I must distinguish the Monies of

Profit.

Gold and Silver, as they are Bullion or Commodities, and as they are measure: The one, the Extrinsick quality, which is at the King's pleasure, as all other measures, to name; The other the Intrinsick quantity of pure metall, which is in the *Merchant* to value. As there the measure shall be either lessened or inlarged, so is the quantity of the Commodity that is to be exchanged. If then the King shall cut his shilling or pound nominall lesse then it was before, a less proportion of such Commoditie as shall be exchanged for it must be received. It must then of force follow, that all things of Necessity, as Victuall, Apparell, and the rest, as well as those of Pleasure, must be inhaunced. If then all men shall receive, in their shillings and pounds, a lesse proportion of Silver and Gold then they did before this projected Alteration, and pay for what they buy a rate inhaunced, it must cast upon all a double losse.

What the King will suffer by it in the Rents of his lands, is demonstrated enough by the alterations since the 18. of *Edward* the 3. when all the Revenue of the Crown came into the receipt *Pondere & Numero*, after five groats in the ounce; which since that time, by the severall changes of the Standard is come to five shillings, whereby the King hath lost two third parts of his just Revenue.

In his Customes, the best of rate being regulated

regulated by pounds and shillings, his Majesty must lose alike; And so in all and whatsoever monies that after this he shall receive.

The profit by this change in coynage, cannot be much, nor manent. In the other the losse lasting, and so large, that it reacheth to little lesse then yearly to a sixth part of his whole Revenue: for hereby in every pound tale of Gold there is nine ownces, one penny weight, and 19. grains losse, which is 25. l. in account, and in the 100. l. tale of Silver 59. ownces, which is 14. l. 17. s. more.

And as his Majesty shall undergoe all these losses hereafter in all his receipts; so shall he no lesse in many of his disbursements. The wages of his Souldiers must be rateably advanced as the money is decreased. This *Edward* the *third* (as appeareth by by the account of the Wardrobe and Exchequor) as all the Kings after were enforced to do, as oft as they lessened the Standard of their monies. The prices of what shall be bought for his *Majesties* service, must in like proportion be inhaunced on him. And as his Majesty hath the greatest of Receipts and Issues, so must he of necessity taste the most of losse by this device.

It will discourage a great proportion of the Trade in *England*, and so impaire his Majesty's Customes. For that part (being not the least) that payeth upon trust and

credit will be overthrown; for all men being doubtfull of diminution hereby of their personal Estates, will call in their monies already out, and no man will part with that which is by him upon such apparent losse as this must bring. What danger may befall the State by such a suddaine stand of Trade, I cannot guesse.

The monies of Gold and Silver former-In coyned and abroad, being richer then these intended, will be made for the most part here by Bullion, and so transported; which I conceive to be none of the least inducements that hath drawn so many *Gold-Smithes* to side this Project, that they may be thereby Factors for the strangers, who by the lownesse of minting (being but 2. s. Silver the pound weight, and 4. s. for Gold; whereas with us the one is 4. and the other 5. s.) may make that profit beyond-sea they cannot here, and so his Majesty's mint unset on work.

And as his Majesty shall lose apparently in the alteration of monies a 14. in all the Silver, and a 25. part in all the Gold he after shall receive: so shall the Nobility, Gentry, and all other, in all their former setled Rents, Annuities, Pensions, and loanes of money. The like will fall upon the Labourers and Workmen in their Statute-wages: and as their receipts are lessened hereby; so are their Issues increased, either by improving all prices, or disfurnishing

disfurnishing the Market, which must necessarily follow. For if in 5. *Edwardi* 6. 3. *Mariæ*, and 4. *Elizabethæ*, it appeareth by the Proclamations, that a rumor only of an alteration caused these Effects, punishing the Author of such reports with imprisonment and pillory; it cannot be doubted but the projecting a change must be of farre more consequence and danger to the State, and would be wished that the Actors and *Authors* of such disturbances in the Common-Wealth, at all times hereafter might undergo a punishment proportionable.

It cannot be held (I presume) an advice of best Judgement that layeth the losse upon our selves, and the gain upon our enemies: for who is like to be in this the greater Thriver? Is it not usual, that the Sranger that transporteth over monies for Bullion, our own Gold-Smithes that are their Brokers, and the Forreigne Hedge-minters of the *Netherlands* (which terms them well) have a fresh and full Trade by this abatement? And we cannot do the *Spanish* King (our greatest enemie) so great a favour as by this, who being the Lord of this Commodity by his *West-Indies*, we shall so advance them to our impoverishing; for it is not in the power of any State to raise the price of their own, but the value that their Neighbour Princes acceptance sets upon them.

Experience hath taught us, that the

enfeebling of coin is but a shift for a while, as drink to one in a dropsy, to make him swell the more: But the State was never throughly cured, as we saw by *Henry* the eights time and the late Queens, untill the coine was made up again.

I cannot but then conclude (my honorable Lords) that if the proportion of Gold and Silver to each other be wrought to that parity, by the advice of Artists, that neither may be too rich for the other, that the mintage may be reduced to some proportion of Neighbour parts, and that the issue of our Native Commodities may be brought to overburthen the entrance of the Forreign, we need not seek any way of shift, but shall again see our Trade to flourish, the Mint (as the pulse of the Common-Wealth) again to beat, and our Materials, by Industry, to be a mine of Gold and Silver to us, and the Honour, Justice and Profit of his Majestie (which we all wish and work for) supported.

The

The Answer of the Committees appointed by your Lordships to the Proposition delivered by some Officers of the Mint, *for inhauncing his* Majestie's *monies of Gold and Silver.*

2. *September* 1626.

The first part. The Preamble.

WE conceive that the Officers of the Mint are bound by Oath to discharge their severall duties in their several places respectively. But we cannot conceive how they should stand tyed by oath to account to his Majesty and your Honors of the Intrinsick value of all Forreigne coines, and how they agree with the Standard of the State (before they come to the mint) for it is impossible and needlesse: In the one, for that all Forreigne States do, for the most part, differ from us and our money infinitely amongst themselves: In the other, it being the proper care of the Merchants, who are presumed not to purchase that at a dearer rate then they may be allowed for the same in fine Gold and

Silver in the coin of *England*, within the charge of coinage. And therefore needlesse.

To conduce the necessity of the Proposition, they produce two instances or examples; The one from the *Rex Doller*, and the other from the *Royall of Eight*; wherein they have untruely informed your Honours of the price and value in our monies and our Trade of both of them. For whereas they say, that the *Rex Doller* weigheth 18. peny weight and 12. grains, and to be of the finest at the pound weight, 10. ownces, 10. pence weight, doth produce in exchange 5.s. 2.d. farthing of sterling monies. We do affirm that the same *Dollar* is 18.d. weight 18 graines, and in finesse 10.ownces 12.d.weight, equal to 4.s. 5. d. ob. of sterling monies, and is at this time in *London* at no higher price, which is short thereof by 13. graines and a half fine Silver upon every *Doller*, being 2. d. sterling or thereabout, being the charge of coynage, with a small recompence to the Gold-Smith or Exchanger, to the profit of *England* 3.s. 6. d. *per Centum*.

Whereas they do in their circumstance averr unto your Honours, that this *Doller* runnes in account of Trade amongst the Merchants as 5. s. 2.d.ob. *English* money: It is most false. For the Merchants and best experienced men protest the contrary, and that it passeth in exchange according to the Intrinsick value onely 4. s.5 .d. ob. of

of the sterling money, or neer thereabouts, and not otherwise.

The second instance is in the *Royall of Eight*; affirming that it weigheth 17. peny weight, 12. graines; and being but of the finenesse of 11. ownces at the pound weight, doth passe in Exchange at 5. s. of our sterling moneys, whereby we lose 6.s. 7.d. in every pound weight. But having examined it by the best Artists, we find it to be 11. ownces 2.d. weight fine, and in weight 17. peny weight, 12. graines; which doth equall 4.s. 4.d. ob. of our sterling monies, and passeth in *London* at that rate, and not otherwise, though holding more fine silver by 12. graines and a halfe in every *Royall of Eight*, which is the charge of coinage, and a small overplus for the Gold-Smithes gain. And whereas they say, that the said *Royall of Eight* runnes in account of Trade at 5.s. of his Majestie's now *English* money; the Merchants do all affirm the contrary, and that it passeth only at 4.s .4.ob. of the sterling monies, and no higher ordinarily.

And it must be strange (my honourable Lords) to believe that our Neighbours the *Netherlanders*, would give for a pound tale of our sterling Silver, by what name soever it passeth, a greater quantity of their monies in the like intrinsick value by Exchange; Or that our Merchants would, knowing, give a greater for a lesse to them, except

except by way of usance. But the deceipt is herein only, that they continually varying their coine, and crying it up at pleasure, may deceive us for a time, in too high a Reputation of pure Silver in it, upon trust, then there is, untill a trial; and this, by no Alteration of our coin, unlesse we should daily, as they make his Majesty's Standard uncertain, can be prevented; which being the measure of Lands, Rents and Commerce amongst our selves at home, would render all uncertain, and so of necessity destroy the use of money; and turn all to permutation of such things as were not subject to will or change.

And as they have mistaken the ground of their Proposition; so have they, upon a specious shew of some momentary and small benefit to his *Majesty*, reared up a vast and constant losse unto his Highnesse by this designe, if once effected. For, as his *Majesty* hath the largest portion of any both in the entrances and issues; so should he by so enfeebling of his coine, become the greatest loser.

There needs no other instance then those degrees of diminution from the 18. of *Edward* 3. to this day; at which time the Revenue of the Crown was paid after five Groats the ownce (which is now five shillings) which hath lost his *Majesty* two thirds of all his Revenue; and no lesse hath all the Nobility, Gentry, and other his

18. Edw. 3.

his *Majestie's* landed Subjects in proportion suffered. But since, to our great comfort, we heard your Honours the last day to lay a worthy blame upon the *Mint-Masters*, for that intended diminution of the Gold-coine done by them without full warrant; by which we rest discharged of that fear: We will (according to our duties and your Honours command, deliver humbly our opinion concerning the reduction of the Silver-money now currant to be proportionably equivalent to the Gold.

The *English* sterling Standard, which was no little honour to *Edward* the first, that settled it from an inconstant motion, and laid it a ground that all the States of *Europe* after complyed to bring in their account, which was of Silver a 11. to one of Gold, the Kings of *England* for the most part since have constantly continued the same proportion: and *Spaine*, since *Ferdinand*, who took from hence his Patterne, have held & hold unchangeably the same unto this day: but since with us, a late improvement of Gold hath broke that Rule, and cast a difference in our Silver of six shillings in the pound weight; we cannot but in all humility present our fear, that the framing, at this time of an equality, except it were by reducing the Gold to the Silver, is not so safe and profitable as is proposed by those of the mint.

For whereas they pretend this, Our richnesse

richneſſe of our ſilver will carry out what now remaineth: We conceive (under favour) it will have no ſuch effect, but clean contrary. For all the currant Silver now abroad hath been ſo culled by ſome Gold-Smiths, the ſame either turned into Bullion, and ſo tranſported, that that which now remaineth will hardly produce 65.s. in the pound weight one with another; and ſo not likely, for ſo little profit as now it goeth, to be tranſported. But if the pound ſterling ſhould be as they deſire, cut into 70.s. 6.d. it muſt of neceſſity follow, that the new money will convert the old money (now currant) into Bullion; and ſo afford a Trade afreſh for ſome ill Patriot Gold-Smithes, and others, who formerly have more endamaged the State by culling, then any others by clipping; the one but trading in pounds, the other in thouſands; and therefore worthy of a greater puniſhment. And we cannot but have juſt cauſe (my Lords) to fear that theſe bad members have been no idle inſtruments, for their private benefit, to the publique detriment, of this new project, ſo much tending to enſeebling the ſterling Standard.

We further (under your Lordſhips favours) conceive, that the raiſing of the Silver to the Gold, will, upon ſome ſuddain occaſion beyond Sea, tranſport our Gold, and leave the State in ſcarciry of that, as now of Silver.

And

And to that Objection of the Propoſers, That there is no Silver *brought* of late into the mint: The cauſes we conceive to be (beſides the unuſuall quantities of late brought into the mint in Gold) one the overbalaſing of late of Trade; the other, the charge of coinage. For the firſt, it cannot be but the late infectiou of this City was a let of exportation of our beſt commodity, Cloth, made by that ſuſpected in every place. To this may be added the vaſt ſummes of money which the neceſſary occaſion of warre called from his *Majeſty* to the parts beyond the Seas, when we had *leaſt* of Commodities *to* make even the ballance there. And laſtly, dearth and ſcarcity of corne, which in time of plenty we ever found the beſt exchange to bring in ſilver. And therefore, ſince by Gods great Favour the Plague is ended, and generall Trade thereby reſtored, and more of Plenty this year, then hath been formerly theſe many years, of corn, we doubt not but if the Ports of *Spaine* were now as free as they were of late, there would not prove hereafter any cauſe to complaine of the want of Bullion in the State.

The ſecond cauſe, that the mint remaines unfurniſhed, will be the charge of coinage, raiſed in price ſo farre above all other places, conſtraning each man to carry his Bullion where he may receive by coinage the leſſe of loſſe. And therefore if it may pleaſe his *Majeſty* to reduce the

prices

prices here to the Rates of other of our Neighbour Countries, there will be no doubt but the mint will beat as heretofore.

Questions to be proposed to the Merchants, Mint-Masters, *and Gold-Smithes, Concerning the* Alteration *of the* Silver Monies.

1. WHether the *English* monies now currant are not as dear as the Forreign of the *Doller* and *Reall of* 8. in the intrinsick value in the usuall exchanges now made by the merchants beyond-Seas?

2. Whether this advancing will not cause all the Silver-Bullion, that might be transported in masse or Forreign coin, to be minted with the King's stampe beyond-sea, and so transported, and his Mint thereby set lesse on worke then now?

3. Whether the advancing the Siver-coine in *England* will not cause a transportation of most of that that is now currant to be minted in the *Netherlands*, and from them brought back again, whereby his Majestie's mint will faile by the exported benefit?

4. Whethet the advancing the Silver coine, if it produce the former effects, will not cause the Markets to be unfurnished

nished of present coine to drive the exchange, when most of the old will be used in Bullion?

5. Whether the higher we raise the Coyne at home, we make not thereby our Commodities beyond-sea the cheaper?

6. Whether the greatest profit by this enhauncing will not grow to the ill members of the State, that have formerly culled the weightiest peeces, and sold them to the stranger-Merchants to be transported?

Certain Generall Rules collected concerning Money and Bullion, out of the late Consultation at Court

GOld aud Silver have a twofold estimation: In the Extrinsick, as they are monies, they are the Princes measures given to his people, & this is a Prerogative of Kings: In the Intrinsick they are Commodities, valuing each other according to the Plenty or scarcity; and so all other Commodities by them; And that is the sole power of Trade.

The measures in a Kingdome ought to be constant: It is the Justice and Honour of the King: for if they be altered, all men at that instant are deceived in their precedent contracts, either for Lands or money, and the King most of all: for no man

man knoweth then, either what he hath or what he oweth.

1573. This made the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh* in 73. when some Projectors had set on foot a matter of this nature, to tell them, that they were worthy to suffer death for attempting to put so great a dishonour on the Queen, and detriment and discontent upon the People. For, to alter this publique measure, is to leave all the Markets of the Kingdome unfurnished; and what will be the mischief, the Proclamations of 5. *Edwardi* 6. 3. *Mariæ* and 4. *Elizabethæ*, will manifest; when but a Rumor of the like produced that effect so farr, that besides the faith of the Princes to the contrary delivered in their Edicts, they were inforced to cause the Magistrates in every shire respectively to constrain the people to furnish the Markets to prevent a mutiny.

5. Edw. 6. 3. Mariæ. 4. Eliz.

To make this measure then, at this time short, is to raise all prizes, or to turn the money or measure now currant into disise and Bullion: for who will depart with any, when it is richer by seven in the hundred in the masse, then the new monies; and yet of no more value in the Market?

Hence of necessity, it must follow, that there will not in a long time be sufficient minted of the new to drive the exchange of the Kingdome, and so all Trade at one instant at a stand; and in the mean time the

the *Markets* unfurnished: Which how it may concern the quiet of the State, is worthy care.

And thus far as money is a measure.

Now, as it is a Commodity, it is respected and valued by the intrinsick quality. And first the one metall to the other.

All commodities are prized by Plenty or scarcity, by dearnesse or cheapnesse, the one by the other: If then we desire our Silver to buy Gold, as it late hath done, we must let it be the cheaper, and lesse in proportion valued; and so contrary: for one equivalent proportion in both will bring in neither. We see the proof thereof by the unusual quantity of *Gold* brought lately to the Mint by reason of the price: for we rate it above all other Countries, and Gold may be bought too dear. To furnish then this way the mint with both, is altogether impossible.

And at this time it was apparently proved, both by the *best Artists* and *Merchants* most acquainted with the *Exchange*, in both the examples of the Mint-masters, in the *Rex Dollar* and *Reall of Eight*, That Silver here is of equal value, and *Gold* above, with the forreigne parts in the intrinsick; and that the *fallacy* presented to the *Lords* by the *Mint-Masters*, is only in the *nomination* or extrinsick quality.

But if we desire both, it is not raising of the value that doth it; but the *ballasing* of *Trade*: for buy we in more then we

ſell of other *Commodities*, be the money never ſo high prized, we muſt part with it to make the diſproportion even: If we ſell more then we buy, the contrary will *follow*:

And this is plain in *Spaine's* neceſſities: For ſhould that King advance to a double rate his *Reall of* 8. yet needing, by reaſon of the barrenneſſe of his Countrey, more of Forreign Wares then he can countervail by Exchange with his own, he muſt part with his money, and gaineth no more by enhauncing his Coin, but that he payeth a higher price for the Commodities he buyeth; if his work of raiſing be his own. But if we ſhall make improvement of *Gold* and *Silver*, being the ſtaple *Commodity* of his State; we then advancing the price of his, abaſe to him our own Commodities.

To ſhape this Kingdome to the faſhion of the *Netherlanders*, were to frame a Royal *Monarch* by a Society of Merchants. Their Countrey is a continual Faire, and ſo the price of Money muſt riſe and fall to fit their occaſions. We ſee this by raiſing the *Exchange* at *Franckford* and other places at the uſual times of their Marts.

The frequent and daily change in the low Countries of their monies, is no ſuch injuſtice to any there, as it would be here. For being all either Mechanicks or Merchants, they can rate accordingly their labours or their wares, whether it be coin or other Merchandiſe, to the preſent condition of their own money in Exchange.

And

And our *Engliſh* Merchants, to whoſe profeſſion it properly belongs, do ſo, according to the juſt intrinſick value of their Forreign coine, in all barter of Commodities, or Exchange, except at Uſance; Which we, that are ruled and tyed by the extrinſick meaſure of monies, in all our conſtant Reckonings and Annual bargains at home, cannot do.

And for us then to raiſe our coine at this time to equal their proportions, were but to render our ſelves to a perpetual incertainty: for they will raiſe upon us daily then again; which if we of courſe ſhould follow, elſe receive no profit by this preſent change, we then deſtroy the *Policy*, *Juſtice*, *Honour and Tranquillity* of our *State* at home for ever.

THE DANGER WHEREIN THIS KINGDOME NOW STANDETH, AND THE REMEDY.

Written by Sir Rob. Cotton Knight and Baronet.

LONDON,
Printed in the year 1651.

THE DANGER Wherein this Kingdome now standeth, and the REMEDIE.

AS soon as the house of *Austria* had *incorporated* it self into the house of *Spaine*, and by their new *Discoveries* gotten to themselves the *Wealth* of the *Indies*; they began to affect, and have ever since pursued a fifth *Monarchy*.

The Emperour *Charles* would first have laid the foundation thereof in *Italy*, by surprizing *Rome*. But from this he was thrust by the force and respect of *Religion*, *Henry* the 8. being made *Caput fœderis* against him.

He then attempted it in *High-Germany*, practising (by Faction and Force) to reduce those petty States to his absolute power. In this *Henry* the 8. againe prevented him, by tying the *Lutheran Princes* under his confederacy and assistance.

His Sonne, the second *Philip*, pursued the same Ambition in the *Nether-Germany*,

by reduction whereof he intended to make his way further into the other. This the late *Queene* of *England* interrupted, by siding with the afflict d people on the one part, and making her selfe Head of the *Protestant* League with the Princes on the other side; drawing in, as a secret of State, the Countenance of *France*, to give the more reputation and Assistance to them, and Security to it selfe.

Spaine seeing his hopes thus fruitlesse by these Unions and sleights, began first, to break, (if he might) the Amity of *France* and *England*; But finding the Common danger to be as fast a Tye, he raiseth up a party in that Kingdome of his own, by the which the *French* King was so distressed, that had not the *English* Councel and Assistance releeved him, *Spaine* had there removed that next and greatest obstacle of his ambition.

His Councel now tells him, from these examples, that the way to his great work is impassable so long as *England* lies a let in to his way; and adviseth him, that the remove of that obstacle be the first of his intents. This drew on those often secret practices against the person of the late Queene, and his open fury in 88. against the Body of the State: For which, she (following the advice of a free Councel) will never after admit of Peace, winning thereby the hearts of a loving people, who ever found hands and money for all occasions

ons at home; and keeping sacredly her Alliances abroad, secured her confederates, all her time, in *freedome* from fear of *Spanish* slavery; And so ended her old and happy daies in great Glory.

Spaine then, by the Wisdome and power of that great *Lady*, dispoiled so of his means to hurt, though not of his desire, makes up, with her peaceful Successor of happy memory, the Golden League, that (disarming us at home by opinion of Security, and giving them a power in our Councel by beleeving their friend-ship and pretended Marriage) gave them way to cherish amongst us a party of their owne, and (bereaft of power abroad) to leade in jealousie, and sowe a division betweene us and our confederates; by which (we see) they have swallowed up the fortune of our Master's brother, with the rest of the Imperiall States, distressed the King of *Denmarke* by that quarrel; diverted *Sweden's* Assistance by the wars with the *Pole*, and moving of him now with the offer of the *Danish* Crowne: And now (whether from the Plot, or our Fatality) it hath cast such a *Bone* between *France* and us, as hath gotten themselves (by our quarrel of Religion) a fast confederate, & us a dangerous enemy: So that now we are left no other Assurance against their Malice and Ambition, but the *Nether-lands*; where the Tie of mutual safety is weak'ned by dayly discontents bred and fed between us

us from some il-affected to both our Securities; that from the doubtfulnesse of friend-ship as now we stand, we may rather expect from our own domestick faction, if they grow too furious, they will rather follow the example of *Rome* in her growing; that held it equally safe, honorable, and more easie, *dare Regem* then *subjugare Provinciam*; considering the power they have in their hands, then to give any friendly Assistance to serve the present condition of our State. You may see therefore in what terms we stand abroad; and I feare me, at home, for resistance in no better State.

There must be, to withstand a Forreign Invasion, a *proportion* both of Sea and Land-forces; for to give an enemy an easie passage, and a port to releeve him in, is no lesse then to hazard all at one stake. And it is to be considered, that no march by land, can be of that speed, to make head against the landing of an enemy, nor no such prevention as to be Mr. of the Sea. To this point of necessary defence, there can be no lesse then 240000. l.

For the land-forces: If it were for an Offensive warre, the men of lesse livelihood were the best spared, and were used formerly to make such warre, *purgamento Reipublicæ*, if we made no further purchase by it. But for safety of a Common-wealth, the Wisdom of all times, did never interest the publique cause to any other then such as

as had a portion in the *publique adventure*. And that we saw in 88. when the *care of the Queene and Councel, did make the body of that large Army, no other then of trained bands*, which with the *Auxiliaries* of the whole *Realm*, amounted to no lesse then 24000. men. Neither were any of those drawn out *from forth their* Countries, *and proper habitations before the end of May, that there might be no long aggrievance to the publique*; such *discontentments* being ever to us a more *fatall Enemy* then any *Forreigne force*.

The careful *distribution* and *direction* of the *Sea* and *Land-forces*, being more fitting for a *Councel of Warre then a private Man to advise of*, I passe over; yet shall ever be willing and ready (when I shall be called) *humbly to offer up such observations, as I have formerly gathered by the former like occasions of this Realme*.

To make up this preparation, there are requisite two things: Money and affections; for they cannot be properly severed. It was well & wisely, said, by that great and grave Councellor the Lord Burleigh in the like case to the late Queen: Win hearts and you may have their hands and purses: And I finde of late, that diffidence having been a defect in the one, it hath unhappily produced the other.

In gathering then of money for this present need, there are required three things: *Speed, Assurance*, and *Satisfaction*. And the way to gather (as others in the like cases have done) must be by that path, which hath been formerly called *Via Regia*, being

ing more secure and speedy: For, by unknowne and untroden wayes, it is both rough and tedious, and seldome succeedeth well. This last way, although it took place as it were by a supply at first, and received no general denial; yet since it hath drawne many to consider with themselves and others of the Consequence, and is now conceived a pressure on their liberties and against law: I much fear, if now againe it be offered, either in the same face, or by Privy Seale, it will be refused wholly. Neither finde I that the restraint of those Recusants hath produced any other effect then a stiffe resolution in them and others to forbeare. *Besides, though it went at the first with some assurance; yet when we consider the Commissions and other formes incident to such like services, as that how long it hangs in hand, and how many delaies there were, wee may easily see, that such a summe by Parliament granted, is farre sooner and more easily gathered.*

If any will make the successes of times to produce an inevitable necessity to enforce it: denied (whether in general by excise for imposition, or in particular upon some select persons (which is the customeof some Countries (and so conclude it (as there) for the *publique State, Supreamâ lege*) he must look for this to be told him: That seeing necessity must conclude alwayes to gather money, as lesse speedy or assured then that so practised (which *cannot* be fitter then by Parliament)

Parliament) the successe attendeth the humors of the heedlesse multitude, that are full of jealousie and distrust; and so unlike to comply to any unusual course of Levy, but by force: Which if used, the effect is fearful, and hath been fatal to the State; whereas that by Parliament resteth principally on the regall person, who may with ease and safety mould them to his fit desire, by a gracious yeelding to their just Petitions.

If a Parliament then be the most *speedy, assured, and safe way*; it is fit to conceive, what is the safest way to act and worke it to the present need.

First, for the time of the usual Summons, reputed to be 40. dayes, to be too large for the present necessity: it may be by dating the Writ lessened; since it is no positive law; so that a care be had that there may be one County day, after the Sheriffe hath received the Writ before the time of sitting.

If then the summe to be levyed be once agreed of, for the time there may be in the body of the *Grant* an *assignment* made to the *Knights* of every *County* respectively, who (under such *Assurance*) may safely give *Security proportionable* to the Receipts, to such as shall in present *advance* for the *Publick* service any *sums* of *money*.

The last and weightiest consideration (if a *Parliament* be *thought fit*) is, how to *remove* or *comply* the *differences between* the *King* and *Subject*

Subject in *their mutual demands*. And what I have learned amongst the better sort of the *Multitude*, I will freely declare; that *your Lordships* may be the *more* inabled to *remove* and *answer those distrusts*, that either *concern Religion*, *Publick safety of the King and State*, or the just liberties of the *Common-Wealth*.

For *Religion* (a *matter* that they lay nearest to *their conscience*) *they are lead by this ground of jealousie to doubt some practise against it*.

First, *for that the Spanish match*, *which was broken by the gratefull Industry of my Lord of Buckingham out of his Religious care* (*as he there declares*) *that the Articles there demanded might leade in some such sufferance as might endanger the quiet*, *if not the State of the reformed Religion here*: *Yet there have* (*when he was an Actor principall in the Conditions with France*) *as hard*, *if not worse* (*to the preservation of our Religion*) *passed then those with Spain. And the suspect is strengthened by the close keeping of this Agreement in that point there concluded.*

It is no lesse an Argument of doubt to them of his Affections, *in that his Mother*, *and others*, *many of his Ministers of neer imployment about him*, *are so affected.*

They talk much of his advancing men *Papistically* devoted; some placed in the campe, of nearest service and chief Command: And that the Recusants have gotten, these late years, by his power, more of courage and assurance then before. If to clear these doubts (which perhaps are worse in fancy then in truth) he took a good

good course, it might much advance the *Publique service*, against those *squeymish humours* that have more *violent passion* then *settled Judgement*; and are not the least of the *opposite number* in the *Common-Wealth*.

The next is, *The late misfortunes and losses of Men*, *Munition*, *and honour in our late Undertakings abroad*: *Which the more temperate spirits impute to want of Councell*, *and the more sublime wits to practise*.

They begin with the *Palatinate*, and by the *fault* of the *losse there*, on the *improved credit* of *Gondomar*, distrusting him for the staying of supplies to Sir *Horace Vere*, when *Colonell Cecill was cast on that imployment*, *by which the King of Spain became Master of the King's Children's Inheritanee.*

And when *Count-Mansfield* had a Royall Supply of Forces, to assist the *Princes* of our part, for the Recovery thereof: either plot or error *defeated* the *Enterprize* from Us, to *Spains* great advantage.

That Sir *Robert Mansfield's expedition* to *Algiers*, should purchase only the *security and guard* of the *Spanish Coasts*. To spend so many *hundred thousand pounds* in the *Cales Voyage*, against the *advise* of *Parliament*, onely to warn the *King of Spain* to be in a *readinesse*, & so to weaken our selves is taken for such; a signe of ill affection to him, amongst the multitude.

The spending of so much *Munition*, *Victualls*, and *Money* in my *Lord Willoughbie's journey*, is conceived an *Unthrifty Error* in the

the *Director* of it to disarme our selves in *fruitlesse Voyages*, nay, to some (*over-curious*) seems a *plot* of *danger*, to turn the *quarrel* of *Spain* (*our antient Enemy*) that the *Parliament petitioned and gave supply* to support, upon our *Ally* of *France*: and soon after, a new & happy Ty gave much talk that we were not so doubtful of *Spaine* as many wish; since it was held, not long ago a fundamental Rule of *Their Security* and *Our's*, by the old Lord *Treasurer Burleigh*: That nothing can prevent the *Spanish Monarchy*; but a fastnes of the two *Princes*, whose *Amity* gave countenance and courage to the *Netherlands* and *Germain Princes* to make head against his *Ambition*. And we see, by this dis-union a fearful defeat hath happened to *Denmark* and that party, to the great advantage of the *Austrian Family*.

And thus farr of the Waste of publique Treasure in fruitlesse Expeditions: An important cause to hinder any new *supply* in *Parliament*. Another feat that may disturb the smooth and speedy passage of the King's desires in *Parliament*, is the late waste of the King's *Lively-hood*; Whereby is like (as in former times) to arise this Jealousy and fear. *That when he hath not of his own to support his ordinary charge (for which the Lands of the Crown were setled unalterable, and called Sacrum Patrimonium Principis) that then he must of necessity rest on those Assistances of the People which ever were onely collected and consigned for the Common-Wealth. From hence it is like, there*

there will be no great labour, or stiffnesse to induce his Majesty to an act of Resumption; since such desires of the State have found an easy way in the will of all the Princes from the *third Henry* to the last. But that which is like to passe deeper into their disputes and care, is the late pressures they suppose to have been done upon the publique libertie & freedom of the Subject, in commanding their Goods without assent by Parliament, confining their persons without especial cause declared; and that made good against them by the Judges lately; and pretending a Writ to command their attendance in a Forreigne Warre. All which they are likely to enforce, as repugnant to many positive lawes, and Customary Immunities of this Common-Wealth.

And these dangerous distrusts, to the people are not a little improved by this un-exemplified course (as they conceive) of retaining an Inland Army in Winter-season, when former times of greatest fear, as 88. produced no such; and makes them (in their distracted fears) to conjecture (idly) it was raised wholly to subvert their fortunes to the will of power, more then of Law; and so make good some further breaches upon their liberties and freedomes at home, rather then defend us from any force abroad.

How farr such Jealousies, if they meet with an unusual disorder of lawlesse Souldiers, or an apt distemper of the loose and needy

needy multitude, which will easily turn away upon any occasion in the State that they can side withal, to a glorious pretence of Religion and publique safety, when their true intent will be onely Rapine of the rich, and Ruin of all, is worthy a provident and preventing care.

I have thus farre delivered (with that freedome you pleased to admit) such difficulties as I have taken up amongst the multitude, as may arrest, if not remove Impediments to any speedy supply in Parliament at this time. Which how to facilitate, may better become the care of your Lordships Judgements, then my Ignorance. Only I could wish, that to remove away a personall distaste of my *Lord of Buckhinham* amongst the *People, he might be pleased (if there be a necessity of Parliament) to appear a first Adviser thereunto: and what satisfaction it shall please his Majesty, of grace, to give at such time to his People (which I wish to be grounded by President of his best and most fortunate Progenitors, & which I conceive will largely satify the desires and hopes of all) If it may appear in some sort to be drawn down from him to the People, by the zealous care & industry that my L. of Buck. hath of the publick unity and content; by which there is no doubt that he may remain, not only secure from any further quarrel with them, but merit an happy memory amongst them of a zealous Patriot. For to expiate the Passion of the people at such time with sacrifice of any his Majesties Servants, I have ever found it (as in E. the 2. R. the 2. and H. 6.) no lesse fatal to the Master, then the Minister in the end.*

A

Diatribe

OF

MONY

OR

COYN.

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

A

DIATRIBE

OF

MONY Or COYN.

Coyn seemeth to come from the *French*, *Coin*, a *Corner*; because the ancientest sort of *Coyn*, was cornered and not round.

Cowells Intepreter.

Coyning of Money is a special right

* *Freherus* in his *Diatribe* or *Exposition* of *Constantines* Silver Coyn, saith, the Roman Princes, *in cunenda moneta non minimam majestatis suæ partem posuerunt*, and that *Constantine* the *Emperour* first ingraved the *Crosse* upon his Coyn; which his successors after observed, as we may see among Antiquaries.

and Prerogative of Soveraigne* Majesty, Mony is as the sinews and strength of a state, so the life and soul of Commerce.

Mony, Commonly is the mean for all Commodities, and answereth to all, *Eccles.* 10. 19. Yet the *Spaniards* Coming into the *West-Indies*, had many Commodities of the Country which they needed, brought unto them by the Inhabitants; to whom, when they offered them Money, goodly pieces of Gold Coyn, the *Indians* taking the Mony, would put it into their Mouths, and spit it out to the *Spaniards* again, signifying, that they could not eat it, or make use of it; and therefore would not part with their Commodities for Money, unless they had such other Commodities as would serve their use.

That Money hath been anciently used in a way of Commerce, we may see *Gen.* 33. 19. And the most ancient was the purest

purest Gold. Medals are certain pieces of Money dispersed at the Coronation of Kings. They call them commonly *Medallias*, in the Italian, Spanish, and French Languages, (saith *Antoninus Augustinus*, *De veterum numismatum Antiquitate*) from the Latine word *Metalla*, since those three Languages had their Original from the Latine.

Pope Gregory the 13*th* after he had received tidings in the Consistory of the *Massacres* in *France*, one thousand five hundred and seventy two, went to the Church that night to give thanks, made *Bonfires*, and gloried in the bloody feats of those *Emissaries*, having a *Coyn* with his *own Face* on one side, and an *Angel* on the other; with a *Cross* in one hand, and a *Sword* in the other, with this Motto, *Hugonothorum Strages.*

So in *France*, Medals were made in remembrance of the Massacres, the Image of *Charles* the ninth, sitting in his royal Throne, and in one side, *Virtus in Rebelles*, and on the reverse of it, the Arms of *France*, & *Pietas excitavit Justitiam Horæ subcesivæ.* On some of *Vespatianus* Coyn, the State of *Judea* is Deciphered, in form of a Captive Woman; with a ruefull Aspect, sitting under a Palm-Tree.

Lewis the 12*th* of *France*, a moderate Prince, when his Realm was interdicted by *Pope Julius* the second, caused Coyn to be stamped with his own image, with this superscription, *Perdam Nomen Babylonis*.

Id. Ibid.

See the *Expositors* on *Act.* 19. 24.

In *Athens* the Tower excelled, in which there was a Temple to *Minerva*. *Juleus Pollux* writes, that the *Attick tetradrachme* was stamped with the face of *Minerva*, and he might have added with the *Noctua* on the reverse. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*. *Hugh Broughton* said, it was portended by his Arms, that he should be a *Grecian*, for he gave the house *Athens*.

Mr. *Selden* before the *English* Historians Printed by Mr. *Bee*, Citeth, *Ludovicus Paruta his Originale de.* Yet Mr. *Selden* in his notes on *Eadmerus*, saith, *Cæterum ad vetustum Archiepiscoparum in* Cantuaria *jus spectat etiam forsan priscu numismu cujus pars altra* Plegmundi *Archiepiscopi, altera* Eicmundi *cusoris nomine signata est vide plura* Ibid.

There is a Medal in *Oxford* made upon the sinking of the Spanish ships in 88. with a Navy on one side and a Rock on the other. See *Cambdens Annals*.

Goltzius is the most copious & best writer about Medals.

The

The *Lydians* first invented Gold and Silver Money; *Janus* Brass Money.

*Gutherius** out of *Isidore*, saith three things are required in Money; the Metal, the Figure, and the Weight; *Gold* is the most excellent of all Metals, saith *Georgius Agricola*. Gold hath *Greatness of Weight*, *Closeness of Parts*, *Fixation*, *Pliantness*, or *Softness*, *Immunity* from *Rust*, *Colour* or *Tincture* of *Yellow*.

* *De Officio Domus Augustæ*. l. 3. c. 1.

Bonitas Moneta est intrinseca vel extrinseca. Intrinseca consistit in preciositate materiæ & in pondere. Extrinseca bonitas consistit in æstimatione publica vel voluntariam Contrahentium. Angelocrator De Monetas c. 2.

Sir *Francis Bacon's Natural History*, Centuary 4. Experiment 328.

Martiall calls Gold, Yellow Mony.

Has nisi de flaxa loculos implere moneta.
Non decet, argentum vilia ligna ferant.

The pureness and fineness of Silver is next to it, it is not consumed in the fire. It is more ductile than any other metal except Gold. Its white colour is delightful.

The pureness and fineness of the Coyns, and the weight for the intrinsick, and the outward form or Character, and inscription of the Prince or State for the Extrinsick of Coyns, is observed by knowing bankers. Mr *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Yet *Budæus De Contemptu Rerum Fortuitorum l.* 3. saith well, *At Usu sublato quid tandem aurum & argentum aliis præstat metallis,*

Diligent inquiring into Coyns, is one great piece of antiquity; by the knowledge of which (as other ways) we may come to understand the right writing of several words.

Felix *sine diphthongo. Consensus librorum & nummorum.* Fecundus *sine diphthongo? Eadem monumenta antiqua* Dilherri Apparatus Philologiæ. *Vide* Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ, *Melius scribitur hoc nomen cum aspiratione* Hadrianus, *nam ita nummi & lapides Constanter.* Casaub. *notæ in* Ælii Spartiani Hadrianum. *Scilicet ex statuis numis atibusque cognoscere licet qualis fuerit vultus habitusque clarorum virorum fæminarumque illustrium, quorum nos actiones auditæ delectant; qua forma fuerint Dii de æque, & Heroes prisci cum suis illis insignibus; Cujusmodi fuerint sive ornamenta, sive instrumenta religionum, bellorum, magistratuum, Coronæ, Curras, triumphi, sed ilia inumeraque id genus alia. Vide* Gassendii *vitam* Leireskii *l.* 6. *p.* 552, 553.

Heliogabalus, or *Algebalus* rather, as he was stiled of old, as *Egnatius* (*Notis ad Cæsares*) proves out of some old Coyns.

Leonardus Aretinus, in the fourth Book of his Epistles, describing his journy from *Rome*

Rome to *Constance*, saith, when he enquired of some Citizens there, of the antiquity and original of *Constance*, *nemo adhuc mihi occurrit, qui vel ævi sui nomen & memoriam ne dum urbi tenere videretur.* Yet by diligent searching, he found a Marble Table Containing ancient letters, by which it appears, that this City took its name from *Constantius* the Father of *Constantine*, being called *Vitudura.*

There is much learned pleasure in the Contemplation of the several figures stamped on each side of these Attique Coyns. Would you see the true and undoubted models of their *Temples*, *Altars*, *Deities*, *Columns*, *Gates*, *Arches*, *Aquæducts*, *Bridges*, *Sacrifices*, *Vessels*, *Sellæ Curules*, *Ensignes* and *Standards*, *Naval* and *Mural Crowns*, *Amphitheaters*, *Circi*, *Bathes*, *Chariots*, *Trophies*, *Ancilia*, and a thousand things more. Repair to the old Coyns and you shall find them. *Peachams Compleat Gentleman*, ch. 12.

There is a twofold Inscription of Coyns, *obversa* and *aversa.*

Vide Seldenum De Jure Naturali. l. 6. c. 17.

Dr. *Casaubone* of *Credulity* and *Incredulity* in things Natural, Civil and Divine *part* 2

I have heard of some men, (but heard it onely) who by the bare handling and smelling, would judge better of old Coyns (which is a great trade beyond the Seas, and concerning which, many Books are written) than others, not altogether strangers unto them, could by the sight.

Apud Romanos *quidem res nummaria tria habet generalia vocabula, quibus nominatur, Moneta, Pecunia, Nummus.* Georg. Agricola *De Veteribus & Novis Metallis.* l. 1.

The general names for Money among the *Romans* are three, *Moneta*, *Numus*, *Pecunia*.

First, *Moneta* (whence the *French Monnoye*) *à Monendo*, because it sheweth us the Author, the Value and the time.

Numisma, quasi Nomisma à nominibus scilicet & effigiebus principum quæ ei imprimebantur, Isidorus *dici putat*. Waserus *De* Antiquis Numis Hebræorum, Chaldæorum & Syrorum *c.* 11.

Secondly, *Numus*, or *Nummus* rather, saith *Vossius*, a *Numa*, saith *Angelo Cretor*, it hath rather a Greek Original, ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου· from the Law, because it

it is a Legitimate and publick price. *Nomisma* and *Numus* (saith *Martinius*) seem to be of the same Original.

Thirdly, *Pecunia*, either from the Images of * Cattel stamped upon it, or from their skin out of which mony was Coyned.

* *Pecuniam à pecum dictam esse constat, sed quæ sit causa originis parum convenit inter auctores.* Vossii Etymologicum *Linguæ Latinæ.*

Gen. 33. 19. *For an hundred pieces of money*, the *Greek* and *Chaldee* translate it, a hundred Lambs. Others think they were *pieces of money*, on which the images of Lambs were stamped. So in *Jos.* 24. 32. *Job* 42. 11. *Ainsworth*, *Vide Menru in loc. & Brerewood De Ponderibus, &c.*

The Mony currant in *Attica* was commonly stamped with an Oxe, whence came the By-word. *Bos in Lingua*, applied to such Lawyers as were bribed to say nothing in their Clients cause, not much unlike to which was the Proverb rising from the Coyn of *Ægina*, (an Isle adjoyning) stamped with the figure of a *Snail*, *viz. Virtutem & sapientiam vincant. Testudines.*

Dr. *Heylins Cosm. Greece.* p. 588.

The

The Names of the Brass Money among the *Romans* were,

As
Quadrans
Sextans
Triens

Of the Silver.

Denarius
Quinarius
Sestertius.

Of the Gold.

Aureus * *sive Solidus*, it was valued with the *Romans* at 25 *Denaries.*

* *Ut aureus viginti quinque denarias complectebatur, ita totidem annos* Aureum vitæ *appellabant Mearsi mantissa ad Luxum Romanum.* c. 19.

As or *assis*, is a little piece of mony, whose baseness grew into a Proverb. *Omnes unius æstimemus assis,*

Æs is also used for Money, because the first Money amongst the *Romans* was made of Brass, whence *ærarium* also for a

a Treasury. *Tam æris quam argenti nominibus in sermone latino pecunia indicatur.* Camerarius.

Servius Tullius First Coyned Money at *Rome*, as *Pliny* witnesseth, *l.* 33. *c.* 3. This was of *Brass.* They used this till the 5*th* year before the first Punick war. Then *Silver* Money was first Coyned, which is called *Denarius, quia valeret decem libras æris.* The *Golden* Money was Coyn'd at *Rome*, forty two years after the Silver Money was used, as *Pliny* shews in the place before-named, 62. saith *Lipsius.* The price and esteem of Gold was different among the *Grecians* and *Romans*, among the *Grecians* Golden Money was changed for ten of Silver, among the *Romans* for twelve and a half; often it was much more esteemed. *Vossius De Philiologia Christianiæ.* l. 6. c, 35. *Meursius* hath put out *Denarius Pythagoricus opusculum pererudituin, ac mihi eo gratius quod inscripserit nomini nostro* Vossius, *ibid.* l. 8. c. 3.

Romani primum usi fuerunt quadruplici Moneta, ne impe, Plumbea, Ærea, Argentea, Aurea. *Plumbeæ usus quando cœperit, incertum. Aes initio habuerunt rude, pondere distinctum, non nota* Lipsius *quasi forma & exemplum, ad quos nummos alios omnes expenderent.* Serarius *in* Josh. c. 7. Quæst. 5.

Amongst

Waserus de Antiquis Numis Hebræorum l. 2. c. 2. † *Scriverius* on *Martiall* addes *Victoriatus*

Amongst the ancient Hebrews Chaldeans and Syrians, the most usual money was the *Siclus* or *Shekel*, among the Latines the cheif and usual kinds of Silver money were *Denarius* and † *Sestertius*, among the Grecians, *Drachma*, *Mina*, *Talentum*.

Consentiunt omnes Sicli *nomen esse prorsus ab Hebræo* שקל Shekel, *hoc vero esse à verbo* שקל Shakal *quod appenderare significat, partim quia, ut in multis hodie locis ponderari enim solebat argentea moneta, partim, quia apud Hebræos hoc nummi genus, erat.*

A *Shekel* (coming from *Shakal*, he weighed, from whence our English *Skole* and *Skale* to weigh with, is derived) is by interpretation a *weight*, as being the most common in payments, in which they used to weigh their money, *Gen.* 23. 16. *Jer.* 32. 9. The Chaldee calleth a Shekel *Silgna*, and *Selang* (from whence our English shilling seemeth to be borrowed) and the quantity of the common shekel differd not much from our shilling, as the shekel of the Sanctuary was about two shillings., *Answ.* on *Gen.* 20. 16. See him on *Exod.* 33. 13.

A shekel is about the weight of an English half Crown, *Valet pro inde Shekel de nostro.* 2 s. 6 d. *Brerewood de Ponderibus & Pretiis veterum nummorum.* c. 1.

Nehem. 5. 14, 15. *Forty shekels of Silver*, that is, five pounds sterling; a shekel is half an ounce, which makes 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Exod. 30. 13. The Gerah is held to have been about a penny half penny, and by that estimate, the shekel was two shillings six pence, and half the shekel fifteen pence.

Mr. *Jackson* on that place.

It is the ancientest of all the monies the Scripture mentions, the weight of it is almost four Spanish Reals, or four Roman Julii,

Ar. Montanus, De Mensuris Sacris.

A Roman Julio † or, a Spanish Royal, is about 7 pence English, a piece of eight called so, because equal to eight Royals is about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* English, so that *Ainsworth* seems to be mistaken.

† *In Italia Romana Scorta in singulas abdomadas Julium pendent Pontifici, qui census annuus nonnunquam viginti milia ducato excedet.* Cornelius Agrippa *De vanita. Scient.*

Græci pecuniarum summas nam erabant drachmis, ut Judæa *siclis, & Romani sestertiis,* Brerewood *De Ponderibus & Pretiis veterum nummorum.*

Shekel *is usually understood where the Coyn or weight is not expressed, as* Esai. 7. 23. 2 Sam. 18. 11, 12. Mat. 26. 15. Exodus 30. 13.

Mr. *Greaves* in his *Denarius*, would have the thirty pieces of Silver, which were given to *Judas*, as the reward of his treason, to be thirty shekels, that being less then fifteen of our ordinary Crowns.

The shekel of the Sanctuary, *either because the shekel of the Sanctuary was twice as much as the Common shekel, which is indeed the common opinion; or rather because the Standard of all weights and measures was kept in the* Sanctuary, *a shekel of the full weight and value, after the* Standard *of the* Sanctuary. Mr. Jackson.

We find in *Exodus* (saith he) the price of a servant to have been thirty shekels. *Gassendus De vita Peireskii*, saith as much, and so doth Dr. *Hamon* on *Matth.* 26. 15. *Mr. Greaves*, there also saith, the distinction of a double shekel, the one sacred equal to the tetradrachme, the other prophane weighing the didrachme: that used in the Sanctuary, this in Civil Commerce, is without any solid foundation in the writ, and without any probability of reason, that in any wise State, the Prince and people should have one sort of Coyn, and the Priests should have another, and that this of the Sanctuary should be in a double proportion to the other, and yet that both should concur in the same name, *Rivet.* on *Exod.* 30. 13. goes the same way and gives four reasons to prove that the shekel was but one.

Matth. 22. 20. The *tribute Money* or *Denarius*, that was to be paid to *Cæsar* by way of tribute, had on it, saith *Occo*, the picture or image of *Cæsar*, and in it these Letters written, *Cæsar Augustus*, such a year after the taking of *Judæa*, Dr. *Hammond in loc.*

Denarius may be considered in a double respect, either as *nummus*, or as *pondus*: In the first acception, the valuation of it in civil affairs is remarkable, in the later, the gravity and ponderousness: The *Denarius* was a Silver Coyn in use amongst the *Romans*, passing at the first institution for *Dena æra* or ten *Asses*, whence the name: The Dutch esteem it at six Stivers, or a *shilling*.

M. *Greave* of the *Denarius.*

The *Assis* was a brass Coyn weighing a pound. The *denarius* had an impress upon it of the figure X. denoting the decussis, or number of the *Asses*.

The *assis* is taken for the whole, according to the usual phrase of Civilians, *ex asse hæres*, when one is Heir to the whole inheritance.

Denarius as *Pondus* was either *Consularis*, made under the government of the City by the *Consuls*, or *Cæsareus*, under the *Cæsars*, somtimes there is the Effigies of the *Consul*, and somtimes of the Emperour on it. *Denarius* is of as great moment for the Discovery of weights, as the *Roman foot* for the *Measures*.

Argenteus nummus Romanorum Denarius est, Atticorum drachma. Scaliger De Re Nummaria.

Denarii drachmæ ferè pondus & æstimationem habebant Salmasii *notæ in Vopiscii. A Drachma natum nostrum Dram*, which in Gold is six shillings three pence, in Silver seven pence half peny.

It weigheth of our Money seven pence, or seven pence half peny, and was the pay of the Roman Soldiers, and the wages of a Day-labourer, *Matth.* 20. 9.

The *Athenian* Drachma (the pay of their Souldiers) by account both of Merchants and Physicians weighed alike, and was of one value

Sester-

Sestertius signifies two and a half, as the vulgar note also importeth II s. or joyned H. s. that is, *duo & semis*, two and a half, 'tis meant alwaies of so many *asses*, four *Sestertii* are equivalent to a *denarius*. Sir *Henry Savil* on *Tacitus*, and Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Sestertius, *quasi semissis tertius, ut in lege duodecim tabularum pes sestertius, sunt pedes duo & semis* Snellius *De Re Nummaria. Olim edoctus sum* Sestertium *valere duobus assibus & semisse quando scilicet dicitur* Sestertius *genere masculino* Sestertium *autem neutro genere valere mille* sestertios. *Ratio est quia neutro genere subintelligitur* pondo, *ut in masculino* nummus *cum simpliciter dicitur* sestertius. Sarravii *Epistolæ videsis Vossii Etymologi conlinguæ Latinæ & Lipsi. de Pecun. Denariorum tot sunt genera quot populorum, Spelmanni Glossarium.*

Every *Sestertium* was valued at seven pound sixteen shillings three pence.

As the *Sestertius* according to *Arruntius*, was *olim dupondius & semis*, anciently *two pounds of brass and an half*; so the *Sestertius pes*, was two foot and an half. Mr. *Greaves* his Discourse of the Roman Foot.

As the *Unity* in respect of Numbers, or the *Sestertius* in Discourses *de re nummaria*: So is the *Denarius* for weights, a fit rise or beginning, from whence the

rest

rest may be deduced. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Drachma. The *Drachma* as *Nummus*, was a silver Coyn in use amongst the Athenians, and so it was the measure of things vendible, as all Coyns are, and as *pondus*, it was the measure of their gravity and weight. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Dilher in the first *Tome* of his Academical Disputations, reckons up eight kinds of *Drachmæ*; See *Beza Schmidius*, and Dr. *Hammond* on *Matth.* 17. 27.

Gellius, *Noct. Attic. lib.* 1. *chap.* 8. saith that *Demosthenes* went privately unto *Lais*, and desired to lie with her; but she demanding 10000 *drachmæ* of him for one nights lodging with her; he refused, saying, He would not buy Repentance at so dear a rate; This was *Lais*, the Daughter; for there were two of that name, the mother and * daughter: both beautiful and infamous strumpets, as *Palmerius ad Pausaniæ Corinthiaca* sheweth.

* *Sive naturalis, sive adoptivus.*

The

The *Attick* μνᾶ or *Mina*, Contained a hundred Drachmes in weight, as it is clear out of *Pliny*, *Pollux*, and others; some derive it from the Hebrew מָנֶה, to number, the word is used *Ezek.* 45. 12. and rendred *Maneh*. From *Maneh*, in Hebrew, *Mna* in Greek, and *Mina* in Latine, for a *pound*, hath its name. Mr. *Gataker* on *Esa.* 65. 11.

Snellius De Re Nummaria saith, it is manifest by the testimonies of Comedians, that there was a double Talent in use among the Athenians, a greater and a lesser.

A Talent is the greatest weight which was in use, every Talent was a twelve pounds weight, it weighed three thousand Shekels, and every Shekel three hundred and twenty grains of Barley. An Hebrew Talent in Silver, is of our money three hundred seventy and five pounds. In Gold, four thousand five hundred pounds.

Attica Talentum & Mina sunt Numerus, & Collectio pecuniæ, non species Nummi, Scaliger De Re Nummaria.

The Talent was manifold; the *Attick* Talent is much celebrated. *Ainsworth.*

See Brerewood De Ponderibus Pret. Heb. &c. c. 6.

1 *Chron.* 22. 14. *Now behold in my poverty I have prepared for the house of the Lord an hundred thousand Talents of Gold, and a thousand thousand Talents of Silver.* Some compute it to be above thirty three thousand Cart-loads of silver, allowing six thousand pound sterling to every Cart-load, and seventy millions of French Crowns of Gold. See Sir *Walter Rawleigh* his History of the World, part 2. *ch.* 17. §. 9.

The Talent contained three hundred shekels, as may be collected from *Exo.* 38. 25, 26. The Hebrews valued Gold at ten times the rate of Silver.

1 *Kings* 9. 14. The Jews had two Talents, the one sacred, the other common. The sacred was in weight and worth, as much more as the common. The sacred in Gold was reputed to be three thousand seven hundred and fifty pound in value; the common, one thousand eight hundred seventy and five pounds sterling. Dr. *Gouge in loc.*

Edward Brerewood heretofore Professor of *Astronomy* in *Gresham Colledge* in *London*, hath published a learned Book, *De Ponderibus & Pretiis Veterum Nummorum, eorumque cum recentioribus Collatione*, which is in the *Apparatus* of the *Polyglot Bible*. Na-

Waserus hath written so fully and exactly of the ancient Coyns of the *Hebrews*, *Chaldees*, and *Syrians*, that there needs not to be said more of that Argument.

Budæus * in his Books *de Asse*, or the Breviary Collected out of him, with the Annotations of *Philipp. Melanchthon*, and *Joachim Camerarius*, are the best for the Greek and Latine Coyns.

* *Sed de isto & cæteris ad rem monetariam pertinentibus, Consuli malo Budæum, Vortium, Hottomannum, Car. Molinæum, Covarruviam, & intelligentissimum hujus argumenti, Reinerum Budelium Ruremundanum Ictum, Electori Coloniensi, dum viveret, monetarum tam Rhenensium, quam West-falicarum præfectum: Cujus geminus extat liber: unus de arte cudendæ monetæ; alter de quæstionibus Monetariis* Vossius *De* Physiol. Christ. *l.* 6. *c.* 36, *Inter antiquos Orismius Lexoniensis Episcopus, & Caroli sexti Galldrum regis præceptor Curiosa de re Nummaria volumine, & inter recentiores* Gulielm. Budæus *libris de Asse, Joachim Camerarius de Nummismat. Græc. & Lat Dempst. in Rosin. Antiq. Rom.* l. 7. c. 31. *Vide Plure ibid.*

Antonius Augustinus a man very accurate in Coyns, as appears by his Dialogues. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Marquardus Freherus, hath put forth a learned Discourse of paying tribute, where he speaks somewhat of Roman Coyns. Mr. *Selden De Jure Naturali ac*

Gentium. l. 2. c. 8. calls it *Eruditissima ac gravissima De Numismate census à Pharisæis inquestionem vocato Dissertatio.*

Mr. *Greaves* hath written learnedly of this subject in his discourse of the *Denarius.*

The Roman Emperours Gold, Silver, and Copper Coyn, (with their *Images* and Inscriptions) are in the custody of that learned Knight, and my worthy Friend, Sir *John Cotten*, as I have heard.

It's pitty that Sir *Simonds D' Eus* my great friend, had not published somthing this way, he having spent so much time in this study, and having purchased so many several Coyns of all sorts.

There are some other Gentlemen that have a good Collection of Coyns; There are Coyns with *Lazius, l. 3. Commen. Reipub. Romanæ, c. 12.* whose inscription is * *Salas Publica Dempf. in Rosin. Antiquit. Rom. lib. 1.*

* *Omnium ad Remp. pertinentium suprema lex est salus populi, sive Felicitas publica. Tam in nummo Juliæ Mammeæ Augustæ videre est formâ mætronæ solio insidentis, quæ dextra gerit caduceum, sinistrâ copiæ cornu Inscriptio autem est Felicitas Publica.* Vossius *in Physiologia Christiani & Theologia Gentils.* l. 10. c. 38.

There

There are two requisites (saith *Dempster*) that Money pass, *proba materia, & vultus Imperatoris ei impressus.*

False money (saith He in *Rosin Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 31.*) was forbidden by the Roman Laws, and the Crime is called *peculatus. Charles* the Great had a shop in his Palace for the Coyning of Money, that it might be more diligently coyned.

Camden in his *Britaine* saith, *Nicolaus Fabricius de Peiresc.* of *France*, was very skilfull in antiquities, and old medals or pieces of money.

He saith there also that many pieces of Roman money are every † where found among us in the ruines of Cities and Towns subverted, in Treasure-Cofers, or vaults hidden in that age, as also in Funeral-pots and Pitchers.

† As in *Lancashire* at *Lancaster, Ribble, Chester*, in *Westmorland* at *Brougham Cumberland*

About thirty five years since, not far from *Dunstable* many pieces of silver

One that writes the History of

England, *saith of the* Britains. *Some of their Money was in Brass, other in Iron Rings; one especial sort, had the Figure of a shield Embossd, and on that side a certain Image the Device was within.*

were

were taken up, which the plow had thrown upon the edge of the Furrough: Being examined, they were found to be silver with the impression of *Cæsar* on them. Mr. *Selden* much valued them for their Antiquity, some of them having been stamped (as he said) above nine hundred, and some a thousand years. Mr. *Peachams Worth of a Peny.*

I have been informed, that some Medals have been dig'd up at *Shawell* in *Leicester-shire*, the Town where I was born and also at *Braunston*.

It is a great question, saith *Georgius Agricola*, whether pure or mixt money be more profitable for Countries and States.

Terrie in his Voyage to the East-Indies, saith that the Spanish Royal is the purest money of Europe. There is *Pezzi di Quatro* which is equal to four Reals, there are also pieces of two Reals, one Real, and half a Real.

Peacham in his *Complete Gentleman*, c. 19. of Travels, saith, the Spanish Coyns are the best of *Europe*.

Howell in his *Dodonars Grove*, or *Vocal Forrest*, *part* 2. *Walk* 4. *p.* 44. saith, *Druina* (by which I suppose he means *England*) is renowned abroad to have her Kings

Kings Face and Arms drawn in the purest sort of Minerals, and the generally best currant Coyns in the world.

Queen *Elizabeth* caused all such base monies as were Coyned by any of her Predecessors, to be reduced to a lesser value, and to be brought into her *Majesties Mint*, for which she gave them money of the purest silver, such as passed commonly by the name of Easterling or Sterling money, since which time, no base money hath been Coyned in *England*, but only of pure Gold and Silver, to pass for current in the same; save that of late times, in relation to the Necessity of poor people, a permission hath been given to the Coyning of Farthings, which no man can be forced to accept in satisfaction of a Rent or Debt.

Dr *Heylins Ecclesia Restaurata.* p. 135.

Esterlingus & Sterlingus apud Matthæum Parisium, atque alios, præcipue Anglicanos scriptores legas. Nec tamen eo rejiciendum, quando hoc nihilo deterius est quam vulgata, illa vocabula, daleri, ducati, floreni, ac similia. Nam pecuniæ novitas nova exigebat vocabula. Notat ea vox Anglis denarium vox Sterling est ex eo inquit Watsius quia stellæ figura in ea compareret, Vossius de Vitiis Sermonis l. 2. c. 5.

In

In all other States of the Christian World, there are several sorts of Copper money, as current with them for publick uses, as the purest metal,

Queen *Elizabeth* supplyed the King of *Navarre* in his straits, with twenty two thousand pounds of *English* money in Gold, (a sum of Gold Coyn so great, as he professed he had never seen together before) and sent him Arms and four thousand men, under the Command of *Peregrine* Lord *Willoughbey*.

Camdens Annals of *Queen Elizabeth*. *4th* Book, *Anno* 1589. *the* 32*d* of her Reign.

Sterlings are used in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

That name of Sterling began in time of *Hen.* II. and had its original of name from some Esterling, making that kind of money, which hath its Essence in particular weight and fineness; not of the Starling Bird, as some, nor of Sterling in *Scotland* under *Edw.* I. as others absurdly; for in Records much more ancient I have read the express name *Sterlingorum*. *Mr. Selden* on the *17th* song, of *Draytons Poly-olbion*.

Ster-

Sterling is a proper Epithete for money currant within the Realm. A certain pure Coyn stamped first of all by the Esterlings here in *England*.

Occurrit Esterlingus interdum simpliciter pro ipso denario, interdum ad distinguendam monetam probam a re probra, & pro numo legali ingenere. Spelmanni Glossarium *vide plura ibid.*

Cowells Interpreter.

Esterling money, now called Sterling, not from *Striveling* in *Scotland*, nor from a Star, which some dreamed to be Coyned thereon. *Camdens Remains*.

That denomination came from the *Germans*, of their Easterly dwelling, termed by English men Esterlings, whom *John*, King of *England* first sent to reduce the silver to the due fineness and purity. *Camdens Britain.* in *Scotland*.

There is one *Thomas Hylles* that put out the Art of Vulgar arithmetick 1600. who hath *p.* 262. A Table of the names and values of the most usual Gold Coyns in Christendome, and begins with our own Country Gold. He mentions the Rose Noble, or Royal, Half Rose Noble, Old Noble, Half Old Noble, George

George Noble, Half George Noble, Angel, Half Angel, Old Crown. K. H. Base Crown K. H. Half Crown. Soveraigne of K. H. other Sou. of all sorts, Double Soveraign, Great Soveraign, Half Soveraigne. Unicorn of *Scotland*. *Scottish* Crown.

† *The English Gold being at a higher value beyond the Seas, then in our own Nation, it is a great Cause of the transportation of it,* Peachams Worth of a Peny.

There is for † Gold.

The *Carolus* or *Piece*	20 *s*
And the *Ginie Pieces*,	22 *s*
The *Angel*	10 & 11 *s*
And *Crown*	5 *s*. & 5 *s*. 6 *d*. and 2 *s*. 9 *d*.

For *Silver*.

The *Crown*	5 *s*.
Half *Crown*	2 *s*. 6 *d*.
Thirteen pence half penny.	
Half and quarter that and	4 *d*. *ob*.
Shilling	12 *d*.
	9 *d*.
	6 *d*.
Groat	4 *d*.
Three	

Three Pence	3 *d*.
Two Pence	2 *d*.
Penny *	1 *d*.
Half-Penny	*ob*.

† There are so many kinds of Pence, as there are several Countries or Nations. Our English Penny is a *Scottish* Shilling. *See* more there Ibid.

Here in England that which was sold about an hundred years agone for ten Groats, which then weighed and ounce, now since the discovery of the Indies, can hardly be bought for ten shillings of our current Money, or two ounces of the same goodness and weight.

Sir *Henry Savill* on a Place in *Polybius*.

In the Low-Countries and Germany, the usual Coyns in Gold are Duckats, and double Duckats, the Duckats are called Hungars at *Venice*, and are worth nine shillings English.

In the Low-Countries the usual silver pieces are Ducatoons equal to ten Dutch shillings, or sixty stivers; Patacoons equal forty eight stivers, or eight Dutch shillings; Shillings equal to six stivers. But the States money is a little under this value, stiver, in brass, the fourth part of stivers pieces. *In*

In *Germany* the most Common pieces in silver are Dollars, Copsticks, and half Copsticks, equal just to our shillings and six-pences, and there is abundance of our shillings and sixpences which pass under that name.

Tafiletta the great Emperour of *Barbary*, allows to every Horseman sixteen Dollars a Month, and to every Footman eight, so that his men are not chargeable to the Countrey. Relation of some part of his life.

This word Copstick comes from *Caput*, as the *Italian* Teston from *Testa*. Kreutzers, so called from the Mark of the Cross. Weiss-penny equal to two Kreutzers. Grasse equal to three Kreutzers; ten Weiss-pennies are equal to five Copsticks, *Guilders* equal to three Copsticks, and half *Guilders*, a Weiss-penny a White Penny in Dutch, these lesser peices are of a mixt metal.

The German silver Dollar, called Rix Dollar, in *England* is worth 4 *s.*—6 *d.* or as some say 4 *s.*—8 *d.*

The *German Dollars* furnisht all the Mints of *Europe*, before the Mines of *Mexico* and *Potosi* were discovered in *America*.

There

There were the Latine, Attick, and Greek pounds.

Libra Numaria or pound, took its name from the weight, because it weighed in times past a *Trojane* pound, that is, twelve Ounces. Thence the *Saxon-punde*, and the *English pound*.

Spelmanni Glossarium, See Ezra 2. 69

The pound sterling in *Britain* (saith *Angelo Crator De Monetis* c. 1.) is esteemed ten *Brabantine Florenes*, or four *Spanish* Dollars.

In *Spain* for Gold † Pistolls, and half Pistolls, and double Pistolls. In Silver, the common pieces there, are a piece of eight, a half piece of eight, a quarter piece of eight, a half quarter piece of eight, and a piece that is but a sixteenth part of a piece of the Royal eight.

† *The Spanish Pistoll, is about seven pence better than the Italian. The value of Money in Spain is very often varied according to the wills and Interests of the Princes.*

In *France* for Gold, the common pieces are the Lewis, equal (not many years since) to eleven Livers, the half Lewis half so much. The Escud' or now about six Livers. For Silver the Escue equal to three Livers, the thirty, fif-

teen,

teen, and five Sous pieces. The *Quart* D'Ecu (because the fourth part of the Escud' or) equal to one Liver. Mixt metal, the Souse and the Souse Marque. For Brass the Denier and the Lyard equal to two Deniers, at first stamp'd for three Deniers.

Johnson adviseth Travellers if they carry over money with them, that it be in double Pistolets or French Crowns of weight, by these (saith he) He is sure to sustain losse in no place, and in *Italy* to gain above twelve pence in the pound.

Constantinopolis primum Bizantium dicta formam antiqui vocabuli praeferunt Imperatorii Nummi Bizantini Vocati. Suelmanni Glossarium. *Vide* Coregrave *Dictionar. Gallico. Anglic, verbo* Besant.

Bizantines or *Bezants*, as coyned at *Constantinople*, somtimes called *Bizantium*, and not at *Besanson* in *Burgundy*, plates of Gold are called *Bezantes*; and in the Court of *England* where a great piece of Gold valued at fifteen pound, which the King offereth upon high Festivall days is yet called a *Bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of Gold Coyned by the Emperours of *Constantinople*, *Camdens Remains of money*, in his *Britannia* in *Middlesex*, He speaks of *Bizantines* of Silver vallued at two shillings antiently.

Lar is a Coyn much used in the East, both in *Persia* and the East-Indies. There is one of them to be seen within the Gallery above the publick Library in *Oxford*

The *Asper* in *Turkie* is worth a Peny, and often mentioned, one of which I have seen. *Turkish Asper.*

In *Italy* at *Venice*, for Gold there is the *Chequeen* equal to seventeen *Livers*, the *Ducat* for silver, a *Scudo* which by a *Bando*, *anno* 1663 was rated at nine *Livers* six *Sous*, one half, one quarter, and the eighth part of a *Scudo*, a *Ducaton*.

For brass *Soldo*, and half *Soldo*, and *Soldino*, also a *Denier*. *Genoa*, for *Gold*, double *Pistolls*, *Pistolls*. The *Pistoll* is called *Doppio* or *Dobla*, the double *Pistoll Doblone*.

The silver pieces there are a *Croison* or *Scudo*.

For Brass D'*otto* pieces equal to eight *Deniers*, *de Quatro* equal to four *Deniers* and the *Deniers*.

At *Florence* for silver, the *Scudo* equal to ten *Julios*, the *Teston* equal to three *Julios* (so called from having a Head upon it which is in *Italian Testa*) *Julios*, half *Julios*, and *Quarto Julio* pieces, the

Grats equal to five *Quatrins.*

In Brais the *Quatrin* equall to the third part of a *Soldo.*

In the Popes Territories, in silver a *Scudo* equal to ten *Julios*, a *Teston*, *Julio*, half a *Julio* and a quarter of a *Julio*,

At *Banonia Bajocks*, * and two *Bajocks* pieces of a mixt metal.

* *The Pope who hath six and twenty thousand Crowns a day to spend; on the day of his Coronation scattereth among the people* Baiocchi, *and* Bagatini, *half pence and faribings: saying with St.* Peter *Act.* 3. 6. Silver and Gold I have none, but such as I have I give thee. *Peter Du Moulins Confutat.* of *Lurgat.* ch. 5.

Naples, in silver, *Carolines* equal to *ulios*, but not altogether so good, two *Caroline* pieces.

In Brass *Granos*, *Publicas* equal to one and a half of a *Grano.*

There are pieces of Gold called *Florentini*, or *Floreni Florens*, because first coyned in the City of *Florence*, and having the shape of the flower of the *Lilly* in one side, and of *John Baptist* in the other, it is called in *Italian*, *Florino. Vossius de Vitiis Sermonis*, *l* 3. *c.* 12. saith, that the *French* had also in times past its *Florene*, thence called *Franc* saith he, A *Franc* is one

one shilling six pence in *England*, so is a *Livre* saith he, and the *English* also of the best Gold, thence called † *Noble.*

† *Auri Nummis apud Anglos genus ante nostram memoriam Exoletum.* Spelmanni Glossarium.

There were also the *Rhenish Florens* first coyned by the four *Electors* at *Rhene*, that of *Mentz*, *Trevers*, *Colen*, and the *Palatine*, after used by others, something inferiour to those first.

The pieces of Gold called *Ducats* were first coyned by the *Venetians* and those of *Genoa.*

There are (saith *Georgius Agricola*) the *Hungarian*, *Venetian*, *Spanish* and *Turkish Ducats.*

The Polonians *Gold Ducats are of the same value with the* Hungarian.

Artiabalipa King of *Peru* payed for his ransom ten millions three hundred twenty six thousand *Ducats* in Gold. *Du miroir des Francois Liure premier.*

The *Turkish Sultanie* is of the same Standard, firmness, and value, with the *Hungarian Duckat.*

The *Venetian Chequeen*, in *England* 9 s. 6 d. the *Barbary Duckat*, the *Egyptian* and *Turkish Erif*, are almost all of the same pureness in respect of the Gold, and not differing above a grain in the weight.

MGreaves *of the* Denarius.

The old *Denarius*, *Drachma Dutch* shilling, *Spanish Reall Roman Julios* or *Paulos*, are neer of an equal value; The *French Escu* or silver *Crown*, the *Spanish Piece of eight*, the *German Dollar*, the *Low-Dutch Patacon* are of an equal value.

The Giulii *or* Pauli *are two names of the same price, from two Popes.*

Mr. *Broughton* saith, he asked a simple Mariner which had been in the *West-Indies*, what they called Gold there, he said *Cethem*, just the Scripture term.

Broughtons Epistle to the *Require* or *Consent* to the grounds of *Divinity studies*.

Their currant money in the *West-Indies* is of the fruites of certain trees like our *Almonds*, which they call *Cachoas*. *Pet. Mart.* first *Decade*, ch. 4.

The Coyns of the *West-Indies* are *Wampon Peague*, (the sixth part of a penny with us) which goes by number, and *Ronokeo* which goes by weight.

In the *East-Indies* the *Rupihes* of *Ropees* of divers values and *Meh Mudies*.

They

They have in the *West-Indies* also a Golden Coyn which they call a *Castellan*, it exceedeth the *Ducat*, it is commonly a third part called *Pesus*

The Coyn or *Bullion* brought to the *East-Indies* from any place, is presently melted and refined, and the *Moguls* stamp (which is his Name and Titles in *Persian* Characters) put upon it. The Coyn there is more pure than in any other part of the world, being made of pure silver, without any Allay.

Sir *Thomas Roes* Voyage into the *East-Indies*.

Madines are the small silver Money currant in *Egypt*.

The Arabick *useth to express the least piece of money that is by* Phals, *for two Mites*, Mark 12. 42. *They read* Phalsain.

Mr. *Greaves* in his *Denarius*, saith at his being in *Egypt*, five *Madines* passed for a *Dollar*: *Sands* in his Travels saith forty.

Most Countries (saith Mr. *Greaves*) use the same weights for *Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver*.

 The

The *Persians* loved shooting so well, that they set an *Archer* on the reverse of their Coyn of Gold, which was of great value. The King of *Persia* being offended at *Agesilaus*, gave the *Athenians* ten thousand pieces of this great Coyn of Gold of theirs, and so corrupted them; which thing when *Agesilaus* understood, he said merrily, but yet truly, *That he was driven away with ten thousand Bowmen*, (meaning their Coyn of Gold with an *Archer* on it) *and how should he a poor man be able to withstand so many Archers.* See *Plutarch* in *Agesilaus*.

Pliny l. 7. c. 5. *writeth that Perses the son of Persius, of whom the Persians had their Surname, Should be the first deviser of Shafts, Yet the Scripture, (which is ancienter then any kind of learning) mentions Archers.* Gen. 21. 20. 1 Sam. 31. 3. 2 Chron. 35. 23.

The *Muscovites* have but one kind of money which they call *Copeca*, fifty of which make a *Crown*, 'tis of *Silver* of an Oval figure, and so small, that the value of two *Crowns* will scarce bear the bulk of four pence in French *Deniers*; that which they call *Muscofske* is the fourth part of a *Copeca*, *Poluske* is the half, an *Alim* is three pence, a *Grifna* is ten, a *Rouble* a hundred, but these are not to be had of one piece.

Rela-

Relation of three Embassies by the Earl of *Carlisle*, *p.* 68.

Many Coyns resemble the *Dragon* with the title of *Health*. This most vigilant Creature is a Type of *Æsculapius*. Vigilance is necessary for a Physitian.

It were worthy the inquiry of some studious persons, how the custome came up of dividing money into pounds, shillings and pence, which is used in most places of *Europe*. A *Liver* or pound, say some, is every where equal to twenty *solidi*, *soldi sous* or shillings, a shilling is equal to twelve of the modern *Denarii* or pence, but the value of the Livers is very different in *France*. a Liver is about 1 *s.* 6 *d. English*, in *Flanders* a Liver is equal to 11 *s.* 3 *d. English*; in *Venice* a Liver is about seven pence half peny, at *Genoa* a Liver is about one shilling *English*, at *Turin* a Liver is about one shilling three pence, at *Ligorn* a Liver is 9 *d.* at *Millain* a Liver is 10 *d.* in the Popes Country a Liver is 13 *d.* at *Naples* 13 *d.* in the Popes Territories in *Catalonia* a Liver is about 3 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Valentia* a Liver is about 5 *s.* in *Castile* and *Granada* not long since, a Liver was 2 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Scotland* a pound is equal to 1 *s.* 8 *d.*

A

A

Diatribe

OF

MEASURING

OF THE

DISTANCE

Betwixt PLACE and PLACE.

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

A

DIATRIBE

OF

MEASURING, &c.

GEometry is an Art of Measuring well.

The several † Nations of the World do not more differ in their Languages, then in the various kinds and proportions of their Measures.

† Dr. *Wilkins* his Essay toward a Real character *part* 2. *ch.* 7.

That

Mensurant Talmudici, aliquando per Milliaria *aliquando per* Parsas, *aliquando per* Dietas.

That the Foot was the most received and usual measure amongst the *Romans*, as the *Cubit* amongst the *Jews*, is a thing not controverted by any. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Roman Foot*. As the *Denarius* contained sixteen *Asses*, so the *Foot* contained sixteen *Digitos*.

Unamquamque harum Comperies apud eos frequentissimè. D. Light. *Discas Chorographica. c.* 8.

Quemadmodum Persæ Parasangis, *Ægyptii* Schenis, *Galli* Leucis, *ita Latini* Millibus Passuum *lapidum mensuras designaverunt.* *Suritæ Præfat. ad Comment in* Antoni August. Itin.

The *Roman Milliare* contains *Mille passus*, as the very name imports, and every *passus* consists also of five *Feet*, as *Columella* and *Isidorus* expressly tell us. Mr. *Greaves* of the *Roman Foot*.

The Sun according to the Mathematical Computation, every hour, and that in respect of the Earth onely, by this course absolves two hundred twenty and five miles, in the day and night, and in respect of the earth, it runs over five thousand four hundred miles. How great then will its course be in respect of its Orbe.

The

The Phylosophers are of opinion that the Earth, together with the Sea, do contain in compass or circuit six thousand three hundred Dutch miles.

Totius globi terreni ambitus est milliarium Germanicorum Communium 5400. *Keck. System. Geog.* lib. 1. ch. 4.

The *Romans* used to Measure out the distance betwixt one place and another, by thousands of Paces, which they call *Milliaria*, Miles; and whereas there was placed at each Miles end, a stone, or pillar, the word *Lapis* came to be used to signifie a Mile, as *ad Decimum lapidem posita urbs*, a City ten Miles off.

A Mille est Milliare ac Milliarium, mille passuum spatium. Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.

Notissimum lapides veteribus dictos pro Milliaribus, *quæ singula singulis lapidibus denotabantur,* Barth. *ad* Rutil. l. 2. Animadvers.

Ad Lapidem Torquatus habet prætoria quartum, Mart. Epig. l. 10. *Epig.* 79.

Whence grew also the usual Phrase, *Ad tertium quartum quintum ab urbe lapidem*, for three, four or five miles from the City.

Sir *Henry Savill* in his notes on the first Book of *Tacitus* his *History*, where he also observes; that as there were *milliaria*

liaria lapidea, Little pillars of ſtone erected by order from *C. Gracchus* at the end of every mile; ſo there was *Milliarium aureum*, a Golden pillar ſet up by *Auguſtus*; ſo called becauſe from thence began the account of Miles.

There are ſtill in the *Appian* way ſeveral *Columnæ* or *Lapides Milliarii*, ſtanding, whereby the *Romans* divided and diſtinguiſhed their Miles, which occaſioned thoſe phraſes, *ad primum*, *ad quartum*, *ad centeſimum lapidem*.

Columna quædam in Capite Romani Fori, in quam omnes Italiæ viæ terminabantur. Salmuth in Pancirolli Nova Reperta Tit. 16. The *Columna Milliaria*, from which they began to meaſure, is ſtill in the Court before the *Capitol* at *Rome*.

Mr. *Greaves*, Among the divers Meaſures which Geographers uſe to ſhew the dimenſion of the Earth, the moſt uſual are theſe.

Intervalla locorum certis signis diſtinguere publico quaſi gentium Conſenſu receptum eſt: Ut puta in Italia Milibus Paſſuum in Græcia Stadiis; in Perſide Paraſangis, quod nomen hodie ineagente remanet, in Syria Schœnis in Gallia & Hiſpania Leucis, quod ad hæc retinetur: in Germania Raſtis, ut eſt apud Hieronymum. Scaligs De Emendat Temp. l. 5.

First,

First, A Geometrical *pace* which is five *feet*.

Secondly, A *Furlong* which is 125 *paces*, or 625 *feet*.

Thirdly, A *Mile* which is eight *furlongs*, or a thouſand *paces*.

Fourthly, A *League* which is 2 *Miles* in the quantity of *Meaſures*, we go from a Barley Corn to a Finger breadth, from a Finger breadth to an inch; from an inch to a hand breadth; from an hand breadth to a ſpan; from a ſpan to a foot; from a foot to a pace, and ſo forth to a pearch, a furrong, a leque, a mile.

Keckerman in his *Syſteme* of *Geography. l.* 1. *c.* 4. ſaith, the general inſtruments of meaſure are either leſſer, a Barly Corn, a Finger, a Palm, a Foot; or greater, a Pace, a Furlong, a Mile. He ſaith, the Pace is either ſimple two Feet and a half, or Geometricall, five Feet.

The Sabbath-days journey, *Acts* 1. 12. was the ſpace of two thouſand paces, that is, half a *German* mile. *Victorinus Strigelius in loc.*

There are *Menſuræ applicationis*, as a ſpan, a cubit, a yard.

Et menſuræ Capacitatis, either of things liquide, a Pint, Quart, Pottle,

 Gallon,

Gallon, Firkin, Barrel, Hogshead, Pipe, Tunne, or things dry; a Peck, Bushel, Quarters.

† *Stadium apud Romanos* DCXXV. *pedes Romanos facit, apud Græcos* DC. *pedes Græcos.* Dilh. *Disputat. Academ. Tomus* 1. *Stadium quod Latine Curriculum dicitur, locus erat, in quo homines & equi cursi, tabant, & æthletæ certabant, à spatione, quod* Hercules *eo spatio uno spiritu confecto constitisset* Onuphrius Panvinus *De Ludis Cirensibus*, l. 2. c. 1.

The *Greeks* did mete out the distances of places by *Stadia* † or *Furlongs*; one *Stadium* doth contain 125 *paces*; hence eight *Stadia* make one *Roman* mile, that is, one thousand *paces*. Mr. *Greaves* saith seven *Greek Stadia* and a half, make a *Roman* mile.

* *Sulcum nostri dicunt agricolæ id quod uno progressu aratrum describit antequam regreditur.* Spelmanni Glossarium.

Furlong * *quasi* a Furrow long, a Furrow, *hoc est quod longitudinem sulci determinatur*, a 125 paces.

An Acre mentioned, 1 *Sam.* 14. 14. and *Esa.* 1. 10. *Jugerum est quantum jugum bonum uno die potest ex arare. Peter Martyr* in 1 *Sam.* 14. An Acre is so much land, as a couple of Oxen are able to Plow in one day. Among the *Romans*

mans, it was esteemed to be 240 Foot in length, and a 120 in breadth. See *Plin. Nat. Hist.* l. 18. c. 3.

The *Persians* made use of their kind of measure called *Parasanga*, and by them at this day *Farsach*, whereof each did contain 30 *Stadia*, 4 miles, saith *L'Empereur* in his Notes on *Benjamins Itinerary*.

Est vox Parasangæ Persica, ac socero meo Fr. Junio in Elogio Linguæ Hebraæ videtur corrupta ex Parasch, *hoc est*, Eques, & Aggarus, *hoc est, tabellio. Quia nempe sic vocaretur intervallum inter duo loca, loca, quibus equum mutaret tabellio.* Vossi Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.

See of it in Mr. *Greaves* his Epistle to Mr. *Selden* before his Discourse of the *Roman Foot* and *Denarius*. *Musladinus Sadus* calls them *Farseng*, the *Arabians Fersach*, and the *Latines Parasanga. Gentius*; Whence the *Latines* use that Phrase, *Multis parasangis superare.*

Among the *Greeks* and *Romans* for measuring, the *Perch* was in use, as in these times in *Europe*, among the *Egyptians*, *Arabians* and *Persians*, the *Parasanga* and *Schœnus*, Among the *Hebrews* the Kane or *Reed*, *Angelo Crator*.

Now a days the name of Mile is most used by the *Italians*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Norweigians*, *Sweeds*, *English*, *Scots*.

Keckerman in the book and chapter before quoted, saith, a mile is either proper, containing a 1000 paces, which being alwaies used in *Italy*, is called *Italian*, or improper, either a league or a *German* mile: A league (saith he) is either old, that is, a proper mile and a half, or new, (which they call a *French* mile) two proper miles. Four *German* mile is either common 4000 paces, or great, 5 thousand paces.

The *Spaniards* and *French* met out their distance of places by *Leagues*, *Leucæ* or *Leugæ*, which are of a different length, as the miles in other Nations, *Peter Martyr* in his *Decades* saith, a league contains four miles by Sea, and but three by Land. From *Spain* to *Hispaniola* is a 1200 leagues.

Leuca perperam, ut puta, vulgo nuncupatur, Cum Leuva sit genuinum nomen, quod Cursum & destimatum certum spatium Cursus denotat Barthi. *Ad* Ruuil l. 2. *Animadvers vide* Spelmanni Glossarium. *Leuca recentioris mensuræ nomen Maffæus. Hist. Ind.* lib. 1.

The *Russians* or *Muscovites* reckon their distances of places by a certain space

space which they in their native tongue call *Voreſt*.

Purchas in his *Pilgrims* speaks of the *Cose* among the *Chinois* and *East-Indians*. The *Course* or *Cose*, saith he, is a mile and a half, somtimes two miles; most *English* Mathematicians accord with the *Italians*, and reckon 60 miles to a degree. The *Gothick* and *Sweedish* mile is 5 or 6 *Italian* miles, somtimes 8. The Common *English* * mile makes one and a half *Italian*; *Villamont* saith, that a *French* league contains two *Italian* miles.

* An *English* mile containeth 5280 foot.

The common *German* mile being for the most part in plain makes more then 3 *English* or 5 *Italian* miles; but in some places the solitude and the ascent of mountains make the miles of *Germany* seem much longer; one Dutch mile and a half makes a mile of *Switzerland*. The miles of *Switzerland* being over continual mountains are so long, as the passengers distinguish their Journy more by the spaces of hours, then by the distances or numbers of miles. The miles of *Bohemia* and *Moravia* are no less tedious, and though the length of the *Switzers* and *Bohemian* miles may in part be attributed to the climbing of the mountains and

bad way, yet no such reason can be given for the miles of *Moravia*, which countrey is either a plane, or full of little pleasant Hills, and the ways fair, and the Country well inhabited.

The *Low-Country* miles are of a middle length between the *German* and *French* miles, among which the miles of *Holland* and *Freezeland* are longer than the rest.

The mile of *Denmark* is somewhat longer then 3 *English* miles, and answereth to the common *German* mile.

The miles of *Poland* generally are like the miles of *Denmark*.

The *Turks* at this day have no distinction of their ways by miles, nor days by hours.

Maffæus Hist. Ind. l. 6.

Ychan is a kind of measure among those of *China*, the journy of one day.

Cubitus *dictus plerisque videtur à cubando.* Vossii Etymologicon Linguæ Latinæ.

A *Cubit* is the length of a mans arme from his Elbow to the top of his middle finger, it contains *six hand breadths*, or a *foot and an half*.

Jos. 3. 4. *John* 21. 8.

It was the most common measure in dimensions of length, breadth, height and depth among the *Jews*, *Gen.* 6. 15. *Exod.* 25. 10.

Some

Some say the Cubits were of 2 sorts, the Civil or common Cubit, consisting of one foot and an half six hand breadths, 24 finger breadths, and eighteen thumb breadths; and the sacred or holy Cubit, that consisted of an hand breadth, or 4 fingers more then that other, *Ezek.* 40. 5. and 43. 13, *Vide L'Empereur præfat. ad Cod. Middoth.*

Plerique tam Ebræorum, quàm nostrorum qui eos sequuntur, duplicem in illo populo fuisse mensuram velunt ejusdem nominis, unam communem, quæ minor fuerit; alteram sacram, quæ major: Itaque Communem Cubitum fuisse quinque palmorum, sacrum autem Sex. Rivetus *in* Exod. 28. 10. *Vide plura ibid.*

Mr. *Ley* on *Gen.* 5. 15. mentions 3 sorts of Cubits.

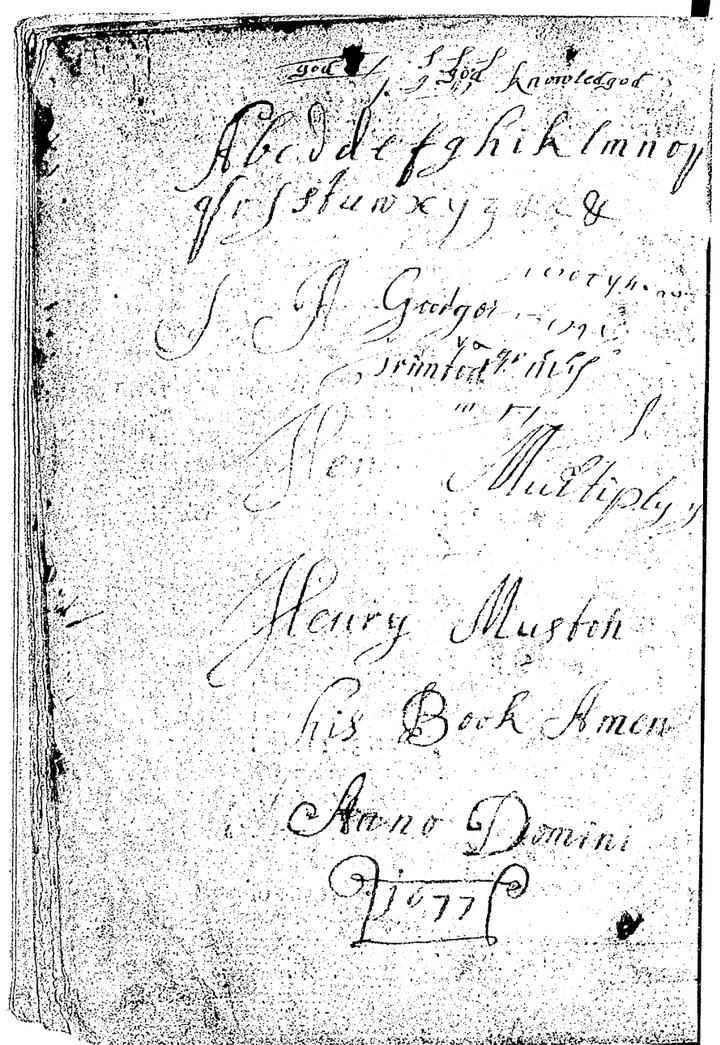
1. The Common Cubit containing 5 palms of 4 fingers breadth.

2. The Cubit of the Sanctuary one palm more, *Ezek.* 40. 5.

3. The Geometrical Cubit, 6 times as great as the common Cubit. See him on *Gen*, 20. 16. and on *Deut.* 3. 11. and *Dutch Annotat.* on *Gen.* 6. 15.

Epephanus hath written *De Mensuris.* And *Casper Wolphius* hath put out an Alphabetical Enumeration of the famous men, who have written of the doctrine of weights and measures.

FINIS.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Henry Muston
his Book Amen
Anno Domini
1677