

George Noble Plunkett
London, Sept 12th 1877.

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THREE

DIATRIBES

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DISCOURSES.

First of *Travel*, Or a *Guide* for Travellers
into Forein Parts.

Secondly, Of *Money* or *Coyns*.

Thirdly, Of *Measuring* of the Distance
betwixt *Place* and *Place*.

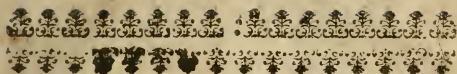
By *Edward Leigh Esq;* and *Mr. of Arts* of
Magdalene-Hall in *Oxford*.

Tencri vox apud Ciceronem Tuscul. quest. 1. 5,

Socrates, cum rogaretur, Cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum, inquit, totius enim mundi se incolam, & civem arbitrabatur. Cicero ibid.

L O N D O N, Printed for *William Whitwood*, at the sign
of the *Golden Bell* in *Duck-Lane*, near *Smithfield*. 1671.





The Epistle

DEDICATORY.

To his deservedly Honoured Friend
Francis Willughbie, Esq;

Sir, Since I have had the happiness to be known to you, (my Habitation being not far distant from yours) I have found so much Candour and Civility in you, that I thought I needed not to seek further for a person, to whom I should dedicate this little Tract of Travel and Coyns, you having Travelled into the most famous Countries

The Epistle Dedicatory,

tries of *Europe*, and (being
inquisitive after all Curiosi-
ties) also improved your tra-
vel both to the acquiring and

Mr. *Firth*
in his *Sts.*

Monu-
ment, re-

ports of my Lord *Willughbies* eldest Son, that he had seen
Rome, though he was not at all tainted with her errors: he
brought over many of the rarities of other Nations, but
none of their sins.

knowledge of Coyns, and ma-
ny other rarities, some of
which you were pleased for-
merly to shew me and others,
and have (for the better com-
pleting of this Treatise) com-
municated to me several Ob-
servations, about Foreign coyns
especially. I would our Gen-
try generally were more stu-
dious, and would spend their
time as profitably as you and
some

The Epistle Dedicatory.

some others do. That would confirm what Mr. *Burton* in his *Melancholly* * observes of ^{* Part 1. Sect. 2. Subject.} some of our *English* Gentry, ^{15.} that they are excellently well learned, like those *Fuggeri* in *Germany*, *Du Bartas*, *Dupleffis*, *Sadael* in *France*, *Picus Mirandula*, *Scottus*, *Barottus* in *Italy*. There is an Honourable Gentleman ^a now of the Royal Society, (^{a Robert Boyle Esq;} whereof you are likewise a worthy Member) who hath Travelled abroad to good purpose, and by his Philosophical ^b Experiments and other useful Treatises, ^{b Experiments Fruiti fera & Luci. fera.} hath much honoured the Nation. I may here relate, what I have heard from a very

A 3 worthy

The Epistle Dedicatory.

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SON
KNATCH-
BULL.

worthy Divine; that he never knew a Family, wherein the Men and Women both, were of so obliging a Carriage, and of such great abilities. There is also a learned Knight and Baronet c of this Parliament (mentioned among the Benefactors to the *Polyglott Bible*) who hath written Critical notes in Latine on the New Testament. I shall onely adde this, that it may seem strange forme to publish a Discourse of Money, who (when I had the honour to be a Member of the House of Commons) was alwaies silent when that Subject came into debate,

*Sir, Your Affectionate Friend to
serve you* Edward Leigh.



TO THE
Candid READER.

R *Eader, It is said of Ulysses, Qui mores hominum multorum vidit, & urbes, Horat. De Arte Poetica. Yet I would not have thee read my Discourse of Travel, Peregrinante animo. The Commodity which comes to humane Societies, by the Travells of prudent, pious, and well governed persons, is very great. The Apostles, the Disciples of Christ, and also their Disciples, and many others, have gon through a great part*

To the Reader.

*of the World to convert the Gentiles. So if a Voyage be undertaken to know the rites and customes of several places, and the forms of Cities, as the Roman Decemviri were sent to Greece, that they might know the Laws of that Countrey, and especially Solons. Pythagoras, Plato, Apollonius did go into divers Countries to increase their knowledge. Diodorus Siculus & Strabo Travelled into several parts of the World, that they might be acquainted with the History and Scituation of those places. Pausanias * com-*

* He hath written that excellent book

of the Monuments and Antiquities of Greece, remaining in his time.

Euxine

To the Reader.

Euxine Sea, and Cluverius
Travelled into many Countries
of Europe, that they might
more exactly describe those
parts. The knowledge of Lan-
guages hath incited many to
Travel; Vossius * instanceth in. De Orig.
S^c Prog.
Idololat. l.
3. c. 37.
Jacobus Golius (that famous
Arabist) who not satisfied with

the instruction of Thomas Er-
pinus in the Arabick Lan-
guage, went first into Mouri-
In Æthio-
picis ope-
ram im-
pendebat

eam. D. M. Wanslebius, qui ad perpoliendum ejus in iis-
dem ingenium, in varias orientis oras longa atque periculosa
suscepit Itinera. D. Cast. Prælat. ad Lexic. Heptaglot.
Christianus Ravius Clenard, and Warner, travelled ar for the
same purpose. Dr. Casaubon of Credulity and Incredulity:
part 1. saith, that Jo. Ernestus Burgravius professeth to
have travelled the greatest part of Europe to satisfy his Cu-
riosity. Erasmus in his Colloquia entitles one of them Pe-
grinatio Religionis ergo.

tania, and being chosen Succes-
sor to Erpenius in his place af-
ter

To the Reader.

ter his death, he took a long Voyage into Syria, and there staid till he had perfected his skill in that Language. I may very well here mention, our worthy professor of the Hebrew and Arabick Tongues in Oxford, Dr. Edward Pocock, who was long abroad at Aleppo, and other places on the same account. Where he so demeaned himself, that he was very much respected by the Natives, and chosen for an Umpire amongst them, to compromise such differences as fell out there. The learned works he hath published, give ample Testimony of the skil he attained in the Arabick, especially by
that

To the Reader.

that long Voyage. The Jesuits themselves and others write much, how industrious the Jesuits were in the propagation of the Christian Faith, and how they have sown the seed of saving truth in China or elsewhere.

Mr. Baxter in the 2d. part of his last Book of Christianity, c. 14. p. 488. saith, The attempts of the Jesuits in Congo, Japon and China were a very noble work, and so were the Portugal Kings encouragements: but two things spoiled their success.

*First, That when they took down the Heathens Images, they set them up others in their
stead;*

stead; and made them think that the main difference was, but whose Image they should worship.

Secondly, But especially, that they made them see, that while they pretended to promote Religion, and to save their souls, they came to promote their own wealth, or the Popes Dominion, and to bring their Kings under a Forein power.

The honest attempts of Mr. Eliots in New-England, is much more agreeable to the Apostles way, and maketh more serious spiritual Christians.

Videſis
Voretii
Diſputat.
Select.
Theol.
partem ſe-
cundum
De Genti-
liſmo pag.
650.

Justus Heurnius (son to John Heurnius the learned Physician) left the study of Physick

To the Reader.

Physick, and wholly gave himself to the study of Divinity, that thereby he might be the better inabled to promote the Conversion of the Indians, and taking an Evangelical Embassie to the Indies, he there abode above 14 Years, preaching to the Indians in their Mother Tongue, Catechising them, and admonishing them privately, and by his singular innocencie, humility and modesty, and daily fervent devotion, and great charity to the poor; He endeavoured to propagate the Kingdome of Christ among them.

He hath
published
a Book
(which I
have seen).
*De Legatione Evangelica
ad Indos
capessenda.*

To the Reader.

* See Cart-

wright

Confutat.

of the Rhe-

mists

Translat.

on Mat. 2.

2. and Du

Moulin De

Peregrina-

tionibus

Superstit.

*The Pilgrimages * of the
Turks to Meccha, and of the
Papists to Loretto are vain,
we need not to travel far to
find God.*

*I have joyned these three
Discourses together, since in
that of Money and Measuring,
I write of the Forein Coyns
and Measures, and so hoping,
that they may be all useful to
the Traveller, I remain*

Thy Hearty Well-willer,

Edward Leigh.

A.

Diatribes

OF

TRAVEL.

By *Edward Leigh* Esq;

*Pfal. 107. 23, 24. They that go down to the Sea in Ships, that
do business in great waters:*

These see the works of the Lord: and his wonders in the deep:

Patri est, Ubicunque est bene.

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

Diatribe

OF

J. R. V. I. R.

THE

OF THE

Printed in the Year, MDCCLXXI.

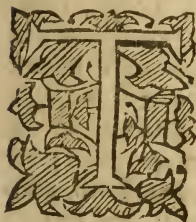


A

DIATRIBE

OF

Travel.



Ravel in the Younger
sort, is a part of Edu-
cation ; in the Elder,
a part of Experience.
Sir Francis Bacon's
Essays.

There is no Map like
the view of the Coun-
try ; One journey will shew a man more
then any Description can. He that sear-
cheth Forreign Nations is becoming a
B Gentle-

Gentleman of the World. *Felthams Resolves of Travel.*

Many Travellers returning to their own home, bring back only some vain Garbs and Fashions, and are leavened with the ill Customes and Manners of the Countries they passed thorough. *Vagari, Lustrare, disquirere qui vis potest, pauci indigare, discere, id est, vere perigrinari: Liptii Epistola ad Lanoium de Peregrina-*

*The Mar-
chioness of
New-Cas-
sles Ora-
tions, part
three.

tione Italica. * I think it most requisite of and fit, that none should Travel without leave of the State, or Publick Council; and at their return should be accountable to the State and Publick Council of their Travels, and the advantages they have made: Dr. Hall in his First Decade of Epistles, Epistle 8th, giving advice to the Earl of Essex for his Travel, saith, There is nothing can quit the labour and cost of Travel, but the gain of Wisdom; when young Nobles came to take their leaves of our late King Charles, before they Travelled into Forreign parts; He thus counselled them; My Lord, keep alwaies the best Company, and be sure never to be idle.

Alsted in his Systema Mnemonicum, l. 4. De Geographia, Zeilerus before his

his Itinerary of *Spain* and *Portugal* Monsieur de Sorbier in his *Lettres & Discours Lettre 85*. Mr. Palmer in his *Traveller*, part second, and Sir Francis Bacon in his *Essays*, give directions to Travellers, and shew what things are fit to be observed by them.

Nengebavarus and *Loyzius* have written in Latine *De Peregrinatione*.

Erpenious hath put out a little

Treatise, *De Peregrinatione Gallica*. *Lipsius*, another, *De Peregrinatione Italica*. *Gasper Ens* hath published *Delicia Apodemica*.

Dr. Hall hath written in English of Travelling, his Tract is stiled, *Quo vadis*.
Sir Balthasar Gerbier hath *Subsidium Peregrinantibus*.
Quo vadis

Mr. Howell hath put out instructions for forreign Travel.

Mr. Palmer also hath written an Essay of the means how to make our Travels into forreign Countries profitable and honourable; he dedicated it to Prince Henry.

Jones hath put out instructions for Travellers.

The Merchant proposeth to himself *bonum utile* in his Travel, and brings

home exotick Commodities, as Wine, Fruit, Spices, Metals, precious Stones, Silk, and such like, serving both for use and luxury.

Impiger extremos Currit mercatores ad Indos, Florat. Epist, 1. lib. 1.

* Travel- The dissolute rich young Gentleman, ling is an *bonum jucundum*; The well-bred Gen- honoura- tleman; *bonum honestum*, or honor, that ble or ho- he may accomplish himself for the service nest action of his Country. of men in- to foreign

States, chiefly for a publick good to the Country of which such are. *Ca. 1. mes. Est Peregrinatio profectio quidam, occupiditate ac desiderio, Extra Loca perlustrandi, in vivendi & cognoscendi instituta, ad bonum aliquod inde Acquirendum, quod vel patria & amicis, vel nobis ipsis privatum prodesse possit. Newgebaverus de Peregrinatione. Est Peregrinatio nihil aliud quam Studium per lustrandi terras Ex-terius & Insulas ab homine idcirco suscipiendum ad autem vel ea acquirenda quae usui & Emollimento patriae vel Rei esse publica possunt. Loylius De Peregrinatione c. 1. Venit Peregrinus a Peregre aut Pereger quod dicitur quasi per agrum, unde & peragere quasi multos agros pererrare, Vollu Etymol. Lingua Latina.*

In such a one going to Travel, there is required,

First, A competent age, that he be above 18 or 20 years old, although the years of 14 or 15 are more proper for

for learning the true accent of any Language, and all exercises belonging to the body.

Secondly, That he hath the Latine Tongue, and some skill in the Liberal Sciences.

Thirdly, † That he be skilful in Architecture, able so well to Limn or Paint; as to take in paper the Scituation of a Castle or a City; or the Platform of a Fortification. † See Mr. *Evelins* account of Architecture, and *Junius's* art of

Painting, l 2. c. 8. Painting and Sculpture are the Politest, and Noblest of antient Arts; what Art can be more helpful or pleasing, to a Philosophical Traveller, *Philos. Transact.* Vol. 3. p. 785.

Fourthly, That he be well grounded in the true Religion, lest he be seduced and perverted. *Gal. 4. 1. O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, Galli a peregrinando nomen habent*; For *Vualen* in the Teutonick Tongue, signifies *peregrinari*, alluding therefore to this Etymology: He chides the *Galatians* for their wandering in Religion, *q. d.* You like Travellers, often change your Opinions about the Doctrine of Truth. I know a Noble Per-

son who being in *France* well acquainted with a Popish Gentleman, once when the other left him, he wisht that he were as good a *Hugonot* as himself; the other immediately after sent him a Defence of their Religion, to which he replied, and shewed the same unto me: I more disliked the Popish Religion when I was in *France* then before, and more esteemed the Protestants, since at *Nants*, and some places, there were scarce any French Protestants.

Fifthly, He should be first well acquainted with his own Country, before he go abroad; as to the places and Government.

If any came heretofore to the Lords of the Council for a License to Travel; the old Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, would first examine him of *England*; if he found him ignorant, he would bid him stay at home, and know his own Country first.

Sixthly, It were of use to inform himself (before he undertakes his Voyage,) by the best Chorographical and Geographical Map of the Scituation of the country he goes to, both in it self and Relatively to the Universe, to compare the *Vetus & Hodierna Regio*, and to carry
with

with him the Republicks of the Nations to which he goes ; and a Map of every Country he intends to travel thorough.

Seventhly, Before his Voyage, * He should make his peace with God, Receive the Lords Supper, satisfy his Creditors if he be in debt ; Pray earnestly to God to prosper him in his Voyage, and to keep him from danger, and if he be *sui juris*, he should make his last will, and wisely order all his affairs, since many that go far abroad, return not home.

*This good and Christian Counsel is given by *Martinus Zeiterus* in his Apodemical Canons before his

Itinerary of Spain and Portugal.

In the Survey of a Countrey, these things are observable.

First, † The Name and its derivation, the Latitude and Longitude of the place, the Temperature of the Climate, the goodness or barrenness of the Ground, the populousness or scarcity of the People, the limits of the Countrey, how it is bounded by Sea or Land, or both, the Commodities, Natural, Artificial, the

† *Finis Peregrinationis sit notitia sextuplex, Linguae Regionis Religionis. Rerum gestarum*

merum & Clarorum virorum. Espenius De Peregrinatione Gallica.

Dis-commodities, either Imperfections or Wants, the Manners, Shape, Language and Attire of the People, their Building, their Havens and Harbours, the Religion and Government, the History of the Countrey and Families.

† Jones in his Instructions to Travellers mentions twelve generals.

1. Cosmographie. 2. Astronomy. 3. Geography. 4. Chorography. 5. Topography. 6. Husbandry. 7. Navigation. 8. The Political

2. The Courts of † Princes are to be seen and observed, especially when they give audience to Embassadors, the Courts of Justice whiles they sit and hear Causes, and so of Consistories Ecclesiastick, the Churches and Monuments therein, the Walls and Fortifications, of Cities and Towns, Antiquities and Ruines, Libraries, Colledges, Disputations and Lectures where they are, Shipping and Navies, Houses and Gardens of State and pleasure near great Cities; Armories, Arsenals, Magazines, Exchanges, Burses, Ware-houses; Exercises of Horsemanship, Fencing, Training of Soldiers, and the like; Treasuries

State. 9. The Ecclesiastical State. 10. Literature. 11. Histories. 12. Chronicles, and under every one of these Heads, hath severall particulars.

of Jewels and Robes; Cabinets, and rare Inventions.

Aubertus Miraus in the Life of *Lipſius*, ſaith, that when he came firſt to Rome, he ſpent all his time (when he was at leiſure) in viewing the ſtones and antient places, and other rarities there, and ſpent his time in the Popes Vatican Library, in comparing together the Manuscripts of *Seneca*, *Tacitus*, *Plautus*, *Propertius*, and other Antients. He view- ed alſo other famous Libraries publick and private.

Thirdly, The choice Herbs † and Plants, † The Gar-
Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, and Inſects proper dens, ſorts
to that Country, are to be taken notice of Herbs,
of; Minerals, Metals, Stones, and Flowers,
Earths; their Proverbs alſo ſhould be Arbours,
obſerved, in which much of the wiſdom Knots,
of a Nation is found. Mounts.
The Or-
chards,

ſorts of Trees, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Berries, Spices,
Orrenges, Lemmons, Figs; the Vines, Vine-yards; ſorts
of Wine and Drinks. *Jones*.

Fourthly, Learned men, and ſuch as have abilities in any kind, are worthy to be known, and the beſt Books there, are to be inquired after. Men that Travel
muſt

must be very cautious both of their speech and demeanour; The *Italian* Proverb saith, For a man to travel safely thorough the world, *It behoveth him to have a Faulcons Eye, an Asses Ears, a Monkies Face, Merchants Words, a Camels Back, a Hogs Mouth, and Deers Feet.*

* The *Æ-* Sir *Henry Wotton* in his Letters, men-
thiopian tions twice the answer that was given
 say, when him by *Alberto Scipioni*, when he beg'd
 thou shalt his advice, how he might carry himself
 go into a- securely at *Rome*, *Signor Arrigomio*
 nother Country, (says he) *Pensieri Stretti, Et il viso Sci-*
*No fis si-*olto, Your thoughtes close, and your Coun-
ent tu, tenance loose, will go safely over the whole
Esto sicut world.
illi in Ita-

lib. 1. de

tria hac mihi serva, Frons tibi aperta, Lingua parca meus
Claustrum. *Lipsii Epistola ad Lanoyum.* In peregrinatione
 vitam agentibus hoc evenit, ut multa hospitia habeant nul-
 la amicitias, *Seneca Epist. ad Lucilium Epist. 11.* Peregrini
 autem & in colae officium est, nihil prater suum negoti-
 um agere, nihil de alio inquirere, minimeque in alienis esse
Republica Curiosum. *Tull. Offic. l. 1.*

Fifthly,

Fifthly, † Make choice of the best pla- † The
ces for attaining of the Language, as ^{prime}
Valladolid for the *Spanish*, *Orleans*, or ^{Italian} *Dialect* is
Blois for the *French*, *Florence* or *Sienna* ^{Lingua}
for the *Italian*, *Lipsick* or *Heidelberg* for ^{Toscana in}
the *High-Dutch* Tongues: in these places ^{Bocca Ro-}
the best Language is spoken. ^{mana, the}
^{Tuscane}

a Romane mouth. *Howels* Instructions for Ferreign Travels, ^{Tongue in}

Abraham Ortelius in his *Itinerarium Belgia*, perswades Travellers to note, and oblerve what they see most memorable; *Peregrinationes nostra futura nobis erunt longe gratiores, si una cum itineribus animadvertamus, & annotemus in Chartis, si quid observatione dignum occurrerit.*

What profit Travelling brings to an Architect, *Vitruvius* shews, what to a Souldier, *Vegetius*, what to a Limner or Statuary, the Horses of *Phidias* * and * These
Praxiteles made by art, witness; Mer- with o-
chandise is almost maintained by Travel; ther Col-
How much are Cosmography, Topo- lossi Sta-
graphy and Astronomy, improved and tues and
furthered by Travel. Pictures

Change of Air by Travelling, after ^{are yet at}
one is used unto it, is good: And there- ^{Rome.}
fore

fore great Travellers have been long liv'd: The Countries which have been observed, to produce long lives, are these *Arcadia, Ætolia, India*, on this side *Ganges Brasil, Topropane, Britain, Ireland* with the Islands of the *Arcades*, and *Hebrides*, Sir Francis Bacon's History of Life and Death.

Rem pro- How much may the art of Navigation
felle fa- further the spreading of the Gospel
stigio suo Dan. 12. 4. Many shall run to and fro
dignam and knowledge shall be increased, that is
principes
fecerint,

si factis non ad divitias indagandas, quæ hodie sola fere periculofarum & longin quarum navigationem ille cebræ est sed ad verbi dominici promulgationem inter illos populos a huc veri luce defectores, missis ad hoc theologis propagandas instruerent, si quid inde utilitatis postea ex commercii libertate in publico rediret, in lucto ponentes & accessionis loc accipientes, nam ex eo esset ut Degratia, sine qua nihil possumus, expeditionibus illis aspiraret, & aspirante illa citæ sanguinem & indigenarum vexationem res in his regionibus quantum ad religionem & civilem administrationem felicioribus auspiciis, administrarentur, quam ab Hispan. factum est, qui avaritia Cæci xxx. Annos multis lanientibus indigenas in Indis & ad extremum seipsos grassanti inter eos divina ultione consecrunt. Thuan. Hist. lib. 64

say some Expositors by Travelling to and fro, as the *Waldenses* to learn and propagate the Truth, knowledge shall

be multiplied in the earth in the last time. The same word is used, *Numb.* 11. 8. Of the Children of *Israel* going about to gather Manna, and of the Devils going to and fro, *Job.* 1. and 7. Manifestly intimating, saith, Sir *Francis Bacon*, *De Augmentis Scientiarum* l. 2. c. 10. *Et Nov. Org.* l. 1. *Aphor.* 93. that God would so order it by his providence, that the passing through the world (which is now fulfilled by so many far Navigations) and the increasing of Sciences should fall into the same age.

Orbis terrarum factus est hac nostra etate, mirum in modum fenestratus atque patens Baconus De Augmentis Scientiarum, l. 2. c. 10. Nostris temporibus & novi orbis partes complures, & veteris orbis extrema undique innotescunt. Baconus Nov. Org. l. 1. Aphor. 72.

In the *Philosophical Conferences* of the *Virtuosi* of *France* Conference 87. It is determined whether Travel be necessary to an ingenuous man. He saith there, if you except Embassies, in which the good of the State drowns all other considerations, those that would Travel must be

*Imperebam
anima ho-
mo, qui
Circum*

scribitur natalis soli sine, Seneca.

young

young and strong, rich and well borne^d
to get any good by their Travells.

✕ *Humiles*
ista &
plebea
anima do-
mi resident
& affixa
sunt sua
terra: illa
divinior
est que
calum im-
itatur &
gaudet
motu.

La Moeth le Vair in his *Opuscules*
Lettre 6. Speaks of the profit of *Voyages*,
and *Lettre 7.* of the unprofitableness of
them, he saith in the sixth Letter, that
Travelling is the best School for life, in
several respects: The French say *Un ho-*
neste homme, Est un homme mesle, an ho-
nest or wise man is a mixt man, that is,
one who hath something in him, in point
of knowledge of all Nations.

Lipsii Epistola de Peregrinatione Italica.

Hodie magnum dedecus est Germanis patrios tantum nostros
mores; praecepta, pro pars laudis exterarum regiones, ad mi-
nimum, Italiam, Gallias, Hispaniam, Belgiam, Angliam,
ve per lustralle. Balduini Oratio Panegyrica.

The States of the Em-
pire. *Dial.*
1.

Charles the fifth made *Nine Voyages*,
into *Germany*, Six into *Spain*, Seven in-
to *Italy*, four into *France*, Ten into the
Low-Countries, Two into *England*, as
many into *Affrica*, he also passed the
Ocean and *Mediterranean Seas* eleven
times.

The Emperour *Hadrian* travelled o- *Linguetus*
 ver a great part of the world, and with *non minus*
 his Head bare, though it was cold and *doctrina*
 wet, and so fell into a deadly disease; *quàm diu-*
 whence the Verses of *Florus* the Poet, *turna to-*
 whom *Salmasius* (in his notes on *Ælius pæpera-*
Spartianus) thinks to be the Historian, *gratione*
 who elegantly wrote the Epitome of the *Clarus Bo-*
Roman affairs and lived under *Hadrian*. *dini me-*
thodus Ad
Facilem

Historiarum Cognitionem. Polybius nequid falsi scriberet
 imprudens, in longe semotas profectus est oras, easque suis
 lustravit oculis Diodor. Sicul. Ex testimonia *Iustini*
martyris, annos triginta *Europiam* atque *Aliam* lustravit
Pauli Poet. not. in Marc. & Com. Imperat. Vitam. Prof-
 per *Alpinus* olim *Ægyptum* magno cum fructu studiosa ju-
 ventutis peragravit. *Pignorii mensæ Isiacæ* exposuio *Pytha-*
goras quidem inter *Barbaros* discendi causa peregrinatus est,
 atque ut nonnulli tradiderunt, *Prophetam Ezechielem* vi-
 dit *Dounexus in Chrysofost. Vide Selden. de jure, &c. Lib. I.*
Cap. 2.

Ego nolo Cæsar esse,
Ambulare per Britannos,
Scythicas pati pruinas.

I will in no wise Cæsar be,
To walk along in Britainic,
The Scythick frosts to feel and see.

To

To which the Emperour answered in the
like strain

*Ego nolo Florus esse,
Ambulare per tabernas,
Latitare per popinas,
Epulices pati rotundos.*

And I will never *Florus* be,
To walk from shop to shop, as he,
To lurk in Taverns secretly,
And there to feel the *Rome-wine* fly

In his But (saith *Stuckius*) how many Chri-
Scholia in stian Princes and Nobles are now to be
Arriani found, more like *Florus* than the Empe-
Periplum rour *Adrian* ?
Pontei

Euxini.

William Postel a French-man, was a great Traveller and
Mathematician.

They that have written the *Iteneraries*
See 2 Cor, of the Apostles, have observed that St.
11. 25. *Paul* Travel'd much farther, than either
St. *Peter* or St. *John*, as they have de-
scribed the circuite; and *Purchas* both
Divines, of which last, Dr. *Casaubon* of
Credulity and Incredulity, part first,
saith,

saith, a book of very good worth with them that know the right use, and more valued abroad, than it is at home by many. Of the Navigation of the *French* into *America*, *Johannes Lerius* hath written well of the † *Navigations* of the *Portugals* and *Spaniards*, See *Guicciardines* *History of Italy*, lib. 6. Of those of the *English*, *Hackluit* speaks sufficiently. Of the profit which comes to men by *Navigations*, see *Fourniers Hydrography*, l. 4. c. 9. and of the Faith enlarged and amplified by means of Navigation: See the same book, chap. 6. There are also the *Navigations* and *Voyages* of *Leyis Vertomannus*, and *Cadamusti Navigatio*, *ad terras ignotas*, of whom *Peter Martyr* saith, in the seventh Chapter of his second *Decade*, that he stole certain Annotations out of the three first Chapters of his first *Decade*, written to Cardinal *Ascanius* and *Acimboldus*, supposing that he would never have published the same.

† *Probabile est idem poetas*
fixisse Æneam, Herculeum, Theseum, Ulysem & Orpheum, ad inferos descendisse, propter longinquas Eorum Navigationes quibus a Conspectu hominum diu separati, mox reduces,

Existimati sunt eo pervenisse si anima post mortem degens
Morysoti Orbis. Maritimi Hist. l. 1. c. 33.

Dr. *Casaubon* (in his first part of *Credulity and Incredulity*, in things Natural, Civil and Divine) saith, I have (as all men, I think have, that are any thing curious) read several relations of all the known parts of the world, written by men of several Nations and Professions, Learned and Unlearned, in divers Languages; by men of several ages, ancient and late.

There are divers *Hodaperica Voyages*, and Itineraries, Antient, Modern, in Prose, Verse, in Latin, French, English.

† *Benjamin Tidelensis*, his Itinerary. He was a Jew, and travelled over a great part of the world. *Ecchellensis* in his Preface to his *Historia Arabum* seems to slight him: *Constantine l'Empereur* (who hath published notes upon him) saith, in his *Dissertat. Ad Lectorem. Cum judicio legendum hoc itinerarium, nec auctori in omnibus habenda fides, praesertim ubi suorum conditionem ac statum extollit: plurima tamen notata digna passim occurrunt, ut quae de locorum distantia aliisque annotat.*

† *Vixit Benjamin ut ejus interpretes benedictus Arias refutatur, anno ab orbe Condito. 4033. Drus. Ob-servat. Sac. l. 13. c. 2.*

There is *Corovici Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum & Syriacum.*

* *Augerius Busbequii Itinerarium Constantino-*
Gisense Busbequii multis legationibus Elarus, Auberti-
m. rxi Vita Juste Lipsia solitarium

politanum & Amasianum.

Douza de Itinere Constantinopolitano.

Eurerii Itenerarium Ægypti, Arabia,
&c.

Antoninus his † Itinerary (if it be his) † *Seu An-*
for both Thuanus and Vossius De Histori- *tonii, seu*
cis Latinis, l. 3. c. 2. and others, seem to *Antonini,*
question it, with Mr. Burtons Commen- *seu Æthici,*
tary. *Itinerari-*
um Zeileri
Historici,

Chronologi, &c. Geographi. Antonini Itinerarium sive Æ-
thici potius Vossii notæ in Fragmentum Peripli Ponti Euxini

There are *Les Fameux Voyages De*
Pietro De le Valle Surnomme Illustre
Voyageur in three Quartos. His Travels
into *East-India*, and *Arabia Deserta*, are
Translated into *English* by *Havers*, and
so I think are the other in three Quar-
toes.

Voyage d'Orient du Philippe Carme
Dechausse Sieur de Loyer, his Relation
de voyage de Levant De la Haie of the
Levant, and also *Blunts voyage* into the
Levant. *Divers Voyages du P. Alexandre*
De Rhodes.

Voyages du Seigneur de Villamont in
three Books.

Voyage de la terre Sainte.

Voyage du Duc de Rohan en Italie, Allemagne, Pays bas uni, Angleterre & Esceffe.

Jo. Hugenvans Linschotens Discourse of Voyages into the East and West-Indies, whom Mr. Boyle * files the lober rela-
ter of his Voyages.

* In his
Sceptical
Chymist.

* He was Sir Francis Drakes Voyages. Thuanus
the next calls our * Drake, Celeberrimus universi
after Ma- orbis lustrator. Paulus Venerus hath writ-
gellanus, ten both an Itinerary, and three Books,
it sailed round a- de Religionibus Orientalibus.
bout the
World. See Candens Britannia in Devonshire,

Dolendum Some think him somewhat fabulous
est Marci for what he reports of Quinsay. Dr.
Pauli Ve- Heylin in his Cosmography in Madagas-
neti Itine- car one of the African Isles, for what
rari totum he relates of the Bird called Ruck, of such
mendacis
ab impo-

florē quodam contaminatum. Quis enim credit illa quæ de
Quinsai scribit, pontes in ea lapideos duodecim mille altissimos
sub uixis fornicibus fuisse ita ut naves erectis malis ea per-
stravigare potuerint. Hornius de Orig. Gent. Amerba. c. 3.

incredible strength and bigness, that it could snatch up an Elephant, as easily as a Kite doth a Chicken.

Mr. *Burton* in his *Melancholy*, part 2. Sect. 2. Member 3. p. 244. saith, I would censure all *Plinies*, *Solinus*, *Strabo's*, *Sir John Mandevils*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Marcus Polus*, lies.

Apollo said to the Author of the *China History*, that he should reduce the immense Metropolitan City of so many Kingdoms, inhabited by many millions of men to some credible measure; and particularly, that he should bring the Palace of that King, which he had affirmed to be many miles long, to such a form, as *Vitruvius* should not laugh at him for it; saying, that if that building were so great as he had described it to be, the Halls must needs be half a mile long, and the Chambers little less; which if it were true, the whole Academy of Architects had reason to say, that to bring the meat but to the Table, the servants of so great a King must ride Post. *Boccalini* his *Advertisements* * from *Pernassus*. Century 2d. 16th. Advertisement.

* A very ingenious piece much prized by

Mr. *Selden*, and which cost him his life.

Yet Mr. Boyle in his experiments touching Cold, Title 19. saith of him, a writer not always halt so fabulous as many think him, and Scickard in his *Tarich*. p. 185. saith, *Marcus Polus Venerans, Minime varius author, Cujus Narrata pridem incredibilia, quotidie magis magisque verificantur.*

Mr. Ter-
ries Voy-
age into
the East-
Indies, and
the Histo-
ry of the
Caribbe
Islands,
which I
have seen
in French,
and is
translated
into Eng-
lish by
J. Davis.

There is *Relation du Voyage de Muscovie, Tartarie & de Perse du Sieur Olearius Secetaire de Duc de Holstein*. Both the Author and Book are commended by Bochart in his late learned *Treatise de Animalibus Scripturae*. It is now translated into English. Mr. Boyle stiles him the Applauded Writer *Olearius*. In his *Experimental History of Colours*, Experiment 9. He stiles him the Judicious *Olearius*, who was twice imployed as a publick Minister.

There is the world surveighed, or *Vincent le Blanck's Travels*; He spent fifty years making ten or twelve Voyages almost through all the parts of the World. Mr. Boyle calls him that Rambler about the world,

There

There are also *Morysons Travels*,
George Sandy's Travels, and *Sir Edwin Sandes* his Relation of the State of Religion in the Western parts of the world, both very good.

Biddulph's Travels.

Herbet's Travels.

Monsieur de Monfart's Travels.

The Preacher's Travels.

Coriat's Crudities.

Lithgow's Travels.

Ferdinand Mendez a Pinto's Travels; who five times suffered Shipwrack, was sixteen times sold, and thirteen times made a slave, and spent one and twenty years in Travelling.

Sir John Mandevill's Travels.

He Travelled thirty three, thirty four years, say some.

He was in *Scythia*, the greater and less, *Armenia*, *Egypt*, both *Lybia's*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Media*, *Mesopotamia*, *Persia*, *Chaldaea*, *Greece*, *Illyricum*, *Tartary*, and divers other Kingdoms of the world.

He committed his whole Travel of thirty three years to writing, in three divers Tongues, *English*, *French* and *Latine*. *Purchas his Pilgrimage.* part 3. l. 3. c. 6. out of *Baleus*.

*Joannes Mandevile, Non minimam
Consecutus est laudem describendo regiones,
vel opere de re medica. Voslius De Hist.
Lat. l. 3. ca. 2.*

† De Bri-
tannica-
rum Ec-
clesiarum
primordi-
is c. 13.

B. † Usher, speaking of Cloughie Kil-
si in Cork, saith, *In quo fundamenta con-
spiciuntur amplissima domus, quam no-
bilis illius Johannes Magnavillani (sive
de Mandevile 34. annorum peregrinatione
notissimi) fuisse tradunt accolæ.*

*Quibus relationibus olim fides nulla-
tenus fuit adhibita. Spizelius de re itera-
ria Sinenfium, sect. 2.*

Yet Sir Walter Raleigh in his *History
of the World*, part 4. l. 4. c. 2. sect. 21.
and Dr. Heylin in his *Cosmography* (as he

* Non par-
vum erro-
rem Com-
misisse mihi
videntur,
qui globi
terra & a-
qua de-
scriptio-

somewhat improperly * *Itiles his great
Folio*) speaking of *India*, p. 882. shew,
how he was honoured abroad, and how
many of his relations (though esteemed
fabulous by some) were since confirm-
ed by the *Portugals*.

nem, proprium, particulareque Geographiæ nomen habentem
Communi, generalique nomine Cosmographiam appellant.
Barocii Prefatio ad Cosmographiam,

Daviti in his book entitled, *Le Monde*, Mentions *Malherbe* for a great Travel-ler, spending twenty seven years in di-vers Voyages almost through all the parts of the World.

Purchas in his second part of his *Pilgrims*, l. 10. c. 1. Speaks of *Damian a Goes*, a *Portugal*, who did see, speak, and was conversant with all the Kings, Prin-ces, Nobles, and chief Cities of all Chri-stendome, in the space of twenty two years.

Mr. *Greaves* in his *Pyramidographia*, Mentions the Travels of *Monsieur de Breves* Embassador at *Constantinople*, les *Voyages de Monsieur de Breves*, which I have purchased from *France*.

Alexandre de Rhodes, in the third part of his *Voyages*, ch. 13. Speaks of *Monsieur de Boulaye*, which hath pub-lished, *Un tres beau livre de ses voyages, on il faut voir ec autant de fidelite, que de nettete d'esprit, la, Conduite qu' il a monstree sans des Royaumes si differents.*

Tanaquil-lus Faber
in his
notes on

the sixth book of *Lucretius* c. 1. saith, *Lambertus Massiliensis*, hath left a little Book, *De Peregrinatione Aegyptiaca*, print-ed at *Paris*, which he undertook 1626.

He hath travelled over (saith he) the greatest part of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. I have seen that *French Book* also.

There is *Alex. Geraldini Itinerarium ad regiones sub Aquinoctiali*, in sixteen Books.

There are also the Republicks of several nations in little portable books.

There are also Relations of Divers Curious Voyages by *Monsieur Thevenot*, in three *Tomes*, and *Relation Du voyage, de l'Eveque de Breyte, per la Turquie, la Perse, les Indes, &c. jusques au Royaume de Siam, & autres lieux par M. de Bourges, Prestre, &c.* Both mentioned in the *Philosophical Transactions*. I have mustered up these several Itineraries and Voyages, both because I have perused most, if not all of them, (except the two last) when I was about my great book of Geography, though it be not yet printed. And because I suppose Travelers may hereby furnish themselves with the best writers of those parts of the world, whether they intend to go, either to instruct them about those places before they go, or to carry with them: Who ever since the beginning of things and men, hath been so often by royal employment sent Embassador to so many Princes so distant in place so different

in

in rites, as Sir Robert Sherlie! Two Em- There are
perours, Rodolph and Ferdinand, two the three
Popes, Clement and Paul, twice the King *English*
of Spain, twice the *Polonian*, the *Mus-* Brothers,
covite also, have given him Audience. and Sir
And twice also (though not the least *Robert*
for a born subject to be Embassador to his *Sherley* his
Sovereign) his Majesty hath heard his Embassy
Embassage from the remote *Persian*. *Pur-* into *Pe-*
chas his Pilgrims, part 2. l. 10. c. 10. land, both
Printed.

See *Finets*
Observat.

page 136, 137. 172, 173, 174, to 177.

Dr. Nicholas Wotton (Uncle to Sir
Henry Wotton) was Privy-Counciller
to four successive Soveraignes, Viz.
King Henry the 8th. Edward the 6th.
Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth. He
was nine times Embassadour for the
Crown of *England*, to the Emperour,
the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and other
Princes. *Camdens Hist. of Q. Elizabeth*.

Some have instanced in several *English*
Embassadours, how well they have ac-
quitted themselves; but I shall single out
one as very deserving.

Sir Thomas Rowe, after many Amba-
sages to almost all the Princes, and States
in Christendome; (all which were man-

The Ap-
pendix to
the Histo-
ry of Mr.
Medes life,

aged

aged with admirable Dexterity, Success and Satisfaction) was last of all Ambassador Extraordinary to Ferdinand the third, Emperour of Germany; who gave him this Character, *I have met with many Gallant Persons of many Nations, but I scarce ever met with an Ambassador till now.*

Bishop Bedell was Chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton at Venice. Dr. Featly, to Sir Thomas Edmonds in France. Dr. John Burgesse, to Sir Horatio Vere, in Germany.

Mr. Boyle in his Preface to his Experiments, touching Cold, commends Captain James his Voyages, it being scarce, and not to be met with, in Purchas's *Tomes* (having been written some years after they were finished) and his Voyages published by the last Kings command; He being bred in the University, and acquainted with the Mathematicks.

He styles him in his Book, that Ingenious Navigator

Neither of these two have I seen. He commends also Mr. Ligon of the *Barbado's*, and styles him ingenious Mr. Ligon,

But enough (if not too much) of this.

Geographers, who write of the four parts of the Earth, are as large in *Europe*, as in the other three, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. To which one part, all learning

ing seemeth now to be in a manner confined ; which within this hundred , or two hundred years , hath produced so many able men of all professions ; Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, and Philosophers ; Papists and Protestants.

Belton in his Nero Caesar. c. 29. sect. 1. speaking of ancient Rome, saith, The wonder of the seat did not grow from the greatness only, but from the innumerable ornaments of publick, and private works, erected for use, delight, and glory, dispersed over all the fourteen wards, or regions thereof. *Temples, Forums, Libraries, Therms, Aquaducts, Theaters, Amphitheaters, Circi, Porticus, Arches, Columns, Statues, Palaces,* and the rest, whose bare names scarce remaining, do fill up Volumes with their inventories.

The best Circuit a Traveller can take, is to go through *Holland* towards *Germany*, thereby to satisfy his curiosity by degrees, for *Germany* will afford more satisfaction than the *Low-Countries* ; *France* more then *Germany*, *Italy* more then *France*, *Gerbiens subsidium Peregrinantibus.*

✱ *Paris, Rome, and Constantinople*, are the Court of the World; *Venice Geneva, and Lisbon*, the City; *Provence, Andalusia, and Italy* the Garden; *Africk, and America*, the Desert and Wilderness.

Flecknoes Relation of twenty years Travels, Letter 22.

Johnson in his *Relation of the most famous Kingdoms*. l. 1. of Travel, adviseth a Traveller to take heed of the

Dr. Hall thinks *Italy* a dangerous place for Youth. Pride of *Spain*, the Poyson of *Italy*, the Treason of *France*, and the drink of *Flanders*.

Ursin, in a Gratiulatory Epistle to a friend returned out of *Italy*, addes, *Ex cloaca diabolorum. Necessè est peregrinaturam habere duos saccos, patientia unum, pecunia alterum. Commentus Praxis Senex* par. 5. *Actus* 4. *Scena*. 1.

Those who have a desire to travel to *Jerusalem* should take heed to themselves; that they make no Shipwrack of Conscience, for if they come not well commended, or well monyed, or both, there is no being for them, except they partake with them in their Idolatrous Services. *Purchas his Pilgrimage*, part 2. l. 8. ch. 9. Lud.

Lud. Bartema Relates, that they that Travel over the *Desarts* of *Arabia*, which are all covered with light and fleeting Sands, so that no Track can ever be found, do make certain boxes of wood, which they place on Camels backs, and shut themselves in them, to keep them from the Sands, and by the help of the Load-stone, like the Marriners Compass, they steer their Course over the vast and uncouth Desarts.

The *Latine*, the *French*, the *Sclavonick*, and the *Arabian* Tongue, are known in many places, For *Africa*; *Leo* * is the * *Leo Afer* best, for the *Levant*; *Blunt* is a good in rebus book to take with thee thither, and some *Africanis* others I have before-named; for *Italie*, *fere instar* *Scotti & Capugnani Itinerarium Italiae*, *omnium* *& Raimunds Mercurio Italico*, will be *esse potest* *Hofmanni* useful; for *France*, *Dallingtons View of* *mantica*. *France*, and Mr. *Evelins* little book, for *Leo Afri-* the Polity or Government; for *Holland*, *canus A* *Colnitzius*, for *Germany* *Zeiler*. *man of no* *small cre-* *dit among*

them who are well versed in the History of the World. Dr. *Casaubon* of *Credulity and Incredulity* part. 1. Some say *Gelnitz* is the best Itinerary for *France*, & *le Voicageur Francois*, *Jodocus Sincerus* his *Itinerarium Gallia* is well liked.

Sir Benjamin Ruddierd (whose discourse and speeches were full of Apothegmes) was wont to say, *France* was a good Country to ride through, *Italy* a good Country to look upon, *Spain* a good Country to understand, but *England* a good Country to live in.

Let *Italy* glory in this, that it is for pleasure the Garden of the World.

So wishing the Traveller a prosperous Voyage, I here cast Anchor.

It may be truly said of great *Britain*, that it is the Court, and presence Chamber of the great King, *Psa.* 8. 8 *Ezek.* 48. 35. Surely few parts of all the Earth are like *England*, for the Showers of Heaven, and the Riches of the precious Ordinances of God. Mr. Baxter's Dwell. to the Converted, for their Establishment.

A
Diatribē
OF
MONY
O.R
COYN.



Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

Printed in the Year 1841



A

DIATRIBE

O F

MONEY Or COYN.



Oyn 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
C 2 and

* *Erasmus* and Prerogative of Sovereigne * Majesty,
 in his *Dia-* Money is as the sinews and strength of a
tribes state, to the life and soul of Commerce.
Exposition

et *can-*
stantinus Silver Coyne, said, the Roman Princes, *in cunen-*
d. *una non minimam majestatis sua partem posuerunt,*
 and that *Constantine* the Emperour first ingraved the *Crosse*
 upon his Coyne, which his successors after observed, as we
 may see among Antiquaries.

Money, Commonly is the mean for all
 Commodities, and answereth to all, *Ec-*
cles. 10. 19. Yet the *Spaniards* Com-
 ing into the *West-Indies*, had many Com-
 modities of the Country which they
 needed, brought unto them by the In-
 habitants; to whom, when they offered
 them Money, goodly pieces of Gold
 Coyne, the *Indians* taking the Money,
 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 13th 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 *Coyne* 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 Iustitiam Horæ subcesivæ*. On some of *Vespasian's* Coyne, the State of *Judea* is Deciphered, in form of a Captive Woman, with a ruefull Aspect, sitting under a Palm-Tree.

Id. Ibid.

See the
Expositors
on *Act.*

19. 24.

Lewis the 12th 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, *Berdum Nomen Babylonis.*

Mr. Selden

before the

English

Historians

Printed by

Mr. Bee,

Citeth,

Ludovicus

Paruta his

Originale

de.

Yet *Mr.*

Selden in

his notes on *Eudmerus*,

sath,

Caterum ad vetustum Archie-

piscopatium in Cantuaria p[er] spellas etiam forsau prisen-

namisina cujus pars alia Piegruandi archiep[iscop]i, alie-

ra Eudmundi cuforis nomine signata est vide plura Ibid.

In *Athens* the Tower excelled, in which there was a Temple to *Minerva.*

Julius 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.*

Goltzius is

the most

copious &

best writer

about

Medals;

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 *Cambacens Annals.*

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 Augustae*. l. 3. c. 1.

Bonitas Monetæ est intrinseca vel extrinseca. Intrinseca

consistit in preciositate materiæ & in pondere. Extrinseca bonitas consistit in æstimatione publica vel voluntariam Contrahentium. Angelocrator De Monetis c. 2.

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

Martiall calls Gold, Yellow Mony. *Has nisi de flaxa loculos implere moneta.* 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 outward form or Character, and inscription of the Prince or State for the Extrinseck of Coyns, is observed by knowing bankers. Mr *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Yet Budæus De Contemptu Rerum
Fortuitorum l. 3. saith well, *At Usu subla-
to quid tandem aurum & argentiū aliis
præstat metallis,*

Felix sine Diligent inquiring into Coyns, is one
diphthong- great piece of antiquity ; by the know-
go. Con- ledge of which (as other ways) we
sensus li- may come to understand the right wri-
briorum & ting of several words.
nummo-
rum. le-

cundus sine diphthongo? Eadem monumenta antiqua Dilher-
ri Apparatus Philologæ. Vide Vossii Etymolog con Lin-
guæ Latinæ, *Melius scribitur hoc nomen cum aspiratione Ha-
drianus, nam ita nummi & lapides Constant. Cæsaub.
notæ in Ælii Spartiani Hadrianum. Scilicet ex statuis
numis atibusque cognoscere licet qualis fuerit vultus ba-
buiusque clarorum virorum feminarumque illustrium,
quorum nos actiones audire delectant ; qua forma fuerint
Dii de æque, & Heroes præci cum suis illis insignibus ;
Cajusmedi fuerint sive ornamenta, sive instrumenta religio-
num, bellorum, magistratuum, Corona, Curras, trium-
phi, sed ita innumeraque id genus alia. Vide Gassendi
vitæ Leiteskii l. 6. p. 552. 553.*

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

*Leonardus Aretinus, in the fourth Book
of his Epistles, describing his journey 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 avi sui nomen & memoriam ne dam 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 Antique Coyns. Would you see the true and undoubted models of their Temples, Altars, Deities, Columns, Gates, Arches, Aqueducts, Bridges, Sacrifices, Vessels, Sella Curules, Ensignes and Standards, Naval and Mural Crowns, Amphitheatres, 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 The general names for Money among the Romans are three, *Moneta*, *Numus*, *Pecunia*.

generalia vocabula, quibus nominatur, *Moneta*, *Pecunia*, *Nummus*. Georg. Agricola De Veteribus & Novis Metallis. l. 1.

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

Numisma, quasi *Nomisma* a nominibus scilicet & effigibus principum quae ei imprimebantur, *Ilidorus* dici putat. *Waserus* De Antiquis Numis Hebraeorum, Chaldaeorum & Syrorum c. 11.

Secondly, *Numus*, or *Nummus* rather, saith *Fossius*, 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, * *Pecuniam à pecum dictam esse constat, sed quæ sit causa originis parum convenit inter auctores.* Vossii *Etymologicum Linguae 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 Menerviu 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.*

The

The Names of the Brass Money among
the Romans were,

As
Quadrans
Sextans
Triens

Of the Silver.

Denarius
Quinarius
Sestertius.

Of the Gold.

* *Uran-* *Aureus* * five *Solidus*, it was valued
reus et with the Romans at 25 *Denaries*.
ginti

quinque
denarias completebatur, ita totidem annos Aureum vitæ
appellabant Alearsi mantiffa ad *Luxum Romanum*. c. 19.

As or *assis*, is a little piece of money,
whose bateness grew into a Proverb.
Omnes unius assimemus assis,

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

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 5th 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 Philologia Christianæ*. l. 6. c. 35. *Meursius* hath put out *Denarius Pythagoricus opusculum pereruditum, ac mihi eo gratius quod inscripserit nomini nostro Vossius, ibid. l. 8. c. 3.*

Romani primum usi fuerunt quadruplici Moneta; nempe, Plumbea, Ærea, Argentea, Plumbea usus quando cæperit, incertum. Aes initio habuerunt rude, pondere distinctum, non nota Lipsius;

quasi forma & exemplum, ad quos nummos alios omnes expenderent. Serarius in *Joth. c. 7. Quest. 5.*

Waserus de Antiquis Numis Hebraeorum l. 2. c. 2. † *Scripturarius* on *Martiall* addes *Victoria-*

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 Hebraeo שקל Shekel, lo. vera esse à verbo שקל Shakal quod appenderare significat, partim quia, ut in multis hodie locis ponderari enim solebat argentea moneta, partim, quia apud Hebraeos 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.* 22. 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* differed not much from our *shilling*, as the *shekel* of the Sanctuary was about two *shillings*., *Ans. on Gen.* 20. 16. See him on *Exod.* 33. 13.

A shekel is about the weight of an *Nehem. 5.*
 English half Crown, *Valet pro inde She-* ^{14, 15.}
kel de nostro. 2 s. 6 d. Brerewood de Ponde- ^{Forty she-}
ribus & Pretiis veterum nummorum. c. 1. ^{kels 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 ^{Mr. Jack-}
 have been about a penny half penny, ^{son on}
 and by that estimate, the shekel was two ^{that place.}
 shillings six pence, and half the shekel
 fifteen pence.

It is the ancientest of all the monies ^{Ar. Mon-}
 the Scripture mentions, the weight of it ^{tanus, De}
 is almost four Spanish Reals, or four ^{Mensuris}
 Roman Julii, ^{Sacris.}

A Roman Julio † or, a Spanish Royal, † ^{In Italia}
 is about 7 pence English, a piece of eight ^{Romana}
 called so, because equal to eight Royals, ^{Scor-}
 is about 4 s. 6 d. English, so that ^{Ains-} ^{is in sn-}
 worthseems to be mistaken. ^{gulas ab-}
^{Julium}

pendent Pontifici, qui census annuus nonnunquam viginti
milia ducato excedet. Cornelius Agrippa De vanita.
Scient.

Graci pecuniarum summas nam erant drachmis, ut Judæa siclis, & Romani sestertiis, Brerewood De Ponderibus & Pretiis veterum nummorum.

Shekel is usually understood where the Coin or weight is not expressed, as

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.

Esaï. 7. 23. 2 Sam. 18. 11, 12. Mat. 26. 15. Exodus 30. 13. 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.

bability 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 Caesar by way of tribute, had on it, saith *Occo*, the picture or image of Caesar, and in it these Letters written, *Caesar Augustus*, such a year after the taking of *Judea*, *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 ara* or ten *Asses*. whence the name: The Dutch esteem it at six Stivers, or a shilling.

The *Assis* was a brasse 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 assibus*, when one is Heir to the whole inheritance.

Argentus *Denarius* as *Tondus* was either *Consummatus* *laris*, made under the government of the City by the *Consuls*, or *Casareus*, under the *Casars*, sometimes there is the Effigies of the *Consul*, and sometimes of the Emperour on it. *Denarius* is of as great moment for the Discovery of weights, as the *Roman foot* for the *Measures*.
Romano-
rum De-
maris est,
Atticorum
drachma.
Sealiger
DeRe
Numma-
ria.

Denarii drachma fere pondus & assimationem habebant
Salmasii nota in Vopiscii. A Drachma natum nostrum
Dram, which in Gold is six shillings three pence, in Silver seven pence half penny.

It weigheth of our Money seven pence, or seven pence half penny, 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 11 s. or joyned H. s. that is, *duo & semis*, two and a half, 'tis meant alwaies of some ny asses, four *Sestertii* are equivalent to a *denarius*. Sir Henry Savil on Tacitus, and Mr. Greaves of the *Denarius*.

Sestertius,
quasi se-
missis ter-
tius, ut in
lege duode-
cim tabu-
larum pos-
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 videbis Vossii Etymologi con Linguae Latinae & Lipsi. de Pecun. Denariorum tot sunt genera quot populorum, Spelmanii 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 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 *Drachma*; 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 *drachma* 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

* *Symoniac* of that name, the mother and * daughter : both beautiful and infamous strumpets, as *Palmerius* ad *Pausania Corinthiaca* sheweth.

The *Attick* $\mu\nu\tilde{\alpha}$ or *Mina*, Contain-
ed a hundred Drachmes in weight, as it
is clear out of *Pliny*, *Pollux*, and others;
some derive it from the Hebrew מנה, to From *Ma-*
number, the word is used *Ezek.* 45. 12. *neh*, in He-
and rendred *Maneh*. *brew*,
Mna in
Greek,

and *Mina* in *Latine*, for a pound, hath its name. Mr. *Gu-*
taker on *Esa.* 65. 11.

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

A Talent is the greatest weight *Attica Ta-*
which was in use, every Talent was a *alentum* &
twelve pounds weight, it weighed three *Mina sunt*
thousand Shekels, and every Shekel three *Numerus,*
hundred and twenty grains of Barley. An *Et Collectio*
Hebrew Talent in Silver, is of our mo- *pecuniæ,*
ney three hundred seventy and five *non species*
pounds. In Gold, four thousand five *Nummi,*
hundred pounds. *Scaliger*
De Re
Nummaria.

The Talent was manifold, the *Attick* Talent is much cele-
brated. *Ainsworth.*

See Brerewood De
Ponderibus Pretiis
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.

Budeus * in his Books *de Asse*, or the * *Sed de Breviary* Collected out of him, with the *istoc* & Annotations of *Philip Melancthon*, and *cateris ad rem monetariam pertinentibus*, *Joachim Camerarius*, are the best for the Greek and Latine Coyns.

suli malo Budaum, Vortium, Hottomannum, Car. Molinaum, Covarruviam, & intelligentissimu in hujus argumenti, Reinerum Budelium Ruremundanum lectum, Electori Colonienſi, dum viveret, monetarum tam Rhenensium, quam West-falicarum praeſectum: Cujus geminus exſtat. liber: unus de arte cudendae monetae; alter de quaestionibus Monetariis Voſſius De Phyſiol. Chriſt. l. 6. c. 36, Inter antiquos Oriſmius Lexoniensis Episcopus, & Caroli ſexti Gallorum regis praeceptor Curioſa de re Nummaria volumine, & inter recentiores Gſlielm. Budzus libris de Asse, Joachim Camerarius de Nummiſmat. Graec. & Lat Demps. in Roſin. Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 31. Vide Plures 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 Natruali ac*

Centium l. 2. c. 8. calls it *Eruditissima*
ac gravissima De Numismate census &
Phariseis inquisitionem vocato Disserta-
tio.

Mr. Greaves hath written learnedly of
 this subject in his discourse of the *Denari-*
us.

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 Cotton, as I have heard.

It's pity that Sir Simonds D' Eus my
 great friend, had not published something
 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

**Omnium* are Coyns with *Lazius*, l. 3. *Commen-*
ad Remp. Respub. Romanae, c. 12. whole intercription
pertinenti- is **Salus Publica Temp.* in *Rosin. An-*
um supre-
ma lex est. *Uguir.* *Rom. lib. 1.*

Salus po-

puli, sive Felicitas publica. Tam in nummo Julia Mam-
mea Augusta videre est *fortis* & *maioris* solo in *fidenti*, *que*
dextra gerit *caduceum*, *sinistram* *corona* *cornu* *Inscriptio* *avien*
est Felicitas Publica. *Vellus* in *Physiologia Christiani & Theo-*
logia Gen:li. l. 10, c. 30.

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 ruins of Cities and Towns subverted, in Treasure-Coffers, or vaults hidden in that age, as also in Funeral-pots and Pitchers.

As in
Lancashire
at Lanca-
ster, Ribble,
Chester, in
Westmor-
land 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 Emboss'd, 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 *Cesar* 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 Penny*.

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.

Tartar in his Voyage to the East-Indies, saith

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

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.

Howell in his *Dodonars Grove, or Vocal Forrest*, part 2. Walk 4. p. 44. saith, *Drumma* (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 Majesty's 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 Haylins
Ecclesia

Restaura-
tu. p. 135.

Esterlin-

gus &

Sterlingus

apud Mat-

theum Pa-

risium, at-

que alios,

præcipue

Anglica-

nos scripto-

res legas.

Nec tamen

eo rejicien-

dum, quando hoc nihilo deterius est quam vulgata, illa vocabula, daleri, ducati, floreni, ac similia. Nam pecunie 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 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 supplied the King of *Navarre* in his *Araits*, 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 *Percegrine Lord Willoughbey*.

Comdens Annals of Queen Elizabeth.
4th Book, Anno 1589. the 32d 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 *Sterlingum.* • *Mr. Selden* on the 17th song, O: *Draytons Poly olbion.*

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

*Occurrit
Esterlingus inter-
dum simpliciter pro
ipso dena-*

*rio, interdum ad distinguendam monetam probam a re proba,
& 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 *Germanans*, 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. Sove-
 raigne of K. H. other Sou. of all sorts,
 Double Sovereign, Great Sovereign,
 Half Sovereign. Unicorn of Scotland.
 Scottish Crown.

† *The Eng-
 lish Gold*

There is for † Gold.

*being at a
 higher va-
 lue beyond
 the Seas,
 then in
 our own
 Nation,
 it is a great
 Cause of the transportation of it, Peachams Worth of a
 Penny.*

The Carolus or Piece	20 s
And the Gine 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
Two Pence
Penny *
Half-Penny

3 d.

2 d.

1 d.

† There are
cb. 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 agoe for ten Groats, which then weighed an 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 *Polybivs*.

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

Tafletta
the great
Emperour
of *Barba-*
ry, allows

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.

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 *Capot*, as the Italian Teston from *Testa*. Kreuzers, so called from the Mark of the Cross. Weiss-penny equal to two Kreuzers. Grasse equal to three Kreuzers; 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 pieces are of a mixt metal.

The Ger- The German Dollars furnish all the
man silver Mints of *Europe*, before the Mines of
Dollar, *Mexico* and *Potosi* were discovered in
called Rix *America*.
Dollar,
in *England* is worth 4 s.—6 d. or as some say 4 s.—8 d.

There

There were the Latine, Attick, and Greek pounds.

Libra Numaria or pound, took its *Spelmanni* name from the weight, because it weighed in times past a *Trojane* pound, that is, *Glossari-* twelve Ounces. Thence the *Saxon punde*, *um, See* and the *English pound*. *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 † *The Span-* eight, a half piece of eight, a quarter *nish Pistoll,* piece of eight, a half quarter piece of *is about* eight, and a piece that is but a sixteenth *seven pence* part of a piece of the Royal eight. *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-

F teen,

teen, and five Sous pieces. The Quart D'Escu (because the fourth part of the Escud' or) equal to one Liver. Mixt metal, the Soule and the Soule 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 lolie in no place, and in Italy to gain above twelve pence in the pound.

Constanti-
nopolis
primum
Bizanti-
um dicta
formam
antiqui
vocabuli
præferens
Imperator-
is Xanti-
ni Bizan-
tini Vocat.
Speimanni
Glossari-
um. Vide
Cororave
Dictionar.

Bizantines or *Bezants*, as coyned at Constantinople, sometimes called *Bizantium*, and not at Desanson 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, Camden's Remains of money; in his Britannia in Misalesex. He speaks of *Bizantines* of Silver valued at two shillings antiently.

Gallico. Anglic. verbo Belant.

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 Penny, ^{*Turkish*} and often mentioned, one of which I ^{*Asper*} have seen.

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 *Brass* 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*,

* 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 farthings; saying with *St. Peter Act. 3. 6.* Silver and Gold I have none, but such as I have I give thee, *Peter Du Moulin 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*
Nunmis

apud Anglos genus ante nostram memoriam Exoletum. Spelmani 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. *Dumiri-voir des Francois Livre 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 Eris*, are almost all of the same pureness in respect of the Gold, of the De- and not differing above a grain in the narius. weight.

The *Giulii* or *Pauli* are two names of the same price from two Popes. The old *Denarius*, *Drachma* Dutch Shilling, Spanish *Reall* Roman *Julios* or *Paulos*, are near of an equal value; The French *Escu* or silver Crown, the Spanish *Piſce* of eight, the German *Dollar*, the Low-Dutch *Patacon* are of an equal value.

Mr. Broughton saith, he asked a simple Mariner which had been in the *West-Indies*, what they called Gold there, he said *Cerhem*, 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 *Cachous*. *Pet. Mart.* first *Decade*, ch. 4.

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

In the *East-Indies* the *Rupies* of *Ropes* of divers values and *Mah 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 *Phalsaim*.

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 *Persians* loved shooting so well, Pliny l. 7. that they set an *Archer* on the reverse of c. 5. ^{with} their Coyn of Gold, which was of great ^{rich that} value. The King of *Persia* being offend- ^{Perses the} son of Per- sed at *Agésilas*, gave the *Athenians* ten ^{sus, of} thousand pieces of this great Coyn of ^{whom the} Gold of theirs, and so corrupted them; ^{Persians} which thing when *Agésilas* understood, ^{had their} he said merrily, but yet truly, That he ^{Surname,} Should be ^{the first de-} was driven away with ten thousand Bow- ^{vise of} men, (meaning the r Coyn of Gold with ^{Shafis.} an *Archer* on it) and how should he a poor ^{Let the} man be able to withstand so many *Archers*. ^{Scripture,} See *Plutarch* in *Agésilas*.
(which is
now enter 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 *Muscovske* is the fourth part of a *Copeca*, *Toluske* is the half, an *Alim* is three pence, a *Grisna* is ten, a *Rouble* a hundred, but these are not to be had of one piece.

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 Physician.

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*, *solidi sours* 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 penny, 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* 12 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
Diatrobe
OF
MEASURING
OF THE
DISTANCE
Betwixt PLACE and PLACE.



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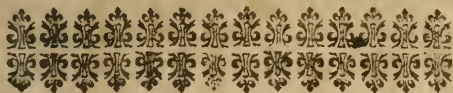
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A

DIATRIBE

OF

MEASURING, &c.



Gometry 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. Williams his Essay toward a Real character part 2. ch. 7.

That

*Mensu-
rant Tal-
m idici, a-
liquando
per Millia-
ria ali-
quando per
Paras, a-
liquando
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 *Dignos*.

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

*Quem ad-
modum*

The *Roman Milliare* contains *Mille* *Perse* *Pasp* *ss* as the very name imports, and even-
raising s, *ty passus* contains also of five *Peet*, as *Co-
Egypti* *lunon* and *John* expressly tell us. Mr.
Schems, *Greaves* of the *Roman Foot*.

*Gala Icu-
cis, ita La-*

*ini Miliari Passum Latum mensuras designaverunt.
Surtiæ Prefat. ad Commentum Antonii Augusti. Itin.*

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 Philosophers 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 signify a Mile, as *ad Decimum lapidem posita urbs*, a City ten Miles off.

4 Mille est Milliare ac Milliarium, mille passuum. Vossii Etymologici con Linguae Latinae.

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

Ad Lapidem Torquatus habet praetoria 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 *Columna* or *Lapides Milliaris*, standing, whereby the *Romans* divided and distinguished their Miles, which occasioned those phrases, *ad primum*, *ad quartum*, *ad centesimum lapidem*.
Columna quadam in Capite Romani Fori, in quam omnes Italia via terminabantur. Salmuth in Pancirolli Nova Reperta Tit. 16. The *Columna Milliaris*, 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 Stadis; in Perside Parasangis, quod nunc hodie in usum remanet, in Syria Schenis in Gallia & Hispania Leucis, quod adhuc retinetur: in Germania Rustis, ut est apud Hieronymum. Scaligs De Emendat Temp. l. 5.

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 furlong, a leque, a mile.

Keckerman in his *Systeme of Geograpy. l. I. c. 4.* saith, the general instruments of measure are either lesser, a Barley 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 *Mensura applicationis*, as a span, a cubit, a yard.

Et mensura Capacitatis, either of things liquide, a Pint, Quart, Pottle,
G Gallon,

Gallon, Firkin, Barrel, Hoghead, Pipe,
 † *Stadium* Tunne, or things dry; a Peck, Bushel,
 apud Ro- *Quartere*.

manus
 D. XXV. The Greeks did mete out the distances
pedes of places by *Stadia* † or *Furlongs*; one
Romanos *Stadium* doth contain 125 paces; heince
fauit, apud eight *Stadia* make one *Roman* mile, that
Græcos is, one thousand paces. Mr. Greaves
 DC. *pedes* saith seven Greek *Stadia* and a half, make
Græcos a *Roman* mile.
 Dith. Dis.

putat. Acci-
dem. Tomus 1. *Stadium* quod Latine *Curriculum* dicitur,
locus erat, in quo homines & equi cursu, tabant, & athletæ
certabant, à, patione, quod Hércules eo spatio uno spiritu
confecto confregisset Onuphrius Panvinus De Ludis Civesi-
bns. l. 2. c. 1.

Sulcum
nefri di- *Furlong* * quasi a Furrow long, a Fur-
cum agri- row, hoc est quod longitudinem sulci deter-
cola id minatur, a 125 paces.

quod uno progressu araturum describit antequam ingredi-
 tur. Specimen Glossarum.

An Acre mentioned, 1 Sam. 14. 14.
 and Esa. 1. 10. *Jugerum est quantum ju-*
gum 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 Ro-
 mans

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 *Est vox* at this day *Farsach*, whereof each did *Parasan-* contain 30 *Stadia*, 4 miles, saith *L'Em gæ Persica*, *pereur* in his *Notes on Benjamins Itine-* *ac fecero* *meo Fr.* *Junio in* *Elogio* *vary.*

Linguae Hebraea videtur corrupta ex Parafch, hoc est *Leques*, *& Aggarus, hoc est, tabellio. Quia nempe sic videtur in-* *tervallum inter duo loca, loca, quibus equum mutaret ta-* *bellio. Vossii Etymologicon Linguae Latinae.*

See of it in *Mr. Greaves* his *Epistle to Mr. Selden* before his *Discourse of the Roman Foot and Denarius*. *Mustadinus Sadus* calls them *Farseng*, the *Arabians* *Fersach*, and the *Latines* *Parasanga*. *Gentius*; Whence the *Latines* use that Phrase, *Multi 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 *Schoenus*, 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*, *Leuca* or *Lenga*, 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 per-
peram, ut
pria, vul-
go nuncu-
patur,
Quia Leu-
ca fit ex
minum
nomen,

quod Cursum & destinatum certum spatium Cursus de no-
te Barthi. Ad Ruell. 2. Animaduers. vide Spelmanni Glof-
sarium. *Leuca* recentioris mensura nomen *Massaus. 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 *Voreft*.

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, sometimes 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, sometimes 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 Journey 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.

Massaus
Hist. Ind. l.
6.

Tchan is a kind of measure among those of *China*, the journey of one day.

Cubitus
distus ple-
risque vi-
actur a cu-
bando.

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.

Vossii
Etymologicon
Lingux
Latine.

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

Jos. 3. 4.
John 21.
8.

Some

Some say the Cubits were of 2 sorts, *Plerique tam Ebraeorum, quam nostrorum, qui eos se-*
 the Civil or common Cubit, consisting of one foot and an half six hand breadths, *quuntur, duplicem in illo populo fuisse mensuram ve-*
 24 finger breadths, and eighteen thumb breadths; and the sacred or holy Cubit, *qui eos se-*
 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.*

lunt ejusdem nominis, unam communem, quæ minor fuerit; alteram sacram, quæ major: Itaque Communem Cubitum fuisse quinque palmorum, sacrum autem Sex. Rivetus in Exod. 25. 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.

Epephannus 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.







o/c

