



George Noble Plunkett  
London, Sept 12<sup>th</sup> 1877.

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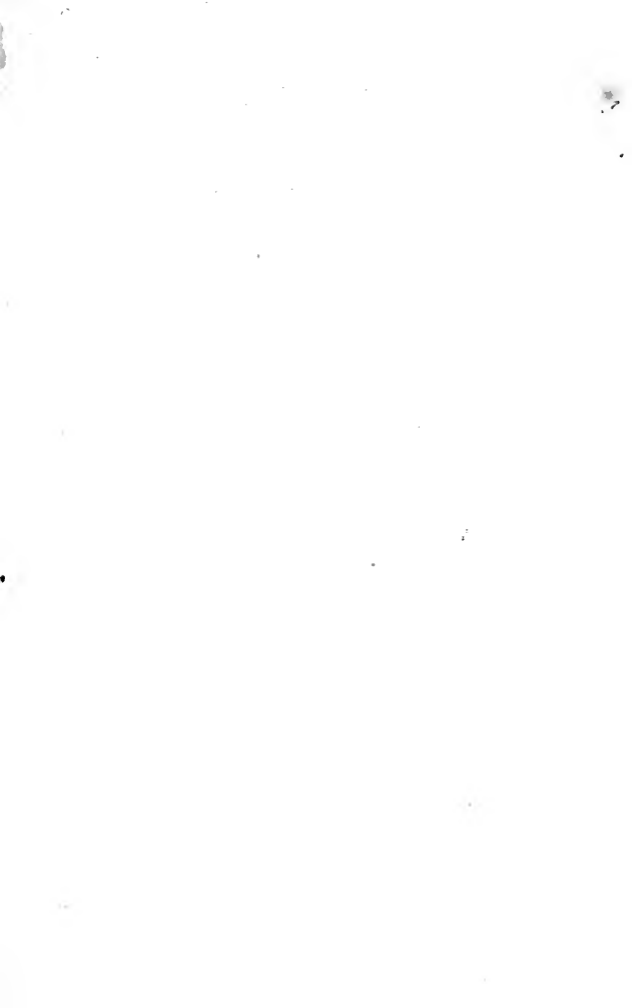
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THREE

# DIATRIBES

*Ex Libris* OR *Epi Ellis*

DISCOURSES.

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

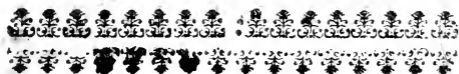
*Tencri vox apud Ciceronem Tuscul. quæst. l. 5,*

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

LONDON, 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;*

**S**ir, 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 Coun-  
tries

*The Epistle Dedicatory,*

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

Mr. *Leith*  
in his *Sto.*

Monu-  
ment, re-

ports of my Lord *Willoughby's* eldest Son, that he had seen  
*Rome*, though he was not acquainted with her errors: he  
brought over many of the rarities of other Nations, but  
none of them.

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 some of our *English* Gentry, that they are excellently well learned, like those *Fuggeri* in *Germany*, *Du Bartas*, *Duplessis*, *Sadael* in *France*, *Picus Mirandula*, *Scottus*, *Barottus* in *Italy*. There is an Honourable Gentleman *a* now of the Royal Society, (whereof you are likewise a worthy Member) who hath Travelled abroad to good purpose, and by his Philosophical *b* Experiments and other useful Treatises, hath much honoured the Nation. I may here relate, what I have heard from a very

*a* Robert Boyle *Esq;*  
*b* *Experimenti Fructifera & Lucifera.*

A 3                      worthy

*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

151  
104  
KNAB-  
117.

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 for me 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.



T O T H E  
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 customs 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-  
passed Greece, Arrianus, the*

\* He hath written that excellent book of the Monuments and Antiquities of Greece, remaining in his time.

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  
Jacobus Golius (that famous  
Arabist) who not satisfied with  
the instruction of Thomas Er-  
pinus in the Arabick Lan-  
guage, went first into Mouri-  
tania, and being chosen Succes-  
sor to Erpenius in his place af-  
ter

De Orig.  
& Prog.  
Idololat. l.  
3. c. 37.  
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.

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 Foreign power.

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

Vide G.  
Voretii  
Disputat.  
Select.  
Theol.  
partem se-  
cundam  
De Gentili-  
ismo 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 capeffenda.*

To the Reader.

\* See East-  
right  
Comitat.  
of the Rhe-  
mits  
Translat.  
on Mat. 2  
2. and Du  
Moulin De  
Pergrina-  
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 Foreign 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

O F

T R A V E L.

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By *Edward Leigh* Esq;

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*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.*

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Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



A

## DIATRIBE

OF

## Travel.



Travel 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 searcheth  
 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, disicere, id est, vere perigrinari.*

*Lipii Epistola ad Lanoium de Peregrinatione Italica.* \* I think it most requisite

\* The Marchioness of New-Castles Oration, part three.

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*, *Zeslerus* before his

his



his Itinerary of *Spain* and *Portugal* Monsieur de Sorbiere 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*.

*Erpenius* hath put out a little

Treatise, *De Peregrinatione Gallica*. *Lipsius*, another, *De Peregrinatione Italica*. *Gasper Ens* hath published *Deliciae Apodemicæ*.

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

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 mercato ad Indos, Horat. Epist. 1. lib. 1.*

• Travel- The dissolute rich young Gentleman, lings an *bonum jucundum*; The well-bred Gentleman; *bonum honestum*, or honor, that he may accomplish himself for the service of his Country.

States, chiefly for a publick good to the Country of which such are. *Ca. 1. mes. Isti Peregrinatio profectio quedam, occupata ac deserta, Extra loca perlestrandi, in vivendi & cognoscendi causa ad bonum aliquod inde Acquirendum, quod vel patria & amicis, vel nobis ipsis privatim prodesse possit. Neque bavianus de Peregrinatione. Isti Peregrinatio nihil aliud quam Studium per lustrandi terras Fecit & Impulsu ab hoc ne iconco suscipiendum ad aeternam vel ea acquirenda quae usui & Emollimento patriae vel Reipublicae possunt. Iustus De Peregrinatione c. 1. Venti Peregrinus a Peregre aut Pereger quod dicitur quasi per agrum, unde & peragere quasi multos agros pererrare, Voluta 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, satisfie 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

† *Fitis Peregrinationis*

*notitia*

*sixtuplex,*

*Linguae Regionis Religionis.*

*Rerum gestarum*

*morum & 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 Country and Families.

† *Jones* in his *Institutions* to Travellers mentions twelve general Heads.

1. Cosmographic.
2. Astronomy.
3. Geography.
4. Chronographic.
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, Barles, Ware-houses; Exercises of Horsemanship, Fencing, Training of Soldiers, and the like; Treasuries

9. The Ecclesiastical State. 10. Literature. 11. Histories. 12. Chronicles, and under every one of these Heads, hath several 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 viewed also other famous Libraries publick and private.

Thirdly, The choice Herbs † and Plants, †The Gardens, sorts  
Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Insects proper of Herbs,  
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.

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

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 Monkeys 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-*  
*Ne sit si-*olto, Your thoughtes close, and your Coun-  
*entem,* tenance loose, will go safely over the whole  
*Esto sine* world.  
*illi in Ita-*  
*liis tibi*

*via ba. mihi serua, Froni tibi aperta, Lingua parca meus*  
 Claustrum. *Upsi Epistola ad Lanoyum. In peregrinatione*  
*autam agentibus hoc evenit, ut multa hospitia habeant nul-*  
*la amicitias, Seneca Epist. ad Lucilium Epist. 11. Peregri-*  
*ni autem & incola officium est, nihil prater suum negoti-*  
*um agere, nihil de alio inquirere, minimeque in alienis esse*  
*Republica Curiosum. Tull. Ofic. l. 1.*



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

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

*Abraham Ortelius* in his *Itinerari-  
um Belgia*, perswades Travellers to note,  
and observe what they see most memora-  
ble; *Peregrinationes nostra futura nobis  
erunt longe gratiores, si una cum itineri-  
bus animadvertamus, & annotemus in  
Chartis, si quid observatione dignum oc-  
currerit.*

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  
*Praxiteles* made by art, witness; Mer- \* These  
chandise is almost maintained by Travel; with o-  
How much are Cosmography, Topo- ther Col-  
graphy and Astronomy, improved and lossi Sta-  
furthered by Travel. tues and  
Pictures

Change of Air by Travelling, after <sup>are yet at</sup>  
one is used unto it, is good: And there- <sup>Rome.</sup>  
fore

fore great Travellers have been long liv'd: The Countries which have been observed, to produce long livers, are these *Arcadia, Aetolia, 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.

*Rome 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 scissis non ad divitias indagandas, quae hodie sola fere periculosum & longam quarrum navigationem ille cebra est sed ad ubi dominici promulgationem inter illos populos a hac parte delectatos, missis ad hoc theologis propagandas iustitiam, si quid inde utilitatis postea ex commercii libertate in publico rediet, in lucro ponentes & accessionis locum optentes, nam ex eo esset ut Degratia, sine qua nihil possumus expeditionibus illis aspiraret, & aspirante illa civi sanguinem & indigenarum variationem res in his regionibus quantum ad religionem & civilem administrationem felicioribus auspiciis, administrarentur, quam ab Hispani factum est, qui avaritia C. 1. xx. Annos multis lamien nostras indigenas in Indis & ad extremum seipos grassant inter eos divina ultione confecerunt. Tavian. 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 aetate, mirum in modum fenestratus atque patens Baconus De Augmentis Scientiarum, l. 2. c. 10. Nostris temporibus & novi orbis partes complures, & veteris orbis extrema undique innovescunt. 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

*Imperetam  
anima ho-  
mo, qui  
Circum*

*scribitur natalis soli sine, Seneca.*

young

young and strong, rich and well borne<sup>d</sup>  
to get any good by their Travells.

~ *Humiles*  
*ista &*  
*plebeæ*  
*anima do-*  
*mi resident*  
*& affixæ*  
*sunt suæ*  
*terre: illa*  
*divisor*  
*est que*  
*calumim-*  
*statur &*  
*gaudet*  
*motu.*

*La Moch 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-*  
*nete homme, Est un homme mesle*, an ho-  
net 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 patrias tantum nosse*  
*mores; præcipua vero pars laudis exterarum regiones, ad mi-*  
*nimum, Italiam, Gallias, Hispaniam, Belgiam, Angliam,*  
*ve per lustralle. Balduni Oratio Panegyrica.*

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

The Emperour *Hadrian* travelled over a great part of the world, and with his Head bare, though it was cold and wet, and so fell into a deadly disease; whence the Verses of *Florus* the Poet, whom *Salmasius* (in his notes on *Ælius Spartianus*) thinks to be the Historian, who elegantly wrote the Epitome of the Roman affairs and lived under *Hadrian*.

*Linguetus non minus doctrina quam diuturna iotius Europæ peragratoione Clarus Bodini methodus 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 lustravis *Pauli Poet. not. in Marc. & Com. Imperat. Vitam.* Profper *Alpinus* olim *Ægyptum* magno cum fructu studiosa juventutis peragravit. Pignorii mensæ *Isaacæ* exposuio *Pythagoras* quidem inter Barbaros discendi causa peregrinatus est, atque ut nonnulli tradiderunt, Prophetam *Ezechielem* vidit *Dounezus* 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,  
Eulices patri 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 Scholia in Ariani Periplum Ponti Euxini.* But (saith *Stuckius*) how many Christian Princes and Nobles are now to be found, more like *Florus* than the Emperour *Adrian*?

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

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

faith, 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* † Probabile est idea *History of Italy*, lib. 6. Of those of the *English*, *Hackluit* speaks sufficiently. poetas Of the profit which comes to men by *Navigations*, see *Fourniers Hydrography*, fixisse Æneam, Herculeum, l. 4. c. 9. and of the Faith enlarged and Pyrithetaum, Ulysem & Orpheum, ad inferos descendisse, amplified by means of Navigation: See the same book, chap. 6. There are also propter longinquas Eorum Navigationes quibus a Conspectu hominum diu separati, mox reduces, the *Navigations* and *Voyages* of *Leyis Vertomannus*, and *Cadamusti Navigatio ad terras ignotas*, of whom *Peter Martyr* faith, 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 *Aciboldus*, supposing that he would never have published the same.

*Existimati sunt eo pervenisse si anime post mortem degissent*  
*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. *Ecchellenfis* in his Preface to his *Historia Arabum* seems to light him: *Constantine l'Empereur* (who hath published the notes upon him) saith, in his *Præfati. Ad Lectorem. Cum judicio legendum hoc itinerarium, nec auctoris nominibus habenda fides, præsertim ubi suorum condationem ac suam extollit: plurima tamen notata agra passim occurrunt, ut quæ de locorum distantibus aliisque annotat.*

There is *Corovicæ Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum & Syriacum.*

*Superius Itinerarium Constantinopolitanum*

\* *Vitæ Benjamin Tidelensis* in *Ecchellenfis* *Historia Arabum* præfati. *Ad Lectorem.* *Cum judicio legendum hoc itinerarium, nec auctoris nominibus habenda fides, præsertim ubi suorum condationem ac suam extollit: plurima tamen notata agra passim occurrunt, ut quæ de locorum distantibus aliisque annotat.*

\* *Ægeiæ* *Itinerarium Constantinopolitanum* *Superius* *Itinerarium Constantinopolitanum* *Superius* *Itinerarium Constantinopolitanum*

*politanum*



politanum & Amasianum.

*Douza de Itinere Constantinopolitano.*  
*Eurerii Itenerarium Egypti, Arabiae,*  
 &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 Commem-* *seu Æthici,*  
*tary.* *Itinerari-*  
*um Zesleri*

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

There are *Les Fameux Voyages De*  
*Pietro De le Valle Surnomme Illustre*  
*Voyageur* in three Quartoes. 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 Carne*  
*Dechaufe 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 unis, Angleterre & Irlande.

Jo. Hugenvans Linschotens Discourse of Voyages Into the East and West-Indies, whom Mr. Boyle styles the lober relater of his Voyages.

\* in his  
S. spiritual  
Chymist.

\* He was the next after Maggellanus, that sailed round about the World. See Can. deus Britannia in Devonshire, Sir Francis Drakes Voyages. Thuanus calls out Drake, Celeberrimus univerſi orbis luſtrator. Paulus Venetus hath written both an Itinerary, and three Books, de Religionibus Orientalibus.

Delendum est Mare Pauli Veneti Itinerarium mentarius ab impropere quodam contaminatum. Quis enim credis illa qua de Quinsay ſcribit pontes in ea lapideos duodecim mille altiffimos ſub visis formibus ſuiſſe ita ut naves erectis malis ea per- traſſare potuerint. Hugens de Orig. Gens. Amerba. c. 2.

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 *Perinassus*. 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 half so fabulous as many think him, and Scickard in his *Tarich*. p. 185. saith, *Marcus Polus Venerans, Minime verus author, Cujus Narrata pridem incredibilia, quotidie magis magisque verificantur.*

Mr. Ter-  
rier's Voy-  
age into  
the East-  
Indies, and  
the H. I. I.  
of the  
Cimbe  
Ilands,  
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 Scriptura.* 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 employed 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.*

*Monseur de Monfort'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 Mandevil'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*, *Chaldea*, *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. Vossius De Hist.  
 Lat. l. 3. ca. 2.

† De Bri-  
 tannica-  
 rum Ec-  
 clesiarum  
 primordi-  
 is. 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 ster-  
 va S. 7. c. 1. sect. 2.

et 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

\* Complu-  
 -rum or-  
 -um con-  
 -mibus  
 -entur,  
 -globi  
 -a S. 2.  
 -a de-  
 -scriptio-

is somewhat improperly) titles 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.

nom. 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 Traveller, spending twenty seven years in divers 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, Princes, Nobles, and chief Cities of all Christendome, 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 published, *Un tres beau liure de ses voyages, ou il faut voir ec autant de fidelite, que de nettete d'esprit, la, Conduite qu' il a monstree sans des Royaumes si differents.*

*Tanaxquilus Faber*  
in his  
notes on

the sixth book of *Lucretius* c. 1. saith, *Lambertus Massiliensis*, hath left a little Book, *De Peregrinatione Aegyptiaca*, printed 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, Presire, &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 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 *Pol-*  
*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 acquitted themselves; but I shall single out one as very deserving.

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

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

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 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

He styles him in his Book that Ingenious Navigator

Number of two

has

X

ing

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 Volums 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.

*Fleeknoes* 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 Pride of *Spain*, the Poyson of *Italy*, the Treason of *France*, and the drink of *Flanders*.

Dr. *Hall* thinks *Italy* a dangerous place for Youth.

*Ursin*, in a Gratulatory Epistle to a friend returned out of *Italy*, adds, *Ex cloaca diabolorum. Necessè est peregrinantium habere duos saccos, patientia unum, pecunia alterum.* *Comment Praxis Senex* p. 5. *Libus* 4. *Scena* 1.

Those who have a desire to travel to *Jerusalem* should take heed to themselves; that they make no Shipwreck of Conscience, for if they come not well commended, or well moneyed, 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 omnium esse potest* *Scotti & Capugnani Itinerarium Italiae*, *Hofmanni* & *Raimunds Mercurio Italico*, will be *manica* useful; for *France*, *Dallingtons View of* *France*, and Mr. *Evelins* little book, for *Leo Afer* the *Polity* or *Government*; for *Holland*, *man of no small credit among* *Colnitzius*, for *Germany* *Zeiler*.

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

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

Sir *Benjamin Ruddierd* (whose discourse and speeches were full of *Apothegms*) 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.

So willing 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 Direc.* to the Converted, for their Establishment.

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A  
Diatribē  
O F  
M O N Y  
O R  
C O Y N.

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Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.







A

## DIATRIBE

OF

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

\* *Federus* and Prerogative of Sovereigne \* Majesty,  
 Money is as the sinews and strength of a  
 state, to the life and soul of Commerce.

*Plinius* Silver Coins, saith, the Roman Princes, *in cunctis*  
*partibus mundi, nummos suorum status sua partem posuerunt,*  
 and the *Emperours* first engraved the *Crosse*  
 upon their Coins, which his Successors after observed, as we  
 may see among Antiquaries.

Money Commonly is the mean for all  
 Commerce, and answereth to all, *Ecclij.* 12. 19. Yet the *Spaniards* Com-  
 mers to 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  
 Coins, 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.



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 Moneta est intrinseca vel extrinseca. Intrinseca*

*consistit in preciositate materiae & in pondere. Extrinseca bonitas consistit in aestimatione publica vel voluntariam Contrahentium. Angelocrator De Monetas c. 2.*

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

*Martiall* calls Gold, Yellow Money. *Has nisi de flaxa loculos implere moneta.* The pureness and fineness of *Non decet, argentum vilia ligna ferant.* Silver is next to it, it is not consumed in the Coyns, 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 Extrinsic of Coyns, is observed by knowing bankers. Mr *Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

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

*Felix sine* Diligent inquiring into Coyns, is one  
*diphthongo.* great piece of antiquity; by the know-  
*ge. Consensus u-* ledge of which (as other ways) we  
*biarum &* may come to understand the right writ-  
*num. ce-* ting of several words.

*culius sine diphthongo? Eadem monumenta antiqua* Dilher-  
*ri Apparatus Philologæ. Vide Vossii Etymologicon Ling-*  
*gæ Latine. Ad hoc fertur hoc nomen cum aspiratione Ha-*  
*ditarius, nam ita nummi & lapides Constant. Cæsaub.*  
*notam in Ælii Spartiani Hadrianum. Scilicet ex statuis*  
*numis atibusque cognoscere licet qualis fuerit vultus ba-*  
*lulæque civitatum civitatum faminarumque illustrium,*  
*quorum nos ationes audire delectant; qua forma fuerint*  
*Da de aque, & Heroes præter cum suis illis insignibus;*  
*Carisædi fuerint præ ornamento, sive instrumenta religio-*  
*num, bellorum, magistratum, Corona, Curras, trium-*  
*phi, sed ita innumeraque id genus alia. Vide Gassendi*  
*vitæ Læcæni l. 6. p. 552, 553.*

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

*Leonardus Arretinus*, 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 ubi 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, Amphitheaters, Circi, Baths, 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. C. I have heard of some men, (but heard  
*faubone of* it onely) who by the bare handling and  
*Credulity* smelling, would judge better of old  
*and Incre-* Coyns (which is a great trade beyond  
*dituity in* the Seas, and concerning which, many  
 things Na- Books are written) than others, nor al-  
 tural, Ci- together strangers unto them, could by  
 vil and Di- the sight.  
 vine part 2

*Apud Ro-* The general names for Money among  
*manos* the Romans are three, *Moneta*, *Numus*,  
*quidem res* *Pecunia*.  
*nummaria*  
*ita habet*  
*generalia vocabula, quibus nominatur, Moneta, Pecunia,*  
*Nummus. Georg. Agricola De Veteribus & Novis Metal-*  
*lis. l. 1.*

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

*Numisma, quasi Nemisma à nomini-*  
*bus sanctis & elegantibus principum quæ ei*  
*imprebarantur. Hieronymus dicit putat. Wa-*  
*ferus De Antiquis Numis Hebræorum,*  
*Chaldaeorum & Syrorum c. 11.*

Secondly, *Numus*, or *Nummus* ra-  
 ther, saith *Hicks*, a *Numa*, saith *An-*  
*gelo Creton*, it hath rather a Greek Ori-  
 ginal, ἀριθμὸς πῶς from the Law, because  
 it



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

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

\* *Pecuniam à pecum dictam esse constat, sed*

*quæ sit causa originis parum convenit inter auctores. Vossii Etymologicum Linguae Latinae.*

*Gen. 33. 19. For an hundred pieces of money, the Greck 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 Meneru 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 *Agina*, (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*  
*Quinaris*  
*Sesterius.*

Of the Gold.

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

*quinque*  
*denarius* complectebatur, ita eisdem annis Aureum vitæ  
appellabant *Mercati* manifestis ad *Luxum Romanum*. c. 19.

*As* or *assis*, is a little piece of money,  
whose benefits 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 aris 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 aris. 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 halt; often it was much more esteemed. *Vossius De Philologia Christiana*. 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 quae druplici Moneta; nempe, Plumbea; Aerea, Argentea, Aurea. Plumbea usus quando caeperit, incertum. Aes initio habuerunt rude, pondere distinctum, non nota Lipsius;*

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

*Waserus de Antiquis Numis Hebraeorum* l. 2. c. 2. † *Serrius* on *Martiall* adds *Vittoria-*

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*.

*Consuetudo omnes Sicli nomen esse prorsus ab Hebraeo שקל Sh kel. lo. quod a verbo שקל Shakal quod appenderare significat, quod appaet, ut in multis hodie locis ponderari enim solent, quia moneta, partim, quia apud Hebraeos. lo. nomen genus, erat.*

A *Shekel* (coming from *Shakal*, he weighed, from whence our English *Skole* and *Scale* 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* *Sigra* 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*., *Answ.* 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 Sbe-* 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. Fack-  
 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 sin-  
 worthse ems to be mistaken. gulas ab-  
domadas  
Fulium

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

*Græci pecuniarum summas num̄m erant drachmis, ut Judæa siclis, & Romani sesteris, Brerewood De Ponderibus & Pretiis veterum nummorum.*

Shekel is usually understood where the Coins 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.

Esa. 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 weight 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 probabi-

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 *Ju- daea*, *Dr. Hammond in loc.*

*Denarius* may be considered in a dou- M. Greater  
 ble respect, either as *nummus*, or as *pon-* of the De-  
*dus*: In the first acception, the valuation narius.  
 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 nummus Romano-rum Denarius est, Atticorum drachma.* *Denarius* as *Tondus* was either *Consumularis*, made under the government of the City by the *Consuls*, or *Casareus*, under the *Cæsars*, 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*.  
 Scaliger De Re Nummaria. p. 112.

*Denarij drachma fere pondus & estimationem habebant Salmadit nota in Vespasij. A Drachma natum nostrum Dram.* when in Gold is six shillings three pence, in Silver seven pence half penny.

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

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



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

*Sestertius, quasi semissis tertius, ut in lege duodecim tabularum pes sestertius, sunt pedes*

*duo & semis* Snellius *De Re Nummaria*. *Olim edoctus sum Sestertium valere duobus assibus & semisse quando scilicet dicitur Sestertius genere masculino Sestertium autem neutro genere valere mille sestertios. Ratio est quia neutro genere subintelligitur pondo, ut in masculino nummus cum simpliciter dicitur sestertius. Sarravi Epistola videsis Vossii Etymologi con Lingua Latina & 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*.

*Fisher* in the first *Tom*e 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 *Hemiphenes* went privately unto *Lais*, and desired to lie with her; but she demanding 1000 *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 of that name, the mother and daughter: both beautiful and infamous Strumpets, as *Palmerius ad Pausania Corinthicam* 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 מנא, to  
 and rendred *Maneh*.

From *Ma-*  
*neh*, in He-  
 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 *Comedians*,  
 that there was a double *Talent*  
 in use among the *Athenians*, a greater  
 and a lesser.

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

*Attica Ta-*  
*lentum* &  
*Mina sunt*  
*Numerus,*  
 & *Collectio*  
*pecuniæ,*  
*non species*  
*Nummi,*  
*Scaliger*  
*De Re*  
*Nummaria.*

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



*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.

*Budaus* \* in his Books *de Asse*, or the \* *Sed de Breviary* Collected out of him, with the *istoc* & Annotations of *Philip Melancthon*, and *Joachim Camerarius*, are the best for the Greek and Latine Coyns.

*ceteris ad rem monetariam pertinentibus, Con-*

*suli malo Budæum, Vortium, Hottomanium, Car. Molinæum, Covarruviam, & intelligentissimum in hujus argumenti, Reinerum Budelium Ruremundanum Ictum, Electori Colonienf, dum viveret, monetarum tam Rhenensium, quam West-falicarum præfektum: Cujus geminus exstat. liber: unus de arte cudendæ monetæ; alter de quæstionibus Monetariis Vossius De Physiol. Christ. l. 6. c. 36, Inter antiquos Orisimius Lexoniensis Episcopus, & Caroli sexti Galldrum regis præceptor Curiosa de re Nummaria volumine, & inter recentiores Gâlielm. Budæus libris de Asse, Joachim Camerarius de Nummismat. Græc. & Lat Dempf. in Rosin. Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 31. Vide Plura ibid.*

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

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

*Centium* l. 2. c. 8. calls it *Eruditissima ac gratissima De Numismate census & Imaginis in quæstionem vocato Dissertatio*.

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

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

It's pity that Sir *Simonds D' Eux* 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 are Coyns with *Lucius*, l. 3. *Commen.*

*Respub. Romanæ* c. 12. whole inscription is *Salus Juliae Denarij. in Rosa. Antiquit. Rom. lib. 1.*

*Publ. de Libertate publica. In m. m. m. m. Julia Mammae Aug. f. a. d. e. r. e. p. l. i. c. a. s. e. n. a. t. o. n. e. s. o. l. o. c. i. n. s. i. d. e. n. t. i. s. q. u. e. s. u. a. g. e. r. e. s. u. d. e. e. n. i. m. p. u. b. l. i. c. i. s. c. o. p. i. a. c. o. m. m. u. n. i. s. i. n. s. c. r. i. p. t. o. a. n. t. i. q. u. e. P. u. b. l. i. c. a. N. o. v. i. s. i. n. E. l. y. s. i. e. l. g. i. a. C. h. r. i. s. t. i. a. n. i. & A. l. e. o. p. h. e. n. d. e. r. e. l. i. b. 1. c. 12.*

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 † As in found among us in the ruines of Cities *Lancashire* and Towns subverted, in Treasure-Cof- at *Lancaster, Ribble,* fers, or vaults hidden in that age, as also *Chester,* in in Funeral-pots and Pitchers. *Westmorland* at

*Brougham Cumberland*

About thirty five years since, not far from *Dunstable* many pieces of silver *One that writes the History of* England, saith of the Britains. Some of their Money was in Brass, other in Iron Rings; one especial sort, had the Figure of a shield 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. *Peacham's 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.

*Peacham* in his *Complete Gentleman*, c. 10. of Travels, saith, the Spanish Coyns are the best of *Europe*.  
 In his Voyage into the East-Indies, saith

that the Spanish Royal is the purest money of *Europe*. There is *Pezzo de 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, *Drusina* (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*

*Restauratione. p. 135.*

*Esterlingus &*

*Sterlingus apud Mat-*

*theum Parisium, at-*

*que alios, prae-*

*Anglicanos scripto-*

*res legas. Nec tamen eo rejicien-*

*dum, quando hoc nihilo deterius est quam vulgata, illa vocabula, daleri, ducati, floreni, ac similia. Nam pecuniae novitas nova exigebat vocabula. Notat ea vox Anglis denarium vox Sterling est ex eo inquit Vassius quia stella 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 *Peregrine Lord Willoughbey*.

*Condens 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 *Sterlingorum.* • *Mr. Selden* on the 17th song, or *Draytons Polyolbion.*

*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*.

*Occurris  
Esterlingus  
inter-  
dum sim-  
pliciter 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 *Germans*, of their Easterly dwelling, termed by English men *Eikerlings*, 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.  
 Bate 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* The *Carchas* or *Piece* 20 s  
*higher va-* And the *Come* *Pieces*, 22 s  
*lue beyond* The *Angel* 10 & 11 s  
*the Seas,* And *Crown* 5 s. & 5 s. 6 d.  
*then in* and 2 s. 9 d.  
*our own*  
*Nation,*  
*it is a great*  
*Cause of the transportation of it, Teachams Worth of a*  
*Peny.*

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. to 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 *Polybivus*.

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

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

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

*Testata*  
the great  
Emperour  
of *Bavaria*  
ry, allowe

to every Man sixteen Dollars a Month, and to every Footman ten Dollars, that his men are not chargeable to the Country, but at some part of his life.

The word Copstick comes from *Cop*, as the *Italian* Teston from *Testa*. Kreuzer is so called from the Mark of the Cross. Weis-penny equal to two Kreuzers. Grasse equal to three Kreuzers; ten Weis-pennies are equal to five Copsticks, Gunders equal to three Copsticks, and half Gunders, a Weis-penny a White Penny in Dutch, these lesser pieces are of the best metal.

The *German Dollars* furnish all the *Mines of Europe*, before the *Mines of Mexico & Peru* were discovered in *Spain*.

*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 name from the weight, because it weighed in times past a *Trojane* pound, that is, twelve Ounces. Thence the *Saxon punde*, and the *English pound*. *Spelmanii Glossarium, See Ezra 2. 69*

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

In *Spain* for Gold † Pistolls, and half Pistolls, and double Pistolls. In Silver, the common pieces there, are a piece of eight, a half piece of eight, a quarter piece of eight, a half quarter piece of eight, and a piece that is but a sixteenth part of a piece of the Royal eight. \* † The Spanish Pistoll, is about seven pence better than the Italian. The value of Money in Spain is

very often varied according to the wills and Interests of the Princes.

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

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 *Soufe* and the *Soufe 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 loss in no place, and in *Italy* to gain above twelve pence in the pound.

*Constantinopolis* *Bizantines* or *Bezants*, as coyned at *Constantinople*, Figures called *Bizantium*, and so. at *Johnson* in *Burgundy*, pieces of Gold are called *Bezants*; and in the Court of *England* where a great piece of Gold valued at fifteen pound, which the King offereth upon high Festival days is yet called a *Bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of Gold Coyned by the Emperours of *Constantinople*, *Camerden's Remains of money*; in his *Britannia* *Seymour's* in *Middlesex* He speaks of *Bizantines* of Silver valued at two shillings anciently.

*Italico. Angli. serbo 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, and often mentioned, one of which I have seen. *Turkish Asper.*

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

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

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

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

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

*Grats* equal to five *Quarins*.

In *Brass* the *Quarins* equal to the third part of a *Soldo*.

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

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

\* The Pope  
who hath  
six and  
twenty  
thousand

*Crowns* a day to spend; on the day of his *Coronation* scattereth among the people *Baucechi*, 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 Monlins Confusat. of Lurgat. ch. 5.*

<sup>J</sup> *Naples*, in silver, *Carolines* equal to *altos*, 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 *Florentins*, or *Florens Florens*, because first coyned in the *City of Florence*, and having the shape of the flower of the *Lilly* in one side, and of *John Baptist* in the other, it is called in *Italian*, *Florino*. *Vossius de Vitiis Sermonis, l. 3. c. 12.* saith, that the *French* had also in times past its *Florene*, thence called *Franc* saith he, A Franc is one

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

† *Auri*  
*Nummis*

*apud Anglos genus ante nostram memoriam Exoletum. 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. *Du mi roir des Francois Livre premier.*

The *Turkish Sultane* 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 pretence in respect of the *Gold*, and not differing above a grain in the weight.

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

The *old Denarius*, *Drachma Dutch* Shilling, *Spanish Real* *Roman Julios* or *Paulos*, are near of an equal value; The *French Escu* or *silver Crown*, the *Spanish Piece* of eight, the *German Dollar*, the *Low-Dutch Patagon* 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 *Cechem*, just the *Scripture* term.

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

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

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

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

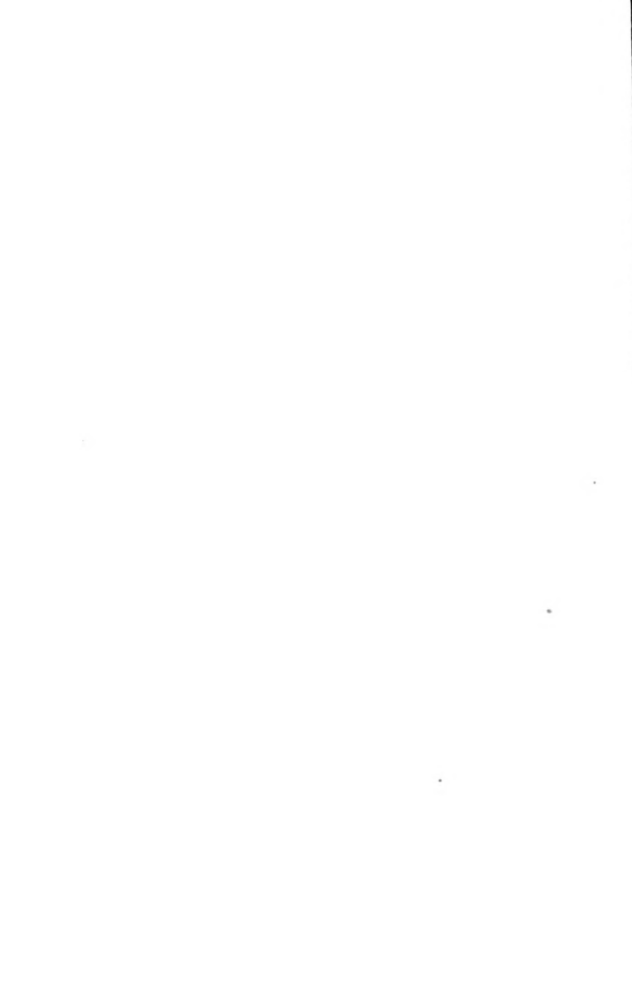
Most Countries (saith Mr. *Greaves*) use the same weights for *Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver*.



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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Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.





A

# DIATRIBE

O F

## MEASURING, &c.

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Gometry is an Art of Measuring well.

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

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

That



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

*Totius globi terreni ambitus est milliarium Germanicorum*

*Communitum* 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.

*A Mille est Milliare ac Milliarium, mille passuum. Vossii Etymologi-con Lin-guæ Latine.*

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

*Ad Lapidem Torquatus habet prætoriam 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 *mil-*  
*lariis*

*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*  
*Romans*  
*Fori, in*  
*quam om-*

*nes Italiae via terminabantur. Salmuth in Pancrolli Nova*  
*Reperita Tit. 15.* 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 sig-*  
*nis distin-*

*guere publico quasi generali Consensu receptum est: Ut puta*  
*in Italia Milibus Passuum in Græcia Stadiis; in Perside*  
*Parasangis quod est 3000 Passuum in agente romano, in Syria*  
*Schenitibus in Gallia & Hispania Leucas, quod adhuc retinetur:*  
*in Germania a Russis, ut est et a Hebræis. Scaligi De*  
*Emendas Temp. l. 5.*

First,







*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* *ga Persica,* *percur* in his Notes on *Benjamins Itine-* *ac fecero* *meo Fr.* *rary.* *Junio in* *Elogio*

*Linguae Hebraea videtur corrupta ex Parasch, hoc est* *ques,* *& Aggarus, hoc est, tabellio. Qui nemp sic vocatur 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*. *Gen-* *tius*; 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, Norwegians, 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 *Hispantola* is a 1200 leagues.

*Leuca* propriam, ut  
 pta, est  
 go mium  
 pta,  
 cum Leu-  
 ca sit ge-  
 nium  
 nomen,

quod Cursum & determinatum certum spatium Curfus de no-  
 re Bartm. Ad Ruell. 2. Anmaduers vide Spelmanu Glos-  
 sarium. *Leuca* recentioris mensura nomen *Massaus. Hist. Ind.*  
 15. 1.

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

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

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

\* An *English* mile containeth 5280 foot.

The common *German* mile being for the most part in plain makes more then 3 *English* or 5 *Italian* miles; but in some places the solitude and the ascent of mountains make the miles of *Germany* seem much longer; one *Dutch* mile and a half makes a mile of *Switzerland*. The miles of *Switzerland* being over continual mountains are so long, as the passengers distinguish their 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 country 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 than 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.

*Massac.*  
*Hist. Ind. 1.*  
o.

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

*Cubans*  
*ditto* p. 10.  
*risque* 11.  
*actur* 11.  
*bande*.

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.

*Volsky-*  
*in leg con*  
*Lingex*  
*Latine*.

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

*Fol. 3. 4.*  
*John 21.*  
8.

*Exod. 25. 10.*

Some

Some say the Cubits were of 2 sorts, *Plerique tam Ebraeorum, quam nostrorum, qui eos sectantur, duplicem in illo populo fuisse mensuram ve-*  
 the Civil or common Cubit, consisting of one foot and an half six hand breadths, 24 finger breadths, and eighteen thumb breadths; and the sacred or holy Cubit, that consisted of an hand breadth, or 4 fingers more then that other, *Ezek 40. 5. and 43. 13. Vide L'Empereur præfat. ad Cod. Middoth.*

*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.

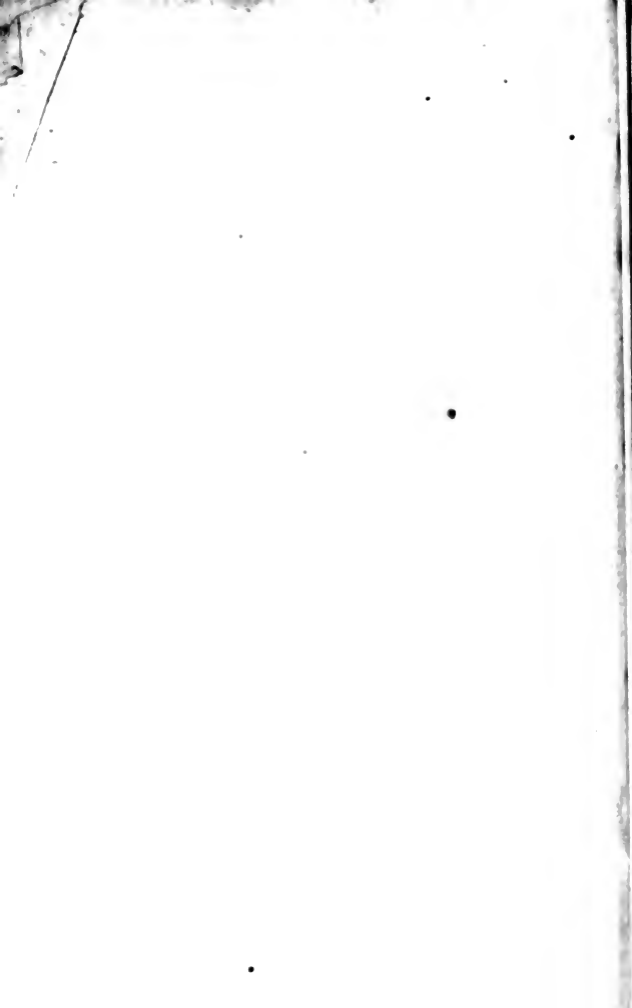
1. The Common Cubit containing 5 palms of 4 fingers breadth.

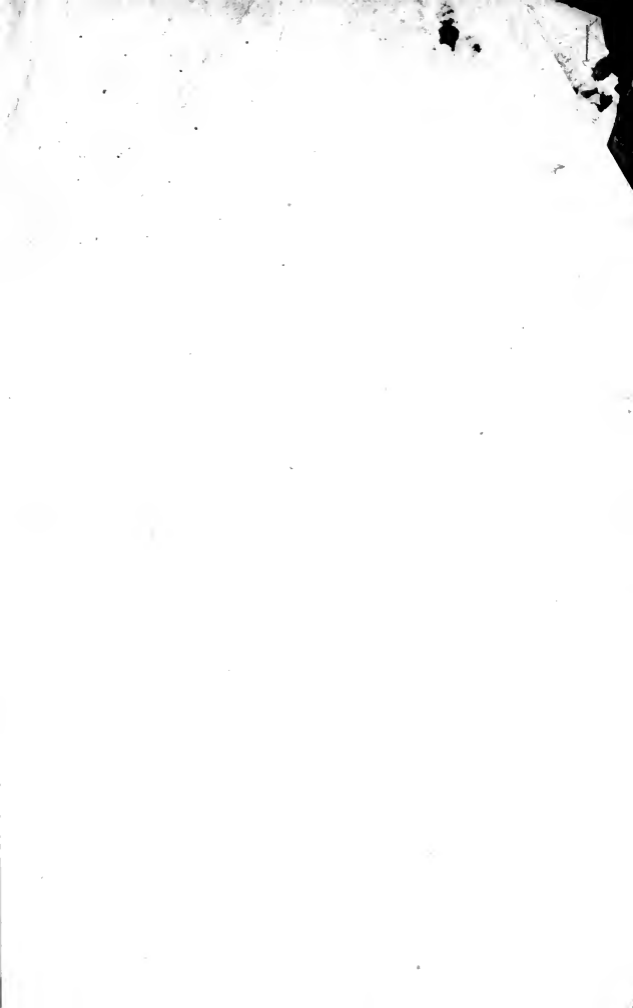
2. The Cubit of the Sanctuary one palm more, *Ezek. 40. 5.*

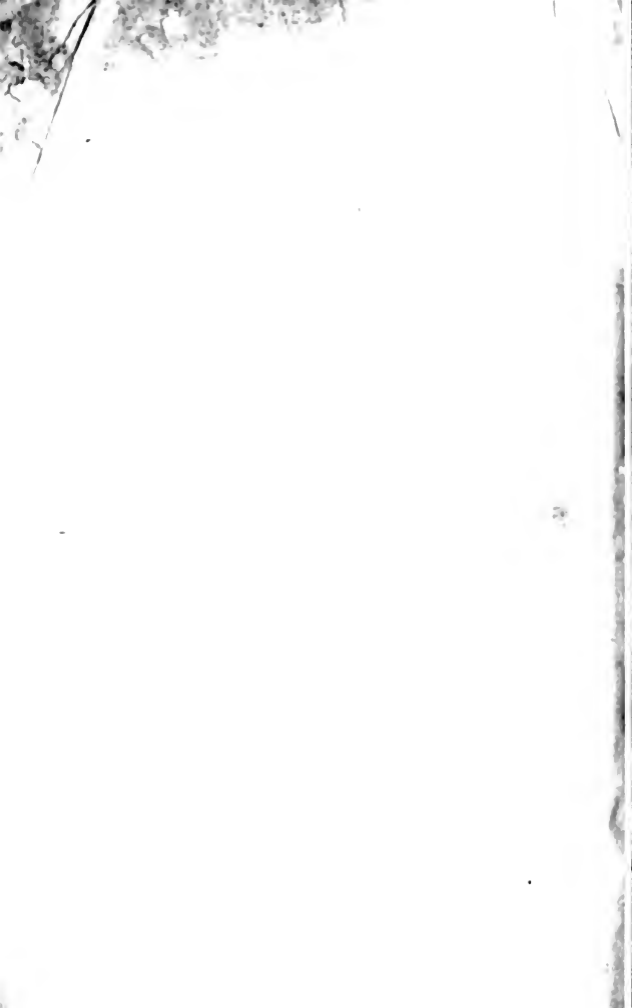
3. The Geometrical Cubit, 6 times as great as the common Cubit. See him on *Gen, 20. 16.* and on *Deut. 3. 11.* and *Dutch Annotat. on Gen. 6. 15.*

*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.













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