

## GOLD COINS UNWORN.

	Assay.		Weight.		Stand. Weight			Value.	
	car.	gr.	dw.	gr.	dw.	gr.	mi.	s.	d.
The Old Louis d'Or .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	4	7	8	16	9.3
The Half and Quarter in proportion .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	2	3	14	8	5
The New Louis d'Or .....	W.	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	5	3	18	20	0.6
The Half and Quarter in proportion .....	W.	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	14 $\frac{7}{10}$	2	13	19	10	0.3
The Old Spanish Double Doubloon .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	8	17	5	12	67	1.4
The Old Spanish Double Pistole .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	16	8	14	16	33	6.7
The Old Spanish Pistole .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	4	7	8	16	9.3
The New Seville Double Pistole .....	W.	0	8	16 $\frac{1}{3}$					
The New Seville Pistole .....			4	8 $\frac{1}{6}$					
The Half and Quarter in proportion.									
The Doppia Moeda, or Double Moeda of Portugal new coined.	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	22	6	21	12	26	10.4
The Doppia Moeda as they come into England .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	6	21	7	26	9.9
The Moeda of Portugal .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	3	10	16	13	5.1
The Half Moeda .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	8	6	8.5
The Hungary Ducat .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	9	7	9	3.6
The Ducat of Holland, coined at Legem Imperii .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Campen in Holland .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of the Bishop of Bamberg .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Double Ducat of the Duke of Hanover .....	B.	1 2	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	9	18	4.8
The Ducat of the Duke of Hanover .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	13	9	2.7
The Ducat of Brandenburg .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Sweden .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Denmark .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	3	9	3.2
The Ducat of Poland .....	B.	1 2	2	5	2	9	12	9	2.1
The Ducat of Transylvania .....	B.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	7	6	8	11.6
The Sequen, Chequin, or Zacheen of Venice .....	B.	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	10	7	9	5.7
The Old Italian Pistole .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	4	6	11	16	7.6
The Double Pistole of Pope Urban, 1634 .....	—		8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$					
The Half Pistole of Innocent II. 1685 .....	—		2	4					
A Double Pistole of Placentia .....	—		8	10					
A Double Pistole of Genoa, 1621 .....	—		8	16					
A Double Pistole of Milan .....	—		8	13 $\frac{1}{2}$					
A Single Pistole of Milan .....	—		4	6 $\frac{2}{3}$					
A Pistole of Savoy, 1675 .....	—		4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Double Ducats of Castile, Genoa, Portugal, Florence, Hungary, } and Venice .....	B.	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	4	18	18	18	7.7
Single Ducats of the same places .....	B.	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	9	9	3.6
Double Ducats of several forms in Germany .....	B.	1 1	4	11	4	17	1	18	4
Single Ducats of the same places .....	B.	1 1	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2
Double Ducats of Genoa .....	B.	1 2	4	11	4	18	6	18	6.5
Single Ducats of Genoa, Besançon, and Zurich .....	B.	1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	3	9	3.2
Pistole of Rome, Milan, Venice, Florence, Savoy, Genoa, } Orange, Trevou, Besançon .....	W.	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	4	5	17	16	6.7
A Barbary Ducat, with Arabic letters on both sides in square } tablets, without any effigies or escutcheon .....	W.	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	6	9	3.5

NEW TABLE OF GOLD COINS.

TABLE V.

Containing the Assays, Weights, and Values of the principal Gold Coins of all Countries, computed according to the Mint Price of Gold in England, and from Assays made both at London and Paris, which have been found to verify each other.

The London Assays have been made by ROBERT BINGLEY, Esq. F.R.S. the King's Assay Master of the Mint, and those at Paris by PIERRE FREDERIC BONNEVILLE, Essayeur du Commerce, as published in his elaborate Work on the Coins of all Nations.\*

		Assay.	Weight.		Stan. Weight			Contents in	Value in	
		car. gr.	dwt. gr.	dwt. gr.	mi	grains.	Pure Gold.	s.	d.	
AMERICA.....	(See Portugal, Spain, & United States.)									
AUGSBURG.....	Ducat.....	B. 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8 8		52, 1		9	2,64	
AUSTRIAN }.....	Souverain.....	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 14	3 13 15		78, 6		13	10,92	
DOMINIONS }.....	Double Ducat.....	B. 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 12	4 20 5		106, 4		18	9,97	
	Ducat.....	B. 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6	2 10 2		53, 2		9	4,98	
	Ducat Kremnitz, or Hungarian.....	B. 1 3	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10 3		53, 3		9	5,91	
BADEN.....	Ducat.....	B. 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 2		46, 9		8	3,60	
BASIL.....	Ducat.....	Stand.	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 10		48, 1		8	6,14	
	Pistole.....	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 22	4 18 13		105, 1		18	7,20	
BAYARIA.....	Carolin.....	W. 3 2	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5 10		115,		20	4,23	
	Max d'or, or Maximilian.....	W. 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4	3 14 0		77,		13	7,44	
	Ducat.....	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 19 11		52, 8		9	4,12	
	Pistole (See Mannheim)									
BERN.....	Ducat (Double, &c. in proportion).....	B. 1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 23	2 2 1		45, 9		8	1,48	
	Pistole.....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 21	4 19 0		105, 5		18	7,86	
BOLOGNA.....	(See Rome)									
BRUNSWICK.....	Pistole (Double in proportion).....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 19 5		105, 7		18	8,48	
	Carl d'or, before 1802, (Double in prop.).....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 15		92, 5		16	4,44	
	Carl d'or, since 1802, (Double in prop.).....	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 11		92,		16	3,38	
	Ducat.....	B. 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8 9		51, 8		9	2	
COLOGNE.....	Ducat.....	B. 1 2	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 8		52, 6		9	3,70	
CONSTANTINOPLE.....	(See Turkey.)									
DENMARK.....	Ducat current.....	W. 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	1 21 19		42, 2		7	5,62	
	Ducat specie.....	B. 1 2	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 8		52, 6		9	3,70	
	Christian d'or.....	W. 0 1	4 7	4 5 16		93, 3		16	6,14	
EAST INDIES.....	(See p. 161.)									
ENGLAND.....	Guinea.....	Stand.	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 10		118, 7		21	0	
	Half Guinea.....	Stand.	2 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 16 15		59, 3		10	6	
	Seven Shilling Piece.....	Stand.	1 19	1 19 0		39, 6		7	0	

\* Specimens of all the foreign coins brought to London for commercial purposes have been supplied for this Work from the Bullion-Office, Bank of England, by order of the Bank Directors, and have been selected by John Humble, Esq. the chief of that Office, who also examined the Tables in their progress. It may likewise be added, that the Mint Reports of these commercial Coins are chiefly from Average Assays, and that all the computations have been carefully verified by different calculators.

NEW TABLE OF GOLD COINS.

		Assay.	Weight.			Stan. Weight	Contents in	Value in	
		car. gr.	dwt.	gr.	dwt.	gr.	Pure Gold,	s.	d.
		Stand.	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	3	113, 1	20	0
ENGLAND.....	Sovereign .....								
FLANDERS .....	(See Austrian Dominions.)								
FLORENCE .....	(See Tuscany.)								
FRANCE .....	Double Louis (coined before 1786)....	W. 0 2	10	11	10	5 6	224, 9	39	9,64
	Louis .....	W. 0 2	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 12	112, 4	19	10,71
	Demi Louis.....	W. 0 2	2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	13 6	56, 2	9	11,38
	Double Louis (coined since 1786).....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	20	9	15 19	212, 6	37	7,53
	Louis .....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	22	4	19 19	106, 3	18	9,75
	Double Napoleon, or Piece of 40 Francs	W. 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	7	8	3 0	179,	31	8,36
	Napoleon, or Piece of 20 Francs .....	W. 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 10	89, 7	15	10,5
	New Louis (Double, &c.) the same as the Napoleon								
FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE..	Ducat .....	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 14	52, 9	9	4,34
GENEVA .....	Pistole, Old .....	W. 0 2	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 18	92, 5	16	4,45
	Pistole, New.....	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	15 4	80,	14	1,9
GENOA.....	Doppia, or Pistole, (Pieces of 2, 4, } &c. in proportion) .....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5 14	93, 4	16	6,36
	Sequin.....	B. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10 6	53, 4	9	5,41
	Genovina of 100 Lire ( $\frac{1}{2}$ &c. in prop.)..	W. 0 1	18	3	17	22 0	394, 2	69	9,20
	New Genovina, of 96 Lire or 4 Pistole } Piece of the Ligurian Republic }	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	4	16	1 15	357, 7	63	3,68
	Ditto of 48 Lire, (Pieces of 24 & 12 in } proportion) .....	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	8	0 18	173, 9	31	7,95
HAMBURGH ....	Ducat (Double in proportion) .....	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 14	52, 9	9	4,35
HANOVER .....	George d'or.....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5 3	92, 6	16	4,66
	Ducat .....	B. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10 3	53, 3	9	5,19
	Gold Florin (Double in proportion)....	W. 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1	18 6	39,	6	10,83
HESSE CASSEL ..	Pistole.....	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 8	92,	16	3,39
	William d'or of 1815.....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 9	92, 1	16	3,6
HESSE DARMSTADT	Carolin.....	W. 3 2	3	3	2	15 0	58,	10	3,18
	Ducat .....	B. 1 3	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10 0	53, 2	9	4,98
HOLLAND .....	Double Ryder.....	Stand.	12	21	12	21 0	283, 2	50	1,46
	Ryder .....	Stand.	6	9	6	9 0	140, 2	24	9,75
	Half Ryder.....	Stand.	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 10	70, 1	12	4,87
	Ducat .....	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 12	52, 8	9	4,13
HUNGARY .....	(See Austrian Dominions.)								
JAPAN .....	(See East Indies, p. 161.)								
LEGHOEN.....	(See Tuscany.)								
LEIPSIC .....	(See Saxony.)								
LIEGE .....	Ducat .....	B. 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 16	52, 3	9	3,07
LORRRAINE .....	Leopold .....	W. 0 1	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	3 15	157, 4	27	10,28
	Francis .....	W. 0 1	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 1	93, 6	16	6,73
LUCCA .....	Pistole.....	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13 0	77, 9	13	9,44
MALTA .....	Double Louis .....	W. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	16	9	18 18	215, 3	38	1,25
	Louis .....	W. 1 3	5	8	4	21 16	108,	19	1,37
	Demi Louis.....	W. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	16	2	11 3	54, 5	9	7,75
MANHEIM .....	Carolin ( $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ in proportion).....	W. 3 2	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 16	114, 4	20	2,96
	Pistole.....	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 16	92, 3	16	4,02
	Ducat .....	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 10	52, 8	9	4,13
MENTZ.....	Ducat .....	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 12	52, 9	9	4,34
MILAN .....	Sequin.....	B. 1 3	2	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10 6	53, 2	9	4,98
	Doppia, or Pistole.....	W. 0 1	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 8	88, 4	15	7,74



		Assay.	Weight.		Stan. Weight			Contents in	Value in	
		car. gr.	dwt	gr.	dwt.	gr.	mi.	Pure Gold.	s.	d.
								grains.		
MILAN	40 Lire Piece of 1808	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	8	4	0	179, 7	31	9,64
NAPLES	Six Ducat Piece of 1752	W. 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	16	5	9	8	118, 7	21	0,09
	Six Ducat Piece of 1767 and 1772	W. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	18	5	7	14	116, 8	20	8,06
	Six Ducat Piece of 1783	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	16	5	12	18	121, 9	21	6,89
	Four Ducat Piece, or Pistole, of 1752	W. 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	14	6	79, 2	14	0,20
	Four Ducat Piece of 1767 and 1770	W. 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	6	76, 8	13	7,10
	Two Ducat Piece, or Sequin, of 1762	W. 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	6	37, 4	6	7,42
	Three Ducat Piece, or Oncetta of 1818	B. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	15	1	58, 1	10	3,40
NETHERLANDS	Souverain (See Austrian Dominions)									
	Gold Lion, or 14 Florin Piece	Stand.	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	16	117, 1	20	8,69
	Ten Florin Piece (1820)	W. 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	15	93, 2	16	5,93
NUREMBERG	Ducat (Double, &c. in proportion)	B. 1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	8	52, 6	9	3,71
PARMA	Quadruple Pistole (Double in prop.)	W. 1 0	18	9	17	12	18	386,	68	3,78
	Pistole or Doppia of 1787	W. 0 3	4	14	4	10	4	97, 4	17	2,85
	Ditto of 1796	W. 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	14	4	8	14	95, 9	16	11,67
	Maria Theresa (1818)	W. 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	10	89, 7	15	10,5
PERSIA	(See East Indies, p. 161.)									
PIEDMONT	Pistole or Doppia (1741 to 1785)	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	8	134, 2	23	9,01
	Pistole, coined since 1785 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ &c. in prop.)	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	20	5	17	0	125, 6	22	2,75
	Sequin ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion)	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	12	52, 9	9	4,34
	Carlino, coined before 1785	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	11	14	670, 8	118	8,64
	Carlino, coined since 1785 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ &c. in prop.)	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	6	28	20	0	634, 4	112	3,35
	Piece of 20 Francs, called <i>Marengo</i>	W. 2 0	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	18	4	82, 7	14	7,63
POLAND	Ducat	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	12	52, 9	9	4,34
PORTUGAL	Dobraon of 24,000 Rees	Stand.	34	12	34	12	0	759,	134	3,96
	Meio Dobraon of 12,000 Rees	Stand.	17	6	17	6	0	379, 5	67	1,98
	Dobra of 12,800 Rees	Stand.	18	6	18	6	0	101, 5	71	0,70
	Joannese of 6400 Rees	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	16	203, 4	35	11,98
	Half Joannese of 3200 Rees	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	15	4	14	12	101, 5	17	11,56
	Moidore or Lisbonine ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , &c. in prop.)	Stand.	6	22	6	22	0	152, 2	26	11,24
	Piece of 16 Testoons, or 1600 Rees	W. 0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	6	2	5	14	49, 3	8	8,70
	Piece of 12 Testoons, or 1200 Rees	W. 0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	0	36, 7	6	5,94
	Piece of 8 Testoons	W. 0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	6	26,	4	7,21
	Old Crusado of 400 Rees	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	14	12	13, 6	2	4,88
New Crusado of 480 Rees	W. 0 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	2	14, 8	2	7,43	
Milree (coined for the African Colonies, 1755)	Stand.	0	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	19	15	18, 1	3	2,44	
PRUSSIA	Ducat of 1748	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	14	52, 9	9	4,34
	Ducat of 1787	B. 1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	6	52, 6	9	3,71
	Frederick (Double) of 1769	W. 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	14	8	9	18	185,	32	8,90
	Frederick (Single) of 1778	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	4	5	4	92, 8	16	5,08
	Frederick (Double) of 1800	W. 0 2	8	14	8	9	6	184, 5	32	7,84
	Frederick (Single) of 1800	W. 0 2	4	7	4	4	13	92, 2	16	3,42
RATISBON	Four Ducat Piece	B. 1 2	8	21	9	11	0	77, 2	36	10,81
ROME	Doppia, or Pistole, of Pius VI	W. 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	13	3	12	5	77, 2	13	7,59
	Ditto, of Pius VII. 1802 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ &c. in prop.)	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13	3	11	12	76, 6	13	6,68
	Zecchino, or Sequin, (coined before 1760)	B. 1 2	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	0	51, 4	9	1,16
	Sequin (coined since 1760)	B. 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	0	52, 2	9	2,86
	Scudo of the Republic	W. 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	6	367,	64	11,43
RUSSIA	Ducat of 1751	B. 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5	2	8	4	51, 5	9	1,37
	Double Ducat of St. Andrew of 1756	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10	4	17	16	104, 4	18	5,72
	Ducat of 1796	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	2	10	0	53, 2	9	4,98
	Ducat of 1763	B. 1 2	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	8	52, 6	9	3,71

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		Assay.	Weight.		Stan. Weight.		Contents in	Value in	
		car. gr.	dwt. gr.	dwt. gr.	mi.	grains.	Pure Gold.	s.	d.
RUSSIA	Half Ducat of 1785	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 14	6	35, 1		6	2,54
	Gold Ruble of 1756	Stand.	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	10	22, 5		3	11,78
	Ditto of 1799	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 18	14	17, 1		3	0,31
	Gold Poltin of 1777	Stand.		9 0	9 0	8, 2		1	5,41
	Imperial (coined before 1763)	Stand.	10 16	10 16	0	234, 7		41	6,45
	Imperial of 1763	Stand.	8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	10	184, 7		32	8,06
	Imperial of 1772	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 11	8 10	8	185, 5		32	9,96
	Half Imperial of 1780	W. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2	4	90,		15	11,11
	Imperial of 1801	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6	8	181, 9		32	2,31
	Half Imperial of 1801	B. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	4	90, 9		16	1,05
Ditto of 1818	B. 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	12	91, 3		16	1,98	
ST. GALL	Ducat	B. 0 3	21 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15	2	497, 9		88	1,44
SALTZBURG	Ducat	B. 1 2	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	8	52, 6		9	3,71
SARDINIA	Carlino ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion)	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 23	16	219, 8		38	10
	Doppietta	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 23	13	43, 7		7	8,81
SAXONY	Ducat of 1784	B. 1 2	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	8	52, 6		9	3,71
	Ducat of 1797	B. 1 2	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	14	52, 9		9	4,34
	Augustus of 1754	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	8	91, 2		16	1,69
	Augustus of 1784	W. 0 1	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4	12	92, 2		16	3,81
SICILY*	Ounce of 1734	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 18	14	61, 2		10	9,97
	Ounce of 1741	W. 0 3	2 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 18	4	60, 7		10	8,91
	Ounce of 1751	W. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15	8	58, 2		10	3,60
	Double Ounce of 1758	W. 1 2	5 17	5 7	14	117,		20	3,48
SPAIN	Quadruple Pistole, or Doubloon, (coined before 1772)	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 1	8	375, 3		66	5,06
	Double Pistole, (before 1772, single and half in proportion)	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 12	14	187, 7		33	2,63
	Quarter Pistole, or Gold Dollar (before 1772)	W. 0 2	1 3	1 2	8	24, 2		4	3,39
	Doubloon of 1772 (Double and Single in proportion)	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 21	16	372,		65	10,05
	Half Pistole of 1772	W. 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 2	10	46, 3		8	2,33
	Quarter Pistole of 1772	W. 0 3	1 3	1 2	2	23, 9		4	2,75
	Quadruple Pistole of 1801	W. 1 1	17 9	16 9	6	360, 5		63	9,62
	Double Pistole of 1801	W. 1 1	8 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4	13	180, 3		31	10,92
	Pistole of 1801	W. 1 1	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2	6	90, 1		15	11,35
	Coronilla, Gold Doll. or Vintem of 1801	W. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	1 0	18	22, 8		4	0,42
SWEDEN	Ducat	B. 1 2	2 5	2 8	12	51, 9		9	2,22
SWITZERLAND	Ducat of Lucerne	B. 1 2	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	8	52, 6		9	3,71
	Double Ducat of Lucerne	W. 1 0	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	94, 1		16	7,84
	Piece of Five Ducats of Lucerne	W. 0 1	11 3	10 2	18	241, 9		42	9,74
	Ducat of Schwitz	B. 0 2	2 5	2 6	4	49, 7		8	9,55
	Ducat of St. Gall	B. 0 3	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7	12	51,		9	0,31
	Ducat of Uri	B. 1 1	2 5	2 8	0	51, 4		9	1,16
	Pistole of Lucerne	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 19	9	105, 9		18	8,91
	Pistole of Soleure	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 22	4 19	12	106,		18	9,12
	Pistole of the Helvetic Republic of 1800	W. 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 19	9	105, 9		18	8,91
	(See also Basil, Bern, Geneva, St. Gall, and Zurich.)								
TREVES	Ducat	B. 1 2	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	8	52, 6		9	3,71

\* Much variation is found in the fineness of the Sicilian gold coins.



	Assay.	Weight.		Stan. Weight			Contents in Pure Gold. grains.	Value in Sterling.	
		car. gr.	dwt. gr.	dwt. gr.	mt.	s.		d.	
TURKEY .....	Sequin Fonducli of Constantinople of 1773	W. 2	2½	2	5¾	1 23 6	43, 3	7	7,94
	Sequin Fonducli of 1789 .....	W. 2	3¼	2	5¾	1 22 16	42, 9	7	7,11
	Double Sequin Mahbub of 1773 .....	B. 1	0	3	4¼	3 7 14	73, 1	12	11,26
	Sequin Mahbub of 1789 .....	W. 2	3	1	12	1 7 10	28, 9	5	1,37
	Sequin of Cairo of 1773 .....	W. 3	0½	1	15¼	1 9 16	31,	5	5,83
	Sequin of Cairo of 1789 .....	W. 5	2½	1	15¼	1 5 6	26, 9	4	9,13
	Half Misseir (1818) .....	W. 5	3½	0	18¼	0 13 5	12,16	2	1,82
	Sequin Fonducli.....	W. 2	3	2	5	1 22 7	42, 5	7	6,26
	Rubieh.....	W. 2	3¼	0	12½	0 10 18	9, 9	1	9
	Yermeebeshlek .....	B. 0	3½	3	1¾	3 4 13	70, 3	12	5,30
TUSCANY.....	Ruspone .....	B. 1	3½	6	17¼	7 7 8	160, 8	28	5,50
	Zecchino, or Sequin.....	B. 1	3¾	2	5¾	2 10 14	53, 6	9	5,83
	Ruspone of the Kingdom of Etruria ..	B. 1	3½	6	17¼	7 7 13	161,	28	5,93
UNITED STATES..	*Eagle (½ and ¼ in proportion).....	W. 0	0½	11	6	11 4 8	246, 1	43	6,66
VENICE .....	Zecchino, or Sequin, (½ and ¼ in prop.)	B. 1	3¼	2	6	2 10 10	53, 6	9	5,83
	Doppia, or Pistole.....	W. 0	1	4	8	4 7 0	94, 4	16	8,48
	Scudo d'oro, or Gold Crown.....	B. 1	3½	26	23	29 6 2	643, 6	113	10,87
	Ducato d'oro, or Gold Ducat .....	B. 1	3½	1	9½	1 12 6	33, 3	5	10,72
	Osella d'oro.....	B. 1	3½	8	23½	9 17 18	214, 5	37	11,55
WEST INDIES....	(See Vol. I.)								
WIRTEMBERG....	Carolin.....	W. 3	2	6	3½	5 4 0	113, 7	20	1,47
	Ducat .....	B. 1	2	2	5	2 8 12	51, 9	9	2,22
WURTZBURG ....	Ducat .....	B. 1	2	2	5¾	2 9 8	52, 6	9	3,71
ZURICH.....	Ducat (Double and ½ Ducat in prop.)..	B. 1	2	2	5¾	2 9 8	52, 6	9	3,71

EAST INDIES.

EAST INDIA ....	Mohur of Shah Allum (1770) .....	B. 1	2¼	7	22¼	8 11 15	186, 8	33	0,72
	Mohur of the same.....	B. 1	2¾	7	23	8 13 13	188, 5	33	4,33
	Mohur, Half, (1787) ½ in proportion ..	B. 1	2½	3	23½	4 6 10	94,	16	7,64
	Mohur Sicca of Bengal, dated 19th Sun.	B. 1	3¾	7	23	8 15 0	189, 8	33	7,09
	Mohur of Bombay, old, still in circulation	B. 0	3½	7	10½	7 17 8	170,	30	1,04
	Mohur of the Dutch East India Com- } pany (1783).....	W. 3	3¼	10	2	8 8 0	183, 4	32	5,50
	Mohur of ditto (1797) .....	W. 4	1	9	20	7 22 8	174, 5	30	10,60
	Mohur, Half ditto (1801).....	W. 3	1¼	5	3½	4 18 18	96, 2	17	0,30
	Rupee, Tippoo's .....	W. 1	2	8	20½	8 6 0	181, 5	32	1,46
	†Rupee, Zodiac.....	B. 1	3¾	7	0	7 14 16	167, 6	29	7,9
	Rupee, Bombay (1818) .....	B. 0	0½	7	11	7 11 13	164, 7	29	1,78
	Rupee of Madras (1818) .....	Stand.		7	12	7 12 0	165,	29	2,42
	Pagoda, Star .....	W. 3	0	2	4¾	1 21 11	41, 8	7	4,77
	Pagoda, with a crescent and three figures	W. 1	3¼	2	5¼	2 0 18	44, 8	7	11,14
	Pagoda, with a crescent and one figure..	W. 2	1¾	2	4	1 22 5	42, 4	7	6,04
	Pagoda, Arcot, old.....	W. 3	2	2	4½	1 20 4	40, 5	7	2,01
	Pagoda, Arcot, new .....	W. 7	1	2	4½	1 11 4	32, 4	5	8,59
	Pagoda, Onore .....	W. 1	3¼	2	4½	2 0 4	44, 2	7	9,87
	Pagoda, Mangalore .....	W. 1	2½	2	4½	2 0 12	44, 6	7	10,72
	Pagoda, Pondicherry .....	W. 5	0	2	4½	1 16 6	37, 2	6	7
	Pagoda, Hyderee Hoon.....	W. 2	1¼	2	4¾	1 23 4	43, 3	7	7,96
	Pagoda, Sultanee Hoon.....	W. 0	3½	2	4¾	2 2 16	46, 6	8	2,97
	Saik Sai, a Mahratta coin.....	W. 1	3¾	6	22½	6 7 16	139, 2	24	7,63
	Tippoo's Faruki .....	W. 1	2	2	4½	2 0 18	44, 8	7	11,14
	Japan Copang, old.....	W. 1	2	11	9	10 14 8	233, 2	41	3,27
	Japan Copang, new .....	W. 6	0	8	9¾	6 2 14	134, 5	23	9,65

\* This value of the American Eagle is taken from Average Assays of the Coins of twelve years.

† These Rupees are stamped with the Signs of the Zodiac: they are now very scarce, being only preserved as objects of curiosity.





NEW TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

		Assay.	Weight.			Stan. Weight			Contents in pure Silver, grains.	Value in Sterling.	
		oz. dwt.	dwt.	gr.	dwt.	gr.	mi.	s.		d.	
DENMARK	Ryksdaler, old, of 6 Marks Danish	W. 1 2	17	5½	15	12	5	344, 4	4	0,92	
	Crone, or old piece of 4 Marks	W. 3 1	14	1	10	4	7	226	2	7,55	
	Crone, or Crown, of 1747	W. 1 2	11	15½	10	10	16	232, 9	2	8,52	
	Ryksdaler, specie, of 1798	W. 0 13	18	14	17	11	17	388, 4	4	6,23	
	New Piece of 4 Marks	W. 0 12	12	9	11	16	14	259, 8	3	0,27	
	Half Ryksdaler	W. 0 13	9	7	8	17	8	194, 2	2	3,11	
	Mark, specie, or ½ Ryksdaler	W. 3 1	4	0	2	21	12	64, 4	0	7,59	
	Rixdollar, specie of Sleswig and Hol- stein (pieces of ⅔ and ⅓ in prop.)	W. 0 12	18	13	17	12	6	389, 4	4	6,37	
Piece of 24 Skillings	W. 4 7	5	2½	3	2	10	68, 9	0	9,02		
EAST INDIES	(See p. 170.)										
ENGLAND	Crown (old)	Stand.	19	8½	19	8	10	429, 7	5	0	
	Half-crown	Stand.	9	16½	9	16	5	214, 8	2	6	
	Shilling	Stand.	3	21	3	21	0	85, 9	1	0	
	Sixpence	Stand.	1	22½	1	22	10	42, 9	0	6	
	Crown, (new)	Stand.	18	4½	18	4	7	403, 6	4	8,36	
	Half-crown	Stand.	9	2	9	2	4	201, 8	2	4,18	
	Shilling	Stand.	3	15½	3	15	6	80, 7	0	11,27	
Sixpence	Stand.	1	19½	1	19	14	40, 3	0	5,63		
FLORENCE	(See Tuscany.)										
FRANCE	Ecu of 6 Livres	W. 0 7	18	18	18	7	16	403, 1	4	8,28	
	Demi Ecu	W. 0 7	9	9	9	1	18	201, 5	2	4,13	
	Piece of 24 Sous (divisions in prop.)	W. 0 7	3	20	3	16	19	83, 4	0	11,64	
	Piece of 30 Sous (½ in proportion)	W. 3 8	6	12	4	12	4	100, 2	1	1,99	
	Piece of 5 Francs of the Convention	W. 0 10½	16	0	15	5	14	338, 3	3	11,24	
	Piece of 5 Francs (Napoleon) of 1808	W. 0 7	16	1	15	12	4	344, 9	4	0,16	
	Piece of 2 Francs of 1808	W. 0 7	6	11	6	6	2	138, 8	1	7,38	
	Franc of 1809	W. 0 7	3	5½	3	3	1	69, 4	0	9,69	
	Demi Franc	W. 0 8½	1	15	4	13	6	34, 7	0	4,84	
Franc (Louis) of 1818, same as Franc of 1809											
FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE	Rixdollar, Convention of 1772	W. 1 0½	18	1	16	8	16	363, 5	4	2,75	
	Rixdollar, Ditto of 1796	W. 1 2	18	1	16	6	0	360, 8	4	2,38	
GENEVA	Patagon	W. 1 0	17	9	15	19	8	351,	4	1,03	
	Piece of 21 Sous	W. 2 3½	3	1½	2	11	5	54, 8	0	7,65	
	Piece of 12 Florins 9 Sous, called Ge- nevoise, or Gros Ecu, (1794)	W. 0 13	19	8	18	4	16	404,	4	3,41	
	Ditto of 1796, (½ in proportion)	W. 0 14	19	15	18	9	6	408, 2	4	9	
Piece of 15 Sous of 1794	W. 2 6	2	1½	1	15	1	36, 1	0	5,04		
GENOA	Scudo della croce	B. 0 7	24	16½	25	11	8	565, 5	6	6,96	
	Scudo di S. Giambatista, of 5 Lire	W. 0 2	13	8½	13	5	12	293, 8	3	5,02	
	Double Madonnina, (single and half in- proportion)	W. 1 2	5	19½	5	5	12	116, 2	1	4,22	
	Scudo, of 8 Lire, of 1796, (½, ¼, &c. in proportion)	W. 0 8	21	9	20	14	10	457, 4	5	3,87	
	Scudo of the Ligurian Republic	W. 0 9½	21	9	20	11	2	454, 3	5	3,43	
HAMBURGH	Rixdollar specie	W. 0 10	18	18	17	21	12	397, 5	4	7,49	
	Double Mark, or 32 Schillings Piece, single in proportion	W. 2 3	11	18	9	11	8	210, 3	2	5,36	
	Piece of 8 Schillings	W. 3 12	3	8½	2	6	4	50, 1	0	6,99	
	Piece of 4 Schillings	W. 4 6	2	2	1	6	12	28, 3	0	3,95	
HANOVER	Rixdollar, Constitution	W. 0 9	18	19	18	0	14	400, 3	4	7,89	



NEW TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

		Assay.		Weight.			Stan. Weight			Contents in pure Silver.	Value in Sterling.	
		oz.	dwt.	dwt.	gr.	dwt.	gr.	mi.	grains.		s.	d.
HANOVER	Florin, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ , fine	B.	0 16	8	10	9	0	10	200,	3	2	3,96
	Half Florin, or Piece of $\frac{1}{3}$ , ditto	B.	0 16	4	4	4	11	4	99,	2	1	1,85
	Quarter, or Piece of 6 good Groschen, do.	B.	0 16	2	1	2	4	10	48,	6	0	6,78
	Florin, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ , base	W.	2 1	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	23	15	199,	6	2	3,87
HESSE CASSEL	Rixdollar, Convention	W.	1 6	18	1	15	22	6	353,		4	1,39
	Florin, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ , ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion)	W.	1 6	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	23	3	176,	8	2	0,68
	Thaler, or Rixdollar of account of 1778	W.	2 3	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	4	3	270,	3	3	1,74
	Thaler of 1789	W.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	17	5	259,	7	3	0,26
	Ecu, Convention (1815)	W.	1 6	17	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	21	2	349,	3	4	0,77
	Six Bon Gros	W.	4 10	8	0	2	23	0	65,	1	0	9,80
	Bon Gros	W.	6 14	1	4	0	11	5	10,	3	0	1,43
HOLLAND	Ducatoon	B.	0 3	20	22	21	4	15	471,	6	5	5,85
	Piece of 3 Florins	W.	0 2	20	7	20	2	12	446,	4	5	2,33
	Piece of 3 Florins of Batavia	W.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	3	19	15	0	435,	7	5	0,84
	Rixdollar (the Assay varies)	W.	0 16	18	6	16	20	8	375,	9	4	4,99
	Daalder, or 30 Stiver Piece	W.	0 10	10	6	9	18	18	217,	3	2	6,34
	Half Rixdollar	W.	0 16	9	0	8	8	8	185,	4	2	1,89
	Florin, or Guilder, ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion)	W.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	18	6	14	14	146,	8	1	8,40
	12 Stiver Piece	W.	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	4	3	18	92,	4	1	0,90
	Sesthalf, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stiver Piece	W.	4 15	3	0	1	17	4	38,	1	0	5,32
	8 Stiver Piece	W.	0 17	3	0	2	18	8	61,	5	0	8,58
	Florin of Batavia	W.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	13	6	9	2	141,	6	1	7,77
	Rixdollar, or 50 Stiver Piece of the Kingdom of Holland	W.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	0	16	13	18	367,	9	4	3,37
	HUNGARY	(See Austria.)										
JAPAN	(See East Indies, p. 170.)											
LEGHORN	(See Tuscany.)											
LEIPSIC	(See Saxony.)											
LIEGE	Ducatoon of 1671	B.	0 2	20	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	22	18	465,	3	5	4,97
	Patagon, old	W.	0 14	17	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	17	14	371,	6	4	3,89
	Patagon of 1792	W.	0 17	17	15	16	6	11	361,	3	4	2,45
	Escalin of 1771	W.	3 17	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	6	45,	6	0	6,30
	Escalin of 1792	W.	4 2	3	1	1	22	0	42,	6	0	5,94
	Ecu, called Leopold, (1704)	W.	0 3	17	11	17	5	6	382,	3	4	5,38
LORRAINE	Ecu (1710)	W.	0 4	19	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	5	10	426,	9	4	11,61
	Rixdollar, specie	W.	0 13	18	18	17	15	12	391,	9	4	6,72
LUPEC	Double Mark	W.	2 3	11	18	9	11	8	210,	3	2	5,36
	Mark	W.	2 3	5	21	4	17	14	105,	1	1	2,67
	Scudo	W.	0 3	17	0	16	18	10	372,	3	4	3,98
LUCCA	Mezzo, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Scudo	W.	0 3	8	3	8	0	7	177,	9	2	0,84
	Terzo, or $\frac{1}{3}$ Scudo	W.	0 3	5	19	5	17	2	126,	8	1	5,70
	Quinto, or $\frac{1}{5}$ Scudo	W.	0 3	3	5	3	3	19	70,	3	0	9,81
	Barbone	W.	3 3	1	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	14	29,	3	0	4,09
LUNEBURG	(See Hanover.)											
MALTA	Ounce of 30 Tari of Emmanuel Pinto	W.	2 5	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4	14	337,	4	3	11,11
	Ounce of Emmanuel de Rohan ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.)	W.	1 3	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	2	2	379,	3	4	4,96
	Scudo of the same, (Double in prop.)	W.	2 5	7	19	6	5	0	137,	9	1	7,25
	Ounce of Ferdinand Hompesch	W.	1 2	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4	3	381,	3	4	5,24
	2 Tari Piece	W.	2 19	1	2	0	19	2	17,	7	0	2,47
MANHEIM	Rixdollar, fine	B.	0 16	16	16	17	20	6	396,	7	4	7,39
	Florin, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ , fine	B.	0 16	8	8	8	22	8	198,	3	2	3,69
	Rixdollar, Convention	W.	1 3	18	1	16	4	3	359,	0	4	2,13

	Assay.	Weight.		Stan. Weight.			Contents in pure Silver. grains.	Value in Sterling.	
		oz. dwt.	dwt. gr.	dw. gr. mi.	s.	d.			
MECKLENBURG ..	Florin, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ .....	W. 2	2 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	23	5	199, 1	2	3,80
MENTZ.....	Rixdollar.....	W. 1	2 18 1	16	6	0	360, 8	4	2,38
	Copstuck.....	W. 4	2 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	16	13	59, 8	0	8,35
MILAN.....	Scudo of 6 Lire ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion).....	W. 0	7 14 20 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	9	10	319, 6	3	8,62
	Lira, new .....	W. 4	10 4 0	2	9	0	52, 8	0	7,37
	Lira, old.....	W. 0	3 2 10	2	9	4	52, 9	0	7,38
	Piece of 30 Soldi, Francis II.....	W. 2	18 4 17	3	11	8	77, 2	0	10,78
	Scudo of the Cisalpine Republic.....	W. 0	7 14 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	10	4	320, 2	3	8,71
MODENA.....	Piece of 30 Soldi of ditto.....	W. 2	18 4 17	3	11	8	77, 2	0	10,78
	Scudo of 15 Lire, 1739 (double, &c. in pro.)	W. 0	14 18 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	8	9	385, 2	4	5,78
	Scudo of 5 Lire, of 1782.....	W. 0	3 5 19	5	17	2	126, 8	1	5,70
NAPLES .....	Scudo of 1796.....	W. 3	3 18 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	22	12	287, 4	3	4,13
	Ducat, old ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion).....	W. 0	4 14 0	13	17	18	305, 2	3	6,61
	Piece of 12 Carlini (before 1784).....	W. 0	7 16 7	15	18	12	350, 3	4	0,91
	Ducat, new ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion) .....	W. 1	0 14 15	13	7	8	295, 4	3	5,24
	Piece of 12 Carlini of 1791.....	W. 1	0 17 15	16	0	18	356,	4	1,71
	Ditto of 1796.....	W. 1	2 17 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	22	12	353, 9	4	1,41
	Ditto of the Neapolitan Republic (1799)	W. 1	2 17 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	22	12	353, 9	4	1,41
	Ditto of 1805 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion) .....	W. 1	2 17 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	23	18	355, 2	4	1,60
NETHERLANDS ..	Ditto of 10 Carlini (1818).....	W. 1	2 14 18	13	7	0	295, 1	3	5,20
	Ducatoon, old.....	B. 0	4 21 0	21	9	0	474, 6	5	6,27
	Ducatoon of Maria Theresa.....	W. 0	14 21 10	20	1	12	445, 5	5	2,20
	Crown ( $\frac{1}{5}$ , &c. in proportion) .....	W. 0	14 19 0	17	19	4	395, 2	4	7,18
	Escalin (Double in proportion).....	W. 4	4 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	23	8	43, 8	0	6,11
	Plaquette.....	W. 5	8 1 18	0	21	12	20,	0	2,79
	5 Stiver Piece.....	W. 6	3 3 4	1	9	18	31, 3	0	4,37
	Silver Lion of 1790 .....	W. 0	13 21 3	19	21	6	441, 5	5	1,65
	Florin of 1790 .....	W. 0	14 5 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	14	9	124, 3	1	5,35
	Piece of 10 Stivers of 1790.....	W. 0	16 3 0	2	18	6	61, 8	0	8,62
	Florin of 1816.....	W. 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 22	6	16	6	148, 4	1	8,72
	Half Florin (with Division in prop.) ..	W. 4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 11	3	9	2	75,	0	10,46
NEUFCHATEL....	Piece of 21 Batzen .....	W. 1	11 9 20	8	11	0	187, 8	2	2,22
	Piece of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen .....	W. 1	11 4 22	4	5	10	93, 9	1	1,11
NUREMBERG ....	Rixdollar, <i>Constitution</i> .....	W. 0	8 18 19	18	2	15	402, 2	4	8,16
	Rixdollar, <i>Convention</i> .....	W. 1	3 18 1	16	4	2	359, 0	4	2,13
	Copstuck.....	W. 4	2 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	16	13	59, 8	0	8,35
PARMA.....	Ducat of 1784.....	W. 0	9 16 11	15	18	18	350, 6	4	0,95
	Ducat of 1796 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion) .....	W. 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	2	18	357, 9	4	1,97
	Piece of 3 Lire .....	W. 1	4 4 14	4	2	2	90, 7	1	0,66
PERSIA.....	(See <i>East Indies</i> , p. 170.)								
PIEDMONT .....	Scudo (1690).....	W. 0	3 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	3	12	380, 7	4	5,16
	Scudo (1733).....	W. 0	3 19 3	18	20	16	418, 8	4	10,48
	Scudo (1755,) $\frac{1}{2}$ , &c. in proportion....	W. 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 14	22	0	10	488, 9	5	8,26
	Scudo, (1770,) $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ in proportion ..	W. 0	5 22 14	22	1	16	490, 0	5	8,42
	Piece of 2 Lire (1714).....	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	16	13	170, 8	1	11,85
POLAND .....	5 Franc Piece (1801).....	W. 0	8 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	11	12	343, 7	3	11,99
	Rixdollar, old.....	W. 1	2 18 1	16	6	0	360, 8	4	2,38
	Rixdollar, new (1794) .....	W. 2	17 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	6	254, 3	2	11,51
PORTUGAL .....	Florin, or Gulden .....	W. 4	2 6 0	3	18	16	84,	0	11,72
	New Crusado (1690).....	W. 0	4 11 0	10	19	0	239, 2	2	9,40
	Ditto (1718).....	W. 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 8	9	1	0	200, 2	2	3,95
	Ditto (1795).....	W. 0	7 9 9	9	1	18	201, 6	2	4,16



NEW TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

	Assay.	Weight.		Stan. Weight.			Contents in pure Silver.	Value in Sterling.	
		oz. dwt.	dw. gr.	dwt. gr.	mi.	grains.		s.	d.
<b>PORTUGAL</b> . . . . .									
Doze Vintems, or Piece of 240 Rees } (1799) . . . . .	W. 0	7	4 16	4 12 10	100, 4	1	2,01		
Testoon (1799) . . . . .	W. 0	7	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 18	43, 4	0	6,00		
New Crusado (1802) . . . . .	W. 0	9	9 9	8 23 16	199, 7	2	3,88		
Ditto (1809) . . . . .	W. 0	4	9 3	8 23 0	198, 2	2	4,67		
Seis Vintems, or Piece of 120 Rees (1802)	W. 0	9	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 8	46, 6	0	6,50		
Testoon (1802) . . . . .	W. 0	9	2 0	1 22 0	42, 5	0	5,93		
Tres Vintems, or Piece of 60 Rees (1802)	W. 0	9	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4	23, 3	0	3,25		
Half Testoon (1802) . . . . .	W. 0	9	0 23	0 22 0	20, 4	0	2,84		
<b>PORTUGUESE</b> } Pataca of Brazil, old, of 640 Rees. . . . .	W. 0	2	12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2 2	268, 3	3	1,46		
<b>COLONIES</b> . . . . . } Ditto of 600 Rees (1755) . . . . .	W. 0	4	11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 2 12	246, 6	2	10,43		
	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 8 14	252, 3	2	11,23		
	W. 0	7	12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 19 10	262, 2	3	0,61		
	W. 0	7	11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 22 18	243, 2	2	9,96		
	W. 0	9	7 12	7 4 14	159, 8	1	10,31		
	W. 0	9	5 13	5 7 12	118,	1	4,47		
	W. 0	9	3 16	3 12 8	78, 1	0	10,90		
<b>PRUSSIA</b> . . . . .									
Florin, old, of the Elector of Brandenburg	W. 2	2	11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 5 11	204, 9	2	4,61		
*Rixdollar, Prussian currency ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.)	W. 2	5	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9 0	252, 6	2	11,27		
Rixdollar, Convention . . . . .	W. 1	3	18 1 16	4 2	359,	4	2,13		
Florin, or Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ . . . . .	W. 2	3	11 2	8 22 8	198, 4	2	3,70		
Florin of Silesia . . . . .	W. 2	2	9 11	7 16 0	170, 3	1	11,78		
Drittel, or Piece of 8 good Groschen..	W. 3	3	5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 20 4	85, 3	0	11,91		
Piece of 4 Groschen . . . . .	W. 5	0	3 9	1 20 10	41, 2	0	5,75		
Piece of 6 Groschen . . . . .	W. 2	8	3 14	2 19 6	62, 3	0	8,69		
Rixdollar, old, of Bareuth . . . . .	W. 2	4	12 13	10 1 6	223, 3	2	7,18		
Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ ditto . . . . .	W. 2	4	7 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 18	135, 9	1	6,97		
Piece of 30 Creutzers ditto . . . . .	W. 2	2	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 16	73, 8	0	10,30		
Rixdollar, old, of Anspach . . . . .	W. 2	3	14 0	11 6 18	250, 6	2	10,99		
Piece of $\frac{2}{3}$ ditto . . . . .	W. 2	4	3 21	7 2 14	158,	1	10,06		
Rixdollar of Anspach and Bareuth, } Convention . . . . .	W. 1	3	18 1 16	4 2	359,	4	2,22		
<b>RAGUSA</b> . . . . .									
Tallaro, or Ragusina (1759) . . . . .	W. 4	2	18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 13 2	256, 4	2	11,80		
Ditto (1774) . . . . .	W. 4	4	18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 9 16	253, 3	2	11,37		
Ditto (1794) . . . . .	W. 3	19	18 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 7 6	267, 7	3	1,38		
Ducat (1797) . . . . .	W. 5	11	8 17 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 8 16	97,	1	1,54		
<b>RATISBON</b> . . . . .									
Rixdollar, specie ( $\frac{1}{2}$ , &c. in prop.) . . . .	W. 1	3	18 1 16	4 2	359, 2	4	1,58		
<b>ROME</b> . . . . .									
Scudo, or Crown, (before 1753) . . . . .	W. 0	4	20 11	20 2 2	446,	5	2,27		
Testone, old . . . . .	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 21	5 18 2	127, 8	1	5,84		
Paolo, old . . . . .	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 21 16	42, 4	0	5,92		
Scudo, or Crown (coined since 1753) . .	W. 0	4	17 1	16 17 13	371, 5	4	3,87		
Mezzo Scudo, or Half Crown . . . . .	W. 0	4	8 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 8 16	185, 7	2	1,93		
Testone (1770) . . . . .	W. 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 2	5 0 0	111, 1	1	3,51		
Ditto (1785) . . . . .	W. 0	5	5 2	4 23 4	110, 3	1	3,40		
Paolo (1785) . . . . .	W. 0	4	1 17	1 16 4	37, 2	0	5,19		
Grosso, or Half Paolo (1785) . . . . .	W. 0	5	0 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20 0	18, 5	0	2,58		
Papetto (1775) . . . . .	W. 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 6 12	72, 7	0	10,15		
Scudo of the Roman Republic (1799) . .	W. 0	6	17 1	16 13 18	368, 1	4	3,40		
Scudo of Bologna (Pius VI.) . . . . .	W. 0	9	17 1	16 19 8	373, 2	4	4,11		
Testone ditto . . . . .	W. 0	3	5 2	5 0 6	111, 5	1	3,56		

\* The Prussian Coins having been debased at different periods vary in their reports.



		Assay.		Weight.			Stan. Weight	Contents in pure Silver grains.	Value in Sterling.	
		oz.	dwt.	dwt.	gr.	dwt.			gr.	mi.
ROME	Scudo of the City of Bologna	W.	1 0	19 0	17 6	18	383, 9	4	5, 60	
	Ditto of Pius VII. (1800)	W.	0 1	17 0	16 21	4	371, 5	4	3, 78	
RUSSIA	Ruble of Peter the Great	W.	2 7	18 1	14 1	8	312, 1	3	7, 58	
	Ditto of Catherine I. (1725)	W.	2 4	17 11	13 23	0	309, 9	3	7, 27	
	Ditto of Peter II. (1727)	W.	2 12	18 5	13 23	4	310,	3	7, 28	
	Ditto of Anne (1734)	W.	1 11	16 14	14 6	16	317, 2	3	8, 20	
	Ditto of Elizabeth (1750)	W.	1 7	16 12	14 11	16	321, 8	3	3, 53	
	Ditto of Peter III. (1762)	W.	2 2	15 10	12 12	0	277, 5	3	2, 75	
	Ditto of Catherine II. (1780)	W.	2 4	15 12	12 10	6	275, 9	3	2, 52	
	Ditto of Paul (1799)	W.	0 14	13 12	12 15	10	280, 8	3	3, 21	
	Ditto of Alexander (1802)	W.	0 13	13 1	17 7	2	273,	3	2, 12	
	Ditto of ditto (1805)	W.	0 16	13 12	12 12	12	278, 1	3	2, 33	
	Poltin, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Ruble of Anne	W.	1 10	7 21	6 19	8	151, 2	1	9, 11	
	Ditto of Elizabeth	W.	1 8	8 2	7 1	10	156, 8	1	9, 89	
	Ditto of Catherine II.	W.	2 4	7 18	6 5	2	137, 9	1	7, 25	
	Ditto of Paul	W.	0 15	6 18	6 7	2	139, 7	1	7, 50	
	Ditto of Alexander (1804)	W.	0 14	6 13	6 3	10	136, 5	1	7, 06	
	Polpoltin, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Ruble, old	W.	2 6	4 1	3 4	18	71, 1	0	9, 92	
	Ditto of Paul	W.	0 18	3 7	3 0	8	67,	0	9, 35	
	Ditto of Alexander (1802)	W.	0 13	3 9	3 4	10	70, 8	0	9, 88	
	20 Copeck Piece (1767)	W.	2 2	3 10	2 19	0	62, 6	0	8, 74	
	Ditto (1784)	W.	2 2	3 3	2 12	18	56, 2	0	7, 84	
	15 Copeck Piece (1778)	W.	2 2	2 6	1 10	18	40, 5	0	5, 65	
	10 Copeck Piece	W.	2 6	2 1	1 14	16	35, 9	0	5, 11	
	Ditto (1798)	W.	0 14	1 9	1 6	16	28, 5	0	3, 97	
	Ditto (1802)	W.	0 13	1 8	1 6	11	28, 3	0	3, 95	
	5 Copeck Piece (1801)	W.	0 13	0 16	0 15	10	15, 3	0	2, 13	
ST. GALL	Rixdollar ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion)	W.	1 4	18 1	16 2	4	357, 3	4	1, 98	
	24 Creutzer Piece	W.	4 2	4 7	2 17	2	60, 2	0	8, 40	
SALTZBURG	Rixdollar, Convention	W.	1 2	18 1	16 6	0	360, 8	4	2, 38	
	24 Creutzer Piece	W.	4 3	4 6	2 16	4	59, 4	0	8, 29	
SARDINIA	Scudo, or Crown, ( $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ in prop.)	W.	0 7	15 2	14 15	0	324, 7	3	9, 34	
SAXONY	Rixdollar, Convention ( $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ in prop.)	W.	1 3	18 0	16 3	4	358, 2	4	2, 01	
	Old Rixdollar of Dresden	W.	0 9	18 19	17 23	14	399, 3	4	7, 75	
	Ditto of Leipsic	W.	2 0	18 19	15 9	16	342,	3	11, 75	
	Piece of 16 Groschen of Leipsic	W.	2 2	9 9	7 14	16	169, 1	1	11, 61	
	Piece of 8 Groschen	W.	2 5	4 20	3 20	8	85, 6	0	11, 95	
	Rixdollar current of Saxe Gotha	W.	4 4	18 1	11 4	2	248, 1	2	10, 64	
	$\frac{1}{5}$ Thaler of 1804	W.	4 11	3 11	2 0	19	45, 3	0	6, 32	
	Ditto of 1808	W.	4 11	3 5	1 21	8	42, 1	0	5, 87	
	Ditto of Jerome Buonaparte of 1809	W.	5 4	3 17	1 23	6	43, 7	0	6, 10	
SICILY	Scudo ( $\frac{1}{2}$ in proportion)	W.	1 4	17 14	15 16	6	348, 2	4	0, 62	
	Piece of 40 Grains	W.	1 2	5 21	5 7	2	117, 5	1	4, 40	
	Ditto of 20 Grains	W.	1 5	3 0	2 15	18	59, 1	0	8, 25	
SIERRA LEONE COMPANY	Piece of 10 Macutas	W.	1 6	16 21	14 21	12	330, 8	3	10, 19	
	Ditto of 5 Macutas	W.	1 6	8 13	7 12	18	167, 4	1	11, 37	
	Ditto of 2 Macutas	W.	1 6	3 7	2 22	6	65,	0	9, 07	
	Ditto of 1 Macuta	W.	1 6	1 16	1 11	8	32, 5	0	4, 53	
SPAIN	Dollar, old Mexican square (1747)	W.	0 4	17 7	16 22	10	376, 1	4	4, 51	
	Half ditto	W.	0 4	8 15	8 11	5	188,	2	1, 25	
	Dollar, old, called Sevillan (1731)	W.	0 4	17 7	16 22	10	376, 1	4	4, 51	

NEW TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

	Assay.	Weight.			Stan. Weight.			Contents in pure Silver. grains.	Value in Sterling.		
		oz.	dwt.	dwt.	gr.	dwt.	gr.		mi	s.	d.
SPAIN .....	Old Mexican Peceta of two Mexican Reals (1736) .....	W. 0	4½	4	7½	4	5	2	93, 6	1	1,07
	Real of Mexican Plate (1746).....	W. 0	4½	2	3½	2	2	11	46, 8	0	6,53
	Dollar, Mexican, with globes and pillars, (1765).....	W. 0	4½	17	8½	17	0	0	377, 4	4	4,79
	Peceta of two Reals of Plate (1721) ..	W. 1	7	3	16½	3	5	14	71, 9	0	10,04
	Real of Plate (1721).....	W. 1	7	1	20½	1	14	19	35, 9	0	5,01
	Dollar,* of late coinage .....	W. 0	8	17	8	16	17	0	370, 9	4	3,79
	Half Dollar, ditto.....	W. 0	8	8	16	8	8	10	185, 4	2	1,88
	Mexican Peceta (1774).....	W. 0	8	4	7½	4	3	16	92, 3	1	0,88
	Real of Mexican Plate (1775).....	W. 0	8	2	3½	2	1	20	46, 1	0	6,43
	Peceta Provincial of 2 Reals of new plate (1775).....	W. 1	9½	3	18	3	6	0	72, 2	0	10,08
Real of new plate (1795).....	W. 1	9½	1	21	1	15	0	36, 1	0	5,04	
SWEDEN .....	Rixdollar (1762).....	W. 0	12	18	29	17	19	10	395, 5	4	7,22
	Rixdollar of late coinage .....	W. 0	14½	18	17	17	12	0	388, 5	4	6,23
	Double Platt, or Piece of 2/3 .....	W. 0	14½	12	12	11	16	12	259, 6	3	0,25
	Single Platt, or Piece of 1/3 .....	W. 0	14½	6	6	5	20	6	129, 8	1	6,12
	Piece of 8 Skillings .....	W. 2	18	3	21½	2	21	2	63, 8	0	8,90
	Ditto of 4 Skillings .....	W. 5	2	2	15	1	14	0	31, 5	0	4,95
SWITZERLAND ..	Ecu, or Rixdollar of Lucerne, 1/2, &c. } in proportion (1715) .....	W. 0	14½	17	8½	16	5	8	360, 1	4	2,28
	Old Gulden, or Florin of Lucerne (1714) ..	W. 1	19	8	14½	7	2	8	157, 5	1	9,99
	Ecu of 40 Batzen of Lucerne (1796) ..	W. 0	5	19	0	18	13	14	412, 3	4	9,57
	Half Ditto .....	W. 1	2	9	20	8	20	12	196, 7	2	3,46
	Florin, or Piece of 40 Schillings of Lucerne (1793) .....	W. 1	5	4	22	4	8	14	96, 8	1	1,51
	Half Florin of Lucerne.....	W. 2	2	2	15	2	3	0	47, 3	0	6,60
	Piece of 10 Batzen (1782) .....	W. 1	12	4	20½	4	3	14	92, 2	1	0,68
	Quarter Rixdollar of Friburg .....	W. 2	19	6	20½	5	0	18	111, 9	1	3,62
	Piece of 1/2 Rixdollar of Ditto .....	W. 3	0	3	7½	2	10	0	53, 6	0	7,48
	Piece of 20 Batzen of Soleure.....	W. 1	2	9	20	8	20	12	196, 7	2	3,46
	Ditto of 10 Batzen of Ditto.....	W. 1	2	5	1	4	13	0	101, 5	1	2,17
	Ecu of 40 Batzen of the Helvetic Republic, (1798) 1/2 in prop. ....	W. 0	6	18	23	18	10	14	409, 5	4	9,18
	Piece of 10 Batzen .....	W. 1	4	5	3	4	13	17	100, 5	1	2,03
	Ditto of 5 Batzen .....	W. 3	2	3	2	2	5	8	49, 3	0	6,88
	Ecu of 4 Franken (1801).....	W. 0	7	18	23	18	8	12	407, 6	4	9,18
(See also Basil, Bern, Geneva, Neufchatel, St. Gall, and Zurich.)											
TREVES .....	Rixdollar, specie .....	W. 1	3	18	1	16	4	2	359,	4	2,13
TURKEY .....	Altmichlic of 60 Paras (1757).....	W. 4	2	18	12	11	16	0	259,	3	0,16
	Piastre of Mustapha III. (1757).....	W. 4	11	12	7	7	6	0	161,	1	10,48
	Altmichlic of 1773.....	W. 4	9½	17	5½	10	6	12	228, 1	2	7,85
	Piastre of Abdul-hamed (1773) .....	W. 5	2	12	7	6	15	8	147, 5	1	8,59
	Another of the same period .....	W. 4	9	12	0	7	4	10	159, 6	1	10,28
	Piece of 100 Paras of Selim (1789) ..	W. 5	9	20	7½	10	8	4	229, 7	2	8,07
	Double Piastre of Ditto .....	W. 5	12	16	22½	8	9	10	186, 4	2	2,03
Piastre of Selim of 1801 .....	W. 5	6	8	6	4	7	8	95, 7	1	1,36	

\* This is the coin which is universally circulated under the name of the Spanish Dollar.



		Assay.		Weight.		Stan. Weight.			Contents in pure Silver. grains.	Value in Sterling.	
		oz.	dwt.	dwt.	gr.	dwt.	gr.	mi.		s.	d.
TURKEY	Half Piastre	W.	6 13	4	1	1	14	16	35, 9	0	5,01
	Piastre of Crim Tartary (1778)	W.	6 13	10	5	4	2	4	90, 9	1	0,69
	Piastre of Tunis (1787)	W.	6 5½	10	0	4	8	6	96, 5	1	1,47
	Piastre (1818)	W.	5 14	6	6½	3	1	4	67, 7	0	9,45
	Beshlie	W.	2 6	15	16½	12	10	8	276,	3	2,54
TUSCANY	Piece of Ten Parahs	W.	5 14	0	16¾	8	14	0	7, 5	0	1,04
	Ducato (1676)	B.	0 7	20	2	20	17	4	460,	5	4,23
	Livornina (1723)	W.	0 3	17	10½	17	4	13	381, 7	4	5,30
	Pezza della rosa (1726)	W.	0 2	16	17¾	16	14	2	368, 2	4	3,41
	Francescone (1738) ½ in proportion	W.	0 2	17	13½	17	9	14	386, 4	4	5,95
	Leopoldone (1790)	W.	0 4	17	15	17	7	8	384, 3	4	5,66
	Piece of 10 Paoli of the Kingdom of Etruria (1801)	W.	0 4	17	13½	17	5	18	382, 9	4	5,46
	Scudo Pisa of Ditto (1803)	W.	0 2	17	12	17	8	4	385, 0	4	5,76
	Piece of 10 Lire Ditto (1803)	B.	0 7	25	6½	26	1	12	578, 7	6	8,80
	Ditto of 5 Lire Ditto (1803)	B.	0 7	12	15½	13	0	18	289, 4	3	4,41
	Lira (1803)	B.	0 7	2	8	2	9	16	53, 4	0	7,45
	UNITED STATES*	Dollar (1795) ½, &c. in proportion	W.	0 6½	17	8	16	19	16	373, 5	4
Dollar (1798)		W.	0 7	17	10½	16	21	6	374, 9	4	4,35
Dollar (1802)		W.	0 10½	17	10	16	14	0	368, 3	4	3,42
Dollar, an average of 8 years		W.	0 8½	17	8	16	16	0	370, 1	4	3,68
Dime, or 1/10 Dollar (1796)		W.	0 4	1	19½	1	18	14	39, 5	0	5,71
Half Dime (1796)		W.	0 7	0	21¾	0	21	0	19, 5	0	2,72
VENICE	Scudo della Croce	B.	0 5	20	4½	20	15	8	458, 2	5	3,98
	Giustina, or Ducatone	B.	0 5½	17	12	17	22	8	398, 1	4	6,47
	Ducato†	W.	1 5	14	6	12	15	8	280, 8	3	3,21
	Lirazza, or Piece of 30 Soldi	W.	6 8	4	18¾	2	0	10	44, 9	0	6,26
	Tallaro (½, &c. in proportion)	W.	1 3	18	10¾	16	12	16	367, 1	4	3,26
	Osella	B.	0 4½	6	6¾	6	9	16	142, 3	1	7,87
	Scudo of 10 Lire (1797)	W.	1 4	18	10¾	16	10	16	365, 2	4	2,99
	Piece of 2 Lire, or 24 Creutzers (1800)	W.	8 4½	5	19½	1	12	2	33, 4	0	4,66
	Ditto of 1 Lira	W.	8 3	2	21	0	18	7	16, 9	0	2,35
	Ditto of 2 Lire, called Moneta provinciale (1808)	W.	8 3	5	13½	1	11	8	32, 8	0	4,58
	Ditto of 1 Lira	W.	8 5	3	1¾	0	18	8	17, 5	0	2,44
	Ditto of 2 Lire (1802) ½ and ¼ in prop.	W.	8 4	5	6½	1	8	19	30, 5	0	4,25
WEST INDIES...	(See vol. i.)										
WIRTEMBERG	Rixdollar, specie	W.	1 3	18	1	16	14	2	359, 1	4	2,14
	Copstuck	W.	4 2	4	6½	2	16	12	59, 8	0	8,35
WURTZBURG	Rixdollar, specie	W.	1 3	18	1¾	16	4	16	359, 7	4	2,22
	Copstuck	W.	4 3	4	6½	2	16	6	59, 3	0	8,28
ZURICH	Rixdollar, or Ecu (1753)	W.	0 14½	18	1¾	16	21	8	375,	4	4,36
	Half Rixdollar (1753)	W.	0 19½	8	23½	8	4	12	181, 8	2	1,38
	Ecu (1761)	W.	1 5	17	23½	15	22	14	354,	4	1,43
	Half Ecu (1761)	W.	1 5	8	21¾	7	21	4	175,	2	0,43
	Ecu (1773)	W.	0 19	17	2	15	14	18	346, 8	4	0,42
	Half Ecu (1773)	W.	0 19	8	13	7	19	9	173, 4	2	0,21
	Ecu (1794)	W.	0 19½	16	6½	14	19	18	329, 3	3	9,98
	Half Ecu (1786)	W.	1 0½	8	4¾	7	10	10	165, 2	1	11,06
Piece of 20 Schillings (1798)	W.	3 9½	3	18¾	2	14	6	57, 5	0	8,04	

\* The American Dollars, and inferior Silver Pieces of late coinage, vary in fineness from W. 4 dwt. to W. 9½ dwt.

† The Venetian Silver Ducats vary in weight from 13 dwt. 18 gr. to 14 dwt. 19 gr. some (of 1765) weighing only 13 dwt. 10 gr.

The fineness also varies from W. 1 oz. 6 dwt. to W. 1 oz. 3¾ dwt.



NEW TABLE OF SILVER COINS.

EAST INDIES.

	Assay.	Weight.			Stan. Weight			Contents in pure Silver. grains.	Value in Sterling.	
		oz. dwt.	dwt. gr.	dwt. gr.	dwt. gr.	mi.	grains.		s.	d.
EAST INDIA . . . . Rupee of Mohammed Shah . . . . .	B. 0 6½	7	9½	7	14	9	168, 7	1	11,55	
. . . . of Ahmed Shah . . . . .	B. 0 12	7	9½	7	18	16	172, 8	2	0,12	
. . . . of Allum Ghir (1759) . . . . .	B. 0 13	7	11½	7	22	0	175, 8	2	0,54	
. . . . of Shah Allum (1772) . . . . .	B. 0 14	7	10	7	21	4	175,	2	0,43	
. . . . of the same (Benares 1774) . . . . .	B. 0 8	7	6½	7	13	0	167, 5	1	11,38	
. . . . of the same (1779) . . . . .	B. 0 14½	7	11½	7	23	8	176, 8	2	0,68	
. . . . Benares (1818) . . . . .	B. 0 1½	7	7	7	14	5	168, 9	1	11,58	
. . . . , Sicca, coined by the East India Company at Calcutta . . . . .	B. 0 13	7	11½	7	22	0	175, 8	2	0,54	
. . . . Calcutta (1818) . . . . .	Stand.	8	0	8	0	0	175, 9	2	0,56	
. . . . Arcot (1759) . . . . .	B. 0 7	7	9½	7	14	16	169, 1	1	11,61	
. . . . Ditto (1782) . . . . .	B. 0 8	7	6	7	12	4	166, 8	1	11,29	
. . . . Ditto (1788) . . . . .	B. 0 8	7	9½	7	15	12	169, 8	1	11,71	
. . . . Ditto, of the latest coinages . . . . .	B. 0 4½	7	8½	7	12	2	166, 5	1	11,25	
. . . . Bombay, old . . . . .	B. 0 13	7	10½	7	21	4	174, 9	2	0,42	
. . . . Bombay, new, or Surat (1818) . . . . .	W. 0 0½	7	11	7	10	4	164, 7	1	11,01	
. . . . Lucknow . . . . .	B. 0 8½	7	5½	7	12	2	166, 5	1	11,25	
. . . . Sultanny . . . . .	B. 0 3½	7	9	7	12	0	166, 3	1	11,22	
. . . . Madepoor, or Nowsee . . . . .	W. 0 5	7	5½	7	1	16	157, 1	1	9,93	
. . . . Madras Rajapoor . . . . .	B. 0 4	7	7	7	10	4	164, 8	1	11,01	
. . . . Jeypoor . . . . .	B. 0 12	7	7	7	16	8	170, 6	1	11,82	
. . . . Furruckabad (1818) . . . . .	B. 0 1½	7	5	7	10	14	165, 3	1	11,07	
. . . . Chanderry . . . . .	W. 0 0½	7	5	7	4	8	159, 5	1	10,27	
. . . . Oukery . . . . .	W. 1 0½	7	7	6	14	0	146, 9	1	8,51	
. . . . Shree Sicca of Poona . . . . .	W. 0 1½	7	4½	7	3	6	158, 5	1	10,13	
. . . . Halee Sicca . . . . .	B. 0 12½	7	7½	7	17	2	171, 2	1	11,90	
. . . . Ougein . . . . .	B. 0 5	7	6½	7	10	4	164, 8	1	11,01	
. . . . Maisore, or new Holkar . . . . .	B. 0 7	7	5	7	10	8	165, 1	1	11,05	
. . . . Indore Holkar . . . . .	B. 0 4½	7	5	7	8	6	163, 1	1	10,77	
. . . . Chinsouree . . . . .	B. 0 2	7	4½	7	6	6	161, 2	1	10,50	
. . . . Broach, old . . . . .	W. 0 0½	7	10	7	0	10	164, 3	1	10,94	
. . . . Broach, new . . . . .	W. 0 10	7	10	7	1	18	157, 2	1	9,95	
. . . . Brodera, old . . . . .	W. 0 4½	7	10½	7	6	17	161, 8	1	10,59	
. . . . Brodera, new . . . . .	W. 0 10½	7	10½	7	2	2	157, 3	1	9,96	
. . . . Ana Sai, coined at Cairra . . . . .	W. 0 10½	7	8½	6	23	14	155, 1	1	9,65	
. . . . Ana Sai, coined at Pitlad . . . . .	W. 0 17½	7	9½	6	19	4	151,	1	9,08	
. . . . Amedabad Sicca . . . . .	W. 0 7½	7	10	7	3	18	159, 1	1	10,21	
. . . . Mungull Sai . . . . .	W. 0 10½	7	10½	7	2	4	157, 4	1	9,97	
. . . . Mumo Sai . . . . .	W. 0 8½	7	9½	7	2	14	157, 9	1	10,04	
. . . . Seea Sai (coined in Fatty Sing's time) . . . . .	W. 0 9½	7	7½	7	0	4	155, 6	1	9,72	
. . . . Cambay . . . . .	W. 0 18½	7	10	6	19	2	150, 9	1	9,07	
. . . . Persian (1745) . . . . .	B. 0 13	7	9½	7	19	10	173, 5	2	0,22	
. . . . Ditto (1789) . . . . .	B. 0 12½	7	10	7	20	0	173, 9	2	0,28	
. . . . Madras (1818) . . . . .	Gold Stand.	7	12	7	12	0	165,	1	11,04	
. . . . Fanam, Cananore . . . . .	W. 0 1½	1	11½	1	11	10	32, 9	0	4,5	
. . . . Bombay, old . . . . .	B. 0 13	1	11½	1	13	16	35,	0	4,88	
. . . . Pondicherry . . . . .	B. 0 5½	1	0½	1	1	2	22, 8	0	3,18	
. . . . Ditto, double . . . . .	W. 0 3	1	18½	1	18	2	39,	0	5,44	
. . . . Larin . . . . .	B. 0 10½	3	2½	3	6	0	72, 1	0	10,06	
. . . . Bussora Crux . . . . .	W. 6 0½	11	16	5	7	14	118, 1	1	4,49	
. . . . Gulden of the Dutch East India Com. (1820) . . . . .	W. 0 7½	6	22	6	16	6	148, 4	1	8,72	



COMPUTATION OF COINS AND BULLION.

Multiply the carat grains in the fineness by the troy grains in the weight, and again multiply this product by 92182; cut off nine decimals, which will give the answer in pounds and decimals of a pound sterling. Thus, in the foregoing question of the Louis d'or,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 86,5 \times 236 = 20414 \\
 \phantom{86,5 \times 236 =} 92182 \\
 \hline
 1,881803348 \\
 \phantom{1,881803348} 20 \\
 \hline
 17,636 \\
 \phantom{17,636} 12 \\
 \hline
 \text{\&c.} \\
 \text{Ans. } \text{£}1 \text{ } 17\text{s. } 7\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}
 \end{array}$$

To find the contents of pure gold in the above coin, say,

$$\text{As } \overset{\text{car.}}{24} : \overset{\text{car.}}{21} \overset{\text{gr.}}{2\frac{1}{2}} :: \overset{\text{dwt.}}{9} \overset{\text{gr.}}{20} : \overset{\text{gr.}}{212,6}$$

Or, the contents in pure gold may be found by multiplying the standard weight by 11, and dividing by 12; and standard gold may be reduced to pure by reversing this operation.

SILVER COINS.

What is the value of a Spanish Dollar, the Report (per table, page 168,) being as follows:—weight, 17 dwt. 8 gr. Assay W. 8 dwt. that is, 0 oz. 8 dwt. worse than English standard?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{From } \overset{\text{oz.}}{11} \overset{\text{dwt.}}{2} \text{ the fineness of standard silver,} \\
 \text{Subtract } 0 \quad 8 \\
 \hline
 10 \quad 14 \\
 \text{Then, as } \overset{\text{oz.}}{11} \overset{\text{dwt.}}{2} : \overset{\text{oz.}}{10} \overset{\text{dwt.}}{14} :: \overset{\text{dwt.}}{17} \overset{\text{gr.}}{8} : \overset{\text{dwt.}}{16} \overset{\text{gr.}}{17} \text{ the standard silver contained in the Dollar.} \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} \underline{20} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} \underline{20} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} \underline{24} \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} 222 \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} 214 \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} 416 \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} 214 \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} \phantom{---}(24 \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} 222)89024(401 \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} 888 \phantom{---} \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} \phantom{---} 16 \text{ dwt. } 17 \text{ gr.} \\
 \phantom{\text{Then, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{oz.}}{10}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{17}} 224 \text{ \&c.}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Again, as } \overset{\text{oz.}}{1} \text{ or } \overset{\text{gr.}}{480} : \overset{\text{z.}}{5} \overset{\text{d.}}{2} :: \overset{\text{dwt.}}{16} \overset{\text{gr.}}{17} : \overset{\text{z.}}{4} \overset{\text{d.}}{3\frac{1}{2}} \text{ the value of the Dollar in sterling.} \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} \underline{12} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} \underline{24} \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} 62 \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} 401 \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} 62 \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} \phantom{---}(12 \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} 48,0)2486,2(51,8 \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} 2400 \phantom{---} \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} \phantom{---} 4\text{s. } 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d.} \\
 \phantom{\text{Again, as }} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{z.}}{5}} \phantom{ : } \phantom{\overset{\text{dwt.}}{16}} 86 \text{ \&c.}
 \end{array}$$



The foregoing operation may be thus abridged.

**RULE FOR SILVER COINS.**—Multiply the carat grains in the fineness by the troy grains in the weight, and again multiply this product by 5818; cut off seven decimals, which will give the answer in pence and decimals of a penny sterling.

Thus, in the foregoing question of the Spanish Dollar,

$$214 \times 416 = 89024$$

5818

---

51,7941632

4

---

3,1766528

Ans. 4s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

To find the contents of the Spanish Dollar in pure silver, say—

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{oz.} & \text{oz.} & \text{dwt.} & & \text{dwt.} & \text{gr.} & \text{gr.} \\ \text{As } 12 & : & 10 & 14 & : : & 17 & 8 & : & 370,9 \end{array}$$

Or the contents in pure silver may be found by multiplying the standard weight by 37, and dividing by 40; and, on the contrary, multiplying the contents in pure silver by 40, and dividing by 37, will give the standard weight.

## RULES FOR STANDARDING COINS AND BULLION.

THE precious metals in England are mostly bought and sold at so much per ounce standard. It therefore becomes necessary to determine the standard weight; and this must be calculated from the Assay Master's Report of weight and fineness.

But it may be useful first to explain the characters which are generally used in these Reports.

### ASSAYERS' MARKS.

1 *	is	1 Dwt.
ij	..	2 .. ..
2	..	5 .. ..
€	..	10 .. ..
€2	..	15 .. ..
€2ij	..	18 .. ..
€ij	..	19 .. ..
ob $\frac{1}{2}$	(Obulus) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ .. ..

The common method of finding the value of small quantities of gold and silver is by allowing, from the Assay Master's Report, at the rate of 4s. per carat, better or worse, in every ounce weight of gold; and at the rate of 6d. per ounce, better or worse, in every ounce weight of silver. But when silver is more than 10 dwt. worse, an allowance of 2d. per ounce must be made for refining.

\* This mark sometimes stands for 1 ounce as well as 1 pennyweight.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE SCALES OF ALLOWANCE:

SCALE FOR GOLD.

1 car. (4s.  
 —  
 1 gr. (1s.  
 —  
 ½ gr. (6d.  
 —  
 ¼ gr. (3d.

SCALE FOR SILVER.

1 oz. (6d.  
 —  
 15 dwt. (4½d.  
 —  
 10 dwt. (3d.  
 —  
 5 dwt. (1½d.  
 —  
 2½ dwt. (¾d.

Thus, to find the value of 2 oz. of gold B. 1 car. 1 gr. at £4 per oz.—To £8 (for 2 oz.) add 10s. for better, which gives the value £8 10s.—And to find the value of 12 oz. of silver, W. 10 dwts. at 5s. 6d. per oz. From £3 6s. (for 12 oz.) subtract 3s. for worse, which gives the value £3 3s.

RULES FOR STANDARDING GOLD.

As 22 carats are to the Assay or Report of fineness, so is the gross weight to the quantity that is to be added or subtracted from this gross weight, according as the report is *better* or *worse*. If better, the additional quantity is called (by the trade) *Betterness*, and if worse, the subtractional quantity is called *Worseness*.

EXAMPLE—How much standard gold is there in an ingot of the following Report, B. 1 car. 3½ grains. Weight, 67 oz. 15 dwt. 8 gr.?

	As 22	:	1 3½	:	:	oz.	dwt.	gr.		Or thus, as 22	:	23 3½	::	oz.	dwt.	gr.	:	oz.	dwt.	gr.
	4		4			67	15	8				67		15		8		73	10	20
	—		—			—	—	—				—		—		—		—	—	—
	88		7			1355						1355						1355		
	4		4			24						24						24		
	—		—			—						—						—		
	352		30			32528 × 30 ÷ 352 = 2772 gr. = 5 oz. 15 dwt. 12 gr.														

To	oz.	dwt.	gr.	
	67	15	8	Gross Weight.
Add	5	15	12	Betterness.
	—	—	—	
	73	10	20	Standard.

The following method for standarding gold may be generally used with advantage:—

	oz.	dwt.	gr.	
	67	15	8	Gross Weight B. or W. 1 car. 3½ gr.
2 gr. = ½	33	17	16	
1 = ¼	16	18	20	
½ = ⅛	8	9	10	
	—	—	—	
	2)127	1	6	} Divided by 22.
	—	—	—	
	11)63	10	15	
	—	—	—	
	5	15	12	Betterness or Worseness, as above.

**RULES FOR STANDARDING SILVER.**

As 11 oz. 2 dwt. to the assay, so is the gross weight to the quantity which is to be added or subtracted, according as the Report is B. or W.

EXAMPLE—In 287 oz. of silver, W.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. how much standard?

$\begin{array}{r} \text{oz. dwt.} \\ \text{As } 11 \quad 2 \quad : \quad 12\frac{1}{2} \quad : : \quad 287 \\ \hline 20 \\ \hline 222 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{oz.} \\ 287 \\ \hline 20 \\ \hline 2840 \\ \hline 12\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$	Or thus, as 11 2 : 10 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ :: 287 : 270 16 20
--	--	--

222)71750(323 dwt. 4 gr. = 16 oz. 3 dwt. 4 gr.

From	287	0	0	Gross Weight.
Subtract	16	3	4	Worseness.
	270	16	20	Standard.

From the last example, the reason of the following rule for standarding silver is obvious.

*Multiply half the weight in ounces by the assay in pennyweights, and divide the product by 111, the quotient will be the betterness or worseness in ounces.*

EXAMPLE—How much standard silver in 160 ounces of B.  $18\frac{1}{2}$  dwt.?

Half weight 80  
 $18\frac{1}{2}$

111)	1480	(13	6	16
	111			
	370			&c.

To	160	0	0	Gross.
Add	13	6	16	Betterness.
	173	6	16	Standard.

It should be observed that there are tables constructed, and sometimes used, for standarding gold and silver, as may be seen in *Postlethwayt's Dictionary of Commerce*, vol. 1, page 388 to 398; but from the simplicity and conciseness of the foregoing examples, it is manifest that such tables cannot much shorten the operation, though they may serve to check or prove the calculation.

**RULES FOR CONVERTING THE FOREGOING TABLES OF COINS INTO FRENCH DENOMINATIONS.**

To reduce English gold coin into Francs, and the contrary.

RULE—*Multiply the number of Pence by ,105 : and, the number of Francs by 9,525.*

EXAMPLE—How many Francs in a Sovereign?

Here 240d.  $\times$  ,105 = 25 Francs 20 Centimes.  
And again, 25 Francs 20 Centimes  $\times$  9,525 = 240 Pence.

To reduce English sterling silver into Francs, and the contrary.

RULE—*Multiply the number of Pence by ,103 : and, the number of Francs by 9,709.*



**EXAMPLE**—How many Francs in 240 Pence, silver value?

$$240 \times ,103 = 24 \text{ Francs } 72 \text{ Centimes ;}$$

$$\text{And this number } \times 9,709 = 240 \text{ Pence.}$$

The foregoing results are the *Pars*, very nearly, in gold and silver value, *see page 146*.

To bring English grains into Grammes, and the contrary.

**RULE**—Multiply the number of Grains by ,064792: and, the number of Grammes by 15,434.

**EXAMPLE**—How many Grammes in a Sovereign, weighing 113,1 English grains of pure gold?

**ANSWER**, 7 Grammes 328 Decigrammes, nearly; and this number multiplied by 15,434 equals 113,1 grains.

By the application of the above rules, all the foregoing Tables of Coins may be converted into French Denominations, except the first column, which contains the Assay, and which is thus reduced.

### FOR GOLD COINS.

**RULE**—Make the Assay Report the numerator, and 24 the denominator, and this vulgar fraction reduced to three places of decimals will give the *Milliemes*, according to the French expression.

**EXAMPLE**—To convert English standard gold into *Milliemes*.

Thus,  $\frac{82}{24} = 916$  *Milliemes*. If the gold be 1 carat 2 grains worse than standard.

car.	gr.	
22	0	
1	2	
—		
20	2	24
4		4
—		— then $\frac{82}{24} = 854$ <i>Milliemes</i> .
Carat grains	82	96

*Milliemes* are reduced to carats by multiplying by 24 and cutting off three decimals.

### FOR SILVER COINS.

To reduce English Assay Reports of silver into French Reports, or *Milliemes*.

**RULE**—Make the number of pennyweights in the Assay Report the numerator, and 240 the denominator, and this reduced to a decimal fraction of three places gives the *Milliemes*.

**EXAMPLE**—To reduce English standard silver into *Milliemes*.

dwt.	gr.	
11	2	
20		
—		
222		
—		$= \frac{222}{240} = 925$ <i>Milliemes</i> .
240		

To reduce *Milliemes* into English Assay Reports of silver.

**RULE**—Multiply by 240, and cut off three decimals. Thus, 891 *Milliemes*  $\times 240 = 214 = 10$  dwt. 14 gr. and this subtracted from 11 dwt. 2 gr. gives 8 dwt. worse than English standard.

## EXPLICATION OF MODERN COINS;

*Containing a Description of the Devices and other Impressions of the principal Coins in the foregoing Tables, with Translations of their Inscriptions and Legends.\**

## AIX LA CHAPELLE.

## SILVER COINS.

THE RATHSPRÆSENTGER bears on the obverse an eagle within a circle, marked 15 on his breast, (32 on the double piece,) and within another circle the legend

REGVM CVRIA PRINCIPALIS PRIMA,  
*First and principal court of Kings,*

and next the edge,

VRBS AQVENSIS. VRBS REGALIS. REGNI SEDES,  
*City of Aix; royal city; seat of government.*

On the reverse, an altar, with two swords and a crown over it on the double piece, but on the single, a crown and the date within a circle; the legend on each is

LOCVS CORONATIONIS CÆSAREÆ,  
*The place of Cæsar's coronation:*

Cæsar being a general title for the Emperors.

## AUGSBURG.

## GOLD COIN.

The DUCAT—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title: thus,

FRANCISCVS I. D.G. ROM. IMP. S.A.

*Francis I. by the grace of God, Emperor of Rome, ever august.*

Reverse, arms of the city; legend,

AVGVSTA VINDELICORVM,

(the ancient name of the place and people.)

## AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

## GOLD COINS.

The SOVERAIN—Head of the reigning Emperor, with the name and title; thus,

FRANCISC. II. D. G. R. IMP. S. A. GE. HIE. HV. BO. REX.

*that is, Franciscus secundus, Dei gratia, Romanus Imperator, semper augustus, Germaniæ, Hierosolymæ, Hungariæ, Bohemiæ, Rex,*

*Francis II. by the grace of God, Roman Emperor, ever august, King of Germany, Jerusalem, Hungary, and Bohemia.*

Reverse, the arms of Austria on a St. Andrew's cross, with the date, and the legend,

ARCH. AVS. DVX BVRG. LOTH. BRAB. COM. FLAN.

*that is, Archidux Austriæ, Dux Burgundiæ, Lotharingiæ, Brabantiæ, Comes Flandriæ,*

\* The words, or initials, on coins are generally thus distinguished. When they occupy the field and are written across the coin, they are called an *Inscription*; but when they run round the margin or on either side of the figure, they are denominated a *Legend*; and they are also thus called when they are upon the *Exergue*, which is the bottom of the piece, commonly separated from the field by a line.

It should be also observed that the side of a coin on which the portrait is delineated, is commonly termed the *Face* or *Obverse*, and the opposite side is called the *Reverse*.

As each description begins with the *Obverse*, the frequent repetition of the word seems unnecessary.

*Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Lorraine, Brabant, Count of Flanders.*

The Double Souverain bears the same impression.

The **DUCAT**—Head of the reigning Sovereign. Reverse, arms of Austria with the two-headed eagle; the legends are the same as on the Souverain, except that among the titles, Brabant and Flanders are omitted, and the letters D. H. or D. HETR. are inserted; *that is, Dux Hetruriæ, Duke of Tuscany.* But the Hungarian Ducats, called *Kremnitz*, bear on the obverse a whole length figure of the Emperor, with the name and titles as above; and on the reverse, the Virgin and Child, with this legend,

S. MARIA MATER DEI PATRONA HUNG.

*Holy Mary, mother of God, patroness of Hungary.*

#### SILVER COINS.

The **RIXDOLLAR (Constitution)**—Head of the reigning Emperor, with name and titles; thus,

CAR. VI. D. G. R. I. S. A. G. HI. H. BOH. REX,

*that is, Carolus sextus, Dei gratia, Romanus Imperator, &c.* as on the Souverain. Reverse, a two-headed eagle crowned, bearing on his breast the arms of Austria, and in his talons a sword and sceptre; legend,

ARCHID. AUST. DUX. BU. M. MOR. COM. TYROL,  
*Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Marquis of Moravia, Count of Tyrol,*

with the date; and round the edge of the piece,

CONSTANTER CONTINET ORBEM,  
*He always guides the globe steadily.*

The **RIXDOLLAR (Convention)**—Head of the reigning Sovereign, with name and title; thus,

M. THERESIA, D. GR. IMP. GE. HU. BO. REG.  
*Marie Theresa, by the grace of God, Empress of Germany, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.*

Reverse, as on the Rixdollar Constitution. The legend round the edge of the piece of Francis I. is,

PRO DEO ET IMPERIO,  
*For God and the Empire;*

Round that of Maria Theresa,

JUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA,  
*Justice and Clemency;*

And round that of Joseph II.

VIRTUTE ET EXEMPLO,  
*By virtue and example.*

The **RIXDOLLAR of Hungary**—Head, name, titles, and legend round the edge, as above. Reverse, the Virgin and Child, and the letters K. B.; legend, as on the Hungarian Ducat.

The **FLORIN**, or Half Rixdollar, bears the same impressions as the Rixdollar; as also, the Half Florin.

The **COPSTUCK**, or **COPSTICK**, (the 20 Creutzer piece,) bears the same impressions as the Rixdollar, except that there is no legend round the edge, and it is marked 20 on the reverse; the Half-Copstuck is marked 10.

#### BADEN.

##### GOLD COIN.

The **DUCAT**—A female figure standing by an altar; legend,

OBSEQUIUM JURARE PARATA,  
*Ready to swear obedience,*

and the date. Reverse, the arms of Baden.

##### SILVER COIN.

The **RIXDOLLAR**—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title; thus,

CAROLUS FRID. D. G. MARCHIO BAD. ET. H.  
*Charles Frederick, by the grace of God, Marquis of Baden, &c.*

Reverse, arms of Baden; legend,

AD NORMAM CONVENTIONIS,  
*According to the rule of the Convention;*

and on the exergue, the date, and

X EINE F MARCK,  
*Ten pieces to a Mark fine.*



**BASIL.****GOLD COINS.**

The **DUCAT**—A griffin supporting the arms of the Republic; legend,

DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN PACE,  
*Lord preserve us in peace.*

Reverse,

DUCATUS REIPUBL. BASILEENSIS,  
*Ducat of the Republic of Basil.*

The **PISTOLE**—Arms of the city; legend,

RESPUBLICA BASILIENSIS.

Reverse, a tripod, with the legend as on the Ducat.

**SILVER COINS.**

The **PATAGON** or **ECU**—A view of the city, over which is the name

BASILEA.

Reverse, a griffin supporting the arms of the city, with legend as on the Ducat. But the **Ecus** of 1795, &c. bear the arms of the city, and the legend,

RESPUBLICA BASILIENSIS;

and on the reverse, a wreath of oak, surrounding the legend as on the Ducat.

The **THALBR** or **RIXDOLLAR**—The griffin, arms, and legend, as on the reverse of the Patagon. Reverse, a wreath of laurel, with the legend,

MONETA REIPUB. BASILEENSIS,  
*Money of the Republic of Basil.*

**BAVARIA.****GOLD COINS.**

The **CAROLIN**—Head of the reigning Prince; legend,

CA. D. G. V. B. ET P. S. D. C. PR. S. R. I. A. ELL.

*That is, Carolus, Dei gratia, utriusque Bavarie et Palatinatus Dux, Princeps sancti Romani Imperii Archidux et Elector,*

*Charles, by the grace of God, Duke of both Bavarias and the Palatinate, Prince, Archduke, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.*

Reverse, the Virgin and Child, supporting the arms of Bavaria; legend,

CLYPEVS OMNIBVS IN TE SPERANTIBVS,  
*A shield to all who hope in thee,*

and the date. The **Half** and **Quarter Carolins** bear the same impression.

The **MAX D'OR** has the same impressions as the **Carolin**, except that the name is

MAX. JOS.

*Maximilian Joseph.*

The **DUCAT**—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title; thus,

CAR. THEOD. D. G. C. P. R. VTR. BAV. DVX.

Reverse, the arms of Bavaria; legend,

S. R. I. ARCHID. & EL. DVX. I. CL. & M.

These initials mean,

*Charles Theodore, by the grace of God, Count Palatine, Duke of both Bavarias, &c.*

as on the **Carolin**; and the letters DVX. I. CL. and M. signify

*Duke of Juliers, Cleves, and Munster.*

But the **Ducats** coined since the year 1800, bear, with the head, all the titles as above, and the legend on the reverse is

PRO DEO ET POPULO,  
*For God and the people.*

**SILVER COINS.**

The **RIXDOLLAR**—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and titles as on the gold coins. Reverse, arms of Bavaria and the date; and on other pieces, the Virgin and Child, with the legend,

PATRONA BAVARIÆ,  
*Patroness of Bavaria;*

but the new **Rixdollar**, coined in 1800, bears on the reverse the arms of Bavaria, and the legend,

PRO DEO ET POPULO.

The **COPSTUCK** bears the same impressions as the **Rixdollar**.

## BERN.

## GOLD COINS.

The **DUCAT**—Arms of the city; legend,

REIPUBLICA BERNENSIS,

*Republic of Bern.*

Reverse,

BENEDICTUS SIT JEHOVA DEUS,

*Blessed be God Jehorah.*

The **PISTOLE**—Arms of the Republic; legend,

RESPUBLICA BERNENSIS.

Reverse, a wreath enclosing the words

DEUS PROVIDEBIT,

*God will provide.*

Other Pistoles have on the reverse a man armed with a battle-axe and resting upon the fasces, with the same legend.

## SILVER COINS.

The **PATAGON** or **ECU**—A man resting on his sword; legend as the Pistole. Reverse, arms of the city; legend,

RESPUBLICA BERNENSIS.

The **Piece of 10 BATZEN** (as well as those of 5 and 2½ Batzen)—Arms of the city, with

RESPUBLICA BERNENSIS.

Reverse, a cross formed by eight B's and four crowns; legend as on the Ecu.

## BREMEN.

## SILVER COIN.

The **Piece of  $\frac{6}{2}$** , or of 48 **GROTES**—A two-headed eagle and a crown, with the name of the reigning Emperor; thus,

FRANCISCUS D. G. ROM. IMP. S. AUG.

*Francis, by the grace of God, Emperor of Rome, etc. etc. august.*

Reverse, arms of the city; with the legend,

MONETA NOVA REIPUBL. BREMENSIS,

*New money of the Republic of Bremen.*

## BRUNSWICK.

## GOLD COINS.

The **CARL D'OR**—Head of the reigning Prince; legend,

CAROLVS D. G. DVX. BRVNS. ET LVN.

*Charles, by the grace of God, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.*

Reverse, a horse in full speed; legend,

NVNQVAM RETRORSVM,

*Never backward, or straight forward.*

Such as have been coined since 1796 bear no head, but the arms of Brunswick, with

CAROLVS GVLIELMVS FERDINANDVS;

and on the reverse,

X THALER, or V THALER.

with the date; and the legend as on the Carl d'or.

The **DUCAT** bears the same impressions as the Carl d'or.

## SILVER COINS.

The **RINDOLLAR (Old)**—Head, name, and title of the reigning Prince, as on the gold coins. Reverse, the horse and legend as on the Carl d'or; but on the exergae are the words

X EINE FEINE MARCK CONVEN. M.

*Ten pieces to a Mark fine, Convention money.*

The **RINDOLLAR** of 1795—On the obverse, the words

I SPECIES THALER,

and the date; legend,

X EINE FEINE MARCK, &c.

as above. Reverse, arms of Brunswick, with the name and title of the reigning Prince.

The **Piece of  $\frac{2}{3}$  (fine)**—A man holding a tree, with the number 24; and the legend,

NVNQVAM RETRORSVM,

as on the Carl d'or. Reverse, a circle, containing the words

24 MARIENGROSCH. FEIN SILBER,

*24 Mariengroschen, fine silver.*

Legend, the name and title of the reigning Prince.

The Piece of  $\frac{2}{3}$  (base)—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title. Reverse, the horse and legend as before; and also the words

XX EINE FEINE MARCK, &c.

as on the Rixdollar and Piece of  $\frac{2}{3}$  fine. The pieces of 1791 bear no head, but the words

XVI GVTE GROSCH. and XX EINE, &c.

Reverse, arms of Brunswick, with the Prince's name and title. The Pieces of 1795 bear the words

XXIII MARIENGROSCH.

legend,

NACH DEM LEIPZIGER FVS,

*According to the Leipsic rate of coinage.*

Reverse, a horse, the Prince's name and title, and the mark  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

COLOGNE.

GOLD COINS.

The DUCAT—Head of the reigning Sovereign, with name and title; thus,

CLEM. AUG. ARCHIEP. ET EL. COLON.;

*that is, Clemens Augustus Archiepiscopus et Elector Coloniensis,*

*Clement Augustus, Archbishop and Elector of Cologne.*

Reverse, a circle of rays enclosing the legend

NON MIHI SED POPULO,

*Not for me but for the people.*

The Ducats coined by the City of Cologne bear the head of the reigning Sovereign, with his name and titles; and on the reverse, the arms of the city, with

DUCAT. CIVIT. COLON.

*Ducat of the City of Cologne.*

SILVER COIN.

The RIXDOLLAR—Head of the reigning Sovereign, with his name and titles. Reverse, arms of the city; legend,

MONETA NOVA LIB. ET IMPER. CIVIT. COLON.;

*that is, Moneta nova liberæ et imperialis civitatis Coloniensis,*

*New Coin of the free and imperial City of Cologne,*  
with the date; and on some Rixdollars,

MON. NOVA LIB. REIPUB. COLONIENSIS,

*New coin of the free Republic of Cologne.*

DENMARK.

GOLD COINS.

The DUCAT CURRENT—Head of the reigning King, with name and title, thus:

CHRISTIANVS VII. D. G. REX DAN. NORVEG.

*Christian VII. by the grace of God, King of Denmark and Norway.*

Reverse, value of the coin, surrounded by a crown; legend,

GLORIA EX AMORE PATRIÆ,

*Glory from the love of our country.*

The DUCAT SPECIE of 1791—A man resting on a club and bearing a shield; legend,

MONETA AUREA DANICA,

*Gold money of Denmark.*

Reverse,

1 SPECIES DUCAT. 23½ KARAT. 67 STYKKER. 1 MARK  
BRUTO,

*1 Ducat specie, 23½ Carats fine, 67 pieces to the Mark gross.*

Ducats of anterior date bear on the obverse the head, name, and title of the reigning King; and on the reverse, the arms of Denmark, and the legend:

PRUDENTIA ET CONSTANTIA,

*Prudence and Perseverance.*

Some bear on the reverse a ship, with the legend

DUCE PRUDENTIA CONSTANTIA COMITE,

*Prudence being the guide, and Perseverance the companion.*



The CHRISTIAN D'OR—Head, name, and title of the reigning Prince, as above. Reverse, a sun and three crowns, with the legend as on the Ducat Current.

## SILVER COINS.

The RYKSDALER (old, coined for Norway)—Head of the reigning King, with name and title; thus,

FRIDERICVS V. D. G. REX DAN. NOR. V. G. OF D. G.  
DAN. NORV. VAND. GOTH. REX,

*Frederick V. by the grace of God, King of Denmark, Norway, the Vandals, and the Goths.*

Reverse, a lion and battle-axe, the value of the coin, and the following legend in the Norwegian language, in two concentric circles,

MOD TROSKÆ DAPPERHED. OGHVAD DER ÆRE GIVER  
DEN HEELE VERDENRAND BLANT NORSKE KLIPPER  
LAERE,

*Spirit, loyalty, valour, and whatever is honourable, let the whole world learn among the rocks of Norway.*

On the same coin, of a later date, the legend is

TEOE LOVE MOD OGHVAD DAN KONGENS GUNST KAND  
VINDE, MENS NORGE KLIPPE HAR MAND  
SKAL HOS NORDMAND FINDE;

*True lion's heart and whatever can win a Danish Monarch's love, whilst Norway has rocks, shall be found among Norwegians.*

The RYKSDALER of 1777—The King's cypher and a crown; legend,

D. G. DAN. NORV. VAND. GOTH. REX,

as before. Reverse, arms of Denmark; legend,

GLORIA EX AMORE PATRIÆ,  
*Glory from the love of our country,*

The RYKSDALER of 1795—Head, name, and titles of the reigning King. Reverse, arms of Denmark, and value of the coin.

The 4 MARK Piece—A man on horseback, with the King's name and title, and value of the coin.

Reverse, arms of the King; legend,

DOMINUS MIHI ADJUTOR,  
*The Lord is my helper,*

The CROWN—Head of the reigning King, with name, and

DEI GRATIA.

Reverse, a crown, and the inscription,

PRUDENTIA ET CONSTANTIA,  
*Prudence and Perseverance;*

legend, the King's titles, as above.

The RYKSDALER of Holstein—Head, name, and title, as above. Reverse, arms of Denmark with

60 SCHILLING. SCHLESW. HOLST. COURANT,  
*60 Schillings Sleswig and Holstein currency.*

The Piece of 24 SCHILLINGS Danish—The King's cypher, with a crown and the titles, as above. Reverse, arms of Denmark, and over them

24 SKILLING DANSKE.

## ENGLAND.

## OLD GOLD COINS.

The GUINEA—Head of the Sovereign; legend,

GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA,  
*George III. by the Grace of God.*

Reverse, the King's arms; legend,

M. B. F. ET H. REX, F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. AT. ET E.

*That is, Magnæ Britanniaë, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunswicensis et Luneburgensis Dux, Sancti Romani Imperii Archithesaurarius et Elector,*

*King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.*

But the coins minted since the Union with Ireland (1801) have the legend,

BRITANNIARUM REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR,  
*King of the British Islands, Defender of the Faith;*  
and round the shield, the motto of the Garter,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE,  
*Shame be to him who thinks ill of it.*

The HALF GUINEA has the same impressions as the Guinea.

The SEVEN SHILLING PIECE—Head and name of the Sovereign as above. Reverse, a crown with the legend,

MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX;

and on the pieces coined since the Union with Ireland,

BRITANNIARUM REX FIDEI DEFENSOR.

NEW GOLD COIN.

The SOVEREIGN—Head of the Sovereign, with the legend,

GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX, F. D.

and the date. Reverse, the image of St. George armed, sitting on horseback encountering the dragon with a spear; the said device is placed within the Garter, bearing its motto as above, with a newly-invented graining on the edge of the piece.

OLD SILVER COINS.

The CROWN—Head of the Sovereign, with

GEORGIUS II. DEI GRATIA.

Reverse, four crowned shields, viz. of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with a star in the centre; legend,

MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX,

to which (ever since the accession of the House of Hanover) the King's German titles have been added, as on the Guinea. The Crowns of Charles II. have in the angles between the shields, four double linked C's. Those of William and Mary, four interlinked W's and M's. Some of Queen Anne's Crowns have two roses in two of the angles, and the Prince of

Wales's plume of feathers in the others. The Crowns of George I. have four sceptres. It may also be observed, that the Crowns of King William have, instead of the stars in the centre, the arms of Nassau; and that round the edge of the pieces coined by King William and Queen Anne, there is the following legend:

DECUS ET TUTAMEN, ANNO REGNI, &c.

*Ornament and safety, the year of the King's reign, &c.*

The HALF-CROWN bears the same impressions as the Crown.

The SHILLING bears the same impressions as the Crown, but in the Shillings of George II. there are four roses in the angles, on the reverse; and in the Shillings of George III. the four crowns instead of being placed on the shields, are placed in the angles. The SIXPENCE bears the same impressions as the Shilling.

The DOLLAR (issued by the Bank in 1804), bears the King's head, with the legend,

GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA REX.

Reverse, an oval, with a crown of towers over it, enclosing a figure of *Britannia*.

NEW SILVER COINS.

The CROWN—Head of the Sovereign, with the legend,

GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX, F. D.

and the date. Reverse, the same as the reverse of the SOVEREIGN. Round the edge of the piece,

DECUS ET TUTAMEN. ANNO REGNI LX.

*Ornament and Safety; the 60th year of the King's reign.*

The HALF-CROWN—Head of the Sovereign; legend,

GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA,

and the date. Reverse, the arms of the United Kingdom contained in a shield surrounded by the Garter, bearing its motto; legend,

BRITANNIARUM REX, FID. DEF.

with a newly-invented graining on the edge.

The **SHILLING** and **SIXPENCE**—Head of the Sovereign; legend,

GEOR. III. D. G. BRIT. REX, F. D.

and the date. Reverse, the same as the Half-Crown, except that the legend is omitted.

The **NEW HALF-CROWN** of **GEORGE IV.** bears the effigy of his Majesty, with the inscription

GEORGIUS IIII. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX, F. D.

Reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in a shield, surmounted by the royal crown; the rose, thistle, and shamrock being placed round the shield, with the word **ANNO** and the date of the year. The edge is marked with the newly-invented graining.

The **NEW SHILLING** and **SIXPENCE** of **GEORGE IV.** bear the same impressions as the new Half-Crown.

## FRANCE.

### GOLD COINS.

The **LOUIS**—Head of the reigning King, with his name and title: thus,

LUD. XVI. D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX,

that is, Ludovicus XVI. Dei Gratia, Franciæ et Navarriæ Rex,

*Louis XVI. by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre.*

Reverse, the arms of France and Navarre, with a crown over them. On the Pieces coined before 1786, there are two distinct shields; and on those coined since 1786, a double shield; legend,

CHR. REGN. VINC. IMPER.

that is, Christus regnat, vincit, imperat,

*Christ reigns, conquers, governs;*

under the arms is a letter, by which the mint where

the piece was coined is known. The Double and Half Louis bear the same impressions.

The Pieces struck in the year 1791, have on the obverse the head of the King, with the title,

LOUIS XVI. ROI DES FRANCOIS,  
*Louis XVI. King of the French;*

and on the reverse, the Genius of France writing the Constitution on a tablet resting on a pillar, with a cock on one side, and on the other the fasces and cap of Liberty, with the legend,

REGNE DE LA LOI,  
*Reign of the law;*

and at the bottom,

L'AN 4 DE LA LIBERTE,  
*The year 4 of liberty.*

The Piece of 1793 has, instead of the head, a crown of oak leaves containing the words **24 LIVRES**: legend,

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇOISE L'AN II.  
*French Republic, the year 2.*

Reverse, as on the Louis of 1791, except that the date is in figures only.

The Piece of **40 FRANCS**, 1802—Head of Bonaparte; legend,

BONAPARTE PREMIER CONSUL,  
*Bonaparte, first Consul.*

Reverse, a wreath of laurel, containing the words **40 FRANCS**; legend,

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇOISE AN. XI.

and round the edge of the piece,

DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE,  
*God protect France.*

In 1804, on Bonaparte's being declared Emperor, the words round the head were altered to **NAPOLEON EMPEREUR**. The Piece of 20 Francs bears the same impressions, except the figures that mark its value.

The Piece of **40 FRANCS**, 1818—Head of the King, with name and title, thus:

LOUIS XVII. ROI DE FRANCE.



Reverse, arms of France, and 40 F. within two branches of laurel. Round the edge of the piece,

DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM,  
*O Lord, save the King.*

#### SILVER COINS.

The ECU of 6 LIVRES—Head of the reigning King, with name and title, as on the Louis. Reverse, the arms of France, between two laurel branches; legend,

SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM,  
*Blessed be the name of the Lord,*

and a letter denoting the place where the piece was coined. Round the edge are the words

DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM,

as on the 40 Franc Piece. The Ecu of three Livres, the Pieces of 24, 12, and 6 Sous, all bear the same impressions, except that the three last mentioned coins have no motto round the edge.

The ECU of 1791—Head of the King; legend,

LOUIS XVI. ROI DES FRANCOIS.

Reverse, the Genius of France, &c. as on the Louis of the same period. Round the edge,

LA NATION LA LOI ET LE ROI,  
*The nation, the law, and the King.*

The Pieces of 15 and 30 Sols, coined at the same period, bear the same impressions, except that instead of the fasces and cock, their value is marked, and that the motto round the edge is omitted.

The 6 LIVRE Piece of the Republic—The Genius of France, &c. as above. Reverse, a wreath of oak, containing the words SIX LIVRES; legend,

REPUBLIQUE FRANCOISE L'AN II.

and round the edge,

LIBERTE, EGALITE,  
*Liberty, equality.*

The 5 FRANC Piece of the Republic—Three figures, representing Hercules and two young women joining their hands; legend,

UNION ET FORCE,  
*Union and strength.*

Reverse, a wreath of laurel and oak, containing the words 5 FRANCS L'AN 7; legend,

REPUBLIQUE FRANCOISE;

and round the edge,

GARANTIE NATIONALE,  
*National guarantee.*

The 5 FRANC Piece of 1803.—Head of Bonaparte; legend as on the 40 Franc Piece. Reverse, a wreath of laurel, containing the value, 5 FRANCS; legend,

REPUBLIQUE FRANCOISE,

but on pieces coined in 1809,

EMPIRE FRANCOIS.

Round the edge, the words

DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE,

as before.

The FRANC of Louis XVIII. bears the same impressions as the 40 Franc Piece of the same period; except the mark of the value.

### FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE.

#### GOLD COINS.

The DUCAT—An eagle, with the legend,

TURRIS FORTISSIMA NOMEN DOMINI,  
*The name of the Lord is the strongest tower.*

Reverse, a cross with ornaments; legend,

DUCATUS REISPUBLICÆ FRANCOFURTENSIS,  
*Ducat of the Republic of Francfort.*

The DUCAT of 1796—View of the city. Reverse, a wreath of laurel surrounding the words

AUS DEN GEESEN DER KIRCHENUND BURGER  
DER STADT FRANCKFURT,

*Out of the Plate of the Churches and of the Citizens.*

#### SILVER COIN.

The RIXDOLLAR—The impressions of these

coins have varied much; most of them bear an eagle; but the reverses and legends are very different in coins of different dates; they may be easily distinguished, by the word

FRANCKFURT OF FRANCOFURT,

which is to be found on some part of the Piece, as also the words

AD NORMAM CONVENTIONIS,

*According to the rate of Convention money,*

and

X E. F. MARK, OF X EINE FEINE MARK,  
10 to a Mark of fine silver.

These last words within a circle or wreath, form the reverse of the more modern pieces, and coins of 1796 bear likewise the German legend,

AUS DEN GEFÄSEN, &c.

as on the Ducat; and on the obverse, an eagle, and the legend,

DER STADT FRANCKFURT,  
*Of the city of Francfort.*

### GENEVA.

#### GOLD COIN.

The PISTOLE—On Pistoles of an ancient date, a two-headed eagle crowned; on those of modern date, a sun with the letters I. H. S. in the centre; legend,

POST TENEBRAS LUX,  
*After darkness light.*

Reverse, the arms of the city, with a sun over them; legend,

RESPUBL. GENEVEN.  
*Republic of Geneva.*

#### SILVER COINS.

The PATAGON or ECU (old) bears the same impression as the Pistole.

The Piece of 21 SOUS—The inscription,  
POST TENEBRAS LUX.

and under it 21, the whole surrounded with various ornaments, and surmounted by a sun: reverse, as on the Pistole.

The ECU of 1794—The head of a woman with a mural crown, legend

REPUBLIQUE GENEVOISE,  
*Republic of Geneva;*

and under it,

EGALITE, LIBERTE, INDEPENDANCE,  
*Equality, liberty, independence.*

Reverse, two ears of corn, and the inscription  
PRIX DU TRAVAIL, L'AN III. DE L'EGALITE,  
*The prize of labour, the year 3 of equality;*

legend,

APRES LES TENEBRES LA LUMIERE,  
*After darkness light.*

But the Ecus coined since that period, bear on the obverse a sun with the letters I. H. S. in the centre; legend,

POST TENEBRAS LUX,

as above, with

XII FLORINS IX SOLS.

Reverse, the arms of Geneva encircled by a wreath of oak; legend,

GENEVE REPUBLIQUE L'AN V. DE L'EGALITE.

The Half Ecu bears the same impressions, except that it is marked within the sun, VI FLORIN IVS. vid.

The Piece of 15 SOLS—A sun, with 15 SOLS in the centre; legend,

EGALITE, LIBERTE, INDEPENDANCE.

Reverse, an eagle within a wreath; legend,  
POST TENEBRAS LUX.

The Piece of 6 SOLS—A wreath containing the words SIX SOLS; legend,

POST TENEBRAS LUX,

Reverse, as on the new Ecu.

## GENOA.

## GOLD COINS.

The DOPPIA—The Virgin and Child on a cloud, with a sceptre and a crown of stars; legend,

ET REGE EOS,  
*And govern them;*

with the initials of the Doge's name and the date. Reverse, a cross with 4 stars, or flowers, and the legend,

DVX ET GVB. REIP. GENV.

that is, Dux et Gubernator Reipublicæ Genuensis,

*Doge and Governor of the Republic of Genoa.*

The Pieces of 2, 4, and 5 Doppie, bear the same impressions.

The SEQUIN—A figure of St. John the Baptist; legend,

NON SVRREXIT MAJOR,  
*A greater has not arisen.*

Reverse, the arms of Genoa with a crown; legend,

DVX ET GVB. REIP. GENV.

as before.

The GENOVINA—The Virgin and Child, as on the Doppia, and the same legend. Reverse, arms of Genoa with a crown, and the legend DVX, &c. as above. The old Genovine of 100, 50, and 25 lire, and the new ones of 96, 48, and 24 lire, bear the same impressions.

The FOUR PISTOLE PIECE of the LIGURIAN REPUBLIC—A woman holding a spear and resting on a shield; legend,

REPUBBLICA LIGURE, ANNO I, L. 96.  
*Ligurian Republic, year 1, 96 lire.*

Reverse, a wreath of laurel, with the fasces and cap of Liberty; legend,

NELL' UNIONE LA FORZA,  
*Strength in union;*

and round the edge of the piece

PESO GRANI 550, BONTA CAR. 22,  
*Weight 550 grains, fineness 22 carats.*

## SILVER COINS.

The SCUDO DELLA CROCE—Impressions as on the Doppia.

The SCUDO DI S. GIAMBATISTA (old) of 5 Lire—Figure of St. John the Baptist, with the legend as on the Sequin, and the initials of the Doge's name. Reverse, arms of Genoa; legend, DVX, &c. as on the Doppia.

The SCUDO of 8 LIRE bears the same impressions as the preceding, except that it is marked L. 8 on the reverse, and its divisions L. 4, L. 2, L. 1.

The MADONNINA—A whole length figure of the Virgin; legend;

SVB TVVM PRESIDVM,  
*Under thy protection;*

with the date; and round the figure,

NE DERELINQ. NOS,  
*Do not forsake us.*

Reverse as on the Scudo di S. Giambatista.

The SCUDO of the LIGURIAN REPUBLIC—Two figures, representing a soldier and a woman; legend,

LIBERTA EGUAGLIANZA,  
*Liberty, equality;*

and the date. Reverse, arms of Genoa, encircled by a palm and branch of laurel, and surmounted by the cap of Liberty; legend,

REPUBBLICA LIGURE ANNO I, L. 8.

round the edge,

PESO GRANI 726, BONTA ONCIE 10 16  
*Weight 726 grains, fineness 10 ounces 16 deniers.*

## HAMBURGH.

## GOLD COINS.

The DUCAT—The inscription,



MON AVT. HAMBVEGENSIS AD LEGEM IMPERII,  
*Gold coin of Hamburgh, according to the law of  
the Empire;*

and at the top, a city gate with three towers. Ducats of an old date have the gate in the centre, and round it the legend,

MONETA AVREA HAMBVEGENSIS.

Reverse of both, a two-headed eagle crowned, with the name of the reigning Emperor of Germany, thus:

JOSEPHVS II. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVGVST.  
*Joseph II. by the grace of God, Emperor of Rome,  
et cetera august.*

#### SILVER COINS.

The RIXDOLLAR (*Specie, or Banco*)—Arms of Hamburgh; legend,

MONETA NOVA HAMBVEGENSIS,  
*New coin of Hamburgh;*

and at the bottom 48 SCHILL. SPEC. Reverse as on the Ducat.

The Piece of 2 MARKS—The arms of the city; legend,

HAMBURGER CURRENTGELD,  
*Current moncy of Hamburgh;*

and 32 SCHILL. or the legend is,

32 SCHILLING HAMBURGER COUBANT.

Reverse as on the Ducat. The Pieces of 1 Mark and under are marked 16 SCHILLING, 8 SCHILLING, &c.

### HANOVER.

#### GOLD COINS.

The GEORGE D'OR—The King's arms; legend,

GEORG. II. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. REX. F. D.

Reverse,

V THALER,

5 Rixdollars of account;

and the date; legend,

BRUNS. ET LUN. DUX. S. R. I. A. T. H. ET ELECT.

as on the English coins, *which see.*

The DUCAT—The King's arms, with his name and all his titles, as on the Guinea. Reverse, a horse at full speed; and on the exergue,

EX AVRO HERC.

*From the gold of the mines of Hartz;*

and the date. Ducats of an old date have a horse running over rough ground, and the legend,

NEC ASPERA TERRENT,

*Neither do rough places deter him.*

Other Ducats bear the head, name, &c. of the reigning King; and on the reverse,

1 DUCAT. N. D. R. FUS,

*that is, Nach dem reichs fuss,*

*According to the rate of the Empire,*

and the legend,

BRUNS. ET LUN. DUX. &c.

The GOLD FLORIN, or GOLD GULDEN—The King's arms and title. Reverse, the inscription,

1 GOLD GULDEN 2 THALER,

and the letters N. D. R. FU. as on the Ducat; and the same legends.

#### SILVER COINS.

The RIXDOLLAR—Arms of the reigning King, with his name and title, as in the English coins. Reverse, a horse running over rough ground; legend,

NEC ASPERA, &c.

as above. Some Rixdollars bear on the reverse, a figure of St. Andrew on the cross; legend, the King's German titles.

The PIECE of  $\frac{2}{3}$ , (fine)—Some of these bear the head of the reigning King; some, a man holding a tree; others the words

24 MARIEN GROSCH.

Reverse, the King's arms; legend, the King's name and titles, as on the Guinea; and under the arms,  $\frac{2}{3}$  in an oval, with,

FEIN SILBER,

*Fine silver;*

and sometimes also N, D. REICHS F. as on the Ducat. The divisions of this piece are marked  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$ , and bear in other respects the same impressions.

The **PIECE** of  $\frac{2}{3}$ , (base)—The King's head, name, and title. Reverse,  $\frac{2}{3}$  in large figures; legend,

18 STUCK EINE MARK FEIN,  
18 Pieces to a Mark fine.

### HESSE CASSEL.

#### GOLD COINS.

The **PISTOLE**—Head of the reigning Prince, with his name and titles, thus:

WILHELMUS IX. D. G. HASS. LANDG. HAN. COM.  
*William IX. by the grace of God, Landgrave of Hesse,  
Count of Hanau.*

Reverse, a star, and within it the legend,

VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE,  
*By courage and fidelity;*

in the centre, a lion. Other Pistoles, coined in 1794, &c. bear on the reverse a lion at rest, with standards and military trophies, and over this 5 THALER.

#### SILVER COINS.

The **RIXDOLLAR** (*Convention*)—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title as on the Pistole. Reverse, arms of Hesse Cassel; legend,

X ST. EINE FEINE MARK,  
10 Pieces to a Mark fine;

and at the bottom, the word

IUSTIT,  
*Adjusted, or verified.*

In Pieces of more modern date, (1796, &c.) this last word is not to be found, but under the above legend, the words

BIBLERER SILBER,  
*Silver of the mine of Biber;*

and in some pieces of 1770, the words

EX VISCERIBUS FODINÆ BIBER,  
*From the bowels of the mine of Biber.*

The Half and Quarter Rixdollars are marked XX ST. &c. and 40 ST. &c. and under the arms  $\frac{2}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

The **THALER**, or **RIXDOLLAR** of account—Head, name, and title, as above. Reverse, a star with a lion in the centre, and the words

VIRTUTE ET FIDELITATE,

as before, or the arms of Hesse; the legend, in both, is

EIN THALER,  
1 Thaler;

and on the Half piece,

EIN HALBER THALER.

### HESSE DARMSTADT.

#### GOLD COINS.

The **CAROLIN**—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and titles, thus:

ERNEST LVD. D. G. HASS. LANDG. PR. HERSP.  
*Ernest Louis, by the grace of God, Landgrave of Hesse,  
Prince of Hirschfeld.*

Reverse, a cross formed by four crowns, and the letters RL four times repeated; in the centre, an X or V, according as it is a Carolin or a Half Carolin; legend,

OCCULTA PATEBUNT,  
*Hidden things shall be brought to light.*

The **DUCAT**—Head, name, and titles of the reigning Prince. Reverse, arms of Hesse Darmstadt; legend,

SINCERE ET CONSTANTER,  
*Sincerely and constantly.*

### HOLLAND.

#### GOLD COINS.

The **RYDER**—An armed horseman above the arms of the province; legend,

MO. AUR. PRO. CONFOED. BELG. ZELAND.

*that is, Moneta aureæ provinciæ confœderationis Belgicæ Zelandiæ,*

*Gold coin of Zealand, a province of the Belgic confederacy.*

Reverse, arms of the United Provinces, with

14 GL.

14 Guilders, or Florins ;

legend,

CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT,  
*Small things increase by concord.*

The DUCAT—A foot soldier with a drawn sword, and a bundle of arrows ; legend,

CONCOR. RES. PAR. CRES.

as above, and HOL. or ZEL. &c. to distinguish the Province. Reverse, the inscription,

MO. ORD. PROVIN. FÆDER. BELG. AD LEG. IMP.

*that is, Moneta ordinaria provinciarum fœderatarum Belgicarum ad legem Imperii,*

*The common coin of the confederated Belgic Provinces, according to the law of the Empire.*

#### SILVER COINS.

The DUCATOON bears the same impressions as the Ryder, except that the legend instead of MO. AUR. begins with the words

MO. NO. ARG.

Moneta nova argentea,

*New silver coin ;*

and that the value is omitted.

The FLORIN, or GUILDER—A woman leaning on a book which lies on an altar, and holding in the other hand a lance with the cap of Liberty ; legend,

HANC TVEMVE, HAC NITIMVR,  
*This we support, on this we depend.*

Reverse, arms of the United Provinces, with 1 G. ; legend,

MO. ARG. ORD. FOE. BELG.

*that is, Moneta argentea ordinum fœderationis Belgicæ,*

*The common silver coin of the Belgic confederacy ; and the name of the particular province, marked thus : HOLL. for Holland ; ZEL. for Zealand ; GEL. & C. Z. for Guelders and the County of Zutphen ; WEST F. for West Friesland ; TRAJ. (Trajectus) for Guilder Utrecht ; TRANSI, for Overysse ; GRON. for Groningen.*

The RIXDOLLAR—A soldier with a drawn sword, and in his left hand the arms of the Province ; legend,

MO. NO. ARG. &c.

as on the Ducatoon and Ryder. Reverse, arms of the United Provinces, with the date ; legend,

CONCORDIA RES, &c.

as on the Ryder.

The RIXDOLLAR of the KINGDOM of HOLLAND—Head of the reigning King, with name and title, thus :

NAP. LODEW. I KON. VAN HOLL.

*that is, Napoleon Lodewig, I. Konig van Holland, Napoleon Louis I. King of Holland.*

Reverse, arms of Holland, with 50 Ss. (50 Stivers;) legend,

KONINGRIJK HOLLAND,  
*Kingdom of Holland.*

#### LIEGE.

##### GOLD COIN.

The DUCAT—Head of the reigning Bishop, with his name and some of his titles ; and on the reverse, his arms ; legend,

LLOD. EP. PR. FR. RAT.

Leodicensis episcopus princeps,

*Prince Bishop of Liege, &c.*

Ducats coined during an interregnum bear a mitred head, with the legend,

S. LAMBERTUS PATRO. LEOD.  
*St. Lambert, Patron of Liege.*



Reverse, arms of Liege; legend,

DEC. ET CAPLI. LEOD. SEDE VACANTE,  
*The Dean and Chapter of Liege, the See being vacant.*

SILVER COINS.

The silver coins of Liege bear the same impressions as the gold coins. The legend of the Patagons coined during an interregnum is

MONETA NOVA CAPLI. LEOD. SEDE VACANTE,  
as above.

The ESCALIN bears on the reverse a lion supporting a small escutcheon, with the legend,

DEC. ET CAPLI, &c.

LORRAINE.

GOLD COINS.

The LEOPOLD—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title, thus:

LEOP. I. D. G. D. LOT. BAR. REX. IER.  
*that is, Leopoldus I. Dei gratia, Dux Lotharingiæ et Barri, Rex Ierosolymæ,*  
*Leopold I. by the grace of God, Duke of Lorraine and Bar, King of Jerusalem.*

Reverse, arms of Lorraine; legend,

TE DOMINE SPES MEA,  
*In Thee, O Lord, is my hope.*

SILVER COIN.

The LEOPOLD, or ECU—Bears the same impressions as the Gold Leopold, except the legend on the reverse, which is

IN TE DOMINE SPERAVI,  
*In Thee, O Lord, have I hoped.*

LUBEC.

SILVER COINS.

The RIXDOLLAR or 3 MARK PIECE—A two-headed eagle crowned, with 48 on its breast; legend,

MON. NOVA IMP. CIVITAT. LUBECÆ,  
*New coin of the imperial city of Lubec.*

Reverse, arms of the city; legend,

48 SCHILLING COURANT GELDT ANNO, &c.  
*48 Schillings currency, the year, &c.*

The DOUBLE and SINGLE MARK are distinguished by the numbers 32 and 16 on the eagle; and on the reverse, above the arms, there are two palm branches surrounding the words 32 SCHILLING or 16 SCHILLING; legend,

COURANT GELDT.

LUCCA.

GOLD COIN.

The DOPPIA—Head of Jesus crowned; legend,

VULTVS SANCTVS,  
*Holy countenance.*

Reverse, arms of the Republic; legend,

RESPUBLICA LUCENSIS,  
*Republic of Lucca.*

SILVER COINS.

The SCUDO—An armed horseman giving his cloak to a beggar; legend,

SANCTUS MARTINUS,  
*St. Martin.*

Reverse, arms of Lucca; legend,

RESPUBLICA LUCENSIS.

The divisions of the Scudo bear the same impressions; but some pieces, instead of the figure of St. Martin, have a crucifix, with the legend

VULTVS SANCTVS,

as above.

The BARBONE—Head of Jesus crowned; legend,

VULTVS SANCTVS.

Reverse, a cross; legend as on the Scudo.

## MALTA.

## GOLD COINS.

The LOUIS—Head of the reigning Grand-Master, with his name and title, thus :

EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M. M.

*that is, Magister Magnus,  
Grand-Master.*

Reverse, arms of the order and of the Grand-Master in two separate shields, with a crown over them, and

s. 10,

10 Scudi, or crowns ;

legend,

HOSPITALIS ET S. SEPUL. HIERUSA.

*Of the Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.*

## SILVER COINS.

The OUNCE—Head, name, and title of the Grand Master, as on the Louis. Reverse, arms of the order, mostly borne by an eagle, with

τ. 30,

30 Tari ;

legend and date as on the gold coins. The Half Ounce is marked τ. xv. But some Ounces of ancient date, bear a figure of St. John the Baptist, with the legend,

NON SUPEREXIT MAJOR,

*A greater has not arisen ;*

and τ. xxx. at the bottom. Reverse, arms of the order, with the name and title of the Grand Master.

The SCUDO bears the same impressions as the Ounce, except that there is no legend on the reverse, but the letters s. i. at the bottom, and a wreath of laurel round the arms.

## MANHEIM.

## GOLD COINS.

The CAROLIN—Head of the reigning Prince, with the name and title, thus :

CAR. PHILIP D. G. ELEC. PALATINUS,

*Charles Philip, by the grace of God, Elector Palatine.*

Reverse, arms of the Prince, with four crowns, supported by four C's, interlinked and four P's, the whole forming a cross ; legend,

MONETA NOVA AUREA PALATI.

*New gold coin of the Palatinate.*

The PISTOLE—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title, thus :

CAR. THE. C. P. S. R. I. A. T. & EL.

*that is, Carolus Theodorus, Comes Palatinus, Sancti Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius et Elector ;*

*Charles Theodore, Count Palatine, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.*

Reverse, a crown, formed by four crowns and four cyphers of the letters C. T. ; legend,

DOMINUS REGIT ME,

*God directs me.*

The DUCAT—The same as the Pistole.

## SILVER COINS.

The RIXDOLLAR (fine)—Head, name, and title, as on the Pistole. Reverse, arms of the Prince ; legend,

EX VISCERIBUS FODINÆ WILDBERG ;

*From the bowels of the mine of Wildberg,*

and

FEIN SILB.

*Fine silver.*

The PIECE of  $\frac{2}{3}$  bears the same impressions as the Rixdollar, except that it is marked  $\frac{2}{3}$  under the arms. Some pieces of an ancient date, bear no head but  $\frac{2}{3}$  in large figures, and under this,

FEIN SILBER ;

legend,

DEUS SERVET METALLI FODINAS MONTENSES,

*May God preserve the mines of Wildberg ;*

the names and titles are on the reverse, round the arms.

The RIXDOLLAR (Convention)—Head, name,

and titles as on the Pistole. Reverse, arms of the Prince; legend,

AD NORMAM CONVENTIONIS,  
*According to the rule of the Convention;*

or,

10 EINE FEINE MARCK,  
*10 to a fine Mark.*

**MECKLENBURG.**

SILVER COIN.

The **PIECE** of  $\frac{2}{3}$ —Arms of the reigning Prince, with name and title, thus:

FRIED. FRAN. ZV. G. G. HERZOG ZV. MECKLENB.  
SCHWERIN,  
*Frederic Francis, by the grace of God, Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin.*

Reverse,  $\frac{2}{3}$  in large figures; legend,

18 STUCK EINE MARCK FEIN,  
*18 pieces to a Mark fine.*

**MENTZ.**

GOLD COIN.

The **DUCAT**—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title, thus:

FRIED. CAR. IOS. A. EP. ET EL. MOG. EP. W.  
*that is, Fredericus Carolus Josephus, Archiepiscopus et Elector Moguntiaë, Episcopus Wormiaë, Frederic Charles Joseph, Archbishop and Elector of Mentz, Bishop of Worms.*

Reverse, arms of the Bishop, with the date; other Ducats bear on the reverse a view of the city of Mentz, with the legend,

AVREA MOGVNTIA,  
*The golden Mentz.*

SILVER COINS.

The **RIXDOLLAR**—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and titles, thus:

FRIED. CAR. IOS. D. G. A. E. MOG. S. R. I. P. G. A. C. ET  
EL. E. W.

*that is, Fredericus Carolus Josephus, Dei gratia, Archiepiscopus Moguntiaë, Sancti Romani Imperii pro Germania Archi Cancellarius et Elector, Episcopus Wormensis;*

*Frederic Charles Joseph, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Mentz, High Chancellor for Germany and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Bishop of Worms.*

But the pieces of 1796, &c. have their legend in German, thus:

FRIED. CAR. IOS. ERZB. V. KVRF. Z. MAINZ. B. Z. W.

*that is, Erzbischoff und Kurfurst zu Mainz, Bischoff zu Worms,*

*Archbishop and Elector of Mentz, Bishop of Worms.*

Reverse, arms of the Bishop; legend,

ZEHEN EINE FEINE MARK,  
*Ten to a Mark fine.*

The **COPSTUCK** bears the same impressions as the Rixdollar, except that the legend on the reverse is

GO AUF EINE FEINE MARK,

and that it is marked 20 at the bottom.

**MILAN.**

GOLD COINS.

The **SEQUIN**—Head of the reigning Emperor of Germany, with name and title, thus:

IOSEP. II. D. G. R. IMP. S. AUG. G. H. ET B. REX. A. A.  
*Joseph II. by the grace of God, Emperor of Rome, ever august, King of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria.*

Reverse, arms of Milan; legend,

MEDIOLANI ET MANT. DUX,  
*Duke of Milan and Mantua.*

The **DOPPIA**, or **PISTOLE**—The same as the Sequin.

The **PIECE** of 40 **LIRE** of the new kingdom of Italy—Head of Bonaparte; legend,

NAPOLEON IMPERATORE E RE,  
*Napoleon Emperor and King.*



Reverse, arms of Milan; legend,

REGNO D'ITALIA,  
*Kingdom of Italy,*

and 40 LIRE; round the edge of the piece,

DIO PROTEGGE L'ITALIA,  
*God protect Italy.*

#### SILVER COINS.

The SCUDO—Impressions the same as the Sequin, except that round the edge of the pieces of Maria Theresa, are the words

IUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA,  
*Justice and clemency;*

and round those of Joseph II.

VIRTUTE ET EXEMPLO,  
*By virtue and example.*

The LIRA bears the same impressions as the Sequin, except that it is marked UNA LIRA, under the arms: pieces of 30 Soldi of the year 1800 have likewise their values marked.

The SCUDO of the CISALPINE REPUBLIC—An armed woman sitting, and another woman standing before her; legend,

ALLA NAZ. FRAN. LA REP. CISAL. RICONOSCENTE,  
*To the French Nation, the grateful Cisalpine Republic.*

Reverse, a wreath of oak, and within it

SCUDO DI LIRE SEI 27 PRATILE ANNO VIII.

*Scudo of 6 Lire, 27th of the month Pratile, year 8:*

and round the edge of the piece,

UNIONE E VIRTU,  
*Union and virtue.*

The PIECE of 30 SOLDI of the same Republic—Head of a woman; legend,

REPUBBLICA CISALPINE, SOLDI 30.

Reverse,

PACE CELEBRATA, FORO BONAPARTE FONDATO,  
ANNO IX,

*Peace proclaimed, foundation of Bonaparte's forum.*

#### SILVER COINS.

The SCUDO—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title, thus:

HERCVLES III. D. G. MVT. REG. MIR. EC. DVX,  
*Hercules III. by the grace of God, Duke of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, &c.*

Reverse, arms of Modena; legend, in pieces of 1782,

PROXIMA SOLI,  
*Next to the Sun;*

and in those of 1796,

DEXTERA DOMINI EXALTAVIT ME,  
*The right hand of the Lord hath exalted me.*

#### NAPLES.

##### GOLD COINS.

The SIX DUCAT PIECE—Head of the reigning King, with name and titles, thus:

FERDINAN. IV. D. G. SICILIAR. ET HIER. REX,  
*Ferdinand IV. by the grace of God, King of the two Sicilies and of Jerusalem.*

Reverse, arms of Naples; legend,

INFANS HISPANIAR.  
*Infant of Spain.*

The FOUR and TWO DUCAT PIECES bear the same impressions.

##### SILVER COINS.

The PIECE of 12 CARLINI—Impressions the same as the Six Ducat Piece, and the value marked

G. 120,

*120 grains.*

Pieces coined since 1805, have round the head,

FERDINANDVS IV. D. G. REX;

and on the reverse,

VTR. SIC. HIER. HISP. INF.

*that is, Utriusque Siciliae, &c.*

*Of both Sicilies, &c.*

and round the edge,

PROVIDENTIA OPTIMI PRINCIPI,  
*The precaution of the best Prince.*

The piece of 6 Carlini is marked

G. 60,  
60 grains.

In 1791, two different pieces were coined bearing the profiles of the King and Queen with their names,

FERDINANDVS IV. ET MARIA CAROLINA.

One of these pieces has on the reverse the sun in the zodiac, with the globe of the earth at the bottom, and the legend,

SOLI REDVCI,  
*To the returning Sun.*

The reverse of the other piece represents a man and a woman making a sacrifice on an altar, behind which is a view of Mount Vesuvius; legend,

PRO FAVSTO PP. REDITV,  
*For the happy return of our Sovereigns.*

The DUCAT bears the same impressions as above, except that it is marked on the reverse

DVCATO NAP. GRA. 100;

and round the edge,

PROPUGNACULA FIRMA ADVERSUS FRAUDATORES,  
*A firm guard against fraudulent persons.*

The Half Ducat is marked

ME. D. NAP. G. 50.

The PIECE of 12 CARLINI of the Republic of Naples—A woman with a spear and cap of Liberty in one hand, and supporting the fasces with the other; legend,

REPUBBLICA NAPOLITANA.

Reverse, a wreath containing the value,

CARLINI DODICI,  
12 Carlini;

legend,

ANNO SETTIMO DELLA LIBERTA,  
*The seventh year of liberty.*

NETHERLANDS.

GOLD COINS.

The SOUVERAIN.—See *Austrian Dominions.*

The GOLD LION of the revolted Netherlands (1790)—A lion supporting a shield, with the word

LIBERTAS;

legend,

DOMINI EST REGNUM,  
*The kingdom is the Lord's.*

Reverse, a sun, with eleven escutcheons round it, and the legend,

ET IPSE DOMINABITUR GENTIUM,  
*And he himself shall reign over the nations.*

The TEN FLORIN PIECE, and its divisions (1818)—Head of the King, with the legend,

WILLEM KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, GROOT HERTOG  
VAN LUXEMBURG,  
*William King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of  
Luxemburg.*

Reverse, the arms of the King between 10 GL.; legend,

MUNT VAN HET KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN,  
*Coin of the kingdom of the Netherlands,*

and the date. Round the edge,

GOD ZY MET ONS,  
*God be with us,*

SILVER COINS.

The DUCATOON bears the same impressions as the Souverain.

The CROWN of Maria Theresa, and its divisions—A cross and four crowns in the angles. Reverse, a two-headed eagle crowned, bearing on its breast the arms of Austria; the legends consist of the

Empress's name and her titles as on the Souverain; and round the edge,

JUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA,  
*Justice and clemency.*

The CROWN of the Emperors Joseph, Leopold, and Francis II.—Head of the reigning Emperor. Reverse, a cross and three crowns, the golden fleece supplying the place of the fourth; legends as on the Souverain. Round the edge of the pieces of Joseph II. are the words

VIRTUTE ET EXEMPLO,  
*By virtue and example;*

round those of Leopold,

PIETATE ET CONCORDIA,  
*By piety and concord;*

and round those of Francis II.

FIDE ET LEGE,  
*By faith and the law.*

The SILVER LION of the revolted Netherlands (1790) bears the same impressions as the Gold Lion, except that round the edge is the legend,

QUID FORTIUS LEONE,  
*What is stronger than the lion?*

The FLORIN of the revolted Netherlands—Obverse, a lion. Reverse, two joined hands and eleven arrows, with the mark, 1 FLOR.; legends as on the Silver Lion. Some Florins, however, have the legend,

MON. NOV. ARG. PROV. FOED. BELG.

*New silver coin of the confederated Belgic Provinces;* and on the reverse,

IN VNIONE SALVS.  
*Safety in union.*

The FLORIN of 1816 bears the same impressions as the 10 Florin Piece.

PIECES of 25, 10, and 5 CENTS, simply bear a W crowned, and on the reverse, the King's arms between 25 CT. 10 CT. &c.

## NEUFCHATEL.

SILVER COINS.

The PIECE of 21 BATZEN—A cross with a sun in the centre; legend,

SUUM CUIQUE,  
*To every one his own.*

Reverse, arms of Neufchatel; legend,

F. G. REX BOR. PR. SUP. NOVIC. & VAL.

*that is, Fredericus Guglielmus, Rex Borussorum, Princeps Supremus Novicastelli et Valangini, Frederic William, King of Prussia, Supreme Prince of Neufchatel and Valangin;*

and at the bottom, 21 BZ. The Half-Piece is marked 10½ BZ. The Pieces of 1799, bear the head of the reigning King of Prussia, with his name and titles. Reverse, arms of Neufchatel; legend,

SUUM CUIQUE,

and 21 BZ. as before.

## NUREMBERG.

GOLD COINS.

The DUCAT of 1700—A lamb standing on the globe, and carrying a standard with the word

PAX,  
*Peace;*

legend,

TEMPORA NOSTRA PATER DONATA PACE CORONA,  
*Crown our times, O Father! by giving us peace.*

Reverse, three escutcheons and a dove at the top; legend,

RESP. NORIMBERGENSIS SECVLVM NOVVM CELEBRAT,  
*The Republic of Nuremberg celebrates the new century.*

The Double and Half Ducat bear the same impressions.

SILVER COINS.

The RIXDOLLAR (*Constitution*)—Head of the reigning Emperor, with name and title, thus:



CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AUG.

*Charles VI. by the grace of God, Emperor of Rome,  
ever august.*

Reverse, a view of the city, with an eagle flying  
over it; legend,

AVGVSTO DOMINO TVTA ET SECVRA PARENTE EST,  
*It is safe and secure under its august Lord and Father;*  
and on the exergue,

NORIMBERGA.

The RIXDOLLAR (*Conrention*)—The impres-  
sions of these coins vary, some bearing the head,  
name, and title of the reigning Emperor; and others  
a view of the city, with a sun over it. Reverse,  
a two-headed eagle crowned, bearing the arms of  
the city on its breast; or a single-headed eagle  
with two escutcheons in its talons. The pieces are  
marked with the letter N, the word NURNBERG,  
or the legend,

MONETA NOVA REIPVBL. NORIMBERGENSIS,

*New coin of the Republic of Nurncberg;*

and the words .

X EINE FEINE MARCK.

*Ten to a Mark fine.*

The COPSTUCK—Arms of the city, with 20 on  
a pedestal: legend,

MONETA NOVA, &c.

as above. Reverse, the two-headed eagle and arms  
of the city, with the Emperor's name and title.

## PARMA.

### GOLD COIN.

The DOPPIA—Head of the reigning Prince,  
with name and title, thus:

FERDINANDVS I. HISPANIAR. INFANS,

*Ferdinand I. Infant of Spain,*

and a star at the bottom. Reverse, arms of Parma;  
legend,

D. G. PARMÆ PLAC. ET VASTAL. DUX,

*By the grace of God, Duke of Parma, Placentia,  
and Guastalla.*

### SILVER COINS.

The DUCAT and HALF DUCAT bear the same  
impressions as the Doppia. The pieces of 1, 2,  
and 3 Lire bear on the reverse a wreath containing  
their value, thus:

LIRE TRE DI PARMA,

*Three Lire of Parma.*

## PIEDMONT.

### GOLD COINS.

The DOPPIA, or PISTOLE (coined before 1785)  
—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and  
title, thus:

VIC. AM. D. G. REX SAR. CYP. ET IER.

*that is, Victor Amadeus, Dei gratia, Rex Sardiniae,  
Cypri, et Ierosolimæ,*

*Victor Amadeus, by the grace of God, King of Sardinia,  
Cyprus, and Jerusalem.*

Reverse, the arms of Piedmont, Sardinia, &c.  
legend,

DVX SAB. ET MONTISF. PRINC. PED.

*that is, Dux Sabandiae et Montisferrati, Princeps  
Pedemontanus,*

*Duke of Savoy and Montferrat, Prince of Piedmont.*

The Half Doppia bears the same impressions.

The DOPPIA and HALF DOPPIA (coined since  
1785)—Head of the reigning Prince; legend,

VIC. AM. D. G. REX SARDINIÆ.

Reverse, an eagle crowned, with an escutcheon on  
its breast, and under it a sceptre and staff with the  
collar of an order; legend,

PRINC. PEDEM. DVX SABAVD.

But those coined since 1797, bear, on the obverse,  
only the head and the name, thus:

## CAROLUS EMMANUEL IV.

and on the reverse

D. C. REX SAR. CYP. ET IER.

with the crowned eagle.

The **CARLINO** and **Half-Carlino** bear the same impressions as the **Doppia**.

The **SEQUIN**—An eagle as described above; legend,

CAROLVS EMMANUEL D. G. SARDINIÆ REX.

Reverse, the **Annunciation** of the **Blessed Virgin**.

The **MARENGO**, or **PIECE OF 20 FRANCS (1801)**—Head of a woman with a helmet; legend,

L'ITALIE DELIVREE A MARENGO,  
*Italy delivered at Marengo.*

Reverse, a wreath containing the words

20 FRANCS L'AN 9;

legend,

LIBERTE EGALITE,  
*Liberty, equality,*

and **ERIDANIA**, the name that was then given to the country.

## SILVER COINS.

The **SCUDO**, and its divisions, bear the same impressions as the **Old Doppia**. It may be observed, however, that the coins of an ancient date (before 1714) do not contain the title of **King of Sardinia**, but only those of **Duke of Savoy**, **Prince of Piedmont**, and **King of Cyprus**. On the coins of **Charles Emmanuel IV.** the only title retained is, **King of Sardinia**, **Cyprus**, and **Jerusalem**.

The **MEZZO SCUDO** of the **Republic of Piedmont**—A soldier, with the **fasces** and **cap of Liberty**; legend,

LIBERTA, VIRTU, EGUAGLIANZA,  
*Liberty, virtue, equality.*

Reverse,

MEZZO SCUDO,

within a wreath of oak; legend,

ANNO VII. REP. I DELLA LIBERTA PIEMONTESE,  
*The 7th year of the Republic, the 1st of the  
Liberty of Piedmont.*

The **FIVE FRANC PIECE (1801)**—Two female figures, one of them with a spear and the cap of **Liberty**; legend,

GAULE SUBALPINE.

Reverse, a wreath, containing the words

5 FRANCS L'AN 9;

legend,

LIBERTE, EGALITE, ERIDANIA,

as on the **Marengo**.

## POLAND.

## GOLD COINS.

The **DUCAT (1772)**—A full length figure of the **King**, with name and title, thus:

STANISLAUS AUG. D. G. REX POL. M. D. L.;

*that is, Stanislaus Augustus, Dei Gratia, Rex Poloniæ, Magnus Dux Lithuanicæ,*

*Stanislaus Augustus, by the grace of God, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania.*

Reverse,

MONETA AUREA POLONI. AD LEG. IMPER.

*Gold coin of Poland, according to the law of the Empire.*

The **DUCAT (1791)**—Head of the **King**, with name and titles as above. Reverse, a wreath, containing the words,

AUREUS NUMMUS POLONIÆ ANNO, &c.

*Gold coin of Poland, in the year, &c.*

## SILVER COIN.

The **RINDOLLAR**—Head of the reigning **King**, with name and title, as on the **Ducat**. Reverse, arms of **Poland**; legend,

X EX MARCA PURA COLONIEN,

*Ten from the Mark fine, Cologne weight.*

Round the edge,

PIGNUS FIDEI PUBLICÆ,

*A pledge of the public faith.*

On the Half Rixdollar is

XX EX MARCA, &c.

and on the new Rixdollar

14 $\frac{1}{2}$  EX MARCA, &c.

and at the bottom

6 ZL.

6 Zloti, or *Polish Florins.*

PORTUGAL.

GOLD COINS.

The DOBRAON—Arms of Portugal; with 20,000 on one side and five flowers on the other; legend,

JOANNES V. D. G. PORT. ET ALG. REX.

*John V. by the grace of God, King of Portugal and Algarre.*

Reverse, a cross with four M's in the angles; legend,

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES,

*By this sign thou shalt conquer.*

The Half-Dobraon bears the same impressions, except that it is marked 10,000.

The MOIDORE—The same as the Dobraon, but is marked 4000, and has four B's in the angles of the cross; but some of an ancient date bear on the reverse a cross, surrounded by four connected semi-circles, and a whole circle, with the legend

ET BRASILIÆ DOMINVS ANNO, &c.

*and Lord of Brazil, in the year, &c.*

The Half and Quarter Moidores are marked 2000 and 1000.

The JOANNESE—Head of the reigning Sovereign, with name and titles, thus:

JOANNES V. D. G. PORT. ET ALG. REX;

or,

MARIA I. D. G. PORT. ET ALG. REGINA.

The pieces coined by the Prince Regent, since 1804, bear his head, with

JOANNES D. G. PORT. ET ALG. P. REGENS.

Reverse, arms of Portugal. The Dobra, or Double Joannese, and its subdivisions all bear the same impressions.

The QUARTINHO—Arms of Portugal, with 1000, and the legend

MARIA, D. G. &c.

Reverse, a cross, with four flowers, and the legend

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES,

as before.

The OLD CRUSADO—Head of the reigning King. Reverse, a crown; legend,

JOAN. V. D. G. P. REX.

as before.

The NEW CRUSADO—Name of the Sovereign, between two palm branches, surmounted by a crown, and beneath it 400. Reverse, the cross and legend as on the Quartinho.

The MILREE, coined for the African colonies,—Arms of Portugal, with 1000 on the side, and the name and title as above. Reverse, a cross, &c. as on the old Moidore; legend,

ET DOMINUS AF. OR. ANNO, &c.

*that is, Dominus Africae Orientalis,*

*Lord of Eastern Africa.*

SILVER COINS.

The NEW CRUSADO (1795)—The arms of Portugal, on one side of which is the date, and on the other 400; legend,

MARIA I. D. G. PORT. ET ALG. REGINA,

as on the Joannese. Reverse, a cross with four flowers in the angles; legend,

IN HOC SIGNO, &c.

as above.



The **NEW CRUSADO** (1802)—Same impressions as the **Crusado** of 1795, except the legend on the obverse, which is

JOHANNES D. G. PORT. ALG. P. REGENS,

as on the **Joannese**.

The divisions of the **New Crusado**, that is, pieces of 240, 120, and 60 Rees, bear the same impressions, except that the **Half Crusado** is marked 200.

The **TESTOON**—A crown, and under it **LXXX**, with the reigning Sovereign's name and title; the **Half Testoon** is marked **XXXX**, and the **Vintem** **XX**. Reverse, a plain cross, with four flowers in the angles; legend,

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES,

as before.

#### SILVER COINS OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

The **PATACA** of **BRAZIL**—Arms of Portugal, with 640 on the side, and the date near the top; legend, the name and title of the reigning Sovereign as above, with the addition of

BRAS D.

*Brasiliæ Dominus, or Domina,*

*Lord or Lady of Brazil.*

Reverse, an armillary sphere, placed on a cross; legend,

SVBQ. SIGN. NATA STAB.

*that is, Subque Signo nata Stabili,*

*Born under a steady sign.*

There is also a **Pataca** of 600 Rees bearing the letter **J.** with a **Crown** over it, 600 on the side, and the date at the bottom. Reverse, an armillary sphere placed on a cross, with an **R** in the centre; the legend,

SVB. SIGN. &c.

The **PIECE** of 12 **MACUTAS**—Arms of Portugal; legend,

MARIA I. D. G. REGINA P. ET D. GUINEÆ,  
*Mary I. by the grace of God, Queen of Portugal, and  
Mistress of Guinea.*

Reverse, a wreath of oak, and within it, **MACUTAS** 12; legend,

AFRICA PORTUGUEZA,  
*Portuguese Africa.*

#### PRUSSIA.

##### GOLD COINS.

The **FREDERICK**—Head of the reigning King, with name and title; thus,

FRIDERICVS BORVSSORVM REX,

*Frederick, King of Prussia;*

but the coins struck since 1795 have the German legend—

FRIED. WILHELM III. KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN,

*Frederick-William, King of Prussia.*

Reverse, an eagle with a crown and military trophies.

The **DUCAT** of ancient date has the same impressions as the **Frederick**; but those coined in 1787 bear the arms of Prussia, with the reigning King's name and title as above. Reverse, 1 **DUCAT**, surrounded by a wreath and chain, with four crowns in the angles.

##### SILVER COINS.

The **RIXDOLLAR** (coined before 1791)—Head of the reigning King, with name and title, as on the **Frederick**. Reverse, an eagle and military trophies; legend,

EIN REICHS THALER,

*1 Rixdollar.*

The **Half Rixdollar** bears the same impressions; and its value is marked thus—

2 EINEN R. THALER,

*2 to a Rixdollar.*

The RIXDOLLAR current (coined since 1791)—  
Head of the reigning King, and the legend in German, as above. Reverse, arms of Prussia, with  
EIN THALER ;

but the Rixdollar, Convention money, bears on the reverse the legend—

ZEHN EINE FEINE MARK,  
10 to a Mark fine.

The FLORIN of SILESIA—Impressions as on the Rixdollar of 1791 ; but on the reverse it is marked  
XXI EINE FEINE MARK.

The PIECE of  $\frac{2}{3}$ —Arms of Prussia ; legend,  
FRIED. WILH. KOENIG. V. PR. M. ZU BRAND. D. H.  
R. R. E. K. U. KURF.

that is, Friederick Wilhelm, Koenig von Preussen Markgraf zu Brandenburg, der Heiligen, Romischen Reichs Erzkammerherr und Kurfust,  
Frederick William, King of Prussia, Marquis of Brandenburg, High Chamberlain and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Reverse,  $\frac{2}{3}$  in large figures ; legend,  
18 STUCK EINE MARK FEIN,  
18 Pieces to a Mark fine.

The Piece of 8 GOOD GROSCHEN—Head, name, and title of the reigning King, as on the Frederick. Reverse, on Pieces of 1756, a military trophy, and above it .

8 GUTE GROSCHEN ;

on Pieces of 1773, a wreath containing the words  
8 EINEN REICHS THALER ;  
on those of 1791, &c. the arms of Prussia ; legend,  
DREI, or 3, EINEN R. THALER.

The Piece of 4 GOOD GROSCHEN—Head, name, and title of the reigning King, as on the Frederick. Reverse, on Pieces of 1766,

6 EINEN REICHS THALER ;

on those of 1791, &c. the arms of Prussia, with  
4 GR.

legend,

84 EX MARCA PURA COLON.

84 Pieces from the Mark fine, Cologne weight.

The RIXDOLLAR of ANSPACH and BARBUTH—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and title, thus :

ALEXANDER D. G. MARCH. BRAND.

Alexander, by the grace of God, Marquis, or Margrave, of Brandenburg.

Reverse, arms of Anspach, &c. with

ZEHEN EINE FEINE MARK,  
10 to a Mark fine.

But those of more modern date (1790, &c.) bear the impressions of the Prussian coins, Anspach having been at that period ceded to Prussia.

## RAGUSA.

### SILVER COINS.

\*The TALLARO, or RAGUSINA—Head of the chief magistrate called the Rector ; legend,

RECTOR REIP. RHAGVSIN,

Rector of the Republic of Ragusa.

Reverse, arms of the city ; legend,

DVCAT. ET SEM. REIP. RAC.

that is, Ducatus et semis Reipublicæ Racusinæ,  
Ducat and half of the Republic of Ragusa.

Pieces of 1794 bear the head of a woman, with

RESPVBL. RHACVS.

Republic of Ragusa.

Reverse, a shield with the word

LIBERTAS,

surrounded by two branches, over which is a crown ; legend,

DVCE DEO FIDE ET IVST.

Under the guidance of God, Faith, and Justice.

The DUCAT—A whole length figure of a Bishop ; legend,

AUSPICIS TUIS A DEO,

*From God, under thy auspices.*

Reverse, arms of the city; legend,

DUCAT REIP. BHACUSINE.

### RATISBON.

GOLD COIN.

The **FOUR DUCAT PIECE**—The two-headed eagle crowned; legend,

CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.

*Charles VI. by the grace of God, Emperor of Rome, et cetera august.*

Reverse, two keys crossed; legend,

MONETA REIPUBLICÆ RATISBONENSIS,

*Coin of the Republic of Ratisbon.*

SILVER COIN.

The **RIXDOLLAR**—Head, name, and title of the reigning Emperor, as on the coins of Hamburgh and Nuremberg. Reverse, a view of the city; legend,

MONETA REIP. RATISBON.

as above; and at the bottom,

X ST. EINE F. C. M.

*that is, X Stuck eine feine Collnisch Marck,*

*10 Pieces to a Mark fine, Cologne weight.*

The Half and Quarter Rixdollars are marked

XX ST. EINE F. C. M.

and,

XL ST. EINE F. C. M.

### ROME.

GOLD COINS.

The **SEQUIN**—A woman representing the church, with rays of glory round her head, sitting on a rock, and holding two keys in one hand, and a temple in the other; legend,

SVPERA FIRMAM PETRAM,

*Upon a firm rock.*

On some,

FIAT PAX IN VIRTYTE TVA,

*Peace be in thy virtue;*

and on others of modern date,

AUXILIVM DE SANCTO,

*Help from the sanctuary.*

Reverse, arms of the reigning Pope, over which are the cross keys and the tiara. The legend is mostly the name of the reigning Pope, as

PIVS SEXTVS PON. MA.

*that is, Pontifex Maximus,*

*Pius VI, Supreme Pontiff,*

with the date of his pontificate. Sequins coined during an interregnum have the words

SEDE VACANTE,

*The See being vacant.*

Sequins of ancient date (as before 1759) have on the reverse a dove surrounded with rays, and their legends are various: the name of the reigning Pope is on the reverse, round the figure of the church.

The impressions on the Sequins of Bologna vary still more than on those of Rome. Such as have been coined since 1786 bear the arms of the reigning Pope, with the keys, tiara, and name, as above; and on the reverse, a bishop seated on a cloud, supported by two small escutcheons; legend,

S. PETRON. BON. PROT.

*St. Petronius, Protector of Bologna.*

The Double and Half Sequins bear the same impressions; and the pieces of 10 and 5 Sequins are marked

ZECCH. 10,

and

ZECCH. 5.

The **DOPPIA** or **PISTOLE**—St. Peter preaching; legend,

PRINCEPS APOSTOLORUM,

*Chief of the Apostles.*



Reverse, a lily; legend,

FLORET IN DOMO DOMINI,  
*It blooms in the house of the Lord;*

but the new Pistoles (coined since 1800) bear on the reverse the Pope's arms, with the keys and tiara, and his name and the date of his pontificate.

The Pistoles of Bologna bear two escutcheons, and the legend,

BONONIA DOCET,  
*Bologna teaches.*

Reverse, a lily, with the Pope's name, &c. as above.

The SCUDO of the ROMAN REPUBLIC—An eagle, with the legend,

REPUBLICA ROMANA;

on the exergue,

PERUGIA, A. VII.

Reverse, the word SCUDO, encircled by a wreath of oak.

#### SILVER COINS.

The impressions and legends of the Silver Coins of Rome are too various to be here described.

They all, however, bear the name of the reigning Pope, and the words

PONT. MAX.

as before; they are mostly distinguished by the cross keys and tiara. The pieces coined during an interregnum have the words

SEDE VACANTE,  
*The See being vacant;*

and commonly a dove, surrounded with rays.

When Rome assumed a republican form of government, in 1798, coins were struck, called SCUDI ROMANI, bearing on the obverse a woman resting on the fasces, and holding in her left hand a lance, with the cap of Liberty; legend,

REPUBLICA ROMANA;

and on the reverse,

SCUDO ROMANO,

encircled by a wreath.

On the restoration of the Papal government, under Pius VII. in 1800, coins were struck, bearing on the obverse the emblem of the church, as on the Sequin; and on the reverse, the arms of the Pope, with his name, title, and the date of his pontificate.

The Silver Coins of Bologna have been subject to the same variations as those of Rome. The word

BONONIA

is to be found on some part of the piece, and sometimes,

BONONIA DOCET.

The pieces coined by the city of Bologna have on the obverse a view of the city, and above it the virgin and child on a cloud; legend,

PRÆSIDIUM ET DECUS,  
*Protection and Ornament.*

Reverse, arms of Bologna; legend,

POPVLVS ET SENATVS BONON.  
*The People and Senate of Bologna;*

and on the exergue

P. 10,  
10 Paoli,

with the date.

#### RUSSIA.

##### GOLD COINS.

The DUCAT—Head of the reigning Emperor or Empress, with the name and titles in Russian characters, which are thus translated:\*

*Peter, by the grace of God, Emperor, or Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Empress, and Sovereign of all the Russias.*

The reverse varies; some Ducats of Peter the Great and Elizabeth bear a figure of St Andrew on the cross, without any legend, or with the words

*New Coin, Two Rubles;*

\* The inscriptions on the Russian Coins are all in the Russian language, and are here given literally in English.

those of the Empress Anne bear an eagle and military trophy; legend,

*Glory of the Empire;*

but most of the Ducats of Peter and Elizabeth, and also those of Catherine II. have on the reverse a two-headed eagle with an escutcheon on its breast, and the words

*Sovereign of all the Russias.*

The GOLD RUBLE, and also the Double and Half Ruble, bear the same impressions as above; but on the reverse the value is written,

*New Coin, Two Rubles, or 1 Ruble;*

and the Half Piece bears on the reverse the cypher of the Empress Elizabeth, with the word

*Poltina,*

which means Half a Ruble. These coins as well as the Ducats are now nearly out of circulation.

The IMPERIAL—Head of the reigning Sovereign, with name and title as above; reverse, a cross formed by five escutcheons, with the four figures of the year of coinage in the angles; legend,

*Imperial Russian Coin, Value Ten Rubles;*

and on the Half Imperial,

*Value Five Rubles.*

But the Half Imperials of Paul I. have on the obverse the inscription,

*Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy Name.*

Reverse, a cross and four crowns, with a capital I in the centre, and the figure 5 in the angles of the cross.

#### SILVER COINS.

The RUBLE—Head of the reigning Sovereign, with the name and title as on the gold coins. Reverse, a two-headed eagle crowned, with an escutcheon on its breast; legend,

*New Coin, Value 1 Ruble,*

or simply,

*Coin, 1 Ruble,*

and the date. Some Rubles of Peter I. and Catherine I. bear on the reverse a cross and four crowns, with four I's, or four II's in the angles, and the date within the cross.

The Ruble of Paul I. (1799, &c.) bears the same impressions as the Half Imperial of the same period, except that the legend on the reverse is

*Coin, Value 1 Ruble,*

and that the 5's are omitted in the angles.

The Ruble of Alexander (1802) bears on the obverse the eagle and legend as above; on the reverse,

*Coin of the Russian Empire, Ruble,*

encircled with a branch of laurel and oak, having a small crown at the top.

The POLTINA, or HALF RUBLE, bears the same impressions as the Ruble, according to the period at which it was coined, except that the inscription contains the word

POLTINA

instead of RUBLE; and the Quarter Ruble is marked

POLUPOLTINICK.

The 20 COPECK PIECE—Head, name, and title of the reigning Sovereign, as above. Reverse, a two-headed eagle, with the number 20 on its breast. The 15 Copeck Piece bears the same impressions, but it is marked 15.

The 10 COPECK PIECE—The two-headed eagle. Reverse,

10 COPECKS.

The 5 COPECK PIECE—A Russian P, with a crown over it, and under which is an I. Reverse,

5 COPECKS,

within two laurel branches.

**ST. GALL.**

**GOLD COIN.**

The **DUCAT**—Arms of the Abbot, with his name and title, thus :

BEDA D. G. S. R. I. P.

*Bede, by the grace of God, Prince of the holy Roman Empire.*

Reverse, a bear carrying a short beam, encircled by a palm and laurel branch; legend,

AB. BS. G. B. S. I. A. V. E.

*Abbot of St. Gall,*

with the initials of particular titles.

**SILVER COIN.**

The **RIXDOLLAR** bears the same impressions as the Ducat; and also the Half Rixdollar and the Copstuck; but the latter coin is marked 20 on the reverse. Round the edge of the Rixdollar and its divisions, coined since 1780, are the words

FORTITER ET CONSTANTER.

**SALTZBURG.**

**GOLD COIN.**

The **DUCAT**—Head of the reigning Prince, with name and titles, thus :

HIERONYMVS. D. G. A. & P. S. A. S. L. N. G. PRIM.

*that is, Hieronymus, Dei gratia, Archiepiscopus et Princeps Salisburgensis, Germaniæ Primas, Jerome, by the grace of God, Archbishop and Prince of Salzburg, Primate of Germany.*

Reverse, arms of the Prince. Old Ducats bear on the obverse a full length figure of a bishop, with the legend,

S. RVPERTVS EP. SALISBURG.

*St. Rupert, Bishop of Salzburg.*

Reverse, the arms, name, and title, as above.

**SILVER COIN.**

The **RIXDOLLAR**—The impressions on this coin and its divisions are the same as on the Ducat; and

the Copstuck, or 20 Crentzer Piece, differs only in being marked 20 on the reverse.

**SARDINIA.**

The Coins of Sardinia, both Gold and Silver, bear the same impressions as those of Piedmont; *which see.*

**SAXONY.**

**GOLD COINS.**

The **DUCAT**—Head of the reigning Prince with name and titles, thus :

FRID. AVGVST. D. G. DVX SAX. ELECTOR,

*Frederick Augustus, by the grace of God, Duke and Elector of Saxony.*

Reverse, arms of Saxony. In 1808, the title was altered to

FRID. AVGVST. REX. SAXONIAE,

*Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony.*

The legend on the obverse of the Ducats of Augustus III. is,

AVGVSTVS III. REX POLONIAE,

*Augustus III. King of Poland;*

and on the reverse,

SAC. ROM. IMP. ARCHIM. ET ELECT.

*Grand Marshal and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.*

The **AVGVSTVS** bears the same impressions as the Ducat, except that it has on the reverse, under the arms,

5 THALER, or 5 TH.

**SILVER COINS.**

The **RIXDOLLAR (Convention)**—Head, name, and titles of the reigning Prince, as on the Ducat. Reverse, arms of Saxony, with

X EINE FEINE MARCK,

*10 to a Mark fine.*