

**Monies of Account.** are reckoned at 146 Medini, and 3 Mahbubs are equal to 4 Pataccas; so that the Mahbub is worth 120 Medini.

**Coins.** The only coins allowed by the Turkish government to be struck at Cairo are the Mahbub (or Zermahbub) Sequins, and Medini. 40 Medini are valued at 19½d. sterling; so that the Mahbub is worth 4s. 9¾d. sterling. Mahbubs, however, of inferior value, are coined by the Beys in Egypt, and generally pass for 110 Medini. Piastres, of inferior value, are likewise coined by the Beys.

The other Turkish coins (all of which are current in Egypt) will be found under the article *Constantinople*.

**Weights.** The weight called Cantaro, which consists of 100 Rottoli, equals 95lb. avoirdupois, or 43,048 Kilogrammes. The Rottolo is divided into 144 Drams. The Occa is a weight of 400 Drams, and is equal to 2,639lb. avoirdupois, or 1,196 Kilogrammes. 36 Occas = 1 Cantaro.

In Egypt, however, the Cantaro is different for various kinds of goods; and this difference is called the *Tare of Cantaro*, which has no reference to the tare allowed for casks, chests, packages, &c. but is an addition of so much per cent. to the weight, such as 2, 5, 10, 30, 40, &c. per 100 Rottoli.

	Rottoli.	Occas.	Drams.	lb. avoird.
Thus the Cantaro of iron is . . . . .	233½	= 84	—	= 221½
of lead, . . . . .	140	50	160	133
of red lead, . . . . .	130	46	220	123½
of black lead (barrel included,) . . . . .	150	54	—	142½
of gum arabic and balms, . . . . .	133	47	352	126½
of arsenic and other drugs, . . . . .	125	45	—	118¾
of dye woods, . . . . .	120	43	80	114
of almonds and fruits, . . . . .	115	41	160	109¼
of cloves and nutmegs, salsa- } parilla, and elephants' teeth, }	110	39	240	104½
of coffee and wire, . . . . .	105	37	320	99¾
of quicksilver, pewter, tin in } bars, vermilion, and sugar, }	102	36	288	97

Silk is weighed by the Occa or Harsela of 400 Drams; but the silks of Cyprus, Bursa, and Sagoro, are sold by the Occa of 404 Drams.

The principal measure for cloth and silk stuffs in Egypt is the Pic, which Measures. contains 26,8 English Inches, or 0,6804 Metres.

The Tares allowed on different articles are as follows:

Tares.

On red lead, 30 Rottoli per barrel.

On tin in bars, 20 Rottoli per barrel.

On vermilion, 2 Rottoli for paper.

On cloves and nutmegs, the barrel is weighed for tare.

On sugar, for chests or casks, 2 per cent.

On pepper, 19 Rottoli per bag of the larger size; 12 Rottoli per bag of the smaller size.

On cochineal, sold by the Occa, 1 Occa per bag of the larger size;  $\frac{3}{4}$  Occa per bag of the smaller size.

**CALCUTTA**, *see East Indies.*

**CANADA** (*in North America*).

Accounts are kept in Canada, Halifax, and other provinces of North America Monies of Account. belonging to England, in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence currency. This money differs from sterling, being  $\frac{1}{17}$  worse, and therefore sterling is  $\frac{1}{17}$  better than currency. Thus £100 currency equal £90 sterling, and £100 sterling equal £111 $\frac{1}{7}$  currency.

The army pay differs from the above, being  $\frac{1}{17}$  higher than sterling. Thus the Dollar of 4s. 6d. is reckoned in all military payments at 4s. 8d.

Accounts are likewise kept in several parts of Canada in Livres, Sous, and Deniers, according to the ancient system of France. This is called old currency.

The proportion between the Shilling and the Livre of these currencies is as 5 to 6; that is, 5 Shillings of the new equal 6 Livres of the old, and their divisions in proportion.

The following table shews the weight and current value of the several gold coins circulating here, and also the current value of the silver coins, according to a law passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1808.

Value of Coins in Canada.	GOLD COINS.		Weight.			Currency.			Old Currency.	
			Owts.	Grains.	£.	s.	d.	Livres.	Sous.	
	Doubloon, with half in proportion .....		17		3	14	6	89	8	
	Guinea, with its divisions in proportion .....		5	6	1	3	4	28		
	Johanesse, with half in proportion .....		18		4	0	0	96		
	Moidore .....		6	18	1	10		36		
	Louis d'or, coined before 1793 .....		5	4	1	2	8	27	4	
	Pistole, ditto .....		4	4		18	3	21	18	
	Eagle, with half in proportion .....		11	6	2	10		60		
	SILVER COINS.									
	Crown, English .....					5	6	6	12	
	Shilling, Ditto .....					1	1	1	6	
	Dollar, Spanish and American .....					5	0	6		
	Pistareen .....					1	0	1	4	
	French Crown, coined before 1793 .....					5	6	6	12	
	French Piece of 4 Livres 10 Sous Tournois....					4	2	5		

Any difference of weight in the gold coins is settled by allowing  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per grain, or 89s. per oz. on English, Portuguese, and American gold; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per grain, or 87s.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. on French and Spanish gold, deducting half a grain for each piece when computed by the Ounce.

Weights &  
Measures.

The weights and measures of France were formerly used here; but in Lower Canada those of England have been legally established in 1808. In the corn trade, however, the French Minot is still retained, 90 of which are estimated at 100 English Bushels, although the true proportion is 90 to 98.

### CANARY ISLANDS (*in the Atlantic Ocean*).

Monies of  
Account.

In these seven islands accounts are kept in Reals Vellon of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Quartos, or 34 Maravedis Vellon. The currency is likewise composed of Quartos, Reales de Plata, and Pesos Correntes; the Peso Corrente being divided into 8 Reales de Plata, 10 Reales Correntes, or 128 Quartos. 1 Peso Fuerte, or Hard Dollar, equals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Peso Corrente,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Reales de Plata, 20 Reals Vellon, 170 Quartos, or 680 Maravedis Vellon.

These monies are imaginary, with the exception of the Hard Dollar and the Quarto, and their sterling value may be computed from the price of the

Dollar. If it be valued at 4s. 4d. the Peso Corrente is worth 39d., and the rest in proportion. Monies of Account.

The Gold coins are the Doubloon or Onza of 16 Hard Dollars, divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. The Silver coins are the Hard Dollar, with the half or Medio Duro, the fourth or Toston, the eighth or half Toston, and the sixteenth or Fisca. Coins.

The Copper coins are the Ochavo of 8 Maravedis, the Quarto of 4, and the Medio Quarto of 2 Maravedis.

The Libra is divided into 16 Ounces, 256 Adarmes, or 6144 Grains. 25lb. = 1 Arroba, 4 Arrobas = 1 Quintal of 100lb. Spanish, which is generally computed at 106lb. avoirdupois; but by a standard weight of 10 Libras, lately sent from Teneriffe to London, the proportion is found to be only 101,48lb. avoirdupois, the said Diez Libras weighing 16lb. 2 oz. 6 Drams avoirdupois, or 4,6 Kilogrammes.\* Weights.

Grain of every kind is measured by the Fanega, which is divided into 12 Almudes, or 48 Quartillos; wheat is sold by struck measurement; but all other sorts of grain, and also salt, by heaped measurement. The Fanega, heaped, is estimated at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Winchester Bushels, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  struck Fanegas answer to 1 English Quarter. Dry Measure.

The Pipe in some of the islands is divided into 12 Barrels, or 480 Quartillos, and is computed to contain from 116 to 124 English Gallons. The Arroba is likewise a measure for liquids, and answers to 4 Gallons 1 Quart English wine measure nearly. Liquid Measure.

The Long Measure is the Castilian Foot, which is divided into 12 Inches, and the Inch into eighths; and equals 11,128 English Inches, or 0,2826 Metres. The Vara is 3 Feet, and the Brasada  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Varas, or 1,837 Metre = 72,33 English Inches. Long Measure.

Vineyards and corn lands are measured by the Fanegada, which is divided into 12 Almudes or Celemines, and contains 600 square Brasadas. Hence the Fanegada of the Canaries equals half an English Acre, or 2,023 Decares of France.

The Canary Islands give London 90 Reals Vellon for £1 sterling. Exchange.

\* This weight, and several other standards belonging to the Canaries, have been transmitted to Lord Castlereagh by his Majesty's Consul, *Gilbert Stuart Bruce, Esq.*, from whose dispatches on the occasion the above article is chiefly extracted. It should be noticed, that the Vara sent by him answers to 33,141 English Inches, which is about 7 per cent. less than the Castilian or Burgalesse standard, the legal measure for Spain.

**CANDIA** (*an Island in the Mediterranean*).

- Monies.** Accounts are here kept in Piastres of 40 Paras.  
The coins will be found under the article *Constantinople*.
- Weights.** The Cantaro contains 100 Rottoli, or 44 Occas, and weighs 116,33lb. avoirdupois, or 52,725 Kilogrammes; the Occa contains 400 Drams; and the Rottolo, 176 Drams.
- Measures.** The corn Measure is the Carga, which contains 1,523 Hectolitre, or 4,322 English Bushels.  
The Mistate of oil at Canea weighs  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Occas, which equal 10,198 Kilogrammes, or 22,5lb. avoirdupois, and measures 11,164 Litres, or 2,249 English Gallons. At Retimo, the Mistate weighs 10 Occas.  
The Pic or Ell contains 0,6375 Metres, or 25,11 English Inches.

**CANTON**, *see China*.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE** (*in Africa*).

- Monies of Account.** There are various modes of keeping accounts in this colony, viz. in Guilders or Florins of 20 Stivers, each Stiver being divided into 16 Pennings; also in Rixdollars, Schillings, and Stivers, the Rixdollar being divided into 8 Schillings, and the Schilling into 6 Stivers. The English mode of keeping accounts is likewise occasionally adopted.
- The Rixdollar is a paper currency, which is generally reckoned at 3s. 4d. sterling, but varies in its value according to the plenty or scarcity of cash. Bills on England at 30 days sight are generally considered equal to cash, particularly Government bills.
- The English Shilling here passes for 2 Schillings, or 12 Stivers currency, so that the Penny and the Stiver are of one value; and other coins circulate in the same proportion.
- The following are the rates at which foreign coins generally pass, both in sterling and currency.

		Sterling.		Schill. Current.	
Guinea.....	=	£1 2 0	=	44	Foreign Coins.
Doubloon .....	=	4 0 0	=	160	
Johannese .....	=	2 0 0	=	80	
Pagoda .....	=	1 17 6	=	75	
Ducat and Sequin .....	=	0 9 6	=	19	
Spanish Dollar .....	=	0 5 0	=	10	
Rupee .....	=	0 2 6	=	5	

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Rixdollar .....	=	0 3 4	=	8
Dutch Schilling.....	=	0 0 4½	=	1

The English Weights and Measures are in general use here, except for wines, which are mostly sold by the Leager of 4 Ahms or 388 Cannes, containing 50 English Gallons nearly. Weights & Measures.

CARRARA (*in Italy*).

Accounts are kept in Lire of 20 Soldi or 240 Denari, Genoa currency. Monies, &c.

The coins, being those of *Genoa*, will be found under that article, as also the weights and measures.

The marble that is found here is measured by the *Palmo* of 12 *Oncie*; the *Palmo* contains 0,2436 Metres, or 9,591 English Inches; and therefore 3¼ *Palmi* are equal to an English Yard; or 15 *Oncie* = 1 English Foot. 25 Cubic *Palmi* of marble make a *Carrata*, which measures 12¼ English Cubic Feet, or 3,612 French Decisteres, and weighs 1 Ton avoirdupois, or 1 Bar 15,271 Kilogrammes. Solid Measure.

CASSEL (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept here in Rixdollars of 32 Albus, each Albus being divided into 9 Pfenings, or 12 Hellers current. Monies of Account.

This Rixdollar is also reckoned at 1½ Reichsflorin or Florin of the Empire, 24

**Monies of Account.** Good Groschen, 36 Marien Groschen, or 90 Creutzers, and may be valued at 3s. 1½d. sterling, and the Florin of the Empire at 2s. 1½d. nearly.  
The Specie Rixdollar is worth ⅓ more than the Rixdollar Current.

**Coins.** The Gold coins are Double and Single Pistoles, or Pieces of 10 and 5 Rixdollars. The Silver coins are Specie Rixdollars, with Halves and Quarters; Pieces of 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 Good Groschen, or 8, 5⅓, 4, 2⅓, and 1⅓ Albusen, all coined after the rate of the Convention coins, for which see *Germany*. The copper coins are Pieces of 2 and 1 Albusen, and 4 Hellers or 3 Pfenings.

In 1815, a coinage took place of Gold pieces, called William d'ors, and also of Silver Ecus or Rixdollars, with smaller coins. See *Table of Coins*, Vol. II.

**Weights.** The weight for Gold and Silver is the Cologne Mark, which is also sometimes used for common articles. The regular commercial Pound, which is divided into 16 Ounces, or 32 Loths, is nearly 4 per cent. heavier than the Cologne Pound, and weighs 7501 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Cassel equal 107,14lb. avoirdupois, or 48,56 Kilogrammes. The Centner, or Quintal, is 108lb.

**Measures.** The Fuder of Wine is divided into 6 Ohms, 120 Quartlins, or 480 Maass. The Ohm contains 161,52 Litres, or 43,20 English Gallons.  
The corn measure, called the Viertel, is divided into 4 Himtens, 16 Metzzen, or 64 Maesgens, and contains 1,427 Hectolitre, or 4,05 English Bushels.  
The Ell contains 0,5617 Metres, or 22,114 English Inches.

### CASTILE (*in Spain*).

**Monies of Account.** Accounts in Madrid, and the whole province of Castile, are kept in Reals Vellon of 34 Maravedis Vellon; but merchants trading with foreign countries mostly keep their accounts in Reals and Maravedis of old Plate (which is always understood by the term Plate, unless new Plate is mentioned), and the royal treasury and its offices keep accounts in Escudos Vellon of 10 Reals, or 340 Maravedis Vellon.

The Real Vellon contains 8½ Quartos, or 17 Ochavos; and the Maravedi, 10 Dineros.

The Real of Plate contains 16 Quartos, 32 Ochavos, 34 Maravedis of Plate, or 64 Maravedis Vellon.

The Escudo Vellon is half a Peso Duro, or Hard Dollar; the Escudo d'oro is half an effective Pistole. Monies of Account.

The Doubloon of Plate (or Pistole of Exchange) is worth 4 Pesos of Plate, or 60 Reals 8 Maravedis Vellon.

The Peso of Plate (or Dollar of Exchange) is worth 8 Reals of Plate, or 15 Reals 2 Maravedis Vellon.

The Ducat of Plate (or Ducat of Exchange) which is divided into 20 Sueldos, or 240 Dineros, is worth 375 Maravedis of Plate, or  $705\frac{1}{4}$  Maravedis Vellon.

In the interior trade of the country, the Doubloon is reckoned at 60 Reals; the Peso, at 15 Reals; and the Ducat, at 11 Reals Vellon.

Further particulars respecting the monies of account, and also the coins of the country, will be found under the article *Spain*.

The Mark of Castile, which is the legal weight throughout Spain and its colonies, is divided into 8 Ounces, 64 Ochavas, 128 Adarmes, 384 Tomines, or 4608 Grains, and equals  $3550\frac{1}{2}$  English Grains, or 230,043 Grammes.\* Weights.

Gold is weighed by the same Mark, but it is divided into 50 Castellanos, 400 Tomines, or 4800 Grains.

For the commercial weight, and the corn, wine, and long measures, &c. of Castile, see *Spain*.

The foreign Exchanges of Madrid may be seen in Vol. II. page 88.

The Exchange of Madrid with Alicant, Barcelona, Cadiz, Carthagená, Seville, Valencia, &c. is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. either above or below par, and at an usance of 8 days after sight; the same takes place with Bilboa, but bills from the latter place are made payable on a specified day. Exchanges.  
&c.

\* Notwithstanding the importance of the CASTILIAN MARK as a standard for weighing a great portion of the precious metals, both in the new and old world, yet its relative contents have not been duly ascertained. According to *Tillet* it answers to 3548 troy Grains, while *Kruse* makes it equal to 3557, and other authors differ between those extremes. See *Nelkenbreker*, p. 509.

By the experiments lately made at the *London Mint* on the Castilian Mark sent from Madrid to *Lord Castlereagh* by the *Hon. John Meade*, His Majesty's Consul General in Spain, it is found to weigh  $3550\frac{1}{2}$  Grains, as above, and this result has been verified by the perfect agreement of attested standards received from Barcelona, Carthagená, Corunna, and Malaga. It should however be noticed, that a few weights from other cities of Spain were found heavier, from 1 to 4 Grains; but as they also differed from each other, their variations must be ascribed to inaccurate experiments or the fallibility of workmanship.



**Usance.** The usance for bills drawn from London, Paris, or Genoa, is 60 days; from Amsterdam, 2 months; and from Rome, 3 months after date.

**Days of Grace.** Foreign bills, when they are accepted, have 14 days grace allowed, except bills drawn from Rome, which, as well as bills that have not been accepted, must be either paid, or protested, on the very day on which they are made payable.

Bills drawn from Bilboa are allowed 19 days; and from other parts of Spain, 8 days grace.

Bills at sight must be paid on being presented.

For further particulars see *Spain*.

CATALONIA, *see Barcelona.*

CEFALONIA, *see Zante.*

CETTE, *see Montpellier.*

CEYLON, *see East Indies.*

## CHINA.

**Monies.** Accounts are kept here in Tales, Mace, Candarines, and Cash; the Tale being divided into 10 Mace, 100 Candarines, or 1000 Cash.

There is but one kind of money made in China, called *Cash*, which is not coined but cast, and which is only used for small payments: it is composed of 6 parts of copper and 4 parts of lead; it is round, marked on one side, and rather raised at the edges, with a square hole in the middle. These pieces are commonly carried, like beads, on a string or wire. A Tale of fine silver should be worth 1000 Cash; but on account of their convenience for common use, their price is sometimes so much raised that only 750 Cash are given for the Tale.

Foreign coins, however, circulate here, particularly Spanish Dollars; and for small change they are cut into very exact proportions, but afterwards weighed, for which purpose merchants generally carry scales, called *Dotchin*, made somewhat after the plan of the English steelyards.

The Tale is reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling in the books of the East India Com-

pany; but its value varies, and is generally computed according to the price paid per Ounce for Spanish Dollars in London. The tables given for this proportional value may be calculated in Pence sterling, by the multiplier 1,208. Thus, if the price of the Spanish Dollar be 60d. per Ounce, the value of the Tale will be  $60 \times 1,208 = 72,48d$ ; if at 66d. the value of the Tale will be 79,728d. and for any other price in the same proportion.

The fineness of gold and silver is expressed by dividing the weight into 100 parts, called Toques or Touch, similar to the modern practice of France. Thus, if an Ingot be 93 Touch, it is understood to contain 7 parts of alloy, and 93 of pure metal, making in the whole 100.

Fineness of Gold and Silver.

The fineness of the precious metals, expressed in these decimal proportions, may be converted into the English mode by the following analogies: Suppose gold is 91,66 Touch, say, as  $100 : 91,66 :: 12 : 11$  the standard, and *vice versa*; and to convert standard silver into Touch, say, as  $240 : 222 :: 100 : 92,5$ , the Touch of sterling silver. Pure gold or silver without alloy is called by the Chinese, Sycee; and sometimes, when of less purity, the metal is accepted as Sycee.

Silver Ingots are used as money, and weigh from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 100 Tales, their value being determined by their weight. These Ingots are of the best sort of silver, that is, about 94 Touch.

Silver Ingots.

Gold is not considered as money, but as merchandise; it is sold in regular Ingots of a determined weight, which the English call *shoes* of gold; the largest of these weigh 10 Tales each, and the gold is reckoned 94 Touch, though it may be only 92 or 93.

Gold Ingots.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the Catty of 16 Tales; the Tale is divided into 10 Mace, 100 Candarines, or 1000 Cash. 100 Tales are reckoned to weigh 120 oz. 16 dwt. troy, which make the Tale equal to 579,8 English Grains, or 37,566 Grammes.

Weights.

The principal weights for merchandise are the Pecul, the Catty, and the Tale; the Pecul being divided into 100 Catties, or 1600 Tales.

	lb.	oz.	dr.	
1 Tale weighs, avoirdupois .....	0	1	5,333	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
16 Tales .....	1	5	5,333	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
100 Catties .....	133	5	5,333	= $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
Hence the Pecul weighs 60,472 Kilogrammes, or 162lb. 0 oz. 8 dwt. 13 gr. troy.				

**Weights.** The above weights are sometimes otherwise denominated, especially by the natives; thus the Catty is called Gin, the Tale Lyang, the Mace Tchen, the Candarine Fwen, and the Cash Lis.

There are no commercial measures in China, as all dry goods and liquids are sold by weight. In delivering a cargo, English weights are used, and afterwards turned into China Peculs and Catties.

**Long Measure.** The Long Measure used in China is the Covid or Cobre; it is divided into 10 Punts, and is equal to 0,3713 Metres, or 14,625 English Inches.

The Chinese have four different measures answering to the Foot, viz.

	Metres.	English Inches.
The Foot of the mathematical tribunal . . . . .	= 0,333	= 13,125
The builders' Foot, called Kongpu . . . . .	= 0,3228	= 12,7
The tailors' and tradesmen's Foot . . . . .	= 0,3383	= 13,33
The Foot used by engineers . . . . .	= 0,3211	= 12,65

The Li contains 180 Fathoms, each 10 Feet of the last mentioned length; therefore the Li = 1897½ English Feet; and 192½ Lis measure a mean Degree of the meridian nearly; but European Missionaries in China have divided the Degree into 200 Lis, each Li making 1826 English Feet, which gives the Degree 69,166 English Miles, or 11,131 French Myriametres.

### CIVITA VECCHIA, *see Rome.*

### CLEVES (*in Germany*).

**Monies of Account.** In the Duchy of Cleves, in Juliers, and in all the southern parts of Westphalia, accounts are kept in Rixdollars, of 60 Stivers, 480 Pfenings, or 960 Hellers, currency of Cleves.

The Rixdollar current equals 1½ Reichsflorin, 2 Cleves Rixdollars, 3 Cleves Florins, 8 Shillings, 24 Good Groschen, 90 Creutzers, or 120 Fettmangens.

Hence the Reichsflorin, or Florin of the Empire, is two-thirds of the Rixdollar current.

The Cleves Rixdollar is one half of the Rixdollar current; and their respective divisions in proportion.

The Rixdollar current is worth 3s. 1¼d. sterling, and the Florin of the Empire Monies of Account.  
2s. 1¼d. sterling nearly.

The Coins will be found under the article *Berlin*.

A Last of corn is divided into 15 Malters, 60 Scheffels, 240 Viertels, or 2880 Measures.  
Kannes. The Malter contains 1,794 Hectolitre, or 5,093 English Bushels.

The Foot measures 0,2955 Metres, or 11,66 English Inches.

### COBLENTZ (*in Germany*).

In this city, and in the whole Electorate of Treves or Triers, accounts are Monies of Account.  
kept in Rixdollars, of 54 Petermangens current. This Rixdollar is worth 1½ Reichsflorin; and the Reichsflorin contains 12 great Petermangens, 36 common ditto, or 60 Creutzers.

These monies of account are valued either in Convention money, or Müntze, that is, small coins; in the Convention money, the Cologne Mark of fine silver is reckoned at 13½ Rixdollars of account, or 20 Florins; in the Müntze, the same Mark is reckoned at 16 Rixdollars of account, or 24 Florins.

The Coins of the Electorate are Rixdollars specie, reckoned at 2 Florins Coins. Convention money, or 2½ Florins Müntze; Pieces of 20, 10, and 5 Creutzers, or 12, 6, and 3 Petermangens Convention money, or 14½, 7½, and 3½ Petermangens Müntze. Also baser Pieces of 9 and 12 Petermangens Müntze; the latter are called Copsticks.

The weights used here are chiefly those of Cologne.

The corn measure is the Malter, which contains 4,5305 English Bushels, or Weights & Measures.  
1,5964 Hectolitre.

The Ell of Coblentz and Treves measures 0,558 Metres, or 22 English Inches.

### COBURG (*in Germany*).

In Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, and in Anspach, accounts are kept in Florins of the Monies of Account.  
Empire of 60 Creutzers, each Creutzer containing 4 Pfenings. The Thaler of

- Monies of Account.** the Empire is worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Florin of the Empire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Florin of Franconia, 18 Heavy Batzen,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  Light Batzen, 24 Good Groschen, or 90 Creutzers.  
The Florin of the Empire is worth 2s.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling, and its divisions in proportion.
- Coins.** The Gold coins are Ducats, and the Silver coins Crowns of the Convention, with Halves and Quarters; also Pieces of the Convention of 4, 2, and 1 Good Groschen.
- Weights.** The gold and silver weight is that of Cologne. The commercial Pound contains 0,5098 Kilogrammes, or 7868,9 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Coburg = 112,4lb. avoirdupois.
- Measures.** The corn measure is the Simra, which is divided into 4 Quarters or 16 Metzen, and contains 87,727 Litres, or 2,4896 English Bushels.  
The Ell contains 0,586 Metres, or 23,07 English Inches.

### COLOGNE (*in Germany*).

- Monies of Account.** Accounts are kept in Rixdollars specie of 80 Albus; or Rixdollars current of 78 Albus; the Albus being divided into 12 Hellers.
- The Rixdollar specie is divided into  $1\frac{1}{3}$  Florin current,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Rader Florin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Florin specie (that is, Florin of the Empire, or Piece of two-thirds) 2 Herren Florins,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Cologne Florins, 4 Orts, 8 Shillings, 20 Blafferts, 30 Groschen, 60 Stivers, 80 Cologne Albus, 90 Creutzers, 100 Light Albus, 120 Fettmangens, or 960 Hellers.
- Value of Monies.** The Rixdollar specie = 2s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; and the Rixdollar current = 2s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling. Thus £1 sterling = 7 Rixdollars  $49\frac{1}{2}$  Albus specie, or 7 Rixdollars  $63\frac{1}{2}$  Albus current.
- Coins.** The Gold coins are Ducats; and the Silver coins effective Specie Rixdollars, Florins, with Halves and Quarters, or Pieces of  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , and  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; Blafferts and Halves, Stivers, Fettmangens, and Albus.
- French coins have a general circulation here, and are reckoned in Exchanges.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Mark of 8 Ounces, 16 Loths, 64 Quintins, <sup>Weights.</sup> 256 Pfenings or Deniers, 4352 Eschen, or 65536 Richtpfenings, and weighs 233,769 Grammes, or 3608 English Grains.\*

The commercial weight is the same as that for gold and silver. Its Pound therefore contains 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quintins, or 512 Pfenings, and equals 467,538 Grammes, or 7216 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Cologne = 103,086lb. avoirdupois. The Centner is 106lb. Cologne weight.

The Last of corn is divided into 20 Malters, or 480 Fasses, and contains <sup>Measures.</sup> 32,415 Hectolitres, or 91,995 English Bushels.

The Ohm, wine measure, is divided into 26 Viertels, 104 Maasses, or 416 Pintgers. The Tun is 160 Maasses. The Ohm contains 155,68 Litres, or 41,129 English Gallons.

The Cologne Foot measures 0,275 Metres, or 10,83 English Inches. Hence 100 Feet of Cologne = 90,27 English Feet. The long Ell contains 0,694 Metres, or 27,347 English Inches; the short Ell measures 0,574 Metres, or 22,625 English Inches.

Cologne exchanges with, and gives (more or less) to—

Exchanges.

Amsterdam,.....	214 Francs,	.....	for 100 Rixdollars.
Augsburg and Nuremberg,	256 Francs,	.....	for 100 Rixdollars current.
Brussels and all Brabant,	99 Francs,	.....	for 100 Francs.
Francfort and Vienna,....	215 Francs,	.....	for 100 Rixdollars current.
France, .....	99 Francs,	.....	for 100 Francs.
Hamburgh, .....	190 Francs,	.....	for 100 Rixdollars banco.
London, .....	23 Francs, 80 Cents,		for 1 Pound Sterling.

\* THE COLOGNE MARK was, by an edict of the Emperor Charles 5th, in 1524, declared the standard weight for the precious metals throughout Germany, and copies were then deposited in the principal cities of the Empire; but in 1767 they were found by *M. Tillet* (*Encyclopédie des Sciences, Supplément, Tome 4.*) to have varied in several places from their original uniformity; and even the weight of the archetype kept at Cologne is differently stated by the most accredited authors on the subject, who vary in their reports of its contents from 3606 to 3612 English Grains.

According to the experiments lately made at the *London Mint* on the Cologne Mark transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh* by *Joseph Charles Mellish, Esq.* his Majesty's Consul General at Hamburgh, it was found to weigh 3608 English Grains; which perfectly agrees with the computations of *Kruse*.

It should be observed that the Cologne Mark, which is intended to be the basis of the new Prussian System, is 1 Grain heavier than the Mark used at Hamburgh. Other variations in its weight will be noticed in their proper places.

**Usance and Days of Grace.** The usance is 14 days sight. Six days grace are allowed, and if the sixth should fall on a Sunday, or holiday, the bill must be either paid or protested on the first day of business following.

### CONSTANTINOPLE (*in Turkey*).

**Monies of Account.** Accounts are kept in Piastres of 40 Paras, each Para being divided into 3 Aspers. These are real coins, but the Piastre is also an imaginary money, and is sometimes divided into 80, and also into 100 parts, called Aspers or Minas.

The Piastre is mostly called Grouch by the Turks, and Dollar by the English.

A Jux or Juck, is a sum of 100,000 real Aspers; and a Chise or Purse is 500 Piastres.

**Gold Coins.** The Gold coins of Turkey are the Sequin Funducli, with Halves and Quarters; the Double Sequin, or Yermeebeshlik, the Misseir, and the Rubieh. There are other Sequins besides the above, which bear different names, and their values also vary according to the periods of their coinage.

**Silver Coins.** The principal Silver coin is the Piastre, which has varied in value from 2s. down to 9d. sterling, its present worth. There are also the Deslik and the piece of 10 Paras, for the value of which, as well as of the gold coins of Turkey, see *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.

**Fineness of Gold and Silver.** The fineness of gold is expressed by dividing the weight into 24 Carats, and each Carat into 4 Grains; and the fineness of silver by dividing it into 100 Carats, and each Carat into 4 Grains.

**Weights.** The Chequee or Pound, with which gold, silver, diamonds, and precious stones are weighed, is divided into 100 Drams; and the Dram into 16 Killos, or 64 Grains. Heavy goods are weighed by the Cantaro or Quintal of 100 Rottoli.

The Cantaro is also divided into 44 Okes, 176 Chequees, or 17600 Drams.

The Kintal of cotton yarn is 45 Okes. Silks from Persia are weighed by the Batman of 6 Okes; and silks from Brussa, by the Taffee of 610 Drams.

The Chequee of opium is 250 Drams, and of goat's wool 800 Drams.

The weight of the Chequee may be reckoned at 4957 English Grains, or Weights, 321,173 Grammes; and hence the Oke weighs 2lb. 13 oz. 5 dr. avoirdupois. The Turkish Dram may therefore be taken at  $49\frac{1}{2}$  Grains troy; which answer to 64 Turkish Grains.\*

Corn is measured by the Killow, which contains 0,941 of an English Bushel, Dry Measures, or 33,148 Litres.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  Killows make an English Quarter. The Fortin is composed of 4 Killows. The Killow of rice is reckoned to weigh 10 Okes.

Oil and other liquids are sold by the Almud or Meter; which renders 1 Gallon Liquid Measures, 3 Pints, English measure, or 5,227 Litres. The Almud of oil should weigh 8 Okes or  $22\frac{1}{4}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The Pic or Pike is of two sorts: the longest, called Halebi or Archim, with Long Measure, which silks and woollens are measured, is 27,9 English Inches, or 0,7083 of a Metre; the other, called Endassè, with which cotton goods and carpets are measured, is 27,06 English Inches, or 0,687 of a Metre: but, in the general course of European trade, the Pike is reckoned at  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an English Yard.

For the exchanges of Constantinople, see Vol. II. page 40.

Exchanges.

Bills between Constantinople and the principal trading places of Europe are Usance, &c. commonly drawn at 31 days sight; but from one place in Turkey on another, at 11 days sight. Some European merchants pay their bills on the very day on which they become due; and others take as many days grace as are allowed in their own countries respectively.

Bills are sometimes dated in the Turkish way; for which, see Note, Vol. II. page 210.

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\* There is much uncertainty in the weights and measures of Turkey; and the standards lately transmitted from that country to London for the present Work, rather increase the perplexity than diminish it. Even duplicates differ from each other; and their subdivisions are likewise out of due proportion.

The Turkish Chequee is stated by *Kruse* as answering to 4923 English Grains; *Tillet* reckons it 4933; *Bonneville*, 4942; and from an average of the late experiments at the *London Mint*, it is 4957, as above.



### COPENHAGEN (*in Denmark*).

*The Monetary System of Denmark has of late years undergone an entire alteration, and in order to understand the new system, the old should be first explained; it is therefore continued here as it stood in the former edition.*

#### OLD SYSTEM OF MONIES.

OLD  
SYSTEM.  
Monies of  
Account.

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 6 Marks, or 96 Skillings.

These Marks and Skillings are of half the value of the same denominations at Hamburgh. Thus 2 Marks Danish are worth 1 Mark Lubs.

This is the general mode of keeping accounts throughout Denmark, except at Elsinour and in the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, where the Dollar is divided into 3 Marks and 48 Skillings.

The following are the proportions between the principal monies of Denmark: the Rixdollar equals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Sletdaler, 4 Orts, 6 Marks, 96 Skillings, 192 Fyrkes, 288 Witten, or 1152 Pfenings Danish, and half those denominations in Hamburgh money.

Different  
Sorts of  
Money.

The monies are distinguished into five sorts, viz.

1. Specie, in which the bank of Altona keeps its accounts, and in which the effective Rixdollar is reckoned at 6 Marks Danish.

2. Sundish specie, in which the tolls paid to the King of Denmark by all ships passing the Sound are reckoned: this is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. worse than specie.

3. Crown money, in which the tolls at the Sound are also sometimes reckoned, and which is  $15\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. lower than specie.

4. Danish currency, in which the books of merchants and tradesmen are kept: this by the King's edict is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. worse than crown money, that is,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. worse than Sundish specie, and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. worse than specie.

5. Holstein currency, in which accounts are generally kept in the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, and which is 25 per cent. below specie.

Coins.

The Gold coins of Denmark are, Ducats specie, which, as well as Dutch Ducats, are worth 14 Marks 12 Skillings Danish currency, more or less; current Ducats, coined since 1757, at 12 Marks Danish currency; Christian d'ors, coined in Holstein since 1775, which are worth about 13 Marks Lubs, or 26 Marks Danish currency.

The Silver coins are, specie Rixdollars, which pass for 7 Marks 6 Skillings

Danish currency, and are commonly reckoned at 6 Marks 12 Skillings crown money, at the toll on the Sound; double, single, and half Crowns, at 8, 4, and 2 Marks crown money, or 8 Marks 8 Skillings, 4 Marks 4 Skillings, and 2 Marks 2 Skillings current; double and single Pieces called Ebrœers or *Justus Judex*, at 28 and 14 Skillings; Ryksorts at 24 Skillings; and Pieces of 15, 10, 8, 4, and 2 Skillings currency.

Old System  
of Coins.

The Copper coins are, Skillings Danish, Fyrkes or Half Skillings, and Dreylings or Quarter Skillings.

Besides the above, there is the new Holstein currency, coined since the year 1788, consisting of specie Rixdollars, at 48 Shillings specie, or 60 Shillings Holstein currency; and Pieces of 32, 16, 8, 4, and 2 Shillings specie, or 40, 20, 10, 5, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Shillings Holstein currency. In this money, the Cologne Mark of fine silver is coined into  $9\frac{1}{4}$  Rixdollars specie, or  $11\frac{2}{7}$  Rixdollars currency.

The Ducats specie, coined by the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein, should be of the same weight and fineness as those of the Empire; so that 67 of them are to weigh a Cologne Mark,  $23\frac{2}{3}$  Carats fine.  $85\frac{2}{3}$  Ducats currency must contain a Cologne Mark of fine gold; and they are little more than 21 Carats fine.

Rate of  
Coinage.

From a Cologne Mark of fine silver,  $62\frac{1}{2}$  Marks in Crowns, or 68 Marks in silver currency, should be coined; and, by a Royal Edict of 1776,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  Rixdollars specie are to contain a Cologne Mark of fine silver, each piece weighing 537,69 Eschen, Cologne weight, or 447,9 English Grains, and being 14 Lods or  $\frac{1}{4}$  fine; so that it contains 390 English Grains of fine silver, and is worth 4s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

#### NEW SYSTEM OF MONIES.

In 1813 a new Monetary System was established, according to which the Cologne Mark of fine silver is coined into  $18\frac{1}{2}$  Pieces, called Rigsbank Dollars; so that 2 of these new coins equal 1 of the old Specie Dollars. The new coins are each divided into 8 Marks and 96 Skillings, as the old, but are only half their value.

New  
System of  
Monies.

Thus the new Rigsbank Dollar equals  $\frac{5}{8}$  of the old Current Dollar; or 200 Rigsbank equal 125 Current, or 100 Specie Dollars. It contains 195 troy Grains of pure silver, and is therefore worth 2s.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling nearly. See *Bank*, page 79.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Grains; the Mark containing 24 Carats, and the Carat 12 Grains. Danish standard gold is 18 Carats fine; that is, 3 parts of pure gold and 1 part of alloy.

Fineness of  
Gold and  
Silver.

**Fineness of Gold and Silver.** The fineness of silver is expressed in Lods and Grains; the Mark being 16 Lods, and the Lod 18 Grains. The Copenhagen standard silver is 13 Lods 6 Grains fine; that is, 5 parts pure and 1 part alloy.

**Gold and Silver Weight.** The Pound used for weighing gold and silver is composed of 2 Marks, 32 Lods, 128 Quintins, or 512 Orts; and answers to 7266 English Grains, or 470,778 Grammes. At the Royal Mint alone, the Cologne Pound of 2 Marks is used for the purpose of coining.

**Commercial Weight.** The commercial Pound has the same divisions as the gold and silver weight, but is heavier in the proportion of 16 to 17; that is, 16lb. commercial weight equal 17lb. gold and silver weight. Hence the commercial Pound of Denmark equals 7720 English Grains; or 100 such Pounds contain 110,28lb. avoirdupois, or 50,01 Kilogrammes.

The Centner is 100lb.; the Vog or Waag, 36lb.; the Lispond, 16lb.; the Bismarpond, 12lb. The Shippond contains 20 Lisponds or 320lb.

**Apothecaries' Weight.** Apothecaries' weight is divided as at Hamburgh. Thus, the Pound contains 12 Ounces, 96 Drams, 152 Scruples, or 5760 Grains; and answers to 7452 German Asen, which equal 5527 English Grains, or 358,10 Grammes.

**Dry Measures.** The principal measure used throughout Denmark for corn is the Barrel or Toende; which is divided into 8 Skieps or 144 Pots, and also into halves and quarters. The Barrel contains 7776 Danish cubic Inches, or 8488 English cubic Inches; and renders 3,9472 English Bushels, or 1,3908 Hectolitre. Thus the Skiep of corn equals 3,9472 Winchester Gallons, being very nearly half a Bushel.\*

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\* These contents of the Toende and Skiep have been verified by experiments of gauging and water measure, on standards transmitted to London in 1820 by *Charles Fenwick, Esq.* His Majesty's Consul General at Elsinour. He transmitted at the same time an account of the cubic Inches of the Holstein Barrel, which answers to that of Copenhagen; with a statement of the contents of 19 different corn measures used in the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, which vary from each other between the extremes of 26 and 35 Winchester Gallons.

Several important corrections have been made by means of other standards, transmitted on the same occasion, particularly the Pound for the precious metals; which, by recent experiments at the *London Mint*, weighs 7266 English Grains; whereas *Kruse* reckons it 12 Grains lighter, and *Tillet* 10 Grains heavier.

A Last of corn, French salt, or lime, is 12 Toendes; and therefore contains **Dry Measures.**  
47,366 Bushels, or 16,689 Hectolitres.

A Last of Spanish salt, or of coals, contains 18 Toendes. Norway salt is sold by weight; and the Toende must equal 250lb. Danish, or 275,71lb. avoirdupois.

The Barrel of beer, *Oel Toende*, contains 136 Pots. The Last of oil, butter, herrings, and other fat substances, is composed of 12 Toendes, beer measure, and should weigh 224lb. net.

A Barrel of Norway tar contains 120 Pots; and the Barrel of 32 Stubgens, in Altona and Itzehoa, must be of the same contents.

The measures used for wine and liquors are the following. The Hogshead **Liquid Measures.**  
contains 30 Viertels. The Viertel is divided into 4 Kans, 8 Pots, or 32 Pøegels; and contains 432 Danish cubic Inches, or 471 English cubic Inches. Thus the Viertel answers to 2,041 English Gallons, or 7,7268 Litres.

The principal vessels used in the retail trade of wine and spirits are, the Anker of 39 Pots, the half Anker, &c. The Anker contains 2106 Danish cubic Inches; and answers to 9,9513 English Gallons, or 37,666 Litres.

The following liquid measures are also used in some parts of Denmark. The Fuder is divided into 6 Ahms, 24 Ankers, 240 Stubgen, 465 Kannen, 930 Pots, or 3720 Poeles; and contains 237,09 English Gallons, or 897,45 Litres. The Stuckfass is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Ahms, or 30 Ankers; the Fass is 2 Pipes, 4 Oxhofts, 8 Tierces, or 24 Ankers.

The long measure is the Rhineland Foot; which equals 12,356 English Inches, **Long Measure.**  
or 0,31382 of a Metre.

The Danish Alen or Ell is composed of 2 Feet, and is divided into 4, 8, and 16 Parts. The Ruthe is 10 Feet.

A Danish Mile measures 2400 Ruthes, or 8244 English Yards: hence 1 Danish Mile = 4,684 English Miles, or 7,5383 Kilometres; and  $14\frac{3}{4}$  Danish Miles answer nearly to 1 Degree of the Meridian, in a mean latitude.\*

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\* A new standard measure, lately proposed by *Professor Schumacher*, is to be the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in latitude  $45^\circ$ , viz. 39,1135 English Inches; the 38th part of which is to be the Danish Inch. This will make the new Foot very nearly equal to the present Rhineland Foot, viz. 12,34 English Inches.

Superficial  
Measure.

By a Tonne or Toende of hard corn is meant as much land as can be sown with 1 Toende of rye, 1 of barley, or 2 of oats. What is called a Toende of Saatland or arable land contains 560 Danish square Ruthes, or 220 English square Perches, and is one-fourth of the above. Thus the Toende of hard corn is equal to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  English Acres, or 22,25 French Ares.

A Danish square Foot contains about 153 English square Inches: thus 16 Danish square Feet = 17 English square Feet nearly.

The fundamental proportion between Danish weights and measures is, that 1 cubic Foot of fresh water is to equal the weight of 62 Pounds, and to contain 32 Pots; whence the Pot equals  $5\frac{1}{4}$  cubic Inches.

Terms  
used in  
reckoning.

A great Thousand contains 10 great Hundreds, 60 Snese, or 1200 Pieces; a great Hundred is 120; a Shock is 60; a Snese or Steige, 20; a Zimmer, 40; a Decher, 10; a Tylt, 12; an Oll or Wall, 80.

Exchanges.

The transactions relating to exchanges are generally made in Danish currency (which includes bank notes); but most of the foreign exchanges are regulated by those of Hamburgh, bills drawn on Copenhagen being sometimes made payable in Hamburgh banco.

The exchanges of Copenhagen have been subject to great variation, in consequence of the depreciation of the paper currency. The metallic par may be computed at about  $5\frac{2}{3}$  Rixdollars for the Pound sterling; but in paper it is more than double that number for the Pound sterling.

The following was the course of exchange on the 15th of February, 1821:

Copenhagen gives to—

Hamburgh ..	264 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars banco.
London .....	$11\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars for £1 Sterling.
Amsterdam..	244 Rixdollars for 100 Rixdollars.
France.....	40 Skillings for 1 Franc.
Sweden .....	60 Skillings for 1 Rixdollar Swedish.

Usance and  
Days of  
Grace.

There is no established usance; but bills are made payable on a certain day. Eight days grace are allowed; and if bills be not paid within that time, they may be protested immediately, and the protest cannot be delayed beyond the tenth day, otherwise the holder of the bill is to bear all risks and expenses. The days of acceptance and protest, as also Sundays and holidays, are included in the ten days; but in Altona, bills may be protested on the eleventh day.

The Bank of Copenhagen has undergone many essential changes since its first Bank establishment; and in order to understand its present state, it may be necessary to take a general view of those alterations. It was originally founded in 1736; as a Bank both of deposit and of circulation. In 1745 it was released from the obligation of discharging its notes in coin; and it continued still to make advances to the State, and to individuals, in paper, by which shares became greatly enhanced in their value.

This Bank had issued paper to the amount of 11 millions of Rixdollars, when the King returned their deposits to the shareholders, and became himself the sole proprietor. The paper issued was 20 times the amount of the capital, in consequence of which specie disappeared, and notes were issued as low as 1 Rixdollar.

To remedy this inconvenience, in 1791 all further emission of notes was forbidden, and a progressive liquidation of the paper was ordered. A new Bank, called the *Specie Bank*, was created, which was to be independent of the Government. The money deposited might be drawn out at pleasure, or transferred by assignation: and its issue of paper was limited to a certain extent. In 1804 the new notes lost 25 per cent. in exchange with the currency in which they were payable, and the depreciation continued to increase until 1812, when it became excessive.

In 1813 a new Bank was established under the direction of the King, and therefore entitled the *Royal Bank of Denmark*. Its chief object was to reduce the paper then in circulation, which was depreciated to  $\frac{1}{6}$  of its nominal value; and in a new issue the Dollar was equivalent to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the old paper Dollar, which reduced the composition to  $\frac{5}{8}$ . In 1817 this Royal Bank was converted into a National Bank, by making a certain proportion of the property of the kingdom a guarantee for the liquidation of its paper.

For this purpose all property was to pay 6 per cent. to the Bank; and until the capital is paid, the interest charged for each deficiency is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. Valuation of property in this case is regulated by the public taxes; and all the payments are to be made in silver, or in paper of the full value of silver, according to a certain rate of exchange, which is fixed quarterly; but as this Institution engages to pay off 7 millions of Rigsbank Dollars annually; persons paying in their quota at the Bank are allowed a drawback of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the taxes.

This Bank issues its own notes, which are gradually paid off; and it is intended, when the new paper is entirely reduced, to issue notes payable to bearer on demand. All revenues and great transactions are paid in this paper, according to the rate of exchange. This rate is called Rigsbank Silver value, which may

Bank. be sometimes more and sometimes less than the Rigsbank Dollar. All private contracts and current transactions are understood to be settled in such paper, unless real silver is stipulated for; likewise all payments to public actuaries and to the army; but custom-house duties are settled in real silver.

In January, 1821, the debts of the Bank were computed as follows: 1. Seven millions of Rigsbank Dollars of public stock, which it has undertaken to pay. 2. Seven millions of bonds for the redemption of the former paper money of Holstein, &c. 3. A debt of 7 millions, lately contracted for the diminution of the bank notes in circulation. 4. The bank notes in circulation, which are computed at 22 millions.

The capital is estimated at 33 millions of Rigsbank Dollars; and the Bank is besides computed to possess about 3 millions in silver and in buildings. The surplus of its annual revenue, the principal part of which arises from the interest of its security on real estates, is employed in the reduction of the bank notes in circulation. The contributors of 6 per cent. from estates, as well as voluntary contributors, are share-holders, and are equally entitled to interest, &c.

This Bank advances money on bills of exchange and other paper securities, and on gold and silver bullion.

CORFU, *see Zante.*

### CORSICA (*in the Mediterranean*).

The French system of monies, weights, and measures, has been introduced into this Island, but not fully established. The following is that part of the Old System which is still partially retained.

Old  
Weights &  
Measures. The old Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 16 Ounces; and 100lb. of this weight are equal to 49,019 Kilogrammes, or 108,137lb. avoirdupois.

The Quintal Metrique of 100 Kilogrammes is equal to 204lb. of Corsica.

The measure for corn, called the Stajo, is divided into 2 Mazzini or 12 Bacini. The Stajo contains 1,5 Hectolitre, or 4,25 English Bushels.

The Barile, wine measure, is divided into 2 Some, 12 Zucche, 108 Pinte or Bocali, or 432 Quarti; and contains 140 Litres, or 36,98 English Gallons.\*

\* The above statements are chiefly deduced from the despatches and standards recently transmitted to London by *A. P. Palmado, Esq.* the British Consul at Corsica. They differ essentially from other accounts on the subject; but they are confined to the Commune of Bastia, which, it appears, varies from certain other parts of the Island.

**CORUNNA**, *see Galicia.*

**COURLAND**, *see Libau.*

**CRACOW**, *see Poland.*

**CREMONA** (*in Italy*).

For the monies of account, coins, &c. *see Milan.*

Monies.

The Pound of Cremona weighs 5060 English Grains; thus 100lb. of Cremona = 72,28lb. avoirdupois, or 32,76 Kilogrammes.

Weights & Measures.

The Foot measures 0,397 of a Metre, or 15,62 English Inches. The Braccio is 0,6157 of a Metre, or 24,24 English Inches. 6 Feet make 1 Cavezzo.

The Pertica, land measure, contains 24 Tavole, or 96 square Cavezzi; and equals one-fifth of an English Acre, or 8,09 French Ares.

**CYPRUS** (*an Island in the Levant Sea*).

The monies and coins here are Turkish, for which *see Constantinople.*

Monies.

The Occa contains 400 Drams, and weighs 126,79 Grammes, or 1957 English Grains.

Weights.

The Rottolo is divided into 12 Ounces, or 750 Drams; and weighs 2,3767 Kilogrammes, or 5,244lb. avoirdupois. The Cantaro contains 100 Rottoli.

The weights at Famagosta are reckoned 4 per cent. heavier than the above.

The corn measure, which is called Medimno, answers to 0,7509 of a Hecto-litre, or 2,1312 English Bushels. The measure called Moose weighs 44 Occas, or 123lb. avoirdupois: the Coffino contains half an English Bushel.

Measures.

The common measure for wine is the Cass, which contains 4,73 Litres, or 1,25 English Gallon. Oil is sold by a weight of 2½ Occas, or 1000 Drams.

The Pic or Ell measures 0,6715 of a Metre, or 26,45 English Inches.

**DAMASCUS** (*in Syria*).

Accounts are kept in Piastres of 80 Aspers, as at *Aleppo*; and the coins are the same as at *Constantinople.*

Monies and Coins.



## Weights &amp; Measures.

Silver is sold by the Ounce of 10 Pesi, or  $6\frac{2}{3}$  Metecalli, weighing 19 dwt. 4 gr. English troy, or 29,804 Grammes.

The Cantaro weight contains 100 Rottoli; the Rottolo is divided into 600 Pesi, or 400 Metecalli; and weighs 3lb. 15 oz. avoirdupois. Thus the Cantaro equals 178,46 Kilogrammes, or 393,75lb. avoirdupois.

The Pic or Ell measures 0,582 of a Metre, or 22,93 English Inches.

DANTZIC, OR DANTZIG (*in Prussia*).

## Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept in Guldens or Florins of 30 Groschen, each Grosche being divided into 3 Schillings, or 18 Pfenings, Dantzic currency.

The Rixdollar is worth 3 Guldens, 90 Groschen, 270 Schillings, or 1620 Pfenings.

## Coins.

The Gold coins are, Ducats, which are worth 12 Florins, more or less. The Silver coins are, Florins, at 30 Groschen; Tymphen, at 18 Groschen; Sechsers or Shustacks, at 6 Groschen; Dutgens, at 3 Groschen; and pieces of 2 Groschen. The Schilling is a Copper coin.

Prussian currency is  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. better than Dantzic currency; that is, 3 Rixdollars Prussian currency are worth 4 Rixdollars Dantzic currency.

## Value of Monies.

The Rixdollar of 90 Groschen, Dantzic currency, is equal to  $260\frac{1}{2}$  German Asen, or 193 English Grains of fine silver; hence a Dantzic Gulden or Florin = 9d. sterling; or £1 sterling = 26 Florins 20 Groschen.

## Fineness of Gold and Silver.

The Mark of fine gold is divided into 24 Carats, and each Carat into 12 Grains; the Mark of fine silver into 16 Loths, each of 16 Pfenings.

Wrought silver is from 12 Loths 12 Pfenings to 13 Loths fine.

## Gold and Silver Weight.

The Mark, gold and silver weight, is divided into 8 Ounces, 16 Loths, 24 Schotts or Carats, 64 Quintlins, or 256 Pfenings; and weighs 233,811 Grammes, or 3608 English Grains.

## Commercial Weight.

The Berlin Pound used here for commercial purposes, is divided into 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 48 Schotts, 128 Quintlins, or 512 Pfenings; and contains 7231 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Dantzic = 103,3lb. avoirdupois, or 46,85 Kilogrammes.

The Last of corn is divided into  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Malters, 60 Scheffels, 240 Viertels, or 960 Metzen; and weighs 4860lb. Dantzic weight in rye. The Malter contains 16 Scheffels, 64 Viertels, or 256 Metzen. The Sack Last, which bakers use, is divided into 5 Malters. The Scheffel answers to 0,547 of a Hectolitre, or 1,552 English Bushel. Hence the Last of 60 Scheffels renders 11 Quarters 3 Bushels English.

Measures of Capacity.

The Ohm of wine is divided into 2 Eimers, 4 Ankers, or 128 Quarts; and contains 150 Litres, or 39,6 English Gallons. The Hogshead is reckoned at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ohm, and the Pipe at 2 Ohms.

The Foot of Dantzic is 12 Inches, the Inch being divided into 8 Parts, or 12 Lines. This Foot measures 0,2869 of a Metre, or 11,3 English Inches. Hence 100 Feet of Dantzic = 94,16 English Feet.

Long Measures.

The Ell is 2 Feet Dantzic measure. The Arn, with which linens are measured, is half an English Ell; but there is an allowance of 1 per cent. on the number of Arns, or of 2 per cent. on that of English Ells.

The Clafter or Fathom is 6 Feet; the Ruthe or Perch 15 Feet; the Seil is 10 Ruthes, or 150 Feet, Dantzic measure.

A Prussian Mile is 1800 Ruthes, or 27000 Feet Dantzic measure; and equals 7,749 Kilometres, or 4,815 English Miles.  $14\frac{1}{3}$  Prussian Miles are reckoned to a Degree of the meridian.

The square Ruthe answers to  $199\frac{1}{2}$  English square Feet; the Morgen or Acre of land contains 300 square Ruthes, which equal 6650 English square Yards; that is, 1 Acre 1 Rood 20 Perches, English measure, or 55,64 French Ares. The Hube of land is 30 Morgens; and the Polish Hacken, 20 Morgens.

Land Measure.

A Last of herrings, Luneburgh salt, honey, pitch, tar, ashes, &c. contains 12 Tonnes or Barrels.

Lastage, &c.

A Last of French, Scotch, or Spanish salt, when in a heap all together, contains 18 Tonnes; but when in separate Barrels, only 16.

A Tonne of herrings contains 13 Wahls, each of 80 herrings.

A Last of pipe staves is 4 Schocks, or 240; a Last of timber, 80 cubic Feet. A Load of deck deals is 50 Feet.

The number of loads is found by multiplying the length in Feet by the thickness in Inches, and this by the number of deals; and then dividing the product by 12 and by 50.

**Lastage, &c.** Of things reckoned by number, a Schock is 60 Pieces; a Zimmer, 40; a Mandel, 15; a Dutze or Dozen, 12; a Decher, 10; a Ring, 4 Schocks; a small Hundred, 2 Schocks, or 120 Pieces; a great Hundred, 12 Rings, or 2880 Pieces.

**Goods how Sold.** Spices, indigo, saffron, coffee, tobacco, &c. are sold by the Pound.  
 Sugar, pepper, raisins and figs, oil, lemon-peels, &c. by the Stone of 24lb.  
 Lead, tin, brimstone, iron ware, logwood, &c. by the Centner of 120lb.  
 Brandy by the 52 Viertels.  
 Rapeseed and linseed oil by the Alim.  
 Stockfish, potashes, hops, and Swedish iron, by the Shippond.\*

**Fairs.** There are two great fairs at Dantzic, one beginning on the 5th of August, and the other on the 24th of December: the former, which is the most considerable, is called the Fair of St. Dominic, and lasts three weeks; one week of which time is chiefly appropriated to exchange business with foreigners.

For the exchanges of Dantzic, see Vol. II. page 47.

**Usance and Days of Grace.** The usance is 14 days after acceptance.  
 The days of grace are 10; and when the tenth day falls on a Sunday or holiday, the bill must be paid on the preceding day. But bills at sight, or such as are presented after the days of grace are elapsed, must be either paid or protested within 24 hours after being presented, which may be done even on a Sunday. Bills at 14 days sight have 3 days grace allowed.

Bills drawn in Dantzic cannot be negotiated there a second time, but must be remitted by the first Holder to the place on which they are drawn.

**DEMERARA, see West Indies.**

**DENMARK, see Copenhagen.**

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\* The above statements are chiefly deduced from the despatches and standards transmitted to London, in 1818, by *Alexander Gibson, Esq.* the British Consul at Dantzic. He also sent at the same time an account of the new system of weights and measures decreed in 1816 for the Prussian dominions; for which see *Prussia*.

It should be observed that the commercial Pound here, though now that of Berlin, was formerly about 6 per cent. lighter, answering to 6791 English Grains, according to *Kruse, Ricard*, and other authorities. By this computation, 100lb. of Dantzic answer to 97lb. avoirdupois.

DRESDEN, *see Leipsic.*

DUBLIN, *see Ireland.*

DUNKIRK (*in French Flanders*).

Accounts were formerly kept here in three different ways, viz.—

- 1.—In Livres, Sous, and Deniers, as in France.
- 2.—In Florins, Patards, and Pennings, as at Antwerp; and
- 3.—In Pounds, Shillings, and Pence Flemish, in certain exchange computations.

Monies and  
Coins.

But accounts are now kept chiefly according to the new French system of Francs and Centimes; and the coins of France are also used here.

The following are the proportions of the old monies of Dunkirk.—

£1 Flemish = 6 Florins =  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Livres Tournois = 20 Shillings = 120 Patards = 150 Sous = 240 Pence or Gros = 1800 Deniers = 1920 Pennings.

Although the metrical system of France has been introduced here, with its different modifications, yet certain old weights and measures are retained; and, therefore, some description of them may be useful.

Weights &  
Measures.

The old Pound of Dunkirk is equal to 14 Ounces Poids de Marc; and hence 100lb. of Dunkirk = 42,8039 Kilogrammes, or 94,44lb. avoirdupois.

The old corn measure is the Raziere, of which there are two sorts; the sea and the land Raziere; 8 of the former equal 9 of the latter. The sea Raziere is reckoned at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Hectolitre, or  $4\frac{1}{4}$  Winchester Bushels very nearly; and the land Raziere in proportion.

In the shipment of corn, the Hectolitre is generally used; 300 of which are reckoned by dealers to render 105 English Quarters, although the correct proportion is nearly  $106\frac{1}{2}$ .

Wine and brandy are sold in Pots or Lots; the Lot is divided into 4 Pints, or 16 Potées, and contains 2,302 Litres, or 2,433 English Quarts. Oil is likewise sold by the Pot, each Pot weighing a little more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The Dunkirk Ell is 0,6762 of a Metre, or 26,625 English Inches.

The exchanges here are those of Paris, except with Holland and Flanders, where Dunkirk gives 180 Florins; more or less, for 100 Florins Dutch or Flemish money.

Exchanges.

## EAST INDIES.

General  
View.

This important article comprehends India on both sides of the Ganges, with the principal Islands in the Indian Ocean.

The monies, weights, and measures of these extensive regions are but partially known, and can only be described, with any degree of accuracy, where Europeans have established settlements, particularly the English, Dutch, Portuguese, French, and Spaniards.

Before these colonies were established, particularly while the Moguls' power prevailed in Hindostan, the monetary system was very simple. There was current throughout those dominions one principal coin of silver, denominated the *Sicca Rupee*. It was of a certain weight called the *Sicca*; which served also as a standard for weighing other articles.

There were, however, gold coins minted, but their price was not fixed, silver being the only standard of value. The principal piece of gold was the *Mohur*: it was of the same weight as the *Sicca Rupee*, and both are supposed to have been originally coined without any alloy.

These denominations of money are still current in India, but they differ from each other, and all have departed from the original purity. The East India Company, however, have kept as near to it as the necessary firmness of coin seems to require.

The monies of some of the Native Princes are still of a high degree of fineness, but they are subject to frequent alterations; and hence the necessity of *Shroffs*, who are a kind of Money-Brokers and Assayers, appointed to set a value upon the different coins that may require examination.

The principal money of account in India is the *Current Rupee*. It is an imaginary money, to which real coins are generally reduced before they are entered into books of accounts. This reduction is performed by allowing a certain per-centage, called the *Batta*, which varies according to circumstances.

Such is the general system of money in Hindostan, but there are several exceptions; and weights and measures are still more various.\*

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\* The elements of Indian weights and measures bear some analogy to those of Europe. Thus the Barleycorn is the element both of weight and of long measure, as 2 of these grains weigh 1 Soorkh, and 8 of them placed sideways measure an Inch or Finger. In some parts of India, however, certain berries are considered as the elements of weight. See *Dr. Hutton's History of Indian Algebra*, in his *Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects*, Vol. II. page 179.

The element of the measure of time is stated in the same work to be the time in which a word of two letters, as *Ta*, can be uttered 10 times, neither very quickly nor slowly; and this is called the *Pran*.

This extensive article is arranged under two general heads.

Arrange-  
ment.

The first comprehends the British possessions, commonly called the Three Presidencies, viz. *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.*

Under the second general head will be found all the other Trading Places of India, on both sides of the Ganges, which are about 50 in number, arranged in alphabetical order.

#### BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The monetary systems of the British possessions in India have undergone various alterations from time to time, as may be seen in the *Table of Coins*, Vol. II.; but the principal object in this place is to shew the Present State of their Monies and Mint Regulations, together with an account of those Weights and Measures that are chiefly used in Commerce.\*

Monies and  
Weights.

It should be observed that there are Mints established in each of the Presidencies, where Assay Masters are engaged that have been instructed by the King's Assay Master at the London Mint. These establishments are open to the public as well as to the Company. Thus any person carrying bullion thither may have it coined at a certain per centage, which sometimes varies according to the fineness of the metal. There are likewise subordinate Mints in certain of the provinces, under similar regulations, which will be noticed in their proper places.

#### CALCUTTA IN BENGAL.

Accounts are commonly kept here in Current Rupees, the Rupee being divided into 16 Annas, and each Anna into 12 Pice. The East India Company, however, keep their accounts in Sicca Rupees, similarly divided, which bear a *batta* of 16 per cent. against Current Rupees; and in their financial statements,

Monies of  
Account.

Its multiples are, 6 Prans make 1 Pul; 60 Puls, 1 Ghurry; and 60 Ghurries, 1 Day. Hence, if the Day be reckoned at 24 Hours mean time, the *Ta* is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Second; and it is remarkable that this is found to be the best Train of calculation for the beats of a Chronometer; that is, 5 beats in 2 Seconds. This coincidence, it is believed, has never been noticed before.

\* The Weights and Measures of India are extremely curious in the minuteness of their subdivisions. Thus the *Ta* in some places is divided into a great number of *Twinklins of an Eye*, and the *Barleycorn* into small Seeds down to an *Atom of the Sunbeam*. For particulars see *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 5, by *H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. F. R. S.* See also the *Algebra of the Hindoos* by the same Author.

Monies of Account.

which are submitted to Parliament, each sum of Sicca Rupees is reduced to Current Rupees, by adding to it this *batta*; and the Current Rupee is then reckoned at 2 Shillings sterling.

Thus a Sicca Rupee of account is worth 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. nearly; but it is commonly reckoned at 2s. 6d.

A Lac of Rupees is 100,000, and a Crore, 100 Lacs or 10 Millions of Rupees.

Accounts are sometimes kept in the inferior departments of business in Cowries, a species of small sea shells, which, as long as they remain unbroken, are used as money in small payments; and 2560 Cowries are generally reckoned for a Current Rupee: but they have intermediate divisions—thus 4 Cowries make 1 Gunda; 20 Gundas 1 Punn; 4 Punnas 1 Anna; 4 Annas 1 Cahaun; and 4 Cahauns 1 Current Rupee; but the last proportion is variable.

Coins.

There are under the Presidency of Bengal three Mints, the principal of which is at Calcutta; and the subordinate are, one at Benares, and the other at Furruckabad.

At the Mint of Calcutta there are coined Gold Mohurs, and Silver Sicca Rupees. One of the former is by authority to pass for 16 of the latter.

The fineness of both metals is  $\frac{1}{12}$ , like English standard gold. The following is a statement of their weight, fineness, and sterling value:\*

	Pure Grains.	Alloy Grains.	Gross Wt. Gr.	Sterling Value.
Gold Mohur,	187,651	17,059	204,710	33s. 2,52d.
Sicca Rupee,	175,923	15,993	191,916	2s. 0,56d.

It should be observed that the Sicca Rupee was formerly of the Sicca weight, viz. 179 $\frac{1}{2}$  English Grains, with  $\frac{1}{8}$  part only of alloy, making the pure quantity as above; but in 1819 the alloy was increased to  $\frac{1}{12}$ , the same as the gold, by which much expense is generally spared in refining.

The charge for coining at the Calcutta Mint is 2 per cent. if the bullion be of the standard fineness; but where it differs, there is a proportional charge made for refining, which varies from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

At the subordinate Mints silver only is coined, as follows:

	Pure Grains.	Alloy Grains.	Gross Wt. Gr.	Sterling Value.
Benares Rupee,	168,875	6,125	175	23,58d.
Furruckabad Rupee,	165,220	7,780	173	23,07d.

The charge for coining and refining is the same as for Rupees at Calcutta.

\* Sterling value means, throughout this Work, £3 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per standard Ounce for gold, and 5s. 2d. per standard Ounce for silver.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Dhan or Grain of 4 Punkhos. 25 Grains Gold and Silver Weight. make 1 Anna; and 32 Grains, 1 Massa. 10 Massa = 1 Sicca weight; which, as before stated, is  $179\frac{2}{3}$  Grains troy, or 6,57066 Drams avoirdupois.

Thus,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  Massa, or 16 Annas, = 1 Tolah = 224,588 English Grains, or 14,551 French Grammes.

Heavy goods are weighed by the Maund of 40 Seers; and the Seer is divided into 16 Chattacks, or 80 Siccas; also into 4 Pice, or 64 Khanchaas. Bengal Weights.

The Maund of the English Factory at Bengal weighs 74lb. 10 oz. 10,666 dr. avoirdupois; the Seer is therefore 1lb. 13 oz. 13,866 dr., and the Chattack, 1 oz. 13,366 dr.

The Bengal Bazar Maund is 10 per cent. heavier than the Factory Maund; it weighs, therefore, 82lb. 2 oz.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  dr. avoirdupois; the Seer is, in this case, 2lb. 0 oz.  $13\frac{2}{3}$  dr., and the Chattack, 2 oz.  $0\frac{2}{3}$  dr.

Grain is sold by the Khahoon of 16 Soallee, or 320 Pallies, which is equal to 40 Maunds. The Pallie is divided into 4 Raiks, 16 Koonkes, or 80 Chattacks; and weighs  $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois. Measures of Capacity.

Liquids are sold by the Chattack of 5 Sicca weight: 4 Chattacks make 1 Pouah or Pice; 4 Pouah, 1 Seer; and 40 Seers, 1 Maund.

A Pussaree or Measure is 5 Seers; and 8 Measures equal 1 Maund of the Bazar weight.

3 Jows or Barleycorns lengthwise make 1 Finger; 4 Fingers, 1 Hand; 3 Hands, 1 Span; 2 Spans, 1 Arm or Cubit = 18 English Inches. 4 Cubits = 1 Fathom; and 1000 Fathoms, or 4000 Cubits, make 1 Coss or Bengal Mile, which equals 2000 English Yards, or 1 English Mile 1 Furlong 3 Poles  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Yards. Long Measure.

Cloth is measured by the Haut or Cubit, which is divided into 8 Gheria, 24 Angullas, or 72 Joabs; and equals 18 English Inches. The Guz is also used, which equals the English Yard.

Land is measured by the same Haut or Cubit: 5 of those Cubits long and 4 broad make 1 Chattack, which contains, therefore, 45 English square Feet; 16 Chattacks = 1 Cottah; and 20 Cottahs = 1 Biggah = 14400 square Feet. Thus,  $30\frac{1}{4}$  Biggahs = 1 English statute Acre. 40 Biggahs = 1 Madras Cawney. Square Measure.

For the exchanges of the Presidencies of India, see Vol. II. p. 103.

Exchanges.



### MADRAS OR FORT ST. GEORGE (*Coromandel Coast*).

Old System  
of Monies  
and Coins.

There are different monetary systems in Madras, which may be distinguished under the heads of the old system and the new.

According to the old system, accounts are kept in Star Pagodas, Fanams, and Cash. 80 Cash = 1 Fanam, and 42 Fanams = 1 Pagoda. The East India Company and other European merchants keep their accounts at 12 Fanams the Rupee, and 42 Fanams or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Rupees the Star Pagoda; but the natives reckon the Rupee at 12 Fanams 60 Cash, and the Star Pagoda at 44 Fanams 50 Cash. The Bazar exchange fluctuates from 35 to 45 Fanams.

The Gold coins are, Star or Current Pagodas; and the Silver coins, Arcot Rupees. Double and Single Fanams, and Copper Pieces of 20 Cash, called Pice, are current here: also, Pieces of 10 and 5 Cash, called Doodie and half Doodie; and single Cash Pieces. These Copper coins are struck in England, and the value is marked upon each.

The Star Pagoda weighs 52,56 English Grains, and the gold is  $19\frac{1}{5}$  Carats fine: it contains, therefore, 42,048 Grains of fine gold, and is worth 7s.  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling; but it is commonly valued at 8s.

The Arcot Rupee, which is also coined at the Fort St. George Mint, weighs 176,4 Grains, and contains 166,477 Grains of fine silver; its sterling value is, therefore,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ d. It is divided into 16 Annas or 192 Pice, like the other Rupees.

Many other coins circulate on the Coromandel coast, of which the following are the most generally current:—

The Old Pagoda, with 3 Swamy or Figures, coined at Madras and Negapatam, which is about  $20\frac{3}{4}$  Carats fine, and which generally bears a Batta of 10 per cent. against the new coins of the same places.

The New Pagoda of Negapatam and Tutocoryn, which is  $18\frac{1}{4}$  Carats fine, and is reckoned about 4 per cent. worse than the Star Pagoda.

The Porto Novo Pagoda, which is  $17\frac{3}{4}$  Carats fine, and is about 20 per cent. worse than the Star Pagoda.

The Pondicherry Pagoda, which was originally equal in value to the Star Pagoda, but its standard has been lowered to 17 Carats, and even less. All these different Pagodas are nearly of the same weight.

In 1811 a coinage from Spanish Dollars took place, consisting of Double Rupees, Single Rupees, Halves and Quarters, and Pieces of 1, 2, 3, and 5

Fanams. 1 Rupee weighs 186,70 troy, and contains 166,477 Grains of pure silver, which is the same quantity as is contained in the Arcot Rupee. It is therefore worth 23,247d. sterling. Old System

A silver coinage of Half and Quarter Pagodas, of dollar silver fineness, also took place then. The silver Half Pagoda weighs 326,73 grs. troy, and is equal to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  Arcot Rupee.

By a proclamation dated January 7th, 1818, the Silver Rupee is in future to constitute the standard coin of this Presidency. The public accounts will in consequence be converted from the Star Pagoda into the Madras Rupee, at the exchange of 350 Rupees for 100 Pagodas; and all engagements of the Government will also be transacted in the same Rupees. New System, 1818.

The new coinage of silver will consist of Rupees weighing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  fine. Thus the Rupee contains 165 Grains of pure silver and 15 Grains of alloy, making together 180 Grains, with half Rupees, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths in proportion. The sixteenth is the Anna; and the eighth, the double Anna.

The new coinage of gold consists of Rupees, halves, and quarters, of the same weight and fineness as the silver Rupee. Thus the former contains 165 Grains of pure gold and 15 Grains of alloy.

The new gold Rupee, valued at the Mint price of gold in England, is worth £1 9s. 2,42d.; and the new silver Rupee, valued at the old Mint price of silver in England, is 1s. 11,04d.; but, as the 15th part of the gold Rupee, it is worth 1s. 11,36d. The coinage of the Pagoda has been discontinued.

The charge for coining at the Madras Mint is 3 per cent. for gold and 4 per cent. for silver, including the charge for refining.

Gold and silver are sometimes weighed by the Star Pagoda weight, which is 52,56 English Grains, as above stated, or 3,405 French Grammes. Gold and Silver Weight.

Diamonds are mostly weighed in India by the Carat, as in England (see *London*, page 220); and rough or unwrought diamonds are generally valued according to the square of their Carat weight, at £2 sterling for each Carat. Thus a rough Diamond weighing 3 Carats is valued at £18; for  $3 \times 3 \times 2 = 18$ . Diamond Weight and Valuation.

Wrought diamonds are supposed to have lost half their original weight, and therefore they are valued according to the square of double their actual

**Diamond Weight.** weight. Thus a wrought diamond weighing 3 Carats is worth £72; for  $6 \times 6 \div 2 = 72$ .\*

**Pearl Weight and Valuation.** Pearls are valued by two kinds of weights, real and nominal. By the former they are weighed, and by the latter sold. The real weight used at Madras is the *Mangelin*, which is divided into 16 parts, and is equal to 6 English Grains. The nominal weight is the *Chow*, which is divided into 64 parts; and is deduced from the *Mangelin*, as follows:—

Rule.—*Square the number of Mangelins, and divide three-fourths of this product by the number of Pearls. The quotient is the number of Chows.*

Thus, to find the number of Chows, and the sterling value of 21 pearls weighing 16 Mangelins, at 12 Pagodas per Chow.— $16 \times 16 \times \frac{3}{4} = 192$ , and this divided by 21 = 9 Chows  $9\frac{3}{4}$  Parts, which, at 96s. per Chow, = £43 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**Commercial Weights.** Goods are weighed by the Candy of 20 Maunds; the Maund is divided into 8 Vis, 320 Pollams, or 3200 Pagodas: the Vis is divided into 5 Seers. The Candy of Madras is 500lb. avoirdupois. Hence the Pagoda weighs 2 oz. 3 grs.; and the other weights are in proportion.

These weights have been adopted by the English; but those used in the Jaghire (the territory round Madras belonging to the Company), as also in most other parts of the Coromandel coast, are called the Malabar weights, and are as follows:

The Gursay (called by the English Garce) contains 20 Baruays or Candies; the Baruay, 20 Manungus or Maunds; the Maund, 8 Visay or Vis, 320 Pollams, or 3200 Varahun. The Varahun weighs  $52\frac{3}{4}$  English Grains; therefore, the Visay is 3lb. 3 dr.; the Maund, 24lb. 2 oz.; the Baruay, 482 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; and the Gursay, 9645 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois, or 4 Ton 6 Cwt. nearly.

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\* It may be observed that the diamond Carat, with its divisions, is the only weight that is considered uniform in all countries; there are, however, some small variations. The general estimate is that the diamond Carat weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gr. troy; but a nearer proportion seems to be  $3\frac{1}{8}$ , which has been recently ascertained by comparing a Carat weight, originally adjusted in India, with *De Grave's* standard in London. This verification has been made from weights furnished by *Messrs. J. & G. Sharp*, Diamond Brokers; to whom the Author is indebted for the examples of Chow valuation, both at Madras and Bombay.

The above rule for ascertaining the value of diamonds, though stated in works of authority, is not strictly adhered to, as their quality is too various to admit of uniformity of valuation. Besides, the method of squaring the weight of very large diamonds seems wholly impracticable; as there are some in the possession of certain Sovereigns which must be worth many millions of pounds sterling, if so computed; although they are said to have been purchased for less than the one-fiftieth part of such estimate.

The Garce, corn measure, contains 80 Parahs, or 400 Marcals; and the Marcal, 8 Puddies, or 64 Ollocks. The Marcal should measure 750 cubic Inches, and weigh 27 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr. avoirdupois of fresh spring water; hence, 43 Marcals = 15 English Bushels; and therefore the Garce =  $17\frac{1}{2}$  English Quarters nearly. When grain is sold by weight, 9256 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. are reckoned for 1 Garce, being 18 Candies 12 $\frac{4}{5}$  Maunds. Measures of Capacity.

The Puddy, by which oil, milk, and some other liquids are sold, is the same as that used for grain: 77 such Puddies = 125 Quarts. The Candy of 20 Maunds = 64 English Gallons; but for wine and spirits, the English measures are used.

A Ground or Mauney, land measure, is 60 English Feet long and 40 broad; and contains, therefore, 2400 square Feet; and 24 Maunies make 1 Cawney or Acre; hence, 121 Cawnies = 160 English Acres; or 1 Cawney = 1 Acre 1 Rood 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  Poles. Land Measure.

The Covid for cloth is 18 Inches, but the English Yard is generally used.

In the Jaghire, the Ady or Malabar Foot is used, which is 10,46 English Inches; 24 Adies make a Culy; and 100 square Culies, a Canay or Cawney = 4864 English square Yards, or 1 Acre nearly. Such is the legal measure; but in common practice, the Culy is 26 Adies, or 22 $\frac{2}{3}$  English Feet; so that the customary Cawney contains 5709 English square Yards, or 1 Acre 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  Perches.

### BOMBAY (*Malabar Coast*).

Accounts are kept here in Rupces; each Rupee being divided into 4 Quarters, and each Quarter into 100 Reas. Monies of Account.

The Rupee is also divided into 16 Annas, or 50 Pice. An Urdee is 2 Reas; a Doreea, 6 Reas; a Dooganey or Single Pice, 4 Reas; a Fuddea or Double Pice, 8 Reas. A Paunchea is 5 Rupees; and a Gold Mohur, 15 Rupees. Of these, the Annas and Reas only are imaginary monies.

The coins of Bombay are, the Mohur or Gold Rupee, the Silver Rupee, and their divisions; also the Double and Single Pice, the Urdee, and Doreea, which are Copper coins, with a mixture of tin or lead. Coins.

The old Bombay Rupee was the same as that formerly coined at Surat under the Mogul; it weighed 178,314 English Grains, and contained 1,24 per cent. of alloy. By an agreement of the English government with the Nabob of Surat, the Rupees coined by both were to circulate at an equal value; and they Old System

Coins, Old System.

mutually pledged themselves to keep up the coin to its exact standard of weight and fineness. The Nabob's Rupees, however, were soon after found to contain 10, 12, and even 15 per cent. of alloy: in consequence of which, most of the Bombay Rupees were melted down and re-coined at Surat; the coinage of silver in the Bombay mint was suspended for 20 years, and the Surat Rupees were the only ones seen in circulation. At length, in 1800, the Company ordered the Surat Rupee to be struck at Bombay; and since that period the Rupees of both places have been kept at an equal value, weighing 179 English Grains, and valued at 23d. as below.

In the Company's financial accounts, which are submitted to Parliament, the Bombay Rupee is reckoned at 2s. 3d.; and then it bears a Batta of 16 per cent. against Current Rupees.

In 1774, the Gold Mohur was ordered to be made of the same weight as the Silver Rupee, and to be equal in fineness to a Venetian Sequin: by this, the proportion of gold to silver in the Bombay coins was nearly as 15 to 1. When the Surat Rupees, however, were introduced into circulation, this proportion ceased; and gold, coined according to the regulation of 1774, was exchanged for only 13 times its weight of silver.

In order to remedy this, it was settled in 1800, that the Mohur should be of the same weight and fineness as the Silver Rupee, and that it should pass for 15 such Rupees.

New System.

The following is the New System:

	Pure Grains.	Alloy Gr.	Gross Wt. Gr.	Sterling Value.
Gold Rupee,	164,74.....	14,26.....	179.....	29s. 1,78d.
Silver Rupee,	164,74.....	14,26.....	179.....	1s. 11d.

The charge for coinage in the Bombay Mint is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for gold, and 3 per cent. for silver, including the charges for refining.

Gold and Silver Weights.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Tola of 40 Valls, 100 Gonze or Bombay Grains, or 600 Chows. 24 Tolas make 1 Seer; and 32 Tolas 13 Valls = 1 lb. troy. The Tola is equal in weight to the Silver Rupee.

Pearl Weight and Valuation.

Pearls at Bombay, as at Madras, have a real and nominal weight; see page 92. The real weight is the Tank, which is divided into 24 Ruttee, the Ruttee into 4 Quarters, and the Quarter into 4 Annas; and equals 72 English troy Grains.

The nominal weight is the Chow, which is divided into 4 Quarters, the Quarter

into 25 Docra, and the Docra into 16 Buddams. The nominal standard is 1 Tank Pearl-Weight and Valuation. to 330 Chows. The following is the general rule for reducing the real to the nominal weight :—

Rule.—Multiply the square of the number of Tanks by 330, and divide by the number of Pearls; the quotient is the number of Bombay Chows.

Suppose it were required to find the number of Chows in 45 pearls, weighing 5 Tanks : then  $5 \times 5 \times 330 = 8250$  ; and this divided by 45 = 183 Chow, 1 Quarter, 8 Docra,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Buddams.

Again, to find the sterling value of 10 pearls, weighing 1 Tank, 2 Ruttee, 1 Quarter ; at 12 Rupees per Chow, the Rupee being valued at 2s.

	CHOW.	QRS.	DOCRA.	RUD.	
	330	0	0	0	Standard of 1 Tank.
	27	2	0	0	Ditto . . . of 2 Ruttee, $\frac{1}{12}$ .
	3	1	18	12	Ditto . . . of 1 Quarter, $\frac{1}{8}$ .
	360				
Ruttee, 2 = $\frac{1}{12}$	30	0	7	13	}
Quarter, 1 = $\frac{1}{8}$	3	3	0	15	
	Pearls 10)394				
		3	2	8	
	Answer—Chows . . 39				
		1	22	12	at 24s. = £47 7s. 5½d.*

\* The foregoing methods of valuing Oriental Pearls are the more fully exemplified, as it does not appear that they have been hitherto explained in any European publication; notwithstanding the curious and complicated nature of those operations.

It may be further useful here to compare the Chows of Bombay with those of Madras; for which purpose, algebraic expressions are adopted as the most convenient.

From the above Rule it appears, that if  $t$  represents the number of Tanks, and  $n$  that of Pearls,  $\frac{330 t^2}{n} =$  the Bombay Chow. And again, according to the Rule, page 92, if  $m$  represents the number of Mangelins, and  $n$  that of Pearls, then  $\frac{3 m^2}{4 n} =$  the Madras Chow.

Now as 1 Tank equals 12 Mangelins, and as  $n$  may, for the sake of illustration, be considered a constant quantity, it will be found, by reducing those expressions to numbers, that 18 Madras Chows weigh 55 Chows of Bombay, a proportion of nearly 3 to 1; but the difference of price is generally about 4 to 1: for, it may be observed, that the Pearls sold at Madras, which are found in the Gulf of Manar, are more highly esteemed in Europe than those from the Persian Gulf, which are sold at Bombay.

Pearls in other countries are sometimes valued, like Diamonds, by the square of their Carat weight; but when several are sold together, they are valued directly as the square of their weight, and inversely as their number. Thus, 10 Pearls of a certain weight and quality, are double the value of 20 of the same weight and quality. To these general rules, however, there are exceptions.

**Commercial Weight.** The commercial weight is the Candy of 20 Maunds ; the Maund is subdivided into 40 Seers ; and the Seer into 30 Pice. The Candy is 560lb. ; the Maund, 28lb. ; and the Seer,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  oz. avoirdupois.

Goods are likewise sold by the Surat Maund, and the Pucca or Bengal Maund ; so that, in every contract, the particular Maund, or Candy, should be mentioned.

**Measures.** The Candy, dry measure, contains 8 Parahs ; the Parah, 16 Adowlies, 64 Seers, or 128 Tiprees. This serves for wheat, and all grain but rice or batty, which is sold by the batty measure, as follows. The Morah contains 4 Candies, or 25 Parahs ; the Parah, 20 Adowlies, 150 Seers, or 300 Tiprees.

A bag of rice weighs 6 Maunds, or 168lb. avoirdupois ; and a Candy is equal to 25 Winchester Bushels nearly.

100 Baskets of salt make 1 Anna, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Tons ; and 16 Annas, 1 Rash.

The Haut or Covid, long measure, is 18 English Inches.

Piece goods, and some other articles, are sold by the Corge of 20 pieces.

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*In drawing up the foregoing account of the Monies, Weights, and Measures, of the British Possessions in India, much important information has been supplied by official authorities, for which the Writer is greatly indebted to THOMAS REID, Esq. F. R. S. Chairman of the East India Company ; and it should be particularly acknowledged, that, by his direction, the principal documents relating to the Monetary Systems of the Presidencies have been supplied from the Records of the Company, by JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq. of the East India House.*

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## SECOND GENERAL HEAD,

*Comprehending numerous Trading Places in India, and in the Eastern Ocean, alphabetically arranged.*

*In preparing the following important article, several publications in different languages have been consulted and compared ; among which, particular mention should be made of Mr. BROOKS's Work on "Indian Weights and Measures," and Mr. MILBURN's "Oriental Commerce." Much new and authentic information has been likewise added from official sources, particularly from the Records of the East India Company, from Agency Houses in London, and from Public Offices of Government.*

ACHEEN (*in the Island of Sumatra*).

Accounts are kept in Tales, Pardows, Mace, Copangs, and Cash.

A Tale is 4 Pardows, 16 Mace, or 64 Copangs.

Monies and  
Coins.

The coins of the country are Mace and Cash. The Mace is a small gold coin weighing 9 Grains, and worth about 14d. sterling. The Cash are small pieces of tin or lead, 2500 of which usually pass for a Mace; but this number often varies.

In the gold dust trade, imaginary coins have been adopted, as Tales of gold, and Mace of gold; and 5 of these are reckoned equal to 4 pieces of the same denomination of the common coin. The gold dust is reckoned  $9\frac{1}{4}$  Touch of Malabar, or  $22\frac{2}{7}$  Carats fine.

The largest weight is the Bahar of 200 Catties, which equals 423lb. 6 oz. 13 dr. avoirdupois. Weights &  
Measures.

The Catti is subdivided into 20 Buncalls, 100 Tales, 200 Pagodas, 1600 Mace, or 6400 Copangs; and weighs 30 oz. 17 dwts. 12 gr. troy. Hence the Buncall of 5 Tales, or 80 Mace, weighs 1 oz. 10 dwts. 21 gr. In gold the Buncall is 92 Touch, and is therefore worth £6 0s.  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling.

A Maund of 75lb. of rice contains 21 Bamboos. The Bamboo is 4 Cauls, when it has the king's chop on it; but is commonly reckoned at 5 Cauls.

The principal measure of capacity is the Coyang, which is divided into 10 Gunchas, 100 Nellies, or 800 Bamboos. The Bamboo is divided into 2 Quarters, or 4 Chopas; and weighs 3lb. 10 oz. 10 dr. avoirdupois.

Betel nut is measured by the Parah, swept off with a board, one of which, being counted, serves for a whole cargo.

A Loxa of betel nut is 10,000 nuts, which, when good, should weigh 168lb. avoirdupois.

The Corge of cloth is 20 Pieces.

AMBOYNA (*one of the Molucca Islands*).

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars; which are divided into 8 Schillings, 12 Dubbeltjees, 48 Stivers, or 192 Doits. The Rixdollar may be valued at 3s. 4d. sterling, and its divisions in proportion. Monies and  
Coins.



Monies and  
Coins.

The following are the rates at which different coins pass current :

New Ducatoon, 80 Stivers;	Rixdollar, . . . . 48 Stivers ;
Old Ducatoon, 78 ———	Rupee, . . . . . 30 ———
Spanish Dollar, 64 ———	Star Pagoda, 99 ———
German Crown, 60 ———	Gold Mohur, 480 ———

Weights &  
Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Catty of 20 Tales; each Tale being subdivided into 16 Mace, or 64 Copangs. This Catty weighs 12288 Dutch Asen, or 18 oz. 19 dwts. 14 gr. English troy weight.

Heavy goods are weighed by Dutch, Chinese, and English weights.

Diamonds are weighed by the Carat of 4 Grains; and 2500 such Carats = 1lb. Dutch troy: hence, 1 Carat =  $3\frac{3}{8}$  English Grains.

The Bahar of cloves, in the Isle of Amboyna, weighs 550lb. Dutch troy, or 596 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. avoirdupois. A Coyang of rice contains 25 Peculs, 2500 Catties, or 3000lb. Dutch troy = 3255 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The Kanne, a Dutch liquid measure, of 91 English cubic Inches, or  $3\frac{5}{7}$  Pints, and the Covid, a long measure, of  $18\frac{2}{3}$  English Inches, are used in all the Molucca Islands.

ANJENGO (*on the Malabar Coast*).Monies and  
Coins.

Accounts are kept here in Fanams, Pice, and Budgerooks.

A Fanam is 12 Pice, or 16 Vis; and a Pice, 4 Budgerooks. A silver Rupee is worth 7 old or Travancore Fanams, or 6 new or Gallon Fanams. All these are real coins.

An Anjengo Fanam is reckoned in the Company's accounts to be worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Calicut Fanam, or  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a Surat Rupee: this gives its intrinsic value about  $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling.

A full weight Spanish Dollar passes here for 13 Fanams; a Negapatam Pagoda for 20 Fanams; a Madras Pagoda for  $19\frac{1}{4}$ ; a St. Thomas old Pagoda for 17; and a new St. Thomas for  $14\frac{1}{2}$  Fanams.

Weights &  
Measures.

The Maund weight is 28lb. avoirdupois; and the Candy of 20 Maunds, or 560lb. avoirdupois, is 7 Maunds 20 Seers of the Bengal Factory weight.

The Covid is half an English Yard.

**AURUNGABUNDAR** (*on the hither Peninsula*).

Accounts are kept in Rupees of 50 Carivals, each Carival divided into 12 Monies and Pice. Cowries are occasionally circulated at 48 per Pice. The coins of Bombay <sup>Coins.</sup> and various other monies pass here.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Tola of 12 Massa; the Massa being divided into 6 Ruttees, and the Ruttee into 24 Moons. The Tola is equal in <sup>Weights & Measures.</sup> weight to a silver Rupee, or 179 English Grains nearly.

Heavy goods are weighed by the Maund of 40 Pucca Seers. The Seer is divided into 16 Annas, and the Anna into 4 Pice. This Maund weighs 74lb. 5 oz. 7 dr. avoirdupois.

The principal measure for grain is the Carval, which is divided into 60 Cossah, 240 Twiers, or 960 Puttoes. The Carval weighs 24 Cutcha Seers; the Carval of barley 19 Pucca Maunds; the Carval of paddy, 20 Pucca Maunds.

**BANDA** (*one of the Molucca Islands*).

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars, Schillings, and Stivers; the Rixdollar being divided into 8 Schillings, or 48 Stivers; and the Stiver into 16 Pennings. <sup>Monies and Weights.</sup> Spanish Dollars pass current at 100 per 125 Dollars. The Rixdollar may be valued at 3s. 4d. sterling.

The Catty weighs  $6\frac{1}{10}$  lb. avoirdupois; the Bahar is 100 Catties, or 610lb. avoirdupois. A Soekel of nutmeg blossoms is 28 Catties, or  $170\frac{1}{2}$  lb. avoirdupois. Nutmegs are sold by the Pound Dutch troy, which equals 7596 English troy Grains, or 1lb. 1 oz.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  dr. avoirdupois.

**BANJAR MASSIN** (*in the Island of Borneo*).

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 48 Stivers, worth about 3s. 4d. sterling. <sup>Monies and Coins.</sup> Spanish Dollars are the chief currency of the Island, and a few Dutch coins from Batavia are used; and also Chinese Cash for small change. The following coins are likewise in circulation: Pillar Dollars, which, if full weight, pass for the same as Spanish Dollars; French Crowns; Ducatoons; and Rupees of various kinds.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Tale of 16 Mace, which equals  $827\frac{2}{3}$  Dutch Asen, or 614 English Grains. The Mace is subdivided into 6 Ticas, or 18 Malaborongs.

The weights in common use for gross articles are the Pecul and Catty. The Pecul of pepper is 100 Catties, or 125lb. Dutch troy, which equal 135lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois. The Gantang is 16 Catties.

BANTAM (*in the Island of Java*).

## Monies and Coins.

Accounts are kept decimally thus: 10 Peccoes = 1 Laxsan; 10 Laxsans = 1 Catty; 10 Catties = 1 Uta; 10 Utas = 1 Bahar. The Peccoe should contain 1000 Cash, but they are frequently deficient. The price varies from 25 to 35 per Spanish Dollar.

The coins current are Spanish Dollars, Ducatoons, Rupees, Schillings, Dubbeltjees, Doits, and Cash.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

The weight for gold, musk, &c. is the Tale, which is 1055 English Grains.

The Bahar of 3 Peculs, or 300 Catties, weighs 396lb. avoirdupois: but the Bahar of pepper is 200 Goelacks, and weighs 375lb. Dutch troy, or 407lb. avoirdupois. A Coyang of rice is 200 Gantams; and the Gantam, 8 Bamboos, or 32 Catties. The Coyang = 8000lb. Dutch troy, or 8681lb. avoirdupois.

The Pecul of 100 Catties at Cheribou weighs 125lb. Dutch troy weight, or 135lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois; and the Tiayang of rice is 2000 Catties, or 2640lb. avoirdupois.

For further particulars, see *Batavia*.

BATAVIA (*in the Island of Java*).

## Monies and Coins.

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars, an imaginary money of 48 Stivers, valued at 5s. sterling.

The principal currency is composed of Rupees of 4 Schillings, 12 Dubbeltjees, 15 Cash, 30 Stivers, or 120 Doits.

This Rupee is valued at 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; the Cash at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the Stiver at  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and the other monies in proportion. There are also Sooka of 2 Satalies, 6 Cash, or 12 Stivers. Certain Chinese denominations are likewise used, especially in the Bazaar: 10 Condorines make 1 Cash; 4 Cash, 1 Mace; and 10 Mace, 1 Tale.

The principal coins of the Island are Patacks and Cash. The Patack is worth 6 Mace, or 24 Cash. Monies and  
Coins.

There are, besides the above, pieces called Pities, composed of 4 parts of lead and 1 of tin, 50 of which make 1 Stiver.

Foreign coins pass here at a certain number of Stivers each, but these rates are subject to variation; and coins, both of gold and silver, are mostly valued according to their weight and fineness.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Dutch Mark troy; which is divided into 9 Reals, each weighing 422 English Grains. Weights &  
Measures.

The Dutch troy Pound of 2 Marks is generally used in foreign trade, but the Chinese denominations of weights are mostly adopted in common business. These are the Bahar, Pecul, Catty, and Tale. 16 Tale = 1 Catty; 100 Catties = 1 Pecul; 3 Peculs = 1 small Bahar; and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Peculs = 1 large Bahar. The Pecul weighs 125lb. Dutch troy, which answer to 135lb. 10 oz. English avoirdupois.

Rice and other kinds of grain are sold by the Coyang, which is reckoned at 3300lb. Dutch troy, or 3581lb. avoirdupois. Such are also sold in smaller quantities by the Timbang of 5 Peculs, or 10 Sacks. There is also the Kulack of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  Catties, and the Last of 46 Measures.

The most general liquid measure, in all the Dutch settlements, is the Kanne, which is 91 English cubic Inches: thus 33 Kannes = 13 English Gallons.

The Ell is 27 English Inches; and the Foot, 12 Thumbs or Inches, Dutch or Rhineland measure; which equal  $12\frac{2}{7}$  English Inches.

For measures of capacity, and other particulars, see *Amsterdam*.

### BENCOOLEN (*in the Island of Sumatra*).

Accounts are kept here in Dollars of 4 Soocoos, or 32 Sattalies or Satellers. This Dollar is reckoned at 5s. sterling, and is sometimes called a Rial. Monies,  
Weights, &  
Measures.

The Bahar is a weight of 560lb. avoirdupois. The Tale is 26 dwts. 12 gr. troy.

The Coyang measure contains 800 Bamboos, each equal to 1 English wine Gallon. See *Acheen*.

BIRMAN EMPIRE, *see Rangoon*.

BORNEO, *see Banjar Massin*.

BOURBON, ISLE OF, *see Mauritius.*CACHAO (*in Tonquin*).Monies and  
Coins.

Cash are the only coins here, and are of two sorts, large and small. 600 large, or 1000 small Cash are reckoned at 1 Maradoc. Accounts are kept in Tales, Mace, and Candareens; all of which are regulated by the price of the Maradoes and Copper Cash.

The price of silver coins is variable. All the Mexican and Pillar Dollars imported are run into bar silver; these bars or Ingots should weigh 10 Tales each.

Weights &  
Measures.

The Tale equals 1 oz. 4 dwts.  $14\frac{3}{8}$  gr. English, being about 11 Grains more than the China Tale. The Pecul of 100 Catties = 132lb. avoirdupois.

All goods are weighed by the Chinese Dotchin. For long measure, the Chinese Covid and Punta are in common use.

CALICUT (*Malabar Coast*).Monies and  
Coins.

The principal coins in circulation are Tars, Fanams, and Rupees; but accounts are kept in Rupees, Quarters, and Reas, as at Bombay.

16 Tars or Vis . . . . . = . . . . . 1 Fanam.

5 Fanams . . . . . = . . . . . 1 Rupee.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  Rupees . . . . . = . . . . . 1 Star Pagoda.

$3\frac{1}{4}$  Rupees . . . . . = . . . . . 1 Porto Novo Pagoda.

16 Rupees . . . . . = . . . . . 1 Bombay Gold Mohur.

The Fanam is a small gold coin, with a considerable alloy of silver and copper; and the Tar is a small silver coin.

The Calicut Fanams have been found, by assays made at Bombay, to contain  $52\frac{1}{2}$  parts of gold, 29 of silver, and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  of copper. They are worth 6d. sterling.

Weights &  
Measures.

The Candy weight contains 20 Maunds; and the Maund, 100 Pools.

The Maund, used here by the English, equals 30lb. avoirdupois, and the Candy 600lb. But the common weights are those of Malabar, the Maund weighing 24lb. 2 oz.; and the Candy,  $482\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois. The Calicut Miscal weighs 2 dwt. 21 gr. troy.

The Covid, long measure, is 18, and the Guz,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  English Inches.

CAMBAY (*Malabar Coast*).

Gold Mohurs, Rupees, and Pice are the current coins; the Rupee containing 48 Pice. For small change a species of Almond, called *Baddam*, is used, in the same manner as Cowries at Bengal. These Almonds are imported from Persia, and the general rate is about 60 per Pice. Monies and Weights.

The Maund is 40 Seers, and the Seer 30 Pice. The Maund equals  $37\frac{1}{3}$  lb. avoirdupois; but in some cases it varies according to particular kinds of goods.

The long measures are the Cubit of 18 English Inches, and the Guz of 28 Inches; or, in the Bazaar, of  $28\frac{1}{5}$  Inches.

CAMBODIA (*West of Cochin China*).

The only coin of the country is the Gall, a small piece of silver, with characters on one side only. It is worth about 4d. sterling. Spanish Dollars and China Cash are likewise current. The China Pecul is the common weight in use. Monies and Weights.

CANCAO (*on the East Side of the Gulf of Siam*).

The current coins are the Spanish Dollar and Chinese Cash. All goods are bought and sold by the China Pecul and Catty; and most bargains are made in Spanish Dollars.

CANANOR, *see Tellicherry.*

CARWAR (*Malabar Coast*).

Accounts are kept in Pagodas, Fanams, and Pice. Bargains with the country merchants are made in Fanams of 24 Budgerooks. Monies and Weights.

36 Fanams make a Pagoda, which is also divided into 48 Jettas or Settles; and the Settle is subdivided into 6 Pice, or 36 Budgerooks. A Carwar Pagoda is reckoned equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Surat Rupees, or 18 Anjengo Fanams; which gives its value at about 7s. sterling, and the Carwar Fanam =  $2\frac{1}{3}$ d. sterling.

The Darwar Pagoda, being coined in the province, is most esteemed by the natives, but the Ikeri Pagodas are worth more; they are of the same fineness, but differ in form and weight,  $40\frac{1}{2}$  of the latter being equal to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  Darwar Pagodas. Spanish Dollars pass current here.

The Seer of 25 Pice equals 8 oz. 19 dwts. troy. 42 Seers make 1 Maund, and 20 Maunds 1 Candy; which makes the Candy about 515 lb. avoirdupois, though commonly reckoned at 520 lb. The Covid, long measure, is half an English Yard.

CELEBES, *see Macassar.*

CEYLON (*an Island off the Coast of Coromandel*).

Monies and  
Weights.

Accounts are kept here in Rixdollars of 48 Stivers Indian. This Rixdollar is an imaginary money, which is used in most of the Dutch settlements, or in such places as have belonged to the Dutch in India: it was formerly valued at 3s. 4d. sterling, but is now worth 1s. 9d. only.

Dutch Ducatoons pass for 80 Stivers; Dutch Shillings for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Stivers; Negapatam Pagodas for 90 Stivers; silver Rupees for 30 Stivers. The Stiver or Cash is a copper coin. All the coins of the Coromandel coast are current in Ceylon.

The weight established by the Dutch is the Bahar or Candy of 480lb. Dutch troy, or  $520\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

A Bale of cinnamon is 94lb. Dutch troy, or 102lb. avoirdupois gross; the tare is 14lb. so that the nett weight is 80lb. Dutch troy, or  $86\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

An Anna of rice in the husk is 240lb. Dutch troy, or  $260\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The Covid, long measure, is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  English Inches.

For further particulars, *see Colombo.\**

CHINA, *see Page 63.*

COCHIN (*Malabar Coast*).

Monies and  
Weights.

Accounts are kept here in Rupees of 16 Annas, which are reckoned equal to the Surat Rupees. Accounts are also kept in Fanams, 20 of which equal the Rupee. A Schilling is 4 Fanams.

Venetian Sequins are worth 72 Fanams; Dutch Ducatoons, 50; Spanish Dollars, 40; Dutch Rixdollars, 32; and Negapatam Pagodas, 64 Fanams.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Sicca weight, for which *see Bengal*, p. 88. 31 Fanams equal 1 Sicca; 72 Fanams equal 8 Pagodas, or 1 Dollar weight; and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  Fanams equal 1 Sequin weight.

The Maund is here 27lb.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. avoirdupois; and the Candy equals 20 Maunds, or 543lb. 8 oz. avoirdupois.

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\* The above is the account of the monies, weights, and measures of Ceylon, as given before the year 1796, when the Island was in the possession of the Dutch. At that period it was captured by the English, and came under the controul of the East India Company; and in 1802 it became entirely a Royal Colony, and has since continued under the direction of the British Government. Hence several alterations have been introduced, which will be found in the article *Colombo*.

### COLOMBO (*in the Island of Ceylon*).

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars, Fanams, and Pice; the Rixdollar or Silver Rupee being divided into 12 Fanams, and the Fanam into 4 Pice: the Pice is further divided into 4 English or 3 Dutch Chalies. The Rixdollar is worth 1s. 9d. sterling; and thus £1 = 11 Rixdollars 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  Fanams; 1s. = 6 Fanams 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pice; 1d. = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pice; and all other sums in proportion. Monies and  
Coins.

The Star Pagoda fluctuates from 59 to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  Fanams in bills drawn on Madras. The Sicca Rupee passes for 18 Fanams, either in specie or bills. The Bombay Rupee passes current for 17 Fanams in exchange for bills, and for 18 in the Bazaar. The Spanish Dollar varies from 37 to 39 Fanams, according to the demand. 350 Arcot Rupees equal 400 Ceylon Rupees or Rixdollars, or 100 Star Pagodas.

English weights are in use here. The Candy or Bahar contains 500lb. avoirdupois, or 461lb. Dutch troy weight. 1 complete Bag is 146lb. nett, or 168lb. gross weight. The Garce equals 9256 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or 82 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois. Weights &  
Measures.

The dry measure is as follows:—

4 Cut Chundoos = 1 Cut Measure, or Seer; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  Seers = 1 Corney; 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  Corneys = 1 Marcal; 2 Marcals = 1 Parrah; 8 Parrahs = 1 Ammonam; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  Ammonams, or 1800 Measures, = 1 Last.

Oil, milk, and ghee, are sold by Chundoos and Measures.

The Parrah measures 16,7 English Inches square, and 5,6 Inches deep; it therefore contains 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  English wine Gallons, and its divisions and multiples in proportion. The Parrah is very generally estimated by weight, which varies according to the articles; thus this measure of salt weighs 44lb.; of coffee, pepper, and the like articles, 30lb.

In wine measure, 15 Drams make 1 Quart; 2 Quarts = 1 Canade; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Canades = 1 Gallon; 5 Canades, or 2 Gallons, = 1 Welt; 75 Welts = 1 Leaguer. Arrack is bought at 80 Welts, and sold at 75 Welts to the Leaguer.

The long and land measures are the same as in England.

### FAIFOE (*Coast of Cochin China*).

The only currency of the country is a sort of Cash, made of a white metallic compound called tutenague, 600 of which make a Quan, which is equivalent to Coins.



Coins and  
Weights.

2 Rupees, or 1 Spanish Dollar : this is divided into 10 Mace of 60 Cash each, the whole strung together, and divided by a knot at each Mace. The King refines and runs all his silver into bars of 10 Tales weight, which are valued at from 16 to 17 Quans each.

The weights are the same as in China, and all goods are weighed with the Dotchin. In the sale of sugars, however, 150 Catties are allowed to the Pecul, instead of 160.

### GOA (*Malabar Coast*).

Monies and  
Coins.

Accounts are kept here in Pardos, Tangas, Vintins, and Budgerooks ; but there are good and bad Tangas, &c. A Pardo is worth 4 good Tangas, or 5 bad ; 16 good Vintins, or 20 bad ; 300 good Budgerooks, or 360 bad. The Pardo is also divided into 240 good, or 300 bad Reas.

The coins are—the St. Thomas, a gold piece of nearly the weight of a Ducat, which passes for 11 good Tangas, more or less. The silver coins are the Pardo Xeraphin of 5 good Tangas, and the common Pardo of 4 good Tangas. The copper and tin coins are good and bad Budgerooks.

Venetian Sequins are worth 16 good Tangas ; Pagodas, 10 good Tangas ; Spanish Dollars, 550 good Budgerooks, all more or less.

A good Tanga is worth about  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling ; a Pardo, 2s. 6d. ; and a Xeraphin, 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling nearly.

Weights &  
Measures.

The Portugal weight is used here ; namely, the Quintal of 4 Arrobas, or 128lb. of Lisbon, which equals  $129\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois nearly.

There is also an Indian weight, called the Maund, of 24 Rattles, which equals  $24\frac{3}{4}$ lb. avoirdupois ; the Candy of 20 Maunds is therefore equal to 495lb. avoirdupois.

Corn and rice are sold by the Candy of 20 Maunds, which renders 14 English Bushels nearly.

The long measures are the Portugal Vara and Covado ; the former is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  English Yard, and the latter,  $26\frac{2}{3}$  English Inches.

JAVA, *see Bantam and Batavia.*

### JUNKCEYLON (*an Island off the Western Coast of Malay*).

Monies and  
Weights.

All kinds of Indian coins pass current here, and likewise Spanish Dollars. There are also certain pieces of tin, called *Poot*, shaped like the under half of

a cone, which are used as money, and serve also as weights. Thus 4 Poots make 1 Vis, 10 Vis = 1 Capin, 8 Capins = 1 Bahar, which is equal to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Bengal Factory Maunds, or 485lb. 5 oz.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  dr. avoirdupois. Monies and Weights.

The China Pecul is also in use here.

### MACASSAR (*in the Island of Celebes*).

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars and Stivers. Spanish Dollars are the common coin; but the undermentioned also pass current, at the following rates: Monies, &c.

Ducatoons, . . . . 13 Schillings,	Bombay Rupees, 5 Schillings,
English Crowns, 10 Ditto,	Madras Rupees, 4 Ditto.

The exchange is 4 Rixdollars for 3 Spanish Dollars. All bargains are made in the former, which is a nominal coin. There is also a kind of Mace, 7 of which go to a Dollar.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Tale of 16 Mace; which equals  $827\frac{2}{3}$  Dutch Asen, or 614 English Grains. Weights & Measures.

All merchandize is weighed by the Dotchin, and then reduced to other weights. The Pecul is 100 Catties, or 135lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois.

The Gantang among the natives is  $7\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Dutch troy, or 8lb. 5 oz. avoirdupois; but the Gantang used by the Dutch Company is  $11\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Dutch troy, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

### MAGINDANAO (*one of the Philippine Islands*).

The general currency here, as in Sooloo, is the Chinese Kangan, which is a piece of coarse cloth, thinly woven, 19 inches broad and 6 yards long. A bundle, of 25 pieces, called a Gandang, is valued at 10 Spanish Dollars. Monies, Weights, &c. There are also used as currency, the Cowsong, a kind of nankeen, dyed black, and the Kompow, a strong white Chinese linen.

China Cash are likewise in use; their price varying from 160 to 180 for a Kangan.

The Gantang weighs about 4lb.; 10 Gantangs make a Battell (a cylindrical measure of  $13\frac{5}{8}$  Inches high, and the same in diameter); and 3 Battells are commonly sold for a Kangan. In speaking of the value of things here and at Sooloo, it is common to say, such a horse, &c. is worth so many slaves, the usual valuation being 1 slave for 30 Kangans.