

**MALACCA** (*on the Malay Peninsula*).

**Monies and Coins.** Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 8 Schillings, or 48 Stivers; the Stiver is subdivided into 4 Doits.

The Rixdollar is an imaginary money, in which all contracts for goods are made; but the principal current coins are Rupees, Dutch Schillings, Dubbletjies, 2 Stiver Pieces, and Doits.

The Spanish Dollar is from 25 to 40 per cent. better than the Rixdollar of account; hence, at a medium, this Rixdollar is worth 3s. 4d. sterling. A Dutch Ducatoon passes for 13 Schillings; an English Crown for 10 Schillings; a Bombay or Surat Rupee for 5 Schillings; a Madras or Arcot Rupee for 4 Schillings, more or less. A stamped Japan Copang passes for 10 Rixdollars.

**Weights & Measures.** Gold is weighed by the Catty of 20 Buncalls, or 320 Miams. The Catty = 29 oz. 17 dwt. 16 gr. English troy.

Heavy goods are weighed by the Pecul of 100 Catties, or 1600 Tales. The Pecul = 135lb. avoirdupois; and 3 Peculs make a Bahar. But, what is called, the China Pecul at Malacca weighs 125lb. avoirdupois.

The Gantang, rice measure, weighs 6lb. Dutch troy, or 6½lb. avoirdupois nearly. The Last of rice contains 50 Maas, or 500 Gantangs, which = 3255lb. avoirdupois; and the Coyang, or 800 Gantangs = 5208lb. avoirdupois. But rice is also sold by the Coyang of 40 Peculs, or 5400lb. avoirdupois.

A Kip of tin contains 15 Bedoors, or 30 Tampangs; it weighs 37½lb. Dutch troy, or 40lb. 11 oz. avoirdupois.

The Covid, long measure, is 18⅔ English Inches.

**MALDIVE ISLANDS** (*off Cape Comorin*).

**Monies, &c.** The money here, which is called Larin, is of silver wire, and worth about ¼ of a Rupee. All other coins pass current by weight. Weights are generally carried for the purpose; and Dollars, Rupees, &c. are frequently cut into pieces, in order to pay for any commodity.

**MANGALORE** (*Malabar Coast*).

**Monies and Weights.** Merchants generally keep their accounts here in Sultanee Pagodas, Rupees, and Annas; the Pagoda being 4 Rupees, and the Rupee, 16 Annas: others

divide the Pagoda into 10 Hunas, and the Huna into 16 parts, likewise called Annas. Monies and Weights.

The coins current will be found under the article *Seringapatam*.

The Seer or Sida should weigh 24 Bombay Rupees, each of the weight of 178 to 179 English Grains, that is, at a medium, 4284 Grains; but the Seer commonly used in the Bazar has been found by *Dr. Buchanan* to weigh 4297 Grains. The Seer is divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths.

The Mana or Maund, by which goods are sold in the market, contains 46 Seers, or 28lb.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  oz. avoirdupois: the Maund, by which merchants buy and sell, weighs 16 Rupees more, that is, 28lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois. The Baru or Candy is 20 Maunds.

The measure for corn, salt, pepper, &c. is the Seer, containing  $73\frac{6}{8}\frac{3}{8}\frac{3}{8}$  English cubic Inches. A Mudi or Moray is 38 Seers, or  $1\frac{3}{8}$  English Bushel. A Seer of pepper is reckoned to weigh  $51\frac{1}{2}$  Bombay Rupees, or 21 oz. avoirdupois.

### MANILLA (*in Luconia, one of the Philippine Islands*).

Accounts are kept in Dollars or Pesos of 8 Reals, the Real being divided into 34 Maravedis. The course of exchange between Bengal and Manilla is generally from 38 to 45 Spanish Dollars per 100 current Rupees. Monies and Coins.

The small weight is stated by *Mr. Brooks* to be the Mexican Dollar, 16 of which, or 16 Ounces, make 1 Pound, Spanish weight. 8 of these Ounces = 1 Mark of silver; 9 Ounces = 1 Punto of gold or silver thread; 10 Ounces = 1 Tale of gold weight; 11 Ounces = 1 Tale of silk; 22 Ounces = 1 Catty. Weights & Measures.

It should be observed that the Spanish Pound weighs  $16\frac{1}{4}$  oz. avoirdupois; and that 16 Dollars weigh only  $15\frac{1}{4}$  oz. avoirdupois.

According to *Mr. Milburn*, all the Spanish weights are used here, and also the Pecul of China.

### MASULIPATAM (*Coromandel Coast*).

Accounts are kept in Pagodas, Rupees, and Annas. The Pagoda is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  silver Rupees, and the Rupee 16 Annas. Monies and Weights.

The coins are Gold Rupees, which weigh  $171\frac{1}{3}$  English Grains; they are about  $23\frac{3}{4}$  Carats fine, and are worth £1 10s. sterling; Pagodas, of nearly the value of the Star Pagoda of Madras; and Silver Rupees,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  of which weigh a Seer, or

Monies and Weights. 4293 English Grains. The fineness of these Rupees is 11 oz.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. The value, therefore, is  $23\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

The Candy is 20 Maunds; the Maund, 8 Vis, 40 Seers, 600 Neves, or 900 Dabous. This Maund weighs  $24\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois nearly.

**MAURITIUS OR ISLE OF FRANCE** (*in the Indian Ocean*).

Monies and Coins. Accounts are kept here in two different ways, namely, in Dollars of 100 Cents, which is the mode generally adopted in public or government accounts; and in Dollars of 10 Livres or 200 Sols, which method is mostly used by merchants. These are called Colonial Livres, 2 of which equal 1 French Franc.

The principal French coin in common currency is the Sol Marqué, which is of copper, and worth 3 Colonial Sols. Hence  $66\frac{2}{3}$  Marqués equal 1 Dollar.

Thus 2 Sols = 1 Cent; 1 Marqué,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Cent; and 1 Livre, 10 Cents.

Various coins circulate here, particularly those of India, at the following rates of exchange with regard to the Dollar:

2 Sicca Rupees . . . . .	= 1 Dollar;	10 Ikeri Pagodas . . . . .	= 17 Dollars;
220 Bombay or	} .. = 100 ———	1 Bombay Gold Mohur	= $7\frac{1}{2}$ ———
220 Arcot		15 Double Fanams ..	= 1 ———
10 Star Pagodas . . . . .	= 16 ———	4s. 8d. sterling . . . . .	= 1 ———
10 Porto Novo Pagodas	= $13\frac{1}{4}$ ———	20 Cash . . . . .	= 1 Marqué.

Tariff, &c. The following is the Tariff of the current money, and its value in Colonial money, as fixed by Government:

SILVER COINS.

- Spanish Dollar . . . . . = 10 Colonial Livres.
- Half and Quarter Dollar in proportion.
- Sicca Rupee . . . . . = 5 Livres.
- Half and Quarter in proportion.
- Bombay and Arcot Rupee = 4 Livres 10 Sols.
- Half Silver Pagoda . . . . . = 8 Livres.
- Quarter in proportion.
- Double Fanam . . . . . = 1 Livre 5 Sols.
- Fanam . . . . . =  $12\frac{1}{2}$  Sols.

The 10 Livre pieces, struck in the Colony under the French Government, the 5 Franc pieces of France, and the German Crown pieces, have the same value in exchange as the Spanish Dollar.

## GOLD COINS.

Tariff, &amp;c.

Spanish Doubloon . . . . .	= 160 Livres or 16 Dollars.
Portuguese Half Doubloon =	80 Livres.
Ikeri Pagoda . . . . .	= 17 Livres.
Porto Novo Pagoda . . . . .	= 13 Livres 5 Sols.
Star Pagoda . . . . .	= 16 Livres.
Bombay Gold Mohur . . . . .	= 75 Livres.
Bengal Gold Mohur . . . . .	= 90 Livres.

In computing the sterling value of the above monies, it will be sufficiently correct for ordinary purposes to reckon the Livre at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, and the Sol at 1 Farthing.

The chief currency of the Isle of France (1820) is Government paper, payable, to bearer on demand, in Spanish Dollars.

The foregoing Tariff is extracted from official documents, and all the coins therein-mentioned are sometimes current; but paper is the principal circulating medium. Even the effective Spanish Dollar (specie Dollar) is generally at an agio, being the most marketable kind of bullion in the East.

The weight used at the Mauritius has been generally the Poids de Marc of France, 100lb. of which are reckoned to equal 108lb. avoirdupois. Weights & Measures.

The measures of capacity are chiefly English; and also those of France according to the ancient system, for which see page 133.

The Isle of Bourbon had the same system of monies, &c. as the Isle of France while in possession of the English before the year 1814; and since that period the French system has been partially established.

**MERGUI**, *see Rangoon.*

**MOLUCCA ISLANDS**, *see Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, &c.*

### MYSORE COUNTRY.

Accounts are kept in Canteria Pagodas, of 10 Fanams; each Fanam being divided into 16 Cash. Monies and Coins.

The following coins circulate: the Star Pagoda at 45 Fanams, the Bahadre Pagoda at 46 Fanams 29 Cash. The Canteria Pagoda is worth about 6s. 4d. sterling, and the Bahadre Pagoda 8s. 3d. nearly.

Weights &  
Measures.

The Morah is 40 Pucca Seers; the Batty is 60; and the Garce, 521 Pucca Seers. The Candy equals 560lb. avoirdupois. 9 Trinchinopoly Measures are 50lb.

For a more particular account of the measures, &c. of this extensive country, see *Sringapatam*.

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

Monies,  
Weights,  
&c.

Rupees and Spanish Dollars are current here, and also single, double, and treble Fanams, coined at Madras. 24 Fanams or Tali are equal to a Spanish Dollar. In this part of the Island, where the traffic in gold is considerable, it is generally employed as currency instead of coin. Small scales are carried by the inhabitants, and purchases of gold are made as low as a Grain of paddy weight.

Various seeds are used as gold weights, particularly the scarlet pea, 24 of which make 1 Mace, and 16 Mace 1 Tale; and the scarlet bean, which is the Candareen of the Chinese, 100 of which make 1 Tale. The Tale differs in the Northern and Southern parts of the Island. At Natal it is 1 oz. 4 dwt. 9 gr. troy; but at Padang and Bencoolen it is 1 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs. troy.

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

Monies and  
Coins.

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 48 Stivers, as in Java: the Spanish Dollar is worth  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Rixdollar; and therefore this Rixdollar of account is worth 3s. 6d. sterling.

The currency of the country, and the only money allowed to be received at the King's Treasury, is the Spanish Dollar; but there is also in general circulation a species of small base coin, called Petis, having a square hole in the middle, like the Chinese Cash. They are strung in parcels of 500 each, 16 of which are equivalent to a Spanish Dollar. The exchange between Rixdollars and Spanish Dollars is 5 of the former for 4 of the latter.

Weights &  
Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Catty of 10 Tales, or  $22\frac{1}{2}$  Reals; the Catty weighs 19 oz. 15 dwt. 14 gr. English troy.

The commercial weight is the Baly, which is divided into 10 Gantangs or 60 Catties, and equals 81lb. 6 oz. avoirdupois. The Copang contains 80 Balies.

The Goelack of pepper is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Catty, or 27 Ounces avoirdupois; but the weight used by the Dutch East India Company for pepper is the Pecul, which answers to 133lb. avoirdupois. Weights & Measures.

### PEGU (*on the farther Peninsula*).

The trade is here mostly carried on by barter: gold and silver are not coined in the country, but exchanged as merchandize. The Tical, a certain weight of silver, which is sometimes used as a money of account, is divided into 16 Toques or Touch. Monies, Weights, &c.

There is, however, a small coin, called Ganza, which is a mixture of copper, lead, and tin, and worth about  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling; but the price varies according to the demand and supply. Gold, silver, pearls, spices, and other valuable articles, are generally paid for in this money.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Tical, and their fineness is expressed by dividing the weight into 16 parts called Touch, answering to 100 Touch in China, or 10 Touch on the Malabar Coast. The Tical weighs  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Pagodas, or  $237\frac{1}{3}$  English Grains.

The commercial weights are the Vis of 100 Ticals or 1000 Moo, and the Candy of 150 Vis. From the above weight of the Tical, the Candy should weigh  $508\frac{1}{2}$ lb.: the English, however, reckon it at 6 Maunds 28 Seers of the Bengal Factory, or 500lb. avoirdupois.

Rice is sold by a measure called a Basket, containing 16 Vis, or 54lb. avoirdupois.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *see Magindanao, and Manilla.*

### PONDICHERRY (*Coromandel Coast*).

Accounts are kept here in Pagodas of 24 Fanams; and the Fanam is subdivided into 60 Cash. Monies and Coins.

The coins are Gold Pagodas, and Silver Rupees and Fanams, which have been mentioned under the article *Madras*; also Copper Cash, and Dudus, a Copper coin, 20 of which are reckoned to a Fanam.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Seer, Pagoda, Rupee, and Fanam. A Seer weighs  $24\frac{3}{8}$  Rupees,  $81\frac{1}{4}$  Pagodas, or  $731\frac{1}{4}$  Fanams; a Rupee weight equals 30

**Weights & Measures.** Fanams, or 480 Nellos; a Pagoda weight, 9 Fanams, or 144 Nellos. Thus 3 Rupees are equal in weight to 10 Pagodas. The Seer = 4293 English Grains.

The commercial weight is the Candy of 20 Maunds, or 160 Vis. The Maund equals 25lb. 14 oz.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  dr. avoirdupois.

Rice and all other sorts of grain are sold by the Garce of 600 Mercals. 100 Mercals = 18 English Bushels nearly. The Garce therefore equals  $13\frac{1}{2}$  English Quarters.

### PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND (*off the Western Coast of Malay*).

**Monies and Coins.** Accounts are kept in Spanish Dollars, Copangs, and Pice; 10 Pice making 1 Copang, and 10 Copangs 1 Spanish Dollar.

The current Pice are coined in the Island; they are pieces of tin, 16 of which weigh the Catty, or  $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. English. On the exchange of Dollars into Pice there is a loss of 2 per cent.; on Dollars without the King's head, 10 per cent.; and from 5 to 10 per cent. on all Dollars defaced.

**Weights & Measures.** Gold and silver are weighed by the Buncal, which is divided into 16 Miams, and is of the weight of 2 Spanish Dollars nearly, or 1 oz. 9 dwt.  $10\frac{7}{8}$  gr. troy. 20 Buncals make 1 Catty, which equals 29 oz. 15 dwt.  $11\frac{8}{16}$  gr. troy.

The heavy weights are the Bahar, Coyan, Pecul, Catty, and Tale. There are two Peculs, the large Pecul being 9lb. heavier than the common Pecul. There are also two Catties used in the Bazaar; the Malay Catty weighs 24 Dollars, and the Chinese Catty  $22\frac{1}{2}$  Dollars, or  $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois. 16 Tales make 1 Catty; 100 Catties, 1 Pecul; 40 Peculs, 1 Coyan. 3 large Peculs make the Bahar, which is equal to 428lb. avoirdupois. Hence the Coyan is 5323lb., and the common Pecul,  $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois. A Bag of salt weighs 100lb.; a Bag of rice or dhol, 164lb. The two latter are generally sent from Bengal in Bags of 2 Maunds each; the Maund weighing 82lb. avoirdupois.

The Ganton, by which grain and liquids are sold, equals  $1\frac{1}{4}$  English Gallon. 20 Gantons of rice make 1 Bag; 40 Bags or 800 Gantons, 1 Coyan or 5323lb. avoirdupois.

Cloth is sold by the Astah, of 18 English Inches.

Land is measured by the Orlong, which is divided into 20 Jumbas, and equals  $1\frac{1}{3}$  English Acre.

**RANGOON** (*on the farther Peninsula*).

The Birmans, like the Chinese, keep their accounts decimally, and have no Monies, &c. coin. Silver bullion, and lead, are the currency of the country.

The most general piece of silver in circulation is the Tical, which weighs 10 dwt. 10 gr.; and is divided into 4 Maths, 8 Moos, or 16 Tubbees. The Vis is composed of 100 Ticals.

The quantity of alloy in the silver varies in different parts of the Empire. At Rangoon it is adulterated 25 per cent.

The weights are the Moo, Tual, Vis, and Candy; 100 Moos making 1 Tual; 100 Tuals, 1 Vis; and 150 Vis, 1 Candy. The Vis is considered equal to 3lb. 5 oz. 5 dr., and the Candy to 500lb. avoirdupois. Weights & Measures.

Rice is sold by a measure called Basket: the weight of which is 16 Vis.

The measures of length are the Paulgaut, or Inch; 18 of which compose the Taim, or Cubit. The Saundaung, or royal Cubit, is equal to 22 Inches.

The Dha, or Bamboo, consists of 7 royal Cubits; 1000 Dhas make 1 Dain, or Birman League, equal to 2 English Miles 2 Furlongs: the League is also subdivided into tenths.

**SALANGORE** (*on the West Coast of Malay*).

Imaginary Dollars are the money of account here, which are computed as follows: 8 Tompongs of tin, each of the weight of 8 Catties, make 1 Dollar; 30 Dollars, or 240 Catties, make 1 Bahar, which weighs 324lb. avoirdupois. The Malacca Bahar of 300 Catties, or 405lb. avoirdupois, is also used.

**SCINDY** (*Malabar Coast*).

The coins here are Silver Rupees of 16 Annas, or 48 Copper Pice. The shells, called Cowries, are also used for money. 4 Cowries make 1 Dumaree, and 12 Dumarees are commonly worth 1 Copper Pice; but their value is not permanent. Monies and Weights.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Tola of 12 Massa, each Massa being divided into 6 Ruttees; the Tola is equal in weight to a Silver Rupee, or 179 English Grains nearly.

Diamonds and pearls are weighed by the Ruttee of 8 Hublas, and each Hubla = 2 Grains troy weight.



Monies and  
Weights.

Heavy goods are weighed by the Maund of 40 Seers. There is the Surat or Cutcha Maund, and the Scindy or Pucca Maund; the Cutcha Maund = 37lb. 5 oz.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  dr. avoirdupois, and it is divided into 16 Annas, or 32 Pice: the Pucca Maund is double the former, and it is divided into 32 Annas, or 64 Pice.

The Carwall of rice, wheat, and other grain, is 60 Cossah or Copah, 240 Tow-yah, or 960 Bottwayee; the Bottwayee weighs at Tattah  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Cutcha Seer: thus the Carwall is 15 Pucca Maunds; and the Carwall of barley or of paddy, 12 Pucca Maunds.

### SERINGAPATAM (*in the Mysore*).

Monies and  
Coins.

Accounts are kept here in Canter'raia Pagodas and Palams, called by the English Canteria Pagodas and Fanams. This Pagoda is an imaginary money, and the Fanam, which is a real coin, is the 10th part of the Pagoda, and the Cash the 16th part of the Fanam.

The coins are Gold Mohurs, which pass for 4 Pagodas; Sultany Pagodas, coined by *Tippoo Sultan*; and other Pagodas, coined by *Hyder Ally*, and by the Rajah of Mysore, all passing for 13 Fanams; also Sultany Fanams and Canteria Fanams, two small gold coins of base alloy.

Also Sultany Rupees, and Rajah Rupees, 26 of which pass for 7 Sultany Pagodas: Copper Dudus, called by the English, Dubs; 260 Dudus are the market price for a Sultany Pagoda.

The Shroffs, when they exchange copper for gold or silver, pay at the rate of 234 Dudus for a Pagoda, but when they change gold and silver for copper, they receive 240 Dudus; whilst the price fixed by government is 182 Dudus per Pagoda: the other coins exchange in proportion.

The Mohur weighs 212 English Grains, and is 20 Carats  $2\frac{1}{3}$  Grains fine; its intrinsic value is therefore £1 12s.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling; the Half Mohur and the Sultany Pagoda in proportion. The Fanam weighs 6 Grains, and is little more than 14 Carats fine: it is worth  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. but passes for something above its intrinsic value. The Sultany Rupee weighs 177 Grains, and is 11 oz.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. fine; it is therefore worth  $23\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling nearly.

Weights &  
Measures.

The following system of weights and measures was adopted by *Tippoo Sultan*, and ordered to be used throughout his dominions.

The Seer is the standard for weights, but there is the Cucha Seer and the Pucca Seer; the former weighs 24 Sultany Rupees, or 4248 English Grains;

the latter, 84 Sultany Rupees, or 14868 English Grains. 5 Cucha Seers make 1 Pansh Seer; 8 Pansh Seers, 1 Maund, or 24lb. 4oz.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  dr. avoirdupois; 20 Maunds, 1 Barua or Candy, or 485lb. 7oz.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  dr. avoirdupois. Weights & Measures.

The Candaca, dry measure, contains 20 Colagas; and the Colaga, 16 Pucca Seers; the Seer measures  $74\frac{1}{3}$  English cubic Inches: thus the Candaca =  $11\frac{2}{3}$  Winchester Bushels.

The Gujah, long measure, is  $38\frac{1}{2}$  Inches. 6000 Gujahs make 1 Hardary or Coss, which equals 3 Miles  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Furlongs. 4 Hardaries make 1 Gavada, or Day's Journey; but the Hardary in common use is  $\frac{1}{4}$  less: it is therefore equal to 2 Miles  $5\frac{1}{4}$  Furlongs.

It should be however observed that the Sultan did not fully succeed in establishing uniformity of weights and measures in his dominions, as a difference still prevails, particularly in corn and land measures, which are said to vary in almost every village.

For a more particular statement of the monies, weights, and measures of this country, the reader is referred to *Dr. Buchanan's Travels through the Mysore*, published in 1807; from which the present article has been chiefly extracted.

### SIAM (on the farther Peninsula).

Accounts are kept here in Catties, Tales, Ticals or Tuals, Miams, Fouangs, and Cowries, a sort of shell. The Catty is 20 Tales; the Tale, 4 Ticals, 16 Miams, or 32 Fouangs; the Fouang is 800 Cowries. Monies and Coins.

10 Miams are accounted equal to 1 Chinese Tale; so that 5 Tales of Siam = 8 Chinese Tales.

The coins are Gold Ticals, which pass for 10 Silver Ticals: Silver Ticals, Miams, Fouangs, and Sompaias; the latter being the fourth part of a Fouang. The Silver Tical weighs  $225\frac{1}{2}$  English Grains, and is from 11 oz. 4 dwt. to 11 oz. 12 dwt. fine; thus it is worth from 29d. to 30d. sterling; but these coins are often adulterated. 2 Ticals pass commonly for 1 Spanish Dollar, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ticals for 1 Dutch Ducatoon.

The fineness of gold and silver is expressed, as in China, by dividing the weight into 100 parts, called Toques or Touch.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Tical, which equals 9 dwt. 10 gr. English. Weights & Measures.  
The Pecul, the weight for heavy goods, is 50 Catties; the Catty, 20 Tales, or 80 Ticals. The Siam Pecul weighs 129lb. avoirdupois; and the Catty, 41 oz.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  dr. avoirdupois.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

The largest measure for corn is the Cahi, of 40 Sestes ; the Seste contains 40 Sats, and weighs 100 Catties, or 258lb. avoirdupois.

Cottons, and other goods of the kind, are commonly sold by the Piece. The long measures are: 2 Soks make 1 Ken ; 2 Kens, 1 Vouah ; 20 Vouahs, 1 Sen. The Vouah is 1 Inch shorter than the French Toise ; it measures, therefore, 6 Feet  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Inches, English. 100 Sens, or 2000 Vouahs, make 1 League, called Roeneng, which is 4204 English Yards, or  $2\frac{2}{3}$  Miles nearly.

SINKELL (*in the Island of Sumatra*).

## Monies, &amp;c.

Spanish Dollars are the principal currency here, but accounts are kept in Tales, Soocoos, and Satallies ; the Tale being divided into 4 Soocoos, or 16 Satallies. 4 Spanish Dollars are reckoned to the Tale.

Benzoin is sold by the Tompong or Cake, which ought to weigh 20 Catties, each Catty 56 oz. avoirdupois, and for camphire 56 oz. troy weight. The Chinese Pecul is generally used.

SOOLOO (*one of the Sunda Islands*).

## Monies.

There is no coin at Sooloo ; accounts are sometimes reckoned by Spanish money, but commonly by the Sanampoory, Cangan, and Cowsoong. The first is a term only, the second is a coarse Chinese cotton cloth, 6 Fathoms long, which is reckoned equivalent to a Spanish Dollar. The Cowsoong is a piece of nankeen of 4 Fathoms long. Each of these is reckoned at 4 Sanampoories. In small payments, they make use of paddy, that is, rice in the husk.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

The Sooloo weights are similar to those of China, but differently denominated. The Pecul is divided into 2 Lacksas, 20 Booboots, or 100 Catties. The Catty is divided into 16 Tales, 160 Ammas, and 1600 Choosocks.

The use of paddy as a currency has introduced the custom of measuring instead of weighing grain and some other commodities, as Cowries, &c.

The smallest grain measure is a half cocoa-nut-shell, called a Panching.

8 Panchings .....	}	..make..	{	1 Gantang.
10 Gantangs .....				1 Raga.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ Ragas .....				1 Pecul.

The Gantang of rice is reckoned to weigh 4 Catties ; according to which,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ragas make 1 China Pecul of  $133\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The measure for cloth is the Fathom, but the Chinese Covid is in common use.

SUCCADANA (*in the Island of Borneo*).

Spanish Dollars are the only coin in circulation in the trade with Europeans, but accounts among the natives are kept in Tales and Mace. Monies and Weights.

Gold, diamonds, bezoar, and other valuable articles, are weighed by the Tale, which is divided into 4 Pahaws, or 16 Mace; and the Mace into 4 Copangs, or 8 Busucks. Heavy goods are weighed by English weights, and then turned into China Peculs.

SUMATRA, see *Acheen, Bencoolen, Natal, Palimbang, Sinkell, &c.*

SURAT (*Malabar Coast*).

Accounts are kept in Rupees of 16 Annas, or 64 Pice.

The coins are Mohurs or Gold Rupees; and Silver Rupees, with halves and quarters. A Gold Rupee passes for 15 Silver Rupees. There are also Pezas or Pice, of Copper or Lead, 64 of which are reckoned to 1 Silver Rupee. Monies and Coins.

Padens or Baddams, a sort of bitter almonds from Persia, are also used as money; 60 of which pass for 1 Pice.

The Surat Rupees are now coined at the Bombay mint, and are to be of the same standard as those given under the article *Bombay*.

The weight for gold and silver is the Tola of 32 Valls, or 96 Ruttees. 82½ Valls make 1 Ounce troy; and therefore 31 Tolas = 1lb, troy nearly. Weights & Measures.

Heavy goods are weighed by the Maund, which is 40 Seers; and the Seer, 30 Pice. This Maund is one half of the Bengal Factory Maund; it is therefore equal to 37lb. 5 oz. 5½ dr. avoirdupois. There is also the Pucca Maund, which is equal to that of the Bengal Factory. 20 Surat Maunds, or 10 Pucca or Factory Maunds, make 1 Candy, or 746lb. 10 oz. 10 dr. avoirdupois. But these weights are not constant; for, in the sale of many articles, the Maund, instead of 40 Seers, contains from 41 to 46 Seers; neither is the Candy always 20 Maunds. Thus, pepper and sandal-wood are sold by the Bombay Candy of 21 Bombay Maunds, and cotton by the Candy of 21 Surat Maunds.

The long measures are the Guz, of 28½ English Inches; the Bazaar Guz, of 28 Inches; the Covid, of 18½ Inches; and the English Yard, with which broad cloth, satin, and velvet, are measured.

The Pherra, corn measure, contains 20 Palies, and weighs about 75lb. avoirdupois.

TAPPANOLY (*in the Island of Sumatra*).

**Monies, &c.** Accounts are generally kept in Dollars, of 24 Fanams, or 400 Kepping. Spanish Dollars are the principal coin used in foreign trade; but among the natives, the value of goods is estimated by Tompongs, or cakes, of benzoin; and sometimes by buffaloes, and also by brass wire, beads, and salt. A measure of salt, called a Salup, weighing about 2lb. avoirdupois, is valued at a Fanam, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling. English weights are used here, and likewise the China Pecul.

TELLICHERRY (*Malabar Coast*).

**Monies,  
Weights, &  
Measures.**

Accounts are commonly kept here, as at Bombay, in Rupees, Quarters, and Reas; the Rupee being divided into 100 Reas. The coins are Pagodas, Rupees, Fanams, Pice, and Tars. The Rupee is worth 5 Fanams, 50 Pice, or 100 Tars: hence 4 Reas = 1 Tar; and 80 Reas = 1 Pice. The following is the rate at which gold coins commonly pass.

Porto Novo Pagoda.....	<sup>RUPRES.</sup> $3\frac{1}{4}$	Venetians .....	<sup>RUPRES.</sup> 5
Star Pagoda.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	In paying for goods, 100	} 120
Sultany Pagoda .....	$4\frac{1}{8}$	Venetians per.....	
In paying for goods, 100	} 430	Surat Gold Mohurs.....	15
Pagodas per .....		Bombay Ditto .....	16

The Candy is divided into 20 Maunds, or 400 Pollams, and is generally reckoned at 600lb. avoirdupois; but *Mr. Milburn* states it to be only 570lb.

The long measures are the Covid of 18, and the Guz of  $28\frac{2}{3}$  English Inches.

TERNATE (*one of the Molucca Islands*).

**Monies and  
Weights.**

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars, of 48 Stivers, worth about 3s. 4d. sterling: and in Spanish Dollars. Ducatoons and Crowns also circulate. The rate of exchange is 80 Ducatoons for 100 Spanish Dollars; and 102 Crowns for 100 Spanish Dollars.

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

The Bamboo of rice weighs  $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Dutch troy, or 1lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois: the Pecul and Catty are the same as at Amboyna. The Barotti weighs 11lb. 15 oz.: and the Kaban,  $100\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

The Tale of the Isle of Timor weighs  $13\frac{1}{4}$  oz. avoirdupois.

**TOCOPA** (*on the further Peninsula*).

The only money of this place is tin, which is reckoned by weight, as follows: Monies.

A Capin is 10 Vis, 40 Poots, or 120 Pingas; 8 Capins make 1 Bahar, equal to 6 Maunds 14 Seers 15 Chattacks of the Bengal Factory, or 476lb. avoirdupois.

**TONQUIN**, *see Cachao*.

**TRANGANIA** (*on the farther Peninsula*).

The coins here are Mace, a Gold coin, 16 of which are worth 1 Tale in gold Coins, &c.  
dust. The inferior coins are Cossang and Patties; 400 Patties = 1 Cossang;  
4 Cossang = 1 Mace; 16 Mace = 1 Tale.

The common weight is the Pecul, which answers to 140lb. avoirdupois.

**TRANQUEBAR** (*Coromandel Coast*).

In this Danish settlement, accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 12 Fanams, and Monies and  
Weights.  
also in Rupees of 8 Fanams. The Fanam is divided into 80 Cash.

The Rixdollar is an imaginary coin, and is constantly reckoned 18 per cent. below the Danish current Rixdollar; it is therefore worth  $37\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling.

The coins are Silver Rupees, double and single Fanams; and Copper Dudus or Cash.

The coinage of Rupees is here so regulated, that 1302 of them are worth 600 old Spanish Dollars, weighing 43lb. 7 oz. 2 dwt. troy. The value of the Tranquebar Rupee is therefore  $24\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling.

Star Pagodas are worth 34 Fanams, more or less; and Spanish Dollars, from 19 to 21 Fanams.

The Maund weighs 68lb. Danish, or  $74\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

**TRINCOMALEE**, *see Ceylon and Colombo*.

*The following Table exhibits, at one view, the proportion between the Weights of the principal trading places in India and those of England and France. A full and accurate Table of the Coins of India will be found in the second volume of this Work, in which their values are given according to assays made at London, Paris, Bombay, &c.; but in the foregoing pages they are computed according to the mint regulations of each place, or legal contents of each coin.*

## INDIA WEIGHTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

NOTE.—At Bengal, 16 Chattacks = 1 Seer ; 40 Seers = 1 Maund.

At Madras, 40 Pollams = 1 Vis ; 8 Vis = 1 Maund.

English avoirdupois, 16 Drams = 1 Ounce ; 16 Ounces = 1 Pound.

French weight, 1000 Grammes = 1 Kilogramme.

	Bengal Factory Weight.			Madras Weight.			English Avoirdupois Weight.			French Weight.		
	Maunds.	Seers.	Chat.	Maunds.	Vis.	Pollams	lb.	oz.	dr.	Kilo.	Gr.	
ACHEEN.....	{	Bahar of 200 Catties .....	5	26	13	16	7	19	423	6	13	192,043
		Guncha of 10 Nellies .....	2	37	13½	8	6	16	220	0	0	99,779
ALLAHABAD .....		Seer of 96 Siccas .....	0	1	5	0	0	31½	2	7	6¾	1,117
AMBOYNA .....		Bahar .....	7	39	10	23	6	38	596	12	0	270,652
ANJENGO .....		Candy of 20 Maunds .....	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0	253,984
AURUNGABUNDAR ..		Maund of 40 Pucca Seers .....	0	39	10	2	7	27	74	5	7	33,577
BALLASORE .....		Maund of 40 Seers .....	1	0	8	3	0	8	75	10	0	34,299
BANDA .....		Bahar of 100 Catties .....	8	6	12	24	3	8	610	0	0	276,661
BANJAR MASSIN .....		Pecul of 100 Catties .....	1	32	10	5	3	16	135	10	0	61,511
BANTAM .....		Bahar of 3 Peculs .....	5	12	2	15	6	28	396	0	0	179,603
BATAVIA .....		Pecul of 100 Catties .....	1	32	10	5	3	16	135	10	0	61,511
BEETLEFACKIE .....		Bahar of 40 Frazils .....	10	3	9	32	4	19½	814	0	0	369,184
BENARES .....		Seer of 84 Siccas .....	0	1	2½	0	0	27¾	2	2	7⅞	0,977
BENCOOLEN .....		Bahar .....	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0	253,984
BENGAL .....	{	Bazaar Maund .....	1	4	0	3	2	11¾	82	2	2¾	37,250
		Factory Maund .....	1	0	0	2	7	35½	74	10	10½	33,864
BOMBAY .....	{	Candy of 20 Maunds .....	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0	253,984
		Bag of Rice .....	2	10	0	6	5	30¾	168	0	0	76,195
BUSSORA .....	{	Maund Sofy .....	1	8	5¾	3	4	35½	90	4	0	40,932
		Maund Attary .....	0	15	4¾	1	1	4½	28	8	0	12,926
CALICUT .....		Maund of 100 Pools .....	0	16	1½	1	1	24	30	0	0	13,606
CAMBAY .....		Maund of 40 Seers .....	0	20	0	1	3	37½	37	5	5½	16,932
CARWAR .....		Candy of 20 Maunds .....	6	35	14	20	4	32	515	0	0	233,575
CAZUMBAZAR .....		Maund of 40 Seers .....	0	38	6	2	6	39	71	12	0	32,541
CEYLON .....		Bahar or Candy .....	6	38	15	20	6	26	520	12	12½	236,205
CHINA .....	{	Pecul of 100 Catties .....	1	31	6	5	2	26	133	5	5½	60,472
		Catty of 16 Tales .....	0	0	11¾	0	0	17	1	5	5½	0,604
COCHIN .....		Candy of 20 Maunds .....	7	11	2¾	21	5	36¾	543	8	0	246,501
COLOMBO .....		Bahar or Candy .....	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0	226,772
DACCA .....		Maund of 40 Seers .....	1	3	13	3	2	0	81	14	0	37,133
GAMROON .....		Bazaar Maund .....	0	4	0	0	2	16	7	8	0	3,401
GOA .....		Candy of 20 Maunds .....	6	25	2¾	19	6	16	495	0	0	224,501

	Bengal Factory Weight.			Madras Weight.			English Avoirdupois Weight.			French Weight.		
	Maunds.	Seers.	Chat.	Maunds.	Vis.	Pollams	lb.	oz.	dr.	Kilo.	Gr.	
HOOGHLEY .....	1	5	0	3	2	37½	84	2	15	38,182		
JUNKCEYLON .....	6	20	0	19	3	12	485	5	5½	220,119		
LUCKNOW .....	0	1	5	0	0	31½	2	7	6¼	1,117		
MACASSAR .....	1	32	10	5	3	16	135	10	0	61,511		
MADRAS .....	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0	226,772		
MALACCA .....	5	16	15	16	1	24	405	0	0	183,685		
MANGALORE .....	Merchants' Maund .....		0	15	5	1	1	6	28	10	0	129,826
	Market Maund .....		0	15	2	1	1	1	28	3	0¼	128,053
MASULIPATAM .....	0	13	0	0	7	33	24	8	0	11,111		
MIRZAPORE .....	0	1	2½	0	0	27¾	2	2	7⅞	0,977		
MOCHA .....	6	0	1	18	0	0	450	0	0	204,094		
MUSCAT .....	0	4	11	0	2	32	8	12	0	3,968		
MYSORE .....	7	20	0	22	3	8	560	0	0	253,984		
PALIMBANG .....	Baly of 10 Gantangs .....		1	3	6	3	1	37	81	6	0	36,754
	Pecul .....		1	31	4	5	2	22	133	0	0	60,321
PATNA .....	1	3	3	3	1	32	80	10	0	36,566		
PEGU .....	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0	226,772		
PONDICHERRY .....	0	13	14	0	8	11	25	14	5½	11,745		
PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND .....	Coyan .....		71	16	6	212	7	14	5323	0	0	2413,204
	Bahar of 3 large Peculs .....		5	29	4	17	0	38	428	0	0	194,116
	Pecul of 100 Catties .....		1	31	6	5	2	26	133	5	5½	60,472
RANGOON .....	6	28	0	20	0	0	500	0	0	226,772		
SALANGORE .....	4	13	9	12	7	27	324	0	0	146,948		
SCINDY .....	Pucca Maund .....		1	0	0	2	7	35½	74	10	10½	33,864
	Cutcha Maund .....		0	20	0	1	3	37½	37	5	5½	16,932
SERAMPORE .....	0	0	13	0	0	19¾	1	8	10¼	0,698		
SERINGAPATAM .....	Candy .....		6	20	1	19	3	14	485	7	9½	220,184
	Maund of 40 Cutcha Seers ..		0	13	0	0	7	30½	21	4	6¼	11,009
	Pucca Seer .....		0	1	2	0	0	27	2	1	15¼	0,963
	Cutcha Seer .....		0	0	5½	0	0	7⅞	0	9	11¼	0,274
SIAM .....	1	29	1¾	5	1	11½	129	0	0	58,507		
SURAT .....	Candy of 20 Maunds .....		10	0	0	29	6	37½	746	10	10½	338,645
	Pucca Maund .....		1	0	0	2	7	35½	74	10	10¾	33,864
	Maund of 40 Seers .....		0	20	0	1	3	37½	37	5	5½	16,932
TELLICHERRY .....	8	0	2	21	0	0	600	0	0	272,126		
TERNATE .....	1	13	11	4	0	4	100	5	5½	45,505		
TOCOPA .....	6	14	15	19	0	12	476	0	0	215,886		
TRANGANIA .....	1	35	0	5	4	32	140	0	0	63,496		
TRANQUEBAR .....	1	0	1	2	7	37	74	12	12¼	33,925		

NOTE.—Any of the above weights may be reduced to English troy Grains, by multiplying the number of corresponding Kilogrammes and decimal parts by 15434; which is the number of Grains in each Kilogramme.



## BATAVIA, JAVA, &amp;c.\*

New  
Monetary  
System.

A new system of monies has been recently established here by the King of the Netherlands.

The monetary unit is the new Gulden or Florin of the Netherlands, but instead of decimal divisions it is here divided into 4 Schillings, 12 Dubbels, 24 Dutch Stivers, 30 Indian Stivers, or 120 Doits.

A paper currency has been also established, consisting of Billets of 1000, 600, 300, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 Gulden; which are convertible into specie on demand. For this purpose, exchange offices have been established at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya. The two latter places, however, issue no paper of greater value than 100 Guildens.

The following coins are current, and are received in the Government Treasuries at the annexed rates of exchange.

Rupee of Java, Surat, & Arcot, at	DOITS. 120	Old Ducatoon.....	DOITS. 312
Sicca Rupee.....	126	Milled Ducatoon .....	320
American Dollar.....	240	Gold Ducat of the Netherlands..	528
Spanish Dollar .....	264	Gold Rupee.....	1920

## EXCHANGES OF INDIA.

Exchanges  
of India.

The exchanges between the different trading places of India, as in other countries, are regulated by the intrinsic value of their monies and the proportion that exists between the demand and supply of bills. This kind of business is principally transacted between the three Presidencies, viz. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and as there is always the greatest demand for bills on Bengal, being considered the Capital of the English Possessions in India, the course of exchange is mostly in favour of that place.

Calcutta generally exchanges with Madras at 108 Current Rupees for 100 Arcot Rupees; and with Bombay at 110 Current Rupees for 100 Bombay Rupees.

The usual manner in which bills are drawn from those places on London, is stated in Vol. II. page 103; with other particulars respecting Indian exchanges.

\* The above account of Batavia, &c. was received after the preceding sheets had been printed, which is the cause of this deviation from alphabetical order. The other accounts, however, of those places are still useful, especially for the weights and measures.

**ELSINEUR, OR ELSINORE** (*in Denmark*).

Accounts are kept here as in Copenhagen, except that the Rixdollar is divided into 4 Orts instead of 6 Marks: thus 24 Skillings Danish make 1 Ort; and 4 Orts, 1 Rixdollar. The coins are the same as in Copenhagen. Monies and  
Coins.

In paying the tolls, however, at the Passage of the Sound, the monies are distinguished into three different values, namely, Specie, Crown, and Current.

Specie-money is that in which the duties of the Sound were fixed in 1701.

Crown-money was the ancient currency of Denmark, in which tolls are sometimes reckoned.

Current-money is the actual currency of the country.

The proportion between these denominations is as follows.

8 Specie Rixdollars are worth 9 Crown Rixdollars. 16 Crown Rixdollars are worth 17 Current Rixdollars: therefore, to reduce Specie-money into Crown-money, add  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; and for the reverse operation, subtract  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

To reduce Crown-money into Current-money, add  $\frac{1}{17}$ ; and for the reverse operation, subtract  $\frac{1}{17}$ .

Hence also 128 Specie Rixdollars are worth 144 Crown Rixdollars, or 153 Current Rixdollars; and therefore Specie-money is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. better than Crown-money, and  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. better than Current-money.

The weights and measures here are generally the same as those stated under the article *Copenhagen*; but there are certain regulations peculiar to the payment of duties and tolls at the Passage of the Sound, which require explanation. Weights &  
Measures.

The Shippond and Russian Berkowitz are reckoned at 300lb.; and the Pood and Stone at 30lb. of Denmark.

The Ship Last used here for the computation of the tolls and duties is that of Amsterdam; which answers to 85,248 English Bushels, or 30,039 Hectolitres, and is called the Sundish Last.

**EMBDEN** (*in Germany*).

In the province of East Friesland, accounts are kept in Rixdollars current of 54 Stivers, the Stiver being 10 Wittens: also in Guldens of 20 Stivers, or 200 Wittens; or in Guldens of 10 Schaafs, each Schaaf containing 20 Wittens. Monies of  
Account.

The Rixdollar current is likewise divided into 3 Marks, 9 Shillings, 18 Flinderkes, 27 Schaafs, 72 Groots, 108 Syferts, 216 Oertgens, or 540 Wittens.

## Monies of Account.

There are, besides, the Rixdollar specie, which is worth 4 Marks, 12 Shillings, &c., and the base Rixdollar (*Schlecht Thaler*), which is worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Gilder, 5 Shillings, &c.

## Value of Monies.

The Rixdollar, Embden currency, is worth 38 Shillings 10 Pfenings, Ham-  
burgh currency, which is almost 3s. sterling; or, more accurately, £1 sterling =  
6 Rixdollars 38 Stivers, or 18 Florins 2 Stivers, Embden currency.

## Coins.

The Prussian Gold and Silver coins, all of which are current in Embden, have  
been already described under the article *Berlin*. There are here, besides, Pieces  
of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , and  $\frac{1}{6}$  Rixdollar, or 36, 18, and 9 Stivers; base Rixdollars, of 30 Stivers;  
Guldens, with halves and quarters; Pieces of 12, 18, or 36 to a Rixdollar current,  
that is, of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Stivers; Flinderkes, at 3 Stivers; and Malle Flinderkes,  
at 11 Oertgens; Schaafs, at 2 Stivers, and Malle Schaafs, at 7 Oertgens; Syferts,  
at 5 Wittens; Krumsterks, at 4 Wittens; Oertgens, and single Wittens of Copper.

The Dutch Florin passes here at 30 Stivers.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

The Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 32 Loths, and weighs 34  
Loths, Cologne weight: hence 100lb. of Embden equal 109,54lb. avoirdupois,  
or 49,68 Kilogrammes. The Shippund is 300lb. or 3 Centners.

Corn is sold in Tonnes, of 2 Sacks, 4 Verps, 8 Scheffels, or 144 Kruesen. 15  
Tonnes, or 60 Verps, make 1 Last, answering to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  English Quarters, or 28,686  
Hectolitres.

The Foot is 11,66 English Inches, or 0,2961 of a Metre. The Rhineland Foot  
of 12,356 Inches is also used here. The Ell equals 26,4 English Inches, or  
0,6704 of a Metre.

A Diemt or Acre of land, in East Friesland, contains 400 Rhineland square  
Ruthes: the Ruthe being 12 Rhineland Feet, making 1 Acre 1 Rood 25 Perches  
English, or 56,74 French Ares.

ERFURT (*in Germany*).

## Monies and Coins.

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 24 Good Groschen, or 288 Pfenings. The  
coins are the same as at *Leipsic*, which see.

## Weights &amp; Measures.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne Mark. The commercial Pound  
contains 7285 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Erfurt equal 104lb. avoirdupois,  
or 47,20 Kilogrammes.

The Malter, corn measure, is divided into 4 Viertels, 12 Scheffels, 48 Metzens, or 192 Masgens. The Scheffel renders 1,70 Winchester Bushel, or 0,6012 of a Hectolitre. Weights & Measures.

The Vat of wine is reckoned at 6 Ohms, or 12 Eimers. The Eimer contains 168 wine, or 144 beer Noszels. The Eimer of wine equals 19,03 English Gallons, or 72,07 Litres; the Eimer of beer equals 19,05 Gallons, or 72,14 Litres.

The Ell is of two sorts, the long Ell being 23,3 English Inches, or 0,594 of a Metre, and the short Ell, 15,9 English Inches, or 0,403 of a Metre.

The Foot is that of Leipsic, which contains 11,11 English Inches, or 0,282 of a Metre. The Ruthe is 14 such feet, and the Morgen, or Acre of land, contains 168 square Ruthes, which equal 2 Roods, 24 Perches English, or 26,223 French Ares.

### FERRARA (*in Italy*).

Accounts are kept in Lire of 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari correnti.

The Lira is also divided into 2 Giuli or Paoli; and the Soldo into 6 Quattrini.

The Scudo di Cambio is reckoned at 4 Lire, or 80 Soldi.

The coins will be found under the articles *Bologna* and *Rome*.

Monies and  
Coins.

The Pound for weighing gold and silver is the same as in all the Roman States, for which see *Rome*. Weights.

The commercial Pound here is 2 per cent. heavier than that of Rome; and therefore contains 5338 English Grains.\* Hence 100lb. of Ferrara equal 76,26lb. avoirdupois, or 34,585 Kilogrammes.

The principal corn measure is the Moggio, which is divided into 20 Staja, 80 Quarte, or 160 Quartini. The Moggio contains  $2\frac{1}{8}$  Roman Rubbj; and therefore renders 17,757 English Bushels, or 6,257 Hectolitres. Measures.

The principal measure for wine is the Mastello; which is divided into 8 Secchj, or 40 Boccali, and equals  $30\frac{3}{4}$  Boccali of Rome. Thus the Mastello answers to 14,63 English Gallons, or 55,378 Litres.

The Foot contains 15,8 English Inches, or 0,4011 of a Metre.

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\* The commercial Pound of Ferrara is stated by *Kruse* to be the same as that of Rome; but *Mr. Parke*, the British Consul for the Roman States, in his despatches on the subject transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh* in 1818, mentions it to be 2 per cent. heavier than the Roman Pound, as above; which agrees with the proportion given by *Ricard*, and other Authors.

**Measures.** The Braccio for woollens equals 26,3 English Inches, or 0,669 of a Metre: the Braccio for silks is 24,7 English Inches, or 0,628 of a Metre.

**Exchanges.** The exchanges of Ferrara are for the most part regulated by those of *Rome*, *Bologna*, *Venice*, and *Leghorn*, which see.

FEZ, *see* *Morocco*.

FINLAND, *see* *Sweden*.

FIUME (*in* *Istria*).

**Monies, &c.** The monies and coins here are the same as those of *Trieste*, which see.

**Weights.** The gold and silver weight used at Fiume is the Marca of Vienna; which is divided into 8 Ounces, and the Ounce into 144 Carats, or 576 Grains. The Marca contains 3684 English Grains, or 238,693 Grammes. Thus the Ounce is  $\frac{1}{24}$  part lighter than the English Ounce troy.

The standard commercial Pound is called the Vienna Funti weight. It is divided into 32 Loths, and weighs 8623 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Fiume answer to 123,18lb. avoirdupois, or 55,87 Kilogrammes.

**Measures.** The corn measure is the Metzen, divided into halves and quarters. Its dimensions are 3456 cubic Inches of Vienna, or 3813 English cubic Inches. It therefore contains 1,773 English Bushel, or 0,6247 of a Hectolitre.

The principal wine measure is the Orna, or Eimer, which is divided into 32 Buccals, and contains 2949 cubic Inches of Vienna, or 3253 English cubic Inches. Hence the Eimer answers to 14,08 English Gallons, or 53,30 Litres.

The corn Metzen contains  $37\frac{1}{2}$  wine Buccals: the proportion, therefore, between the Metzen and the Eimer is as  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to 32.

The Venetian weights and measures are occasionally used by the merchants in this district; but the government of Fiume has not any standards of such weights and measures.\*

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\* This is a new article, and has been chiefly extracted from the despatches sent to London, in 1818, by *John Leard, Esq.* His Majesty's Consul at Fiume. The weights transmitted on the occasion are generally understood to be the same as those of Vienna. For further particulars on this subject, see the article *Vienna*.

FLORENCE (*in Italy*).

There are various modes of keeping accounts in Tuscany. The fundamental money may be considered the *Lira*, which is divided into 20 Soldi, each of 12 Denari; a similar division is observed in three other monies of account, which are the Scudo, or *Scudo d'oro*, worth  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Lire; the Ducato, or *Scudo Corrente*, worth 7 Lire; the *Pezza da Otto Reali*, also called *Pezza della Rosa*, or *Livornina*, worth  $5\frac{2}{3}$  Lire. Monies of Account.

Thus the Scudo is divided into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di Scudo; the Ducato into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di Ducato or Correnti; and the Pezza into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di Pezza.

The following monies are likewise used:—the Testone, or Double Lira; the Paolo of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Lira; the Crazia of 20 Denari di Lira; and the Quattrino of 4 Denari di Lira.

From the above statements it appears that 1 Soldo d'oro is worth  $1\frac{1}{7}\frac{1}{7}$  Soldo Corrente,  $1\frac{7}{23}$  Soldo di Pezza, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Soldi di Lira.

Hence also 14 Scudi d'oro equal 15 Ducati;

23 ditto . . . . . 30 Pezze da Otto Reali.

23 Ducati . . . . . 28 ditto.

with their respective divisions in the same proportion.

The value of those various monies may be computed from that of the *Lira*, which is worth 84 French Centimes, or  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling very nearly.

It should be noticed that the money of Florence is called *moneta buona*, to distinguish it from the *moneta lunga* of Leghorn, being  $4\frac{1}{7}$  per cent. better, that is, 23 Lire moneta buona equal 24 Lire moneta lunga. See *Leghorn*.

The Gold coins of Tuscany are the *Ruspone* or triple Sequin, valued at 40 Lire or 60 Paoli.  $32\frac{3}{7}\frac{2}{7}$  Rusponi are minted from 1 Pound of fine gold, and are said to be without alloy or remedy. Gold Coins.

The Sequin, also called the Ruspo or Gigliato, is in all respects the third part of the Ruspone.

The principal Silver coins are,

The Francescone or Leopoldo of 10 Paoli, or  $6\frac{2}{3}$  Lire;

The Piece of 5 Paoli, called Franceschino or Leopoldino;

The Ducatone of 7 Lire;

Silver  
Coins.

Silver  
Coins.

The Tallaro of 6 Lire, with Halves in proportion; the Testone; the Paolo; the Crazia; and Pieces of 20, 10, and 5 Soldi.

The Tallaro is chiefly used in the Levant trade, and is disposed of as merchandize. The Crazia is a coin of the ancient Medicean government, and none have been struck of late years.

Foreign coins, particularly those of France, circulate here at a fluctuating value.

It may be observed that the monetary system of Tuscany underwent some partial change when that Duchy became the Kingdom of Etruria, especially in a coinage of silver in 1803, which however was not extensive. Its particulars will be duly noticed in the *Table of Coins*, Vol. II., where the weight, fineness, and sterling value of all the coins of Tuscany may be found.

Fineness of  
Gold and  
Silver.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Ottavi (eighth parts); the Pound, or other weight of pure gold being reckoned at 24 Carats or 192 Ottavi.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Oncie and Denari; the Pound or other weight of pure silver being reckoned at 12 Oncie, or 288 Denari.

## Weights.

The Pound for gold and silver is composed of 12 Ounces, 96 Drams, 288 Denari, or 6912 Grani, and weighs 339,542 Grammes, or 5240 English Grains.\* This is likewise the legal weight for all sorts of merchandize. Hence 100lb. of Florence = 74,864lb. avoirdupois. The Quintal is 100lb.

The Cantaro of wool, salt meat and fish, &c. is 160lb.; the Cantaro of other articles is 150lb.

Dry  
Measure.

The principal measure for corn is the Stajo, which is divided into 2 Mine, 4 Quarti, 32 Mezzette, 64 Quartucci, or 128 Bussoli; and contains 0,2436 Hectolitres, or 0,6913 English Bushels.

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\* The Metrology of Tuscany is variously stated by different authors. Some mention a commercial Pound,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. heavier than that used for the precious metals; even the latter is differently described. *Kruse* makes it 5238 troy Grains, and *Ricard* 5244. Others differ still more widely; but its actual weight, as lately determined at the *London Mint*, is 5240 Grains, as above.

The *Libra* or Pound, tried on this occasion, was in 1819 verified by the proper authorities in Tuscany, and sent to *Lord Castlereagh* by *John Falconar, Esq.* his Majesty's Consul at Leghorn. He also transmitted attested standards of the Tuscan measures, both of extent and capacity, which have been recently compared by *Mr. Troughton*; and their contents, thus ascertained, are given in the present article.

The Meggio is composed of 24 Staja, and therefore equals 5,847 Hectolitres, Dry Measure. or 2 Quarters  $4\frac{3}{4}$  Bushels, English measure. The Sacca contains 3 Staja.

The Barile of wine is divided into 20 Fiaschi, 80 Mezzette, or 160 Quartucci, Liquid Measure. and contains 45,584 Litres, or 12,042 English Gallons.

In oil measure the Barile is divided into 16 Fiaschi, 64 Mezzette, or 128 Quartucci, and contains 33,428 Litres, or 8,8313 English Gallons.

The Soma is composed of 2 Barili.

The Long measure is the Braccio, which is divided into 20 Soldi, 60 Quattrini, Long Measure. or 240 Denari, and contains 0,5836 Metres, or 22,98 English Inches.

The Tuscan Mile is composed of 566 $\frac{3}{4}$  Canne, each Canna containing 5 Braccia. It therefore equals 1,6536 Kilometre, or 1 Mile 48 Yards English measure.

There is another Braccio used by builders and surveyors, which equals 0,5486 Metres, or 21,6 English Inches, and 5 of these make the Pertica or Perch.

The Saccata of land is composed of 660 square Pertiche, and answers to 4,695 French Decares, or 1 Acre 36 Perches English measure.

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

Exchanges.

Amsterdam, . . . . .	1 Pezza of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lire, for	90 Grotes Flemish.
Augsburgh, . . . . .	60 Soldi, . . . . . for	1 Florin current.
Bologna, . . . . .	1 Ducat of 7 Lire, for	106 Bolognini.
Cadiz and Madrid, 100 Pezze, . . . . .	for	125 Dollars of exchange.
Genoa, . . . . .	1 Pezza, . . . . . for	116 Soldi Fuori banco.
Hamburgh, . . . . .	1 Pezza, . . . . . for	83d. Flemish banco.
Leghorn, . . . . .	100 Ducats of 7 Lire, for	122 Pezze of 8 Reali.
Lisbon, . . . . .	1 Pezza, . . . . . for	760 Rees.
London, . . . . .	1 Pezza, . . . . . for	50d. sterling.
Milan, . . . . .	1 Pezza, . . . . . for	127 Soldi correnti.
Naples, . . . . .	100 Pezze, . . . . . for	111 Ducati di Regno.
Palermo & Messina, 1 Pezza, . . . . .	for	11 Tari 10 Grani.
Paris, &c. . . . .	1 Pezza, . . . . . for	98 Sous in Francs.
Rome, . . . . .	100 Francesconi, or 50 Zecchini, for	103 Scudi Romani;
	or 100 Scudi d'oro, .. for	75 Scudi di Stampa d'oro.
Venice, . . . . .	1 Pezza, . . . . . for	494 Centimes.
Vienna, . . . . .	60 Soldi, . . . . . for	1 Florin.



## Usances.

The following are the usances allowed on Bills of Exchange drawn on Florence and other places in Tuscany, according to the decree of the Grand Duke Ferdinand, dated August 29th, 1814.

Three months after date for bills from America, Denmark, England, Norway, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

Two months after date from Bremen, Hamburgh, Holland, Lubec, and the Netherlands.

Fifteen days sight from all other places in Germany, and from Switzerland.

Thirty one days sight from the Barbary States, Egypt, the Levant, and Turkey.

Thirty days sight from the Ionian Islands, Malta, Sardinia, and Sicily.

Eight days sight from Italy, with the exception of Tuscany.

Three days sight for bills drawn from one part of Tuscany on another.

One month after date for France, and all other places not mentioned above.

Bills drawn from Rome, or Venice, on Florence, are accepted on the Saturday, and paid on that day fortnight; but bills from Bologna, which are likewise accepted on Saturday, must be paid on the next Saturday following, or be protested on the same day.

## Days of Grace.

Florence has no days of grace; but a bill must be paid on the day it becomes due, or it must be protested before the departure of the post for the place where it was drawn.

## FRANCE.

## General View.

In arranging the subjects of this important article, it seems most convenient to depart from the usual plan, by explaining the weights and measures before the monies.

There are three systems of weights and measures to be explained here; namely, the *Ancient System*, used before the French Revolution; the *Metrical* or *Decimal System*, established in 1795; and the *Systeme Usuel*, made legal for retail business in the year 1812.

The System of 1795 is the Metrical System, with decimal divisions, and a new vocabulary; and that of 1812 is also the Metrical System, but with binary divisions and the ancient vocabulary, as will be explained in the following pages.

The Decimal System is used in all wholesale and government concerns, and is well calculated to facilitate the operations of commerce; but the Binary System

(that is, dividing standards into halves, quarters, eighths, &c.) is found more convenient in the inferior departments of trade, and particularly in retail business. The former system is, both by its divisions and vocabulary, admirably adapted for universal communication among the learned; but it is perhaps too scientific for the common people, to whom the business of weighing and measuring the necessaries of life is chiefly committed in every country. In short, the Decimal and Binary Systems seem to unite advantages, both for foreign and domestic trade, which perhaps no one System could possess.

General  
View.

#### ANCIENT SYSTEM.\*

The ancient weight of France, called the *Poids de Marc*, was the same for the precious metals as for all merchandize. The Livre or Pound was divided into 2 Marcs, 16 Ounces, 128 Gros, or 9216 Grains. The Ounce was also divided occasionally into 20 Estlins, 40 Mailles, or 80 Felins; and the Gros was sometimes divided into 3 Deniers of 24 Grains each.

Weights.

Diamonds were weighed by the Ounce of 144 Carats, each Carat being 4 Grains.

Apothecaries' weight was the *Poids de Marc* of 16 Ounces, 32 Duells, 128 Sciliques, 192 Sextules, 256 Drachms, 768 Scruples, or 9216 Grains.

The Pound, *Poids de Marc*, answers to 0,4895 Kilogramme of the new weight, or 7555 English Grains.

The corn measure of Paris was the Muid, which was divided into 12 Setiers, 24 Mines, 48 Minots, or 144 Boisseaux, and the Boisseau into 16 Litrons. The Setier equals 1,56 Hectolitre, or 4,427 English Bushels.

Measures of  
Capacity.

The principal measure for wine was also the Muid, which was divided into 36 Setiers, 144 Quarts, or 288 Pintes. The Muid answered to 2,68 Hectolitres or 70,80 English Gallons.

The Pinte was divided into 2 Chopines, 4 Demi-Setiers, or 8 Boissons; and answered to 0,931 Litres, or 0,2459 English Gallons, being very nearly an English Quart.

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\* When the weights and measures of a country are altered, a knowledge of the old system, as well as the new, continues long necessary; and in the case of France it is indispensable, as the ancient system is still partially retained, particularly in road measures, and in valuing the work of labourers and mechanics. In land surveying too it is constantly referred to.

Long  
Measure.

The old French Foot (*Pied de Roi*) was divided into 12 Inches, 144 Lines, or 1728 Points; and equalled 0,32484 Metres, or 12,7893 English Inches.

The Aune of Paris was 1,188 Metre, or 46,85 English Inches.

The Toise or Fathom, also called the Toise d'Ordonnance, was 6 Feet *Pied de Roi*, = 1,949 Metre, or 6,395 English Feet.

The Mile was 1000 Toises, = 1949,036 Metres, or 1 English Mile 1 Furlong 28 Poles. The Lieue or League, legal road measure, is 2000 Toises.

Land  
Measure.

The Arpent or Acre was mostly 100 square Perches, but the Perch varied in different provinces. The following were the principal Land Measures, computed from the length of the Perch:

	Feet.	Ares.	Acre.	R.	P. English.
<i>Arpent d'Ordonnance</i> . . . .	22 to the Perch =	51,07 .. = ..	1	1	2
<i>Arpent Commun</i> . . . . .	20 . . . . .	42,21 . . . . .	1	0	7
<i>Arpent de Paris</i> . . . . .	18 . . . . .	34,19 . . . . .	0	3	15

The above Acres contain each 100 square Perches, but the *Acre de Normandie* contains 160 Perches of 22 square Feet each, and therefore equals 81,71 Ares, or 2 Acres and 2 Perches English.

## METRICAL OR DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Metrical  
Standard.

The fundamental standard adopted in France for the metrical system of weights and measures, is a quadrant of the meridian; that is to say, the distance from the equator to the north pole. This quadrant is divided into ten millions of equal parts, and one of these parts or divisions is called the *Metre*, which is adopted as the unit of length, and from which by decimal multiplication and division all other measures are derived. The length of the quadrant has been ascertained by *M. M. Delambre* and *Mechain*, by measuring an arc of the meridian between the parallels of Dunkirk and Barcelona, and has been found to contain 5130740 French Toises. This number, divided by ten millions, gives 36,941328 French Inches, which is the *Metre*, the element of all the other measures, and which is equal to 39,371 English Inches.\*

\* The above proportion between the measures of France and England was determined by Professor *Pictet*, at the National Institute in 1802, by comparing the Platina Metre with a Brass Yard, made by *Mr. Troughton*. Several comparisons of the Metre and Yard have been since made by other eminent mathematicians, but none differ from the above more than the thousandth part of an Inch.

In order to express the decimal proportions, the following vocabulary of names Vocabulary. has been adopted.

For multipliers, the word *Deca* prefixed means 10 times.  
*Hecto* ..... 100 times.  
*Kilo* ..... 1000 times.  
*Myria* ..... 10,000 times.

On the contrary, for divisors, the word *Deci* expresses the 10th part.  
*Centi* ..... 100th part.  
*Milli* ..... 1000th part.

It may assist the memory to observe that the terms for multiplying are Greek, and those for dividing, Latin.

Thus *Deca-metre* means 10 Metres.

*Deci-metre* the 10th part of a Metre.

*Hecto-metre* 100 Metres.

*Centi-metre* the 100th part of a Metre, and so on for the rest.

The *Metre* (as before stated) is the element of long measure, and = 39,371 English Inches. Elements Compared.

The *Are*, which is a square *Decu-metre* (or 100 square Metres) is the element of superficial measures. It equals 3,955 English Perches.

The *Stere*, which is a cubic *Metre*, is the element of solid measures, and = 35,317 Cubic Feet English.

The *Litre*, which is the cubic *Deci-metre*, is the element of all liquid measures, and of all other measures of capacity. It equals 0,26419 English Gallons, and Hectolitre = 2,8379 Winchester Bushels.

Lastly the *Gramme*, which is the weight of a cubic *Centi-metre* of distilled water, of the temperature of melting ice, (the greatest condensation) is the element of all weights, and equals 15,434 English Grains troy.\*

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\* The above proportion between the weights of France and England has been recently ascertained at the London Mint, from attested standards sent to Lord Castlereagh by D. R. Morier, Esq. his Majesty's Consul General at Paris. This proportion has been further verified by the agreement of several attested standards, transmitted by other British Consuls in France, making the Kilogramme equal to 15434 English Grains instead of 15444, which has been hitherto reckoned and acted upon in both countries. For a more particular account of this extraordinary error, see the Note p. 140.

*New Weights and Measures of France compared with the old, and also with English Weights and Measures.*

LINEAR MEASURE.

Linear Measure.		French Feet.		English Feet.
	Distance from the Equator } to the Pole.....	30784440	.....	32809167
	Degree (centesimal) .....	307844,4	.....	328091,67
	Myriametre .....	30784,44	.....	32809,167
	Kilometre .....	3078,444	.....	3280,9167
	Hectometre .....	307,8444	.....	328,09167
	Decametre .....	30,78444	.....	32,809167
	<i>Metre</i> .....	3,078444	.....	3,2809167
		French Lines.		English Lines.
	Decimetre .....	44,3296	.....	47,2452
	Centimetre .....	4,43296	.....	4,72452
	Millimetre .....	0,443296	.....	,472452

SQUARE OR SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

Square Measure.		French Square Feet.		English Square Feet.
	Myriare .....	9476817,46113	.....	10764414,3923
	Kilare .....	947681,746113	.....	1076441,43923
	Hectare .....	94768,1746113	.....	107644,143923
	Decare .....	9476,81746113	.....	10764,4143923
	<i>Are</i> .....	947,681746113	.....	1076,44143923
	Deciare .....	94,7681746114	.....	107,644143923
	Centiare (Metre Carré).....	9,47681746113	.....	10,7644143923
		F. Square Inches.		E. Square Inches.
	Square Decimetre .....	13,646617	.....	15,500756
		F. Square Lines.		E. Square Lines.
	Square Centimetre .....	19,651134	.....	22,321088
	Square Millimetre.....	0,19651134	.....	0,2232108

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Cubic Measure.		French Cubic Feet.		English Cubic Feet.
	Myrialitre.....	291,738519	.....	353,1714695
	Kilolitre (Metre Cube).....	29,1738519	.....	35,31714695
	Hectolitre.....	2,91738519	.....	3,5317146945

	Fr. Cubic Inches.	En. Cubic Inches.	
Decalitre .....	504,124160	610,2802806	Cubic Measures.
<i>Litre</i> (Decimetre Cube) .....	50,4124160	61,02802806	
Decilitre .....	5,04124160	6,102802806	
	Cubic Lines.	Cubic Lines	
Centilitre .....	871,126926	1054,5643249,	

The *Litre*, which is the unit for measures of capacity, = 2,1135 English Pints wine measure; and therefore 1 Hectolitre equals 26,41906 wine Gallons, or 2,83796 Winchester Bushels. Hence 1 Winchester Bushel = 35,2466 Litres.

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

	Fr. Cubic Feet.	En. Cubic Feet.
Decastere .....	291,738519	353,1700
<i>Stere</i> (Metre Cube).....	29,1738519	35,3170
Decistere .....	2,91738519	3,5317

This measure is used for fire-wood, stone, &c. The *Stere* is the same as the Kilolitre in the preceding article.

WEIGHTS.

	Poids de Marc.				Eng. Troy Weight.				Weights.
	livers.	on.	Gros	Grains	lb.	oz.	dwt	gr.	
Bar (Cubic Metre of Water), ...	2042	14	0	14	2679	6	3	8	
Myrigramme .....	20	6	6	63,5	26	9	10	20	
Kilogramme .....	2	0	5	35,15	2	8	3	2	
Hectogramme .....		3	2	10,715		3	4	7,40	
Decagramme .....			2	44,2715			6	10,34	
Gramme .....				18,82715				15,434	
Decigramme.....				1,882715				1,5434	
Centigramme.....				0,1882715				0,15434	

The above weights, as before stated, are deduced each from some decimal proportion of the Metre. Thus the Kilogramme corresponds with the contents of a cubic vessel of pure water at the lowest temperature, the side of which cube is the *tenth* part of the Metre (the Decimetre), and the Gramme answers to the contents of a cubic vessel, the side of which is the *hundredth* part of the Metre (the Centimetre); for the contents of all cubic vessels are to each other in a triplicate ratio of their sides (*Euclid*, 33. xi.)

Astronomi-  
cal  
Measures.

ASTRONOMICAL MEASURES.

CENTESIMAL DIVISION OF TIME COMPARED WITH SEXAGESIMAL.

Centesimal		Sexagesimal		
		H	M	S
	1 second .....	0	0	0,864
100 seconds	.... 1 minute.....	0	1	26,4
100 minutes	.... 1 hour.....	2	24	0
10 hours	..... 1 day .....	24	0	0

  

Sexagesimal		Centesimal		
		H	M	S
	1 second .....	0	0	1,1574
60 seconds	..... 1 minute.....	0	69	54,4
60 minutes	..... 1 hour.....	1	15	74
24 hours	..... 1 day .....	10	0	0

CENTESIMAL DIVISION OF THE CIRCLE COMPARED WITH SEXAGESIMAL.

Centesimal		Sexagesimal		
		°	′	″
100 seconds	..... 1 minute (of space) .....	0	0	32 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
100 minutes	..... 1 degree .....	0	54	0
100 degrees	..... 1 quadrant .....	90	0	0
400 degrees	..... 1 circle.....	360	0	0

  

Sexagesimal		Centesimal		
		°	′	″
60 tierces	..... 1 second .....	0	0	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
60 seconds	..... 1 minute of space .....	0	1	85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
60 minutes	..... 1 degree .....	1	11	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
90 degrees	..... 1 quadrant.....	100	0	0
4 quadrants or 360	..... 1 circle .....	400	0	0

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ITINERARY MEASURES.

		English Miles
Geographi- cal Measures.	Quarter of the Terrestrial Meridian (10 millions of metres) =	6213,857
	A Degree..... (1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> part) .....	69,0429
	Marine League .....	(1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> of a degree)..... 3,4521
	Marine Mile..... (minute 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> of a degree) ....	1,1507
	League of 25 to a Degree .....	2,7617
	A Degree Decimal..... (1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> of the quadrant) .....	62,13857
	Myrametre .....	(1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub> of a degree decimal).... 6,213857
	Kilometre..... (minute of a degree decimal)	0,62138
	Mean League .....	(22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> to a degree) .....
	Post League..... (2000 toises) .....	2,3000

## SYSTÈME USUEL.

The *Systeme Usuel* has the metrical standards for its basis, but their divisions are binary; and instead of the new nomenclature, the names of the ancient weights and measures are used, annexing the term *Usuel* to each. Thus the Half Kilogramme is called the *Livre Usuelle*, and the Double Metre the *Toise Usuelle*, &c.

This system was legalized by an Imperial Decree in 1812, for the use of retail traders, and the Decimal System was continued for all other kind of business and measurement; but as the law was left optional it led to many difficulties, insomuch that in 1816 the *Systeme Usuel* was enforced by a Royal Decree, in which the use of weights or measures decimally divided is absolutely prohibited in shops or any departments of trade connected with retail business, while the Decimal System is confirmed for all other purposes.

As the *Systeme Usuel* has the Metre and Gramme for its basis, any of its divisions may be easily computed from the foregoing tables. The following, however, are the contents of its principal units in English measure:

The *Toise Usuelle* of 2 Metres equals 6 feet  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches English.

The *Pied Usuel* equals  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the *Toise*, and the Inch  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the Foot.

The *Aune Usuelle* equals 3 feet  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches English, with all its divisions in proportion.

The long measures are also divided into thirds, sixths, and twelfths, which are easily computed from the foregoing dimension of the *Toise* and *Aune*.

The *Boisseau Usuel* is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the Hectolitre, and equals 0,35474 English Bushels, with halves, quarters, &c. in proportion.

The *Litron Usuel* equals 1,074 Paris Pinte, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  English Pints, with halves, quarters, &c. in proportion.

Apothecaries have adopted the *Systeme Usuel* in compounding medicines, which weight, in small quantities, scarcely differs from the *Poids de Marc*.

Diamonds are still weighed by Carats of 4 Grains each, but these Grains differ from the foregoing. Thus 1 Carat equals 3,876 Grains *Poids de Marc*, or 3,798 Grains *Usuels*, and also answers to 2,01 Decigrammes, or  $3\frac{1}{10}$  English Grains.

The *Livre Usuelle* = 500 Grammes = 9413,575 Grains *Poids de Marc*, or 7717 English Grains, and all its divisions and multiples in proportion. Hence the Common Pound of France equals 1lb. 1 oz.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Drams *avoirdupois*; and therefore the *Quintra Metrique* of 100 Kilogrammes answers to 220,486lb.



Système  
Usuel

avoirdupois, or 1 cwt. 3 qr. 24½lb., which is 1900 Grains less than has been hitherto reckoned, on account of the undue proportion allowed to the French weight, as stated in Note, p. 135.\*

\* The error, which has been lately discovered in the established proportion between the weights of England and France, amounts, in money operations, to about £650 per million, or  $\frac{1}{15}$  per cent. and it had been acted upon for nearly eighty years.

That an error of such importance should have so long existed seems incredible, and it is the more surprising as having been established by the concurring experiments and calculations of the most scientific men in both countries. The following is an account of its origin.

In 1742 the Royal Society of London and the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, prepared each two sets of standards of their respective weights and measures, in order to exchange one set with a view of determining their relative contents; and it was also agreed that the standards when thus compared, should be laid up and preserved in the archives of both Societies.

The results of these important comparisons are fully detailed in the Philosophical Transactions of that year (Vol. XLII. p. 185), but for the present purpose it may be sufficient to state that the Societies (who agreed in all their experiments) found the French Pound equal to 7560 English Grains; and this proportion has formed the basis for all subsequent calculations and comparisons between the weights of both countries.

In the late experiments at the London Mint, (March 1820 the French Pound belonging to that institution was found to weigh only 7555 troy Grains. This difference of 5 Grains led to an examination of the standards of 1742, both French and English, which have been carefully preserved by the Royal Society, and their French Pound was ascertained to agree perfectly with that at the Mint; but their troy Pound was found defective, being nearly 4 Grains too light.

As this troy Pound was originally made the standard of comparison, its deficiency gave a proportional preponderance to the French Pound with which it was compared; and this comparative excess was afterwards transferred by calculation to the Kilogramme, making it 10 Grains heavier than it proves to be by actual experiment. For as 9216 : 18827,15 :: 7560 : 15444. (See pp 133 and 137)

From the same cause the avoirdupois Pound of the Royal Society was then reckoned at 7004 troy Grains, whereas it is now found to be only 7000. its established weight. This discrepancy, however, was noticed in the Phil. Trans. of 1743, p. 541, in reference to the mint weight as the proper criterion! but there the enquiry terminated.

Thus has this extraordinary error been traced to its source: and it is satisfactory to observe that it did not originate in any inaccuracy on the part of the learned Societies, but on that of the Weight-maker, who furnished them with a defective standard

It may not be improper here to add, that in the former edition of the *Cambist*, Vol. I. page 154. the weight of the Kilogramme was computed (from its arbitrated relation to the standards of other countries) at 15436 English Grains, which is nearly correct; but in Vol. II. page 268, the Author thought it advisable to insert the established weight: for he had not then the means of ascertaining the proportion by the actual comparison of verified standards, such as have been since amply supplied for this work by the British Consuls abroad.

## MONETARY SYSTEM.

Accounts are kept here in Francs of 10 Decimes or 100 Centimes. Before the year 1795 they were kept in Livres of 20 Sous or 240 Deniers. The Liver and Franc were formerly of the same value, but the Franc is now 1½ per cent. better; thus 80 Francs equal to 81 Livres; and by this proportion the ancient monies have been generally converted into modern. Monies of Account.

But by a decree of 1810 the following proportion has been established:

Pieces of 48 Livres at 47 Fr. 20 C.

of 24 ..... at 23 .. 55.

of 6 ..... at 5 .. 80.

of 3 ..... at 2 .. 75.

Pieces of 30 and 15 Sous pass for 1 Franc 50 Cent. and 75 Cent., but they are not considered a legal standard for more than 5 Francs.

The coins may be considered under two heads; namely, ancient and modern Coins. the ancient gold coins are Louis of 24 Livres, and Double Louis of different dates, and varying in value as above; and the silver coins are Ecus of 6 Livres, with halves, quarters, &c. For their intrinsic value see *Tables of Coins* Vol. II.

The modern Gold coins are Napoleons of 40 and 20 Francs, and Louis of the same weight, fineness, and current value.

The Silver coins are Pieces of 5 Francs, also of 2, 1, ½, ¼, ⅓ Francs.

The coins of Billon and Copper are Pieces of 1 and 2 Decimes, and of 1, 2, 3, and 5 Centimes.

In the old system of coinage the absolute fineness of gold was reckoned at 24 Carats, each 32 parts; and of silver at 12 Deniers, each 24 Grains; but in the new system the fineness of both metals is decimally expressed. Fineness of Gold and Silver

There are three legal degrees of fineness for wrought gold; the first is  $1\frac{20}{100}$ , or  $22\frac{20}{100}$  Carats; the second,  $1\frac{16}{100}$ , or  $20\frac{16}{100}$  Carats; the third,  $1\frac{12}{100}$ , or 18 Carats. For wrought silver two legal degrees of fineness are allowed; the first is  $11\frac{2}{3}$  Deniers; the second,  $9\frac{1}{3}$  Deniers.

According to the law of 1803,  $77\frac{1}{2}$  Pieces of 40 Francs, or 150 Pieces of 20 Francs, are to be coined from a Kilogramme of standard gold, of  $\frac{9}{10}$  fine. Rate of Coinage

Rate of Coinage.

The rate for silver coins is, that 200 Francs must be minted from a Kilogramme of standard silver, of  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine. Pieces of Billon of 10 Centimes are minted at  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine. The fineness of coins is commonly expressed in *Milliemes*.

Remedy of the Mint.

The remedy in the weight and fineness of the coins is as follows :

Pieces of 40 Francs & 20 Francs	$\frac{1}{1000}$	in the weight, and the same in fineness
Pieces of 5 Francs	$\frac{1}{1000}$	ditto.
Pieces of 2 & 1 Franc	$\frac{1}{1000}$	ditto.
Pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Franc	$\frac{1}{1000}$	ditto.
Piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Franc	$\frac{1}{1000}$	ditto.

The remedy is the same, whether the deviation is over or under the standard weight or fineness, being merely considered as an allowance for accidental error.

From the above regulations it appears that Gold Pieces of 898 Milliemes fine, and Silver of 897, are admissible ; but it has been found by a trial of the coinages of six successive years, that the average fineness of the Gold coins was 899,790 Milliemes, and that of the silver coins 899,588, and their weight was found equally correct. (See *Tarbe*, page 372.)

Sterling Value.

The sterling value of these coins may be found by allowing for each Franc, in gold, 9,525d. and in silver, 9,705d. Thus the 40 Franc Piece is worth £1. 11s. 8½d., and the 5 Franc Piece is worth 48½d. according to the above mint regulations, without however, any allowance for remedy.

Proportional Weight & Value of Metals

In the Monetary System of France, the coins, if accurately minted, may serve also as weights. Thus, 5 Francs in copper, 50 in billon, 200 in standard silver, or 3100 in standard gold, should weigh 1 Kilogramme. Hence the Franc piece weighs 5 Grammes, and any other Piece in the above proportion.

Kilogramme

Kilogrammes

Hence also 1 of minted gold is worth 15½ of silver }  
 1 of minted silver is worth 4 of billon } or any other weight in  
 1 of minted billon is worth 10 of copper } the same proportion.

Tariff of the Mint

When gold or silver is carried to the Mint to be coined, or exchanged for new coins, a deduction called *Retenue* is made for expences, which, according to the *Tariff* of 1803. is as follows ;

The price of the Kilogramme of fine gold is fixed at 3434 Francs 44 Cen.  $\frac{1}{1000}$ , on account of the *Retenue* for Mint expences ; and without the *Retenue* at 3444 Francs 44 Cen.  $\frac{1}{1000}$ .

The price of the Kilogramme of fine silver is fixed at 218 Francs 88 Cen. <sup>Tariff of the Mint.</sup>  $\frac{1}{1000}$ , on account of the *Retenue*, and at 222 Francs 22 Cen.  $\frac{22}{1000}$ , without the *Retenue*. Thus the *Retenue* or mint deduction is nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on gold, and exactly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on silver.

For the Exchanges of France see Vol. II. page 49.

Besides the places stated in that quotation, Paris exchanges with several <sup>Exchange, Usance, &c.</sup> cities in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and France, in Francs and Centimes, at a variable per centage.

Throughout France the usance of bills is 30 days, not including the date. Bills are drawn at several days' sight, or at a fixed day, at usance, at double usance, and at several usances.

Since the 1st of January, 1808, no days of grace have been allowed in France, and every bill must be paid on the same day that it becomes due. There is, however, in certain cases, a very liberal allowance of time called *Delais*, which, with various other regulations, are explained in the following Laws of Exchange, extracted from the *Code de Commerce*.

Art. 125. A bill of exchange must be accepted on presentation, or at <sup>Laws of Exchange.</sup> latest within twenty-four hours after presentation. Non-acceptance is proved by an act called *Protet faite d'acceptation*.

130. A bill of exchange at sight is payable on being presented.

131. The expiration of a bill of exchange at one or more days, at one or more months, at one or more usances, or at sight, is fixed by the date of acceptance, or by that of the protest in default of acceptance.

The months are those fixed by the Gregorian Calendar.

133. A bill of exchange payable at a fair becomes due on the eve of the day fixed for the close of the fair, or on the day of the fair if it lasts only one day.

134. If a bill of exchange falls due on a legal fair day, it is payable on the eve of that day.

160. The holder of a bill of exchange drawn from the continent, or from the islands of Europe, and payable in the European possessions of France, either at sight or at one or more days, months, or usances at sight, must demand payment or acceptance within six months of its date, under penalty of losing all claim on the indorsers, and even on the drawer, if the latter has made provision.

The *delai* is eight months for bills of exchange drawn from the Levant and

Laws of  
Exchange.

from the northern coasts of Africa, on the European possessions of France; and reciprocally from the continent and the islands of Europe, on the French establishments on the Levant, and on the north coasts of Africa.

The *delai* is one year for bills of exchange drawn from the western coasts of Africa, as far as, and including, the Cape of Good Hope.

One year is also allowed for bills drawn from the continent and islands of the West Indies, on the European possessions of France; & reciprocally from the continent and islands of Europe, on the French possessions or establishments on the western coasts of Africa, and the continent and islands of the West Indies.

The *delai* is two years for bills of exchange drawn from the continent and islands of the East Indies, on the European possessions of France; and reciprocally from the continent and islands of Europe, on the French possessions or establishments on the continent and islands of the East Indies.

The same penalty shall take place against the holder of a bill of exchange at sight, at one or more days, months, or usances at sight, drawn from France, or from the French possessions or establishments, and payable in foreign countries, if he do not demand payment or acceptance within the *delais* above prescribed for each of the respective distances.

The above *delais* of eight months, one year, or two years, are doubled in case of a maritime war.

The above regulations, however, shall not prejudice any contrary stipulations that may intervene between the taker, the drawer, and even the indorsers.

161. The holder of a bill of exchange must demand payment the day that the term expires.

162. Refusal of payment must be proved the morning after the day of expiration, by an act called *Protet faite de paiement*.

If this day fall on a legal fair day, protest is made the following day.

163. The holder is not excused from making protest in case of non-payment, either by the protest in case of non-acceptance, or by the death or failure of the person on whom the bill of exchange is drawn.

In case of the failure of the acceptor before the term of the bill expires, the holder may protest and bring his action.

Bills of exchange drawn from France, and payable beyond the continental territory of France in Europe, being protested, the drawers and indorsers residing in France, shall be sued within the following *delais*,

Two months for bills payable in Corsica, the Isle of Elba or Capraica, England, and the States on the confines of France.

Four months for bills payable in other European States.

Six months for bills payable in the ports of the Levant, and the northern coasts of Africa.

One year for bills payable in the western coasts of Africa, extending as far as, and including, the Cape of Good Hope, and also in the West Indies.

Two years for bills payable in the East Indies.

These *delaix* shall be observed in the same proportions in proceeding against drawers and indorsers residing in the French possessions not situated in Europe.

The above *delaix* of six months, one year, and two years, shall be doubled in times of a maritime war.

Laws of  
Exchange.

#### BANK OF FRANCE.

In 1716 an Institution was established in Paris, called *The Bank of France*, which in 1718 took the name of the *Royal Bank*. It was planned in some respects like the Bank of Amsterdam, and was intended, among other objects, to pay off certain debts incurred by trading companies, but it did not prove successful. It was afterwards revived under different forms and designations until the year 1803, when it was established on its present footing.

The following is a brief outline of its constitution and operations :

The present Bank of France was established under a grant of 40 years, which will terminate in 1843. Its capital was 70 millions of Francs, divided into 70 thousand shares of 1 thousand Francs each. The shares, which are also called *Actions*, have been lately increased to 90 thousand. The dividends are at 5 per cent. per annum, paid half-yearly. There is also generally a *Reserve* from the bank profits, which is invested in the 5 per cent. consolidated stocks, to be divided among the sharers of bank stock, at the expiration of the grant.

The Bank of France issues its own notes, payable, in specie, to bearer on demand, and no note is circulated for a less sum than 500 Francs (about £20 sterling). It keeps cash for others nearly on the same plan as private bankers; and the accounts thus opened are called *comptes courants*. It discounts bills of exchange and other commercial as well as government paper. The Bank also advances money on pledges of different kinds, such as gold and silver in bars or in coin; also on government or other paper securities, which are convertible into cash at early periods.

The Bank likewise undertakes the care (as deposits in its chest) of different articles of value, such as gold or silver in ingots or in coin, diamonds, foreign

Bank of  
France.

bills, *actions*, *rentes*, title-deeds, and securities of all kinds. The charge for this assurance of safety is the  $\frac{1}{8}$  part of 1 per cent. on the value of each deposit, for every period of six months, or under.

No person can open an account at the Bank, either for keeping cash or discounting bills, without a written application to the Governor, accompanied by the recommendation of three merchants known to the Bank.

No bills are discounted that have more than three months to run, and this term is occasionally contracted. All bills thus presented must be guaranteed by three approved signatures; but two are accepted under certain circumstances.

The administration of the affairs of the Bank is vested in a council-general, consisting of 20 members; viz. 17 Regents and 3 Censors, who are nominated by 200 of the principal proprietors. The King appoints the Governor and Deputy-governor: the former must be possessed of 100 Bank shares, and the latter of 50 shares.

The Governor every year makes a Report of the state of the Bank, called the *Compte Rendu*, which contains a full and particular statement of the affairs of the Institution, such as its issues, assets, discounts, loans, *rentes*, *actions*, deposits, &c. From these Reports it appears that the Institution is in a state of very active operation and increasing prosperity.

## STOCKS, OR PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stocks, &c. The French Funds, like those of other countries, are certain revenues of the State, set apart for paying the interest of loans raised for the use of Government, on the common principle of the Funding System. The interest or dividends thus paid are called *Rentes*, and the property, whether in loan or purchase, is so designated. Thus 1000 Francs in the 5 per cents. are called 50 Francs of *Rente*, a term generally synonymous with income or annuity.

The French Stocks may be considered under three heads, namely, *Actions*, *Rentes*, and *Reconnaissances*.

Actions. The *Actions* are Bank shares, as before explained, and they vary in the market price according to the supposed success of the establishment, or the state of public affairs.

Rentes. The *Rentes* are generally understood to be the dividends on the national debt, or what is called the 5 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, being the aggregate of various loans, which may be thus briefly noticed:

In 1798, the national debt amounted to 140 millions of Francs Rentes, or Rentes. 2800 millions principal, at which embarrassed period of public credit the government reduced the payment of those Rentes to one third, about 47 millions.

In 1814, the debt was 63 millions; in 1817, 128 millions; and in 1818, on account of subsidies, it was increased to 185 millions; which sum, however, was reduced by means of a Sinking Fund to 173 millions of Rentes, or 3460 millions of Francs capital (about 140 millions of Pounds sterling).

There is another stock, amounting to 15 millions of Rentes, called *Reconnaissance de Liquidation*, the capital of which (300 millions) is to be paid off by equal instalments in 5 years, beginning in 1821, and the order of payment is to be determined by lot. Reconnais-  
sances.

This stock was created in 1817, to pay certain debts incurred by the Emperor, and other outstanding arrears.

The acknowledgments or warrants are issued in shares, called *Coupires*, of 10,000, 5000, and 1000 Francs, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, the same as the other Stock; but its price is always higher on account of the plan of liquidation.

### FRANCFORT on the Maine (in Germany).

Accounts at Francfort, Darmstadt, Hanau, and Mentz, are kept in Rixdollars of 90 Creutzers, or in Florins of 60 Creutzers, the Creutzer being divided into 4 Pfenings. Monies of  
Account.

The Rixdollar of account contains  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Florin,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Copsticks,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  Batzen, 30 Kaysergroschen, 45 Albusen, 90 Creutzers, or 360 Pfenings.

The Rixdollar specie is reckoned at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Rixdollar of account, 2 Florins, 6 Copsticks, 30 Batzen, 40 Kaysergroschen, 60 Albusen, 120 Creutzers, or 480 Pfenings. Thus 3 Rixdollars specie are equal to 4 Rixdollars of account.

Accounts were formerly kept here in Convention money, and in Müntze, the former being to the latter as 6 to 5; but Convention money is now chiefly used in paying taxes. Common accounts are kept in Müntze, and commercial accounts generally in exchange money, which is exclusively used in bill transactions. The proportion is, that 46 Florins exchange money equal 55 Florins Müntze.

There is a fourth way of reckoning, called the 22 Florin rate, in which the



- Monies of Account.** convention Rixdollar is reckoned at 2 Florins 12 Creutzers. It is only used in paying certain duties or taxes.
- Value of Monies.** The convention Rixdollar of account = 3s. 2d. sterling; the convention Rixdollar specie = 4s. 2½d. sterling; and £1 sterling = 9 Florins 30 Creutzers convention money, or 11 Florins 24 Creutzers Müntze.
- Coins.** The Gold coins of the city of Francfort are Ducats; and the Silver coins, convention Rixdollars, with Halves and Quarters; also Copsticks, and Pieces of 1, 5, and 10 Creutzers convention money. The Copper coins are Hellers.  
For the weight, fineness, and sterling value of these coins, see *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.
- Fineness of Gold and Silver.** The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats, of 12 Grains; the Mark (of 24 Carats) is worth 303 Florins convention money, more or less. The fineness of silver is expressed in Loths of 18 Grains; the Mark (of 16 Loths) is worth about 20 Florins 20 Creutzers, convention money. Wrought silver should be 12 Loths 12⅜ Grains fine.
- Weights.** The weight for gold and silver is the Cologne Mark, for which see *Cologne*.  
The Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 2 Marks, 32 Loths, 128 Quints, 512 Pfenings, or 1024 Hellers. There are two weights, the Centner, and the common weight. 100lb. Centner weight = 108lb. of the common weight. This Centner is equal to 112¼lb. avoirdupois; and 100lb. common weight = 103lb. avoirdupois, or 46,71 Kilogrammes. The Stone is 22lb.
- Dry Measure.** The corn measure is called Achtel or Malter, and is divided into 4 Simmers, 8 Metzen, 16 Sechters, 64 Gescheides, 256 Makchen, or 1024 Chrotts. The Malter contains 3,064 English Bushels, or 1,0797 Hectolitres.  
In Mentz, the Malter contains 4 Simmers, 16 Kimpfes, or 64 Gescheides.
- Liquid Measure.** The Stück or Piece of wine contains 1¼ Fuder, 7½ Ohms, 150 Viertels, 600 Maas, or 2400 Schopps. The Ohm is equal to 38,96 English Gallons, or 147,45 Litres.
- Long Measures.** The Foot equals 0,286 Metres, or 11,27 English Inches.  
The Ell is 0,539 Metres, or 21,24 English Inches; but French goods are

commonly measured by the Paris Ell, and Dutch goods by the Brabant Ell, Long Measures. for which see *France* and *Antwerp*.

The Saum is 22 Pieces, each of 32 Ells.

Two great Fairs are held every year at Francfort, each lasting 3 weeks. Fairs. The first begins on Easter Tuesday; the second on the nearest Monday to the 8th September. The first week is called the week of acceptance; the second, the week of payment.

The time for acceptance begins on the Monday in the first week, and continues till nine in the morning of Tuesday in the second week; if by that time a bill is not accepted, it must be protested, or at least noted; and if an accepted bill is not paid by change time on the Saturday in the week of payment, it must be protested between 2 o'clock and sunset on the same day. Many bills, however, are made payable in the third week, in which the assignations are given; but this circumstance must be expressly mentioned in the bill; otherwise such as are payable at the Fair will be accounted due in the second week.

For the Exchanges of Francfort see Vol. II. page 54.

Bills drawn on Francfort at 1 usance (by which is understood 14 days after Usances, &c acceptance), also bills drawn at 4 days or more after sight, or after date, have 4 days grace allowed, besides Sundays and holidays. But when a bill has no acceptor, or when it is payable by the drawer himself, if not honoured when due, and if the first indorser, or the person to whose order the bill is drawn, refuses to accept it, the bill must be protested on the very day it becomes due. There are no days of grace allowed on bills *a vista* (at sight), or at less than 4 days sight or date. All such bills must be paid within 24 hours of the specified time.

**FRANCFORT** *on the Oder, see Berlin.*

**GALICIA** (*in Spain*).

Accounts are kept in the kingdom of Galicia, the principality of Asturias, Monies of Account. and the territory of Santander, in Reals of 34 Maravedis Vellon.

**Monies of Account.**

The other Spanish monies of account, and the Spanish coins, which are all current here, will be found under the article *Spain*; but though uniform in their monetary system, those places differ much in their weights and measures, except in the weight for the precious metals, which is the Mark of Castile.

**Weights of Galicia.**

The commercial Pound of Galicia contains 20 Ounces Castilian weight, or  $8892\frac{1}{2}$  English Grains. Thus 4lb. of Galicia equal 5lb. of Castile, and 100lb. of Galicia equal 127lb. avoirdupois, or 57,60 Kilogrammes.

The Quintal is 4 Arrobas, and the Arroba 25lb.

**Measures of Galicia.**

The Fanega of corn contains 4 Ferrados. The Ferrado is not the same in the different towns of the province; but the Ferrado of Neda (a small hamlet near Ferrol) is best known. This Ferrado is 12 per cent. larger than that of Corunna, and is the third part of a Castilian Fanega. Thus 100 Ferrados of Neda =  $33\frac{1}{3}$  Castilian Fanegas; 100 Ferrados of Corunna =  $29\frac{3}{4}$  Castilian Fanegas.

The Ferrado of Neda contains 0,1809 Hectolitres, or 0,508 English Bushels.

The Moyo, wine measure, is divided into 4 Canadas, 16 Ollas, 68 Azumbres, or 272 Quartillos, each Quartillo containing 20 Ounces of wine. 17 such Quartillos are equivalent to 20 Quartillos of Castile. Hence the Moyo contains 42,8 English Gallons, or 162 Litres.

The long measures will be found under the article *Spain*.

**Weights & Measures of Asturias.**

The Asturian commercial Pound is composed of 3 Marks, 24 Ounces, 384 Adarmes, or 13824 Grains, Castilian weight. 100 Asturian Pounds make 150 Pounds Castilian, and therefore equal 152,16lb. avoirdupois, or 69,01 Kilogrammes.

The Fanega of Asturias is divided into 12 Celemines or 48 Quartillos, and is  $\frac{1}{3}$  larger than the Castilian Fanega. It equals 2,055 English Bushels, or 0,7241 Hectolitres.

The Cantara of wine here is divided in the same manner as the Castilian measure, into 8 Azumbres, or 32 Quartillos, but these measures are  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. greater than those of Castile, bearing the proportion of 6 Asturian to 7 Castilian Quartillos. The Cantara of Asturias therefore equals 4,81 English Gallons, or 18,2 Litres.

100 Varas of Asturias equal  $103\frac{1}{5}$  Castilian. Thus the Vara equals 34,02 English Inches, or 0,863 Metres.

The commercial weight varies very much in the territory of Santander; thus Weights of Santander. the Quintal of 100lb. of bar iron equals 155 Castilian Pounds; that of Newfoundland fish 102; that of cocoa nuts 107.

The dry and liquid measures also vary much; they are regulated or compared by the standards of Avila and Burgos.\* See *Spain*.

### GALLIPOLI (*in Italy*).

The monies, coins, weights, and measures, are the same here as at Naples, Monies, Coins, &c. with the following exceptions.

The oil measure, called Salma, is divided into 10 Staja, or 320 Pignatte, and Oil Measure. contains 40,948 English Gallons, or 154,99 Litres. The Pipe is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Salme.

The Last for freighting ships is 11 Salme.

Gallipoli exchanges with Naples, at 102 Ducati, more or less, for 100 Ducati Exchanges. di Regno; with other places its exchanges are similar to those of *Naples*.

### GAMRON, or GOMROON (*in Persia*),

Also called Bender Abassi, near the Persian Gulf; accounts are here kept in Monies and Coins. Mamoodis current of 20 Gassas; also in Shahees of 10 Coz.

A Toman contains 100 Mamoodis; a new Bassi or Abassee, 2 Mamoodis, or 4 Shatrees or Shahees; a Shahee 10 Cozbaugues or Coz, a small copper coin. For the other coins of the country see *Persia*.

A Mamoodi is to contain  $\frac{2}{3}$  silver, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  copper; 100 such Mamoodis, coined at Avesa, in Chusistan, weigh  $71\frac{3}{4}$  Mussals or Miscals, or 5136 English Grains; hence a Mamoodi contains  $20\frac{1}{2}$  Grains of fine silver; and 100 Mamoodis are worth about 24 Shillings, or 1 Mamoodi equals 3d. sterling nearly.

In former times they had better coins here, of the same degree of fineness nearly as the Rupees (that is, 11 oz. 5 dwts.); 8 of these Mamoodis were reckoned for a Spanish Dollar, and 16 for a Venetian Sequin; but they have become very scarce, and are now sold as merchandize, according to their intrinsic value.

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\* The above article is chiefly extracted from the dispatches sent, with the standard weights of Galicia, to Lord Castlereagh, by Richard Allen, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Corunna.

**Monies and Coins.** All bargains are made in Shahees (an imaginary money) worth half a Mamoodi; but the returns for goods are generally made in Abassees or Double Mamoodis.

**Weights.** Gold and silver are weighed by the Mussal or Miscal, of  $71\frac{2}{7}$  English Grains. The larger weights are of different sorts: the Maund Tabree weighs  $6\frac{3}{4}$  lb. avoirdupois, but in the Bazar,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  lb.; the Maund Shaw is double the preceding; the Maund Copara, when goods are sold on trust, is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  lb. but in the Bazar, from  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lb. avoirdupois.

**Measure.** The long measure is called Guz, 93 of which are computed to equal 100 English Yards.

### GENEVA (*in Switzerland*).

**Monies of Account.** Accounts are here kept in two different ways; merchants and bankers carry on foreign trade and the business of exchange in Livres of 20 Sols, or 240 Deniers, which is called *current money*; but shopkeepers and other local traders mostly keep their accounts in Florins, each consisting of 12 Sous or Sols, and each Sol of 4 Quarts, or 12 Deniers. These are called Sols and Deniers of a *Florin*, to distinguish them from the current money.

1 Livre equals  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Florins; and consequently 1 Florin is worth  $\frac{2}{7}$  of a Livre, or  $5\frac{2}{7}$  Sous current; also 10 Sous current equal 21 Sous of a Florin.

The Ecu or Patagon, which is sometimes used in accounts, is a real coin worth 3 Livres, or  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Florins. The Ecu may be valued at 4s. sterling, and therefore the Livre is worth 1s. 4d. and the Florin  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. nearly.

**Coins.** The Gold coins of Geneva are, the old Pistole of 11 Livres 10 Sols, and the new Pistole, coined since 1752, worth 10 Livres current, or 35 Florins; with double and triple Pistoles in proportion. The Silver coins are the Bajoires of 3 Livres 15 Sols current; Ecus or Patagons, at 3 Livres current; Pieces of 15, 10, and 5 Sous current, or  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , 21, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Sous of a Florin. For their intrinsic value, see *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.

When Geneva was united to France, in 1803, the French system of monies, weights, and measures, was introduced, and is still partially retained.

**Fineness of Gold and Silver.** The absolute fineness of gold is reckoned at 24 Carats, subdivided into 32 and also into 24 parts. Fine silver is reckoned at 12 Deniers, subdivided into 24 Grains.

The new Pistole contains  $79\frac{3}{4}$  English Grains of fine gold; and the Ecu,  $346\frac{1}{2}$  English Grains of fine silver. Hence the Pistole = 14s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; the Ecu =  $48\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling nearly; and £1 sterling = 14 Livres 17 Sous, or 52 Florins 2 Sous of Geneva. Value of Monies.

The Mark, which is used for weighing the precious metals, is divided into 8 Ounces, 64 Gros, 192 Deniers, or 4608 Grains; and contains 3785 English Grains, or 245,231 Grammes. Gold and Silver Weight.

The commercial weight is of two sorts; the Pound of the greater weight, called *Poids fort*, contains 18 Ounces; and the Pound of the lesser weight, called *Poids foible*, 15 Ounces: the former is to the latter as 5 to 6. The Ounce, in both weights, is divided into 24 Deniers, or 576 Grains. 1lb. of the *Poids fort* = 1,214lb. *avoirdupois*, or 550 Grammes; and the *Poids foible* in proportion. Commercial Weights.

The Coupe, corn measure, weighs in wheat, 110lb.; and in rye, 103lb. *Poids fort*. The Coupe contains 2,203 English Bushels, or 7,764 Hectolitres. Dry Measure.

The Char, wine measure, is divided into 12 Setiers; the Setier into 24 Quarterons or 48 Pots. The Quarteron holds very little more than two Paris Pintes; and therefore the Setier = 45,22 Litres, or 11,9 English Gallons. Liquid Measure.

Brandy and Italian or Provence oil are sold by the 100lb. with a tare of 14 per cent.

The Foot is 0,4879 Metres, or 19,2 English Inches.

Silk stuffs and linens, sold wholesale, are measured by the Paris Ell; but retail linen drapers measure with the Geneva Ell, which is 45 English Inches, or 1,143 Metre. Long Measure.

The Acre of land at Geneva is 40 French Toises long, and 34 broad; it contains, therefore, 5,163 French Decares, or 1 Acre 1 Rood  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Perches English measure. Superficial Measure.

For the Exchanges of Geneva see Vol. II. page 57. Exchanges.

The usance of bills drawn on this place from Holland, England, and France, is 1 month of 30 days; from Germany and Italy, 15 days sight. In default of Usance and Days of Grace.

Usance and  
Days of  
Grace.

payment on the maturity of a bill, it must be protested on the 5th day afterwards, exclusive of Sundays.

Geneva draws on Amsterdam, Paris, and London, at 3 months, and sometimes at 2 months date; on Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, and Turin, at 8 days sight; on Lyons at sight and at the payments.

The holder of a protested bill, which had been accepted or indorsed by an inhabitant of Geneva, must prove his debt, and sue for payment, within 8 days, if he (the holder) resides in Geneva; but if in any other part of Switzerland or Savoy, a month is allowed him, and the same if at Lyons; if in any other part of France, or in Italy, Germany, Flanders, or Holland, 2 months: the allowance for a person residing in England, Sweden, or Denmark, is 3 months; and 4 months for a person resident in Spain or Portugal. The same terms are granted when bills drawn from Geneva on the above places have been protested: but if the holder of such bills should neglect to make his demand within the proper time, as above stated, he forfeits all claim on his Genevese debtor.

### GENOA (*in Italy*).

Monies of  
Account.

Accounts are kept in Lire of 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di Lira, *fuori banco*. Several other monies are, however, current here; but, in order to describe them, it will be necessary, contrary to the usual plan of this work, first to give some account of the Bank of Genoa, which is the oldest in existence, commonly called the Bank of St. George; and which was formerly remarkable for its wealth and extensive utility, as uniting the advantages both of a bank of deposit and of circulation. It was established in 1345.

Bank.

The government of Genoa having, at different periods, borrowed money from several commercial companies, mortgaged to them the *gabellas* or salt duties, the custom house duties, and the property of the *Porto Franco*; these companies were finally united into one, which was called the *Bank of St. George*.

The constitution of this bank was as follows: it was principally governed by a board of eight persons, called *Protectors*, one half of whom were changed every six months; there were also four inferior boards, each consisting of eight persons. But the more important affairs were decided by a court of proprietors, in which every person, possessed of 10 shares, was entitled to a vote. The govern-

ment of the republic, having generally a considerable capital in bank stock, Bank. was represented in these courts by two senators.

The stock of the bank was divided into shares, called *Luoghi*. These were transferable by sale, by mortgage, and by will. Every proprietor had an account open at the bank. The books were kept by twelve notaries, whose business it was to register the transfers, and to credit each share-holder for his dividend; also to issue bank notes, or orders on the treasurer, for any sums applied for by those who had money to their credit on the books; such orders signed always by two of the said notaries. In the month of March, every year, the Protectors, after examining and balancing the annual accounts, declared the dividends that were due to each proprietor.

This institution comprehended four banks of deposit, in the books of which the sums lodged in the hands of the treasurer were inscribed; and an account was opened to the credit of each owner of such sums. The person who made the deposit might leave his money in the bank as long as he pleased, or take bank notes for the whole or for part of the amount. These notes were payable to the bearer, and were paid off on demand at the bank; they were therefore current throughout the country. The treasurer was not to receive or pay any other coins than those called *Madomine*, or such good foreign coins as had their prices stated and fixed in the *Tariffa*.

The *Porto Franco*, including the custom house, is a spacious inclosure, containing above 300 warehouses, and having, besides, other magazines in different parts of the city. Here all sorts of merchandize that come to Genoa, either by sea or land, are to be deposited. Most of these warehouses are let or sold to merchants; some are, however, kept in reserve for the public. The goods are liable to no charge as long as they remain there, but on coming out they pay the custom house duties, if they are intended for Genoa; but if for exportation, they pay a transit duty, which is higher for goods conveyed by land than for those sent by sea. The bank, as before stated, was the owner of the *Porto Franco*.

Bank accounts were kept in three different sorts of money; first, *Banco*, properly so called, which was constantly fixed at 25 per cent. better than *Fuori banco*: the sums inscribed in the bank books, and the notes issued by the bank, were always expressed in this money. Secondly, *Moneta di Permesso*, sometimes also called *Banco*, which was 15 per cent. better than *Fuori banco*: the duties paid at the custom house were valued in this money. Thirdly, *Numerato* or *Cartularo*, 225 Lire of which money are worth 437 Lire *Fuori banco*: the



Bank.

dividends on the stock of the bank were valued in *Cartularo*, and they amounted in general to from 42 to 45 *Soldi* of that money on each share.

Till the year 1746, foreign bills of exchange were paid in *banco*; but this ceased on the invasion of the Austrians, at which period the bank was in consequence obliged to suspend its payments; and although it afterwards recovered its credit, contracts have been ever since made in *Fuori banco*. In this money all payments are likewise effected, both for bills and merchandize, and the distinction is constantly repeated.

Some time previous to the above period, an alteration was made in the currency by raising the current value of the Crown of 4 *Lire* to 5, which makes the difference of 25 per cent., but the bank still retained the former currency; hence the origin of the denominations *Banco* and *Fuori banco*.

Such was the state of the Bank of St. George till the year 1800, when the French being besieged in Genoa by the Austrians, the money in the bank was taken out to pay the army, and to answer other calls, in consequence of which, the notes that were then in circulation could not be paid off: the government, therefore, ordered, that the merchants who rented warehouses in the *Porto Franco* should be compelled to purchase them from the bank, and the purchase money was to be accepted in bank notes. This expedient, however, proved insufficient, as a considerable number of notes were still left in circulation, which came at last to a discount of 50 per cent. When Genoa was annexed to France, it was at first agreed that these notes should be considered as a national debt, and funded as French stock; but this was altered soon after, and the holders were obliged to receive for them *Luoghi*, or shares of bank stock at the original price.

The Bank of St. George is no longer considered as a place of deposit for money; its only property now consists of the revenues of the Custom-house, from a part of which the dividends are paid: and the *Luoghi* or shares, which were originally worth upwards of 200 *Lire Fuori banco*, now sell for 16 or 17 *Lire*, the annual dividend on each share being fixed at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Lira Fuori banco*.

Other  
Monies of  
Account.

Besides the *Lira*, *Soldo*, and *Denaro*, there are several other monies of account, which it is proper here to explain.

The *Scudo d'oro* is worth 9 *Lire* 8 *Soldi* *Permesso*, or 10 *Lire*  $16\frac{2}{3}$  *Soldi* *Fuori banco*.

The *Scudo d'oro marche* is nearly 1 per cent. below the value of the *Scudo d'oro*; or, more correctly, 5814 *Scudi d'oro* equal 5875 *Scudi d'oro marche*.

The Scudo d'argento is worth 7 Lire 12 Soldi Permessso, or 8 Lire 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  Soldi Fuori banco. This Scudo is chiefly used in sales of silver, and it is then valued in two different ways, in *Moneta di Cartularo* and in *Moneta di Paghe*. When silver is sold in bars, its value is expressed in Cartularo; and the Scudo d'argento is reckoned at 4 Lire 10 Soldi di Cartularo. *Moneta di Paghe* is only used in sales of Spanish Dollars, and the Scudo d'argento is reckoned at 7 Lire 4 Soldi, *Moneta di Paghe*. 72 Lire *Moneta di Paghe* = 45 Lire di Cartularo, or 76 Lire Permessso. 122 $\frac{2}{3}$  Scudi d'argento = 100 Scudi d'oro marche.

Other  
Monies of  
Account.

The Scudo di Cambio was formerly reckoned at 4 Lire banco, and afterwards at 4 Lire Permessso, or 4 Lire 12 Soldi Fuori banco.

These Scudi are all imaginary monies; and each of them is divided into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari, distinguished by the names of Soldi and Denari d'oro, d'oro marche, d'argento, and di Cambio.

The Piastra or Pezza, another imaginary money, is also divided into 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari di Pezza, and is reckoned at 5 Lire Permessso, or 5 Lire 15 Soldi Fuori banco.

The coins of Genoa (valued in money Fuori banco) were as follow, before the year 1790, and as some are still in circulation, it is proper they should be noticed. In Gold, Doppie or Pistoles, at 23 Lire 12 Soldi; halves and quarters, double and quadruple Pistoles, and Pieces of 5 Pistoles in proportion; Genovine d'oro, at 100 Lire, halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion; Sequins, at 13 Lire 10 Soldi. In Silver, Scudi or Genovine, full weight, at 9 Lire 10 Soldi; light Genovine, weighing 32 $\frac{1}{8}$  Denari, at 9 Lire; Scudi di Giambatista, or Scudi di Cambio (banco value) at 5 Lire, halves and quarters in proportion; Giorgini, at 26 Soldi; double, single, and half Madonnine, at 40, 20, and 10 Soldi.

Coins.

The above was the legal value of these coins; but they had commonly (except the Madonnine) an abusive value in currency; the Pistole, for instance, passing for 24 Lire 15 Soldi; and so in proportion for the rest.

There were also base silver pieces of 6 Soldi 8 Denari; double and single Parpajole, of 4 and 2 Soldi; and copper Pieces of 8, 4 and 2 Denari.

In 1790, a new coinage took place, consisting of Gold Genovine at 96 Lire; halves, quarters, and eighths; and Silver Scudi at 8 Lire; halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

New  
Coinages.

In 1797, when Genoa assumed the name of the Ligurian Republic, Gold