

Coins. Before the year 1768, Sardinia had no other coins than those of Piedmont, except Silver Reals and Copper money; but since that period, coins have been struck for this Island at the mint at Turin. These are, in Gold, Carlino of 25 Lire, with halves in proportion; and Doppiette, or Gold Scudi, of 5 Lire. In Silver, Scudi of 2 Lire 10 Soldi, with halves and quarters in proportion. The inferior coins are Reals, Half Reals, and Soldi; and in Copper, Half Soldi, Cagliaresi, and Denari.

Rate of Coinage. The Carlino of 25 Lire is to weigh 12 Denari 12 Grani 20 Granotini, Turin weight, or $247\frac{3}{4}$ English Grains; and the gold is to be 21 Carati 10 Grani, or $21\frac{1}{2}$ Carats fine. The Scudo of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Lire is to weigh 18 Denari 10 Grani of Turin, or 364 English Grains; and the silver to be 10 Denari 18 Grani, or 10 oz. 15 dwts. fine: and the inferior gold and silver coins in proportion. There is no allowance here for remedy. The Carlino is worth 39s. 2d. sterling; the Scudo, $45\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling; and the Lira, 18d. sterling very nearly.

Weights. The weight for gold and silver is the same as in *Turin*, which see. The commercial Pound is divided into 12 Once, and contains 6125 English Grains. Thus the Cantarello of 100 Libbre equals 87,5lb. avoirdupois, or 39,68 Kilogrammes.

Measures. The Restiere of corn contains 3 Starelli, or 48 Imbuti. The Starello renders 1,389 English Bushel, or 0,4895 of a Hectolitre.

The Raso or Ell equals 21,625 English Inches, or 0,5488 of a Metre; and the Palmo, 9,78 English Inches, or 0,2483 of a Metre.

SAVOY, *see Turin.*

SAYDE, OR SIDON (*in Syria*).

Monies and Weights. Accounts are kept in Piastres, or Medini of 80 Aspers, as at *Aleppo*.

For the different Turkish coins used here, see *Constantinople*.

Silk and cotton yarn are weighed by the Rottolo of 600 Drams; 100 such Rottoli answer to 410,6lb. avoirdupois, or 186,25 Kilogrammes.

Heavy goods are weighed by the Rottolo of Acre, 100 of which equal 482lb. avoirdupois, or 218,60 Kilogrammes.

The Pic, long measure, is 23,8 English Inches, or 0,604 of a Metre.

SCOTLAND.

Accounts are kept in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence sterling, as in England; and since the union in 1707, the same coins are also used as in England. Monies and
Coins.

Some computations, however, are still made in Scottish money, which is divided in the same manner as sterling, but is only one-twelfth of its value. Thus a Pound Scottish is equal to 1s. 8d. sterling, a Shilling Scottish to 1d. sterling, and a Penny Scottish to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a Penny sterling. The Penny Scottish is divided into 3 Placks.

At the union, the English weights and measures were introduced into Scotland, and are used chiefly for goods received from England. The old Scottish weights and measures, however, are still retained, of which there is a great variety. Weights &
Measures.

The principal standards are distributed among the oldest boroughs, viz. the Elwand or Ell is kept at Edinburgh; the Pound, at Lanark; the Pint, at Stirling; and the Firlot, at Linlithgow; but copies of these are kept in many other towns. The following are their divisions and contents.

Troy or Dutch weight.—16 Drops = 1 Ounce; 16 Ounces = 1 Pound; 16lb. = 1 Stone. Dutch
Weight.

This weight is used in many places for iron, hemp, flax, meal, butchers'-meat, unwrought pewter, lead, and most Dutch and Baltic goods. The Pound contains 7600 Grains English Troy weight. Hence 35lb. Dutch weight = 38lb. avoirdupois.

Old or Trone weight is still used for butter, cheese, wool, hay, and some other commodities. The Pound varies in different places, from 20 to 28 Dutch Ounces; it is divided into 16 of its own Ounces, and 16lb. make a Stone. Trone
Weight.

Long Measure.—37 Inches = 1 Ell; 6 Ells = 1 Fall; 40 Falls = 1 Furlong; 8 Furlongs = 1 Mile. Long
Measure.

The Ell is $37\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches. Hence 30 Scottish Ells = 31 English Yards; and 80 Scottish Miles = 91 English Miles.

Land Measure.—36 square Ells = 1 square Fall; 40 square Falls = 1 Rood; 4 Roods = 1 Acre. The Acre contains 1 Acre 1 Rood $3\frac{1}{3}$ Perches English statute measure. Hence 48 Scottish Acres = 61 English Acres. Land
Measure.

Dry
Measure.

Dry Measure.—4 Lippies = 1 Peck; 4 Pecks = 1 Firloft; 4 Firlots = 1 Boll; 16 Bolls = 1 Chalder.

The Linlithgow Wheat Firloft, which is the standard, contains $21\frac{1}{4}$ Scottish Pints, or $2197\frac{1}{3}$ English cubic Inches. It is used for wheat, rye, pease, beans, salt, and grass seeds. The Barley Firloft, which is used for barley, malt, oats, fruit, and potatoes, contains 31 Scottish Pints, or $3205\frac{1}{2}$ cubic Inches. The former equals $1\frac{1}{4}$, and the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester Bushel nearly.

Liquid
Measure.

Wine or Liquid Measure.—4 Gills = 1 Mutchkin; 2 Mutchkins = 1 Choppin; 2 Choppins = 1 Pint; 2 Pints = 1 Quart; 4 Quarts = 1 Gallon; 16 Gallons = 1 Hogshead.

The Pint, according to the standard Stirling Jug, is 103,404 English cubic Inches. Hence 105 Scottish Pints = 47 English wine Gallons; and 11 Scottish Pints = 6 English ale Gallons. The Scottish Quart is commonly reckoned about $\frac{1}{10}$ less than the English wine Gallon, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ less than the English ale Gallon.

The foregoing statements are to be considered only as a general outline of the principal weights and measures of Scotland; but to state the various systems that are used in about 30 different counties would greatly exceed the present limits, and vary from the general plan of this work.*

BANKS.

There are in Edinburgh three chartered Banks; namely, *the Bank of Scotland*, *the Royal Bank of Scotland*, and *the British Linen Company*.

Bank of
Scotland.

The Bank of Scotland, sometimes denominated the Old Bank, was instituted by Act of Parliament in 1695, and permitted to raise a stock of £1,200,000 Scottish money, or £100,000 sterling. None were allowed to be competent partners or proprietors who did not hold a share equal to £1000 Scottish money; and none could have a larger share than twenty times that sum. The qualification of a Governor was settled at £8000 Scottish money, of a Deputy Governor, £6000, and of a Director, £3000. In the election of officers, £1000 Scottish entitled the proprietor to one vote, £2000 to two votes, and so in proportion

* A full and particular account of the provincial weights and measures of Scotland will be found in a Tract entitled "METROLOGY," published by the Author of the present work in 1816.

up to twenty votes. In 1774 the Bank stock and the qualifications were doubled. Bank of Scotland.

In 1784 the capital was further increased to £3,600,000 Scottish. In 1792 it was doubled, and in 1794 it was augmented to 12 millions Scottish, or 1 million sterling: the qualifications were likewise progressively raised.

In 1804 the capital was again increased to £1,500,000 sterling, and the mode of reckoning by Scottish money abolished.

The qualifications for Governor, Deputy Governor, and Director, are £2000, £1500, and £1000 sterling respectively; and the qualification of a Proprietor is £300 sterling, with liberty, as before, to hold twenty shares and no more.

The Royal Bank of Scotland was incorporated by Royal Authority in 1727. Royal Bank of Scotland.
The original capital was £111,347 19s. 10d. sterling, which was increased in the year 1738 to £150,000.

In 1783 the capital was doubled, and in 1788 it was again doubled, making it £600,000 sterling.

In 1793 it was further increased to £1,000,000 sterling; and the Company were allowed by their charter to augment it to £1,500,000 when they should find occasion.

The qualifications for officers, &c. in the Royal Bank are the same as in the Old Bank, except that here no Proprietor can hold more than four shares.

The British Linen Company was incorporated by Royal Authority in 1746; in order to promote the extension of the linen manufactory in Scotland: its capital was at first £100,000 sterling, and by a new charter in 1807 it was increased to £200,000. British Linen Company.
The qualifications for Governor, Deputy Governor, and Director, are £1000, £500, and £300, respectively. Any partner or proprietor who has a share of £200 is entitled to one vote; if £500, to two votes; and if £1300, he has four votes; but no greater number is allowed.

The Royal Bank has a very considerable establishment or Agency-House at Glasgow. The other two Banks also have Branch Banks in different parts of the country.

The private Banks in Scotland are numerous, and have been generally conducted with great prudence and safety. They are mostly on a more extensive scale than in England, as the number of partners is not limited; which is sup- Private Banks.

Private
Banks.

posed to add considerably to their security. They transact business on the same general principle as the English Country Banks, with, however, some exceptions. All these Banks allow 3 per cent. per annum for money lodged with them; and if left in their hands for 6 months, they generally allow 4 per cent.; and some charge a small commission for their banking operations. They charge 5 per cent. per annum for whatever money they advance. These advances are made not only on inland bills of exchange, and bills on London, but also on what is denominated *Cash Accounts*, which are bonds given, with two securities, to a certain amount, on which the customer draws from time to time, never exceeding the sum stipulated. *Cash Accounts* have been found extremely beneficial both to the landed and trading interests of the country.

All Banks in Scotland issue their own notes, payable to bearer on demand. Private bank-notes are generally paid off in public bank-notes; and the latter are ultimately discharged either in cash, Bank-of-England notes, or bills on London; and as each Country Bank has an agent in Edinburgh to pay its notes, such paper has a general currency in all parts of the country.

There are about thirty private Banks, one or two in each principal town, and these have Agency or Branch Banks, amounting to nearly one hundred, in the smaller towns. Each of the latter is confined to the circulation of the notes issued by its principal.

According to a statement submitted to Parliament in 1819, the whole number of Banks in Scotland was 128, and the number of partners 1478; and these computations may be taken as the average for the preceding seven years.

Exchanges.

Scotland draws on London at a small exchange or premium, which is always in favour of London. This is allowed in the term of the bill, and 40 days after date are generally reckoned the *par date*. The exchange, however, varies from 40 to 60 days; and small bills are mostly drawn at a longer term than large ones.

Days of
Grace.

The days of grace and other customs and laws relating to bills of exchange, are the same in Scotland as in England; for which, see the article *London*, page 236.

SEVILLE, see *Cadiz, Castile, Spain, &c.*

SICILY (*an Island in the Mediterranean*).

Accounts are kept in Onzie, of 30 Tari, each Taro being subdivided into 20 Grani. The Taro contains 2 Carlini, 20 Grani, 15 Ponti, or 120 Piccioli. Monies of Account.

The Scudo or Sicilian Dollar is reckoned at 12 Tari; the Fiorino at 6 Tari, or 12 Carlini; and the Ducat at 10 Tari.

The Gold coins are, six Ducat pieces, or double Onzie; and three Ducat pieces, or single Onzie. The Silver coins are, Onzie, of the same value as the above; Sicilian Scudi, of 12 Sicilian Tari; and Pieces of 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 Sicilian Tari; Carlini, and halves, at 10 and 5 Grani; besides the coins of Naples, which are current here. Coins.

It must be observed, however, that the Sicilian Tari, Carlini, &c. have but half the value of the same denominations in Naples, for the Sicilian Onza passes there for only 15 Tari, the Sicilian Scudo for 6 Tari, &c.

The gold 3 Ducat piece weighs 5 Trapesi, Neapolitan weight; its fineness has varied from $20\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$ Carats: the silver Scudo, or 12 Tari piece, weighs 30 Trapesi $12\frac{3}{4}$ Acini, and is 10 Ounces fine: hence the Sicilian Ounce contains $877\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains of fine silver: it is therefore worth about 10s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; the Scudo 4s.; and the Taro about 4d.; or, more accurately, £1 sterling = 1 Onza 28 Tari 15 Grani. Value of Monies.

Three different weights are used here, namely, the Rottolo grosso of 33 Ounces, the Rottolo sottile of 30 Ounces, and the Libra or lb. of 12 Ounces. Weights.

100lb. of Sicily = 70lb. avoirdupois, or 31,74 Kilogrammes.

The Cantaro grosso contains 100 Rottoli grossi, answering to 192,5lb. avoirdupois, or 87,30 Kilogrammes. The Cantaro sottile is 100 Rottoli sottili, and equals 175lb. avoirdupois, or 79,37 Kilogrammes.

The Salma of corn is divided into 4 Bisaccie, 16 Tomoli, or 64 Mondelli: there is, however, the Salma grossa, which is equal to 14 Staja, Leghorn measure; and the Salma generale, equal to $11\frac{1}{4}$ such Staja. Hence the Salma grossa = 9,77 English Bushels, or 3,44 Hectolitres; and the Salma generale = 7,85 English Bushels, or 2,76 Hectolitres. Dry Measure.

Liquid Measures.

Wine is measured by the Salma, 4 of which make 1 Botte, and 3 Botti = 1 Tonna. The Salma of Messina is divided into 8 Barili, 16 Quartari, or 320 Quartucci, each weighing 22 or 24 Ounces; and contains 23,06 English Gallons, or 87,36 Litres. The Salma of Syracuse is $\frac{1}{8}$ less than the above. Oil, in Messina and the neighbouring places, is sold by the Caffiso, which weighs $12\frac{1}{2}$ Rottoli, or about 24lb. avoirdupois. $5\frac{1}{2}$ Caffisi are reckoned to equal a Mille-rolle of Marseilles, or 17 English wine Gallons. Thus the Caffiso answers to 3,09 Gallons, or 11,69 Litres. In Palermo, oil is sold by the Cantaro grosso.

Long Measures.

The Canna, long measure, is divided into 8 Palmi: the Palmo measures 9,5 English Inches; and the Canna, therefore, equals $76\frac{1}{4}$ English Inches, or 1,936 Metre.

Exchanges.

For the exchanges of Sicily, see *Palermo*, Vol. II. p. 82.

Usance, &c.

Bills are drawn on Leghorn and Genoa at usance of 1 month after acceptance, or at 2 months date, or at a few days sight; on Rome, Venice, and Naples, at 8 or 15 days sight; on London, at 3 months date.

The usance for bills drawn from Naples, Ancona, Rome, and Venice, is 21 days after sight; and from the rest of Italy, 15 days after sight. From France, 30 days after date; from Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburgh, Portugal, and Spain, 2 months, and from England, 3 months after date. No days of grace are allowed here in any case.

SMYRNA (*Turkey in Asia*).

Monies and Coins.

Accounts are kept in Piastres or Gooroosh, also called Dollars. The Piastre is divided sometimes into 12 Temins, and also into 40 Paras or Medini; but the general division is into Aspers, the number of which varies.

Thus the English and Swedes divide the Piastre into 80 Aspers; the Dutch, French, and Venetians, into 100 Aspers; and the Turks, Greeks, Persians, and Armenians, into 120 Aspers.

The Turkish coins are those chiefly used here, for which see *Constantinople*. Other coins, however, circulate, particularly Spanish and Imperial Dollars; Hungarian and Dutch Ducats; and Venetian Sequins. They are each rated at a certain number of Piastres, which, however, varies according to the fluctuating

value of the Piastre. In 1810 it was worth 1 Shilling, and in 1820 about 9d. sterling. Monies and
Coins.

The Oke or Oka is used in weighing gold and silver, and in most commercial transactions. It is divided into 4 Chequees; each Chequee is divided into 100 Drams, and each Dram into 64 Grains. Weights.

The Oke weighs 19830 English Grains, or 2lb. 13 oz. 5 dr. avoirdupois, which answer to 1,284 Kilogramme. Thus the Kintal of 45 Okes, or 100 Rottolos, equals 127,48lb. avoirdupois. It is generally reckoned by merchants at about 125lb. The Oke used for retailing commodities is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Dram heavier than the above, that is, about 63 English Grains. According to the above weight of the Oke, 4 Turkish Grains equal 3 English Grains nearly.

The Cantaro or Kintal is the largest commercial weight. It is divided into $7\frac{1}{2}$ Batmans, or 45 Okes; also into 100 Rottoli or Lodra, which is an imaginary weight of 180 Drams, and is chiefly known in the use of the steelyards, by which heavy goods are weighed; but gold, silver, and other precious articles, are weighed by the beam and scales.

It should be observed, that although the Kintal of Smyrna is composed of 45 Okes, or 18000 Drams, that of the surrounding country and of Constantinople is only 44 Okes or 17600 Drams. Several kinds of goods, however, are sold at Smyrna by the Kintal of 44 Okes, as well as by that of 45; others by the Rottolo, the Chequee, and the Oke; and some by the Miscal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Dram. Various other customs prevail with respect to the purchase and sale of goods, which are subject to variation; and information on these subjects for the time being is generally stated in the Prices Current which are circulated among merchants.

Corn is measured by the circular Killow, which renders 1,456 English Bushel, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ wine Gallons nearly, answering to 51,3 Litres. Measures.

The long measure is the Pic, which equals 27 English Inches, or 0,6855 of a Metre.*

* The above account of the weights and measures of Smyrna is chiefly taken from the despatches and standards transmitted to Lord Castlereagh, in 1818, by Mr. Werry, the British Consul in that city. His statements, which seem very clear and correct, vary in many respects from the accounts hitherto published; but as authors on the subject differ very much among themselves, it may be concluded that Turkish Metrology is not well understood or established.

For an account of these various statements, see the Note on Constantinople.

Exchanges. Smyrna exchanges with and gives to—

Amsterdam,	104 Paras,	more or less,	for	1 Florin.
France	1 Piastre		for	16½ Sols.
Genoa	44 Paras		for	1 Lira fuori banco.
Leghorn . . .	260 Paras		for	1 Piece of 8 Reals.
London . . .	28 Piastres of 40 Paras		for	£1 sterling.
Vienna	120 Paras		for	1 Florin current.

The exchange of Smyrna with Constantinople is generally done at a variable agio in favour of Constantinople.

SPAIN.

Monies and
Coins.

Several provinces and colonies of this kingdom have peculiar modes of keeping accounts, which are explained in the present work under the heads *Alicant*, *Arragon*, *Barcelona*, *Bilboa*, *Canaries*, *Cadiz*, *Castile*, *Galicia*, *Gibrullar*, *Malaga*, *Mexico*, *Navarre*, and *Valencia*: but as the monies of Spain are more various and complex than perhaps those of any other country, a recapitulation of them is here given, with a comparative view of their divisions, proportions, and sterling value.

The most general mode of keeping accounts in Spain is in *Reals* of 34 Maravedis; but there are nine different Reals, four of which are of general application, and five of local use.

The *Libra* is another money of account, of which there are four varieties. It is always divided into 20 Sueldos or 240 Dineros.

The four principal monies of Spain are *Vellon*, *New Plate*, *Old Plate*, and *Mexican Plate*; and in order to obtain a distinct view of them, it may be proper to make the Real Vellon the basis of all the rest. It is the twentieth part of the Hard Dollar (*Peso Duro*), universally known by the name of the Spanish Dollar. The Real Vellon is also the twentieth part of the gold Dollar (*Coronilla*), and its value in this metal is 2½d. sterling; but in British silver, at 5s. 2d. per oz. standard, it is worth 2,59d.

The Real *Vellon* or *Billon* is divided into 8½ Quartos, 17 Ochavos, or 34 Maravedis Vellon.

The Real of *New Plate* is double the Real Vellon, and is divided into 34 Maravedis of New Plate, or 68 of Vellon, with Quartos and Ochavos in proportion. It is a coin but not a money of account in any general way.

Monies and
Coins.

The Real of *Old Plate* is better than the Real Vellon, in the proportion of 32 to 17. Thus 17 Maravedis of Old Plate equal 32 of Vellon. This Real is also divided into 16 Quartos or 32 Ochavos.

The Real of Old Plate is not a coin; it is a money of account in particular provinces, and is the most general money of exchange. 8 of these Reals make the *Peso de Plata*, or *Piastre*, which is also called the *Dollar of exchange*; and when *Plate* only is mentioned, *Old Plate* is understood.

The Real of *Mexican Plate* is divided into Halves and Quarters, called *Medio* and *Quartillo*. It is the eighth part of the *Hard Dollar*, and is therefore worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ Reals Vellon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Real of *New Plate*, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ Real of *Old Plate*.

The Real of *Mexican Plate* is the chief money of account in *Spanish America*, where it is divided into 16 parts; and in *Spain* it is sometimes divided into 21 parts.

It may be noticed that *Vellon* is the root of several other monies employed in domestic and inland trade. Thus 60 Reals Vellon equal the *Doublon de Plata Sencillo*; 15 = the *Peso Sencillo*; and 11 = the *Ducado de Vellon*.

Besides the above, there are five Reals, which are only of local use. They are not coins but monies of account, and sometimes monies of exchange. Thus—

The Real of Alicant	.....	$13\frac{2}{3}$	of which equal the <i>Hard Dollar</i> .
Real of Catalonia	.....	$12\frac{1}{4}$	“ “
Real Ardite of Catalonia		$18\frac{1}{2}$	“ “
Real current of Gibraltar		12	“ “
Real of Valencia	.....	$17\frac{1}{4}$	“ “

The following are the principal monies of exchange:—

Monies of
Exchange.

The *Peso de Plata* or *Piastre*, before explained, contains 8 Reals or 272 Maravedis of *Plate*, or 15 Reals 2 Maravedis Vellon.

The *Doublon de Plata* or *Pistole* of exchange is four times the value of the above *Piastre*.

The *Ducado de Plata* or *Ducat* of exchange is worth 11 Reals 1 Maravedi of *Plate*, or 20 Reals $25\frac{1}{2}$ Maravedis Vellon.

The following Table is a new arrangement of the monies of *Spain* shewing, at one view, their relations to each other, and their sterling value in silver, that is, at 5s. 2d. per Ounce standard.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF SPANISH MONIES,

SHEWING

THEIR PROPORTIONS TO EACH OTHER, AND THEIR STERLING VALUE.

	Hard Dollar.	Dollar of Exchange.	Reals of New Plate	Reals of Old Plate.	Reals Vellon.	Quartos.	Maravedis Old Plate.	Maravedis Vellon.	Sterling's d. &c.
Hard Dollar	1	$1\frac{21}{64}$	10	$10\frac{5}{8}$	20	170	$361\frac{1}{4}$	680	51,79
Dollar of Exchange, or of Old Plate	$\frac{64}{85}$	1	$7\frac{9}{17}$	8	$15\frac{1}{17}$	128	272	512	39,00
Real of New Plate	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{17}{128}$	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$	2	17	$36\frac{1}{8}$	68	5,18
Real of Old Plate, or of Exchange..	$\frac{8}{85}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{16}{17}$	1	$1\frac{1}{17}$	16	34	64	4,87
Real of Vellon.....	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{17}{256}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{16}$	34	2,59
Quarto	$\frac{1}{170}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{2}{17}$	1	$2\frac{1}{8}$	4	0,305
Maravedi of Old Plate	$\frac{4}{1445}$	$\frac{1}{272}$	$\frac{8}{289}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{16}{289}$	$\frac{8}{17}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0,143
Maravedi of Vellon	$\frac{1}{680}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{68}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0,076
* Libra of Catalonia	$\frac{8}{15}$	$\frac{25}{48}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$10\frac{2}{3}$	$90\frac{2}{3}$	$198\frac{1}{3}$	$362\frac{2}{3}$	27,62
Libra of Arragon	$\frac{16}{17}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{7}{17}$	10	$18\frac{1}{17}$	160	340	640	48,75
Libra of Alicant and Valencia.....	$\frac{64}{85}$	1	$7\frac{9}{17}$	8	$15\frac{1}{17}$	128	272	512	39,00
Libra of Navarre	$\frac{8}{51}$	$\frac{5}{24}$	$1\frac{20}{51}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{7}{51}$	$26\frac{2}{3}$	$56\frac{2}{3}$	$106\frac{2}{3}$	8,125
Real of Catalonia	$\frac{48}{595}$	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{96}{119}$	$\frac{102}{119}$	$1\frac{72}{119}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$29\frac{1}{7}$	$54\frac{6}{7}$	4,18
Real of Valencia	$\frac{24}{425}$	$\frac{51}{680}$	$\frac{48}{85}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$1\frac{11}{5}$	$9\frac{3}{5}$	$20\frac{2}{5}$	$38\frac{2}{5}$	2,92
Real of Alicant.....	$\frac{32}{425}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{64}{85}$	$\frac{68}{85}$	$1\frac{43}{85}$	$12\frac{1}{5}$	$27\frac{1}{5}$	$51\frac{1}{5}$	3,90
Real Ardite of Catalonia.....	$\frac{28}{595}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{64}{119}$	$\frac{68}{119}$	$1\frac{9}{119}$	$9\frac{1}{7}$	$19\frac{1}{7}$	$36\frac{4}{7}$	2,78
Real of Gibraltar	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{85}{768}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{85}{96}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	$14\frac{1}{6}$	$30\frac{5}{8}$	$56\frac{5}{8}$	4,31

By the inspection of the above Table, the relative values of the different monies may be readily seen, by observing that all the numbers on the same horizontal line are of one value, with reference to the titles at the head of the Table. Thus 1 Hard Dollar, on the first line, equals 20 Reals Vellon, or 51,79 Pence.

It will be also seen, on the last line, that the Real of Gibraltar equals $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Hard Dollar, $\frac{5}{6}$ of a Real of New Plate, $56\frac{5}{8}$ Maravedis Vellon, or 4,31d. sterling; and so of any other numbers.

Note.—The monies above the star are those most generally in use throughout Spain.

The following are the principal coins current in Spain :

Coins.

		Reals.	Vellon Maravedis.
In Gold	{ The Dobloon of 8 Escudos, or Quadruple } Pistole, which passes for }	320	0
	The Dobloon of 4 Escudos, or double Pistole	160	0
	The Dobloon de Oro, or Pistole	80	0
	The Escudo	40	0
	The Coronilla or Veinten de Oro	20	0
In Silver	The Dollar or Peso Duro	20	0
	The Half Dollar or Escudo Vellon	10	0
	The Peseta Mexicana	5	0
	The Real of Mexican Plate	2	17
In base Silver . .	The Peseta Provincial	4	0
	The Real of Provincial Plate	2	0
	The Real Vellon	1	0
In Copper	The Pièce of 2 Quartos	0	8
	The Quarto	0	4
	The Ochavo	0	2

The fineness of gold is expressed in Quilates or Carats, and Grains ; the Mark or other weight being divided into 24 Carats, the Carat into 4 Grains, and the Grain into 8 parts. Fineness of Gold and Silver.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Dineros and Grains ; the Mark or other weight being divided into 12 Dineros, and the Dinero into 24 Grains.

By the royal edict of 1730, 8½ Quadruples or Dobloons of 8 Escudos ; 17 Dobloons of 4 Escudos ; 34 common Dobloons or Pistoles, or 68 Escudos, were to weigh a Castilian Mark of gold 22 Quilates fine : and 8½ Pesos Duros or Dollars, 17 Half Dollars, 34 Pesetas, or 68 Reals of Mexican Plate, were to weigh a Castilian Mark of silver 11 Dineros fine. Rate of Coinage.

Thus, from 1730 till 1772, the gold was 22 Carats, and the silver 11 Dineros fine ; but in 1772, the gold was reduced to 21½ Carats, and the silver to 10¾ Dineros fine, except the Pesetas and Reals, which were reduced to 9¾ Dineros fine. No alteration has since taken place in the silver coins ; but in 1786 the standard of the gold was again reduced to 21 Carats for the different Dobloons and their divisions, and to 20¾ Carats for the Coronilla or Veinten de Oro.

The remedy in the weight is 24 Grains per Mark, both for the gold and the silver coins. The remedy in the alloy is ¼ of a Carat for the gold coins ; 1 Grain,

Rate of Coinage. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Dinero, for the Dollar and its divisions; and 2, or at most 3 Grains for the inferior silver coins.

Value of Monies. The Quadruple Pistole, or Dobloon of 8 Escudos (coined since 1786), contains $366\frac{1}{2}$ troy Grains of fine gold, and is therefore worth £3 4s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. valued in English gold coin; and the subdivisions of the quadruple are in proportion.

The Dollar (coined since 1772) should contain $374\frac{7}{8}$ troy Grains of fine silver; and its value, therefore, in English silver coin is 4s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the Half Dollar in proportion.

The value of the Peso of Plate, or Dollar of Exchange, in English silver coin, is $39\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of the Dobloon of Plate, or Pistole of Exchange, 13s. 2d.; and of the Ducat of Plate, 4s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The Real of Old Plate is worth about 5d.; and the Real Vellon, $2\frac{2}{3}$ d. nearly; or, more accurately, £1 sterling equals 48 Reals $20\frac{1}{2}$ Maravedis of Old Plate, or 91 Reals 17 Maravedis Vellon.

It should be observed, that the above calculations of the value of coins are made according to the mint regulations, without any allowance for remedy; which allowance may be valued at 6d. in the quadruple, and in the Dollar at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

For the value of those coins according to assays, see *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.

Weights & Measures. The original standards of Spanish weights and measures are preserved in the following cities, viz. the standard of long measure, at Burgos; that of dry measure, at Avila; that of liquid measure, at Toledo; and that of weight, in the Archives of the Supreme Senate at Madrid: copies, however, are distributed throughout the kingdom.

There are, however, several kinds of provincial weights and measures, which are described in this work under the heads of the places where such are used; but the following are the legal standards.

Gold and Silver Weight. Gold is weighed by the Castilian Mark of 50 Castellanos, 400 Tomines, or 4800 Grains. Silver is weighed by the same Mark, but is divided into 8 Ounces, 64 Ochavos, 128 Adarmes, 384 Tomines, or 4608 Grains.

The Castilian Mark, also called the Mark of Colonia and Burgos, contains $3550\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains, or 230,043 Grammes.

1000 Dollars should weigh, according to the Mint regulations, 117 Marks, 5 Ounces, Castilian weight, or 870 oz. English troy weight; but the average

weight of this number of Dollars at the Bank of England is found to be 866 Ounces troy, and large quantities are computed accordingly. Gold and Silver Weight.

Diamonds are weighed by the Ounce of 140 Carats or 560 Castilian Grains, which equal 431,48 English Grains. Hence this Carat weighs $3\frac{1}{2}$ English troy Grains, which is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Grain less than the English Diamond Carat. Diamond Weight.

The Apothecaries' weight is the Castilian; but the Ounce is divided into 8 Drachmas, 24 Escrupulos, 48 Obolos, 144 Caracteres, or 576 Grains.* Apothecaries' Weight

* The contradictory accounts hitherto given of the weight of the Mark of Castile, have been already noticed in page 65; but the importance of the correction now offered, seems to demand a further explanation.

In the former edition of the *CAMBIST*, this weight was stated at 3557 English Grains; and that erroneous statement was made on the authority of *Kruse*, *Nelkenbreker*, and *Gerhart*, who agree in making this Mark 4796 Dutch Aas, which answer to 3557,6 English Grains. *Kruse* further observes that this result had been determined by different experiments made by *Jacob L'Amiral*, the Inspector General of Weights and Measures at Amsterdam.

The following are the results of the late experiments made at the *London Mint* on the Spanish Marks transmitted by different British Consuls to *Lord Castlereagh* in 1818:

Sent from <i>Madrid</i> . . . by <i>Consul Gen. Meade</i> , . . . weighing	3550	English Grains.
<i>Barcelona</i> .. <i>Mr. Consul Baker</i> ,	3550,75	.....
<i>Carthagen</i> <i>Amalther</i> ,	3550,5	.....
<i>Malaga</i> <i>Laird</i> ,	3551	.....

The above four weights having been found the most accurately divided, have been chosen to give an average of the Castilian Mark, which is $3550\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains: and this nearly agrees with the determination of *Marien*, a Spanish author of the first authority, who states the English Troy Pound at 7475 Castilian Grains. Hence as 7475 : 5760 : : 4608 : $3550\frac{1}{2}$.

He further states the Spanish Mark to be 10 Castilian Grains heavier than the Mark of Lisbon, which also corresponds very nearly with the present determination.

The following are the results of the other Marks received at the same time from Spain, viz.

Sent from <i>Cadiz</i> . . . by <i>Mr. Consul Matthew</i> , weighing	3552,3	English Grains.
<i>Alicant</i> <i>Athy</i> ,	3537	.....
<i>Corunna</i> <i>Allen</i> ,	3552	.....
<i>Valencia</i> <i>Waring</i> ,	3557,6	.....

The above weight of the Mark of Valencia agrees exactly with the result given by *Kruse*, &c.; and it is therefore probable that *Jacob L'Amiral's* experiments were made on this Mark. It seems the only way of accounting for so extraordinary an error.

The correction of this error makes a difference of nearly one-fifth per cent. in favour of England.

Commercial
Weight.

The commercial Pound is composed of 2 Castilian Marks or 16 Ounces. The Ounce is divided into 8 Drachmas, 16 Adarmes, or 576 Grains. The Quintal of 4 Arrobas or 100lb. answers to 101,44lb. avoirdupois, or 46 Kilogrammes.

Dry
Measure.

The Caliz, a measure for corn, salt, and other dry goods, contains 12 Fanegas; the Fanega, 12 Celemines. The Celemine has many subdivisions, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, &c.

The Fanega measures $4322\frac{3}{4}$ Spanish, or 3439 English cubic Inches; it therefore equals 1,599 English Bushel, or 0,563 of a Hectolitre: hence 5 Fanegas are nearly equal to 8 English Bushels, or 1 Quarter.

Liquid
Measure.

The Moyo of wine contains 16 Arrobas or Cantaras; an Arroba, 8 Azumbras, or 32 Quartillos.

The Arroba of wine, or great Arroba, is to be the same all over Spain, being regulated by the standard measure of Toledo, which contains 34lb. of river water (Castilian weight), and measures $1237\frac{1}{3}$ Spanish, or 981 English cubic Inches; hence 1 Arroba equals 4,245 English wine Gallons, or 16,073 Litres.

The Arroba of oil, or lesser Arroba, should likewise be the same all over the kingdom; and the standard measure of Toledo weighs 25lb. of oil, or 26lb. 9oz. of river water (Castilian weight), and measures $966\frac{2}{3}$ Spanish, or 771 English cubic Inches. This Arroba is divided into 4 Quartillos, or 100 Quarterones or Panillas, and answers to 3,33 English Gallons, or 12,63 Litres.

A Spanish Botta contains 30 Arrobas of wine, or $38\frac{1}{2}$ of oil; a Pipe is 27 Arrobas of wine, or $34\frac{1}{2}$ of oil; thus the Botta equals $127\frac{1}{2}$ English Gallons, and the Pipe $114\frac{3}{4}$.

Long
Measures.

The Spanish standard Foot (called the Burgalese Foot) is divided into 12 Pulgadas, or 144 Lines; and equals 11,128 English Inches, or 0,2823 of a Metre.

The Palmo measures 9 Pulgadas, or 12 Dedos, which equal $8\frac{1}{3}$ English Inches: the Palmo de Ribeira, with which masts, &c. are measured, is only 3 Inches.

The Vara, a measure for cloth, linen, and silk, is 3 Feet, or 4 Palmos; and is, therefore, 33,384 English Inches, or 0,847 of a Metre.

The Braza or Toesa is 2 Varas, or 6 Feet; the Passo, 5 Feet; the Estadal, 12 Feet, or 4 Varas; the Cuerda, $8\frac{1}{4}$ Varas.

The Legua or League is divided into 3 Miles, the Mile into 8 Estadios, and the Estadio into 125 Paces, each of 5 Feet. The League is of very different lengths in the different parts of Spain. On roads made since 1766, the distances are laid down at the rate of 8000 Varas to the League, that is, 7416 English Yards; thus 1 League equals 4,291 English Miles, or 6,78 Kilometres.

The Judicial League is 5000 Varas, or 4635 English Yards ; and therefore equals 2,682 English Miles, or 4,238 Kilometres. Long Measures.

The Fanegada, or Acre of corn land, is various in different parts of Spain, and even in different parts of Castile ; it is, however, generally understood to be 400 square Estadals, or 6000 square Varas ; which equal 1 English Acre 21 Perches, or 45,97 French Ares. Superficial Measures.

The Arranzada (the Acre for vineyards) is the same all over the country ; it contains 48400 Spanish square Feet, which equal 3 Roods 33 Perches English, or 38,69 French Ares.

For the exchanges of Spain, see Vol. II. page 88.

The usances and days of grace vary in different parts of the kingdom : thus—
At Madrid and Seville, the usance for bills drawn from England, France, Genoa, and Leghorn, is 60 days after date ; from Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and other places in the north of Europe, 2 calendar months. Exchanges, Usances, and Days of Grace.

At Cadiz and Bilboa, the usance from France is 1 month after date ; and from the other parts of Europe, 2 months after date.

At Barcelona, the usance for all foreign bills is 60 days after date.

In all parts of Spain, the usance for bills drawn from Rome is 90 days after date, without any days of grace.

The days of grace for all other bills drawn on Madrid, Seville, Bilboa, and Barcelona, are 14 days, provided the bills be accepted before they become due, otherwise no days of grace are allowed: such bills must be protested immediately.

At Cadiz, 6 days' grace are allowed in all cases.

In drawing bills of exchange on Spain it is customary to write "PAYABLE IN EFFECTIVE," in order to distinguish cash from *Vales Reales*, which are of inferior value.

VALES REALES (or Royal Bonds) are a kind of paper currency, which was first issued by the Spanish Government in 1800, in bonds of a certain number of Pesos, transferable by indorsement, and bearing an interest of 4 per cent. per annum. They are still in circulation, at a depreciated and fluctuating value. Vales Reales.

Vales Reales are generally quoted at so many per cent. loss ; thus they are quoted at 80 per cent. when their real value is 20 per cent. At Cadiz, however, they are valued in Hard Dollars : thus a *Vale* of a certain number of Pesos, is quoted at a variable number of Hard Dollars.

STETTIN (*in Prussian Pomerania*).

Monies and Coins.

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 24 Good Groschen, each Grosche being subdivided into 12 Pfenings.

The Rixdollar was also formerly divided into 36 Shillings current, 72 Shillings Sundish, or 144 Wittens; but these monies of account are now nearly discontinued. A Gulden or Florin is worth 16 good Groschen.

The coins being Prussian, will be found under the article *Berlin*.

Weights.

The Centner of the old weight of Stettin consisted of 8 Lisponds, or 112lb.; the Lispond is 14lb.; the Stone, 10lb.; and the Stone of wool, 21lb.

The Pound is divided into 32 Loths, and weighs 7219 English Grains: thus 100lb. of Stettin answer to 103,13lb. avoirdupois, or 46,77 Kilogrammes.*

A Burden of steel is 3 Centners. A Tonne of soap is 4 Viertels, weighing 280lb.

Measures of Capacity.

Corn is measured by the Scheffel of Berlin; a Last is 72 such Scheffels, and the Wispel is 24; but when sold in the market, it is from 26 to 28 Scheffels. A Tonne is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Scheffels. The Scheffel, Berlin measure, equals 1,479 English Bushel, or 0,521 of a Hectolitre; and thus a Last in Stettin equals 13,31 English Quarters, or 37,51 Hectolitres.

The old measure of Stettin is about 11 per cent. less than the Berlin measure; thus the old Scheffel equals 1,395 English Bushel, or 0,4915 of a Hectolitre; a Dromt is composed of 72 such Scheffels.

The Oxhoft of wine is divided into $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ohm, 3 Eimers, or 6 Ankers; the Anker is 30 Quarts of Berlin, and equals 13,70 English Gallons, or 51,85 Litres.

Long Measures.

The Ell of Berlin, and the Rhineland Foot (which is the standard Foot throughout the Prussian dominions) are generally used in Stettin. There is, however, an old Ell of 25,6 English Inches, or 0,6508 of a Metre; and an old Foot of 11,12 English Inches, or 0,2826 of a Metre.

The Pomeranian Ruthe is 16 Feet of the old measure, or $14\frac{2}{3}$ Rhineland Feet, which equal $15\frac{1}{3}$ English Feet.

* The above is the weight of the Pound transmitted to London in 1818 by *F. W. Lutze, Esq.* the British Consul at Stettin. The Foot sent by him has been found to measure about the 100th part of an Inch more than the Rhineland Foot, being 12,365 English Inches.

The Pomeranian Morgen or Acre of land contains 300 Pomeranian square Ruthes, which equal 1 Acre 2 Roods 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ Perches, English statute measure, answering to 63,64 French Ares. Superficial Measure.

A Last of salt is 18 Tonnes; a Hamburgh Last of salt answers to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tonnes in Stettin; a Hundred of salt from Amsterdam makes 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lasts; and a Hundred of salt from France, 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ Lasts in Stettin. Lastage.

The freight of ships is generally valued by the Dutch Ship Last, 5 of which are equal to 4 Lasts of Stettin. The following quantities are reckoned for a Dutch Last, viz. 4000lb. of iron, and other heavy goods; 2000lb. of lighter goods, such as hemp and flax; 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scheffels of corn; 13 Casks of herrings; 8 Hogsheads of wine; 5 Schocks (each of 60 Pieces) of pipe staves; 7 Schocks of hogshead staves; 9 Schocks of barrel staves; 65 cubic Feet of oak timber; or 70 cubic Feet of fir timber.

20 Schocks of pipe staves; 30 Schocks of hogshead staves; 40 ditto of barrel staves; 60 ditto of long-heading, or 80 of short ditto, are called 1 Mille; half that quantity is a Great Hundred. 450 Feet of timber, Rhineland measure, are reckoned equal to 1 Mille of staves.

The exchanges are nearly the same as in Berlin; see page 35, Vol. II.

The usance for bills drawn from London and France is 1 month; from Amsterdam, 6 weeks; from Hamburgh, 4 weeks, after date. Stettin draws generally on Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Hamburgh at 6 or 8, or sometimes 3 or 4 weeks date; on England and France, at 2 months date.

The days of grace are three, as in Berlin.

Exchanges,
Usances,
and Days of
Grace.

STOCKHOLM, *see Sweden.*

STRALSUND (*in Swedish Pomerania*).

Accounts are kept in Rixdollars of 48 Schillings, each Schilling being divided into 12 Pfenings. Accounts are also kept in Pomeranian Guldens of 24 Schillings current. Monies of Account.

The Rixdollar is also reckoned at 2 Guldens, 6 Marks Sundish, 24 Groschen, 48 Schillings, 96 Sechslings, 192 Wittens, or 576 Pfenings current.

The Rixdollar Specie is worth 2 Reichs Guldens or Florins of the Empire, 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Pomeranian Guldens, 8 Marks Sundish, or 32 Groschen. The Grosche is divided into 2 Schillings, 4 Sechslings, 8 Wittens, or 24 Pfenings.

Coins.

The coins are Silver pieces of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Reichs Gulden, or 16, 8, and 4 Groschen; base Silver coins of 1 and 2 Groschen, and 1 Schilling; and also Copper Wittens; of these, the Single and Double Groschen and Schillings are most common, and with the old Swedish Runsticks, and 5 Oer Pieces (passing here for 4 and 2 good Groschen), they form almost the whole currency of the place.

Weights.

The commercial weight of Stralsund is about a quarter per cent. lighter than Hamburg weight; thus 100lb. of Stralsund equal 106,57lb. avoirdupois, or 48,33 Kilogrammes.

Retailers, however, when they sell under a Lispond, use the Cologne weight, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lighter than that of Stralsund.

The Shippood is 20 Lisponds; the Centner, 8 Lisponds; the Lispond, 14lb. A Stone of wool is 10lb.

Measures.

The Last of corn is divided into 8 Dromts, 32 Tonnes, 96 Scheffels, or 384 Fehrts. The Scheffel contains 1,105 English Bushel, or 0,3896 of a Hectolitre: thus the Last of corn renders 13,26 English Quarters.

Liquids are measured by the Stubgen of 4 Pots. 1 Stubgen equals 1,027 English Gallon, or 3,883 Litres.

The Ell is composed of 2 Feet, and equals 22,6 English Inches, or 0,582 of a Metre. The Laken is 24 Ells.

Exchanges.

Stralsund exchanges with and gives to—

Amsterdam	130 Rixdollars current, more or less,	for 100 Rixdollars.
Hamburg	130 Rixdollars current,	for 100 Rixdollars banco.
Stockholm	132 Rixdollars current,	for 100 Rixdollars specie.

STRASBURG (*in France*).Monies and
Coins.

The monies and coins of France are used here. Accounts are also occasionally kept in Pfunds or Pounds of 20 Schillings; in Rixdollars of 90 Creutzers; or in Florins of 10 Schillings, or 60 Creutzers.

The Pfund is worth 4 Livres; the Ecu or Rixdollar, 3 Livres; the Florin, 2 Livres; the Livre, 5 Schillings, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen; the Schilling, 4 Sous, or 6 Creutzers; a Batze, 4 Creutzers; a Creutze, 4 Pfenings, or 8 Deniers.

The metrical system of France is introduced here, but there are certain old **Old Weights.** weights and measures used. Thus the Strasburg Pound, with which goods are weighed when sold retail, equals 7266 English Grains. Hence 100lb. answer to 103,81b. avoirdupois, or 47,07 Kilogrammes.

The old measure for corn is the Sester or Setier of 4 Quarts, or 16 Massels. **Old Measures.** There is, however, the land Sester, and the city Sester; the former Sester measures 953 French or 1154 English cubic Inches; and the latter, 924 French or 1118 English cubic Inches: thus the land Sester = 4,29 Winchester Gallons, or 18,9 Litres; and the city Sester = 4,15 Winchester Gallons, or 18,31 Litres.

Corn is also measured by the Sack or Rezal of 6 Boisseaux, weighing about 176lb. old French weight in wheat; such a Sack contains about 3 English Bushels.

The Ohm, liquid measure, is divided into 24 Pots, 48 Pintes, or 96 Chopines, and contains 12,17 English Gallons, or 46 Litres.

The Strasburg Foot is 11,39 English Inches, or 0,2894 of a Metre; and the land Foot is 11,62 English Inches, or 0,2952 of a Metre. The Ell measures 21,2 English Inches, or 0,5382 of a Metre.

Strasburg exchanges with and gives (more or less) to—	Exchanges.
Amsterdam 184 Ecus of 3 Livres, for 100 Rixdollars.	
Basil 164 100 Rixdollars money of exchange.	
Francfort 130 100 Rixdollars convention current.	
Hamburgh 184 100 Rixdollars banco.	
Lyons and Paris.. 100 100 Ecus at sight or usance.	

The usance for bills from Germany is 15 days after sight, and from France 30 **Usances and Days of Grace.** days after date.

The acceptor of a bill cannot claim any days of grace: but the holder may allow 10 days, after which the bill must be either paid or protested.

SURINAM, see West Indies.

SWEDEN.

Accounts are kept here in Riksdaler of 48 Skilling, the Skilling being sub- **Monies of Account.** divided into 12 Rundstycken or Ore.

This is a real Specie Riksdaler (commonly called the Swedish Dollar), coined

Monies of
Account.

after the rate established in 1664; and, by a royal edict of 1777, it was made a general money of account.

Before that period, accounts were kept in Dahler of 4 Marck, or 32 Ore, either in silver or copper coins, the former being reckoned three times the value of the same denominations of the latter.

Coins.

By the regulations of 1777, the Specie Riksdaler was to pass for the same value that 6 Silver Dahler or 18 Koppar Dahler formerly did; and there were coined whole Riksdaler, and pieces of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, and $\frac{1}{24}$ of a Riksdaler.

Silver coins of every other denomination were declared to be out of currency; and all persons possessing such were ordered to bring them to the Mint to be exchanged, according to their weight and fineness, for Specie Riksdaler.

The Gold coins here are Double, Single, and Half Ducats. The Single Ducats are to pass for 1 Riksdaler 46 Skilling specie; or 11 Dahler 24 Ore silver; or 35 Dahler 8 Ore koppar.

The Copper coins are, Single and Double Slants, at 1 and 2 Ore silver, or 3 and 6 Ore koppar; and Rundstycken, of 1 Ore koppar; and also Half Rundstycken.

96 Double Slants, 192 Single Slants, or 576 Rundstycken, are to pass for 1 Specie Riksdaler; but in large payments no person is obliged to take more copper coin than the value of half a Riksdaler.

The large copper pieces of the value of 4, 3, 2, 1, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Silver Dahler, or 12, 9, 6, 3, $2\frac{1}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Koppar Dahler, weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{3}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{2}{3}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{8}{9}$ lb. of the Victualie or common weight, are no longer considered as a legal coin, but as a sort of merchandise, which every one is at liberty to sell or export, after paying the duty on exportation. These, in general, but more particularly the 2 Dahler pieces, are called *Plates*.

Rate of
Coinage.

According to the regulations of 1777, the following numbers of coins are to weigh a Mark, viz. $60\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats, at 23 Carats 5 Grains fine; $7\frac{1}{2}$ Riksdaler, $10\frac{1}{2}$ Pieces of $\frac{2}{3}$, or $21\frac{2}{3}$ Pieces of $\frac{1}{3}$, at 14 Lods 1 Grain fine; 34 Pieces of $\frac{1}{6}$, at 11 Lods 1 Grain fine; 50 Pieces of $\frac{1}{12}$, at 8 Lods 2 Grains fine; or 76 Pieces of $\frac{1}{24}$, at 6 Lods 2 Grains fine.

Out of a Skeppund of 320lb. of copper, 540 Koppar Dahlers are coined into Plates, and 900 Dahlers into Slants.

Value of
Coins.

As the Swedish Ducat weighs $53\frac{3}{4}$ English Grains, and contains $52\frac{3}{4}$ Grains of fine gold, it is, therefore, worth 9s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling in English gold coin; but

in Sweden this Ducat passes for 94 Skilling, which are worth only 9s. 1d. in English silver coin. Value of Coins.

According to the Mint regulations, the Swedish Specie Riksdaler should weigh 609 Swedish Aas, or $451\frac{2}{3}$ English Grains, and contain 535 Aas, or $396\frac{4}{5}$ Grains of fine silver; it is, therefore, worth 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, and the Skilling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. nearly; also, the Silver Dahler = $9\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and the Koppar Dahler = about 3d. sterling. Hence £1 sterling = 207 Skillings specie; or 25 Dahler 30 Ore silver; or 77 Dahler 26 Ore koppar.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Grains; the Marck or other weight being divided into 24 Carats, and the Carat into 12 Grains. Fineness of Gold.

Gold is sold by Ducats; and 23 Carats 5 Grains (that is, $\frac{235}{288}$ of a Swedish Marck) of fine gold are reckoned for $60\frac{1}{2}$ such Ducats.

928 Swedish Ducats of gold are commonly reckoned equal to 923 Ducats of gold in Hamburgh; also 869 Swedish Ducats to 12 Marks troy of fine gold in Amsterdam; and 537 Swedish Ducats to 64 Ounces of English standard gold.

Wrought gold is of three sorts, viz. Ducat gold, 23 Carats 5 Grains fine; Pistolet gold, 20 Carats 4 Grains fine, with an allowance of 2 Grains in the Marck for remedy; and Crown gold, 18 Carats 4 Grains fine, with the same allowance.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Lods and Grains; the Marck or other weight being divided into 16 Lods, and the Lod into 18 Grains. Wrought silver should be $13\frac{1}{4}$ Lods fine: an allowance, however, is made of $\frac{1}{8}$ Lod in the Marck for remedy. Fineness of Silver.

The smallest denomination of weight in Sweden is the As, which is the same as that of Amsterdam. Weights.

The Mark for weighing gold and silver is divided into 16 Lods, or 64 Quentins.

There is a particular weight used for Ducats, the Nest of which answers to 128 of those coins.

The Apothecaries' Pound is divided into 12 Ounces; and the Ounce into 8 Drachms, 24 Scruples, or 240 Grains.

There are six other weights in use for different purposes, viz.—

The Victualie or commercial weight, the Skolpund or Pound of which is divided into 32 Lods or 128 Quentins. 20lb. Victualie weight = 1 Lispund;

Weights. 20 Lispunds = 1 Skeppund; 32lb. = 1 Sten; 120lb. = 1 Centner; 165lb. = 1 Waag. 100lb. Victualie weight = 93,76lb. avoirdupois, or 42,52 Kilogrammes.

The Metal weight, called also the Staple Town and Exportation weight, is $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Victualie weight. The Pound is divided into $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, &c. 20lb. make the Lispund; and 20 Lispunds, the Skeppund.

Uppstads-wigt or Inland Town weight.

Bergs-wigt or Miners' weight.

Raw Iron weight; and

Raw Copper weight.

The following Table shews the proportion which these weights bear to English and French weights.

	Swedish As.	English Grains.	French Grammes.
Mint Mark	4384	3252	210,703
Gold or Ducat weight	$9275\frac{2}{3}$	6880	445,768
Silver weight and Commercial Skolpund, } called Victualie weight	8848	6563	425,229
Metal weight Skolpund	$7078\frac{2}{5}$	5250	340,196
Medicinal weight Skolpund	7416	5501	356,420
Raw Iron Skolpund	10168	7542	488,661
Raw Copper Skolpund	7853	5825	377,413
Miners' weight Skolpund	$7821\frac{7}{15}$	5801	375,858
Inland Town weight Skolpund	$7450\frac{2}{3}$	5526	358,040

The above are the contents, in Dutch or Swedish Asen, of the different weights, as established and acted upon in business; and writers upon metrology generally have followed those contents.*

**Dry
Measures.**

Corn and other dry commodities are measured by the Tunna.

The Barrel or Tunna is divided into 2 Spann, 8 Fjerdingsar, 32 Kappar, 56

* It is to be observed that the Mint and Commercial weights transmitted to London, in 1818, by *George Foy, Esq.* British Consul at Stockholm, do not quite agree with the above; the former being 2 English Grains lighter, and the latter 3 Grains. The standards transmitted on the same occasion from Gothenburg, by *J. R. Wise, Esq.* Consul General, vary still more; the Ducat weight being 6854 English Grains, and the Silver weight $6555\frac{1}{2}$. All the other information on Swedish metrology, contained in both dispatches, perfectly agree, and are inserted in the above article.

Kanns, 112 Stop, 448 Quarter, or 1792 Ort or Junkfra. But to every Tunna of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or pease, 4 Kappar are allowed for good measure, making the Tunna 36 Kappar; to every Tunna of malt, 6 Kappar are allowed; and to every Tunna of salt or lime, 2 Kappar. In the sale of coals and other articles, the over measure is taken by heaping the vessel. Dry Measures.

The common Tunna of 32 Kappar contains 4,157 Bushels, or 1,464 Hectolitre.

The Hogshead (Oxhufvud) contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ Am, 3 Eimer, 6 Ankare, 90 Kannor, 180 Stop, 720 Quarter, or 2880 Jungfrur; and answers to 62,23 English Gallons, or 235,58 Litres. Liquid Measures.

Two Oxhufvud make 1 Pipe, and 2 Pipes, 1 Fuder.

The Tunna of liquids or soft substances, and also of flour, meat, and fish, must contain 48 Kanns. A Tunna of pitch or tar may contain 1 Stop, or half a Kann less.

The Kann and its divisions are common to dry and liquid measures: its contents are $159\frac{2}{3}$ English cubic Inches. Hence 100 Kanns equal 69,09 wine Gallons, or 7,42 Bushels, English measure, answering to 2,615 Hectolitres.

The Swedish Foot is commonly divided into 12 Inches, or 144 Lines; but engineers divide it into 10 Inches, 100 Lines, or 1000 Points. This Foot measures 11,684 English Inches, or 0,2968 of a Metre. Long Measures.

The Ell is 2 Feet; the Fathom is 3 Ells; the Rod, 8 Ells.

The Swedish Mile is 6000 Swedish Fathoms, which equal 11700 English Yards. Hence it equals 6,64 English Miles, or 10,698 Kilometres.

A degree of the meridian was formerly reckoned here at $10\frac{2}{3}$ Swedish Miles, answering to $69\frac{1}{2}$ English Miles, and agreeing with the measurement made by *Maupertuis* in Lapland in the year 1736; but in 1802 a more accurate measurement appears to have been made in the same place (lat. $66^{\circ} 20' 10''$) by *M. Swanberg*, who has determined the degree to be 57196,159 French Toises, or 69,269 English Miles.

A Swedish square Foot contains $136\frac{2}{3}$ English square Inches; a Swedish square Rod, 27 English square Yards; a Swedish square Mile, 44 English square Miles. Superficial Measures.

A Swedish Tunneland or Acre is 56000 Swedish square Feet, or 5900 English square Yards; that is, 1 Acre and 35 Perches English, or 49,31 French Ares.

Lastage. A Last of pitch, pot-ash, Luneburg salt, or beer, is 12 Tunnor; of tar, or train oil, 13 Tunnor; of Spanish and French salt, 18 Tunnor; of fish, 12 Tunnor, or 12000 herrings; of hemp, flax, cordage, tallow, or hops, 6 Skeppunds, or 120 Lisponds, answering nearly to a Ton avoirdupois.

Terms used in Reckoning. A Wahl is 20 Kasts, or 80 Pieces; a Shok is 60 Pieces; a Tiogue or Styk, 20 Pieces; a Tolft, 12 Pieces; a Kast, 4 Pieces.

A Hand of paper is 24 Sheets; a Ream, 20 Hands; a Ballot, 10 Reams.

FINLAND.

Weights & Measures. The weights and measures of Finland correspond with those of Sweden, with the following exceptions:—

In dry measure, the Tunna is divided into 30 Kapps, or 75 Kanns. By an Imperial Decree of April, 1816, the Tunna for all kinds of grain, corn, and salt, is to contain 63 Kanns; and the Tunna for coals, alabaster, lime, and plaster, 56 Kanns.

In liquid measure, the Tunna is subdivided into 4 Furdingar, each of 12 Kanns; the Furdingar into 2 Ottingars, or 4 Sextingars.

In building and trades, the Foot is divided into 2 Quarters, and the Quarter into 6 Inches; so that the Ell contains 4 Quarters or 24 Inches.

The Last of Sweden or of Finland answers to 18 Skeppunds, metal weight, or to 14 Skeppunds 8 Lisponds, Victualie weight: thus the Last corresponds to 3 Tons avoirdupois nearly, or 3064 Kilogrammes.

The following quantities are reckoned for a Last, viz.

24 Tunna of rye; 27 of barley; 30 of oats; 15 of tar; 18 of pitch; and 17 of salt.*

Exchanges of Sweden. For the foreign exchanges of Sweden, see *Stockholm*, Vol. II. p. 91.

Bills of exchange are seldom drawn from abroad on Sweden, as this country, like Russia, generally settles her commercial debts by drawing and remitting foreign bills.

* The above specifications of Finland metrology were included in the Russian dispatches transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh*, in 1818, by *Sir Daniel Bayley*, Consul General at Petersburg.

The usance is reckoned at 1 month after sight. Six days of grace are allowed for the payment of bills (Sundays and holidays included): if the sixth day, however, should fall on a Sunday or holiday, the bill must be paid on the preceding day; but those six days are not understood to be granted, except in cases of necessity; and a person who wishes to preserve his credit must not claim any days of grace, but pay his bills on the day they are made payable.

Usance,
Days of
Grace, &c.

Bills payable on demand, or at 2 or 3 days sight, are not allowed any days of grace; bills payable in the middle of a month become due on the 14th, whatever may be the number of days in that month; and the six days of grace are allowed.

When a bill, payable after date, is not presented till 2 or 3 days after its written term is expired, no more days of grace are allowed than may remain unelapsed at the time of presentation.

The Paper Currency of Sweden, which is very extensive, is of two sorts, namely, *Banco* and *Riksgald*. The former is issued by the National Bank, and the latter by the Riksgild Bank, which is under the direction of Government. Banco is 50 per cent. better than Riksgald; that is, 2 Dollars of the former are worth 3 Dollars of the latter.

Paper
Currency.

Banco is a legal tender, and has been lately declared, by Royal Authority, the national currency. The king or his ministers, however, have no power or control over the Bank, it being entirely under the direction and management of the four Orders which compose the Diet; namely, the Nobility, the Clergy, the Burgesses, and the Bundè or Independent Farmers. From these Orders, Directors, Auditors, and Inspectors of the Bank are chosen.

Bank Notes are issued in great variety, even as low as $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Dollar. No money whatever can be taken out of the Bank without an equivalent; and it is supposed to contain much treasure, especially in silver.

Riksgald is current in all payments; but as no fresh issues of this paper have been lately made by Government, it is continually decreasing in circulation, while Banco increases. Copper only is paid at the Bank in exchange of Notes, which, in mercantile computations, is about half their nominal value in silver or gold.

SWITZERLAND.

Almost every Swiss Canton has a peculiar mode of keeping accounts; as may be seen under the articles *Basil*, *Bern*, *Geneva*, *Neufchatel*, *St. Gall*, and *Zurich*.

Monies of
Account.

Monies of Account.

In 1798, when the whole of Switzerland was united under the name of the Helvetic Republic or Confederacy, a uniform way of keeping accounts was introduced, but not fully established, except in Government concerns. It consisted of Franken or Francs of 10 Batzen, each Batze being divided into 10 Rappen. This Franc, which is commonly called the *Swiss Livre*, is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Franc of the money of France, and is therefore worth about $14\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

Coins.

The old Swiss coins are given under the above articles respectively; but in order to understand those of modern date, it should be stated that from 1798 to 1803, the whole country was united under one government; and the money coined during that period, bearing the stamp of the *Helvetic Republic*, consisted of gold pieces of 32 and 16 Francs; silver pieces of 40 and 20 Batzen, or 4 and 2 Francs; and base silver pieces of 10 and 5 Batzen. In 1803 Switzerland again became a federative Republic; each Canton was allowed the right of coinage; but the standard of the pieces was to be uniform, and the coins of each Canton were to be current throughout the whole country. These consist of silver pieces of 1, 2, and 4 Francs; and base silver pieces of 5, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Batzen and 1 Rappen.

Coinage of 1804.

In 1804, a silver coinage for all the Cantons of the Helvetic Confederacy was established, under regulations consisting of 29 articles, of which the following are the substance:

The Franc is to contain $127\frac{1}{8}$ Grains of fine silver; and the price of the Mark of fine silver is to be $36\frac{1}{5}$ Francs. The pieces of 1 Franc are to be at the rate of $32\frac{5}{8}$ to the Mark; with pieces of 2 and 4 Francs in proportion: and the fineness, 10 Deniers $19\frac{1}{5}$ Grains, with an allowance of 1 Grain for remedy in the fineness. The remedy of weight in the Francs is 16 Grains per Mark; in the 2 Franc pieces, 12 Grains; and in the 4 Franc pieces, 8 Grains per Mark. The 5 Batze pieces are to be at the rate of 54 to the Mark, 8 Deniers fine; the remedy, $\frac{1}{5}$ of a piece per Mark, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Grain in the alloy. 90 Batzen, 120 half Batzen, or 360 Rappen, are to weigh a Mark. The Batzen are to contain 1 part of silver in 6; the half Batzen, 3 parts in 32; and the Rappen, 1 part in 24.

No law was then made for gold coins, except that such of the Cantons as may wish to mint them, must regulate the coinage in such a manner, that the Franc may contain $8\frac{1}{5}$ Swiss Grains of fine gold, by which it is worth $14\frac{3}{8}$ d. sterling in gold.

The silver Franc, according to the law of 1804, is worth $14\frac{5}{8}$ d. sterling; or Value of Monies.
 £1 sterling = 16 Francs 4 Batzen 7 Rappen.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and parts; the Pound or other Expression of Fineness,
 quantity being divided into 24 Carats, and the Carat into 32 parts.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Deniers and Grains; the Pound or other
 quantity being divided into 12 Deniers, and the Denier into 24 Grains.

The weight for gold and silver is the old French *Poids de Marc*; the Mark Gold and Silver
 of which is divided into 8 Ounces, 192 Deniers, or 4608 Grains; and answers to Weight,
 244,751 Grammes, or $3777\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains.

For other particulars, see the different places above quoted.

TENERIFFE, see *Canary Islands*.

TOULON, see *Marseilles and France*.

TRIESTE (*in Istria, on the Adriatic*).

Accounts are kept here in Fiorini or Florins of 60 Creutzers; also in Lire of Monies of
 20 Soldi. The Creutzer is subdivided into 4 Pfenings, and the Soldo into 12 Account.
 Denari.

These monies of account are valued in three different ways, namely, in
 Austrian currency, in Trieste currency, and in Valuta di Piazza. The first is
 chiefly used in foreign exchanges, the second in wholesale trade, and the third
 in retail business.

The Florin, Austrian currency, is worth $5\frac{5}{7}$ Lire of Trieste currency, or $5\frac{7}{7}$
 Lire di Piazza. Thus 17 Florins = 90 current Lire, or 92 Lire di Piazza.

The coins will be found under the article *Vienna*. All the Austrian coins pass Coins.
 here at the rate of 90 Lire, Trieste currency, for 17 Florins, Austrian currency,
 or 30 Soldi for 17 Creutzers, except the 7 Creutzer pieces, which pass for 12
 current Soldi.

The Imperial Ducat and Venetian Sequin are reckoned at $4\frac{1}{4}$ Florins, or $22\frac{1}{2}$
 current Lire, or 23 Lire di Piazza: but the Sequin bears an agio of about 4 per
 cent. above that value, which agio is regulated by the exchange of Vienna on
 Venice. The Ducat of Trieste is an imaginary coin, reckoned at 6 Lire.

Gold and
Silver
Weight.

The weights and measures chiefly in use at Trieste are those of Vienna and Venice.

In weighing gold and silver, the Venetian Mark is principally used. It is divided into 8 Ounces, 32 Quarters, 192 Denari, 1152 Carats, or 4608 Grains; and answers to $3681\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains, or 238,531 Grammes.*

The Vienna Mark is divided into 16 Loths, 64 Quents, or 256 Denari; and equals 3684 English Grains, or 238,693 Grammes.

Commercial
Pound.

The commercial Pound chiefly in use is that of Vienna; but it does not wholly exclude the Pounds Grosso and Sottile of Venice, which are mostly used for Italian goods. It is divided into 4 Quarters, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, or 128 Quents; and contains 8639 English Grains. Thus 100lb. at Trieste correspond to 123,6lb. avoirdupois, or 55,96 Kilogrammes.

Dry
Measures.

The principal measure for corn is the Stajo, which was computed by the French authorities, during their occupation of this place, to equal 826,109 Litres, which answer to 2,344 English Bushels. The Vienna Metzen, which is in use for the military establishments, contains 607,335 Litres, or 1,723 Bushel. There is another measure, called Polonick, which is more generally adopted by the land owners: this renders 303,676 Litres, or 0,861 of an English Bushel.

Liquid
Measures.

The Orna, or Eimer, is composed of 40 Boccali, and contains 56,54 Litres, or 14,94 English Gallons. The Barile = 656,25 Litres, or 173,3 English Gallons.

The Orna of oil is divided into $5\frac{1}{2}$ Cassisi, and weighs about 107lb. of Vienna. It contains 17 English Gallons, or 64,34 Litres.

Long
Measure.

The Ell, woollen measure, is 26,6 English Inches, or 0,6758 of a Metre. The Ell for silk is 25,2 English Inches, or 0,6406 of a Metre.

* The weight of the Mark of Venice, which is used at Trieste, is variously stated by different authors. *Kruse* makes it 3686 English Grains, and *Tillet* 3682. The latter nearly corresponds with the Mark lately sent to *Viscount Castlereagh* by *Edward Stanley, Esq.* His Majesty's Consul at Trieste; which has been found to weigh $3681\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains. His dispatches transmitted on this occasion contain very full statements of the metrology of Trieste. His account, however, of the contents of the measures of capacity (which are here adopted), differ from those hitherto published: and he states them to be the result of actual measurements made by the French authorities while they occupied the place, and which have been recently verified by his own experiments.

Trieste exchanges with, and gives (more or less) to—	Exchanges.
Amsterdam 49 $\frac{3}{8}$ Kreuzers for	1 Current Florin.
Augsburg . 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ Florins for	100 Florins, Augsburg currency.
Genoa 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ Kreuzers for	1 Lira fuori banco.
Hamburgh 43 $\frac{3}{8}$ Kreuzers for	1 Marc banco.
London .. 10 Florins for	£1 sterling.
Naples ... 97 Kreuzers for	1 Ducat.
Paris 23 $\frac{5}{16}$ Kreuzers for	1 Franc.

TRIPOLI (*on the Coast of Barbary*).

Accounts are kept in Piastres of 13 Grimellini or 52 Aspers. The Grimellin Monies of Account. is valued at 6 Sous Tournois, which makes the Piastre of Tripoli worth 3s. 3d. sterling.

The Sultanins coined here are of the finest gold, and $\frac{1}{3}$ heavier than those that Coins. are minted in Egypt.

Of foreign coins, Venetian Sequins and Spanish Dollars are most common; but their value is not fixed.

The weight for gold and silver is called Metical, 50 of which equal a Venetian Weights. Mark: hence 1 Metical weighs 73,66 English Grains, or 4,77 Grammes.

The Cantaro weight contains 100 Rottoli, each of 6 Ounces, or 128 Termini. This Cantaro answers to about 112lb. avoirdupois, or 50,79 Kilogrammes.

The corn measure, called Caffiso, contains 20 Tiberi, and is equal to 1,154 Measures. English Bushel, or 0,406 of a Hectolitre.

The oil measure, called Mattaro, weighs 42 Rottoli, or about 47lb. avoirdupois, and equals 21,31 Kilogrammes.

The Pic, or Ell, is equal to 21,8 English Inches, or 0,5536 of a Metre.

TUNIS (*on the Coast of Barbary*).

Accounts are kept here in Piastres of 16 Carobas or 52 Aspers. Monies of Account.

The Asper, which is an imaginary money, is divided into 2 Bourbes; and therefore 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bourbes make 1 Caroba.

- Coins.** The only piece of gold coined here is the Mahbub or Sultanin, valued at $4\frac{1}{2}$ Piastres, with halves and quarters.
The Silver coins are, Piastres, with halves and quarters, and Doublas, valued at 24 Aspers.
- Value of Coins.** Foreign coins have a very uncertain price here, and depend chiefly on the course of exchange. The Spanish Doubloon is generally from 58 to 60 Piastres; the Dollar at 4; and the Venetian Sequin at $8\frac{1}{2}$. Thus the Piastre may be valued at 13d. sterling.
- Weights.** Gold, silver, and pearls, are weighed by the Ounce of 8 Meticals. 16 of these Ounces make the Tunis Pound, which is used for all kinds of commodities, and answers to $7773\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains;* and therefore the Ounce equals 485,8 English Grains, or 31,475 Grammes.
The principal commercial weight is the Cantaro; which contains 100 Rotuls or Pounds, and answers to 111,05lb. avoirdupois, or 50,36 Kilogrammes.
- Dry Measure.** The measure for corn is the Caffice; which is divided into 16 Whibas, and the Whiba into 12 Zals or Sahas. The Caffice renders 15 English Bushels, or 5,28 Hectolitres.
- Liquid Measures.** The wine measure is the Millerolle of Marseilles; which contains 16,99 English Gallons, or 64,33 Litres. It is here divided into $6\frac{1}{2}$ Mitres.
The principal measure for oil is the Metal or Mettar; which answers to 5,125 English Gallons, or 19,39 Litres, and weighs 34lb. avoirdupois nearly. This measure, however, varies in several parts of the country.
The Metal of Soussa, a village near Tunis, which produces nearly all the oil

* The relative weight of the Tunis Pound has been in general very erroneously stated. According to *Kruse*, *Ricard*, and *Nelkenbreker*, it answers to 7661 English Grains; *Bonnevill*e makes it 7755 such Grains; and in the former edition of the *CAMBIST* it was stated, from mercantile authority, at 7770: but by the experiments lately made at the *London Mint*, it weighs $7773\frac{1}{2}$ Grains, as above. The Pound, thus examined, was verified by the proper authority at Tunis, in 1820, and transmitted to the *Earl of Bathurst* by *Richard Oglander, Esq.* the British Consul at that city; from whose dispatches on the occasion, addressed to his Lordship, the other particulars of the weights and measures of Tunis, as above stated, have been extracted.

for exportation, is larger than that of Tunis, the Millerolle containing $2\frac{2}{3}$ Metals; but all foreign calculations are made in the above Metal of Tunis. Liquid Measures.

The Pic, long measure, is of three sorts: the Pic, woollen measure, is 26,5 English Inches, or 0,6730 of a Metre; the Pic, silk measure, is $\frac{1}{7}$ shorter, and equals 24,8 English Inches, or 0,6298 of a Metre; and the Pic, linen measure, is $\frac{1}{4}$ shorter than the latter, that is, 18,6 English Inches, or 0,4724 of a Metre. Long Measure.

Tunis exchanges with, and gives to—

Genoa, 1 Piastre, more or less, for 37 Soldi. Exchanges.

Leghorn, . . 300 Piastres, for 100 Pezze da 8 Reali.

Marseilles, 1 Piastre, for 30 Sous in silver.

TURIN (*in Piedmont*).

Accounts are kept here in Lire, Soldi, and Denari, Piedmontese currency. 12 Denari make 1 Soldo, and 20 Soldi 1 Lira. Accounts are also kept in Francs and Centimes, as in France. The Lira may be valued at $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling. 12 Monies of Account.

The following are other monies of account and of exchange: the Florin of Savoy is reckoned at 12 Soldi of Piedmont; the Scudo at 4 Lire; the Ducatoon at 5; the gold Scudo at $7\frac{1}{2}$; the Pistole at 15; and the Louis d'or at 16 Lire.

The Gold coins are, Carlini of 5 Doppie or Pistoles, with halves in proportion; also Doppie, with halves and quarters in proportion. The Carlino passes for 120 Lire, and the Doppia for 24 Lire, Piedmontese currency. Coins.

The Silver coins are, Scudi of 6 Lire, with halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

There are besides, base silver coins of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi, and copper coins of 1 Soldo; also pieces of 3 Denari, which are called Quattrini.

French coins not only pass here, but pieces have been coined of the value of the French Franc, which are called Nuove Lire.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Grains; the Ounce or other weight being divided into 24 Carats, and the Carat into 24 Grains. Fineness of Gold and Silver.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Denari and Grains; the Ounce or other weight being divided into 12 Denari, and the Denaro into 24 Grains.

Fineness of
Gold and
Silver.

But in weighing gold or silver, the Ounce is divided into 24 Denari, and the Denaro into 24 Grani, or 576 Granotini.

Rate of
Coinage.

The Gold coins are $21\frac{3}{4}$ Carats fine, and the Silver coins, $10\frac{7}{8}$ Denari fine; and no remedy is allowed either in the weight or fineness.

The Doppia weighs 7 Denari 2 Grani 20 Granotini, with its multiples and divisions in proportion. Thus it contains $172\frac{1}{2}$ troy Grains of fine gold, or $139\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of English standard gold, and is therefore worth £1 2s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. in English gold coin.

The Scudo weighs 27 Denari 10 Grani 23 Granotini, with its subdivisions in proportion. It therefore contains 492 troy Grains of fine silver, or 532 of English standard, and is worth 5s. $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. in sterling silver coin.

French
Coins, &c.

Before the year 1793, Piedmont, Nice, and Savoy belonged to the crown of Sardinia, and Turin was the chief seat of government, where coins were minted for all parts of those dominions. But at that period, Nice and Savoy were united to France, and Piedmont in 1797. The new French monetary system was therefore introduced into those departments, although the old coins still continued in circulation. In 1815 these dominions were restored to the King of Sardinia.

Weights.

The Mark, gold and silver weight, is divided into 8 Ounces, 192 Denari, or 4608 Grains; and weighs 3795 English Grains, or 245,935 Grammes. The Grain is sometimes divided into 24 Granotti.

The Rubbo, commercial weight, is 25lb. This Pound or Libra contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ Mark, or 12 Ounces of the gold and silver weight; and answers to 5692 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Turin equal 81,32lb. avoirdupois, or 36,88 Kilogrammes.

Corn
Measure.

The Sacco, corn measure, is divided into 3 Staje, 6 Mine, 12 Quartieri, or 48 Copelli; and renders 3,26 English Bushels, or 1,149 Hectolitre.

Liquid
Measure.

The Brenta, wine measure, is divided into 6 Rubbi, 36 Pinte, or 72 Boccali. The Rubbo weighs 25lb. of Turin, and contains 2,48 English Gallons, or 9,39 Litres. Oil is likewise sold by the Rubbo of 25lb. of Turin, or $20\frac{1}{3}$ lb. avoirdupois. The Carro contains 10 Brente.

The Foot equals 12,72 English Inches, or 0,323 of a Metre. The Raso or Ell equals 23,3 English Inches, or 0,5915 of a Metre. Long Measure.

For the exchanges of Turin, see Vol. II. page 93. Exchanges.

The usance for bills drawn from London is 3 months after date; from Holland, the Netherlands, Hamburgh, Spain, and Portugal, 2 months; and from France, 1 month. Usances.

The period allowed for the payment of bills drawn from any other country besides the foregoing, begins on the day they are presented for acceptance, and ends on the day when an answer can be had, by the regular post, from the place where the bill was drawn or negotiated. Hence the usance for bills drawn in Geneva, Genoa, and Milan, is commonly reckoned at 8 days after sight; for those drawn in Venice, Florence, Leghorn, or Rome, 10 days sight; in Augsburg, Vienna, and other places in Germany, 15 days sight; and for those drawn in Naples and Sicily, at 21 days sight.

The presentation for acceptance of a bill payable at a determined period cannot be delayed beyond 2 months after the date of the bill: the same regulation is observed with regard to claiming the discharge of a bill payable at sight: if it is not claimed within that period, it is supposed that the necessary steps have not been taken to obtain payment.

The day on which a bill is dated is always reckoned in the term it has to run.

The holder of a bill payable after date, is at liberty either to demand payment when it becomes due, or to wait till the fifth day; and if this should fall on a Sunday or holiday, payment is to take place on the next following day of business; but bills at sight must be paid when presented. Days of Grace.

TURKEY, see *Constantinople, Salonica, and Smyrna.*

TUSCANY, see *Florence and Leghorn.*

VALENCIA (*in Spain*).

Accounts are kept in all the kingdom of Valencia in Libras of 20 Sueldos, each Sueldo of 12 Dineros: or sometimes in Reals of New Plate of 24 Dineros. Monies of Account.

Monies of Account.

The *Libra* is the same as the *Peso de Plata* or *Dollar of Exchange*; and therefore its proportions to other Spanish monies and to sterling may be seen in the Table, page 318; where the value of the *Real of New Plate* may be also found.

The proportions of the divisions of those monies, however, may require some further explanation.

The *Real of New Plate* is worth 2 *Sueldos*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ *Quartos*, or $51\frac{1}{5}$ *Maravedis Vellon*.

The *Real of Old Plate* equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Sueldos* or 30 *Dineros*.

The *Real of Valencian Plate* is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Sueldo* or 18 *Dineros*; and therefore equals $9\frac{3}{4}$ *Quartos* or $38\frac{2}{5}$ *Maravedis Vellon*. Hence $13\frac{2}{3}$ *Reals of Valencia* equal the *Libra*, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ such *Reals* equal the *Hard Dollar*.

The following are other proportions between *Castilian* and *Valencian* monies:

	Libras.	Sueldos.	Dineros.
The <i>Doubloon of Exchange of 32 Reals</i>	= 4	= 80	= 960
The <i>Ducat of Exchange of 375 Maravedis Vellon</i> =	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{0}{7}\frac{3}{2}$	= $27\frac{3}{8}\frac{0}{0}$	= $330\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}$
The <i>Doubloon Effective</i>	= $5\frac{5}{1}\frac{5}{6}$	= $106\frac{1}{4}$	= 1275
The <i>Hard Dollar</i>	= $1\frac{2}{7}\frac{1}{4}$	= $26\frac{0}{1}\frac{0}{6}$	= $318\frac{3}{4}$

For the divisions and multiples of all the above monies in proportion, see *Spain*.

Gold and Silver Weight.

The *Mark of Valencia*, used for gold and silver, is composed of 8 *Ounces*, 32 *Quartos*, 128 *Adarmes*, or 4608 *Grains*; and answers to 3557,6 *troy Grains*, or 230,50 *Grammes*.

Commercial Weight.

The *commercial Pound* is composed of various numbers of *Ounces*, according to the different sorts of merchandize to be weighed. For some articles it is divided into 12 *Ounces*, for others, into 16, 18, or even 36 *Ounces*. The *Arrove*, however, is always of the same weight, as the number of *Pounds* is either increased or diminished according to the number of *Ounces* they contain. Thus the *Arrove* invariably weighs 432, and the *Quintal*, 1728 *Ounces*.

The *Pounds* are chiefly distinguished into the *Libra Sutile*, or light *Pound* of 12 *Ounces*, and the *Libra Grueso*, or heavy *Pound* of 18 *Ounces*.

The light *Pound* is divided into 12 *Ounces*, 48 *Quartos*, 192 *Adarmes*, or 6912 *Grains*; and equals 5494 *English Grains*. Hence 100 light *Pounds of Valencia* equal 78,49lb. *avoirdupois*, or 35,59 *Kilogrammes*, and the other *Pounds*

in proportion. A Carga or Carica weighs 3 Quintals, or 12 Arroves. The Arrove = 28,25lb. avoirdupois, or 12,81 Kilogrammes.* Commercial Weight.

Corn is measured by the Cahiz, which is divided into 12 Barchillas, 48 Almudes or Celemines, or 96 Medios; and equals 5,825 Winchester Bushels, or 2,0525 Hectolitres. Dry Measure.

The Cantara or Arroba is divided into 4 Quartos, or 8 Medios; and equals 3,112 English wine Gallons, or 11,786 Litres. The Carga of wine consists of 15 Arrobas; the Carga of oil, of 12 Arrobas. Liquid Measure.

The Vara or Ell is divided into 4 Palmos, or 16 Quartos; and equals 36,626 English Inches, or 0,9303 of a Metre. Long Measure.

The Braza is 2 Varas, and 200 Square Brazas equal the Fanegada. 6 Fanegadas = 1 Cahizada, and 6 Cahizadas = 1 Yugada. Hence the Cahizada = 1 Acre and 8 Perches English, or 42,49 Ares. Superficial Measure.

For the exchanges of Valencia, see *Spain*, Vol. II. page 88. Exchanges.

Bills are allowed 6 days grace, after which they must be either paid or protested: Sundays or holidays are not included. Days of Grace.

Protests are made by the Fanti or Clerks of the Commercial College, who enter all the bills they have protested, in a book, to which every merchant has free access. Thus many bills, which would otherwise be returned, are accepted and paid for the honor of the drawer or indorser. This practice is likewise useful in giving early notice of approaching insolvency. Regulations for Protest, &c.

* The contents of the Valencian weights are very differently stated in works of authority; and all differ from the above results, which have been lately determined at the *London Mint* by experiments on standards transmitted in 1818 by *Jasper Waring, Esq.* the British Consul at Valencia. These Mint determinations, however, agree very nearly with those of the French authorities in 1812, as noticed in page 23: and the above statements respecting the Measures of Capacity are deduced from the French experiments made at that time.

VENICE (*in Italy*).

Monies of Account. Accounts are kept here in different ways, which may be arranged under the heads of the *Old System* and the *New*.

Old System Formerly there were three kinds of money used here, viz. *Moneta Piccola*, *Valuta Corrente*, and *Banco*; and all are still either in use or referred to.

Moneta Piccola has been the general money since the year 1750; *Valuta Corrente* was that which preceded it; and *Banco* was the money in which the Bank of Venice kept its accounts: it was 20 per cent. better than *Valuta Corrente*, and $54\frac{1}{2}$ better than *Moneta Piccola*.

Accounts are kept in Lire of 20 Soldi or Marchetti; and each Soldo is divided into 12 Denari, *Moneta Piccola*.

The *Ducato Corrente* is divided into 24 Grossi, and each Grosso into 12 Grossetti or Denari di *Ducato*.

The *Ducat Banco* is also divided into 24 Grossi, each of 12 Denari; and both Ducats are likewise divided into 124 Soldi or Marchetti.

$6\frac{1}{5}$ Lire Piccole equal the *Ducat Corrente*, and $9\frac{3}{5}$ Lire the *Ducat Banco*: hence 31 of the latter equal 48 of the former.

New System. The New method of keeping accounts here is in Lire Italiane, each of which is divided into 100 Centesimi, according to the French system; and this Lira is of the same value as the French Franc. The common estimate of this money is, that 405 Venetian Lire Piccole are worth 207 Italian Livres and 23 Centimes; and therefore 100 of the latter equal $195\frac{2}{3}$ of the former, and 100 Lire Piccole equal $51\frac{1}{3}$ Lire Italiane nearly.

Goods of particular kinds are generally sold in certain monies of the Old System; and in settling for them, their value is reduced into Lire Italiane.

Coins. The Gold coins are, Zecchini or Sequins of 22 Lire, with halves and quarters; Doppie or Pistoles of 38 Lire; and Gold Ducats of 14 Lire.

The Silver coins are, the Scudo Veneto or Della Croce of 12 Lire 8 Soldi, with halves and quarters in proportion; the Ducatone or Giustina of 11 Lire; the Ducato Effettivo of 8 Lire, with halves and quarters; and base silver pieces of 30 Soldi, called Lirazze, and of 20, 15, 10, and 5 Soldi. The Tallaro of 10

Lire is a piece coined for the Levant; and the silver Osella is not properly a coin, but a medal distributed occasionally: these, however, have been circulated at 3 Lire 18 Soldi. There are also pieces of 10 Lire, which were coined in 1796.

The Copper coins are, Soldi and Half Soldi or Bagattini.

When Venice became subject to Austria in 1797, a base silver money was introduced, called *Moneta Provinciale*; but in 1802 it was declared to be out of currency, and a new coinage took place, consisting of pieces of $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Lira, or (in Austrian money) of 18, 12, and 6 Creutzers, which contained only $\frac{1}{4}$ of fine silver, but they were heavier than the former coinage: this money was called *Moneta di Nuovo Stampo*. The Austrian Government also introduced copper pieces of 6 and 3 Creutzers, or 10 and 5 Soldi, and pieces of 2 and 1 Soldi: these were not coined in Venice, but brought from the hereditary dominions of Austria.

New Austrian Coins.

In assaying gold and silver, the Mark or other weight is divided into 1152 Carati, and each Carat into 4 Grani. Gold and silver in bars are sold by the Ounce fine.

Fineness of Gold and Silver.

$68\frac{1}{4}$ Zecchini or Sequins are to contain a Venetian Mark of fine gold, and are said not to have any alloy; they are, however, found to contain a small but uncertain quantity.

Rate of Coinage.

The Scudo Della Croce weighs $153\frac{1}{2}$ Carati; and the Giustina, or Ducat of Justine, 135 Carati; and both are 1056 Carati fine. The silver Ducat weighs 110 Carati, and is 952 Carati fine: the pieces of 10 Lire are of the same standard as the Ducat, but weigh $\frac{1}{5}$ more.

The pieces of 1 Lira, introduced by the Austrian Government, weigh $38\frac{2}{5}$ Carati, with the inferior coins in proportion; and, as before stated, they contain only $\frac{1}{4}$ part of silver.

No remedy was allowed at the Mint of Venice, either in the weight or in the fineness of those coins.

According to the above regulation, the Venetian Sequin weighs 54 English Grains nearly; and it is therefore worth 9s. 6d. sterling.

Value of Monies.

The silver Ducat weighs $351\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains, and is 9 oz. $18\frac{1}{3}$ dwt. fine, which gives its value at $40\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling: hence the Ducat of account of $6\frac{1}{5}$ Lire

Value of
Monies.

Piccole is worth $31\frac{1}{2}$ d. nearly, and the Lira about 5d. sterling; or, more accurately, £1 sterling = 47 Lire 8 Soldi Piccoli.

But if the value of the Lira be taken from the coinage introduced by the Austrian Government, it will be found worth about $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.: and £1 sterling, in this case, = 56 Lire $9\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi Piccoli.

For a further valuation of monies, see *Tables of Coins*, Vol. II.

Weights.

There are four sorts of weights used here, viz. the Pound Mark for the precious metals; two different weights for merchandize, called the *Peso Grosso* and *Peso Sottile*; and lastly, the French Kilogramme, called the *Libbra Italiana*, with which the custom duties are levied, and the other business of Government generally transacted.

The Pound Mark is divided into 8 Ounces, 32 Quarti, 1152 Carati, or 4608 Grani; and equals $3681\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains, or 238,531 Grammes.

The Libbra, *Peso Grosso* or large weight, which is double the Pound Mark, is divided into 12 Oncie, 72 Sazi, 2304 Carati, or 9216 Grani.

100lb. *Peso Grosso* equal 105,18lb. avoirdupois, or 47,70 Kilogrammes; and 12lb. *Peso Grosso* equal 19lb. *Peso Sottile*.

The Libbra, *Peso Sottile* or light weight, is divided into 12 Oncie, 72 Sazi, or 1728 Carati, and equals 4650 English Grains; hence 100lb. *Peso Sottile* equal 66,4lb. avoirdupois, or 30,12 Kilogrammes.

All kinds of drugs, colours, silk, coffee, tea, sugar, rice, and butter, are sold by the *Peso Sottile*; and every other article, except the precious metals, by the *Peso Grosso*.

The *Libbra nuova Italiana* is divided into 10 Oncie, 100 Grossi, 1000 Denari, or 10,000 Grani; and equals 15,434 English Grains, or 1 Kilogramme. See *France*.

1 Libbra Italiana equals 25,157 Oncie, *Peso Grosso*, or 39,823 Oncie, *Peso Sottile*.

Coru
Measure.

The *Moggio* is divided into 4 Staja, 16 Quarzte, or 64 Quartaroli. The Stajo equals 2,270 Winchester Bushels, or 0,80 of a Hectolitre.

Liquid
Measures.

The measure for wine, called *Anfora*, is divided into 4 Bigonzi, 8 Mastelli, 48 Secchj, 192 Bozze, or 768 Quartuzzi. It answers to 136,95 English Gallons, or 518,4 Litres.

The *Botte* is composed of 5 Bigonzi.

Oil is sold either by weight or by measure. The Botte contains 2 Migliaja, or 80 Miri of 25 Libbre, Peso Grosso. The Miro equals 4,028 English Gallons, or 15,23 Litres. Liquid Measures.

The Braccio for woollens equals 26,61 English Inches, or 0,676 of a Metre. Long Measures.
 The Braccio for silks is 24,8 English Inches, or 0,630 of a Metre.
 The Venetian Foot equals 13,68 English Inches, or 0,347 of a Metre.*

For the exchanges of Venice, see Vol. II. page 95.

The usance for bills on this place, drawn from Hamburgh, Holland, France, and Spain, is 2 months' date ; from Lisbon and London, 3 months' date ; from Ancona and Rome, 10 days after acceptance ; from Bergamo, Mantua, Milan, and Modena, 20 days' date ; from Augsburg, Bolsano, Francfort, Genoa, Naples, Nuremberg, Sicily, St. Gall, and Vienna, 15 days after acceptance ; and from Bologna, Ferrara, Florence, Leghorn, and Lucca, 5 days after acceptance. Exchanges and Usance.

Bills of exchange, as well as most other large commercial transactions, were formerly paid in transfers on the Bank, and though that establishment is discontinued, yet its money is still referred to ; some account of it, therefore, may be useful. Bank.

The Bank of Venice is said to have been established before any other in Europe. In 1171 it began on the foundation of a considerable loan, which was advanced to the State, at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum. It afterwards became a bank of deposit, and in 1587 its capital was above 5 millions of Ducats. In 1750 Banco was at an agio of 29 per cent. against Valuta Corrente, and after that period at an agio of 54½ per cent. against Moneta Piccola.

Such was the prosperous state of this institution until the year 1797, when the French took possession of the city, and ceded it to the Austrians : from that period the Bank declined. In 1805 the place was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy, and in 1815 it was again restored to the Austrians. In 1808, however, the Bank was discontinued, but some hopes still exist of its re-establishment.

* The above account of Venetian weights and measures has been deduced from specifications and standards transmitted to London in 1818 by *R. B. Hoppner, Esq.* His Majesty's Consul General at Venice. His statements on the occasion correct several errors heretofore published, and are corroborated by other authorities. See note on *Trieste*, page 336.

VERONA (*in Italy*),

Monies. In the Venetian States, keeps accounts in Lire of 20 Soldi, or 240 Denari, Moneta Piccola; for which see *Venice*.

Weights & Measures. There are here a Peso Grosso and a Peso Sottile; 100lb. of the former correspond to 149½lb. of the latter, and equal 109,6lb. avoirdupois, or 49,73 Kilogrammes.

Corn is measured by Minelli; 100 of which equal 45½ Staja of Venice, 103,3 English Bushels, or 36,39 Hectolitres.

The Brenta, wine measure, contains 16 Basse, and answers to 19 English Gallons, or 72,3 Litres.

Oil is sold by the Migliajo of 40 Miri, which weighs 1738lb. Peso Sottile of Verona, or 1274lb. avoirdupois. The Migliajo contains 129 Basse, and equals 154 English Gallons, or 583,32 Litres.

The Braccio, silk measure, is 25,22 English Inches, or 0,6406 of a Metre. The Braccio, woollen measure, equals 25,57 English Inches, or 0,649 of a Metre.

VIENNA (*in Germany*).

Monies of Account. Accounts are kept in Guldens or Florins, each of 60 Creutzers, and the Creutzer is divided into 4 Phenings.

The Florin is also divided into 20 Groschen, 80 Groschel, or 480 Hellers.

There are two Rixdollars here, one a real money, and the other imaginary. The former, the Rixdollar specie, is worth 2 Florins; and the latter, the Rixdollar current, is worth 1½ Florin.

Hence 1 Rixdollar specie equals 1½ Rixdollar current, 2 Florins or Rixguldens, 16 Schillings, 40 Groschen, 120 Creutzers, 160 Groschel, 480 Phenings, or 960 Hellers.

Coins. The principal Gold coins are double Souverains of 26¾ Florins, with single and half Souverains in proportion; Imperial Ducats of 4½ Florins, with double and quadruple Ducats in proportion; and Kremnitz or Hungarian Ducats, which pass for 4 Florins 32 Creutzers.

The Silver coins are specie Rixdollars of 2 Florins, with Florins and half Florins; also pieces of 20 Creutzers, called Copstucks, and pieces of 10 and 5 Creutzers.

The Copper coins are Creutzers, half Creutzers, and Groschels, or $\frac{3}{4}$ Creutzers ; Coins. also Phenings and half Phenings, or Hellers.

For the sterling value of the above coins, see *Tables*, pages 157 and 162, Vol. II.

In the provinces of Gallicia and Lodomeria, formerly belonging to Poland, but now subject to Austria, the Austrian coins are valued in Polish Florins and Groschen : the Austrian Florin passes for 4 Polish Florins, and the other coins in proportion. See *Poland*.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Grains ; the Mark, or other weight, being divided into 24 Carats, and the Carat into 12 Grains. Fineness of Gold and Silver.

The fineness of silver is expressed in Loths and Grains ; the Mark being divided into 16 Loths, and the Loth into 18 Grains.

Wrought silver is 14 Loths or $\frac{7}{8}$ fine.

A Mark of gold, 23 Carats 8 Grains fine, is coined into 80 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ducats ; and as 5 Marks of Vienna equal 6 of Cologne, 67 Ducats must weigh a Cologne Mark. Rate of Coinage.

The current value of the Souverains has been already stated under the article *Antwerp*.

The rate of coinage of the silver coins in Vienna is as follows :—

From an Austrian Mark of Silver..	{	13 $\frac{1}{3}$ Loths fine..	10 Rixdollars are coined
		13 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ditto.....	20 Florins
		13 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ditto.....	40 Half Florins
		9 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ditto.....	42 Pieces of 20 Creutzers
		8 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ditto.....	46 Ditto .. 17 Ditto
		8 Ditto.....	72 Ditto .. 10 Ditto
		6 $\frac{1}{8}$ Ditto.....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto .. 7 Ditto

Thus, the Cologne Mark of silver, 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ Loths fine, is coined into 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rixdollars, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ Florins, or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Half Florins ; the same Mark, 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ Loths fine, is coined into 35 Copstucks ; and so on for the inferior pieces, the Cologne Mark still keeping the proportion of 5 to 6 with the Vienna Mark.

This rate of coinage was established in Austria, Bavaria, and other places, by a Convention in 1753, and it has since been adopted in a great part of Germany ; whence the above pieces are sometimes called *Convention Coins*. See *Germany*, page 162.

In the Austrian Dominions, with the exception of the Italian Territories, where the metrical system is introduced, the weight for gold and silver is the Gold and Silver Weight.

Gold and
Silver
Weight.

Vienna Mark, 5 of which are reckoned to equal 6 Cologne Marks; but this is not quite accurate.

The Vienna Mark is divided into 8 Ounces, 16 Loths, 64 Quintins, 256 Phenings, or 65536 Richtphenings. It weighs 4333 troy Grains, or 280,7 Grammes.

The weight of a Ducat is divided into 60 parts, called Mandel weights; and the Mark contains 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat weights, or 4824 Mandel weights.

Diamond
Weight.

Diamonds and precious stones are weighed by the Carat, which equals 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ Richtphenings, gold and silver weight, 3,18 English Grains, or 2,06 Decigrammes.

Commercial
Weight.

The Pfund or Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 4 Quarters, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quintins, or 512 Phenings; and weighs 8645 English Grains: hence 100lb. of Vienna equal 123,5lb. avoirdupois, or 56,01 Kilo-grammes.

A Stone is 20lb.; a Centner, 100lb.; a Karch, 400lb.; a Saum, 275lb.; but a Saum of steel, 250lb.

Corn
Measure.

The Muth of corn contains 30 Metzen. The Metzen is divided into 4 Viertels, or 8 Achtels; and equals 1,745 English Bushel, or 0,6148 of a Hectolitre. The Achtel is also divided into 2 Muh!massels, 4 Fudermassels, or 16 Bechers.

Wine
Measure.

A Fuder of wine contains 32 Eimers. The Eimer is divided into 4 Viertels, 40 Maasses, 70 Kopfen, or 168 Seidels. The Eimer equals 14,94 English Gallons, or 56,56 Litres. The Dreyling is 30 Eimers.

Long
Measure.

The Foot of Vienna is 12,45 English Inches, or 0,3161 of a Metre. A Clafter, or Fathom, is 6 Feet Vienna measure.

The Ell of Vienna is 30,66 English Inches, or 0,779 of a Metre; but the Ell in Upper Austria is 31,5 English Inches, or 0,8 of a Metre.

Superficial
Measure.

By a Joch, or day's work, is understood as much ground as can be ploughed with one team in a day. It is reckoned at 1600 Vienna square Fathoms, or 6889 English square Yards, answering to 1 Acre 1 Rood 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ Perches English statute measure, or 57,58 Ares.

For the itinerary measures, and terms used in reckoning, see *Germany*.

For the exchanges of Vienna, see Vol. II. page 97.

Usance is 14 days after acceptance ; half usance, 7 days ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ usance, 21 days ; double usance, 28 days, including Sundays and holidays ; but the day of acceptance is not included.

Exchanges,
Usance,
Days of
Grace, &c.

Bills payable *medio mense* (in the middle of the month) are reckoned due on the 15th ; and are allowed, like other bills, 3 days' grace, if necessary.

When the written term of a bill is expired, 3 days of grace are allowed ; and if the bill should not be paid by 5 o'clock on the third day, it must be immediately protested and returned. In these days of grace, Sundays and holidays are included ; but if the day of payment should fall on a Sunday or holiday, the bill must be paid on the next following day of business. This allowance of 3 days, however, is only made in order that the holder of a bill, if he should not be able to demand payment sooner, may have the advantage of that delay ; but a good payee will not avail himself of the days of grace, in order to delay the payment of a bill beyond the written term.

If a bill which is not duly paid is not protested immediately, as above, the holder has no recourse except against the acceptor.

Bills drawn at sight, or on demand, or at less than 7 days' sight or date, are not allowed any days of grace, but must be paid within 24 hours, unless they fall due on a Sunday or holiday.

The Bank of Vienna was originally established in 1703, for commercial as well as State purposes ; but it has been for a long time under the sole management of government. Its bonds or actions were vouchers for money borrowed by the State, similar to Exchequer bills in England.

Bank of
Vienna.

In 1793 it began to issue its own notes, payable to bearer on demand ; but in process of time cash payments were discontinued, which caused a considerable depreciation of this paper currency, and it became the only circulating medium of Austria.

In 1816 a new bank was established, entitled the *Austrian National Bank*. Its object was twofold—first, to diminish the paper currency ; and secondly, to assist trade by advancing money on various securities.

Austrian
National
Bank.

Its capital was to be 100,000 shares, each to consist of 1000 Florins in paper currency, and 100 Florins in coin. The paper currency thus deposited is to be converted into government bonds, bearing an interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, payable in coin ; which bonds are not to be sold by the bank without the permission of government.

Austrian
National
Bank.

For the redemption of those bonds, the treasury is to pay annually to the bank 500,000 Florins, which will redeem 1,000,000 Florins of those actions. These bonds are not to be cancelled, but deposited, and the interest thereon is still to be paid by government; by which plan it is computed that the whole claim of the bank on government will be redeemed in 36 years.

The bank dividends are to be paid half yearly, at 6 per cent. per annum, in coin; and whatever profits may remain are to be divided, one half to be given to the share-holders, and the other to the establishment.

This bank issues its own notes payable to bearer on demand in silver coin. It keeps cash for others; discounts bills payable at Vienna; advances loans on government securities, on gold and silver bullion, and certain merchandise. The interest charged for those advances is 6 per cent. per annum.

It is also decreed, that when the bank shall have sufficient means, it shall have the power to advance money on mortgages of landed property.

This institution proposes to establish branch banks throughout the Empire.

ULM (*in Germany*).

Monies, &c.

Accounts are kept in this part of Suabia in Gulden or Florins of 60 Creutzers.

The Florin is also reckoned at 15 Batzen, or 20 Groschen. The Rixdollar is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, 30 Groschen, or 90 Creutzers. A Batze is 4 Creutzers; a Grosche, 3 Creutzers; a Creutzer, 4 Pfenings, or 8 Hellers.

In the wine trade, however, the Gulden is reckoned at 35 Schillings; the Schilling at 6 Pfenings; the Batze at 14 Pfenings; and the Creutzer at 7 Hellers.

The coins of Ulm will be found under the article *Augsburg*.

Weights &
Measures.

The Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 32 Loths, or 128 Quints; and contains 7234 English Grains: thus the Centner of 100lb. answers to 103,3lb. avoirdupois, or 46,87 Kilogrammes.

The corn measure, called Immi, is divided into 4 Mittlens, 24 Metzen, or 96 Viertels; and renders 6,519 English Bushels, or 2,29 Hectolitres.

The Foot is divided into 12 Inches, or 144 Scruples; and measures 11,39 English Inches, or 0,289 of a Metre.

The Ell is 22,3 English Inches, or 0,568 of a Metre.

The Ruthe or Rod is 12 Feet.

UTRECHT, *see Amsterdam and Netherlands.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Accounts are kept here in different ways, but chiefly in Dollars, which are divided into 10 Dimes, 100 Cents, or 1000 Mills. This is called Federal Money, to distinguish it from the various currencies which were formerly the monies of the United States, and which are still partially retained in domestic traffic; but in foreign commerce and all Government concerns Federal Money is used, which was established by an Act of Congress in 1789, and in which the Dollar is valued at 4s. 6d. sterling. Monies of Account.

Accounts were originally kept, in all the British Colonies of America, as in England; and British coins circulated, as well as Spanish Dollars; but in consequence of excessive issues of paper, various depreciations took place, which were liquidated at different rates of composition. Hence arose the different currencies, which were established by raising the nominal value of the Pound sterling and of the Spanish Dollar, so as to correspond with the depreciations respectively. The following are the different ratios of sterling to currency, and also the proportional values of the Spanish Dollar:

1. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, and Mississipi, the ratio is as 3 to 4. Thus £1 sterling = £1 6s. 8d. currency, and £1 currency = 15s. sterling. Hence also the Dollar is worth 6s. currency. Currencies.

2. In New York and North Carolina, the ratio is as 9 to 16; and hence £1 sterling = £1 15s. 6½d. currency, and £1 currency = 11s. 3d. sterling. The Dollar here is therefore worth 8s. currency.

3. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, the ratio of currency to sterling is as 3 to 5. Hence £1 sterling = £1 13s. 4d. currency, and £1 currency = 12s. sterling. The Dollar is therefore worth 7s. 6d. currency.

4. In South Carolina and Georgia, the ratio is as 27 to 28; and hence £1 sterling = £1 0s. 8⅞d. currency, or £1 currency = 19s. 3¼d. sterling. The Dollar is therefore worth 4s. 8d. of this currency.

The above currencies may be reduced into each other by the proportional values of the Dollar. Thus, to reduce the currency of New Hampshire to that of New York, multiply by 8 and divide by 6; or, add ⅓. Currencies Reduced.

Monies of Account.

The following Table shews, at one view, the Currencies of the United States, with their Sterling and Federal Values :

Sterling Value.	New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, &c.	New York, North Carolina.	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.	South Carolina, Georgia.	Federal Value.				
					Eagles.	Dollars.	Dimes.	Cents.	Mills.
£. s. d. 0 4 6	£. s. d. 0 6 0	£. s. d. 0 8 0	£. s. d. 0 7 6	£. s. d. 0 4 8	0	1	0	0	0
1 0 0	1 6 8	1 15 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 13 4	1 0 8 $\frac{8}{9}$	0	4	4	4	4
100 0 0	133 6 8	177 15 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	166 13 4	103 14 0 $\frac{8}{9}$	44	4	4	4	4
Ratio of Sterling } to Currency }	3 to 4	9 to 16	3 to 5	27 to 28	From these proportions the Currencies may be easily reduced one into another, and also into Sterling.				
Sterling Value of } £1 Currency }	= 0 15 0	= 0 11 3	= 0 12 0	= 0 19 3 $\frac{1}{7}$					

Coins.

In 1790, the American Government established a Mint, and ordered money to be coined, in gold, silver, and copper, according to the following denominations and values, viz.

Gold Coins. *Eagles*—each to be of the value of 10 Dollars, or Units, and to contain 247 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of pure, or 270 Grains of standard, gold, the standard being 22 Carats, or $\frac{1}{12}$ fine. Its intrinsic value in English gold is, therefore, £2 3s. 8d. nearly. Half Eagles and Quarter Eagles were also ordered to be coined in the same proportion.

Silver Coins.

Dollars, or Units—each to be of the value of a Spanish Milled Dollar, and to contain 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ Grains of pure, or 416 Grains of standard, silver, the standard being $\frac{1}{16}$ fine, or 10 Ounces 14 Pennyweights nearly. Its intrinsic value in English silver is, therefore, 4s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. nearly. Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Dimes, or Tenths of Dollars, and Half Dimes, were also ordered to be coined in the same proportion.

Copper Coins.

Cents—each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a Dollar, and to contain 208 Grains of copper. Half Cents were ordered to be coined in the same proportion.

Remedy of the Mint.

The Remedy of the Mint is 1 part in 144. Thus, from every separate mass of standard gold or silver which is coined, a certain number of pieces are set

apart to be duly assayed; and if the pieces so tried shall not be found inferior, in their respective standards, more than 1 part in 144 parts, the coinage is deemed lawful. Remedy of the Mint.

The expenses of the Mint being defrayed by the United States, bullion brought thither is coined gratis, or coin is exchanged for bullion, deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the fine for the time which would be required for coining the same, and the advance so made. Bullion coined gratis.

European Gold coins are a legal tender, according to an Act of Congress passed in 1816. They are classed under three heads, and are valued, in English troy weight, according to their standard fineness, in the following manner: European Coins.

	Dol.	Cents.	Cents.
1. Gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal,	17	78	89
2. France	17	45	87
3. Spanish Dominions	16	80	84

The above proportions are printed by authority in Tables, with intermediate numbers. Other Tables are also printed, in which the divisions of the Dollar are carried to several places of Decimals instead of Cents; but not essentially different from the above, though more accurate as to the proportions. Thus English gold is valued at 17,777, &c., French at 17,4545, &c., and Spanish at 16,842, &c., with their divisions and multiples in proportion. According to the above rate of English gold, the Dollar is valued at $52\frac{2}{7}$ d. sterling.

European Silver coins may pass by agreement, but they are no longer a legal tender in the United States.

The weights and measures of the United States are the same as those of England, except that in the States of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, sales are commonly made by the Quintal of 100lb.* Weights & Measures.

* Standards of the troy and avoirdupois weights of the United States, verified by the proper authorities, have been lately compared with those of England, at the *London Mint*, and were all found perfectly to agree. The experiments were made on standards transmitted to *Viscount Castlereagh*, in 1818, by His Majesty's Consuls in the principal cities of the United States of America: their despatches likewise contained ample specifications of the measures of capacity, all of which correspond in their dimensions with those of England.

Banks.

In 1790, a public Bank was established at Philadelphia, called the *United States Bank*. It was chartered by Congress for 21 years, and invested with power to appoint Branch Banks in the different States. The capital was fixed at ten millions of Dollars, and divided into 25,000 shares of 400 Dollars each; none of the subscribers were to hold more than 1000 shares; one-fourth of the subscription was to be paid in specie, and three-fourths in public stock. These shares were transferable, and yielded a dividend, payable half yearly, of 7 or 8 per cent. per ann. The constitution and government were in other respects nearly on the plan of the Bank of England.

The Charter of this Bank having expired in 1811, it was not renewed, but preparations were made some time after for establishing one upon an enlarged plan, of which the following is an outline.

In 1816, the present Bank of the United States was incorporated by law, and established with a capital of 35 millions of Dollars, divided into 350,000 shares of 100 Dollars each. Seven millions were subscribed by the United States, and the remaining 28 millions by individuals, companies, or corporations.

This Bank issues its own notes, payable to bearer in specie on demand; and no note for a smaller sum than 5 Dollars is issued. It is obliged to pay all its notes, bills, and other obligations, in gold or silver; and if at any time it should refuse, it is chargeable with the payment of interest, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

This Corporation lends money on bills of exchange, and gold and silver bullion, at 6 per cent. per annum.

The management of the affairs of this Institution is under 25 Directors, 5 of whom, being stock-holders, are annually appointed by the President of the United States; and 7 Directors, including the President, constitute a Board. This Institution has Branch Banks established in different cities of the United States, which are all subject to the above laws and regulations.

Exchanges,
Regula-
tions, &c.

For the exchanges of the United States, see Vol. II. page 99.

Foreign bills are generally drawn at a certain number of days after sight, and the rate of exchange is sometimes specified.

Bills payable in the United States are mostly deposited in banks; and when the term of a bill is expired, notice is sent from the bank to the acceptor, who must, in three days (the days of grace), take up his bill, or it will be protested.

When bills of exchange are returned to the United States, and protested for non-payment, there are certain damages and interest charged on the original amount of each, besides notarial expenses; and if the holder declines accepting payment in new bills, he is entitled to an equivalent in currency at the actual rate of exchange on the day of settlement. Bills Returned.

The following are the damages and interest charged, in the different States, on foreign bills of exchange, which are returned and protested for non-payment. Damages, &c. on Returned Bills

	DAMAGES.	INTEREST.	TIME CHARGED.
New England	10 per cent.	6 per cent.	From the date of the protest.
New York	20 per cent.	6 per cent.	From presenting the protest.
New Jersey	20 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.
Pennsylvania	20 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.
Delaware	20 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.
Maryland	15 per cent.	6 per cent.	From the date of the protest.
Virginia	15 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.
North Carolina	15 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.
South Carolina	15 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.
Georgia	15 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.
Louisiana	10 per cent.	6 per cent.	From ditto.

WARSAW, *see Poland.*

WEST INDIES.

Under this article are comprehended all the Islands lying in the Caribbean Sea, between North and South America; and, also, a few of the neighbouring Settlements on the Continent. These places, though liable to frequent political changes, still, for the most part, retain the weights, measures, and denominations of money, of the European nations by which they were originally colonized; and they are accordingly classed in the following Table, without any reference to the country or power to which they may at any time eventually belong. Arrangement.