

Corn
Measure.

The principal measure for corn is the Last, which, though generally uniform in its contents, varies considerably in its divisions.

The Last of Amsterdam is divided into 27 Mudden, 36 Sacks, 108 Schepels, 432 Vierdevats, or 3,456 Coops. The Schepel contains 27,814 Litres, or 6,314 Winchester Gallons; and consequently the Last contains 30,03912 Hectolitres, which equal 85,248 Winchester Bushels.

The Last at Rotterdam is divided into 29 Sacks; at Utrecht into 25; at Flushing into 39; varying in its divisions in above sixty different places in Holland.

Wine
Measure.

Wine and spirits are generally sold by the Aam, which is divided into 4 Ankers, 8 Steken, 64 Stoops, 128 Mengels, 256 Pints, 1024 Mutsjes.

The Stoop equals 2,425 Litres, or 5,125 Pints English wine measure: hence the Aam contains 41 Gallons English wine measure. There are besides liquid measures of various other denominations, such as the Velt of 3 Stoops, the Oxhoofd of 96, the Legger of 240, and the Vat of 6 Aams or 384 Stoops.

Vessels of several other dimensions for wine, brandy, oil, &c. might be enumerated, which, however, are seldom taken as estimated, but are gauged as occasion may require.

Beer
Measure.

The Tun of Beer is divided into halves, quarters, and eighths. The eighth part is called the Stekan, and contains 16 Mengels or 32 Pints. The Stekan measures 19,6 Litres or 4,25 Gallons English beer measure: hence the Tun contains 34 Gallons English beer measure, or 41,5 Gallons English wine measure.

Long
Measure.

There are two kinds of Feet generally used in Holland, viz. the Amsterdam Foot and the Rhineland Foot, which differ in their divisions as well as in their length. The Amsterdam Foot is divided into 11 Inches, and each Inch is divided into quarters and eighths. This Foot equals 0,283133 Metres, or 11,147 English Inches. The Rhineland Foot is divided into 12 Inches, and measures 0,313946 Metres, or 12,36 English Inches.

There are three Ells used in Holland, viz.

The Ell of Amsterdam = 0,68781 Metres, or 27,0797 English Inches.

Ell of the Hague = 0,69424 27,333

Ell of Brabant = 0,70066 27,585

Road
Measure.

In Holland, as well as in Flanders and Brabant, itinerary distances are computed by the League, which varies often in the same district.

	English Miles.	Furlongs.	Poles.	Road Measure.
The Dutch League is reckoned 19 to a Degree of the Meridian, and therefore it equals	3	5	4	
The common League of the Netherlands, 22 to a Degree =	3	1	5	
The Flemish League is 20,000 Rhenish Feet =	3	7	8	
In the North of Holland, 20 Leagues are reckoned to a Degree =	3	3	25	
In Rhineland 1400 Rhenish Perches are a League =	3	1	35	

It is also customary throughout the Netherlands to estimate distances by Time, that is, according to the number of hours that carriages, boats, or pedestrians, generally take or require in going a certain distance.

Land is measured in Holland by the Roed, Ruthe, or Perch, which is of various lengths; but the two principal are the Amsterdam Perch of 13 Amsterdam Feet, and the Rhineland Perch of 12 Rhineland Feet; the former being to the latter as 144,91 to 148,32. Land Measure.

600 Square Perches make a Morgen or Acre. Hence the Amsterdam Morgen equals 81,2866 French Ares, or 2 Acres 0 Roods ~~6~~ Perches English Statute measure. The Rhineland Morgen contains 85,1579 French Ares or 2 Acres 0 Roods 16 Perches English Statute measure. 17 rods

In settling the Freight of Ships, certain kinds of goods are paid for by the Last, Ship Lasts, which is estimated as follows:

8 Oxhoofds of Wine.	7 Quartites of Train Oil.
5 Pieces of Brandy.	14 Quartites of Olive Oil.
14 Pieces of Herrings.	20 Chests of Lemons.
12 Casks of Pitch.	4000 lb. of Rice, Iron, or Copper.
13 Casks of Tar.	2000 lb. of Wool, Feathers, or Spices.

Commercial Allowances and other Regulations.

The following Table of the Allowances made at Amsterdam on the Sales and Shipment of Goods, (viz. Draft, Tare, Discount, In-and-Outward Duty, Half-weigh Duty, Brokerage, with further Remarks on sundry Articles,) was printed by authority in 1817, for the information of Merchants who trade from Great Britain and the United States of America to Amsterdam. Allowances, Regulations &c.

Most of those regulations are of ancient standing, and may therefore be considered as permanently established. The Duties, however, are an exception; but the Table is, notwithstanding, deemed worthy of a place in this work.

AMSTERDAM (ALLOWANCES, &c.)

Articles.	Draft.	Tare.	Discount.
Aloe, Cape		14 per ct.	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Alum, British	2 per ct.	10 to 11 per ct. or real weight	2 per ct.
Annato	ditto	20 per ct. tare and 4 per ct. for leaves	ditto
Arrack			1 per ct.
Ashes, American } Pot and Pearl }	ditto	42lb. per barrel	16 months rabat and 1 per ct.
Balsam Capivi		22 per ct.	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Barilla	ditto	4 per ct.	2 per ct.
Bark, Jesuit		real weight	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Borax		ditto	ditto
Brimstone	ditto	ditto	2 per ct.
Camphire } Cardamoms }		ditto	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Cassia, Lignea		ditto	ditto
Buds } Fistula }		ditto	ditto
Castorum } China Root }		ditto	ditto
Cinnamon	1 p. ct. in chests	13lb. per fardel } real weight of chests }	
Cods, Pit			1 per ct.
Cochineal	1 1/2 lb. per bale	real weight	4 per ct. add. 1 per ct. deduct
Cocoa		2lb per bale except Surinam 6 } per ct. real weight of casks }	2 per ct. and 2 per ct. except Caraccas, Pamaribo and Berbice only 1 per ct.
Coffee, East and } West India in } general }		3 per ct. or 6 per ct. in bales. } real weight of casks }	2 per ct. 2 per ct. & 1 per ct. for cash }
Bourbon		10lb. per original mat	ditto
Jara		14 — — — — gunny	1 per ct. for cash
Mocha		24 — — — — bale	1 per ct. and 1 per ct. for ditto
Columba Root		real weight	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Copper	1 per ct.		2 per ct.
Copperas	2 per ct.	10 per ct.	ditto
Cotton	ditto	6 per ct. on bales without ropes } 8 per ct. on ditto with ditto }	1 per ct.
Elephant Teeth		real weight	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Figs, Turkey	1 lb. per mat.	10 per ct.	2 per ct.
Galls, Aleppo } Smyrna }		6lb. per bale } 20lb. per ditto }	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Ginger	4lb. per bale	4 to 8lb. per bale	2 per ct.
Glue, British	2 per ct.	10 per ct. or real weight	ditto
Gum Benzoin } Copal } Stick and } Shellack }		real weight	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Hides, Buenos } Ayres }	ditto	2lb. per hide	1 per ct.
Jalap } Ipecacuanha }		real weight	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Indigo		16 to 30lb. per seron, real weight } of chests }	1 per ct. 2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Lead	ditto		1 per ct.
Mace	1 per ct.	real weight	
Mellasses	2 per ct.	12 to 14 per ct. or real weight	2 per ct.
Nutmegs	1 per ct.	real weight	

Articles.	Inward Duty.	Outward Duty.	Half Weigh Duty.	Brokerage.	Remarks.
Aloe, Cape	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	f. 1:8 per 1000lb. gr.	1 per ct. on the amount	SHILLS PER lb. in st.
Alum, British	6 st. per 100lb.	6 st. per 100lb.	ditto.....ditto	f. 1 per cask	100lb. s.
Annato	f. 1 per ditto	f. 2 per ditto	ditto.....ditto	ditto.....	lb. st.
Arrack	f. 10 per 30 viertels	f. 1:10 p. 30 viertels	.....	2 per ct. on the amount	legger f.
Ashes, American } Pot and Pearl }	1 per ct. on the value	1 p. ct. on the value	ditto.....ditto	12 st. per barrel	100lb. s.
Balsam Capivi	3 per ct. on ditto	2 per ct. on ditto	ditto.....ditto	1 per ct. on the amount	lb. st.
Barilla	4 st. per 100lb.	4 st. per 100lb.	ditto.....ditto	6 st. per bale	100lb. f.
Bark, Jesuit	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	ditto.....ditto	1 per ct. on the amount	lb. st.
Borax	f. 4 per 100lb.	f. 2:10 per 100lb.	f. 3:16.....ditto	ditto.....	lb. st.
Brimstone	Raw 4 st. per ditto Refined f. 1:10 p. ditto	.....	f. 1:8..... ditto	2 st. per 100lb.	100lb. f.
Camphire } Cardamoms }	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	ditto.....ditto	1 per ct. on the amount	lb. st.
Cassia, Lignea } Buds } Fistula }	3 st. per lb.	2 st. per lb.	f. 2:17.....ditto	ditto.....	lb. st.
Castorum } China Root }	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	ditto.....ditto	ditto.....	lb. st.
Cinnamon	3 st. per lb.	2 st. per lb.	f. 2:17.....ditto	f. 3:3 per fardel } 1 st. per lb. in chests }	lb. st.
Coals, Pit	free	free	.....	1 per ct. on the amount	hoed f.
Cochineal	30 st. per 100lb.	30 st. per 100lb.	f. 28:2.....ditto	1/2 st. per £.	lb. s.
Cocoa	f. 1 per ditto	f. 1 per ditto	f. 2:17.....ditto	1/2 p. ct. above 10st. p. } lb. less 5 st. p. 100lb. }	lb. st.
Coffee, East and } West India in } general } Bourbon } Java } Mocha }	10 st. per ditto	free	f. 1:8..... ditto	1/2 per ct. on the amount	lb. st.
Columba Root	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	ditto.....ditto	1 per ct. on ditto	lb. st.
Copper	4 st. per 100lb.	8 st. per 100lb.	ditto.....ditto	1/2 per ct. on ditto	100lb. f.
Copperas	2 st. per ditto	2 st. per ditto	12 st. per cask of } about 400lb. }	6 st. per cask	100lb. st.
Cotton	8 st. per ditto	15 st. per ditto	f. 1:8 per 1000lb. gr.	1/2 per ct. on the amount	lb. g.
Elephant Teeth	f. 2 per 100lb.	f. 1 per 100lb.	ditto.....ditto	1 per ct. on ditto	lb. st.
Figs, Turkey	5 st. per ditto	5 st. per ditto	ditto.....ditto	1 st. per mat	100lb. f.
Galls, Aleppo } Smyrna }	12 st. per ditto	f. 1 per ditto	f. 2:17.....ditto	1/2 st. per £.	100lb. f.
Ginger	6 st. per ditto	4 st. per ditto	f. 1:17.....ditto	6 st. per bale	100lb. f.
Glue, British	10 st. per ditto	5 st. per ditto	f. 1:8..... ditto	2 st. per 100lb.	100lb. f.
Gum Benzoin } Copal } Stick and } Shellack }	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	ditto.....ditto	1 per ct. on the amount	lb. st.
Hides, Buenos } Ayres }	1 per ct. on ditto	1 per ct. on ditto	ditto.....ditto	1/2 per ct. on ditto	lb. st.
Jalap } Ipecacuanha }	3 per ct. on ditto	2 per ct. on ditto	ditto.....ditto	1 per ct. on ditto	lb. st.
Indigo	20 st. per 100lb.	30 st. per 100lb.	f. 15:15..... ditto	1/2 st. per £.	lb. st.
Lead	3 st. per ditto	free	f. 1:8..... ditto	1 per ct. on the amount	100lb. s.
Mace	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	f. 14:2.....ditto	1 st. per lb.	lb. s.
Molasses	West-India ditto British f. 6 per 100lb.	ditto 4 st. per 100lb.	f. 1:17.....ditto	1/2 per ct. on the amount	lb. s.
Nutmegs	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	f. 9:8..... ditto	1 st. per lb.	lb. st.

AMSTERDAM (ALLOWANCES, &c.)

Articles.	Draft.	Tar.	Discount.
Nux Vomica		8 to 10lb. per bale	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Oil Turpentine ..	2 per ct. ..	real weight	2 per ct.
Vitriol		ditto	2 per ct. and 2 per ct.
Whale		ditto	1 per ct.
Opium		ditto	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Orchilla	2 per ct. ..	10 per ct.	2 per ct.
Pepper		8lb. per bale	2 per ct. for cash
Pimento		6lb. per ditto weighing 100lb. and less, 6 per ct. above 100lb. }	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Rhubarb		real weight	ditto
Rice, Carolina	2 per ct. ..	ditto	2 per ct.
Bengal } Brazil }	ditto	6lb. per bale	ditto
Rum			1 per ct.
Safflower		1 per ct.	2 per ct. and 2 per ct.
Salt			1 per ct.
Saltpetre		8lb. per single and 12lb. per double bale, or real weight of casks }	1 per ct. and 1½ per ct.
Sassafras		real weight	2 per ct. and 2 per ct.
Snake Root } Spermaceti }		ditto	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Staves			1 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Sugar, West India ..	2 per ct. ..	18 to 20 per ct. of casks ...	2 per ct. except Brazil Muscovade, from which 18 months rabat and 2 per ct. is deducted
East India ..	ditto ...	12 per ct. of canisters ...	
Brazil } Havannah }	ditto ...	10 per ct. of bales and mats..	
Refined		18 to 20 per ct. of chests ...	
Tamarinds		14 per ct.	only 3 per ct.
Tea		20 to 26 per quarter chest ...	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Tia	ditto		1 per ct.
Tobacco, Varinas ..		15lb. per canister	ditto
Portorico	ditto		2 per ct.
Brazil ..	ditto	6lb. per roll	ditto
Maryland } and } Virginia }	ditto ..	weighed without the casks, ra- faction, 8 per ct. for stems }	1 per ct.
Stems ..	ditto .....			ditto .....
Tortoiseshells		real weight	2 per ct. and 1 per ct.
Turmerick, Java ..		ditto of casks; 6lb. per bale ...	2 per ct.
Twist			1 per ct.
Wood, Box } Cedar } Ebony } Pock }			2 per ct. and 2 per ct.
Mahogany			1 per ct.
Brazil	ditto		2 per ct.
Fustick } Logwood }	ditto	3 per ct. for rot	ditto
Quercitron		real weight	2 per ct. and 2 per ct.

AMSTERDAM (ALLOWANCES, &c.)

Articles.	Inward Duty.	Outward Duty.	Half Weigh Duty.	Brokerage.	Remarks.
Nux Vomica	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	f. 1:8 per 1000lb. gr.	1 per ct. on the amount	SELLS PER lb. st.
Oil Turpentine	ditto	ditto	ditto	f. 1 per eask	100lb. f.
Vitriol	ditto	ditto	ditto	10 st. per flask	lb. st.
Whale	f. 3 per quardeel	10 st. per quardeel		2 st. per stekau	quardeel f.
Opium	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	ditto	1 per ct. on the amount	lb. f.
Orchilla	8 st. per 100lb.	6 st. per 100lb.	ditto	ditto	100lb. f.
Pepper	f. 3 per ditto	f. 2 per ditto	f. 6:3	2 st. per bale	lb. g.
Pimento	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	f. 1:8	6 st. per ditto	100lb. f.
Rhubarb	ditto	ditto	ditto	1 per ct. on the amount	lb. in st.
Rice, Carolina	1½ st. per 100lb.	4 st. per 100lb.	ditto	10 st. per cask	} 100lb. s.
Bengal	ditto	ditto	ditto	6 st. per bale	
Brazil	ditto	ditto	ditto		
Rum	f. 10 per 30 viertels	f. 1:10 p. 30 viertels		2 per ct. on the amount	anker f.
Safflower	3 per ct. on the value	6 p. ct. on the value	ditto	f. 2 per bale	lb. st.
Salt	f. 12 per hundred	f. 3 per hundred		f. 2:11 per hundred	hund. £.
Saltpetre	10 st. per 100lb.	f. 2 per 100lb.	f. 3:6	½ st. per £.	100lb. f.
Sassafras	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	f. 1:8	1 per ct. on the amount	100lb. f.
Snake Root	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	lb. st.
Spermaceti	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	lb. st.
Staves	ditto	1½ per ct. on ditto		ditto	122 ps. f.
Sugar, W. India	} 6 st. per 100lb.	} 15 st. per 100lb.	} f. 2:6	} ½ per ct. on ditto	} lb. g.
E. India					
Brazil					
Havannah					
Refined	f. 10 per ditto	free			
Tamarinds	3 per ct. on the value	2 p. ct. on the value	f. 1:8	1 per ct. on ditto	100lb. f.
Tea	10 per ct. on ditto	10 st. per 100lb.	f. 7:10	ditto	lb. st.
Tin	8 st. per 100lb.	12 st. per ditto	f. 3:16	ditto	100lb. f.
Tobacco, Varinas	2 p. ct. on the value, f. 3:6 excise per canister of about 90lb.	1 p. ct. on the value	f. 1:17	½ st. per lb.	} lb. st.
Portorico	2 p. ct. on the value, f. 3:8 excise p. 100lb.	ditto	ditto	¼ st. per ditto	
Brazil	2 p. ct. on the value, 16 st. excise per roll	ditto	ditto	⅛ st. per ditto	
Maryland and Virginia	2 p. ct. on the value, f. 2:10 excise p. cask of about 100lb.	2 per ct. on ditto	ditto	f. 1 per cask	
Stems	only 2 p. ct. on the val.	ditto	ditto	2 st. per 100lb.	
Tortoiseshells	3 per ct. on ditto	ditto	f. 1:8	1 per ct. on the amount	lb. st.
Turnerick, Java	f. 1 per 100lb.	2 st. per 100lb.	ditto	6 st. per 100lb.	100lb. f.
Twist	1 per ct. on the value	1 p. ct. on the value		1 per ct. on the amount	bundle f.
Wood, Box	} 2 per ct. on ditto	} 3 per ct. on ditto	} ditto	} ditto	} 100lb. f.
Cedar					
Ebony					
Pock					
Mahogany	ditto	ditto		ditto	sq. ft. of 2 inch. thick st.
Brazil	ditto	ditto	ditto	½ st. per £.	100lb. f.
Fustick	} ditto	} ditto	} ditto	} ditto	} 100lb. f.
Logwood					
Quercitron	3 per ct. on ditto	2 per ct. on ditto	ditto	½ per ct. on the amt.	

Allowances
Regulations
&c.

“ Besides the preceding allowances, there is a small additional charge on the In-and Outward duty, for permits, as also on the half weigh duty for weighing: these expenses, together with those for landing, receiving, and delivering, warehouse rent, cooperage, or similar disbursements, cannot be ascertained, as they depend on the packages the goods are in.

Rabat is reckoned at 8 per cent. per annum, which amounts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Stivers per Guilder on 18 months.

Rafaction is a deduction from the weight for damage, which is settled by a sworn officer.

Articles of importation are commonly sold here on credit, except Coffee and Pepper, which always sell for ready money.

The customary difference in the weight is, that 112lb. English = 102lb. Dutch; but odd pounds not being counted (except in pepper and some fine goods), and the sworn weighers here, according to the agreement between buyer and seller, weighing the goods with an allowance of 10 to 12lb. per Hogshead, 8lb. per Tierce, 6lb. per Barrel, and 4 to 6lb. per Bale, the loss in the weight may be calculated at about 10 to 11 per cent. on large packages of about 1000lb. and, weighing less, it is proportionably more; so that packages of about 100lb. will lose from 14 to 15 per cent. besides the tare. There are two different modes of selling coffee in Bales, viz. with 3 per cent. tare and about 2lb. per Bale, or with 6 per cent. tare and 4 to 6lb. per Bale allowance; as also Portorico Tobacco, which is sold with 4 to 6lb. allowance on 25 Rolls, or 1lb. is deducted from each Roll: this makes a great difference in the weight, which however is compensated by a higher price.

9 Hoeds of pit coal are about 5 Chaldrons in Newcastle; a Hundred of rock salt is reckoned 26 Tons in Liverpool.

A Legger of arrack of 15 Ankers is about 150 Gallons; an Anker of rum of $5\frac{1}{4}$ Viertels is about 10 Gallons in London.

A Quardel of whale oil of 12 Stekans will render about 61 Gallons.”

Explanation of the Marks, &c. in the foregoing Tables.

£. { ^{marks} for	Pound Flemish of 20s. Flemish, is 10s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterl. or 2 Dollars 40 Cents.
s.	Shilling Ditto .. 12 Groats Do. $6\frac{6}{11}$ d. do. 12 “
g.	Groat $\frac{1}{2}$ Stiver $0\frac{6}{11}$ d. do. 1 “
f.	Florin or Guilder 20 Stivers 1s. $9\frac{2}{11}$ d. do. 40 “
st.	Stiver divided into 16 Parts $1\frac{1}{11}$ d. do. 2 “

The old Bank of Amsterdam was established in 1609, and was long considered Old Bank. the richest in the world. Previous to that period, the monies generally circulating in Holland were of very uncertain and deteriorated value. To remedy this evil, the Bank was established under the guarantee of the city, and it received no coins but according to their intrinsic value. Gold and silver bullion, and other articles of value, were received in the way of pledges; *Recipisses* or receipts, which were transferable, were given for all deposits: as those deposits were seldom drawn out, they accumulated to a considerable amount.

From the high credit of the establishment, Bank money generally bore a premium against currency of about 4 per cent. called the *Agio*.

Such was the flourishing state of this institution until the commencement of the French Revolution, when it rapidly declined; and its deposits are supposed to have been chiefly withdrawn by the proprietors before the invasion of Holland in 1794. Its operations, however, were still continued, but on a very reduced scale, until the year 1814, when they entirely ceased, without any formal declaration of law. A nominal Banco, however, of 2 per cent. *Agio* was reckoned on settling certain foreign exchanges; but in January, 1820, this practice was ordered to be discontinued.

In 1814 a new Bank was established at Amsterdam, under the name of the New Bank. *Bank of the Netherlands*. It is not a Bank of deposit, like the old institution, but of circulation, nearly on the plan of the Bank of England. The grant is for 25 years, and no similar institution is to be allowed within that period.

The original capital was 5 millions of Florins, divided into shares or *actions* of 1000 Florins each, so that there were in all 5000 shares, and of these the King was always to hold 500. The capital, however, might be doubled whenever the Directors should think proper; and this increase took place in 1819.

This Bank issues notes payable to bearer on demand, discounts bills at 5 per cent. per annum, and lends money at the same rate on pledges. It coins money for the state, and deals in bullion and foreign coins, but in no other kind of property.

The management is under a President, a Secretary, and five Directors, all of whom are paid from the profits of the institution. The qualification of a Director is to hold 10 shares, and every six months he must go out of office, first by lot, and afterwards by seniority of service, but he may be re-elected immediately.

Usances. Usances are in general one month after date, and days of grace, which are nominally six, are seldom taken.

For *Exchanges of Amsterdam*, see Vol. II.

ANCONA (*in Italy*).

Monies of Account. Accounts are kept here in Scudi of 20 Soldi, subdivided into 12 Denari. The Scudo is also divided into 12 Paoli, or 100 Bajocchi; also into 80 Bolognini, and is worth 4s. 4d. sterling nearly.

For the coins of Ancona see *Rome*.

Weights. The Roman Pound, which weighs 5238,5 troy Grains, is used here and throughout all the Roman States for gold and silver. The Commercial Pound at Ancona is somewhat lighter than that of Rome. 100lb. of Rome = 102,75lb. of Ancona. Hence 100lb. of Ancona, commercial weight, = 73,75lb. avoirdupois nearly.

Corn Measure. The measures for corn are the Rubbio, the Coppa or Lappe, and the Provenda or Sack.

4 Provende..... =1 Coppa.

8 Coppe..... =1 Rubbio.

The Rubbio contains 2,861 Hectolitres, which correspond to 7,718 Winchester Bushels.

Wine Measure. The measures for wine are the Soma, Barile, Boccale, and Foglietta.

4 Fogliette..... =1 Boccale.

24 Boccali..... =1 Barile.

2 Barili..... =1 Soma.

The Soma contains 85,917 Litres, or 22,69 English wine Gallons.

Long Measure. The Ell is called here Braccio, and measures 25,33 English Inches; hence 27 Braccia of Ancona = 19 English Yards.

Exchanges. Ancona exchanges with and gives (more or less) to—
Amsterdam 42 Bajocchi..... for 1 Florin.

Bologna	1 Scudo	for 100 Bolognini.	Exchanges.
Florence	118 Scudi	100 Scudi D'oro.	
Leghorn	90 Scudi	100 Pezze of 8 Reali.	
London	44 Paoli	1 Pound sterling.	
Rome	100 Scudi	100 Scudi Romani.	
Venice	91 Scudi	100 Scudi Banco.	

The usance for bills drawn from Italy is 15 days, and from France 40 days after date. With respect to other bills, the same usance is adopted as that of the place from whence they are drawn. No days of grace are granted.

ANJENGO, see *East Indies*.

ANTWERP (*Old System*).*

Accounts are kept here, and in all Brabant and Flanders, in Florins of 20 Stivers; the Stiver being divided into 16 Pennings, but more commonly into 12 Deniers. The Florin has been recently divided into Centimes or Cents, and is then called the New Florin of the Netherlands. Stivers are sometimes called Patars and Sols; Francs and Centimes are also in circulation. Monies of Account.

Accounts are likewise kept, especially in exchanges, in Pounds Flemish of 20 Shillings, 120 Stivers, 240 Groots, 1920 Pennings Brabant, or 5760 Meters. The Patacon Rixdollar, or Daalder, is another money of account and of exchange. It is worth $2\frac{2}{3}$ Florins, or 8 Shillings Flemish.

The foregoing monies have two different values, viz. exchange money and current money. The former is also called *Permis*, or *Brabands Wissel*, and the latter *Brabands Current*. 6 Florins of exchange equal 7 Florins current: thus the former money is $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. better than the latter.

In all foreign transactions money of exchange is used, but current money in local or domestic trade. The following table shews their values compared with the monies of France and England.

* For the new system of monies, weights, and measures, commenced January 1, 1820, see the article *Netherlands*.

Coins.	GOLD COINS.	Exch ^o . Money.—New Florin of the Netherlands		Current Money of Brabant.			Money of France.		Sterl. Value in Gold.	
		FL.	CENTS.	FL.	S.	DEN.	FR.	CENTE.	S.	D.
	Sovereign, with Double and Half in proportion } Ducat Double Louis Louis Piece of 20 Francs, with Double in proportion }	7	98 525	9	6	3 870	16	90	13	5
	Ducatoon, with Double and Half in proportion } Crown of Brabant, with Halves, &c. in proport ⁿ . } Crown of France Half Ditto Quarter Ditto Escalin of Brabant Plaque, or Half Ditto . Ditto of Liege New Florin of the Netherlands } therlands }	2	97 675	3	9	5 440	6	30	5	1
		2	62 710	3	1	3 588	5	56	4	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
		2	74 050	3	3	11 340	5	80	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
		1	29 138	1	10	3 825	2	75	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
		0	70 075	0	16	6 450	1	50	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		0	28 350	0	6	7 380	0	60	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
		0	14	0	3	3 690	0	30	0	3
		0	13 230	0	3	11 004	0	28	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
		1	0 000	1	3	4 000	2	11 64	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sterl. Value in Silver at 5s. 2d. p. oz.

Fineness of Gold.

The Fineness of Gold is expressed in Carats and Grains; the Mark being 24 Carats, the Carat 12 Grains. The Mark of fine Gold is received at the Mint for 366 Florins 10 Stivers, money of exchange; and the Mark of light Ducats for 358 Florins 10 Stivers, money of exchange.

Fineness of Silver.

The Fineness of Silver is expressed in Pennings and Grains; the Mark being 12 Pennings, the Penning 24 Grains. Silver, 10 Pennyweights 9 Grains fine, is received at the Mint for 25 Florins 5 Stivers, the Mark fine; but under that standard, for 24 Florins 19 Stivers, money of exchange.

Troy Weight.

The Weight for Gold, Silver, and Coins, is the same as the Dutch Troy Weight, and is divided accordingly; the Mark into 8 Ounces, 160 Engels, or 5120 Azen; and equals 3798 Grains, English Troy Weight.

Of the Commercial Weight, the Shippond is 300lb.; the Centner, 100lb.; the Charge or Load, 400lb.; the Chariot or Cart Load, 165lb.; the Stone, 8lb. ^{Commercial Weight.} The Commercial Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, and 32 Loots. This weight is about 5 per cent. lighter than Dutch Troy Weight, being 9754 Azen, or 7235,5 English Grains. Hence 100lb. Brabant Weight = 103,35lb. Avoirdupois. The Half Kilogramme equals 1lb. 1,015 oz. Antwerp Commercial Weight.

The Corn Measure, called the Viertel, or Raziere, contains 4 Mucken. ^{Corn Measure.} 37,5 Viertels make 1 Last; and 40 Viertels, 11 English Quarters nearly. Corn is chiefly sold by the Hectolitre, 28,5 of which are computed to equal 10 English Quarters: but the accurate proportion is 28,189 Hectolitres to 80 Bushels Winchester Measure, or 10 Quarters.

The following are the proportions between the corn measures of different places, as estimated here.

38 Razieres or Viertels of Antwerp =	}	36 Sacks (1 Last) of Amsterdam ;
		30½ Hectolitres of France ;
		35¾ Viertels of Malines ;
		102 Astlers of Louvain ;
		63 Sistres of Brussels ;
		29 Common Sacks of Flanders ;
		24¾ Great Sacks of Flanders ;
82 Winchester Bushels.		

An Aam of wine contains 50 Stoops; and a Boot, 152 Stoops. A Tun of Wine Beer contains 54 Stoops. The Aam is reckoned at 137,4 French Litres, or ^{Wine Measure.} about 36,5 English Gallons. Some wines are sold by the Velt, which answers to 18,66 Litres, or 5 English Gallons nearly.

Two different Ells are used at Antwerp; the longest, for silk stuffs, is 0,6939 ^{Long Measure.} Metres, or 27,32 English Inches; the shortest, for woollens, is 0,6846 Metres, or 26,966 English Inches. It may be observed, that what is called the Brabant Ell in Hamburg, is $\frac{3}{4}$ per 100 less than the Long Ell, or 1 per 100 greater than the Short Ell of the above-mentioned Antwerp Ells.

Antwerp, Brussels, &c. exchange with the following places, and give in Exchanges. money of exchange to—

Exchanges.	Amsterdam	£103 Flemish (more or less) for £100 Flemish.
	Cologne ...	100 Rixdollars 136 Rixdollars specie.
	Francfort ..	100 Rixdollars 130 Rixdollars current.
	Hamburgh	35 Stivers 1 Rixdr. of 2 Marks banco.
	Lisbon	48d. Flemish 1 Crusade of 400 Rees.
	London ...	38 Escalins Flemish £1 sterling.
	Madrid....	90d. Flemish 1 Ducat of 375 Maravedis.
	Milan.....	1 Florin 56 Soldi Correnti.
	Nuremberg	100 Rixdollars 127 Rixdollars current.
	Paris	100 Francs 100 Francs.
	Rotterdam	100 Florins of exchange 106 Florins current.
	Vienna	102 Rixdollars 100 Rixdollars specie, or 133½ Rixdollars current.

The Usances, &c. are the same as at *Amsterdam*.

ARRAGON (*a Province of Spain*).

Monies of Account. Accounts are here kept in Libras Jaquesas of 20 Sueldos, or 320 Dineros de Plata.

The Libra is composed of 10 Reals of Old Plate, or 18 Reals 28 Maravedis Vellon, that is, 640 Maravedis Vellon.

A Sueldo is divided into 8 Quartos, or 16 Dineros; a Dinero, or Ochavo, is worth 2 Maravedis Vellon.

16 Pesos Duros, or Hard Dollars, correspond to 17 Libras Jaquesas; therefore (taking the Dollar at 4s. 4d. sterling) the Libra is worth 4s. 1d. nearly.

Spanish Monies and Coins. The different Spanish Monies and Coins are valued in Arragon as follows:

- The Doubloon de Plata, or Pistole of Exchange, at 3½ Libras, 32 Reals, or 64 Sueldos Arragonese.
- The Peso de Plata, or Dollar of Exchange, at 8 Reals, or 16 Sueldos.
- The Ducado de Cambio, or Ducat of Exchange, at 11¼ Reals.
- The Effective Doubloon, of 2 Escudos de Oro, at 42½ Reals.
- The Peso Duro, or Hard Dollar, at 21 Sueldos 4 Dineros.
- The Peseta, at 4 Sueldos 4 Dineros, or 68 Dineros.
- The Real de Plata, at 2 Sueldos 2 Dineros, or 34 Dineros.

Hence, 5 Pistoles of Exchange = 16 Libras Jaquesas.

5 Dollars of Exchange = 4 Libras Jaquesas.
 68 Ducats of Exchange = 75 ditto.
 4 Effective Doubloons = 17 ditto.

Spanish
Monies and
Coins.

The Mark, gold and silver weight, contains 8 Ounces, or 32 Quartillos; the Weights.
 Quartillo, 4 Arienses, or 128 Grains. This Grain is $\frac{1}{4}$ heavier than the Castilian
 Grain; but both Marks are alike, weighing 3550 English Grains.

The Libra or Pound Pensil, commercial weight, consists of 12 Ounces, and
 equals 0,3498 Kilogrammes or 5398 Troy Grains. Hence 100lb. of Arragon
 = 77,1lb. avoirdupois.

The Quintal contains 4 Arrobas or 144lb., and equals 1 cwt. avoirdupois
 nearly.

The largest measure for corn is called Cahiz, and contains 8 Fanegas, 24 Measures.
 Cuartales, 96 Almudas or Celemines, and renders 180,486 Litres or 5,125 Win-
 chester Bushels.

The Nietro of wine contains 16 Cantaros, and renders 165,8 Litres or 43,8
 English Wine Gallons. The Cantaro of brandy = 13,97 Litres or 3,69 English
 Wine Gallons.

The Vara or Ell = 0,7675 Metres or 30,22 English Inches.*

For Exchanges and other particulars, see *Spain*.

ARABIA, see *Bassora*, *Betelfagui*, and *Mocha*.

ARCHANGEL, see *Russia*.

AUGSBURG (*in Germany*).

Accounts are kept in Florins (also called Guilders, Guldens, and Goulds);
 each Florin being divided into 60 Creutzers, and each Creutzer into 4 Pfenings. Monies of
Account.

The Florin is likewise divided into 15 Batzen, or 20 Kaysergroschen.

The Thaler or Rixdollar is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, or 90 Creutzers; it is therefore worth

* These measures of Arragon were ascertained in 1812 by a Commission under *Monsieur Maurin*,
 and were approved by the Chamber of Commerce at Valencia. They differ in many respects from
 the measures given by *Marien* and other Spanish authors. The Report of the Commissioners,
 with other valuable documents on the subject, was transmitted to *Lord Castlereagh* in 1818, by
Mr. Consul Waring.

Monies of
Account.

22,5 Batzen, or 30 Kaysergroschen. These monies are distinguished into *Giro*, *Current*, and *Muntze*.

Giro is the money of exchange, and is 27 per cent. better than *Current*; thus, 100 Rixdollars *Giro* are worth 127 Rixdollars *Current*.

Current money are the convention coins (*see Germany*), also different other monies, both of gold and silver; the value of which is chiefly regulated by the market price of the precious metals.

Muntze, also called *Wisse Muntzen* or White Money, is composed of inferior coins, against which *Current* money bears an agio of about 20 per cent.

Coins.

The coins of Augsburg are the following:

Gold.—The Ducat, which is worth 4 Florins 12 Creutzers *Current*, with a variable agio; and the Gold Guilder which is worth 3 Florins *Current*.

Silver.—The Reichsthaler Specie of the Constitution, worth 2 Florins 12 Creutzers *Current*; and the Reichsthaler Specie of the Convention, worth 2 Florins *Current*.

The Florin of 60 Creutzers, the Half Florin of 30 Creutzers, and pieces of 20, 15, 12, 10, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 4, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and 1 Creutzer, of base silver and copper.

The foreign coins which circulate are generally at a nominal value in Florins *Current*, which varies according to circumstances.

Value of
Monies.

The Rixdollar *Giro* may be valued at 32,5 Azen or 24,1 English Grains of Fine Gold, and at 463 Azen or 343,4 Grains of Fine Silver; the Rixdollar *Current* at 25,6 Azen or 19 Grains of Fine Gold, and at 365 Azen or 270,7 Grains of Fine Silver.

100 Rixdollars Hamburg Banco are worth 114 Rixdollars Augsburg *Giro*, or $144\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars Augsburg *Current*: hence 100 Marks Hamburg Banco are worth 57 Florins Augsburg *Giro*, or $72\frac{2}{3}$ Florins Augsburg *Current*. Also 1 Florin or 60 Creutzers Augsburg *Current* = $27\frac{1}{3}$ Shillings Hamburg *Current*.

The following valuations may be therefore made, viz.

1 Florin *Giro* = 2s. 8d. sterling; and 1 Florin *Current* = 2s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. Hence £1 sterling = $7\frac{1}{2}$ Florins *Giro*, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ Florins *Current*, nearly.

Fineness of
Gold and
Silver.

The Mark Fine of Gold contains 24 Carats, and the Carat 12 Grains.

The Mark Fine of Silver contains 16 Loths, and the Loth 4 Quintins or 16 Pfenings. Gold and Silver are sold at so many Florins *Current* per Mark fine.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the Mark of Augsburg, which is composed of Weights. 16 Loths, 64 Quintins, or 256 Pfenings; and weighs 236,036 Grammes, or 3643 English Grains.

The Cologne Mark is likewise used here.

The Centner, commercial weight, contains 100lb. but there are two sorts: the first called the carrier's weight, of which the pound weighs $33\frac{1}{4}$ Loths, and the other the commercial pound, which weighs 32 Loths. The latter weighs 2 Marks and $\frac{5}{8}$ Pfening. Hence 100lb. carrier's weight = $103\frac{2}{3}$ lb. commercial weight, or $208\frac{1}{6}$ Marks, gold and silver weight. It also equals 108,28lb. avoirdupois. Thus 24lb. commercial weight equal 25lb. avoirdupois; and 24lb. carrier's weight equal 26lb. avoirdupois nearly.

The corn measure, called a Schaf, contains 8 Metzen, 32 Vierlings, or 128 Maessels. The Schaf equals 4,404 Hectolitres, or $12\frac{1}{7}$ Winchester Bushels. Dry Measure.

The Liquid Measures are as follows:

The Fuder contains 8 Jees, 16 Muids, 96 Besons, or 768 Masses. The Mass measures $90\frac{1}{2}$ English cubic Inches; and therefore the Fuder = 11,355 Hectolitres, or 300 English Gallons nearly. Liquid Measure.

The Ell of Augsburg is of two kinds, the long Ell being 0,6095 Metres, or 24 English Inches, and the short Ell, 0,5923 Metres, or $23\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches: hence, 36 of the long Ells = 24 English Yards, and 54 of the short Ells = 35 English Yards. Long Measure.

The Foot is half the short Ell; and therefore 36 Feet of Augsburg are equal to 35 English Feet nearly.

Augsburg exchanges with, and gives to

Exchanges.

Amsterdam	105 Rixdollars giro (more or less) for	100 Rixdollars.
Frankfort..	102 Rixdollars current	100 Rixdollars current.
Hamburgh	106 Rixdollars giro	100 Rixdollars banco.
Leipsic ...	99 Rixdollars current	100 Rixdollars current.
London ...	9 Florins 45 Creutzers current....	£1 sterling.
Paris	120 Florins current	100 Ecus of 3 Francs.
Nuremberg	101 Florins current	100 Florins current.
Venice	100 Rixdollars giro	100 Ducats banco.
Vienna....	100 Florins current	106 Florins current.

The Usance is 15 days; half Usance 8 days; double Usance 30 days; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Usance 23 days after sight.

Days of
Grace.

The payment of bills of exchange in Augsburg is generally settled at the *Scontro*, which takes place every Tuesday; and then they are paid on the Wednesday, either in cash, or in *assignments*, or drafts. Thus bills have from 1 to 8 days grace; for such as fall due on the Tuesday must be paid the next day; but such as fall due on the Wednesday are not paid till that day week. Bills, however, drawn *a vista* or at sight, must be paid within 24 hours after being presented; as also any other bills which are not presented until after the Wednesday subsequent to the day on which they become due.

BARBARY STATES, *see Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.*

BARCELONA (*in Catalonia, Spain*).

Monies of
Account.

Accounts are kept in Libras of 20 Sueldos, 240 Dineros, or 480 Mallas.

The Libra is likewise divided into Reals de Plata Catalan of 3 Sueldos each, and into Reals Ardites of 2 Sueldos each. Hence $6\frac{2}{3}$ of the former, or 10 of the latter, = 1 Libra Catalan.

The different Spanish monies of account here are valued as follows:

The Doubloon de Plata (or of exchange) of 32 Reals de Plata, is valued at 5 Libras 12 Sueldos Catalan.

The Peso de Plata, of 8 Reals de Plata, at 28 Sueldos.

The Ducat of Exchange at 38 Sueldos $7\frac{4}{7}$ Dineros.

The Ducat of 11 Reals Vellon at 20 Sueldos $5\frac{7}{8}$ Dineros.

The Real de Plata at $3\frac{1}{2}$ Sueldos, or 42 Dineros.

Hence 5 Dollars of Exchange make 7 Libras Catalan; 5 Pistoles of Exchange = 28 Libras Catalan; 272 Ducats of Exchange = 525 Libras Catalan.

Coins.

The Spanish Coins are thus valued:

The Effective Doubloon at $7\frac{1}{2}$ Libras Catalan; half, double, and quadruple in proportion.

The Peso Duro, or Hard Dollar, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ Sueldos Catalan; or 8 such Dollars at 15 Libras.

The Peseta Mexicana at 9 Sueldos $4\frac{1}{2}$ Dineros; the Peseta provincial at 7 Sueldos 6 Dineros Catalan.

The Real de Plata provincial at 3 Sueldos 9 Dineros; the Real Vellon at $22\frac{1}{2}$ Dineros.

The Quarto at $5\frac{1}{4}$ Mallas; the Ochavo at $2\frac{3}{4}$ Mallas; the Maravedi de Coins. Vellon at $1\frac{1}{4}$ Mallas.

Hence the Libra Catalan is worth 28d. sterling nearly.

The Marc used here for the precious metals is divided into 8 Ounces, 32 Gold and Silver Weight. Quartos, 192 Arienzos or Adarmes, or 6912 Grains. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ heavier than the Castilian Marc, and therefore equals 272,654 Grammes, or $4141\frac{1}{2}$ troy Grains.

The Quintal contains 4 Arrobas or 104lb. The Pound is divided into 12 Commercial Weight. Ounces, 48 Quartos, 192 Arienzos, or 6912 Grains. The Commercial Pound Catalan = 0,40003 Kilogrammes, or 6174 troy Grains. Hence 100lb. Catalan = 88,2 lb. avoirdupois.*

The Quartera is divided into 12 Cortanes or 48 Picotins, and contains 68,419 Corn Measure. Litres, or 1,9416 Winchester Bushels.

The Carga contains 12 Cortanes, 24 Cortarines, or 72 Meitadellas, = 123,756 Liquid Measure. Litres, or 32,695 English Wine Gallons. The Carga is also divided into 16 Cortanes, or 512 Porrones. The Pipe contains 4 Cargas.

The Canna contains 8 Palinos or 32 Quartos, and measures 0,535 Metres or Long Measure. 21 English Inches.

For exchanges and other particulars, see *Spain, and Castile.*

BASIL or BASLE (*in Switzerland*).

Accounts are kept in Livres of 20 Sous, each Sous of 12 Deniers; also in Monies of Account. Ecus of 60 Sous, in Rixdollars of 108 Creutzers, and in Florins of 60 Creutzers, the Creutzer being divided into 5 Fenins.

Another mode of keeping accounts was introduced in 1798, into all the Cantons of Switzerland, when they took the name of the Helvetian Republic. This method consists of Franken of 10 Batzen, or 100 Rappen. The following are the proportions of the above monies:—

The Rixdollar or Thaler is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florins, 3 Livres, 27 Good Batzen, 36

* The commercial weight of Catalonia is variously stated by different authors: that here given is deduced from attested standards lately sent to *Lord Castlereagh* by *Mr. Baker*, His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Barcelona; and, from his dispatches, the other proportions in this article have been likewise extracted.

- Monies of Account.** Swiss Batzen or Gros, 45 Plapperts or Escalins, 60 Sols, 108 Creutzers, 270 Rappen, 540 Fenins, or 720 Deniers.
- The Franken is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Franc of the money of France, and also to the Livre of 36 Creutzers. The Rixdollar is therefore worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ Francs, and the Florin $2\frac{1}{2}$ Francs.
- There are two sorts of monies here, viz. current money, which is composed of the effective coins of Switzerland; and exchange money, which consists of the coins of foreign countries. Their relative values vary according to circumstances.
- Coins.** The coins are, in gold, the Pistole and the Ducat; in silver, the Ecu, the Rixdollar, and the Patagon: for the sterling value of which see the Tables of Coins, Vol. II.
- Fineness of Gold and Silver.** The Fineness of Gold is expressed in Carats and Parts, the absolute purity being 24 Carats, and the Carat 32 Parts. The Fineness of Silver is expressed in Deniers and Grains, the absolute fineness being 12 Deniers, and the Denier 24 Grains.
- Gold and Silver Weight.** The weight for Gold and Silver is the Cologne Mark of 8 Ounces, 16 Loths, 256 Pfenings, or 4352 German Eschen: and for its proportion to English and French weight see *Cologne*.
- Commercial Weight.** The Commercial Weight is the ancient French Poids de Marc, the Pound containing 16 Ounces, 128 Gros, or 9216 Grains. It equals 489,5 Grammes, or 7555 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Basil = 107,930lb. avoirdupois.
- Dry Measure.** The corn measure is the Sack of 8 Muddes or Scheffels, 32 Kupfleins, or 64 Bechers or Goblets. The Sack contains 1,29 Hectolitres, or $3\frac{2}{3}$ Winchester Bushels; or, more accurately, 100 Sacks = 45 Quarters 6 Bushels.
- Liquid Measure.** The wine measure called the Saum contains 3 Ohms, or 96 Pots, old measure, or 120 Pots new measure. The Ohm is equal to 49,56 Litres, or $13\frac{1}{7}$ English Gallons.
- Cloth Measure.** There are two Ells used here—the long Ell, called Aune, = 1,178 Metres, or 46,38 English Inches; the short Ell, called Brasse, with which ribbons

manufactured in Basil are measured, contains 0,544 Metres, or 21,41 English Cloth Measure. Inches.

The Basil Foot is 0,298 Metres, or 11,75 English Inches; 48 Basil Feet are Long Measure. equal to 47 English Feet. A Ruthe, or Perch, is 16 Basil Feet.

A Juchart, or Acre, contains 140 square Ruthes. The Ruthe is divided into Superficial Measure. 256 square Feet, Basil measure, and equals 245,44 English square Feet. Hence 1 Juchart = 3 Roods 6 Perches, English measure, or 3,1867 Decares of France.

Basil exchanges with the following places, and gives in specie, or money of Exchanges. exchange, to

Amsterdam	144	Livres (more or less) for	100 Florins.
Augsburg	172	Livres	100 Florins current.
Francfort	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	Florins	100 Florins.
Geneva	152	Livres	100 Florins.
Genoa	63	Sols	1 Pezza fuori di banco.
Hamburgh	125	Livres	100 Marks banco.
Leghorn	64	Sols	1 Pezza of 8 Reals.
Leipsic	100	Rixdollars	122 Rixdollars current.
London	16	Livres	£1 sterling.
Lyons	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Livres	100 Livres.
Milan	51	Livres	100 Lire correnti.
Nuremberg	100	Rixdollars	122 Rixdollars current.
Paris & Strasburg	99	Livres	100 Livres.
Vienna	130	Livres	100 Guldens.

Bills of exchange on Basil are commonly made payable at a few days sight or date; and no days of grace are allowed.

BASSORA OR BUSSORAH (*near the Persian Gulf*).

In this city of Arabia, accounts are kept in Mamoodis of 10 Danims, or 100 Monies of Floose or Flouches. 100 Mamoodis make 1 Toman, which is valued at 15 Account. Rupees. It must be observed, however, that there are the real and the imaginary Toman and Mamoodi, the latter being only about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the value of the former.

Monies of Account. Swiss Batzen or Gros, 45 Plapperts or Escalins, 60 Sols, 108 Creutzers, 270 Rappen, 540 Fenins, or 720 Deniers.

The Franken is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Franc of the money of France, and also to the Livre of 36 Creutzers. The Rixdollar is therefore worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ Francs, and the Florin $2\frac{1}{2}$ Francs.

There are two sorts of monies here, viz. current money, which is composed of the effective coins of Switzerland; and exchange money, which consists of the coins of foreign countries. Their relative values vary according to circumstances.

Coins. The coins are, in gold, the Pistole and the Ducat; in silver, the Ecu, ^{or Pistole} the Rixdollar, and the Patagon: for the sterling value of which see the Tables of Coins, Vol. II.

Fineness of Gold and Silver. The Fineness of Gold is expressed in Carats and Parts, the absolute purity being 24 Carats, and the Carat 32 Parts. The Fineness of Silver is expressed in Deniers and Grains, the absolute fineness being 12 Deniers, and the Denier 24 Grains.

Gold and Silver Weight. The weight for Gold and Silver is the Cologne Mark of 8 Ounces, 16 Loths, 256 Pfenings, or 4352 German Eschen: and for its proportion to English and French weight see *Cologne*.

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Liquid Measure. The wine measure called the Saum contains 3 Ohms, or 96 Pots, old measure, or 120 Pots new measure. The Ohm is equal to 49,56 Litres, or $13\frac{1}{7}$ English Gallons.

Cloth Measure. There are two Ells used here—the long Ell, called Aune, = 1,178 Metres, or 46,38 English Inches; the short Ell, called Brasse, with which ribbons

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Nuremberg	100 Rixdollars 122 Rixdollars current.
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Coins.

Many European as well as Asiatic coins pass here, but their price constantly fluctuates: they are, for instance, much higher during the monsoon than after it, as there is less want of specie when all the foreign ships are gone. The Turkish coins, however, have a fixed value, though merchants, in their dealings with strangers, will generally rate them something above their legal price.

Weights.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cheki of 100 Miscals, or 150 Drams: a Miscal weighs about 72 English Grains. A Miscal of the finest gold is worth about $22\frac{1}{2}$ Mamoodis; gold less fine in proportion. A Cheki of 100 Miscals, or 150 Drams of fine silver, is worth 180 Mamoodis, more or less; hence, the Mamoodi = $3\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of fine gold, or 40 Grains of fine silver, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

The weights for merchandize are the Maund Attary, the Maund Sofy, and the Oka of Bagdat. The Maund Attary contains 25 Vakias Tary (though sometimes reckoned at 24 or 26 Vakias), and weighs 28,5lb. avoirdupois, and the Vakia 19 Ounces avoirdupois. The Rattle is $14\frac{1}{2}$ Vakias Attary.

The Maund Sofy, or Maund Bassorah, contains 24 Vakias Sofy (also called Okas of Bassora), equal to 76 Vakias Tary, or 90lb. 4 oz. avoirdupois.

The Oka of Bagdat is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Vakias Tary, or 47,5 oz. avoirdupois.

In sales of ginger, pepper, and coffee, 26 Vakias are allowed to the Maund; in sales of cardamoms, sugar-candy, and benzoin, 25 Vakias per Maund; and in sales of sugar and metals, 24 Vakias per Maund.

Such are the weights that are made use of by Europeans settled at Bassora: the weights in the bazars, or public markets, are generally different, and vary among themselves. The Vakia Tary (which, according to the above, should be about 115 Miscals) varies from 110 to 118, and the others in proportion: on account of these differences, the buyers give, as much as they can, the preference to the European weights, and most bargains are made accordingly.

Measure.

The Guz or Cubit is about 37 English Inches.

BATAVIA, *see East Indies.*

BELGIUM, *see Netherlands.*

BENDER ABASSI, see Gamron.

BENGAL, see East Indies.

BERGAMO (in Italy).

Accounts are kept here in *Liré* of 20 *Soldi* or *Marchetti*, the *Soldo* being *Monies*. divided into 12 *Denari Correnti*. Accounts are also kept in *Ducats* of 24 *Grossi*, each *Grosso* being divided into 12 *Piccoli* or *Denari di Ducato*.

A *Scudo* of Bergamo is worth 7 *Lire*, or 140 *Soldi*.

A *Ducat current* is worth $6\frac{1}{2}$ *Lire*, or 124 *Soldi*; and a *Ducat banco* is worth 9 *Lire* 4 *Soldi*.

The *Coins* of the country will be found under the article *Venice*; but it must be observed that, in Bergamo, they bear an *agio* of 3 or 4 per cent. above their value in the *Moneta Piccola* of Venice.

There are two weights: the Pound *peso sottile*, used in weighing silk, wax, indigo, cochineal, and spices, is divided into 12 *Ounces*; the Pound *peso grosso*, used in weighing other articles, is divided into 30 of the same *Ounces*.

100lb. of the heavy weight = 81,524 *Kilogrammes*, = 179,84lb. *avoirdupois*.

100lb. of the light weight = 32,609 = 71,93lb.

The corn measure, called *Soma*, is divided into 8 *Satari*, and contains 1,6419 *Measures*. *Hectolitre*, or 4,66 *Bushels*, *Winchester* measure.

The *Brenta*, liquid measure, is divided into 52 *Pinte*, and contains 71,863 *Litres*, or 19,25 *English Gallons*.

The *Braccio*, or *Ell*, measures 0,6553 *Metres*, or 25,8 *English Inches*.

Bergamo exchanges with, and gives to.

Amsterdam	86 <i>Soldi</i> (more or less) for	1 <i>Florin</i> .	<i>Exchanges.</i>
Augsburg ...	105 <i>Soldi</i>	1 <i>Florin current</i> .	
Genoa	32 <i>Soldi</i>	1 <i>Lira fuori banco</i> .	
Hamburgh ..	69 <i>Soldi</i>	1 <i>Mark banco</i> .	

Exchanges.	Leghorn	188 Soldi (more or less) for	1 Pezza.
	London	45 Lire 16 Soldi	£1 sterling.
	Paris & Lyons	120 Soldi	3 Francs.
	Milan	210 Soldi	7 Lire correnti.
	Naples	165 Soldi	1 Ducato di Regno.
	Rome	210 Soldi	1 Scudo Romano.
	Venice	100 Italian Lire	105 Italian Lire.
	Vienna	104 Soldi	1 Florin current.

Usance. The Usance for foreign bills is here the same as in Venice: for bills drawn from Zurich, however, it is 15 days after acceptance. Bills payable *a vista* or sight, must be paid on being presented: those that are at some days sight, or at usance, must be paid on the very day they become due: 6 days of grace are allowed, in which holidays are not included; and if there is no holiday in the week, Friday is reckoned as such. The holder of the bill must present it for acceptance as soon as he receives it; and if payment be delayed when due, he must have it protested immediately.

BERGEN (*in Norway*).

Monies. Accounts are kept here in Rixdollars of 6 Marks, the Mark being divided into 16 Skillings Danish. At Christiania, Drontheim, Larwigen, Kopperwyk, and other places in Norway, they reckon in Rixdollars of 4 Orts, each Rixdollar being divided into 24 Skillings Danish.

Coins. The Coins, being those of Denmark, will be found under the Article *Copenhagen*.

Weights. The Shippond is divided into 20 Lisponds, or 320lb. The Centner is 6½ Lisponds, or 100lb.; the Lispond is 16lb.; the Waag is 3 Bismersponds, or 36lb. The Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, or 128 Quintins. 100lb. in Bergen and all Norway answer to 49,961 Kilogrammes, or 110,23lb. avoirdupois.

Measures. A Last of corn is divided into 12 Tonnes or 144 Krugs. A Last of salt is 18 Tonnes. A Tonne of tar contains 120 Krugs.

The Ell equals 2 Rhineland Feet, and contains 0,62789 Metres, or 24,72 Measures. English Inches.

Masts, and round wood in general, are measured in Palms, three of which are equal to $10\frac{1}{7}$ Danish Inches, or $10\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches.

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

Exchanges.

Amsterdam 143 Rixdollars Danish current for 100 Rixdollars current.

Copenhagen 100 Rixdollars Danish current for 102 Rixdollars current.

Hamburgh & Lubeck 150 Rixdollars Danish current for 100 Rixdollars current.

London 6 Rixdollars current for £1 sterling.

BERLIN (*in Prussia*).*

Accounts are kept here, and also at Magdeburg, Francfort on the Oder, and throughout the Electorate of Brandenburg, in Thalers or Rixdollars of 24 Good Groschen, each Groschen being divided into 12 Pfenings current. Monies of Account.

But the books of the banks, and the different discounting houses or branch-banks belonging to them, in Berlin, Breslau, and Stettin, must, by an ordinance of the King of Prussia, of 1766, be kept in Pounds or Thalers banco of 24 banco Groschen, subdivided into 12 Pfenings banco. The ordinance likewise extended to merchants' books, which are, however, now kept in currency.

The gold coins are, Ducats, which are either reckoned at $2\frac{2}{7}$ Rixdollars, and then are about 20 per cent. better than currency, otherwise they pass each for 3 Rixdollars 8 Groschen current, more or less; Double, Single, and Half Fredericks, or Pieces of 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars, which are taken at the bank for 8, 4, and 2 Pounds banco, being thus 25 per cent. worse than banco; but out of the bank the difference is not fixed, nor is it so great. Fredericks bear a premium on currency, which was at first 5 per cent. but it has successively risen to 14 per cent.: thus the single Piece is worth 5 Rixdollars 22 Groschen current. The silver coins are, since the year 1774, Thalers or Rixdollars, halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and twelfths ditto, or pieces of 24, 12, 8, 6, 4, and 2 Groschen, which form the currency of the country, and are, by the king's edict for the Coins.

* A new system of weights and measures for the Prussian dominions was decreed May 16, 1816, which will be given under the article *Prussia*.

Coins. erection of the bank, $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worse than banco. There are also base silver pieces of 6, 4, and 3 Pfenings, and copper pieces of 3 and 1 Pfening.

Degrees of Fineness of Gold and Silver. The fineness of gold is valued in Carats and Grains, the Mark being 24 Carats, the Carat 12 Grains; and the Mark of fine gold is worth $192\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars, more or less in Fredericks, or 154 Pounds banco. A Mark of light Ducats is worth $188\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars, and a Mark of light Louis d'ors and Pistoles, 175 Rixdollars, more or less, in Fredericks.

The Mark of fine silver contains 16 Loths, or 288 Grains, and is worth 14 Rixdollars in Fredericks, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds banco, more or less.

Wrought silver must be 12 Loths fine, and stamped with a sceptre.

Rate of Coinage. From a Cologne Mark of gold, $21\frac{3}{4}$ Carats fine, 35 Fredericks are to be coined; and from a Cologne Mark of fine silver, 14 Rixdollars of the new currency, in whole pieces, halves, and thirds, are to be coined.

According to the above, the Pound or Rixdollar banco is equivalent to 31,48 German Asen, or 23,35 English Grains of fine gold, and to 456 Asen, or 338,2 Grains of fine silver; the Rixdollars in Fredericks to 25,18 Asen, or 18,66 Grains of fine gold; lastly, the Rixdollar current to 23,8 Asen, or 17,6 Grains of fine gold, and to 347,43 Asen, or 257,68 Grains of fine silver, the proportion of gold to silver being thus as $14\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{9}$ to 1.

Value of Monies. Hence it follows that the Rixdollar Prussian current is worth 36d. sterling nearly; the Pound banco, $47\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling; and the Frederick, 16s. 7d. sterling. Also £1 sterling = 6 Rixdollars 8 Groschen current, or 5 Pounds 2 Groschen banco, or 6 Rixdollars 1 Groschen in Fredericks. *See Table of Coins, Vol. II.*

Gold and Silver Weight. Gold and silver in bars and in coins are weighed by the Mark of 8 Ounces, or 16 Loths. The Loth contains 4 Drams, Quintins, or Gros, 12 Hellers, Pfenings, or Deniers, or 240 Grains. This Mark therefore contains 3840 Prussian Grains, which weigh 233,81 Grammes, or 3608 English Grains.

Commercial Weight. In commercial weight, the Centner or Quintal weighs 5 Stein or Stones, each of 22lb.; the Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, or 32 Loths; the Loth contains 4 Quintins, 16 Pfenings, or 32 Hellers. The Pound contains 468,53 Grammes, or 7231 English Grains.

A Ship Last contains 12 Ship-funds, each of 20 Lisponds; or 280lb.

The Centner of 110lb. of Berlin is equal to ~~6~~468 Kilogrammes, or 113lb. Commercial Weight.
10 oz. avoirdupois. Hence 100lb. of Berlin = 103,24lb. avoirdupois.

The measure for corn is called a Wispel. A Last of wheat contains 3 Wispels, Corn Measure.
a Last of oats 2 Wispels.

The Wispel is divided into 2 Malterns, 24 Scheffels, 96 Viertels, or 384 Metzen.

The Scheffel measures 3180 English Inches; it is a common measure all over the country, and weighs, full of rye, about 82lb. of Berlin weight. The Scheffel equals 52,11 Litres, or 1,479 English Bushels.

A Fuder of wine is divided into 4 Oxhofts, 6 Ohms, 12 Eimers, 24 Ankers, Liquid Measure.
768 Masses or Quarts, or 1536 Oessels. An Oxhoft contains 224,696 Litres, or 59,365 English Gallons.

A Gebraude of beer is divided into 9 Kupes, 18 Fasses, 36 Tonnes, 144 Aemgens, 3456 Quarts, or 6912 Oessels. The Gebraude contains 404,23 Litres, or 106,8 English wine Gallons.

The Ell of Berlin measures 0,66681 Metres, or 26,25 English Inches.

The Berlin Foot is divided into 12 Inches, or 96 parts, and measures 0,30972 Long Measure.
Metres, or 12,194 English Inches. The Rhineland Foot, used by engineers and land surveyors, is divided into 12 Inches, the Inch being subdivided into 10 Lines, or 100 Points. This Foot measures 0,3139 Metres, or 12,36 English Inches. The Ruthe is 12 Rhineland Feet.

A great Hufe, land measure, is divided into 30 great Morgens, or 66½ little Superficial Measures.
Morgens or Acres; a Hacken or small Hufe contains 2 great Morgens; a land Hufe is 1 great Morgen.

The great Morgen is composed of 400 square Ruthes or Perches, and the little Morgen of 180. The former contains 56,815 French Ares, or 1 Acre, 1 Rood, 24 Perches, English measure; and therefore the little Morgen contains 25,566 Ares, or 2 Roods 21 Perches English measure.

Besides the places given in Vol. II. page 35, Berlin exchanges with, and gives Exchanges.
to—

Constantinople	1 Livre banco (more or less) for	132 Paras.
Copenhagen ..	100 Rixdollars current	123 Rixdollars.
Geneva	100 Rixdollars	76 Ecus current.

Exchanges.	Genoa	1	Livre banco (more or less) for	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sols.
	Lisbon	1	Livre banco	690	Rees.
	Milan	1	Livre banco	126	Sols current.
	Naples	1	Livre banco	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grani.
	Petersburgh	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Good Groschen	1	Rouble.
	Rome	1	Livre banco	90	Bajocchi.
	Stockholm	1	Livre banco	41	Skillings.
	Turin	1	Livre banco	82	Sols.
	Venice	1	Livre banco	185	Soldi piccoli.

Usance and
Days of
Grace.

The usance for bills drawn on Berlin is 14 days after acceptance. Berlin draws on Amsterdam, Breslau, Hamburg, and Leipsic, at 4 or 5 weeks date; and at sight; on London and Paris at 2 months date.

The days of grace, by the edict of 1751, are three; but if the third day should fall on a Sunday or holiday (or on a Saturday for Jews), the bill must be paid on the preceding day; and should all the three days be holidays, the bill must be paid on the very day on which it is made payable; but a protest for non-payment of such a bill may be delayed without any danger to the holder till the last day of grace.

Banks.

The Banks of Berlin and Breslau were established in 1765. The coins received are Fredericks, 35 of which must weigh a Cologne Mark of gold, 21 Carats 9 Grains fine. Each piece is reckoned at 4 Pounds banco, and the owner is credited for so much in the bank books. Thus banco is 25 per cent. better than Fredericks reckoned at 5 Rixdollars.

All bills of exchange, drafts, &c. on Berlin and Breslau, of 100 Rixdollars and upwards, were formerly expressed in Pounds banco, and paid by inscription at the bank; but, since the year 1787, they have been expressed and paid in Prussian currency.

Since the 1st of January, 1767, bank notes of 10, 20, 50, 500, and 1000 Pounds banco, have been in circulation, with gold and silver coin, though no person is obliged to take them in payment. These notes, though made by the Berlin bank only, are issued by both banks, either in exchange for cash, at the rate of 125 Rixdollars in Fredericks, or 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars current in silver, for 100 Pounds banco; or by discounting bills; or on the security of gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, or jewels, that are deposited at the bank. In all the offices for taxes and royal revenues, bank notes are received in payment as cash; and

they are also taken as such at the bank from any person who opens an ac- Banks.
count there.

At the discounting offices, belonging to the two banks, bills are discounted at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per month; but such bills must have at least 2 months to run, and three persons must be answerable for the payment, the drawer, acceptor, and indorser. The discounting offices or lombards of the banks also advance money for 2 months, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest per month, on gold and silver in bars or dust, jewels, and plate, or foreign coins, though never under the value of 400 Pounds banco. Thus they pay for gold in bars, of 21 to 24 Carats fine, 150 Pounds banco per Mark fine; for gold, 16 to 21 Carats fine, 148 Pounds per Mark fine; under that degree of fineness, 140 Pounds per Mark fine. English Guineas, Portugal pieces, and Brabant Souverains, are reckoned at 22 Carats fine; all sorts of gold Ducats, except Turkish and Russian, at 23 Carats 6 Grains; Louis d'ors, at 21 Carats 7 Grains; and Brunswick 5 Rixdollar pieces, at 21 Carats 8 Grains fine.

For silver in bars, of 12 to 16 Loths fine, 9 Pounds 14 Groschen banco per Mark fine are given; for silver, of 6 to 12 Loths fine, $8\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds banco; under that, 8 Pounds banco per Mark fine. Silver coins are valued as follows, viz. fine pieces of two thirds, at 15 Loths 15 Grains fine; specie Rixdollars, at 14 Loths 2 Grains; common old pieces of two thirds, at 11 Loths 17 Grains; Spanish Dollars and French Ecus, at 14 Loths 9 Grains; and old Louisblancs, at 14 Loths 11 Grains fine.

No loan can be prolonged beyond the settled period of 2 months; and if the pledge is not then redeemed, it must be sold to the best bidder at the borrower's risk. A recepissee is delivered to the borrower, which he must return when he redeems his pledge; and the loan, after deducting the interest, is advanced to him in bank notes.

In December, 1767, notice was given that the bank notes of the royal bank, guaranteed by the edict of 1766, would, from the 1st of January, 1768, be paid off on demand, and that the holders of such notes might at their wish receive the amount of them in specie, without any expence or deduction whatsoever.

These banks, and all the offices belonging to them, shut every year on the last day of May, and re-open on the 14th of June following.

BERMUDA, *see West Indies.*

BERN (*in Switzerland*).

Monies of
Account.

In this city and canton, accounts are kept in different ways; viz. in Livres, of 20 Sous, the Sou of 12 Deniers; in Livres or Francs, of 10 Batzes, or 40 Creutzers; and in Crowns of 25 Batzes, or 100 Creutzers. In the territory of Argow, accounts are kept in Florins, of 60 Creutzers.

A Rixdollar or Ecu blanc is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 2 Florins, 3 Livres, 30 Batzes, 60 Sous, &c.; a Crown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Livres, 25 Batzes, or 50 Sous; a Florin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Livre, 15 Batzes, or 30 Sous; a Livre or Franc, 10 Batzes; a Pfund, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Batzes, or 15 Sous; a Batze, 2 Sous, or 4 Creutzers; a Shilling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Creutzer; a Creutzer, 6 Deniers.

Under the government of the Helvetian Republic, established in 1798, a new mode of keeping accounts was commenced in Francs or Franken of 10 Batzes, each Batze being divided into 10 Rappen; and this mode is still continued, particularly in Government concerns. But these and other new regulations, introduced in all the different cantons, will be explained under the article *Switzerland*.

Coins.

The gold coins of the canton of Bern are Double and Single Pistoles, of the same value and fineness as Double and Single Louis of France; and Ducats of 7 Livres 10 Sous, or 75 Batzes.

The silver coins are, Ecus equal to the Ecus of 6 Livres of France; and Patacons of 3 Livres 6 Sous, or 33 Batzes. Also pieces of 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Batzes, or 40, 20, and 10 Creutzers; and baser coins of Single and Half Batzes, and Single and Half Creutzers.

Foreign coins, particularly those of France, circulate here, and vary in their value according to circumstances.

Weights.

The Mark used for weighing gold, silver, and other precious articles, is divided into 16 Loths, 64 Quintlins, 256 Pennyweights, or 4608 Grains, and equals 246,877 Grammes, or 3810,3 English Grains. But in expressing the fineness of gold, the Mark is divided into 24 Carats, each of 32 Parts, and of silver into 16 Loths of 18 Grains each.

The Pound, commercial weight, is divided into 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, or 128 Quintlins, and equals 522,330 Grammes, or 8060 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Bern = 115,14lb. avoirdupois.

There is, however, a great variety in the weight of the Quintal at the different **Weights.** towns in this canton: thus at Lausanne and Morgis it weighs $97\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Bern weight; at Granson, $96\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; at Nyon $109\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; at Iverdun, $103\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; at Arau $93\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; at Thun, $102\frac{7}{8}$ lb. &c.

The Mutt, the measure for corn and dry goods, is divided into 12 Masses, **Dry** 48 Immis, 96 Achterlis, or 192 Sechzenerlis; The Mass measures 960 cubic **Measure.** Inches of Bern, answering to 706,33 French cubic Inches, or 857 English cubic Inches. The Mutt = 1,681 Hectolitre, or 4,771 English Bushels.

In liquid measures, the Land Fass contains 6 Saums, 24 Brents, or 600 Maases; **Liquid** the common Fass, 4 Saums, 16 Brents, or 400 Maases. A Maas, also called **Measure.** Pinte, is divided into 2 Halves, 4 Quarters, 8 Semi-Quarters or Bechers: this Maas or Measure is a Cylinder, 4 Inches in diameter, and 9 Inches high, and when full of spring water, weighs 51 Ounces 2 Quintlins 2 dwt. Bern weight, or 59 Ounces avoirdupois. The Maas = 1,671 Litre, or 3,532 English Pints.

The Bern Foot is divided into 12 Inches of 12 Lines, subdivided into 10 Se- **Long** conds, equal to 0,29,325 Metres, or 11,545 English Inches. But the stone cutter's **Measure.** Foot, which is made use of in the quarries, measures 13 Bernese Inches, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ English Inches nearly.

The Ell of Bern is divided into 2, 4, and 8, or 3 and 6 parts; it is 22 Inches 2 Lines, Bern measure, and = 0,5433 Metres, or 21,4 English Inches. The Clafter or Fathom is 8 Bernese Feet.

The Ruthe or Perch contains 10 Feet, which land surveyors divide into 10 **Superficial** Inches. The square Ruthe contains $92\frac{1}{4}$ English square Feet, and therefore **Measure.** = 8,6 Hectares, or 34 English Perches nearly.

The Juchart or Acre varies in its dimensions; thus the Juchart of Wood is reckoned at 4,500 square Feet of Bern; that of Arable Land, at 40,000; that of Meadow, at 35,000. The Wood Juchart = 38,767 French Ares, or 3 Roods 33 Perches English measure, and the others in proportion.

The exchanges of Bern are regulated by those of Basil or Geneva, according **Exchanges.** to the proportion between the monies of account of Bern, and those of the above mentioned cities. Most commonly, however, the bills are drawn directly

Exchanges. from thence, instead of being drawn from Bern. There is no established custom respecting usance, nor are there any days of grace allowed.

BETELFAGUI OR BETLEFACKEE (*in Arabia*).

Monies. Accounts are kept here in Piastres of 80 Carats or Cavears, also in Spanish Dollars of 40 Cavears.

Coins. The Coins in which most payments are made are Sequins and Spanish Dollars. The Commassee is a small copper coin, containing a little silver, which is made use of in small payments. A Spanish Dollar is worth from 40 to 80 Commassees. 100 Dollars effective are equal to $121\frac{1}{2}$ Piastres of account; hence the said Piastre may be valued at 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling.

Weights. The Weights are, the Bahar of 40 Farcel, the Farcel or Frazil of 10 Maunds or 20 Rattles. A Farcel weighs 20lb. 6 oz. 4 dr. avoirdupois, or a Bahar, $815\frac{1}{4}$ lb. avoirdupois. 10 Farcel in Betlefackee are equal to 7 Farcel in Mocha.

A Bale of coffee is 14 Farcel, and the allowance for tare, 8 Maunds; 2 Bales are the common burthen of a camel.

A Rattle of coffee contains $14\frac{1}{2}$ Vakias, and a Farcel of ditto, 290 Vakias; of dates, candles, and iron, 16 Vakias are reckoned to a Rattle; of all other sorts of goods, 15 Vakias make a Rattle. The Rattle is used in the *bazar* or market only.

A Tommond of rice contains 40 Kellas, and weighs 168lb. avoirdupois.

Cotton is sold by the Harraff, an imaginary money; 9 Harraffs = $11\frac{1}{2}$ Piastres of account, or 1 Harraff = 1 Piastre 22 Cavears.

Measures. The Gudda, liquid measure, contains about 2 English Gallons; it is divided into 8 Nufieahs, and the Nufieah into 16 Vakias.

A Covid is 18 Inches; a long iron Covid, 27 Inches; a Guz, 25 Inches, English measure.

At Judda, or Jiddah, another sea-port of Arabia on the Red Sea, the Bahar contains 10 Frazils, 100 Maunds, or 500 Rattles, and the Rattle 15 Vakias. The Bahar weighs $222\frac{1}{2}$ lb. English troy, or 183lb. avoirdupois, and the Maund, 29 Ounces $4\frac{1}{2}$ Drams avoirdupois; at least such are the regular weights; but as

goods are always weighed with the steelyard, after the Turkish manner, and Measures. it is said that merchants are not allowed to weigh their goods when bought or sold, even at their own houses.

For further particulars respecting *Arabia*, see *Mocha*.

BILBOA (*in Spain*).

Accounts are kept here in Reals Vellon of 34 Maravedis.

An Escudo is worth 10 Reals, or 340 Maravedis Vellon; a Ducado, 11 Reals; Monies of Account. a Peso, 8 Reals; a Doubloon, 4 Pesos or 32 Reals.

A Real de Plata is worth 16 Quartos, or 64 Maravedis Vellon; therefore a Peso de Plata is worth 128 Quartos, or 256 Maravedis; and a Doubloon de Plata, 512 Quartos, or 2048 Maravedis Vellon. A Quarto is 4 Maravedis, and an Ochavo, 2 Maravedis Vellon.

For the coins and their value, see *Spain*.

There is a great and a lesser weight: the Quintal of the former (with which Weights. iron is weighed) is 146lb. of Bilboa, which equal 155½lb. Castilian weight, and answer to 71,458 Kilogrammes, or 157,66lb. avoirdupois; the Quintal of the lesser weight is 100lb. of Bilboa. The Pound weighs 17 Ounces Castilian weight, so that 100lb. of Bilboa = 106,7lb. Castilian, which equal 48,95 Kilo-grammes, or 108lb. avoirdupois.

Corn is measured by the Fanega, of 12 Celemines. This measure is 6 per Measures. cent. larger than the Castilian Fanega; so that 1 Fanega of Bilboa = 60,11 Litres, or 1,706 English Bushel.

The long measures, as well as the measures for wine and other liquids, are the same as the Castilian measures, for which see *Spain*.

Bilboa exchanges with, and gives (more or less) to	Exchanges.
Amsterdam 1 Ducado di Cambio, of 375 Maravedis de Plata, for 97 Grotes Flemish.	
London ... 1 Peso de Plata	39d. sterling; also
1 Hard Dollar of 20 Reals Vellon.....	50d. sterling.
Paris 1 Peso de Plata	77 Sous in Francs.

BOHEMIA, see *Prague*.

BOLOGNA (*in Italy*).

Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept in Lire of 20 Soldi; each Soldo of 12 Denari.

Also in Scudi of 100 Soldi, Bajocchi, or Bolognini. The Scudo contains 5 Lire, 10 Paoli, 100 Soldi, 500 Quattrini, or 1200 Denari.

These monies have two values; namely, banco, in which the exchanges are reckoned, and Moneta Lunga, or currency: banco is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than currency, but this proportion varies according to circumstances.

The Scudo di Cambio, also called Pezza da Otto Reali, is reckoned at 85 Soldi banco or Bolognini; thus 4 Scudi di Cambio = 17 Lire.

Coins.

The coins of Bologna are of the same denomination, weight, and value, as those of Rome. In gold, the Sequin is worth 10 Lire 15 Soldi of Bologna; the Pistole, 15 Lire 15 Soldi. In silver, a Roman or Bologna Scudo is worth 5 Lire; a Testoon, 30 Soldi; a Piastra or Lira, 20 Soldi; a Paolo, 10 Soldi, halves and quarters in proportion. There are also double and single Murajole, of 4 and 2 Soldi; and Bolognini, or single Soldi; likewise copper Soldi, half Soldi, and Quattrini, the 5th part of a Soldo.

Foreign Coins.

Foreign coins pass as follows; a Spanish Pistole, for 19 Lire 1 Soldo; a Pistole of Milan for 17 Lire 17 Soldi; of Turin, 25 Lire 16 Soldi; a Florence or Venetian Sequin for 10 Lire 17 Soldi; a Dutch or German Ducat for 10 Lire 13 Soldi; an old French Louis d'or for 22 Lire 19 Soldi 6 Denari; a new one (coined since 1786) for 21 Lire 11 Soldi; a Tuscan Franceschino for 5 Lire; a French Ecu for 5 Lire 6 Soldi; a Savoy Ecu for 6 Lire 8 Soldi; a Spanish Dollar, for 5 Lire; a German Rixdollar for 4 Lire 15 Soldi; a Napoleon, or Louis of 20 Francs, for 18 Lire 5 Soldi; and a Franc for 18 Soldi 3 Quattrini.

Hence the Lira of Bologna may be valued at about 10½d. sterling; and the Scudo at 52d. Also the Scudo di Cambio of $4\frac{1}{2}$ Lire di banco = 49d. sterling.

Weights.

The Pound used for gold and silver is divided into 12 Ounces, the Ounce into 8 Ottave, 160 Carats, or 640 Grains.

The same Pound is used for silk and other merchandise; the Ounce is then divided into 16 Ferlini, 160 Carats, or 640 Grains. The Pound of Bologna =

0,361957 Kilogrammes, or 5586 Grains troy; hence 100lb. of Bologna = Weights.
79,8lb. avoirdupois.

The Corba (corn measure) contains 2 Staja, 8 Quartaroli, or 32 Quarticini or Measures.
Cupi, and must weigh, full of good wheat, 160lb. of Bologna. The Corba holds
73,78 Litres, or 2,094 Winchester Bushels.

The Corba (wine measure) contains 60 Boccali, or 240 Fogliette; it weighs
200lb. of Bologna; and holds 73,80 Litres, or 19,5 English Gallons.

The Braccio, or Ell, with which woollen cloth is measured, is 0,6350 Metres,
or 25 English Inches; the Braccio, with which silk stuffs are measured, is 0,5955
Metres, or 23,4666 English Inches.

The Foot of Bologna, well known all over Italy, is 0,3805 Metres, or
14,99 English Inches; thus, 80 Feet of Bologna = 99 English Feet.

Bologna exchanges with, and gives (more or less) in banco or money of ex- Exchanges.
change to—

Amsterdam	40 Soldi banco, or Bolognini, for	1 Florin.
Ancona	99 ditto	1 Scudo of 10 Paoli.
Augsburg	47 ditto	1 Florin current.
Bolsano	47 ditto	1 Florin Moneta Lunga.
Florence	106 Bolognini	1 Ducat of 7 Lire.
France	1 Scudo	100 Sous in Francs.
Genoa	90 Bolognini	6 Lire fuori banco.
Hamburgh	35 ditto	1 Mark banco.
Leghorn	95 ditto	1 Pezza of 8 Reali.
London	46 Paoli	£1 sterling.
Lyons	54 Bolognini	1 Ecu of 3 Livres.
Milan	99 ditto	6 Lire correnti.
Naples	78 ditto	1 Ducato di Regno.
Novi	85 ditto	1 Scudo d'oro marche.
Rome	99 ditto	1 Scudo Romano.
Sicily	200 ditto	1 Oncia, of 600 Grains.
Venice	97 ditto	1 Ducat current;
Or	1 Scudo di Cambio	116 Soldi banco.
Vienna	48 Bolognini	1 Florin current.

Bills of Exchange are paid in banco, except when they are expressly drawn in Bills how
money fuori banco; or when the acceptor and holder of the bill both agree that paid.

Bills how
paid.

it shall be paid in currency : in the latter case the payment is regulated by the agio on banco.

The Usance on bills drawn on Bologna, from France and the Netherlands, is 2 months after date; from England and the Levant, 3 months after date; from Sicily, 1 month after date; from any part of Italy, bills are usually paid 8 days after acceptance, in which neither the day of acceptance nor the day of payment is included. No other days of grace are allowed. Thus Bills payable after date, or on a determined day, must be paid the first day after their written term.

BOLSANO OR BOTZEN (*in Tyrol*).

Monies of
Account.

Accounts are kept in Florins of 60 Creutzers, or 240 Pfenings. The Rix-dollar is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Florin, or 90 Creutzers.

There are here three different sorts of money, viz. Moneta del Giro (or money of exchange), Moneta Lunga (or currency), and Mess Valuta (or money of the fair).

Giro money consists of Spanish Pistoles, or the oldest French Louis d'ors (coined before 1726) reckoned at 5 Florins 34 Creutzers Giro, or other gold coins valued in proportion to those Louis. This sort of money is about 30 per cent. better than Moneta Lunga.

Moneta Lunga, or currency, consists of Austrian Rixdollars and their divisions, coined since 1750, reckoned at 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins. Also pieces of 20, 17, 7, and 3 Creutzers, and several foreign coins of gold and silver. This currency is at par with the Convention coins of the German Empire. *See Germany.*

Mess Valuta signifies the higher value at which the different coins are reckoned in payments made at the Messes, or Fairs; Mess Valuta bears a discount of about 5 per cent. against currency.

The Scudo di Cambio, by which the exchange with Venice is regulated, is reckoned at 90 Creutzers Giro.

Foreign
Coins.

As to foreign coins, Dutch Ducats pass for 4 Florins 23 Creutzers; Imperial Ducats for 4 Florins 30 Creutzers; Florence and Venetian Sequins for 4 Florins 26 Creutzers; Max d'ors for 6 Florins 12 Creutzers; old French Louis d'ors for 9 Florins 22 Creutzers; new, for 8 Florins 47 Creutzers; Carolin d'ors for 9 Florins 20 Creutzers; and Souverains for 13 Florins 20 Creutzers; Venetian silver Ducats, for 1 Florin 33 Creutzers; Dutch Albert's Dollars for 2 Florins; Spanish Dollars for 2 Florins 4 Creutzers; Milan Filippi for 2 Florins 12

Creutzers; Milan Scudi for 1 Florin 46 Creutzers; French Ecus for 2 Florins 16 Creutzers; Tuscan Piastres. for 4 Florins 28 Creutzers; Genoa ditto, for 2 Florins 58 Creutzers; all in currency. Foreign
Coins.

A Florin, Bolsano currency, is worth 25¼d. sterling, or £1 sterling = 9 Florins 36 Creutzers.

There are two weights used here, the great and the small; by the first iron, and all heavy goods are sold, and by the second spices, and other such wares. The former is to the latter as 100 to 66. Thus the great Quintal answers to 50,060 Kilogrammes, or 110,45lb. avoirdupois; and the Quintal of the lesser weight equals 33,039 Kilogrammes, or 72,89lb. avoirdupois. The Saum is composed of 4 Quintals. Weights.

The measure by which oil is sold is called the Muth, and weighs about 58 Kilogrammes, or 128lb. avoirdupois. Measures.

Long measures are of two sorts; the Ell = 0,79020 Metres, or 31,11 English Inches; the Braccio = 0,54973 Metres, or 21,643 English Inches.

There are four great Fairs held at Bolsano in the year, each of which generally lasts 15 days. Foreign merchants who frequent these fairs, may be admitted to what is called the *matricule* or *contrattation*, which is done by ballot, after the magistrates have made enquiries respecting their persons and the credit of their houses. This gives them different privileges; for instance, their goods on going away from the fair can be carried through the Austrian dominions without impediment; and if there be any failures during the fairs, they are entitled to a dividend of the bankrupts' effects in preference to other persons. Fairs.

Bills payable at such fairs are accepted on the 12th day, and the payments begin on the 13th day, and end two days after the close of the fair. All bills drawn on this place must be payable to one person; all indorsed bills, or bills payable to more persons than one, are forbidden under a fine of 200 Rixdollars.

Bolsano exchanges with, and gives, in Moneta Lunga, to—

Exchanges.

Amsterdam 210 Florins (more or less) for 100 Rixdollars.	
Augsburg 100 Florins	100 Florins current.
Bergamo.. 100 Florins	500 Lire piccole.
Bologna .. 1 Florin	48 Bolognini.
France ... 63 Rixdollars or 94 Florins ..	100 Ecus of 60 Sous.

Exchanges.	Frankfort 100 Florins (more or less) for ..	100 Florins in Carolins, at 9 Florins 12 Creutzers;
	Or 96 Florins	100 Florins in Carolins, at 9 Florins 42 Creutzers;
	Or 85 Florins	100 Florins in Carolins, at 11 Florins, at the fairs.
	Hamburgh 212 Florins	100 Rixdollars banco.
	Leghorn .. 100 Florins	54 Pezze of 8 Reali.
	Leipsic .. 100 Florins	100 Florins, Leipsic current, at the fairs.
	London .. 8 Florins 48 Creutzers	£1 sterling.
	Nuremberg 100 Florins	100 Florins current.
	Rome 100 Florins	48 Scudi Moneta.
	St. Gall .. 98 Florins	100 Florins in Pistoles, at 7½ Florins.
	Venice ... 1 Scudo di Cambio	135 Soldi di banco;
	Or 100 Florins Moneta Lunga	500 Lire piccole.
	Vienna ... 100 Florins	100 Florins current.

As bills drawn on Bolsano are mostly payable at the fairs, as before mentioned, no regulations have been made with regard to the usance or days of grace.

BOMBAY, see East Indies.

BOURDEAUX (in France).

Monies. Although the new French system of monies, weights, and measures, is adopted here, yet many of the old customs are partially retained, and therefore some account of them may be useful.

Weights. The old weight of Bourdeaux is the Poids de Marc. Although the Quintal is reckoned at 100lb. it weighs 101lb. Poids de Marc, or 109lb. avoirdupois.*

* Attested standards of these weights have been transmitted to Lord Castlereagh by Mr. Scott, his Majesty's Consul at Bourdeaux; and have been found to weigh about a Grain in the Kilogramme heavier than the Paris weights.

The Boisseau, for corn and other dry commodities, is divided into 16 parts, Measures. and contains 76,708 Litres, or 2,177 English Bushels.

The Tonneau of wine is divided into 4 Barriques, 128 Velts, or 440 Pots. The Barrique contains 229,93 Litres, or 60,748 English Gallons.

Brandy is kept in casks, called Pieces, of 50 Velts, more or less; but it is sold by the Barrique of 32 Velts, or about 60 English Gallons. 5 Velts, proof of Bourdeaux, make 4 Velts proof, by which it is sold in London. At Cognac it is sold by the 27 Velts; and 11 Velts proof of Cognac make 10 Velts proof, by which it is sold in London.

The Foot of Bourdeaux contains 0,35674 Metres, or 14,04 English Inches. The Aune or Ell contains 0,1195 Metres, or 46,93 English Inches. Thus 100 Aunes of Bourdeaux = 130,33 English Yards.

A Journal or Acre of land is divided into 3 Pougnerées, or 216 Escas, and contains 31,924 Decares, or 3 Roods 6 Perches English measure.

Cleft wood is sold by the 124 pieces, deals by the 126, pipe staves by the 1616.

In settling the freight of ships from the port of Bourdeaux, the following quantities are reckoned for a Tonneau or Ton: 4 Barriques of wine, vinegar, honey, and turpentine; 5 Barriques of brandy; 3 Barriques of syrup; 20 Bushels of chesnuts, or 15 Bushels from Perigord; 20 Bushels of corn, beans, linseed, walnuts, &c.; 5 Bales (each of 100lb.) of cork; 5 Bales of skins or feathers (each of 100lb.); 8 Bales of paper; 10 Cubic Feet of marble; 20 Quintals of iron, in bars, or of lead, in pigs; 3 Bales of hemp (each of 200lb.); 20 Quintals, or 150 Rolls of tobacco. Tonnage of Ships.

A Pipe of salt contains 6 Mines, each weighing about 240lb. of Bourdeaux.

The Tare allowed on West India produce is as follows, viz.

Tare.

Coffee sold per Pound, real tare.

Martinico Sugar, sold per Hogshead, 2lb. draft, 13 per cent. tare.

St. Domingo Sugar, sold per Hogshead, 2lb. draft, 17 per cent. tare.

Cotton Wool, sold per Quintal, tare 4 per cent. per Bale, 6 per cent. per Bag.

Indigo, sold per Pound, real tare.

There are two great Fairs in Bourdeaux every year; the first begins on the 1st of March, the other on the 15th of October, and each lasts 15 days.

For the Exchanges, &c. see *France*.

BRABANT, see *Antwerp*.

BRAZIL (*in South America*).

Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept in Milrees, and Rees; 1000 Rees making a Milree. For the coins of Brazil, see the article *Rio Janeiro*; also *Portugal*.

Weights & Measures.

The weights and measures of Brazil are nominally those of Portugal, and the weights are in general correctly so, but great variation exists in the measures of capacity. Thus, in the province of Maranham, the Alquiere, the measure for Indian corn, or maize, rice, coffee in husks, salt, and other dry commodities, is computed to contain 2772 English Cubic Inches, which answer to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel Winchester measure; while in Bahia it is estimated at 1 Bushel only, and in Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro, it also varies considerably.

Wine and olive oil, imported, pay duty by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Barrel, but there is no fixed standard measure for these liquids. They are retailed by the Frasco, or case bottle, which contains about $4\frac{1}{2}$ Pints, English Wine measure. Cachaça, or Brazil rum, all oils, &c. made in Brazil, are retailed by the standard measure called Quartilho, and its divisions. The Quartilho contains 3 Pints English wine measure. The long measures are the Covado and the Vara, as in Portugal.

For the Exchanges of Brazil, and other particulars, see *Rio Janeiro*.

BREMEN (*in Germany*).

Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept here in Thalers or Rixdollars, of 72 Grotes; the Grote being divided into 5 Swares current.

A Rixdollar is reckoned likewise at $2\frac{1}{2}$ Bremen Marks, 6 Copsticks, 16 Dutgens, 18 Flinrichs, or 48 Shillings. Rixdollars are generally reckoned at 5 for a Louis d'or.

A Bremen Mark is worth 8 Flinrichs, 32 Grotes, or 160 Swares; a Copstick, 3 Flinrichs, 12 Grotes, or 8 Shillings; a Dutger, 3 Shillings. Commercial accounts are now kept in banco Marks.

The gold coins are Ducats, which are commonly worth $2\frac{3}{4}$ Rixdollars current; Coins. the silver coins are Specie Rixdollars, reckoned at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollar, or 96 Grotes current; Halves, or Pieces of $\frac{2}{3}$ at 48 Grotes; Pieces of $\frac{1}{3}$ at 24 Grotes; Copsticks, and Flinrichs; and Pieces of 6, 3, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Grotes; also Swares of copper.

Bills of exchange are commonly paid in Brunswick Carl d'ors, reckoned at 5 Rixdollars; and good Frederick d'ors, George d'ors, and old Louis d'ors (coined before 1726) pass for the same value; Ducats, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ Rixdollars, are reckoned about 3 per cent. better; fine Pieces of two-thirds, 12 per cent.; new Pieces, 10 per cent.; old Pieces of 6 Grotes, 6 per cent.; and old French Louisblancs, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollar, 5 per cent. better than Carl d'ors; but the Convention Coins are exchanged at par, or with a very small agio against Carl d'ors.

The Bremen Rixdollar in gold, is equivalent to 25 German Asen, or $18\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains of fine gold; and the Rixdollar current to 364 Asen, or 270 English Grains of fine silver. Value of Monies.

140 Rixdollars in gold, or 145 Rixdollars current, are equal to 100 Rixdollars Hamburgh banco.

Hence the Bremen Rixdollar current is worth 3s. 2d. sterling; or £1. sterling = 6 Rixdollars 22 Grotes 4 Swares.

Gold and Silver are weighed by the Cologne Mark, and their fineness is valued as in Hamburgh. Weight.

The commercial Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quentius, or 512 Orts, and contains 498,25 Grammes, or 7690 English Grains. Thus 100lb. of Bremen answer to 49,825 Kilogrammes, or 109,8 avoirdupois.*

Of commercial weight, the Load is 300lb; but waggoners reckon it at 22 Lisponds, or 308lb. The Centner weighs 116lb.; the Shipfund is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Centners, or 290lb.; a Waag of iron is 120lb; a Stone of flax, 20lb; a Stone of wool, or feathers, 10lb; a Lispond, 14lb.

A Tun of butter, great measure, is reckoned at 300lb; and a Tun of ditto, small measure, at 220lb.

* The commercial weight of Bremen is variously stated by different authors. The above proportion has been recently ascertained at the London Mint, from an attested standard transmitted to Lord Castlereagh by Francis B. Coleman, Esq. his Majesty's Vice Consul at Bremen and Oldenburgh.

Dry
Measure.

A Last of corn is divided into 4 Quarts, 40 Scheffels, 160 Viertels, or 640 Spints. The Last of Bremen answers to 28,43 Hectolitres, or 80,70 Bushels, Winchester measure.

Liquid
Measure.

The Fuder of wine is divided into 6 Ohms; the Ohm into 20 Viertels, 45 Stubgens, 180 Quarters, or 720 Mingels. The Ohm contains 143,4 Litres, or 37,88 English Gallons.

Brandy is sold by the measure of 30 Viertels, which equals 56½ English Gallons.

A Tonne of beer contains 48 Stubgens, or 192 Quarters.

A Hogshead of train oil contains 2 Tonnes, 12 Steckans, or 192 Mingels.

Long
Measure.

The Bremen Foot is divided into 12 Inches, and the Inch into 10 parts. The Foot contains 0,2891 Metres, or 11,38 English Inches. Thus 20 Feet of Bremen are computed to equal 19 English Feet. The Ell is 2 Feet, and contains 22,76 English Inches.

A Clafter is 6 Feet; a Ruthe, 16 Feet.

A Decher is 10 Ells, Pieces, &c.; a Dutzen, 12; a Stiege, 20; a Zimmer, 40; a Schock, 60.

Lastage.

In valuing the freight of ships, a Last of salt is reckoned at 4000lb. weight, and a Last of hewn white stone at 5000lb. A Last of herrings or coals is 12 Tonnes.

Exchanges,
Usances, &c.

For the Exchanges of Bremen, see Vol. II. page 38.

The usance for bills drawn from the other parts of Germany is 14 days sight; from London and Paris, one month after date. The days of grace are 8; but for promissory notes, and bills at short sight, no days of grace are allowed.

BRESLAU (*in Silesia*).

Monies.

Accounts are kept in Thalers, or Rixdollars, of 30 silver or Kayser Groschen, each Groschen being divided into 12 Denars or Pfenings current; but accounts in banco money are kept in Pounds of 24 banco Groschen, or 288 Denars banco.

A Rixdollar current is worth 1¼ Silesian Rixdollar, 1½ Gulden or Florin,

24 Good Groschen, 30 Silver Groschen, 45 White Groschen, 90 Creutzers, *Monies.*
120 Groschels, or 360 Denars.

A specie Rixdollar is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollar current, 2 Florins, 32 Good Groschen, 40 Silver Groschen, 60 White Groschen, or 140 Creutzers.

A Silesian Rixdollar is worth 24 Silver Groschen, 36 White Groschen, or 27 Creutzers.

A Silver Grosche, Kayser Grosche, or Bohemian Grosche, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ White Grosche; a Good Grosche, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Silver Grosche; a White Grosche, 2 Creutzers, 4 Dreyers, or 8 Denars; a Dreyer, 2 Denars or 3 Hellers; a Groschel, 3 Denars.

It is customary to call 60 Silver Groschen a Heavy Schlock, and 32 a Heavy Mark, or a Mark of Money; also 32 White Groschen, or $21\frac{1}{2}$ Silver Groschen, a light Mark, or a Mark of Groschen; and 24 White Groschen, or 16 Silver Groschen, a very light Mark.

For an account of the Bank, see *Berlin*.

The coins are Double, Single, and Half Fredericks, and Ducats; Rixdollars *Coins.* current, with halves and thirds; Pieces of 4, 2, and 1 Good Groschen, and 6 Denars; Timpfen, that is, pieces of 6 Silver Groschen, or 18 Polish Groschen; Double and Single Silver Groschen; Double and Single Creutzers; and lastly, Double and Single Grosschel.

Foreign coins generally pass here as in Berlin. The Imperial or Convention *Foreign* coins bear a premium of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. on Prussian currency, except *Coins.* the Pieces of 7 and 17 Creutzers, which are commonly at par with it. Prussian Fredericks, reckoned at 5 Rixdollars, are about 14 per cent. better than Prussian silver.

For a valuation of Breslau banco and currency in sterling money, see *Berlin*.

The fineness of gold is expressed in Carats and Grains; the Mark being 24 *Expression* Carats; the Carat, 12 Grains. The fineness of silver in Loths and Denars; *of Fineness.* the Mark being 16 Loths; the Loth, 16 Denars.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Mark, which is divided into 8 Ounces, *Weights.* 16 Loths, 64 Quintels, 256 Denars, or 512 Hellers, and contains 204,60 Grammes, or 3158 English Grains.

The commercial Pound is divided into 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quintels, 512 Denars, or 1024 Hellers, and contains 405,27 Grammes, or 6255 English

Weights. Grains. Hence 100lb of Breslau = 89,357lb. avoirdupois; and the Centner of 132lb. = 118lb. avoirdupois.

The Shipfund consists of 3 Centners, $16\frac{1}{2}$ Laeps or Stones, or 396lb.

Measures. The Malter of corn is divided into 12 Scheffels; the Scheffel into 4 Viertels, 16 Metzes, or 64 Maessels. The Scheffel contains 69,89 Litres, or 1,98 Winchester Bushels.

The Eimer of wine is divided into 20 Topfs, 80 Quarts, or 320 Quartiers, and equals 5,5489 Litres, or 14,67 English Gallons.

The Breslau Foot measures 0,2842 Metres, or 11,19 English Inches.

The Silesian Ell contains 0,5759 Metres, or 22,67 English Inches.

A Ruthe is $7\frac{1}{2}$ Silesian Ells, or 14 Feet 2 Inches, English measure.

A Silesian Mile is 1500 Ruthes, and contains 6,476 Kilometres, or 4 English Miles 43 Yards: $17\frac{1}{2}$ Silesian Miles are reckoned to make a Degree of the meridian in a mean latitude.

217 Silesian square Ruthes answer nearly to an English Acre.

A Schock of any merchandize contains 4 Mandels, or 60 Pieces. A Zimmer of fox furs is 20 single skins; but of marter furs 20 Pairs. A Bale of woollens contains 12 Tuches or Pieces; and a Saum, 22 Pieces; each Piece of 32 Ells.

Fairs. By a royal edict of 1742, two Fairs are held at Breslau every year; the first beginning on the third Sunday in Lent; the second on the first Monday after Lady-day in September; and each Fair lasts 8 days.

Bills how Paid. Bills of Exchange were formerly paid in Imperial coins, viz. Pieces of 17 and 7 Creutzers, and specie Rixdollars; but, by a royal edict of 1751, they must be all paid in Prussian currency: and if the bill be payable in any other money, the payment must nevertheless be made in the said currency, allowance being made for the agio on the particular money expressed in the bill.

Exchanges. Foreign Exchanges are also settled in Prussian currency; and are similar to those of Berlin.

Usance and Days of Grace. The usance for bills drawn on Breslau is 14 days after acceptance; half usance, 8 days; and the days of grace are three. For bills, however, payable at the fairs, no days of grace are allowed; but such bills must be settled on the last day of payment in those fairs, or else be protested.

Breslau draws on Amsterdam and Hamburg at sight, or at 4 or 5 weeks date; on Berlin and Königsberg, at sight, or 8 or 12 days date; and other parts of Germany, at usance of 14 days sight; on Paris and London, at 2 or 3 months after date.

Usance
Days of
Grace.

BRUNSWICK (*in Germany*),

And also Wolfenbüttele, Hanover, Zell, Lüneburgh, and the whole Electorate, and the northern part of Westphalia, keep their accounts in Thalers or Rixdollars, of 36 Marien Groschen, subdivided into 8 Pfennings current.

Monies of
Account.

The Rixdollar is also reckoned at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden, or Piece of two-thirds; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Marien Gulden, 24 Good Groschen, 48 Goesgens, 72 Matthiers, or 288 Pfennings.

A Gulden, Florin, or Piece of two-thirds, is worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ Marien Gulden, 16 Good Groschen, 24 Marien Groschen, &c. A Marien Gulden, = 20 Marien Groschen, or 40 Matthiers; a Good Grosche, 3 Matthiers; a Marien Grosche, 2 Matthiers; a Goesgen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Matthier; a Matthier, 4 Pfennings, or 8 Hellers; a Dreyer, 3 Pfennings, or 6 Hellers.

Thus 2 Rixdollars = 3 Guldens current; 5 Rixdollars = 9 Marien Guldens; 5 current Guldens = 6 Marien Guldens; and 2 Good Groschen = 3 Marien Groschen.

The gold coins are Double, Single, and Half Carl d'ors (coined since 1742), reckoned at 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rixdollars; and Ducats, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ Rixdollars. The silver coins are specie and current Rixdollars, at 48 and 36 Marien Groschen; Gulden or Florins, at 24 Marien Groschen; Pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars, at 12 and 6 Marien Groschen; Pieces of 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Marien Groschen, or 2 and 1 Good Groschen; and also of 6 and 4 Pfennings. These silver pieces have been coined since the year 1764 (of the same rate as Convention money), and form the currency of the country.

Coins.

There are also the old specie Rixdollars, and fine Pieces of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$, reckoned at 48, 24, 12, and 6 Marien Groschen, coined after the Leipsic rate of coinage.

It must be observed, however, that Ducats are about 3 per cent. better than currency, so that they pass for 2 Rixdollars 30 Marien Groschen, more or less; and also that the old specie Rixdollars, and fine Pieces of two-thirds, are about

Coins. 12 per cent. better than currency, being worth 54 and 27 Marien Groschen, more or less.

Carl d'ors, old French Louis d'ors, Fredericks, and Spanish Pistoles, are commonly at par with currency.

The Cologne Mark of fine gold is worth 190 Rixdollars, more or less, in Carl d'ors, or currency, and the Cologne Mark of fine silver is worth 13 Rixdollars, more or less, in currency.

Rate of Coinage.

Out of a Cologne Mark of gold, $21\frac{1}{2}$ Carats fine, 35 Carl d'ors are coined; and out of a Cologne Mark of fine silver, 13 Rixdollars 12 Marien Groschen are coined.

Thus the Rixdollar in Carl d'ors contains 25,19 Asen, or $18\frac{1}{3}$ English Grains of fine gold; and the Rixdollar silver currency, 364,8 Asen, or $270\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of fine silver; the proportion between gold and silver being as $14\frac{1}{3}$ to 1.

Value of Monies.

Hence the Rixdollar, Brunswick currency, is worth 3s. 2d. sterling; or £1 sterling = 6 Rixdollars $11\frac{1}{2}$ Marien Groschen in silver: and the Carl d'or = 16s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, in English gold.

Also 100 Rixdollars, Hamburgh banco, are worth 140 Rixdollars, more or less, in Carl d'ors, or $144\frac{1}{4}$ Rixdollars in Brunswick silver currency; and 100 Rixdollars, Hamburgh currency, are worth $117\frac{1}{8}$ Rixdollars, Brunswick currency.

Weight.

Gold and silver are weighed by the Cologne Mark, and their fineness is valued as in Hamburgh.

The commercial Pound is divided into 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, 32 Loths, 128 Quentins, 512 Pfenings, or 1024 Hellers, and contains 4668 Grammes, or 7206 English Grains. Hence 100lb. of Brunswick answer to 103lb. avoirdupois; and therefore the Centner of 114lb. of Brunswick = 117lb. 6 oz. avoirdupois. In commercial weight, a Shipfund contains 20 Lisponds, or 280lb.; a Centner, 114lb.; a Lispond is 14lb.; a Stone, 10lb. and sometimes 11lb.

Measures.

A Wispel of corn is divided into 4 Scheffels, 40 Himtens, 160 Vierfasses, or 640 Loechers; the Scheffel of oats contains 12 Himtens. The Himten answers to 31,1 Litres, or 0,88 Winchester Bushels, and the Wispel is therefore 4,4 English Quarters.

The Fuder of wine is divided into 4 Oxhofts, 6 Aams, 240 Stubgens, or 1920

Nossels. The Fuder answers to 8807 Litres, or 232,7 English Gallons, and Measures, therefore the Stubgen = 3669 Litres, or 0,9695 English Gallons.

A Fass of beer contains 4 Tonnes; a Tonne, 27 Stubgens.

Hence 100 Stubgens = 96 English Gallons.

The Foot of Brunswick is divided into 12 Inches, and contains 0,2851 Metres, or 11,23 English Inches.

The Ell consists of 2 Shoes or Feet. Hence 8 Ells of Brunswick = 5 English Yards.

A Schock is 3 Steiges, or 60 Ells; a Pack of cloth is 10 Pieces; each Piece 22 Tuches; and the Tuche 22 Ells.

A Last of Herrings is 12 Tonnes, or Barrels; a Last of salt or butter, 18 Tonnes.

Two Fairs are held at Brunswick every year, which last each 10 days; they begin on the Thursdays that fall nearest to Candlemas and St. Laurence's day; that is, to the 2d of February, and 10th of August; but wholesale business begins three days sooner. The acceptance of all bills, payable at those Fairs, must not be delayed beyond the evening of the Friday in the first week of the Fair, but they cannot be protested before that period; and the payment is to be made on the Thursday in the following week.

The business of Exchange is chiefly transacted at the Fairs. Brunswick gives Exchanges. (more or less) to

Amsterdam, 141 Rixdollars in Carl d'ors, for 100 Rixdollars.

Hamburgh ..140 100 Rixdollars banco; or

120 100 Rixdollars current.

London6 Rixdollars 2 Good Groschen.. £1 sterling.

The Exchanges of Brunswick with other places are like those of Leipsic.

The usance is 14 days after acceptance. Three days are allowed to the holder of a bill to present it for payment; but no days of grace are allowed to the acceptor.

Usance and Days of Grace.

BRUSSELS, see Netherlands.

CADIZ (*in Spain*).
Monies of Account.

Accounts are kept here, and in all Andalusia, in Reals of plate (i. e. old plate,) each Real consisting of 16 Quartos, or 34 Maravedis.

A Peso or Dollar of plate, or of Exchange, is 8 Reals, 128 Quartos, or 272 Maravedis of plate.

A Peso Duro, or hard Dollar, is worth $10\frac{1}{4}$ Reals, 170 Quartos, or $361\frac{1}{4}$ Maravedis of plate.

A Ducado de Plata, or Ducat of plate, is worth 11 Reals; and a Ducado de Cambio, or Ducat of Exchange, 11 Reals 1 Maravedi, or 375 Maravedis; and the latter is commonly divided into 20 Sueldos, or 240 Dineros. The Ducat, by which the freight of ships is sometimes regulated, is reckoned at 12 Reals of plate.

For the coins, and all that relates to gold and silver, see *Spain*.

Weights.

The Mark of Castile is the basis of all the weights used here. It is divided into 8 Ounces, 64 Ochavas, 384 Tomines, or 4608 Grains, and contains 230,043 Grammes, or $3550\frac{1}{2}$ English Grains*.

The commercial Pound is composed of 2 Marks, 16 Ounces, or 256 Adarmes, except in weighing fresh meat and fish, for which the Pound of 4 Marks is used.

The Quintal contains 4 Arrobas, or 100lb. and equals 101,43lb. avoirdupois.

Measures.

Corn is sold by the Cabiz of 12 Fanegas, each Fanega being divided into 12 Celemines or Almudes, 24 Medios, 48 Quartillos, or 196 Raciones. This is called the standard of Avila; but there is a great diversity of measures throughout the province; 5 Fanegas are computed to equal 1 English Quarter nearly; or, more accurately, 1 Fanega contains 1,599 English Bushel, or 56,346 Litres. A Last of salt contains 4 Cahizes.

The Arroba, when used as a measure for liquids, is divided into 8 Azumbres, or 32 Quartillos, and also into 36 Quartillos; there is the great Arroba and the lesser; 32 of the latter being equal to 25 of the former.

The large Arroba contains 16,07 Litres, or 4,246 English Gallons.

The lesser Arroba contains 12,633 Litres, or 3,337 English Gallons.

* The Mark transmitted from Cadiz by his Majesty's Consul, *R. Matthews, Esq.* has been found, by recent experiments at the *London Mint*, to weigh $3552\frac{1}{2}$ Grains; but as the Castilian Mark is the legal standard for the whole kingdom, its contents, as above, are given under the different heads relating to Spain, with occasional remarks on local variations. See *Note on Castile*.

The Botta of wine contains 30 of the greater Arrobas, each weighing 34 Meastrosal Pounds when filled with river water, the whole answering to 124 English Gallons.

The Pipe of oil contains 34 of the lesser Arrobas, each weighing 25 Pounds of oil, or $26\frac{2}{3}$ Castilian Pounds of river water; the whole answering to 864lb. avoirdupois nearly.

The Vara, or Ell, which is the Castilian measure, is divided into 2 Codos, 4 Long Palmos, 8 Octavas, or 16 Avas. It is also divided into 3 Feet of Burgos, 36 Measure. Inches, or 48 Fingers, and contains 0,8479 Metres, or 33,384 English Inches.

Cochineal is sold by the Arroba of 25lb. in Ducats of Plate; tare 22 Ounces Goods per Seron. how sold.

Sugar, from the Havannah, by the Arroba in Reals of Plate.

Indigo by the Pound in Reals of Plate, real tare.

Peruvian bark by the Pound in Reals of Plate, real tare.

Cotton wool by the 100lb. in Pesos, or Dollars of Plate.

Copper by the Fanega of 110lb., in Dollars of Plate.

Hides, from South America, by the 35lb. in Reals of Plate.

Brandy by the 30 Arrobas mayores in Reals Vellon.

For the Exchanges of Cadiz, see Vol. II. page 88.

The usance is, for bills drawn from France, 1 month after date; and 2 months for bills from all the rest of Europe. Six days grace are allowed; on the last day of which bills must be either paid or protested.

For other particulars, see *Spain*, Vol. I.

Exchanges,
Usance, &c.

CAIRO (*in Egypt*).

Accounts are kept here in Piastres of 33 Medini, or 80 Aspers. There are, however, other modes of reckoning; and contracts are mostly made in imaginary Pieces of 30, 40, 60, 70, and 73 Medini, and sometimes in Pataccas or Tallari, that is, Imperial Dollars, which formerly passed for 85 Medini, but have been considerably raised. In making bargains, where Pataccas are to be received in payment, it is necessary previously to settle the value of that money.

Contracts are also made in Fundücli and Mahbub Sequins. The Fundücli