

Pythic Land Measure.

1666 $\frac{2}{3}$ Square Cubits = 1 Hemihectos ; 2 Hemihecti = 1 Modius ; 6 Modii = 1 Medimnus, or Jugerum.
Hence, the Pythic Jugerum = 2 Rods 29 Perches, English.

ANCIENT GREEK LIQUID MEASURES.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cyathus = 1 Oxybathon ; 6 Cyathi = 1 Cotylus ; 2 Cotyli = 1 Xestes ; 6 Xestes = 1 Chous ;
6 Choi = 1 Amphoreus ; 2 Amphorei = 1 Keramion or Metretes.

The Keramion is stated by *Paucton* to have been equal to 35 French Pints, which equal 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ English Gallons ; and the inferior measures in proportion.

ANCIENT GREEK CORN MEASURES.

2 Xestes = 1 Choenix , 4 Choenices = 1 Hemihectos ; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hemihectos = 1 Tetarlon ; 2 Hemihecti = 1 Modius ; 6 Modii = 1 Medimnus or Achana.

The Medimnus is stated by *Paucton* to equal 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ French Boisseaux = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ English Bushel, and the inferior measures in proportion.

ANCIENT GREEK WEIGHTS.

6 Chalcoi = 1 Obolus ; 6 Oboli = 1 Drachm ; 2 Drachms = 1 Didrachm.

20 Drachms = 1 Gold Statera, or Aureus ; 100 Drachms = 1 Attic Mina.

60 Attic Mine = 1 Attic or Euboic Talent ; 10 Attic Talents = 1 Gold Talent.

There was also a smaller Mina containing 75 Drachms.

Authors vary much in their statements of the Greek weights.

Thus, according to *Arbutnot*, the Attic Drachm = 54,6 English Grains.

the Attic Mina = 5464

the Attic Medicinal Mina.. = 6994

According to *Christiani*, the Attic Drachm = 51,9

the Attic Mina = 5189

the Smaller Attic Mina... = 3892

According to *Paucton*, the Attic Drachm = 69

the Attic Mina = 6900

Arbutnot mentions also a very ancient Greek Drachm, which answered to 146,5 English Grains.

ANCIENT ROMAN LONG MEASURES.

6 Scrupula = 1 Sicilicum ; 8 Scrupula = 1 Duellum ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Duellum = 1 Semiuncia.

18 Scrupula = 1 Digitus ; $1\frac{1}{3}$ Digitus, or 24 Scrupula = 1 Uncia, or Inch.

3 Unciæ = 1 Palma ; 12 Unciæ = 1 Pes, or Foot ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Foot = 1 Cubit.

The fractions of the Foot were denominated as follows :

2 Unciæ = 1 Sextans ; 3 Unciæ = 1 Quadrans, or Terruncium ; 4 Unciæ = 1 Triens ; 5 Unciæ = 1 Quincunx ; 6 Unciæ = 1 Sexunx or Semis ; 7 Unciæ = 1 Septunx ; 8 Unciæ = 1 Bes, or Bessis ; 9 Unciæ = 1 Dodrans ; 10 Unciæ = 1 Dextans ; 11 Unciæ = 1 Deunx.

ANCIENT ROMAN ITINERARY MEASURES.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Pedes or Feet = 1 Gradus ; 2 Gradus = 1 Passus ; 2 Passus = 1 Decempeda. 1000 Passus = 1 Mile. The length of the Roman Foot is stated as follows, by different authors.

By <i>Bernard</i>	11,640	English Inches.
By <i>Picard and Hutton</i>	11,604	
By <i>Folkes</i>	11,592	
By <i>Raper</i> , (before Titus)	11,640	
By <i>Raper</i> , (after Titus).....	11,580	
By <i>Shuckburgh</i> , taken from rules.....	11,6064	
By the same, from buildings.....	11,6172	
By the same, from a tombstone	11,6352	

Hence, 11,6 English Inches seem to be a medium ; and, therefore, the Roman Mile = 1611 English Yards, being 149 Yards less than the English Mile.

ANCIENT ROMAN LAND MEASURES.

100 Square Roman Feet = 1 Scrupulum of land ; 4 Scrupula = 1 Sextulus.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ Sextulus = 1 Actus ; 6 Sextuli, or 5 Actus = 1 Uncia of land ; 6 Unciæ = 1 Square Actus.

2 Square Actus = 1 Jugerum ; 2 Jugera = 1 Heredium ; 100 Heredia = 1 Centuria.

The Actus was a slip of ground 4 Roman Feet broad and 120 long. The Jugerum was also divided into 12 Unciæ, and its fractions were denominated *Sextans*, *Quadrans*, &c. as the fractions of the Roman Foot.

Taking the Roman Foot as above, at 11,6 English Inches, the Roman Jugerum was 5980 English Square Yards, or 1 Acre $37\frac{1}{2}$ Perches.

ANCIENT ROMAN CORN MEASURES.

4 Ligulæ = 1 Cyathus ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cyathus = 1 Acetabulum ; 4 Acetabula = 1 Hemina, or Trulla.

2 Heminae = 1 Sextarius ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Sextarius = 1 Chænix ; 16 Sextarii = 1 Modius.

Paucton states the Sextarius to have been 0,6453 of a French Pint, which is equal to 36,94 English Cubic Inches ; hence the Modius was 591 Cubic Inches, or $\frac{8}{9}$ of an English Bushel.

ANCIENT ROMAN LIQUID MEASURES.

In liquid measures, the Sextarius and its divisions were used as above, and the larger measures were as follow :

6 Sextarii = 1 Congius ; 4 Congii = 1 Urna ; 2 Urnae = 1 Amphora ; 20 Amphoræ = 1 Dolium.

The Sextarius being, as above, 36,94 English Cubic Inches, the Amphora = $7\frac{2}{3}$ English Gallons, and the Dolium = $153\frac{1}{3}$ English Gallons.

ANCIENT ROMAN WEIGHTS.

3 Siliquæ = 1 Simplium ; 6 Siliquæ = 1 Scrupulum ; 3 Scrupula = 1 Denarius of Nero.

$3\frac{3}{7}$ Scrupula = 1 Denarius of Papyrius ; 4 Scrupula = 1 Sextulus ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Sextulus = 1 Sicilicum.

2 Sextuli = 1 Duellum ; 6 Sextuli, 7 Denarii of Papyrius, or 8 Denarii of Nero = 1 Uncia, or Ounce.

12 Unciæ = 1 Libra or Pound ; 100 Libræ = 1 Centumpondium.

The fractions of the Libra were also distinguished by the names of *Sextans*, *Quadrans*, &c. as the fractions of the Foot, see p. 257.

The Weight of the Roman Denarius, Ounce, and Pound, are stated as follows, by different authors.

By <i>Arbuthnot</i> , the Denarius, (7th part of the Ounce).....	62,4 English Grains.
the Ounce	437,2
the Pound	5246,4
By <i>Christiani</i> , the Denarius, (8th part of the Ounce).....	51,9
the Ounce	415,1
the Pound	4981,2
By <i>Paucton</i> , the Denarius of Papyrius.....	61,6
the Denarius of Nero	53,9
the Ounce	431,2
the Pound	5174,4

ANCIENT JEWISH, OR SCRIPTURE LONG MEASURES.

4 Digits = 1 Palm; 3 Palms = 1 Span; 2 Spans = 1 Cubit; 4 Cubits = 1 Fathom; 2 Fathoms = 1 Arabian Pole; 10 Poles = 1 Shoenus, or measuring line.

The Shoenus = 145 Feet 11 Inches English, and the rest in proportion. Thus the Scripture Cubit was 22 inches nearly.

ANCIENT JEWISH ITINERARY MEASURES.

400 Cubits = 1 Stadium; 5 Stadia = 1 Sabbath-Day's Journey; 10 Stadia = 1 Eastern Mile; 3 Eastern Miles = 1 Parasang; 8 Parasangs = 1 Day's Journey.

1 Day's Journey = $33\frac{1}{6}$ English Miles, and the Sabbath Day's Journey = $\frac{2}{3}$ of an English Mile nearly.

ANCIENT JEWISH DRY MEASURES.

20 Grachal = 1 Cab; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cab = 1 Gomor; $3\frac{1}{3}$ Gomor = 1 Seah; 3 Seahs = 1 Ephah; 5 Ephahs = 1 Leteeh; 2 Leteeh = 1 Comer.

The Comer = 2 Bushels 1 Pint English, and the subordinate measures in proportion.

ANCIENT JEWISH LIQUID MEASURES.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ Caph = 1 Log; 4 Logs = 1 Cab; 3 Cabs = 1 Hin; 2 Hins = 1 Seah; 3 Seahs = 1 Bath, or Ephah; 10 Ephahs = 1 Chomer, Homer, or Corus.

The Chomer = 75 Gallons 5 Pints English, and the other measures in proportion.

ANCIENT JEWISH WEIGHTS.

60 Shekels = 1 Maneh; 50 Maneh = 1 Talent.

The Talent = 113 lb. 10 oz. 1 dwt. 10 gr. Troy, and the other weights in proportion.

For a more full and particular account of Scripture Weights and Measures, see the *Prologomena to Hewlett's Bible*, from which the above Statement is chiefly extracted.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN WEIGHTS.

The Talent was the principal weight, as well as money among many of the Eastern nations; but it was not uniform. In Egypt it was divided into 60 Minæ, and each Mina into 100 Drachms, and = 86lb. 8 oz. 16 dwt. English Troy Weight.

The Mina, sometimes called the Pound, was divided into 16 ounces; but there was another pound, called the Litra, or Ratel, which was divided into 12 ounces. This weight was used throughout Arabia and Asia Minor, and answered to 6886 Troy Grains. The ounce was divided into a certain number of Dirhems, each of 12 Carats, and each Carat contained 4 grains. *Bishop Cumberland* deduces the English Avoirdupois Pound from the Mina of Egypt, and the Troy Pound from the Ratel; but authors differ much on this subject.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LONG MEASURES.

2 Fingers = 1 Condyle; 2 Condyles = 1 Palm; 4 Palms = 1 Geometrical Foot; 5 Palms = 1 Cubit.

This Cubit was the distance from the elbow to the joint of the wrist, and answered to 13 English Inches nearly. In other countries the cubit was reckoned from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, and was about one-half more than that of Egypt.

The Egyptian cubit was the standard to which many of the ancient nations referred their measures, and, according to *Paucton*, was that mentioned by *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, and other ancient authors in their scientific computations. He also supposes this to be the cubit mentioned in the Book of Judges, ch. iii. v. 16.

For a more comprehensive and minute account of Ancient Weights and Measures, see *Arbuthnot's Tables*; *Paucton's Metrologie*; and *Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works*.

A
GENERAL INDEX
AND
COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY,
CONTAINING

General References, and also Definitions of Commercial Terms, including Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures; which are either explained by immediate definitions, or by references.

N.B. The Roman numerals refer to the volumes ; the figures to the pages.

A

AAM, a liquid measure of Amsterdam, Antwerp, &c. ; i. 10, 21.

ABANDONMENT, the act of relinquishing or giving up goods to creditors or underwriters, either in lieu of a debt, or to avoid the payment of charges.

ABAS, a Persian weight for pearls ; i. 278.

ABASSI, or **ABASSEE**, a Persian coin ; i. 151, 277.

ABATEMENT, a deduction from a debt or contract.

ABUQUELP, the same as *Griscio*, an Egyptian coin ; i. 4.

ACCEPTANCE of a BILL ; ii. 3.

ACCOMMODATION, a term applied to the acceptance of a bill, when the drawee only lends his name ; and the drawer engages to furnish him with the means of payment before the bill becomes due.

ACCOUNT CURRENT, the personal account of a merchant or trader with each of his correspondents or customers, a copy of which account is transmitted to the person whose name it bears, showing how affairs stand between the parties at the current or present time when made out.

ACCOUNT SALES, an account showing the net proceeds of the sale of any cargo or consignment of goods.

- ACETABULUM**, an ancient Roman corn measure; ii. 258.
- ACHANA**, an ancient Greek corn measure; ii. 256.
- ACHTEL**, or **ACHTELING**, a measure of capacity in Germany; i. 148, 350, 369.
- ACHTERLIS**, a measure of capacity in Berne; i. 39.
- ACINO**, a weight for gold and silver in Naples and Sicily; i. 263, 313.
- ACQUITTANCE**, a discharge, in writing, for a sum of money, acknowledging it to have been paid.
- ACRE**, a land measure in England, and some parts of the Continent; i. 195, 224, 226, 309; ii. 249.
- ACT OF HONOUR**, an instrument drawn by a notary when a bill is accepted for the honour of another person; ii. 6.
- ACTION**, the name for shares in some foreign banks; i. 145.
- ACTUS**, an ancient Roman land measure; ii. 257.
- ADARME**, a weight in Spain; i. 6, 56, 266, 321, 342.
- ADJUSTMENT**, the settling of the averages or losses on policies of insurance; see *Average*.
- ADMINISTRATOR**, a person who is allowed to administer in the ecclesiastical court, by which he takes charge of the personal effects of one who dies intestate.
- ADOWLY**, a weight in Bombay; i. 96.
- ADVICE**, the information given *by letter* of any commercial transaction.
- ADULTERATION**, the act of debasing by an improper mixture.
- ADY**, a long measure in the Jaghire territory; i. 93.
- AEMGEN**, a liquid measure in Prussia; i. 35.
- AFFIDAVIT**, an oath sworn in writing before some person authorised to receive it.
- AFFREIGHTMENT**, the act of loading a vessel.
- AGASTERA**, a liquid measure in some of the Ionian Islands; i. 372.
- AGENT**, a person duly authorised to act for another.
- AGIO**; i. Introduction, xxxiv; also, pages 17, 186.
- AGIRAGUE**, a weight in Guinea; i. 167.
- AGTENDEEL**, a corn measure in Holland; i. 297.
- AHM**, a measure for wine in Germany, Holland, &c.; i. 3, 77, 171, 206, 277, 287, 297; ii. 235.
- AKEY**, an African weight; i. 167.
- ALBAAJER**, see *Abassi*.
- ALBERTS DOLLAR**, a Dutch silver coin. It is used also as a money of account at Libau and Riga; i. 207, 288.
- ALBERTS GROSCHEN**, a money of account in Libau; i. 207.
- ALBUS**, a small coin and money of account at Cassel, Cologne, and other places in Germany; i. 63, 70, 261, 285.
- ALLOTING of goods**, is when several persons buy a cargo or quantity of goods jointly, which they divide into as many parcels or lots as there are buyers, and these lots are afterwards drawn.
- ALLOWANCES in sales of goods**, in London; i. 228. Amsterdam, 11. Bourdeaux, 47. Cairo, 59. Genoa, 159. Gibraltar, 164. Hamburg, 173. Leghorn, 201. Rotterdam, 298.

- ALLOWANCES** in standarding coins and bullion; ii. 174.
- ALLOY** in coins; i. Introduction, xxviii.
- ALMUD**, a liquid measure in Portugal and some parts of Turkey; i. 73, 212, 247. It is also a corn measure in Spain and Barbary, i. 23, 260, 343; ii. 235.
- ALMUT**, a corn measure in Majorca; i. 248.
- ALQUEIRE**, or **ALQUIERE**, a measure for corn in Portugal; i. 212, 247; ii. 229, &c.
- ALTIN**, a silver coin in Russia; i. 299.
- ALTMICHLIC**, a Turkish silver coin; ii. 168.
- AMBULANT**, a name given at Amsterdam to brokers that have not been sworn before a magistrate.
- AMMA**, a weight in the Sunda Isles; i. 118.
- AMMONAM**, a dry measure in Ceylon; i. 105.
- AMOLA**, a liquid measure at Genoa; i. 159.
- AMPHORA**, an ancient Roman liquid measure; ii. 258.
- AMPHOREUS**, an ancient Greek liquid measure; ii. 256.
- ANFORA**, a liquid measure in Italy; i. 346.
- ANGEL**, an old gold coin in England; i. Introduction, xxx; also, page 216.
- ANGSTER**, a money of account in Switzerland; i. 374.
- ANGULLA**, a long measure of Bengal; i. 89.
- ANKER** of brandy, 10 gallons. The anker is also a liquid measure in Germany, Holland, Prussia, &c.; i. 10, 35, 77, 83, 171, 273, 287, 297, 301, 324; ii. 234, &c.
- ANNA**, a money of account and weight in India; i. 87, 89, 93, 94.
- ANNUITY**, a sum paid or received annually.
- ANNUITIES**, annual payments; i. 240.
- ANTEDATE**, a fictitious date, prior to the true date of a bond, bill, &c.
- ANTHAL**, a liquid measure in Hungary; i. 192; ii. 235.
- ARBITRATION**, a mode of settling a dispute by referring the question to the decision of one person or more, without any appeal to law.
- ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE**; ii. 107, &c.
- ARBITRATION OF MERCHANDISE**; ii. 134.
- ARBITRATION OF SPECIE AND BULLION**; ii. 131.
- ARCHIM**, the name given to the Long Ell used in Turkey; i. 73; ii. 239.
- ARDEB**, a measure for grain in some parts of Africa; i. 2.
- ARE**, the unit for superficial measures in the new French system; i. 135, 136; ii. 251.
- ARIENSE**, a division of the Mark weight in some parts of Spain; i. 23, 27.
- ARISH**, a long measure in Persia; i. 278; ii. 241.
- ARN**, a cloth measure in Dantzic; i. 83.

- ARPENT**, a measure for land in the old French system; i. 134; ii. 249.
- ARRANZADA**, a land measure of Spain; i. 323; ii. 249.
- ARRATEL**, the Libra or Pound of Portugal; i. 212; ii. 227.
- ARROBA**, or **ARROVE**, a weight in Spain and Portugal; i. 6, 23, 212, 322, 342; also a liquid measure in Spain; i. 248, 322, 343; ii. 234, &c.; and a dry measure in Morocco; i. 260.
- ARSHEEN**, or **ARCHIN**, a long measure in Russia; i. 301; ii. 242.
- ARTABA**, a corn measure in Persia; i. 278; ii. 232.
- AS**, *plur. Ascen*, a small Dutch weight, used also at Hamburgh, in Switzerland, and in Sweden; i. 9, 169, 329, 375.
- ASNÉE**, an old dry and liquid measure at Lyons; i. 246; ii. 231, 236.
- ASPER**, a small Turkish coin and money of account; i. 3, 4, 5, 57, 72, 276, 307, 314, 337.
- ASSAY**, a process by which the fineness of bullion or coins is determined, by separating, from any small part of the metal, the alloy from the pure, and ascertaining the proportion; ii. 171.
- ASSIGNEE**, a person appointed to manage the affairs of a bankrupt.
- ASSURANCE**, see *Insurance*.
- ASTAH**, a measure for cloth in the Prince of Wales's Island; ii. 241.
- ASTLER**, a corn measure in Louvain; i. 21.
- ATOMO**, a long measure in Italy; i. 256.
- ATTACHMENT**, the act by which a creditor may claim and seize the goods of his debtor, in whatever hands he finds them.
- AVA**, a long measure in Cadiz; i. 57.
- AVERAGE**, a contribution made for losses at sea: it is distinguished into general and particular. *General average* is a proportionable contribution, paid by all the proprietors of a ship and cargo for losses, which are made with a view to safety, such as throwing goods overboard, or cutting away masts to prevent shipwreck. *Particular average* is a contribution for such damages or losses as may happen from the common accidents of the sea; in which case the average must be paid by the proprietors of the article that suffers the damage.
- AVERAGE TARE**; i. 228.
- A VISTA**, at sight.
- AVOIRDUPOIS**, the commercial weight in England; i. Introduction, xxi.; i. 220, 225; ii. 225.
- AUGUST**, a gold coin of Saxony; i. 161, 205. Assay and value; ii. 160. Impressions; 205.
- AUME**, see *Aam*, or *Ahm*; also the name for a tierce of wine of 42 gallons.
- AUNE**, a measure for cloth in France and Switzerland; i. 28, 134, 364; ii. 238, 252.
- AUREUS**, an ancient Greek weight; ii. 256.
- AWARD**, the judgment of an arbitrator for terminating a difference.
- AZUMBRE**, a liquid measure in Spain; i. 56, 150, 248, 322.

B

BACILE, a dry measure, and also a land measure, in the Ionian Islands; i. 372, 373.

BACINE, a dry measure in Corsica; i. 80.

BADDAM, a species of almond, used as money in some parts of India; i. 103, 119.

BACHEL, a corn measure in the Morea; i. 276.

BAG, a measure and weight of various contents.

BAGATTINO, a copper coin of Venice; i. 345.

BAHAR, a weight used in some parts of India and of Arabia; i. 40, 98, 122, 257.

BAILLE, a measure for coals in Rochelle; i. 292.

BAJOHELLO, a base silver coin at Rome; i. 293.

BAJOCCO, a base coin at Rome, Bologna, &c.; i. 18, 42, 243, 292.

BAJOIRE, a silver coin in Geneva; i. 152.

BALANCE, the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account.

BALANCE OF TRADE, the difference between the commercial exports and imports of one country, with respect to another.

BALE, a quantity of packed goods.

BALLAST, or **KENTILLAGE**, any heavy matter placed in the hold of a ship, to make her sink to a proper depth, so that she may carry sufficient sail without the danger of upsetting.

BALLIAGE, a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and others on the exportation of certain commodities.

BALLOON, 24 Reams of a particular sort of paper manufactured at Marseilles for the Levant.

BALLOT, of Paper, in Sweden, 10 Reams.

BALY, a weight in Sumatra; i. 112, 123.

BAMBOE, a measure for rice in Sumatra, the Molucca Islands, &c.; i. 97, 120.

BANCO, the bank money of Genoa, Hamburg, Venice, &c.; i. Introduction, xxxiv. 155, 167, 344; also the paper currency of Sweden; i. 333.

BAND, a weight used on the Gold Coast for weighing gold dust, and equal to 2 Ounces Troy.

BANKS; i. Introduction, xxxvi.

BANK of Altona; i. 7. **Amsterdam**, 17. **Austria**, 351. **Berlin and Breslau**, 36. **Copenhagen**, 79. **England**, 237. **France**, 145. **Genoa**, 154. **Hamburg**, 186. **Ireland**, 195. **Netherlands**, 17. **Russia**, 302. **Scotland**, 310. **Venice**, 347. **Vienna**, 351. **United States**, 356.

BANK BILL, a note signed by one of the cashiers of the Bank of England, promising to pay a certain sum of money at an appointed time.

BANK NOTE, a promissory note issued by a bank, payable to bearer on demand; i. 237.

BANK, private; i. 239, 311.

BANKER, a proprietor of a bank or banking-house.

BANKRUPT, a person in trade who cannot make good his payments, and against whom, therefore, a commission of bankruptcy has been taken.

BANQUIER, on the Continent, means an exchange merchant, or person who deals in bills of exchange.

BAR, a French weight; i. 137; ii. 251.

BARBONE, a silver coin in Lucca; i. 243; ii. 164. Impressions; 191.

BARCELLA, a corn measure in Majorca; i. 248.

BARCHET, a term used in reckoning in Germany; i. 164.

BARCHILLA, a corn measure in Spain; i. 6, 343.

BARIL, a liquid measure in Portugal; i. 212.

BARILE, a liquid measure in Italy and Sicily; i. 18, 159, 264, 294, 314; ii. 234, &c.

BARLEY-CORN, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; i. 223, 226.

BARRATRY, a fraud committed by the master or crew of a ship on the owners or insurers; such as sinking, deserting, or taking away the ship, or embezzling the cargo.

BARREL, an ale and beer measure; i. 223, 227. It is also used for sundry dry goods.

BARREL, of corn, in Ireland; i. 193.

BAROTTI, a weight in the Molucca Isles; i. 120.

BARRIQUE, a measure for wine or brandy, in some parts of France, as at Bourdeaux, Rochelle, &c.; i. 262, 292; ii. 234, &c. It is also used for a hogshead of sugar.

BARTER, the exchanging or trucking of one commodity for another.

BARUAY, see *Candy*.

BASSA, a liquid measure of Verona; i. 348; ii. 237.

BATH, an ancient Jewish measure of capacity; ii. 259.

BATMAN, a weight used in Persia, and at Aleppo, Constantinople, Smyrna, and other places in the Levant; i. 4, 72, 278, 315; ii. 226, 227.

BATTA, a per centage in the East Indies; i. 86, 87.

BATTEL, a measure of capacity in the Philippine Isles; i. 107.

BATZE, a base silver coin in Switzerland, and also in some parts of Germany; i. 23, 27, 38, 161, 261, 269, 305, 334.

BEAK, a weight in Mocha; i. 257.

BECHER, a measure of capacity in Switzerland and Germany; i. 28, 39, 274, 350.

BECSKA, a liquid measure in Poland; i. 280.

BEDDOOR, a weight at Malacca; i. 108.

BENDA, a weight in Guinea; i. 167.

BENDIKY, a gold coin in Morocco; i. 260.

BERKOWITZ, or **BERQUET**, a Russian weight; i. 301.

BERRI, an itinerary measure in Turkey; ii. 250.

BES, or **BESSIS**, an ancient Roman long measure; ii. 257.

BESLICK, a small Turkish silver coin; ii. 169.

BESON, a liquid measure at Augsburg; i. 25.

BICE, or **BIS**, see *Pice*.

BICHERÉE, an old land measure in France; i. 246.

BICHET, an old dry measure at Lyons; i. 246.

BIGGAH, a land measure in the East Indies; i. 89.

BIGONCIA, a liquid measure in Venice; i. 346.

BILL, a term generally applied to a draft, advertisement, or account.

BILL OF ENTRY, a note of the particulars of goods entered at the custom-house.

BILL OF EXCHANGE; ii. 1.

BILLS, EXCHEQUER, securities issued by government, which bear interest until paid off. They are mostly for £100, £500, or £1000 each; some of them bear interest at the rate of 3*d.* others at the rate of 3½*d.* per day for every £100.

BILL OF HEALTH, an account of the health of a crew, given by the captain or master of a vessel.

BILLS, INDIA, bills drawn in India on the East India Company in London, and payable at the India House.

BILLS OF LADING, papers signed by the master of a ship, acknowledging the receipt of certain goods on board his vessel, and promising to deliver them at the intended place. It is customary to make out three bills of lading, one to be left with the shipper, the second to be held by the captain of the ship, and the third to be sent to the person to whom the goods are consigned, by which he can claim them on their arrival.

BILLS, NAVY, bills issued by the navy board in payment of stores for the ships, dock-yards, &c. They are made payable at 90 days, with an interest of 3½*d.* per day on every £100.

BILL OF PARCELS, an account given by the seller to the buyer, containing the particulars of the purchase.

BILL OF SALE, a deed by which a right or interest in certain goods is transferred.

BILL OF STORE, a licence granted at the custom-house to merchants or ship-owners, allowing them to carry, custom free, all provisions and stores for their voyage.

BILL OF SUFFERANCE, a licence granted to a merchant at the custom-house, allowing him to trade from one port to another.

BILLS, VICTUALLING, bills issued by the victualling board, as navy bills are by the navy board.

BILLON, base metal, either of gold or silver, in which copper is predominant.

BISACCIA, a corn measure in Sicily; i. 313.

BISMERPOND, a weight in Norway; i. 32.

BIT, or **BITT**, a small coin in the West Indies; i. 360, &c.

BLANCA, a money of account in Malaga; i. 248.

BLAFFERT, a small coin at Cologne; i. 70.

- BLAMUSER**, a money of account in some parts of Germany; i. 262.
- BLANK**, a division of the English Grain Troy; i. 219.
- BLANK CREDIT**, the permission which one house gives to another to draw on it to a certain extent at any time, in the way of accommodation.
- BLANKEEL**, or **BLANQUILLO**, a small coin and money of account in Morocco; i. 260.
- BOBBIN** of undressed flax, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cwt.
- BOCCALE**, a wine measure in Italy; i. 18, 43, 127, 255, 294, 340, 372.
- BĀHMEN**, a money of account in Prague; i. 280.
- BOISSEAU**, a measure for corn in the old system in France, varying much in different parts of the country; i. 133, 262, 292, 306, 327; ii. 229, 252.
- BOISSON**, a liquid measure in the old system in France; i. 133.
- BOLL**, a corn measure in Scotland, and in some parts of England; i. 310.
- BOLOGNINO**, a copper coin at Bologna, &c.; i. 18, 42, 243, 258.
- BOLT**, of canvas, 28 ells.
- BOND**, a deed or obligation by which a person binds himself, or his heirs, to pay a certain sum of money at an appointed time; ii. 9.
- BONDS, INDIA**, bonds issued by the East India Company of £50 and £100 each, bearing interest of 5 per cent. per annum, which interest is paid at the India House, in London.
- BOND, POST OBIT**, a bond payable after the death of the person whose name is therein specified.
- BONDED GOODS**, see *Warehoused Goods*.
- BOOBOOT**, a weight in the Sunda Isles; i. 118.
- BOOK OF CARGO, or LOADING**, a book kept by the mate of a trading vessel, containing a particular account of the goods on board.
- BOOK OF RATES**, a book showing the duty to be paid at the custom-house for goods exported or imported.
- BOOT**, a wine measure in Antwerp; i. 21.
- BOBBI**, or **BURBI**, a copper coin in Egypt; i. 4.
- BORJOOKE**, glass beads used as money in Abyssinia; i. 1.
- BOTTA**, a liquid measure in Spain, Italy, Sicily, &c.; i. 57, 248, 264, 294, 314, 346.
- BOTTLE**, of wine, about 5 to a gallon; of aquafortis, 4 gallons.
- BOTTOMRY**, a contract or loan on a ship in the nature of a mortgage; but differing from other loans and mortgages, inasmuch as the interest is higher, and the security not so certain; for, if the ship be lost, neither loan nor interest can be demanded.
- BOUNTY**, a premium given for the encouragement of some branch of trade, manufacture, or agriculture.
- BOURBE**, a money of account in Tunis; i. 337.
- BOZIA**, a liquid measure in the Ionian Isles; i. 372.
- BOZZA**, a liquid measure of Venice; i. 346.

- BRAÇA**, a land measure in Portugal; i. 213.
- Box**, of aloes, 14 lb.
- BRACCIO**, a measure for cloth in Italy; ii. 238.
- BRAS**, see *Aune*.
- BRASADA**, a land measure in Spain; i. 61.
- BRASSAGE**, charges for mint expenses.
- BRASSE**, a short Ell at Basil; i. 28; ii. 238.
- BRAZA**, a long measure of Spain; i. 322, 343.
- BRENT**, a liquid measure in Bern; i. 39.
- BRENTA**, a liquid measure at Bergamo, and some other parts of Italy; i. 31, 255, 340, 348; ii. 234, &c.
- BROKERS**, persons appointed to transact business between merchants and others; thus, there are ship brokers, insurance brokers, exchange brokers, stock brokers, &c.
- BROKERAGE**, the commission paid to brokers.
- BUCKET**, of chalk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.
- BUDDAM**, a weight for pearls at Bombay; i. 95.
- BUDGEROOK**, a money of account on the Malabar coast; i. 98, 103.
- BULLION**, gold and silver uncoined. Rules for standarding bullion; ii. 173.
- BUNCALL**, a weight used in some parts of India, as at Acheen and Malacca; i. 97, 114.
- BUNDLE**, of brown paper, 40 quires.
- BURDEN**, of steel, 180 lb.
- BUSCHE**, a money of account of Aix-la-Chapelle; i. 2.
- BUSHEL**, a measure for corn and dry commodities in England; i. 194, 221, 228; ii. 230.
- BUSSOLO**, a corn measure in Florence; i. 130.
- BUSUCK**, a weight in Borneo; i. 119.
- BUTT**, a liquid measure in England; i. 223, 227.
- BUTT**, of salmon, 84 gallons.

C

- CAB**, an ancient Jewish dry measure; ii. 259.
- CADE**, of herrings, 500. Of sprats, 1000.
- CADO**, a corn measure at Santa Maura; i. 372.
- CAFFISE**, a measure for corn in Barbary, and in some parts of Spain; i. 5, 6, 337, 338; ii. 232.
- CAFFISO**, a measure for oil in Sicily, Malta, and at Trieste; i. 250, 314, 336; ii. 236.
- CAGLIARESO**, a copper coin in Sardinia; i. 308.

- CAHIZ**, a measure for corn in Spain ; i. 23, 322, 343 ; ii. 229, &c.
- CAHIZADA**, a measure for land in Spain ; i. 343.
- CAHAUN**, a coin in Bengal ; i. 88.
- CAMBIO**, or **CAMBIUM**, Exchange.
- CAMBIST**, an exchange merchant, or a person skilled in exchanges.
- CANDACA**, a dry measure in the Mysore ; i. 117.
- CANDARINE**, a money of account in China, &c. ; also a weight ; i. 66, 197.
- CANDY**, a weight in the East Indies ; i. 92, 96, 122.
- CANHADA**, or **CANADE**, a liquid measure in Spain and Portugal, and also in Ceylon ; i. 105, 150, 212.
- CANNA**, or **CANNE**, a measure for cloth in Italy, and in the south of France, Spain, &c. ; ii. 238, 245.
- CANNE**, a liquid measure at the Cape of Good Hope ; i. 63.
- CANTARA**, a liquid measure in Spain ; i. 6, 23, 150, 248, 322 ; ii. 234, &c.
- CANTABELLO**, a weight in Sardinia ; i. 308.
- CANTARO**, a weight used in Italy, Egypt, and the Levant ; i. 3, 4, 58, 72, 130, 159 ; ii. 226.
- CAPELLONE**, a silver coin of Modena ; i. 258.
- CAPH**, an ancient Jewish liquid measure ; ii. 259.
- CAPICHA**, a corn measure in Persia ; i. 278.
- CAPIN**, a weight in Junkceylon ; i. 21, 123.
- CAPITAL**, the amount of any sum or stock.
- CARAFFO**, a liquid measure in Naples ; i. 264.
- CARAGE**, of lime, 64 bushels.
- CARAT**, a word used in expressing the fineness of gold ; i. Introduction, xxix. ; also a weight for diamonds ; 91, 220. It is likewise a small coin in Arabia ; i. 257.
- CARGA**, a measure for wine and oil at Barcelona ; i. 27 ; ii. 234 ; also a weight in Spain, &c. ; i. 6, 343 ; and a corn measure in Candia ; i. 62 ; ii. 230.
- CARGADOR**, in Portugal and Holland, a ship broker.
- CARGO**, a ship's loading.
- CARIOLLA**, a measure by which salt is sold in Santa Maura ; i. 372.
- CARIVAL**, a money of account in some parts of the East Indies ; i. 99.
- CARL D'OR**, a gold coin of Brunswick ; i. 53, 161. Assay and value ; ii. 157. Impressions ; 180.
- CARLINO**, a small coin and money of account in some parts of Italy ; i. 249, 263, 293, 308, 313. Also a gold coin in Piedmont ; i. 339. Assay and value : ii. 159. Impressions ; 199.
- CARO**, a long measure in Italy ; i. 264.
- CAEOBA**, a money of account at Tunis ; i. 337.
- CAROLIN D'OR**, a gold coin of Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, Wirtemberg, and Augsburg. Assay and value ; ii. 157, &c. Impressions ; 179, &c.

- CAROTEEL**, of cloves, from 4 to 5 cwt.; of mace, about 3 cwt.; of nutmegs, from 6 to 7½ cwt.; of currants, from 5 to 9 cwt.
- CARRATA**, a cubic measure in Carrara; i. 63.
- CARRÉ**, a land measure in the French West India Islands; i. 364.
- CARRO**, a dry and liquid measure in Italy; i. 264, 340.
- CARTE**, a corn measure at Nancy; ii. 231.
- CARVAL**, or **CARWALL**, a measure for grain in Aurungabundar, &c.; i. 99, 116.
- CARUBE**, a money of account in Algiers; i. 5.
- CASH**, a small coin in China and India; i. 66, 90, 97. Also a general term for real money.
- CASH MONEY**, the established coin of Hanover; i. 189.
- CASHIER**, one whose business it is to receive and pay money.
- CASK**, of sugar, from 8 to 10 cwt.; of almonds, about 3 cwt.; of raisins, about 1 cwt. Also a general name for close wooden vessels.
- CASS**, a wine measure in Cyprus; i. 81; ii. 235.
- CASSA**, the name given to current money in Holland; i. Introduction, xxxiv.
- CASTELLANO**, a weight for gold in Spain; i. 65, 253, 320.
- CATANA**, a long measure in some parts of Italy; i. 264.
- CATTY**, a weight at Canton and in India; i. 67, 197; ii. 225. Also a money of account in Java; i. 100.
- CAVALLO**, a copper coin of Naples; i. 263.
- CAVEER**, or **CABEER**, a money of account at Betelfagui and Mocha; i. 40, 257.
- CAVEZZO**, a long measure in Cremona; i. 81.
- CAUL**, a measure for rice, &c. in Sumatra; i. 97.
- CAWNEY**, a land measure at Madras; i. 93.
- CEDOLA**, a sort of bank note at Rome; i. 293.
- CELEMINE**, a corn measure in Spain; i. 23, 150, 322, 343.
- CENSAL**, a broker, so called in the south of France, in Italy, and in the Levant.
- CENT**, a money of account and copper coin of America; i. 353; in the Ionian Isles; 370; and also in the new monetary system of the Netherlands; ii. 267.
- CENTESIMO**, a money of account in Italy; i. 251, 254, 344.
- CENTIARE**, **CENTIMETRE**, &c. the 100th part of the French are, metre, &c.; i. 135, 136; ii. 251.
- CENTIME**, a money of account in the new system of France; i. 141.
- CENTINAJO**, the hundred weight in Italy.
- CENTLET**, a liquid measure in Ragusa; i. 284.
- CENTNER**, the hundred weight in Germany, Holland, &c.; i. 9, 21, 25, 34, 84.
- CENTUMPODIUM**, an ancient Roman weight; ii. 258.
- CENTURIA**, an ancient Roman land measure; ii. 257.

- CERTIFICATE**, a paper certifying any thing. A *Certificate* is granted to a bankrupt, with the consent of his creditors, after he has surrendered and made a full discovery of all his property, according to law. To export goods by *certificate* is when foreign goods which have been imported, are re-exported within the time limited by act of parliament, and a drawback is allowed on them.
- CHAIN**, for measuring land, generally 4 Poles; i. 224.
- CHAIN RULE**, explained and exemplified; ii. Introduction, v.
- CHALDER**, a dry measure in Scotland; i. 310.
- CHALDRON**, a dry measure in England, particularly for coals; also a weight at Newcastle; i. 222.
- CHAMBER OF ASSURANCE**, in France, a society of merchants, carrying on the business of insuring.
- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**, an assembly of merchants, where the affairs relating to trade are discussed and settled.
- CHAB**, a wine measure in Geneva; i. 153.
- CHARGE**, a measure of capacity in France and Switzerland; i. 252, 259, 269, 305; ii. 231. Also a weight at Antwerp; i. 21.
- CHARGES**, the necessary expenses attending any mercantile transaction.
- CHARGES**, on exchange operations; ii. 126.
- CHARKEY**, a Russian liquid measure; i. 301.
- CHARTER**, a written evidence of some grant or privilege.
- CHARTER PARTY**, a contract executed between the person who hires a ship, and the owner, setting forth the terms, &c. A ship is said to be chartered, when hired for a voyage.
- CHATTACK**, a weight and also a land measure in the East Indies; i. 89.
- CHATELS**, all kinds of goods and property.
- CHAYÉ**, a silver coin of Persia; i. 277.
- CHECK**, an order for money on a banker; ii. 10.
- CHENICA**, a corn measure in Persia; i. 278.
- CHEQUEE**, a Turkish weight; i. 30, 72, 315; ii. 222.
- CHERASSI**, a gold medal stamped in Persia, not properly a coin; i. 277.
- CHEST**, an uncertain quantity; of isinglass, 3½ cwt.; of cochineal, 1½ cwt.
- CHETWERT**, **CHETWERTCK**, and **CHETWERTKA**, three corn measures in Russia; i. 301; ii. 232.
- CHEVISANCE**, a composition between debtor and creditor.
- CHILO**, a dry measure in Cerigo; i. 372.
- CHISE**, see *Purse*.
- CHITTACK**, see *Chattack*.
- CIVADIER**, a corn measure at Marseilles; i. 252.
- CHENIX**, an ancient Greek and Roman corn measure; ii. 256, 258.
- CHOOSOCK**, a weight in the Sunda Isles; i. 118.
- CHOPA**, a measure of capacity in Sumatra; i. 97.

- CHOPINE**, a liquid measure in the old system of France; i. 133, 327.
- CHOPPIN**, a liquid measure in Scotland; i. 310.
- CHOUS**, an ancient Greek liquid measure; ii. 256.
- CHOW**, a nominal weight used for pearls in the East Indies; i. 92, 95.
- CHRISTIAN D'OR**, a Danish gold coin; i. 75, 161. Assay and value; ii. 157. Impressions; 182.
- CHROTT**, a corn measure in Francfort; i. 148.
- CHUNDOO**, a measure of capacity in Ceylon; i. 105.
- CINQUINO**, a money of account in Naples; i. 263.
- CIRCULAR**, in commerce, a letter sent to different merchants giving notice of the establishment of a house or an alteration in the firm.
- CIRCULATION OF EXCHANGES**; ii. 138.
- CLAFTER**, a long measure in Germany and Switzerland; i. 39, 50, 83, 376.
- CLEARING**, a method adopted by city bankers for exchanging the drafts on each others houses and settling the difference; ii. 10.
- CLEARING**, with respect to a ship, is registering her name and particulars of her cargo in the books of the custom-house, on leaving a port.
- CLOFF**, or **CLOUGH**, an allowance in the weight of goods; i. 228.
- CLOVE**, a weight for wool and cheese in England; i. 220.
- COB**, the name given to the Hard Dollar in Gibraltar; i. 164.
- COBIDO**, a long measure in Mocha; i. 258.
- COBRE**, see *Covid*.
- COCA**, a measure for rice in Japan; i. 197.
- COCKET**, a custom-house warrant, given on the entry of goods, to show that they have paid the duty.
- CODO**, a long measure in Spain; i. 57.
- COFFALA**, a weight for gold and silver in Mocha; i. 257.
- COFFINO**, a dry measure in Cyprus; i. 81.
- COHI**, a measure for corn at Siam; i. 118.
- COINS**, definition of; i. Introduction, xxvii. History of English; i. Introduction, xxix. Tables of coins; ii. 154 to 170. Calculations of coins; ii. 171 to 176. Explications of coins; ii. 177 to 219.
- COLA**, a weight of Syria; i. 4.
- COLAGA**, a dry measure in the Mysore; i. 117.
- COMMASSEE**, a copper coin at Betelfagui and Mocha; i. 40, 257.
- COMMERCE**, traffic between different countries, or mercantile business in general.
- COMMERCIAL PAR**; ii. 13.
- COMMISSION**, a percentage given to agents or factors, for transacting the business of others; i. Introduction, xxxv.

- COMMISSION OF BANKRUPTCY**, an order under the great seal, directing five or more commissioners to inquire into the affairs of a bankrupt.
- COMPANY**, a society or partnership in trade or commerce.
- COMPOSITION**, part of a debt taken in lieu of the whole.
- COMPROMISE**, settling a difference by making some concessions on both sides.
- CONDORINE**, see *Candarine*.
- CONDYLE**, an ancient Egyptian long measure; ii. 260.
- CONGUIS**, an ancient Roman liquid measure; ii. 258.
- CONQUE**, a measure for corn and salt at Bayonne; ii. 229.
- CONSIGNEE**, the person to whom goods are consigned.
- CONSIGNMENT**, the sending or delivering over of goods to the care of a factor.
- CONSTITUTION COINS**, of Germany; i. 163.
- CONTINGENT**, the proportion that falls to the share of a person in any business or adventure.
- CONTO OF REES**, one thousand milrees.
- CONTRABAND TRADE**, that which is prohibited by law.
- CONTRACT**, a covenant or agreement between two or more persons.
- CONTRIBUTION**, see *Average*.
- CONVENTION COINS**, of Germany; i. 162, 189.
- CONVOY**, ships of war sailing with other ships, in order to protect them.
- COOME**, a corn measure in England; i. 221, 228.
- COOP**, a corn measure in Holland; i. 10.
- COPANG**, a gold coin in Japan; i. 196. Assay and value; ii. 161. Impressions; 118. Also, a money of account in Sumatra, i. 97.
- CO-PARTNERSHIP** is when two or more persons unite in trade, and agree to participate in the profits and losses, according to their respective shares in the capital.
- COPECK**, a money of account and copper coin in Russia; i. 276, 299.
- COPELLO**, a corn measure in Piedmont; i. 340.
- COPPA**, a corn measure in Ancona; i. 18.
- COPPO**, a measure for oil at Lucca; i. 244; ii. 235.
- COPSTICK**, or **COPSTUCK**, a silver coin in many parts of Germany; i. 48, 69, 162, 261, 348. Assay and value; ii. 162, &c. Impressions; 178, &c.
- CORBA**, a measure of capacity at Bologna and other places in Italy; i. 43; ii. 229, 234, &c.
- CORD**, a pile of wood, 4 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 8 feet deep.
- CORDE**, an old French land measure; i. 307.
- CORGE**, in Barbary, 20 pieces; i. 96.

- CORNADO**, a money of account in Malaga, &c.; i. 248, 265.
- CORNEY**, a dry measure in Ceylon; ii. 105.
- CORONILLA**, a gold coin of Spain; i. 319. Assay and value; ii. 160. Impressions; 267.
- CORTANE**, a measure of capacity in Barcelona and Majorca; i. 27, 248.
- CORTARINE**, a liquid measure in Barcelona; i. 27.
- CORZEC**, a corn measure in Poland; i. 280; ii. 232.
- COSS**, a Bengal mile; i. 89.
- COSSAH**, a measure of capacity in Scindy, &c.; i. 99, 116.
- COSSANG**, a coin in Trangania; i. 121.
- COTTAH**, a land measure in Bengal; i. 89.
- COTYLUS**, an ancient Greek liquid measure; ii. 256.
- COUNTERVAILING DUTIES**, equal duties established between two countries, and charged on the importation and exportation of the same kind of goods.
- COUPE**, a corn measure in Geneva, Lyons, &c.; i. 153, 246; ii. 230.
- COURANT**, see *Currency*.
- COURSE OF EXCHANGE**; ii. 12, 15.
- COURTAGE**, brokerage.
- COVADO**, a cloth measure in Portugal; i. 213; ii. 240.
- COVID**, or **COVIT**, a long measure in the East Indies, China, Persia, and Arabia; i. 40, 68, 96; ii. 238.
- COWSONG**, a kind of nankeen used as money in the Philippine and Sunda Isles; i. 107, 118.
- COWRIES**, a sort of small shells used as money in some parts of the East Indies and Africa; i. 88, 115, 117, 166.
- COYAN**, a weight in Prince of Wales's Island, i. 114, 123.
- COYANG**, a measure for rice, &c. at Malacca, and in the East-India islands; i. 97, 108.
- COZ**, a small Persian copper coin; i. 151.
- CRAKE**, of window-glass, is a quantity of panes of glass packed into a wooden case, weighing about 10 stone.
- CRAN**, of herrings, 34 wine gallons.
- CRANAGE**, money paid for the use of a crane, by which bulky or heavy goods are lifted out of a ship, &c.; also money paid for weighing.
- CRAVEEL**, a measure for timber at Hamburg; i. 177.
- CRAZIA**, a small coin in Tuscany; i. 129, 199.
- CREDIT**, in commerce, a trust of money, or merchandise.
- CREDIT side**, in book-keeping, the right hand page or side of an account.
- CREDITOR**, a person to whom any sum of money is due.
- CREEK**, a place where officers are commonly stationed to prevent the running of goods, as they are not lawful places of importation or exportation without a particular licence or sufferance.

- CREUTZER, CRUITZER, or KREUTZER**, a small coin and money of account in many parts of Germany and Switzerland; i. 23, 27, 38, 63, 160, 261, 348, 369.
- CRIMBAL**, a small coin in the West India Isles; i. 361.
- CRORE**, 100 lacs, or 10,000,000 of Rupees; i. 88.
- CROWN**, a silver coin in England, and also in the Netherlands and in Denmark; i. 20, 75, 216. Assay and value; ii. 163, &c. Impressions; 182, 183, 195.
- CROWN**, French, see *Ecu*. Italian, see *Scudo*.
- CROWN MONEY** in Denmark; i. 74, 125.
- CRUSADO, or CRUSADE, OLD**, a money of account and an old gold coin in Portugal; i. 210. Assay and value; ii. 159. Impressions; 199.
- CRUSADO, NEW**, a coin in Portugal, both gold and silver; i. 210, 290. Assay and value; ii. 159, 165. Impressions; 199.
- CUBA**, a measure for honey, &c. in Abyssinia; i. 2; ii. 234.
- CUBIC MEASURE**, English; i. 224, 226.
- CUBIC FEET** of different countries compared to English; ii. 248.
- CUBIT**, a measure of length in England, East Indies, &c.; i. Introduction xv.; i. 89, 223; ii. 238, 255, 259.
- CUERDA**, a long measure of Spain; i. 322.
- CULY**, a land measure at Madras, &c.; i. 93.
- CUPO**, a corn measure in Bologna; i. 43.
- CURRENCY, or CURRENT**, the money in circulation, as distinguished from bank money in Hamburg, &c. In the West Indies *currency* is applied to the money in which their accounts are kept, as distinguished from *sterling*; and at some of the islands, as well as in North America, the paper in circulation is called currency. See Introduction; i. xxxiv; also, pages 353, 359.
- CUSTOM**, a tax or duty paid for goods exported or imported.
- CUSTOM-HOUSE**, the place where entries are made of the goods exported or imported, and where the duties are paid.
- CUTCHA WEIGHT**, in the East Indies; i. 116, 117, 119, 123.
- CYATHUS**, an ancient Greek land measure; ii. 256. Also, an ancient Roman corn measure; ii. 258.

D

- DAALDER**, a Dutch silver coin, and money of exchange; i. 8, 19. Assay and value; ii. 164. Impressions; 190.
- DABOU**, a weight at Masulipatam; i. 110.
- DACTYLUS**, an ancient Greek long measure; ii. 255.
- DAEZAJIE**, a silver coin of Persia; i. 277.

- DAHAB**, a money at Massuah, in Abyssinia ; i. 1.
- DAMAGES**, on returned bills in America ; i. 357. In the West Indies ; i. 368.
- DANIM**, a money of account in Bassora ; i. 29.
- DAYS OF GRACE**, a certain number of days allowed for the payment of a bill after the written term is expired ; ii. 2.
- DEBENTURE**, a certificate given at the custom-house, when the exporter of goods conforms to the proper regulations, by which certificate he becomes entitled to receive a bounty or drawback.
- DEBIT** side, the left hand page or side of an account.
- DEBT**, a sum due from one person to another.
- DEBTOR**, a person who owes money to another.
- DECAGRAMME, DECAMETRE, &c.** 10 Grammes, Metres, &c. ; i. 136, 137 ; ii. 251.
- DECAPODOM**, an ancient Greek long measure ; ii. 255.
- DECHER**, in Germany signifies ten ; i. 50, 164.
- DECLARE, DECIMETRE, &c.** the 10th part of an Are, Metre, &c. i. 136 ; ii. 251.
- DECIME**, a money of account and coin in the new system of France ; i. 141.
- DEDO**, a long measure of Portugal and Spain ; i. 213, 322.
- DEGREE OF THE MERIDIAN** ; i. Introduction, xviii.
- DEGREE CENTESIMAL**, in the French system ; i. 136.
- DEGREE DECIMAL** ; i. 138.
- DEL CREDERE**, a charge made by merchants in selling goods, for guaranteeing the solidity of a merchant.
- DEMAND**, calling upon a man for any sum of money, or any other thing due. A bill is payable on demand when it is to be paid immediately on being presented.
- DEMURRAGE**, an allowance made to the master of a ship for being detained in port longer than the time agreed upon.
- DENAR**, a money of account in Breslau ; i. 50.
- DENARIUS**, an old Roman weight and coin ; ii. 258.
- DENARO**, a money of account and a weight in most parts of Italy ; i. 18, 31, 41, 153, 293, 307, 339, 344, 346.
- DENIER**, a small weight and money of account in the old system of France, and in Switzerland ; i. 28, 38, 141, 151, 153.
- DENIER DE GROS**, see *Groote*.
- DENUSHKA**, a copper coin of Russia ; i. 299.
- DEPOSIT**, a sum advanced in part of payment, which sum is to be accounted for in the general balance ; or a security to perform a duty, to be re-delivered when such duty is performed.
- DERHAM, or DERIM**, a weight in Persia, Abyssinia, Morocco, &c. ; i. 2, 260, 278 ; ii. 223 ; also, an ancient weight in Egypt ; ii. 260.
- DESETINA**, a land measure in Russia ; i. 302 ; ii. 249.

- DEVIATION**, a departure, without reasonable cause, from the regular course of a voyage insured, which deviation annuls the contract of insurance.
- DEXTERE**, an old land measure in France ; i. 259.
- DHAN**, a gold and silver weight in Bengal ; i. 88.
- DICKER**, or **DACRE**, of leather, 10 hides ; of necklaces, 10 bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.
- DIDRACHM**, an ancient Greek weight ; ii. 256.
- DIEMT**, an acre of land in East Friesland ; i. 126.
- DIET BOX** ; i. 219.
- DIETHAUFE**, a dry measure in Nuremberg ; i. 271.
- DIGITUS**, an ancient Roman long measure ; ii. 257.
- DIME**, a money of account and silver coin in America ; i. 353. Assay and value ; ii. 169.
- DINAR**, a money of account in Persia ; i. 277.
- DINERO**, a money of account and also a weight in Spain ; i. 5, 248, 253, 316, 319, 342.
- DINHEIRO**, a weight for silver in Portugal ; i. 211.
- DISCOUNT**, an allowance of so much per cent. for prompt payment ; i. Introduction, xxxiv.
- DISH**, a measure by which lead is sold ; i. 220.
- DISHONOUR**, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, &c. is refused.
- DISTRAIN**, to seize goods for payment of a debt.
- DITO**, a long measure in some parts of Italy ; i. 256.
- DITTOBOLO**, a copper coin in the Ionian Islands ; i. 371.
- DIWANI**, a kind of money in Abyssinia ; i. 1.
- DIVIDEND**, a share of any profit, debt, or capital ; also the interest in the stocks ; i. 240.
- DOBRA**, or **DOBRAON**, a Portuguese gold coin ; i. 210. Assay and value ; ii. 159. Impressions ; 199.
- DOCK**, a place where ships are built, repaired, or laid up.
- DOCKET**, a short memorandum or summary affixed to larger papers, or a bill of direction tied to goods, showing the place where, and the person to whom, they are to be delivered. Striking a docket is when a creditor gives bond to the Lord Chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt.
- DOCRA**, a weight for pearls at Bombay ; i. 95.
- DOCUMENT**, of a shipment means invoices, bills of lading, &c.
- DOG**, a small coin used in the West Indies ; i. 362.
- DOIT**, or **DUYT**, a small Dutch copper coin, being the 8th part of a Stiver ; i. 97 ; also a division of the English Grain Troy ; i. 219.
- DOLIS**, a small weight of Russia ; i. 299.
- DOLICM**, an ancient Roman liquid measure ; ii. 258.
- DOLLAR**, African ; ii. 167. Impressions ; 206.
- DOLLAR**, American ; i. 353. Assay and value ; ii. 169. Impressions ; 213.

- DOLLAR, Danish, Dutch, German, and Swedish, see *Rixdollar*.
- DOLLAR, Italian, see *Pezza*.
- DOLLAR, Spanish ; i. 316, 371. Assay and value ; ii. 160, 167. Impressions ; 207.
- DOLLAR of Plate, a Spanish money of account and exchange ; i. 318.
- DOLLAR, Turkish, see *Piastre*.
- DOLLAR, West Indian ; i. 360, &c.
- DOODEE, a copper coin in Madras ; i. 90.
- DOOGANEY, a money of account in Bombay ; i. 93.
- DOPPIA, an Italian gold coin ; i. 42, 157, 254, 293, 344. Assay and value ; ii. 158, &c. Impressions ; 187, 191, 193, 197, 202, 213.
- DOPPIETTA, a gold coin of Sardinia ; i. 308. Assay and value ; ii. 160.
- DORÉEA, a base coin and money of account in Bombay ; i. 93.
- DOUBLA, a silver coin of Tunis ; i. 338.
- DOUBLE, see *Saime*.
- DOUBLOON, or DOBLOON, a Spanish gold coin ; i. 253, 319, 342, 371. Assay and value ; ii. 160. Impressions ; ii. 206.
- DOUBLOON of Plate, a Spanish money of exchange ; i. 317, 342 ; ii. 88.
- DRACHM, or DRAM, a weight in England, France, Holland, and Prussia ; i. 9, 34, 133, 220. Also an ancient Greek weight ; ii. 256 ; still used in some parts of the Levant ; i. 3, 4, 30, 58, 72, 276, 315.
- DRAFT, a bill or check by which one person draws for money on another ; ii. 10. Also an allowance in the weight of goods ; i. 228.
- DRAWBACK, a premium allowed by the custom-house on the re-exportation of goods.
- DRAWEE, the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn ; ii. 2.
- DRAUGHT, of a ship, the number of feet she sinks in the water.
- DREYER, a money of Breslau ; i. 51.
- DREYLING, a small copper coin at Hamburg and Copenhagen ; i. 75, 167.
- DRIEMT, a land measure in Friesland ; i. 126.
- DRITTEL, a silver coin of Germany, see *Florin*.
- DROMT, a dry measure in Lubec, Wismar, and Stettin ; i. 242, 324, 369.
- DROP, a weight in Scotland ; i. 309.
- DUBBEL, a division of the Florin in Batavia ; i. 124.
- DUBBELTJE, a Dutch coin ; i. 9, 97.
- DUBS, a copper coin of Seringapatam ; i. 116.
- DUCAT, Spanish, a money of account and of exchange ; i. 265, 317, 342 ; ii. 88.
- DUCAT, Danish ; i. 75. Assay and value ; ii. 157. Impressions ; 181.
- DUCAT, Dutch, a gold coin ; i. 8, 20. Assay and value ; ii. 158. Impressions ; 190.

- DUCAT**, German; i. 2, 24, 161, 167, 348, 369. Assay and value; ii. 157, &c. Impressions; 177, &c.
- DUCAT**, Hungarian or Kremnitz; i. 192, 348. Assay and value; ii. 157. Impressions; 178.
- DUCAT**, Italian, both a gold and silver coin, and also a money of account; i. 31, 258, 263, 344; ii. 161, 165, &c. Impressions; 194, 214.
- DUCAT**, Polish; i. 279. Assay and value; ii. 159. Impressions; 198.
- DUCAT**, Prussian; i. 33. Assay and value; ii. 159. Impressions; 200.
- DUCAT**, Russian; i. 299. Assay and value; ii. 159. Impressions; 203.
- DUCAT**, Swedish; i. 328. Assay and value; ii. 160. Impressions; 208.
- DUCAT**, Swiss; i. 28, 38, 305, 374. Assay and value; ii. 157, &c. Impressions; 179, &c.
- DUCATELLO**, an Egyptian coin; i. 4.
- DUCATONE**, an Italian silver coin; i. 344. Assay and value; ii. 169. Impressions; 211.
- DUCATOON**, a Dutch silver coin; i. 8, 20. Assay and value; ii. 164. Impressions; 190, 195. It is also a silver coin at Liege; ii. 164.
- DUDU**, a copper coin in the East Indies; i. 113, 116.
- DUE-PROTECTION**, acceptance or payment of a draft or bill.
- DUELLE**, a weight used by Apothecaries in the old system of France; i. 133.
- DUELLUM**, an ancient Roman weight and measure; ii. 257, 258.
- DUESKEN**, a weight used in assaying in Holland.
- DUMAREE**, a money on the Malabar coast; i. 115.
- DUTGEN**, a money of account in Bremen and Dantzic; i. 48, 82.
- DUTZEN**, 12 in German.
- DUTY**, a general term for a tax or impost.
- DUYT**, a copper coin of Holland.

E

- EAGLE**, an American gold coin; i. 354. Assay and value; ii. 161. Impressions; 213.
- EBRÆER**, a Danish silver coin; i. 75.
- EARNEST**, money advanced to bind parties to the performance of a verbal agreement.
- ECU**, a silver coin in the old system of France, and in some parts of Switzerland; i. 27, 38, 152, 326, 374. Assay and value; ii. 162, &c. Impressions; 179, &c. It is also a silver coin at Hesse Cassel; ii. 164.
- EFFECTIVE MONEY** of Spain; i. 323; ii. 90. Of Portugal; ii. 72.
- EGGEEA**, a weight in Guinea; i. 167.
- EIMER**, a measure for wine in many parts of Germany, Prussia, and Switzerland; i. 35, 83, 171, 206, 262, 271, 283, 324, 350, 375; ii. 234, &c.

- ELL, a measure for cloth in England, Holland, and Germany ; i. 10, 35, 223, 309 ; ii. 238.
- EMBARGO, the stopping of ships for a time, by order of government.
- EMBEZZLEMENT is when a person appropriates, by breach of trust, or turns to his own use, what is committed to his care.
- EMINE, a dry measure in the old French system ; i. 259.
- EMPORIUM, a principal place for the importation and sale of merchandise ; also called a *mart* or a *staple*.
- ENDASSE, the short Ell in Turkey ; i. 73 ; ii. 239.
- ENDORSEMENT, see *Indorsement*.
- ENFRANCHISE, to make free, or incorporate a person into a society.
- ENGEL, a weight in Holland ; i. 9, 267.
- ENTREPOT, a public magazine appointed in foreign countries for the reception of merchandise imported.
- ENTRY, a statement of goods imported or exported as entered in the books of the custom-house.
- EPHAH, an ancient Jewish measure of capacity ; ii. 259.
- ESCA, a land measure at Bourdeaux ; i. 47.
- ESCALIN, a base silver coin in the Netherlands ; i. 20. Also a money of account in Basil ; i. 28 ; and a silver coin of Liege ; i. 209. Assay and value ; ii. 164. Impressions ; 191. It is likewise the name given to the Bit in the French West India Isles ; i. 364.
- ESCADAGLIO, a sample of the measure of corn lading on board of a ship, and which measure is delivered to the captain in a sealed bag, to be given to the consignees of the cargo to ascertain deficiency and prevent dispute.
- ESCADAL, a liquid measure at Marseilles ; i. 252.
- ESCHEN, a division of the gold and silver weight in Cologne and Hamburgh ; i. 71, 170.
- ESCUDO, a money of account at Bilboa ; i. 41. Also a gold coin of Portugal and Spain ; i. 210, 319.
- ESTADAL, a long measure in Spain ; i. 322.
- ESTADIO, a long measure of Spain and Portugal ; i. 213, 321.
- ESTERLIN, see *Engel*.
- ESTLIN, a French weight in the old system ; i. 133.
- EXCAMBIUM, an exchange, or place where merchants meet daily to transact business.
- EXCHANGES, defined ; i. Introduction, xxxv ; ii. 1. Arbitration of exchange ; ii. 107 to 126. Bills of exchange, ii. 1. Charges on exchange operations ; ii. 126. Circulations of exchange ; ii. 138. Course of exchange, ii. 15 ; Foreign exchange ; ii. 12. Inland exchange ; ii. 11. Exchange laws of England ; ii. 3. Of France ; i. 143. Of Hamburg ; i. 178. Monies of exchange, and exchange calculations, ii. 18 to 103.
- EXCHEQUER, the public office and court to which all revenues belonging to the crown are brought.
- EXCHEQUER BILLS, see *Bills*.
- EXCISE, an inland tax levied upon various commodities.
- EXPORTATION, the act of sending goods from one country to another.

F

FACTOR, a merchant's agent or correspondent in some distant part.

FACTORAGE, the allowance, commission, or salary given by a merchant to his agent.

FACTORY, a commercial establishment in a foreign country, where factors, merchants, and traders carry on business with the natives of the place.

FAGGOT, of steel, 120 lb.; of wood, 3 feet long, 24 inches round.

FAILURE, see *Bankruptcy*.

FAIR, a greater kind of market, held at a stated time and place, where traders from different parts of the country, and sometimes from foreign countries, resort for the purpose of traffic.

FALL, a long measure in Scotland; i. 309.

FANAM, a small coin in the East Indies, both of gold and silver; i. 90, 98, 102. Assay and value; ii. 170. Impressions; 219.

FANEGA, a corn measure in Spain; i. 23, 150, 322; ii. 229.

FANEGADA, a land measure in Spain; i. 61, 323, 343; ii. 249.

FANGA, a measure of capacity in Portugal; i. 212.

FANOE, see *Fanam*.

FARCEL, or **FARZIL**, see *Frazil*.

FARDEL, a term used in reckoning in Germany; i. 164.

FARTHING, the smallest copper coin in Great Britain; i. Introduction, xxix. and page 216.

FARUKI, a gold coin in the East Indies; ii. 161. Impressions; 217.

FASS, a corn measure in Germany; i. 3, 71, 171; ii. 229. Also, a liquid measure in Bern, Berlin, and some parts of Germany and Denmark; i. 35, 39, 77, 206, 277, 281, 373.

FATHOM, a long measure in most countries, of six feet; i. Introduction, xv. page 223, &c.; ii. 259.

FAUX, a land measure in Switzerland; ii. 249.

FEDERAL MONEY, of America; i. 353.

FEHET, a corn measure in Stralsund; i. 326.

FELIN, an old French weight; i. 133.

FELLOWSHIP, in commerce, is when two or more join their stock and trade together, dividing their gain or loss proportionably.

FENIM, a money of account in Switzerland; i. 28.

FERDING, a money of account at Libau and Riga; i. 207, 288.

FEBLINO, a division of the commercial pound in Bologna, &c.; i. 42.

FERRADO, a corn measure in Galicia, a province of Spain; i. 150; ii. 230.

- FETTMANGEN, a money of account in Cleves; i. 68.
- FIASCO, a liquid measure in Italy; i. 131.
- FILIPPO, or PHILIP, a silver coin of Milan and Modena; i. 254, 256.
- FINANCES, a term generally applied to public revenues.
- FIRLOT, a Scotch measure for corn; i. 310; ii. 232.
- FIRKIN, a measure of capacity in England; i. 223, 227; of butter, 56lb.; of soap, 64lb. Also, a measure by which Irish provisions are sold; i. 194.
- FIRM, the title or signature of a mercantile house, or company.
- FISCA, a silver coin in the Canary Isles; i. 61.
- FIXED NUMBER, a constant factor used in exchange calculations; ii. Introduction, ix.; 129.
- FLINDERKE, a money of account in Embden; i. 125.
- FLINRICH, a money of account in Bremen; i. 48.
- FLOOSE, or FLOUCHE, a money of account in Bassora; i. 29.
- FLORIN, called also *Guilder* or *Gulden*, a silver coin and money of account in Holland, Germany, and Switzerland; i. Introduction, xxx. 8, 38, 44, 160, 267, 348; ii. 149. Assay and value; ii. 162, &c. Impressions; 190, &c.
- FLORIN, GOLD, a coin of Hanover, and other parts of Germany; i. Introduction, xxx. 190. Assay and value ii. 158. Impressions; 188.
- FLUCE, a money of account in Barbary; i. 260.
- FODDER, of lead, varies in different counties; i. 220.
- FOGLIETTA, a liquid measure in Italy; i. 18, 43, 294.
- FONDUCLI, a Turkish gold coin, see *Sequin*.
- FOOT, a long measure in England and most other countries, taken originally from the human foot, and varying more or less in different places; i. Introduction, xv.; also pages 223, 226; ii. 244, 255.
- FORESTALLING, is the buying of goods before they come to market, with a design to raise the price.
- FORFARO, a weight in Egypt; i. 4.
- FORLI, an Egyptian copper coin; i. 4.
- FORTIN, a measure of capacity in Constantinople; i. 73.
- FOTMAL, of lead, 70lb.
- FOUANG, a silver coin in Siam; i. 117.
- FRAIL, of raisins, about 75lb.
- FRANC, a money of account and silver coin in the new system of France; i. 141; ii. 150. Assay and value; ii. 163. Impressions; 185.
- FRANCESONE, a silver coin in Tuscany; i. 129, 200. Assay and value; ii. 169. Impressions; 212.
- FRANKEN, a money of account in Switzerland; i. 27, 38, 334.
- FRASCO, a wine measure in the Brazils; i. 48.

- FRAZIL**, a weight in Arabia ; i. 40, 257.
- FREDERICK**, or **FREDERICK D'OR**, a gold coin in Prussia and Germany ; i. 34, 161, 296. Assay and value ; ii. 159. Impressions ; 200.
- FREIGHT**, the goods which a ship carries ; also the money paid for carrying them.
- FUDDEA**, a money of account in Bombay ; i. 93.
- FUDER**, a large measure for wine in Germany, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden ; i. 25, 35, 50, 77, 171, 271, 331, 350.
- FUDERMASSEL**, a corn measure at Vienna ; i. 350.
- FUND**, a stock or capital ; that by which any expense is supported.
- FUNDS**, **PUBLIC**, or **STOCKS** ; i. 239.
- FUNDS**, French ; i. 146.
- FUORI BANCO**, out of bank ; the current money of Genoa ; i. 155.
- FURDINGAR**, a liquid measure in Finland ; i. 332.
- FURLONG**, a long measure in England ; i. 223, 226, 309.
- FYRKE**, a money of account and copper coin in Denmark ; i. 74.

G

- GABARAGE**, wrappers in which Irish goods are packed up.
- GABEL**, an old word for a tribute or custom paid to the prince or lord.
- GALL**, a small piece of silver with characters on one side only, used as coin in Cambodia ; i. 103.
- GALLEON**, a sort of ship, employed by the Spaniards in the West-India trade ; and also to bring gold and silver from America to Europe, &c.
- GALLON**, a measure of capacity in England ; i. 194, 221, 222, 227, 228, 310 ; ii. 235.
- GANDANG**, 25 pieces of cloth which pass as money in the Philippine Islands ; i. 107.
- GANTAM**, or **GANTANG**, a measure for rice in some parts of the East Indies ; i. 107, 108, 118, 197.
- GANZA**, a small coin in some parts of India beyond the Ganges ; i. 113.
- GARBLE**, the dust, dross, and refuse of spices and drugs.
- GABBLING**, picking out the worst of any commodity.
- GARCE**, a measure for grain, and also a weight at Madras, Pondicherry, and other places in the East Indies ; i. 92, 93, 105.
- GARI**, of Rupees, in the East Indies, about 4000.
- GARNET**, a corn measure of Russia ; i. 301.
- GARNIEC**, a measure of capacity in Poland ; i. 280 ; ii. 236.
- GASSA**, a money of account in Persia ; i. 151.

- GAVADA, a land measure in the Mysore ; i. 117.
- GAUGER, a person appoint to gauge or ascertain the contents of any excisable commodity.
- GE, or JE, a long measure in some parts of the East Indies, equal to about $34\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch ells, or 26 English yards.
- GEBRAUDE, a liquid measure at Berlin ; i. 35.
- GEIRA, a land measure in Portugal ; i. 213 ; ii. 249.
- GENEVOISE, a silver coin of Geneva ; ii. 163.
- GENOVINA, a gold coin of Genoa ; i. 157. Assay and value ; ii. 158. Impressions ; 187.
- GEORGE D'OR, a gold coin of Hanover ; i. 189. Assay and value ; ii. 158. Impressions ; 188.
- GERRA, or JAR, a liquid measure in Minorca ; i. 257 ; ii. 236.
- GESCHEIDE, a corn measure in Franckfort and Mentz ; i. 148.
- GHERIA, a long measure of Bengal ; i. 89.
- GHURRY, a division of time in the East Indies ; i. 87.
- GIGLIATO, the Sequin of Tuscany ; i. 129 ; ii. 161, 211.
- GILDER, see *Florin*.
- GILL, a liquid measure in Great Britain ; i. 222, 310.
- GIORGINO, a silver coin of Genoa ; i. 157.
- GIRO, the name given to the money of exchange at Augsburg, Bolsano, and other places in Germany ; i. 24, 44.
- GIULIO, a small coin of base silver in Italy ; i. 127, 292.
- GIUSTINA, a silver coin in Venice ; i. 344. Assay and value ; ii. 169. Impressions, 214.
- GOAD, or GODE, a kind of ell, $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by which Welsh frieze is measured in England.
- GOBLET, a dry measure in Basil ; i. 28.
- GOELACK, a weight in Java ; i. 100, 113.
- GOESGEN, a money of account at Brunswick and Hanover ; i. 53, 189.
- GOLD GULDEN, or GOLD GILDER, see *Florin, Gold*.
- GOLD MONEY, a money of account at Leghorn ; i. 204.
- GOLD VALUE, a kind of money used in Hanover ; i. 189.
- GOLD and SILVER, amount of, brought annually into circulation from all parts of the world ; i. note, 254. Relative value of Gold and Silver ; i. Introduction, xxvii. ; ii. 147. Comparative value of Gold and Silver ; i. Introduction, xxxi.
- GOMBETTA, a corn measure in Genoa ; i. 159.
- GOMOR, an ancient Jewish measure of capacity ; ii. 259.
- GONZE, a small weight for gold and silver at Bombay ; i. 94.
- GOOD GROSCH, or GUT GROSCH, a small coin and money of account in Prussia ; and also in Hanover, and other parts of Germany ; i. 33, 162, 189.
- GOOROOSH, the name given to the Piastre by the Turks.
- GOULD, see *Florin*.

- GOERDE**, the name given to the Spanish Dollar in the French and Dutch West-India Islands ; i. 364.
- GRACE**, see *Days of grace*.
- GRACHAL**, an ancient Jewish measure of capacity ; ii. 259.
- GRADUS**, an ancient Roman itinerary measure ; ii. 257.
- GRAIN**, a small division of the Pound Troy, and also a weight in most parts of the world ; i. 219.
- GRAMME**, the unit for weights in the new French system ; i. Introduction, xix ; 135, 137 ; ii. 251.
- GRANO**, a money of account in Naples, Sicily, and Malta ; i. 249, 263, 313. It is also the Italian name for a *Grain* in weight.
- GRANOTINO**, a small weight in Italy ; i. 340.
- GRIEVEN**, a small Russian silver coin ; i. 299.
- GRIMELLINO**, a money of account in Tripoli ; i. 337.
- GRISCIO**, an Egyptian coin ; i. 4.
- GROAT**, an old English silver coin ; i. Introduction, xxix. also, page 216.
- GROS**, a silver coin in some parts of Germany ; ii. 164. Also a money of account in Switzerland ; i. 28.
- GROS**, a weight in France, Switzerland, and Prussia ; i. 31, 133, 153, 252 ; ii. 252.
- GROSCHÉ**, a small coin and money of account in Germany, Prussia, Poland, and Russia ; i. 33, 161, 192, 278, 299.
- GROSCHÉL**, a money of account in some parts of Germany ; i. 51, 280, 348. Also a base coin in Hungary ; i. 192.
- GROSS**, 12 dozen.
- GROSS WEIGHT**, the whole weight of goods before the allowances are deducted.
- GROSSETTO**, a money of account at Venice ; i. 344.
- GROSSO**, a money of account in the Venetian states ; i. 31, 274, 344. Also a silver coin of Rome ; ii. 166 ; and a weight at Venice ; i. 346.
- GROTE**, or **GEOT**, a money of exchange in Flanders, Holland, and Hamburg, called also *Penny Flemish* ; i. 7, 8, 125, 167, 272.
- GROTE** is also a small coin and money of account at Bremen ; i. 48.
- GROUND**, a land measure at Madras, see *Mauney*.
- GROUNDAGE**, a small duty payable in certain parts by ships coming to anchor.
- GRUESO**, a money of account in some parts of Spain ; i. 265.
- GUDDA**, a liquid measure in Arabia ; i. 40, 258.
- GUERZE**, or **GUZ**, a long measure in Persia, Arabia, and some parts of the East Indies ; i. 30, 40, 89, 258, 278 ; ii. 238.
- GUILD**, a company or society of men incorporated.
- GUILDER**, see *Florin*. **GUILDER** of the Dutch West-India Isles ; i. 366.
- GUINEA**, an English gold coin ; i. Introduction, xxx. ; also pages 216, 218. Assay and value ; ii. 157 ; Impressions ; 162.
- GUJAH**, a long measure in the Mysore ; i. 117.

GULDEN, see *Florin*.

GUNCHA, a weight in Acheen; i. 97, 122.

GUNDA, a money of account in Bengal; i. 88.

GURSAY, see *Garce*.

GUZ, see *Guerze*.

H

HACKEN, a land measure in Prussia; i. 35, 83.

HÁLAGR, money paid for haling, drawing, or carrying, goods to and from ships.

HALEBI, the long Ell of Turkey; i. 73; ii. 239.

HALLAGE, toll or duty paid for goods vended in a hall.

HAND, a long measure in England, i. 223.

HANSEL, i. e. *Handsale*, money received on the first sale of any part or parcel of goods.

HANSE TOWNS, certain free commercial towns in Germany and Poland, which formerly joined in a league for mutual defence, by which they enjoyed certain privileges. The chief are Hamburg, Lubec, and Dantzic.

HARDARY, a land measure in the Mysore; i. 117.

HARF, the same as *Dahab*, a money in Massuah; i. 1.

HARRAFF, an imaginary money at Betelfagui and Mocha; i. 40, 257.

HARSELA, see *Oke*.

HASER DENARIE, a silver coin of Persia; i. 277.

HAUT, or CUBIT, a long measure in the East Indies; i. 89.

HECTARE, HECTOGRAMME, HECTOLITRE, HECTOMETRE, &c. in the new French system of weights and measures, 100 ares, grammes, &c.; i. 136, 137; ii. 249, 251.

HECTOS, an ancient Greek land measure; ii. 255.

HELFGEN, a liquid measure at Osnaburg; i. 274.

HELLER, a money of account in some parts of Germany and Switzerland; i. 2, 63, 68, 70, 285, 374. Also a weight in Germany and Prussia; i. 34, 163, 348.

HEMIHECTOS, an ancient Greek measure both for land and corn; ii. 255.

HEMINA, an ancient Roman corn measure; ii. 258.

HERIDIUM, an ancient Roman land measure; ii. 257.

HEXAPODON, an ancient Greek land measure; ii. 255.

HIDE, of land, 100 acres.

HIMTEN, a corn measure in Hamburgh, and other parts of Germany; i. 54, 64, 171, 190, 245; ii. 230, &c.

HIN, an ancient Jewish liquid measure; ii. 259.

HOED, a corn measure in some parts of Holland and Flanders; i. 16, 297; ii. 229.

HOGSHEAD, a liquid measure in England; i. 222, 227, 310.

HOMER, an ancient Jewish measure of capacity; ii. 259.

HOMMÉ DE VIGNES, an old measure for land in France; i. 246.

HUBE, a land measure in Prussia; i. 83.

HUBLA, a small weight at Scindy; i. 115.

HUCKSTER, one who sells provisions by retail.

HUFFE, a land measure in Prussia; i. 35.

HUNA, a money of account at Mangalore; i. 109.

HUNDRED WEIGHT, a weight in the British islands and colonies; i. 220.

HUSBANDAGE, the commission or allowance given to the managing owner of a ship, who is commonly called the Ship's Husband.

I

ICKMAGOG, a measure for rice in Japan; i. 197.

IMBUTO, a corn measure in Sardinia; i. 308.

IMMI, a corn measure in some parts of Switzerland and Germany; i. 39, 352, 369, 375; ii. 233.

IMPERIAL, a Russian gold coin; i. 299. Assay and value; ii. 160. Impressions; 204.

IMPORTATION, the act of bringing goods into a country from foreign parts.

IMPOST, a duty on goods imported.

INC, a long measure in Japan; i. 197.

INCH, a long measure in England; i. 223, 226.

INDEMNITY, is when a person secures another from responsibility against any particular event.

INDORSEMENT, of a bill; ii. 2, 4.

INGOT, an unwrought mass of gold or silver.

INGRAIN, an additional allowance in the sale of coals; i. 222.

INGROSSING, buying up large quantities of corn or other provisions, with a view to raise their price, and to sell them again.

INSOLVENT, a person not possessed of a capital adequate to the payment of his debts.

INSTALMENTS, payments of a sum of money in certain proportions and at stipulated times.

INSURANCE, a contract of indemnity, by which one party engages, for a stipulated sum, to insure another party against a risk to which he is exposed. The party who takes upon him the risk is called the *Insurer*, *Assurer*, or *Underwriter*; and the party protected by the insurance is called the *Insured*, or *Assured*; the sum paid is called the *Premium*; and the paper or parchment containing the contract is called the *Policy*.

INTEREST; i. Introduction, xxxiv.

INTRINSIC PAR; ii. 13.

INVENTORY, a schedule, account, or catalogue of effects.

INVOICE, a paper sent with goods exported, containing the name of the ship, place of destination, and person to whom the consignment is made, the quantity and amount of the goods, the shipping charges, the cost of insurance, and the commission to the agent or factor. Invoices are generally copied into a book, called the *Invoice Book*. There is sometimes the *Invoice Book outward*, containing copies of all Invoices sent off; and the *Invoice Book inward*, for copies of Invoices received from abroad.

ITCHEBO, or ITJIB, a gold coin of Japan; i. 196.

J

JACKTAN, a measure for cloth on the coast of Guinea; i. 167; ii. 240.

JACOBUS, an old English gold coin, struck under James I. worth about 25 shillings.

JAR, a liquid measure in Minorca and the Ionian States; i. 257, 371.

JEES, a liquid measure of Augsburg; i. 25.

JERQUING, of a ship, is a search performed by an officer of the customs, (called a *Jerquer*,) after she is unloaded, to see if there are no unentered goods concealed.

JETTA, or SETTLE, a money on the Malabar coast; i. 103.

JETTISON, the act of throwing goods overboard for the preservation of other property, for which the owner is to be reimbursed according to the nature of the concern.

JOAB, a long measure in Bengal; i. 89.

JOANESE, or JOE, a Portuguese gold coin; i. 210. Assay and value; ii. 159. Impressions; 199.

JOCH, a land measure at Vienna, and other parts of Germany; i. 350; ii. 249.

JOURNAL, a land measure in some parts of France, as at Bourdeaux, St. Maloes, &c.; i. 47; ii. 307.

JOURNAL, in book-keeping, a book in which the daily transactions of a merchant or trader are recorded, distinguishing the debtors and creditors of the different accounts, in order to transfer them afterwards with greater ease to the Ledger.

JOURNAL, in navigation, a record of the voyage.

JOW, a measure of length in the East Indies; i. 89.

JUCHART, a land measure in some parts of Germany and Switzerland; i. 29, 39; ii. 249.

JUCK, or JUX, in Turkey, 100,000 Aspers; i. 72.

JUGERUM, an ancient Greek and Roman land measure; ii. 255, 257.

JUMBA, a land measure in the Prince of Wales's Island; i. 114.

JUNGRUR and JUNKFRA, a dry and liquid measure in Sweden; i. 331.

JUTTE, a measure for salt in the old system of France; i. 307.

K

KABAN, a weight in the Molucca Isles ; i. 120, 123.

KANGAN, a piece of coarse cloth that passes as money in the Philippine and Sunda Isles ; i. 107, 118.

KANNA, a dry and liquid measure in Sweden ; i. 331 ; ii. 232, 237.

KANNE, a measure of capacity in Germany ; i. 3, 171, 206. Also, a Dutch and Danish liquid measure ; i. 77, 98, 297.

KAPP, a corn measure in Sweden ; i. 331.

KARCH, in Germany, 400 lb.

KASBEQUIS, a money of account and copper coin in Persia ; i. 277.

KAST, in Sweden, 4 pieces ; i. 332.

KATSEGGROSCH, a money of account and base silver coin in Bohemia, and some parts of Germany ; i. 23, 50, 161, 261, 281.

KEEL, a coal measure in England ; i. 222.

KEG, a vessel for sturgeon, salmon, or other pickled fish, containing 4 or 5 gallons.

KELLA, a dry measure in Arabia ; i. 40, 258.

KEN, a long measure at Siam ; i. 118.

KENTILLAGE, see *Ballast*.

KEPPING, a money in Sumatra ; i. 120.

KERAMION, an ancient Greek liquid measure ; ii. 256.

KEY, **KAY**, or **QUAY**, a lawful wharf for the landing of goods.

KEYAGE, or **WHARFAGE**, a toll paid for loading or unloading goods at a key or wharf.

KHAHOON, a measure of capacity in Bengal ; i. 89.

KHANCHAA, a weight in the East Indies ; i. 89.

KIBEAR, a money of Abyssinia ; i. 1.

KILARE, 1000 ares in the new French system ; i. 136.

KILDERKIN, half a barrel, a measure for liquids and dry goods ; i. 223, 227.

KILLOW, or **KISLO**, a Turkish corn measure ; i. 73, 307, 315 ; ii. 230.

KILOGRAMME, **KILOLITRE**, **KILOMETRE**, 1000 grammes, litres, &c. in the new French system of weights and measures ; i. 136, &c. ii. 222, 225, 250, 251.

KIMPFE, a corn measure in Mentz ; i. 148.

KINTAL, see *Quintal*.

KIP, a weight at Malacca ; i. 108.

KISLOZ, a corn measure of Egypt ; i. 4.

- KODAMA, a globular piece of silver that passes as money in Japan ; i. 197.
- KOMPOW, a kind of Chinese linen used as currency in the Philippine Isles ; i. 107.
- KOONKE, a measure of capacity in Bengal ; i. 89.
- KOPFE, a corn measure in Germany and Switzerland ; i. 3, 286, 350, 375.
- KOPFSTUCK, see *Copstick*.
- KOPY, a money of account of Bohemia ; i. 280.
- KORZEC, or CORZEC, a corn measure in Poland ; i. 280 ; ii. 232.
- KREMnitz DUCAT ; i. 281. Assay and Value ; ii. 157. Impressions ; 178.
- KREUTZER, see *Creutzer*.
- KROBA, a measure for corn in Morocco ; i. 260.
- KRUESEN, a measure for corn in Embden ; i. 126.
- KRUG, a measure of capacity in Norway ; i. 32.
- KRUNSTERK, a coin in Embden ; i. 126.
- KRUSKA, a liquid measure in Russia ; i. 301.
- KULACK, a measure of capacity in Batavia ; i. 101.
- KULLMIT, a corn measure of Pernau and Riga ; i. 277.
- KUPE, a liquid measure in Prussia ; i. 35.
- KUPPLEIN, a corn measure in Basil ; i. 28.

L

- LAC, of Rupees, in the East Indies, 100,000 ; i. 88.
- LACKSAS, a weight in the Sunda Isles ; i. 118.
- LADING, BILL OF, see *Bill*.
- LAEP, a commercial weight in Breslau ; i. 52.
- LAND FASS, a liquid measure in Bern ; i. 39.
- LAND MUNTZE, a money of account in Bavaria ; i. 261, 285.
- LAND SURVEYOR, a person employed in measuring land ; also, an Inspector of customs, &c.
- LAND WAITER, or SEARCHER, a custom-house officer, whose duty it is to take an account of goods imported.
- LAPPE, see *Coppa*.
- LARIN, an old coin and money of account in Persia and Arabia ; i. 277. Assay and value ; ii. 170. Impressions ; 219.
- LAST, a measure for corn and various other articles in England, Holland, and Germany ; i. 10, 32, 35, 50, 71, 83, 220, 228, 273, 297, 324.
- LAST, a term used in valuing and determining the burden of ships ; i. 83, 110, 164, 224.

- LASTAGE**, the ballast or lading of ships; the word is sometimes used for garbage, rubbish, &c.; also a duty on wares rated by the Last.
- LAXSAN**, a money of account in some parts of Java; i. 100.
- LEA**, a word used in some parts of England to express a certain quantity of thread or worsted.
- LEAGUE**, or **LIEUE**, an itinerary measure in France and other parts of Europe; ii. 250.
- LEAGUE, MARINE**, three geographical miles of 60 to a degree; i. 224; ii. 250.
- LEAKAGE**, an allowance made at the custom-house for waste or loss of liquors.
- LEAGER**, a liquid measure at Batavia, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.; i. 63.
- LEDGER**, in book-keeping, the principal and most important book, in which the scattered articles or transactions of the journal or day-book are collected, disposed into a regular shape, and placed under their respective heads, on opposite pages of the same folio; the left page being the debtor side, and the right page the creditor side of the account. In different languages it is called the *head book*, the *great book*, the *master book*, &c.
- LEGAL MONEY**, of Portugal; ii. 72.
- LEGGER**, a liquid measure in Holland, i. 10.
- LEGOA**, Spanish and Portuguese for *League*; i. 213, 322.
- LEOPOLDONE**, a silver coin of Tuscany; ii. 169. Impressions; 212.
- LETEEH**, an ancient Jewish measure of capacity; ii. 259.
- LETTER OF ADVICE**, a letter giving notice of any transaction.
- LETTER OF ATTORNEY**, or **POWER OF ATTORNEY**, a writing which empowers one person to act for another.
- LETTER OF CREDIT**, a letter by which one person can receive money on the credit of another.
- LETTER PATENT**, a privilege granted to an inventor, to enable him exclusively to enjoy the advantages of his invention for a certain term of years.
- LETTER OF MARQUE**, a commission to captains of private ships, in time of war, to make reprisals on the ships of the enemy; the name is also applied to the ship bearing such commission.
- LI**, an itinerary measure in China; i. 68; ii. 250.
- LIARD**, an old French copper coin; also a money of account in Liege; i. 209.
- LIBRA**, a money of account in some parts of Spain; i. 5, 22, 316, 342; ii. 149.
- LIBRA**, is also the Latin, Spanish, and Italian name for a pound in weight; ii. 222, &c.
- LIBRA ITALIANA**; i. 256, 346.
- LIBRA JAQUESA**, a money of account in Arragon; i. 22; ii. 149.
- LICENCE**, a privilege from government for carrying on a trade or business, on which a certain duty is laid.
- LIEU**, a claim or attachment on any property, which a person has in his possession, for a debt due to him from the owner of the property.
- LIEUE**, see *League*.
- LIFE ANNUITIES**, annual payments to continue during one or several lives.

- LIGHT MONEY**, a term applied in Hamburgh to several foreign coins, to which a nominal value is given ; i. 168.
- LIGHTERAGE**, money paid for carrying goods to and from a ship in a boat or lighter.
- LIGNE**, see *Line*.
- LIGULA**, an ancient Roman corn measure ; ii. 258.
- LINE**, a division of the inch, used in France and other parts of the Continent ; i. 39, 134, 223 ; ii. 252.
- LIPPIE**, a corn measure in Scotland ; i. 310.
- LIQUIDATION**, the concluding or winding up of a business, such as paying or receiving debts, &c.
- LIRA**, a money of account in Italy ; i. 129, 153, 335, 339, 344 ; ii. 150. It is also a silver coin, particularly at Milan and Venice ; i. 255, 345. Assay and value ; ii. 165. Impressions ; 194, 212, 215.
- LIRA IMPERIALE**, a money of account at Milan ; i. 254 ; ii. 151.
- LIRA ITALIANA**, the monetary unit in the decimal system lately introduced into Italy ; i. 251, 254, 258, 276, 339, 344.
- LIRAZZA**, a base coin of Venice ; i. 344 ; ii. 169. Impressions ; 214.
- LISBONNINE**, an old gold coin of Portugal ; i. 210.
- LISPOND**, or **LISPFUND**, a weight in different parts of Germany and Norway ; i. 32, 34, 49, &c.
- LITER**, the Rottolo, or Pound of Abyssinia ; i. 2.
- LITRA**, an ancient weight in Egypt ; ii. 260.
- LITRE**, the unit for measures of capacity in the new French system ; i. 135, 136 ; ii. 251.
- LITRON**, a measure for corn and dry commodities in the old system of France ; i. 133.
- LIVONINA**, an old Russian coin ; i. 287, 289.
- LIVORNINA**, an old silver coin of Leghorn ; ii. 169. Impressions ; 212.
- LIVRE**, the French name for a pound weight ; i. 133 ; ii. 224, 252.
- LIVRE**, a money of account in the old system of France, and also in some parts of Switzerland ; i. 27, 38, 141, 152 ; ii. 150. Accounts are likewise kept in several parts of Canada in Livres ; i. 59.
- LIVRE COLONIAL**, the money of account in the Isle of France ; i. 110.
- LIVRE FOIBLE**, an old money of account in Switzerland ; i. 269 ; ii. 151.
- LIVRE ITALIAN**, see *Lira Italiana*.
- LIVRE TOURNOIS**, see *Tournois*.
- LIVRE USUELLE** ; i. 139 ; ii. 225.
- LLIVRA**, a liquid measure in Majorca ; i. 248.
- LOAD**, a weight and also a measure of various dimensions for coarse articles ; i. 49, 220, 222, 224.
- LOANS, GOVERNMENT**, i. 239.
- LOD**, see *Loth*.
- LODRA**, an imaginary weight used in Turkey ; i. 315.
- LOF**, a dry measure in Libau, Reval, &c. ; i. 208, 287 ; ii. 231.
- LOG**, an ancient Jewish liquid measure ; ii. 259 ; also an abbreviation for *Logarithms*.

LOMBARD, a bank for lending money on pawn, so called from the Lombards, a people of Italy, who, in former times, followed this trade in different parts of Europe.

LOOF, or **LOOP**, a corn measure in Holland, and at Riga and Pernau ; i. 276, 289 ; ii. 231.

LOOT, a weight in Holland ; i. 9, 21.

LOT, a liquid measure in French Flanders ; i. 85 ; ii. 235.

LOTH, a weight in most parts of the continent ; i. 32, 38, 76, 82, 163, 301, 328, 375.

LOUIS, or **LOUIS D'OR**, a gold coin of France ; i. 141. Assay and value ; ii. 158. Impressions ; 184.

LOUIS D'OR, a gold coin of Malta ; i. 249. Assay and value ; ii. 158. Impressions ; 192.

LOUIS BLANC, an old French silver coin.

LOWENDOLLAR, or **LYONDOLLAR**, a Dutch silver coin ; ii. 154.

LOXA, a dry measure in Sumatra ; i. 97.

LUBS, or **LUBISH**, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburg, as *Sterling* is to English money ; i. 167, 241.

LUNGA, see *Moneta Buona*.

LUG, or **LUGG**, a kind of perch or pole of various dimensions.

LYANG, a money of account, and also a weight in China ; i. 68.

M

MAAS, a measure for rice in Malacca ; i. 108.

MAASS, or **MASS**, a measure of capacity in different parts of Germany and Switzerland ; i. 25, 35, 39, 148, 262, 271, 286, 350, 375 ; ii. 232, 234.

MAAT, a corn measure in Holland ; i. 297.

MACE, a money of account in China ; i. 66. Also a small gold coin in Sumatra ; i. 97.

MACUTA, a money of account on the coast of Africa ; i. 166. Assay and value ; ii. 167. Impressions ; 200, 207.

MADEGA, a small measure for grain in Egypt, &c. ; i. 2.

MADONNINA, a silver coin of Genoa ; i. 157. Assay and value ; ii. 163. Impressions ; 187.

MAESGEN, a corn measure in Cassel ; i. 64.

MAESSEL, a corn measure in Germany ; i. 25, 261.

MAHBUB, a Turkish gold coin, see *Sequin*.

MAILLE, a small French weight in the old system ; i. 133.

MARCHEN, a corn measure in Francfort ; i. 148.

MALABORONG, a weight in Borneo ; i. 100.

MALDER, a corn measure in Holland ; i. 229.

MALLA, a money of account in Barcelona ; i. 26.

- MALTER**, a corn measure in various parts of Germany, Prussia, and Switzerland; i. 3, 35, 69, 83, 271, 375; ii. 230.
- MAMOODI**, or **MAMOUDI**, a money of account and silver coin of Persia and Arabia; i. 29, 151, 277.
- MANA**, see *Maund*.
- MANDEL**, in Germany, 15 pieces, or articles of any goods; i. 52, 164.
- MANDELWEIGHT**, a weight used for Ducats at Vienna; i. 350.
- MANEH**, an ancient Jewish weight; ii. 259.
- MANGELIN**, a weight used in the East Indies for pearls; i. 92.
- MANIFEST**, a paper containing the particulars of a ship and cargo, which paper must be signed by the master of the vessel, before any goods can be landed.
- MANOGOGA**, a measure for rice in Japan; i. 197.
- MANUFACTURE**, a commodity produced by labour or machinery from raw materials.
- MARADOE**, a coin in Tonquin; i. 102.
- MARAVEDI**, a Spanish money of account; i. 316.
- MARCAL**, a corn measure at Madras and Ceylon; i. 93, 105.
- MARCHETTO**, a copper coin and money of account in some parts of Italy; i. 31.
- MARENGO**, a gold coin of Piedmont; ii. 159. Impressions; 198.
- MARIEN GROSCHÉ**, a small money of account in some parts of Germany; i. 53, 161, 189, 245.
- MARIEN GULDEN**, a money of account at Brunswick; i. 53.
- MARK**, **MARC**, or **MARCO**, a weight in most parts of the continent, used chiefly for gold and silver; ñ. 222. It is likewise an old English weight and gold coin; i. Introduction, xxx.; also page 216.
- MARK**, a money of account in some parts of Germany, and also in Denmark and Norway; i. 2, 6, 32, 74, 167, 241; ii. 151.
- MARK**, a silver coin of Hamburg, &c.; i. 168. Assay and value; ii. 163. Impressions; 191. It is likewise a silver coin in Denmark; i. 74. Assay and value; ii. 163.
- MARK FERDING**, **MARK RIGISH**, two monies of account at Riga; i. 288.
- MARQUÉ**, a copper coin in the Mauritius; i. 110.
- MART**, a great market, fair, or other place of public traffic.
- MAS**, a money of account in Japan; i. 196.
- MASGEN**, a corn measure in Germany; i. 127, 205.
- MASS**, see *Maass*.
- MASSA**, a weight in the East Indies; i. 89, 99.
- MASSLEIN**, a corn measure in Wirtemberg; i. 369.
- MASSLING**, a corn measure in Switzerland; i. 375.
- MASTELLO**, a wine measure at Ferrara and Rome; i. 127, 294, 346; ii. 235.
- MATH**, a money of account at Rangoon; i. 115.

- MATTARO**, an oil measure of Tripoli and Tunis ; i. 337, 338.
- MATTHIER**, a copper coin of Brunswick, Hanover, &c. ; i. 53, 189, 245, 273.
- MAUND**, or **MANUNGUS**, a weight in the East Indies, in Persia, and Arabia ; i. 30, 49, 89, 92, 122, 257 ; ii. 224.
- MAUNEY**, a land measure in Madras ; i. 93.
- MAX D'OR**, or **MAXIMILIAN**, a gold coin of Bavaria ; i. 261. Assay and value ; ii. 157. Impressions ; 179.
- MAXIMUM**, the highest price of any article, as fixed by some law or regulation.
- MAZZINO**, a dry measure in Corsica ; i. 60.
- MEASURES**, general principles of, and standard ; i. Introduction, xv.
- MEASURES**, ancient ; ii. 255 ; cloth, 238 ; corn, 229 ; cubic, 248 ; itinerary, 250 ; land, 249 ; long, 244 ; square, 247 ; wine, 234.
- MECNEDA**, a dry measure in Mocha ; i. 258.
- MEDIA-TABLA**, a weight in Guinea ; i. 167.
- MEDIMNO**, a corn measure in some parts of the Levant ; i. 81 ; ii. 230.
- MEDIMNUS**, an ancient Greek land measure, and also a measure of capacity ; ii. 255.
- MEDIDA**, a liquid measure in Brazil ; ii. 236.
- MEDIN**, or **MEDINO**, a coin and money of account in Egypt, Turkey, &c. ; i. 4, 57, 308, 314.
- MEDIO**, a measure of capacity in some parts of Spain ; i. 6, 343.
- MEITADELLA**, a liquid measure in Barcelona ; i. 27.
- MENGEL**, see *Mingel*.
- MENU**, an old French long measure ; i. 252.
- MERCAL**, a measure for grain in Pondicherry ; i. 114.
- MERCHANDISE**, all sorts of goods that may be bought or sold.
- MERCHANT**, a person who deals or traffics in a large way, on his own account, or by commission for other persons.
- MESS VALUTA**, the money in which accounts are kept at the fairs of Bolsano ; i. 44.
- META**, a corn measure in Milan ; i. 255.
- METAL**, a measure for oil in Algiers and Tunis ; i. 5, 338 ; ii. 237.
- METAL WEIGHT**, a weight in Sweden ; i. 330 ; ii. 227.
- METECAL**, or **METICAL**, a weight for gold, silver, and diamonds, &c. in the Levant, Algiers, and Tripoli ; i. 4, 5, 82, 337, 338 ; ii. 222.
- METRE**, the unit for long measures in the new French system ; i. Introduction, xix. 134 ; ii. 239, 251.
- METRE**, or **METER**, a measure for oil in Turkey ; i. 73.
- METRETES**, an ancient Greek liquid measure ; ii. 256.
- METRICAL**, **QUINTAL**, 100 Kilogrammes ; the term is likewise occasionally applied to all weights and measures of France, according to the new system as deduced from the Metre.
- METRO**, the unit for long measures in the new system of Italy ; i. 256 ; ii. 240.
- METZE**, a corn measure at Vienna, and other parts of Germany ; i. 350 ; ii. 230, &c.

- MEZZAROLA**, a wine measure at Genoa ; i. 159.
- MEZZETTA**, a measure of capacity in Florence ; i. 130, 131.
- MIAM**, a weight for gold at Malacca, and a money of account at Siam ; i. 108, 114.
- MIGLIAJO**, a measure for oil at Venice, &c. ; i. 347. Also the Italian word for 1000lb. weight.
- MILE**, an itinerary measure in England and other parts of Europe, varying much in different countries ; i. 195, 223, 226, 309 ; ii. 250.
- MILE**, of land, 640 Acres, English statute measure.
- MILL**, a money of account in America ; i. 353.
- MILLEROLLE**, a liquid measure at Marseilles ; i. 252 ; ii. 236. It is also used at Tunis ; i. 338 ; ii. 237.
- MILLIER**, a weight of 1000 Kilogrammes, by which the burden of ships is reckoned in France ; ii. 251.
- MILLIMETRE**, **MILLILITRE**, &c. the 1000th part of a Metre, Litre, &c. ; i. 136 ; ii. 251.
- MILREA**, or **MILREE**, a money of account in Portugal ; i. 210, 246. Assay and value ; ii. 152, 159. Impressions ; 199.
- MILTRA**, a measure for oil in the Ionian States ; i. 371.
- MINA**, or **MINE**, a corn measure in Italy and in the ancient system of France ; i. 131, 133, 159, 255, 340 ; ii. 230. It is also a small Turkish coin ; i. 72 ; and an ancient Greek weight ; ii. 256, 260.
- MINELLO**, a corn measure of Verona ; i. 348 ; ii. 233.
- MINGEL**, a liquid measure in Holland and Germany ; i. 10, 50.
- MINIMUM**, the lowest price of any article as fixed by some law or regulation.
- MINOT**, a measure for corn, salt, &c. in the old system of France ; still partially retained in Canada ; i. 60, 133 ; ii. 230.
- MINT REGULATIONS** of England ; i. Introduction, xxviii. ; also page 217.
- MIOBOLO**, a copper coin in the Ionian Islands ; i. 371.
- MIRLITON**, an old French gold coin.
- MIRO**, a measure for oil at Venice ; i. 347 ; ii. 237.
- MISCAL**, a weight for gold, silver, pearls, and precious stones in Persia, Arabia, Turkey, and some parts of the East Indies ; i. 30, 151, 257, 278, 315 ; ii. 222.
- MISTATE**, a measure for oil in some parts of the Levant ; i. 62 ; ii. 234.
- MISURA**, a measure for corn, and also for land, in the Ionian States ; i. 371, 373 ; ii. 233.
- MISURELLA**, a measure for oil at Naples ; i. 264.
- MIFKUL**, a gold coin and money of account in Barbary ; i. 260.
- MITE**, an old English copper coin, and also a division of the grain Troy ; i. 219.
- MITEB**, a division of the Pound Flemish ; i. 19.
- MITRE**, a liquid measure at Tunis ; i. 338.
- MITTLER**, a corn measure at Ulm ; i. 352.
- MOCHA**, a weight in Abyssinia ; i. 2.

- MOCO**, a small silver coin in the West Indies; i. 362.
- MODIUS**, an ancient Greek land measure; ii. 255. Also a Greek and Roman measure of capacity; ii. 256.
- MOEDA**, see *Joanese*.
- MOGGIA**, a measure for land in Naples; i. 264, 373; ii. 249.
- MOGGIO**, an Italian measure chiefly used for corn; i. 127, 251, 255, 346, 371; ii. 233.
- MOHUR**, a gold coin in the East Indies; i. 88. Assay and value; ii. 161. Translation of legends; 217.
- MOIDORE**, an old gold coin of Portugal; i. 211. Assay and value; ii. 159. Impressions; 199.
- MOLT**, a corn measure of Oldenburg; i. 273.
- MONDELLO**, a corn measure in Sicily; i. 313.
- MONDINO**, a dry measure in Genoa; i. 159.
- MONETA**, the Italian word for money.
- MONETA BIANCA**, **MONETA D'ORO**, in Nuremberg; i. 270.
- MONETA BUONA**, **MONETA LUNGA**, in Leghorn, &c.; i. 44, 48, 129, 199.
- MONETA DI CARTULARO**, of Genoa; i. 155, 157.
- MONETA CORRENTE**, *Current Money*.
- MONETA DEL GIRO**, of Bolsano; i. 44.
- MONETA IMPERIALE**, of Milan; i. 254.
- MONETA DI PAGHE**, of Genoa; i. 157.
- MONETA DI PERMESSO**, of Genoa; i. 155.
- MONETA PICCOLA**, of Venice; i. 344.
- MONETA PROVINCIALE**, of Venice; i. 345.
- MONEY**, defined; i. Introduction, xxxiii.
- MONIES OF ACCOUNT**; i. Introduction, xxxiii.; ii. 149.
- MONIES OF EXCHANGE**; ii. 18 to 103.
- MONEY, BLACK and WHITE**, of Bavaria; i. 285.
- MONKELSER**, see *Guerze*.
- MONOPOLY**, the engrossing of a commodity in one or few hands.
- MOO**, a weight in Pegu; i. 113, 115.
- MOOD**, a measure of capacity in Morocco; i. 260.
- MOON**, a weight in some parts of India; i. 99.
- MOOSE**, a dry measure in Cyprus; i. 81.
- MORAH**, a measure for grain in Bombay, &c.; i. 96, 109, 112.
- MORGEN**, a land measure in Holland, Germany, &c.; i. 11, 35, 325, 369; ii. 249.
- MORTGAGE**, a pawn of lands, houses, or goods given as security for money lent: the borrower is called the *Mortgager*, and the lender the *Mortgagee*.
- MOTUREAU**, a corn measure at Nice; i. 269.

- MOUVER**, a corn measure in some parts of Holland.
- MOYO**, a wine measure in Spain ; i. 150, 322 ; ii. 235 ; and a corn measure in Portugal ; i. 212.
- MOZZETTA**, a dry measure in the Ionian States ; i. 371.
- MUCE**, a liquid measure in the French West India Islands ; i. 364.
- MUCKE**, a corn measure at Antwerp ; i. 21.
- MUDDE**, a corn measure in Holland and Basil ; i. 10, 28, 268 ; ii. 229, &c.
- MUHLMASSEL**, a corn measure at Vienna ; i. 350.
- MUID**, a measure of capacity in France and Germany ; i. 133, 258, 292.
- MÜLCTS**, fines laid on ships or goods, and applied to the maintenance of consuls, garrisons, &c.
- MUNTZE**, German for *small coins* ; the word is also applied to the money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Germany ; i. 24, 69, 147.
- MURAJOLA**, a small coin in Bologna ; i. 42.
- MUSCHJE**, or **MUTSJE**, a liquid measure in Holland ; i. 10, 297.
- MUSCAL**, see *Miscal*.
- MUTCHKIN**, a liquid measure in Scotland ; i. 310.
- MUTH**, a measure of capacity in some parts of Germany ; i. 45, 350.
- MUTT**, a corn measure in Switzerland ; i. 39, 375 ; ii. 229, &c.
- MYRIARE**, **MYRIAGRAMME**, **MYRIALITRE**, **MYRIAMETRE**, 10,000 ares, grammes, &c. in the new French system ; i. 136 ; ii. 251.

N

- NAIL**, a division of the yard in England ; i. 223.
- NAPOLEON**, a French gold coin ; i. 141. Assay and value ; ii. 158. Impressions ; 184.
- NASARA**, a silver coin at Tunis.
- NATIONAL DEBT**, see *Stocks* ; i. 239.
- NAULAGE**, the freight for carrying goods or persons by sea, or over a river.
- NAVY BILLS**, see *Bills, Navy*.
- NEAT**, or **NET WEIGHT**, the weight of any commodity alone, without the cask, bags, dross, &c. ; i. 229.
- NELLO**, a weight in Sumatra, Pondicherry, &c. ; i. 97, 114, 122.
- NET PROCEEDS**, the amount or sum which goods produce after every deduction is made.
- NEVE**, a weight in Masulipatam ; i. 110.
- NIETRO**, a wine measure in Arragon ; i. 23.
- NOBLE**, an old English gold coin ; i. Introduction, xxx. ; also page 216.

NOIR, or DOG, a copper coin in the French West India Islands; i. 303.

NONCLAIM, where a creditor neglects to make his claim within due time, in which case he cannot enforce his demand.

NOSSEL, a liquid measure in some parts of Germany; i. 55, 127, 190, 206, 373.

NOTARY PUBLIC, a person duly appointed to attest deeds and other writings; and also to note and protest bills of exchange, or drafts or notes, when refused or returned.

NOTE, an order in writing for money; likewise a security for money. See *Bank Notes*.

NOTES, PROMISSORY; ii. 8.

NOTING, is the act of a notary, signifying that a bill will be protested immediately, or that it will be protested if not duly honoured when it becomes due.

NUSFIEAH, a liquid measure in Arabia; i. 40, 258.

O

OBAN, a gold coin of Japan; i. 196.

OBLIGATION, a bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed for the payment of money, the performance of covenants, &c.

OBLIGEE, he to whom a bond is made payable.

OBLIGER, he that enters into a bond, or he by whom it is to be paid.

OSOLO, a money of account and copper coin in the Ionian Islands; i. 370.

OBOLUS, an ancient Greek weight; ii. 256.

OCCA, an old Hungarian weight; i. 192. It is also a Turkish weight, see *Oke*.

OCHAVO, a money of account and copper coin in Spain and the Canary Isles; i. 61, 248, 265, 316, 319. It is also a weight for silver in Spain; i. 320.

OCTAVE; i. 291.

ODOB, a measure for oil in Majorca; i. 248.

OERTGEN, a money of account in Embden; i. 287.

OERTLIN, a weight in Reval; i. 287.

OESSEL, a liquid measure of Berlin, Hamburg, &c.; i. 35, 171.

OHM, a wine measure in Germany, Prussia, and Switzerland; i. 28, 35, 71, 83, 283, 324, 369; ii. 234, &c.

OITAVA, a small weight in Portugal; i. 58.

OKE, OKA, or OCCA, a Turkish and Arabian weight; i. 4, 30, 58, 72, 81, 276, 284, 315, 371; ii. 222.

OLLA, a liquid measure in Galicia; i. 150.

OLLOCK, a measure of capacity at Madras; i. 93.

OMNIUM, see *Stocks*; i. 239.

- ONCETTA**, a gold coin of Naples ; i. 263. Assay and value ; ii. 159.
- ONCIA**, a weight in Italy ; i. 130, 346.
- ONZA**, a money of account and gold coin of Sicily ; i. 313. See *Ounce*.
- ORDNANCE DEBENTURES**, bills issued by the board of ordnance, for the payment of stores, &c. purchased for that department.
- ORE**, a money of account and copper coin in Sweden ; i. 327.
- ORLONG**, a land measure in the Prince of Wales's Island ; i. 114.
- ORNA**, a liquid measure at Fiume and Trieste ; i. 128, 336 ; ii. 235.
- ORT**, a money of account in Germany, Norway, Denmark, Riga, &c. ; i. 32, 70, 74, 125, 207, 288. It is also a weight in Denmark ; i. 76 ; and a dry measure in Sweden ; i. 331.
- ORTGEN**, a small weight in Hanover ; i. 190.
- OSELLA**, a gold coin of Venice ; ii. 161. Impressions ; 214.
- OSELLA**, a silver coin of Venice ; i. 345. Assay and value ; ii. 169. Impressions ; 214.
- OSMINE**, a measure of capacity in Russia ; i. 301.
- OTTAVA**, a weight for gold and silver in Bologna ; i. 42.
- OTTINGAR**, a liquid measure in Finland ; i. 332.
- OUNCE**, a division of the Pound in most countries.
- OUNCE**, or **ONZIA**, a money of account in Sicily ; i. 313 ; ii. 152. Also a Sicilian coin both of gold and silver ; i. 313. Assay and value ; ii. 160. Impressions ; 206.
- OUNCE**, a silver coin of Malta ; i. 250. Assay and value ; ii. 164. Impressions ; 192.
- OUTAVA**, a division of the Mark in Portugal ; i. 211.
- OXHOFT**, **OXHOOFD**, or **OXHUFVUD**, a wine measure in many parts of Europe ; i. 10, 35, 77, 171, 280, 301, 324, 331 ; ii. 235.
- OXYBATHON**, an ancient Greek liquid measure ; ii. 256.

P

- PACE**, a long measure in England and other countries ; i. Introduction, xv. 213, 223.
- PACK**, of cloth, in Germany, 220 pieces ; i. 164.
- PACK**, a parcel of goods of various weights put up for carriage ; a pack of wool is generally 240 lb.
- PACKER**, a person who carries on the trade of packing goods.
- PAGLIAZZA**, a liquid measure in Cephalonia ; i. 372.
- PAHAW**, a weight in Borneo ; i. 119.
- PAGODA**, a gold coin in the East Indies ; i. 90. Assay and value ; ii. 161. Description ; 217. It is also an East India weight for gold and silver ; i. 91, 92 ; ii. 223.

- PAJACK**, a corn measure in Russia ; i. 301.
- PALESTA**, an ancient Greek long measure ; ii. 255.
- PALLY**, a measure of capacity in the East Indies ; i. 89, 119.
- PALM**, or **PALMC**, a long measure in many countries ; i. 33, 63, 159, 172, 213, 223, 290, 322 ; ii. 240, 244, 259.
- PALMA**, a long measure of the ancient Romans ; ii. 257.
- PAN**, a long measure in the old system of France ; i. 252, 259 ; ii. 245.
- PANAL**, a measure for corn at Marseilles ; i. 252.
- PANCHING**, a half cocoa nut shell used as a measure in the Sunda Isles ; i. 118.
- PANILLO**, a liquid measure of Spain ; i. 322.
- PAOLO**, a small silver coin at Florence, Rome, and other places in Italy ; i. 18, 42, 127, 129, 199, 292. Assay and value ; ii. 166.
- PAPER CREDIT** ; i. Introduction, xxxvi.
- PAPER MONEY** ; i. Introduction, xxxvi.
- PAPER MONEY**, of Sweden ; i. 333.
- PAPER MONEY**, of Portugal ; ii. 72.
- PAPETTO**, a small silver coin of Rome ; i. 293. Assay and value ; ii. 166.
- PAR DATE**, of Bills ; ii. 12.
- PAR OF EXCHANGE**, explained ; ii. 13 ; Computations of, 140 ; Table of, 146.
- PARA**, a small Turkish coin ; i. 72, 307, 314. Also, the same as Diwani, a coin of Abyssinia ; i. 1.
- PARAH**, a corn measure in the East Indies ; i. 93, 96, 205.
- PARASANG**, the Persian league ; i. 273 ; ii. 250, 259.
- PAEDO**, or **PAEDAQ**, a silver coin and money of account at Acheen and Goa ; i. 97, 106.
- PAEPAJOLA**, an old base silver coin of Genoa ; i. 157.
- PARRAH**, a measure of capacity in Ceylon ; i. 105.
- PART OWNERS**, persons possessed of certain shares of ships.
- PASS IN CONFORMITY**, to acknowledge that an account transmitted is corrected.
- PASSIER DUCATS and PISTOLES** ; i. 161.
- PASSO**, a long measure in Portugal, Spain, and Italy ; i. 213, 264, 322, 372.
- PASSUS**, an ancient Roman itinerary measure ; ii. 257.
- PATACA**, a silver coin of Brazil ; i. 211, 290. Assay and value ; ii. 166. Impressions ; 200.
- PATACA**, a money of account at Naples ; i. 263.
- PATACA**, the name given in Egypt to the German dollars ; i. 1, 57.
- PATACA CHICA**, and **PATACA GOERDA**, two monies of account at Algiers ; i. 5.
- PATACK**, a coin in Batavia ; i. 101.
- PATACON**, or **PATAGON**, a silver coin in Switzerland, and also at Liege ; i. 38, 152, 209. Assay and value ; ii. 162, &c. Impressions, 179, &c.

- PATACON**, Spanish, the same as the Hard Dollar.
- PATACON RIXDOLLAR**, a money of account and of exchange at Antwerp; i. 19.
- PATARD**, a copper coin in Flanders; i. 19, 85.
- PATY**, a small coin in Trangania; i. 121.
- PAUNCHEA**, a money of account in Bombay; i. 93.
- PAYEE**, the person to whom a bill is made payable; ii. 2.
- PAYEMENTS**, or **PAYMENTS**, certain periods at Lyons and other places on the Continent, at which bills are generally made payable.
- PECCO**, a money of account in some parts of Java; i. 100.
- PECK**, a measure for dry commodities in England; i. 220, 221, 227, 310.
- PECK LOAF**, weight of; i. 221.
- PECUL**, or **PICUL**, a weight in China and some parts of the East Indies; i. 67, 98, 122, 197.
- PENALTY**, a forfeiture or fine for disobedience to certain laws or regulations; a penalty is also occasionally annexed to secure the payment of money, or the performance of any contract.
- PENDULUM**, **SECONDS**, length of, in different latitudes; i. Introduction, xvii. xix.
- PENNING**, a money of account in Holland and the Netherlands; i. 8, 19. Also a small weight in Germany and Switzerland; i. 3, 375.
- PENNY**, a copper coin in England; i. 216.
- PENNY FLEMISH**, see *Groite*.
- PENNYWEIGHT**, a division of the ounce Troy in England and Holland; i. 9, 217.
- PERCH**, a land measure in England, France, and other countries; i. 11, 105, 223, 226.
- PERIOT**, a division of the English grain; i. 219.
- PERMIS**, exchange money in Flanders; i. 19.
- PERMIT**, a licence or warrant for the passing or selling of goods, which have paid duty or excise.
- PERPERO**, a silver coin of Ragusa; i. 284.
- PERPETUITY**, the number of years purchase to be given for an annuity that is to last for ever.
- PERTICA**, a long measure and land measure in Italy; i. 81, 131.
- PES**, an ancient Roman long measure; ii. 257.
- PESAGE**, money paid for weighing goods.
- PESETA**, a Spanish silver coin; i. 253. Assay and value; ii. 168.
- PESETA MEXICAN**, a Spanish silver coin, the quarter of the dollar; i. 319. Assay and value; ii. 168. Impressions; 207.
- PESETA PROVINCIAL**, a base silver coin of Spain; i. 319.
- PESO**, the Spanish for a dollar. **PESO DE PLATA**, Dollar of Exchange; **PESO DURO**, Hard Dollar; i. 318. Assay and value; ii. 168. Impressions; 208.

- PESO**, the Italian for weight. **PESO GROSSO**, and **PESO SOTTILE**, the heavy and light weight in Genoa, Venice, &c.; i. 31, 159, 255, 346; ii. 224, &c.
- PESO**, a weight in Damascus; i. 82.
- PETERMANGEN**, a money of account of Coblentz and Treves; i. 69.
- PEZZA**, **PEZZA DA OTTO REALI**, or **PEZZA DELLA ROSA**, a money of account and silver coin of Tuscany; i. 129, 199. Assay and value; ii. 151, 169. Impressions; 212. The word Pezza sometimes means the *Dollar*.
- PEZZA**, a land measure in Rome; ii. 249.
- PFENING**, a money of account in Germany, Denmark, Poland, and Prussia; i. 33, 74, 82, 161, 278, 348. It is also a small weight; i. 163, 170, 205, 271, 350.
- PFUND**, German for *Pound*, which see.
- PFUNDSCHWER**, in Germany, 300 lb.; i. 273.
- PFUNDFENING**, a money of account in Bavaria; i. 285.
- PHERRA**, a corn measure in Surat; i. 113.
- PIASTRE**, a money of account and silver coin in Turkey and the Levant; i. 4, 40, 57, 72, 257, 276, 307, 308, 314, 371; ii. 150. Assay and value; ii. 168. Inscriptions; 211.
- PIASTRE**, a general term for the Spanish dollar.
- PIASTRINE**, see *Pistreen*.
- PIC**, or **PIKE**, a long measure in Turkey, Egypt, &c.; ii. 238.
- PICCIOLO**, a money of account in Sicily and Malta; i. 249, 263, 313.
- PICCOLO**, a term applied to the effective currency of Venice, i. 344. Also a money of account in Bergamo; i. 31.
- PICE**, a money of account and copper coin in the East Indies; i. 87.
- PICOTIN**, an old dry measure in France; i. 246, 252. Also in Barcelona; i. 27.
- PIECE OF EIGHT**, the Spanish Dollar. Also a money of account in the Dutch and Danish West India Islands; i. 365.
- PIECE OF TWO-THIRDS**, see *Thirds*.
- PIECE**, a measure for brandy in Bourdeaux; i. 47. Also a liquid measure in Germany; i. 148, 171.
- PIED**, or **PIED DE ROI**, the French Foot in the old System of measures; i. 134; ii. 245, 252.
- PIERAGE**, money paid for the use of a pier.
- PIG**, of Lead, 301 lb.
- PIGNATA**, a measure for oil at Gallipoli and Naples; i. 151, 264.
- PIKE**, see *Pic*.
- PILOTAGE**, money paid for piloting a ship.
- PINT**, **PINTA**, or **PINTE**, a measure of capacity in England and other countries, varying in different places; i. 221, 310, &c.; ii. 237.

- PINTGER**, a measure for wine in Cologne; i. 71.
- PIPE**, a wine measure in England, Spain, Portugal, &c.; i. 212, 222, 227.
- PIPE**, of salt; i. 47.
- PISO**, a weight on the coast of Guinea; i. 167.
- PISTEREEN**, or **PIASTRINE**, the name given in the West Indies to the Spanish Peseta; i. 360, &c.
- PISTOLE**, German, a gold coin; i. 64. Assay and value; ii. 157, &c. Impressions; 189, &c.
- PISTOLE**, Italian, see *Doppia*.
- PISTOLE**, Spanish, see *Doubloon*.
- PISTOLE**, Swiss, a gold coin; i. 28, 38, 152. Assay and value; ii. 157, &c. Impressions; 179, &c.
- PITIES**, small leaden coins in the isle of Java; i. 101, 112.
- PIX**, trial of; i. 218.
- PLACK**, a small Scottish coin; i. 309.
- PLACKET**, or **PLAQUETTE**, a silver coin in the Netherlands; i. 20. Assay and value; ii. 165.
- PLAPPERT**, a money of account in Switzerland; i. 28.
- PLATE**, or **PLATA**, old and new, two monies of account in Spain; i. 316; ii. 69.
- PLATES**, large copper coins in Sweden; i. 328.
- PLOTT**, a Swedish silver coin; ii. 168.
- POCKET**, of wool, 120 lb.; of hops, 1¼ cwt.
- POEGEL**, a liquid measure in Denmark; i. 77.
- POELE**, a liquid measure in some parts of Denmark; i. 77.
- POIDS DE FER**, the pound for heavy goods at Neufchatel; i. 269; ii. 226.
- POIDS FOIBLE** and **POIDS FORT**, the light and heavy pound used in Geneva; i. 153; ii. 225.
- POIDS DE MARC**, the legal French weight according to the old system; i. 133; ii. 222, 225.
- POIDS DE SOIE**, an old weight used at Lyons; i. 245; ii. 226.
- POIDS DE TABLE**, or **POIDS DE VILLE**, a weight used at Lyons and Marseilles; i. 245, 252; ii. 226.
- POIDS DE VICOMTÉ**, a heavy pound used at Rouen; i. 298; ii. 227.
- POINCON**, a measure for brandy in some parts of France.
- POLE**, a long measure in England, &c.; i. 195, 223.
- POLICY OF INSURANCE**, an instrument or writing given by the insurers of a ship or goods to the merchant or owner, by which they engage to pay the sum insured, in case of loss.
- POLLAM**, a weight at Madras and other parts of the East Indies; i. 92.
- POLLEGADA**, a long measure in Portugal; i. 213.
- POLONICK**, a corn measure at Trieste; i. 336; ii. 232.
- POLPOLTIN**, a Russian silver coin; i. 299. Assay and value; ii. 167.
- POLTIN**, a Russian coin, both gold and silver; i. 299. Assay and value; ii. 160, 167; Impressions; 204.
- POLTURAT**, a copper coin of Hungary; i. 192.