

der, to wit, for *England, Flanders and Holland* two Months; for *Spain* four Months, and for *Portugal, Swedland, and Denmark* six Months.

XIV.

The above Delays shall be computed from the Day after the Protests, till that of intending the *Action en Garantie* inclusively, without distinction of Sundays or Holidays.

XV.

The above Delays being expired, no *Action en Garantie*, at the suit of the Bearers of Bills of Exchange shall be received, nor shall they have any other Recourse against the Drawers or Indorsers.

XVI.

The Drawers and Indorsers of Bills of Exchange, shall be oblig'd to prove (in case of denial) that those upon whom they were drawn were indebted to them, or had Provision in their Hands at the time they should have been Protested, failing of which they must make them good.

XVII.

If after the Time appointed for the Protest, the Drawers or Indorsers receive the Value in Money, or Goods, or by Accompt, or any other Compensation, they shall likewise be oblig'd to warrant the Payment.

XVIII.

A Bill payable to a particular Person, and not to the Bearer, or to Order, being lost, Payment may be requir'd, and made by virtue of a second Bill, without giving any Security but only making mention that it is a second Bill, and that the first, or other precedent shall be null.

XIX.

If the Bill lost be Payable to the Bearer, or to Order, the Order of the Judge must first intervene, and the Receiver must give the Payer Security to save him harmless.

XX.

The Securities given for Bills of Exchange in such cases shall be discharged without the trouble of any Judgment, Proceeding, or Summons, if no demand be made within three Years after the Day of the last Proceeding.

XXI.

All Bills of Exchange shall be esteem'd pay'd after five Years Cessation of all Suits and Demands, to commence from the Day after the payment was due, or that after the Protestation or last Proceeding: However, the pretended Debtors shall be oblig'd to affirm, upon Oath, (in case it is required) that they are not indebted, and their Widows, Heirs, and others, having cause that they believe there is nothing due.

XXII.

The Contents of the two precedent Articles shall take place with respect to Minors and Absents.

XXIII.

XXIII.

The Signings upon the backs of Bills of Exchange shall only serve for Indorsements, and not for Orders, except they are dated, and contain the Name of the Person who has pay'd the Value in Goods, Money or otherwise.

XXIV.

Bills of Exchange, indors'd in the form prescrib'd in the precedent Article, shall belong to the Person in whose Name the Order is fill'd up, without any other Cession, Transport, or Signification.

XXV.

If the Indorsement is not in the abovesaid form, the Bills shall still be look'd upon as belonging to the Person that Indors'd them, and may be seiz'd by his Creditors, and Compens'd by his Debtors.

XXVI.

No Order, nor Indorsement, shall be Ante-dated under the Penalty of a Criminal Prosecution.

XXVII.

No Note shall be reputed a Note of Exchange, except it be for a Bill or Bills of Exchange, which have been, or are to be furnish'd.

XXVIII.

All Notes for Bills of Exchange furnish'd, shall make mention of the Person on whom they were drawn, who has paid the Value, and whether the payment was made in Money, Goods, or other Effects, under the pain of Nullity.

XXIX.

Notes for Bills of Exchange to be furnish'd, shall make mention of the place where they are to be drawn, and whether, and by whom the Value is pay'd likewise, under pain of Nullity.

XXX.

Notes of Exchange, payable to a particular Person specify'd therein, shall not belong to any other, tho' there were a Transport signified, except they be payable to the Bearer, or Order.

XXXI.

The Bearer of a negotiated Note shall be oblig'd to do the needful against the Debtor within ten Days, if it is for Value received in Money, or in Bills of Exchange furnish'd, or to be furnish'd, and within three Months if 'tis for Goods or other Effects, to commence from the Day after that on which the payment was due.

XXXII.

In case of Non-payment of a Note of Exchange, the Bearer shall cause his Diligences to be signify'd to the Person who shall have sign'd the Note, or the Order, and the Summons, *En Garantie*, shall be given within the Delays abovemention'd for Bills of Exchange.

XXXIII.

Such as shall have put their Aval upon Bills of Exchange, upon Promises to furnish, upon Orders, upon Acceptations, or upon Notes of Exchange, or other Notes of that Nature, shall be answerable with the Drawers, Promisers, Indorsers and Accepters, tho' there be no mention made thereof in that Instrument.

TITLE VI.

Of the Interest of Exchange and Re-Exchange.

ARTICLE I.

No Merchant, Dealer, nor other Person, shall comprehend the interest with the Principal, in any Bill or Note of Exchange, or any other Act.

II.

No Merchant, Dealer, nor any other Person, shall take, or exact Interest upon Interest, under any pretence whatsoever.

III.

The Price of the Exchange shall be regulated according to the ordinary Rate thereof, between the Place where the Bill is drawn, and that in which it is to be pay'd.

IV.

No Exchange shall be due for the Return of Bills except it be sufficiently prov'd, that Money was taken up in the place where the Bills were payable, otherwise the Re-Exchange shall only be for the Restitution of the Exchange, with the Interest and the Charges of the Protest, and Journey, if any is made after that the same is sworn to in Judgment.

V.

Any Bill of Exchange, payable to the Bearer or Order, being Protested, no Exchange shall be due by the Drawer but for the place whither the Remittance was made, and not for the other places where it has been Negotiated, allowing always the Bearer to have his Recourse against the Indorsers, for the payment of the Re-Exchange to the places where it has been Negotiated by their Order.

VI.

Re-Exchange shall be due by the Drawers of Bills of Exchange for the Places where the Power of Negotiating is given by the Bills, and for all other Places, if the Power of Negotiating be Indefinite, and in General for every Place.

VII.

The Interest of the Principal, and Exchange, shall be due from the Day of the Protest, tho' no Judicial Demand has been made; and that of the Re-Exchange and Charges of the Protest and Journey, shall only be due from the Day of the Demand.

VIII. No

Of the Monies and Exchanges

VIII.

No Sum of Money shall be lent upon a Pledge, without an Act before a Notary, of which he shall retain a Minute, and which shall contain the Sum lent, and the Pledge delivered, under the Penalty of Restitution of the Pledge; to which the Lender shall be oblig'd by Arresting of his Person, without being allow'd to pretend any Privilege upon the Pledge, allowing him always his Recourse by intenting his other Actions.

IX.

If the Pledge, or Pledges cannot be conveniently express'd in the Act of Obligation, they shall be specified in an Inventory, of which mention shall be made in the said Act; and the foresaid Inventory shall contain the Quantity, Quality, Weight, and Measure of the Goods and Effects delivered in Pledge, under the Penalties expressed in the precedent Article.

T I T L E VII.

Of Personal Arrests

* Such as shall have signed Bills, or Notes of Exchange, may be Arrested bodily, as well as those who have put their Aval upon them who have promised to furnish any, with Remittance from Place to Place, or who have given Promises for Bills of Exchange furnished, or that should be furnished to them, between all the Dealers and Merchants who shall have sign'd Notes for Value receiv'd in ready Money, or in Goods, whether they be payable to any particular Person therein nam'd, or to his Order, or the Bearer.

II.

The same Arrests shall take place for the fulfilling of Maritimal Contracts, Bottomries, Charter, Parties, Bargains for buying and selling of Vessels, and for Freight, &c.

T I T L E I.

Of Separations of Goods.

A R T I C L E I.

In places where the Community of Goods, between Husband and Wife, is established by Custom, all Clauses derogating from that in the Contracts of Marriage of Merchants, Bankers and Retailers, shall be publish'd in the Audience of the Consulary Jurisdiction, if any is, and if not, in the Assembly of the Common Council, and inserted in a Writing expos'd to the publick View, under the pain of Nullity of the Clause or Clauses, which shall not take place till they are Recorded and Published.

XXI.

The same Thing shall be observ'd by all Bankers, Merchants, and Dealers by Wholesale or Retail, concerning the Separation of Goods betwixt Husband and Wife, besides the other Formalities requir'd in such cases.

TITLE IX.

Of Letters of License.

ARTICLE I.

No Banker, Merchant, or Dealer, can be capable of obtaining Letters of License till he has given in to the Clerk's Office of the Jurisdiction, in which the said Letters are to be Recorded, (which must be that of the Consul, if any be) an exact Account of all his Effects, moveable and immoveable, and of his Debts; and till he has deliver'd to his Creditors, or others deputed by them (if they require it) his Books, of which he shall be oblig'd to affix a Certificate under the Counter-seal of his Letters of License.

II.

If the Account given in be fraudulent, he that has obtain'd the Letters of License shall be depriv'd thereof, tho' they be Recorded, and the Demander shall be incapable of obtaining others, or ever being receiv'd, or admitted, to the Benefit or Privilege of surrendring his Effects.

III.

The safe Conduct, and Letters of License, shall be signify'd within eight Days to all the Creditors, and others concern'd, and shall have no Effect but against them to whom such Intimation has been made.

IV.

Such as have obtain'd such Letters of Respite or License, shall not pay one Creditor preferably to another, under pain of the Nullity of the said Letters.

V.

No Persons that have receiv'd Letters of Respite, or License, shall be capable of being chosen Mayors, or Aldermen, Merchant Judges, or Consuls; nor to have an Active or Passive Voice in the Bodies or Communalities; nor to be Administrators of Hospitals; nor to arrive to any publick Offices; and if at any time they actually happen to be in Office, they shall be excluded therefrom.

TITLE X.

Of Cessions, or Resigning of ones Goods and Estate.

ARTICLE I.

Besides the Formalities ordinarily observ'd in receiving to the benefit of Cession and Surrendry of Goods, Merchants, and Dealers by Wholesale or Retail, and Bankers the *Garantées*, shall be oblig'd to appear in Person, at the Audience of the Consulary Jurisdiction, if any be; and if there be none, in the Common Council of the Town, There to declare their Names, Surnames, Quality and Abode, and that they have been admitted to the said Benefit; and such Declarations shall be read and publish'd by the Clerk, and inserted in a publick Writing.

II.

No Stranger that is not Naturaliz'd shall be admitted to the said Benefit.

TITLE XI.

Of Bankrupts.

ARTICLE I.

A Bankrupt shall be reputed publick from the Day that the Debtor retires, or that his Goods are seiz'd.

II.

All Bankrupts shall be oblig'd to give their Creditors an Accompt certified by them, of all they Possess, and of all they owe.

III.

All Bankers, Merchants, and Dealers becoming Bankrupts, shall likewise be oblig'd to represent their Books, quoted and flourish'd in the form prescrib'd by the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7th Articles of the third Title, to be deposited into the Hands of the Clerks of the respective Courts, or of their own Creditors as they please.

IV.

We declare null all the Transports, Cessions, Sales and Deeds of Gift, of all Effects and Goods, moveable or immoveable, made to defraud the Creditors; and our Pleasure is, that all such Goods and Effects so convey'd, shall nevertheless be added to the common Mass of the other Effects and Goods of Bankrupts.

V.

The Resolutions taken by the plurality of Voices, in the Assembly of the Creditors, for recovery of the Bankrupt's Effects, and payment of his Debts, shall be executed by *Provision*, and notwithstanding all Oppositions and Appeals.

VI. The

VI.

The Voices of the Creditors shall not prevail according to the Number of the Persons, but according to the Sums due to the said Persons, in case they amount in all to three fourths of the whole.

VII.

In case any number of the Creditors, (their Debts not exceeding one fourth of the whole) make any Opposition, or refuse to Sign the Deliberations of the other Creditors, the said Deliberations shall be homologated before the respective Judges, and duly put in Execution as if they had Sign'd.

VIII.

We do not hereby mean to invalidate, or derogate from the Privileges and Rights that Persons may have to the Goods and Effects, moveable or immoveable, of the Bankrupts, giv'n them as a Security for any Sum or Sums of Money, which Rights shall be preserv'd intire; nor shall the Persons that have such Assurances be oblig'd to enter into any Composition or Agreement, for the Sums for which they have the same.

IX.

The ready Money, and that which proceeds of the Sale of Moveables, and other Effects, shall be deposited in the hands of such as shall be named by the plurality of Voices in the Assembly of the Creditors; nor shall they be claim'd by the receivers of Consignations, Clerks, Notaries, Ushers, Serjeants, or other publick Persons; nor shall any Fees be taken by them, or by the Depositaries, under Pain of being proceeded against as Extortioners.

X.

All Persons who divert their Effects, suppose sham Creditors, or declare more than is due to the true Creditors, are declared fraudulent Bankrupts.

XI.

All Bankers, Merchants, and Dealers, who upon their breaking do not represent their Books Sign'd, Quoted and Flourish'd, as is here above ordain'd, shall be reputed fraudulent Bankrupts.

XII.

All false or fraudulent Bankrupts shall be Prosecuted extraordinarily, and punish'd with Death.

XIII.

All such as Aid and Assist fraudulent Bankrupts in diverting their Effects, accepting of pretended Transports, Sales, or Deeds of Gift, tending (to their Knowledge) to the defrauding of the Creditors, or declaring themselves Creditors without being so, or for greater Sums than are due to them, shall be condemn'd to pay the Sum of fifteen hundred *Livers* Fine, and the double of what they shall have diverted, or demanded too much, to the Profit of the Creditors.

TITLE XII.

Of the Jurisdiction of the Consuls.

ARTICLE I.

We declare common for the Courts of all the Judges and Consuls, the Edict of their Establishment, in our good Town of *Paris*, in the Month of *November* 1563, and all the other Edicts and Declarations concerning the Jurisdiction of the Consuls, recorded in our Courts of Parliament.

II.

The Judges and Consuls shall take Cognisance of all Notes of Exchange amongst Merchants and Dealers, or of which they owe the Value, and generally between all Persons of all Bills of Exchange, and Remittances of Money made from place to place.

III.

They shall not, however, take Cognisance of any Notes of Exchange between other private Persons, not being Merchants nor Dealers, or the Value of the said Notes not being due by Merchants, nor Dealers; but the Parties concern'd shall apply to the ordinary Judges as if it were for simple Promises.

IV.

The Judges and Consuls shall decide and take cognisance of all Differences for Goods sold by Merchants, Craftsmen, and Tradesmen, to be sold again, or employ'd in their respective Trades; such as Cloth, Stuffs, Laces, and other Furniture for Taylors, Wheat and Flower for Bakers and Pastry-Cooks, Stone, Mortar, and Plaister, for Masons, Wood for Carpenters, Joyners, Cart-wrights, Coopers, and Turners, Iron for all sorts of Smiths, Gun-smiths, Black-smiths, Lock-smiths, &c. and Lead for Plumbers, and such like.

V.

They shall likewise take cognisance of the Wages and Salaries of all Factors, and others, serving Merchants in their Commerce, and not in any other Station.

VI.

They shall not take cognisance of any Disputes and Differences about Boarding, Entertainment, and Household Furniture, even amongst Merchants and Dealers, except they be of that Profession.

VII.

They shall likewise take cognisance of all Differences concerning Insurances, Bottomry, Promises, Obligations and Contracts, concerning Marine Affairs, as well as of the Freight, &c. of Ships.

VIII. They

VIII.

They shall likewise take cognisance of all Differences arising in the Commerce of the Fairs, held within the Limits of their Jurisdiction, except the decision of such Matters does properly belong to the Judges and Preservers of the Privileges of the said Fairs.

IX.

They shall likewise take cognisance of the Execution of our Letters, as far as they are incident to the Affairs of which they are competent Judges, provided that it be not the State or Quality of Persons that is called in Question.

X.

Clergymen, Gentlemen, Burgesses, Husbandmen, Labourers, and others, may intent their Actions before the Judges and Consuls, for Corn, Wine, Cattle, and other such Commodities of their own growth, sold to Merchants, Dealers and Artificers, who sell out such Goods in Retail.

XI.

No Attorney, Syndic, or other such Officer, shall be establish'd in the Consular Jurisdiction, except it be ordain'd by the Edict of the Creation of the Court, or some other Edict duly recorded.

XII.

The Proceedings in the Consular Jurisdiction shall be made according to the Form prescrib'd by the sixteenth Title of our Ordinance of the Month of April 1667.

XIII.

The Judges and Consuls shall proceed to judge Things of their Competency, notwithstanding any Exception, or Appeal of Declination, Incompetency, &c.

XIV.

But if the determination of the Thing does not properly belong to them, they shall be oblig'd to defer to the said Appeals.

XXV.

We declare null all Ordinances, Commissions, Orders to Summon, and Summons given in consequence thereof, before our Judges and those of the Lords of the Mannor, &c. revoking those already given before the Judges and Consuls; and we declare null all Cassations, or Superceedings of Proceedings, and Suits in execution of their Sentences, and all Prohibitions to proceed before them. And our Will and Pleasure is, That by Vertue of this our present Ordinance they be executed; and that the Parties who shall have presented their Petitions for breaking, revoking, superceeding or forbidding the Execution of their Sentences, the Attornies who shall have sign'd them, and the Ushers or Serjeants who shall have signify'd them, shall be fin'd in one hundred and fifty *Livers*, one half to the Party and the other to the Poor, which Fines shall not be remitted nor moderated; to the Payment of which, the Parties,

Parties, Attornies, Ushers, or Serjeants, &c. shall be compell'd Solidarily.

XXVI.

The Widows and Heirs of Merchants, Dealers, and others, who may be sued before the Judges and Consuls, shall be summon'd thither, either by refusing former Suits, or by intenting a new Action; and in case the Quality, either of common, or of pure and simple Heir, or by benefit of Inventory be contested, or that the Question be of Dowry, or of universal, or particular Legacies, the Parties shall be sent before the ordinary Judges to have that decided; and after the Decision of the Quality, Dowry, or Legacies, they shall return before the Judges Consuls to have the rest determin'd.

XXVII.

In things belonging to the Jurisdiction of the Judges and Consuls, the Creditor may cause the Summons to be given, either at the place of the Debtor's Habitation, or at that where the Promise was made, the Goods furnish'd, or where the payment should be made as he pleases.

XXVIII.

Summons's for Maritimal Affairs shall be given before the Judges, Consuls of the place where the Contract has been made; and we declare null such as shall be given before the Judges of the place from whence the Ships sail'd, or where they are Lost or Shipwrack'd.

This Edict for Trade, given at Versailles in the Month of March 1673. and sign'd by the King of France, was publish'd by his Order, and recorded in all the Courts of Parliament, and still remains in force

The French King having by the precedent Reglations delivered the trading People of his Dominions from an infinity of Inconveniences, to which they had formerly been Subject; foreseeing that it was further Necessary to regulate the Fees of the Judges, and Officers of all his Courts, I shall here give you an Abstract of an Edict, of the same Date with the former; in which he Orders.

In the first place. That generally all the Fees of the Judges, as well as of the Inferiour Officers of any Court, shall be regulated by the President thereof.

II. In case of an Appeal to a Superiour Judicature, no Fees at all shall be paid, tho' the Process be examined before the Appeal.

III. If the Parties agree between themselves no Fees shall be due tho' the Process has been before Examined.

IV. The

IV. The President shall set down with his own Hand below the Sentence, the Fees that are to be paid by the Parties, and the Clerk shall make mention thereof in the Extracts which he delivers.

This Edict contains Thirty Articles for regulating the Dues and Fees of Judges and Officers of several Courts; but most of the said Articles being Foreign to our present Subject, which only regards the Merchant Courts, I shall only tell you in general, that it is not allowable for the Judges, nor other Officers, to receive any more than their due, even tho' voluntarily offered; and such as contraveen are very severely punished.

And if at any time it happens that the President does over Tax the Fees, the Party may refuse the Payment and appeal to a higher Judge. But what is yet more commendable in this Regulation is, that the Clerks are thereby forbid to refuse to the Parties the communication of the Sentences, Record, and other Papers, tho' they be not able to pay the Fees which in some cases may happen.

The

ARTICLE III.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Spain and Portugal.

TITLE I.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz, and all Spain.

Of Madrid.

MADRID the Capital of Spain, and ordinary Residence of their Kings is a new City, situated upon the little River of *Manzanarez*, and counted amongst the greatest of Europe.

Sevil.

SEVIL, is seated upon the *Guadalquivir*, and is the Capital of *Andaloufia*, and the greatest in Spain after *Madrid*, having a very considerable Trade, and being likewise admir'd by Travellers more than any other place in Spain, and said to be by far the finest City of that Kingdom.

Cadiz.

CADIZ, stands upon a little Island, situated upon the Western Coast of *Andaloufia*, to which it is join'd by a Bridge; and there ordinarily the Spanish Galleons arrive from the *West Indies*, with the Plate and other precious Commodities which the Spaniards draw out of the Continent of *America*.

Of the Monies of Spain.

Of the Monies of Spain.

The Money of Spain is of two sorts; to wit, of Plate and of Bullion.

The Money of Plate is Real and Effective, and all of Silver, and never changes its Price.

But the Money of Bullion is partly Imaginary, and partly a Mixture of Silver and Brass, and is variable and changing in its Price.

The

The Real Species is,

The Pistole of Gold of 4 Piasters, or Pieces of Eight.

The half Pistole of 2 Piasters.

The Piafter of 8 Rials, or 1 Piafter, worth in *England* 4 s. 6 s. which is the Par.

The Rial of 34 Marvedies.

The Marvedie is a very small piece of Brass, of which $5\frac{3}{4}$ make (according to the Par) an *English* Penny.

Some Merchants in *Spain* keep their Books by Marvedies, separating the Thousands from the Hundreds; and others keep their Books in Rials of 34 Marvedies, separating likewise the Thousands from the Hundreds.

They buy and sell in some places of *Spain* by Rials of Bullion, which they reduce at so much *per Cent.* loss into Rials of Plate; which again reducing into Marvedies, by multiplying them by 34, they divide the Product by 375 Marvedies, which is the Value of the Imaginary Ducat, of which they mostly make use in their Exchange with foreign Nations, as you will see in the following Page.

The Usance between *England* and *Spain* reciprocally is two Months: And,

The Days of Grace in *Spain* are ordinarily Fourteen; but the Laws of Exchange are not so exactly observ'd there as in *England* and *France*, &c.

The Monies of Exchange of Spain are,

The Pistole of Gold, worth	1088	} Marvedies.
The half Pistole, or Crown Mark,	544	
The Ducat, which is Imaginary	375	
The Piafter, or Piece of Eight	272	
The Rial of	34	
And the Marvedie, of which above		

The current Prices of the Exchanges of Spain, giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange, upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *Holland*, *Brabant*, and *Hamburg*, the *Spanish* Ducat for 80 to 130 d. *Groß*.

Upon *Lisbon*, and all *Portugal*, 100 said Ducats, for 200 to 205 *Crusados*.

Spain gives sometimes the Certain, and sometimes the Uncertain Price of the Exchange.

Upon *Paris*, and all *France*, 100 *Spanish* Pistoles for 100 to 102 *Louis d'Ors*, or 270 to 300 Marvedies for the *Crown Tournois*.

Spain gives generally the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places; to wit,

Z

Rome

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Upon	Rome	360 to 400	Marvedies for	The Roman Crown.
	Venice	380 to 400		The Ducat de Banco.
	Florence	400 to 430		The Crown of 7½ Lires.
	Genova	400 to 420		The Piafter of 5 Lires.
	Novi	500 to 600		The Crown Mark.
	Naples	310 to 400		The Ducat of 20 Carlins.
	Millan	420 to 450		The Ducat of 115 Soldi.
	Palermo, & Messina	230 to 250		The Floria of 6 Tarins.

Madrid Exchange.

This Place Exchanges upon *England, Holland, Brabant, Hamburgh,* and *Portugal*, giving the Certain for the Uncertain.

Madrid Exchange upon *London and all England*.

A Bill being drawn in any place of *Spain* upon *London*, or any Town in *England*, for 2344½ Piafters, at 60 d. Sterling for the Piafter,

Multiplying the	2344½ Piafters
By the	60 d. Sterling, price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 140670 d. Sterling;

Dividing that by 240 d. Ditto, Value of the Pound Sterling, you will have in the Quotient 586l. 2s. 6 d. Sterling.

Upon *Amsterdam and Antwerp*.

Upon *Amsterdam and Antwerp*.

A Bill being drawn in any place of *Spain* upon *Amsterdam, Antwerp*, or any place of *Holland*, or *Brabant*, for 1532 Ducats at 121 d. Gros for the Ducat,

Multiply the	1532 Ducats
By the	121 d. Gros, price of the Exchange,

The Prod. being 185272 d. Gros.

Dividing that by 40 d. Value of the Florin, or by 240 d. Value of the Pound Gros; you will have 4634 Florins, 6 Styvers, at *Amsterdam*, or 772l. 7s. 8 d. Gros at *Antwerp*.

Upon *Hamburgh*.

Upon *Hamburgh*.

A Bill being drawn at any place in *Spain* upon *Hamburgh* for 496 Ducats, 15 Solzs; 5½ Deniers, dividing the Ducat here into 20 Solzs, and the Solzs into 12 Deniers, at 124 d. Gros for the Spanish Ducat,

Multiply

Multiply the 496 Ducats
By the 124 d. Gros, price of the Exchange,

And the Prod. being 61600 d. Gros.

Dividing them by 32 d. (Value of the Mark Lubs) or by 64 d. (Value of the Dollar Lubs) or by 96 d. (Value of the Rix-dollar Lubs)

You will have $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 192\frac{1}{2} \text{ Mark, or} \\ 962\frac{1}{2} \text{ Dollars, or} \\ 641\frac{1}{2} \text{ Rix-dollars} \end{array} \right\}$ Lubs.

Upon Lisbon and all Portugal.

A Bill being drawn in any place of Spain, upon any place of Portugal for 2000 Ducats of 375 Marvedies, at 220 Crusados of 400 Rees, for the 100 Ducats,

Multiply the 2000 Ducats
By the 200 Crusados,

And the Product being 440000
Dividing that by 100

You have in the Quot. 4400 Crusados.

Madrid Exchange upon Paris, Lyons and all France, giving sometimes the Certain, and sometimes the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at Madrid, or any place of Spain, upon Paris, or any place of France, for 600 Spanish Pistoles, at 105 French Louis d'Ors for the 100 Pistoles ditto, say by the Rule of Three, If 100 Pistoles give 105 Louis d'Ors, how many will 600 Pistoles give? and the answer will be 630 Louis d'Ors.

A Bill being drawn at Madrid, upon Paris, for 1755 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish Ducats of 375 Marvedies, at 280 Marvedies for the Crown Tournois,

Multiply the 1755 Ducats
By 375 Marvedies, Value of the Ducat,

And the Product will be 658125 Marvedies;
To which adding 15 Marvedies for the $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat.

The whole will amount to 658140 Marvedies;

which being divided by 240 Marvedies, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 2350 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns Tournois.

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Madrid Exchange upon Rome.

Madrid Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at any place in Spain upon Rome, for 394 Ducats, 250 Marvedies, at 370 Marvedies for the Roman Crown,

Multiply the	394 Ducats
By	375 Marvedies, Value of the Ducat;

And the Product being	147750 Marvedies
Adding to them the odd	250 Marvedies,

The whole will amon. to 148000 Marvedies;
Which being divided by 370 Marv. Price of the Exchange,
You will have 400 Crowns to receive at Rome.

Upon Venice.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at any place of Spain upon Venice, for 999 Ducats, 295 Marvedies, at 390 said Marvedies for the Venetian Ducat de Banco,

Multiply the	999 Ducats
By	375 Marvedies, Value of the Ducat,

And the Product being	374625 Marvedies,
Adding to that the odd	295 Marvedies,

The whole will be	374920
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which being divided by 390 Marvedies, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 961 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ducats de Banco of Venice.

Upon Florence

Upon Florence.

A Bill being drawn at Madrid, &c. upon Florence, for 480 Ducats, 200 Marvedies, at 400 said Marvedies for the Crown of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of Florence,

Multiply the	480 Ducats
By	375 Marvedies, Value of the Ducat,

And the Product being	180000 Marvedies,
Adding to them the odd	200 Marvedies,

It will in all amount to	180200 Marvedies.
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which being divided by 400 Marvedies, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 450 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

Upon

Upon Genoua.

A Bill being drawn at *Madrid* upon *Genoua*, for 739 Ducats, 255 *Upon Genoua.*
Marvedies, at 402 said Marvedies for the Piafter of 5 Lires,

Multiply the	739 Ducats
By	375 Marved. Price of the Exchange;

And the Product being	277125 Marvedies,
Adding to them the odd	255 Marvedies.

The whole will be	277380 Marvedies;
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which being divided by 402 said Marvedies, price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 690 Piafters of 5 Lires of *Genoua*.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Madrid*, &c. upon *Novi*, for 944 Ducats of 375 *Upon Novi.*
Marvedies at 590 Marvedies for the Crown Mark of *Genoua*.

Multiply the	944 Ducats
By	375 Marvedies, Value of the Ducat;

And the Product being	354000 Marvedies,
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Dividing that by 590 said Marvedies, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 600 Crowns Mark of *Novi*.

Upon Naples.

A Bill being drawn at *Madrid* upon *Naples*, for 894 Ducats, 150 *Upon Naples.*
Marvedies, at 390 said Marvedies, for the Ducat of 10 Carlins of *Millan*.

Multiply the	894 Ducats of <i>Spain</i>
By	375 Marvedies, Value of the said Ducat;

And the Prod. being	334250 Marvedies;
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Dividing that by 390 Marvedies, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 857 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ducats of 10 Carlins.

Upon Millan.

A Bill being drawn at *Madrid* upon *Millan*, for 271 Ducats, 235 *Upon Millan.*
Marvedies, at 440 said Marvedies, for the Ducat of 115 Imperial Soldi of *Millan*,

Multiply

Multiply the 271 Spanish Ducats
By 375 Marvedies, Value of the said Ducat

And the Product being 101625 Marvedies,
Adding to them the odd 235 Marvedies,

It will in all amount to 101860 Marvedies,

which being divided by 440 Marvedies, price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 231 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats of 115 Soldi of *Millan*.

Upon Palermo and Messina.

Upon Palermo and Messina. A Bill being drawn at *Madrid* upon any of the above places, for 2062 Ducats, 369 Marvedies, at 238 said Marvedies for the Florin of 6 Tarins of *Palermo*,

Multiply the 2062 Ducats
By 375 Marved. Value of the said Ducat,

And the Product being 773250 Marvedies,
Adding to them the odd 369 Marvedies,

They will in all amount to 773619 Marvedies;

which being divided by 238 Marvedies, price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 3250 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins of 6 Tarins; and the Number being again divided by 5 Florins, Value of the Ounce, you will have 650 Ounces, 3 Tarins of *Sicily*.

TITLE II.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of LISBON and all PORTUGAL

Lisbon. **L**ISBON, situated upon the River *Tagus*, in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, of which it is the Capital City, is one of the most considerable of *Europe*, not only for the number of its Inhabitants, but for its Trade and Riches.

Porto. **P**ORTO (after *Lisbon*) is one of the most considerable Towns of that Kingdom. It is situated at the Mouth of the *Douero*, and very much frequented by all Foreigners.

The Species of Portugal is,

The broad Ducat of Gold, worth	10000	} Rees.
The Double Pistole	4000	
The Pistole	2000	
The half Pistole, or Millree,	1000	
The stamp'd Patacoon	600	
The currant Patacoon	500	
The stamp'd Crusado	500	
The currant Crusado	400	
The stamp'd Piafter of Portugal	480	
The Teston	100	
And the Fractions of that Piece of 80, 60, 40, 20 and 10 Rees, which last Species is of a mixt Mettal of Silver and Brads.		
The Spanish Pistole is worth	2000	
And the Spanish Piafter, or Piece of Eight	750	

The Monies of Portugal are exprefs'd, and Accompts and Merchants Books are kept in Rees, separating the Hundreds from the Thousands by an \ominus thus cut through the middle, and the Thousands from the Millions only by a Point; as under,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \cdot 229 \ominus 450 \\
 2 \cdot 41 \ominus 203 \\
 690 \ominus 21 \\
 \hline
 6 \cdot 960 \ominus 674
 \end{array}$$

which Sums added together, as you see, make 6960674 Rees.

The Monies of Exchange are, the half Pistole of 1000, and the Crusado of 400 Rees each, and the Ree.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Lisbon and all Portugal, giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange, upon the following places, viz.

London, and all England, the half Pistole, or Millree, or the 1000 Rees for 6 to 7s. Sterling.

Amsterdam, Antwerp and Hamburgh, the Crusado of 400 Rees, for 40 to 60 d. Gros.

Lisbon gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, upon the following Places, viz.

Madrid

Madrid and all Spain 200 to 260 Crusadoes for 100 Spanish Ducats.

● Paris and all France	600 to 750	} Rec for	The Crown of 60 Solzs Tour.
Florence	600 to 750		The Crown of 7½ Lires,
Genova	600 to 750		The Piafter of 5 Lires.
Leghorn	600 to 750		The Piafter of 6 Lires.

Lisbon Exchange.

Lisbon Exchange upon England, Holland, Brabant and Hamburg.

Upon London.

Lisbon Exchange upon London.

A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *London* for 3871¼ Crusados of 400 Rees, at 6½ s. or 78 d Sterling, for the Millree, or 1000 Rees.

Multiply the
By

3871¼ Crusados
400 Rees, Value of the Crusado,

And the Product being 1548500 Rees,

Dividing that by 1000 Rees, Value of the half Pistole, or Millree, you will have in the Quotient 1548½ Millrees;

So that multiplying the said
By the Price of the Exchange, 6 s. or

1548½ Millrees
72 d. Sterling,

The Product will be
To which adding for the Fraction of ½

120744 d. ditto,
39 d. Sterling

The whole will amount to 120783 d. Sterling;

which dividing by 12 d. and by 20 s. or dividing all at once by 240 d. Value of the Pound Sterling, you will have in the Quotient 502 l. 5 s. 3 d. Sterling.

Upon Amsterdam.

Upon Amsterdam.

A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Amsterdam* for 1764 Crusadoes of 400 Rees, at 51¼ d. Gros for the Crusado;

Multiply the
By the

1764 Crusadoes
51¼ d. Gros, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 91287 d. Gros,

Dividing that by 40 d. ditto, Value of the Dutch Florin, you will have in the Quotient 2282 Florias, 3¼ Styvers.

Upon

Upon Antwerp.

A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Antwerp* for 1728½ Crusadoes of *Upon Antwerp*
400 Rees, at 50 d. Gros for the Crusado,

Multiply the 1728½ Crusadoes
By the 50 d. Gros, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 86425 d. Gros,

Dividing that by 240 d. Value of the Pound Gros, you will have 360l.
2 s. 1 d. Gros of *Antwerp*.

Upon Hamburg.

A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Hamburg*, for 595½ Crusadoes of *Upon Hamburg*
400 Rees, at 5 d. Gros per Crusado.

Multiply the 595½ Crusadoes
By the 50 d. Gros, Value of the Crusado;

And the Product being 29760 d. Gros;

Dividing that by 32 d. (value of the Mark) or 64 d. (value of the Dol-
lar) or 96 d. Gros (value of the Rix-dollar Lubs).

You will have in the Quotient $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 930 \text{ Marks of } 167 \\ 465 \text{ Dollars of } 32 \\ 310 \text{ Rixdoll. of } 48 \end{array} \right\}$ Shillings Lubs.

Lisbon gives the Uncertain for the Certain prices of the Exchange, up-
on *Spain, France and Italy*.

Lisbon Exchange upon Madrid and all Spain.

A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Madrid* for 4400 Crusadoes of *Upon Spain*
400 Rees, at 220 said Crusadoes for the 100 *Spanish* Ducats of Ex-
change,

Multiply the 4400 Crusadoes
By the 100 Ducats,

And the Product being 44000

Dividing that by 220 Crusadoes, price of the Exchange, you will
have in the Quotient 2000 Ducats of Exchange.

Upon Paris and all France.

Upon France. A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Paris* for 6930 Crusadoes, of 400 Rees, at 660 Rees for the Crown *Tournois*,

Multiply the	6930 Crusadoes
By	400 Rees.

And the Product being 2772000 Rees;

Dividing that by 660 Rees, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 4200 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon Florence.

Upon Florence. A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Florence*, for 937½ Crusadoes, at 750 Rees, for the Crown of 7½ Lires of *Florence*,

Multiply the	937½ Crusadoes
By	400 Rees, Value of the Crusado;

And the Product being 375000 Rees;

Dividing that by 750 Rees, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 500 Crowns of 7½ Lires of *Florence*.

Upon Genoua.

Upon Genoua. A Bill Being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Genoua*, for 1121½ Crusadoes, at 650 Rees, for the Piafter of 5 Lires of *Genoua*,

Multiply the	1121½ Crusadoes
By	400 Rees, Value of the Crusado.

And the Product being 448500 Rees;

Dividing that by 650 Rees, Price of the Exchange, you will have 690 Piasters of 5 Lires of *Genoua*.

Upon Leghorn.

Upon Leghorn. A Bill being drawn at *Lisbon* upon *Leghorn* for 200 Crusadoes, at 675 Rees for the Piafter of 6 Lires,

Multi

Multiply the 200 Crusadoes
By 400 Rees, Value of the Crusado;

And the Product being 80000 Rees,
Dividing that by 675 Rees,
You will have $118\frac{1}{2}$ Piaſt. of 6 Lires of Leghorn.

Some Operations and Examples of the Exchange of Lisbon, &c.

Lisbon, Amſterdam, Sevil, Venice, Hamburgh.

A of *Lisbon* ordering *B* of *Amſterdam* to draw either upon *Lisbon* 2000 Crusadoes, of 400 Rees, finding the Exchange at 54 *d.* Groſs for the Crusado; or upon *C* of *Sevil*, at 122 *d.* Groſs, for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies; or upon *D.* of *Venice*, at 92 *d.* Groſs for the Ducat de Banco; or upon *E.* of *Hamburgh* at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers for the Dollar of 32 *s.* Lubs. *B.* of *Amſterdam* finds the Exchange upon *Lisbon* 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* Groſs, upon *Sevil* 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* Groſs, upon *Venice* 91 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* Groſs and upon *Hamburgh* 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ Styvers, for the Dollar Lubs.

To know upon which of theſe places it would be moſt Advantageous for *B.* to draw, ſay,

Upon Lisbon.

As 54 *d.* to 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* ſo 100 *d.* to the Number ſought, which will be 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

Upon Sevil.

As 122 *d.* to 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* ſo 100 *d.* to the Number ſought, which will be 99 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.*

Upon Venice.

As 92 *d.* to 91 $\frac{2}{3}$ *d.* ſo 100 *d.* to the Number ſought, which will be 99 $\frac{1}{3}$ *d.*

Upon Hamburgh.

As 67 *d.* to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* ſo 100 *d.* to the Number ſought, which will be 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

By which you ſee it would be moſt advantageous for *B* of *Amſterdam* to draw upon *Venice*.

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Lisbon, Amsterdam, Hamburgh.

Lisbon Exchange being upon $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amsterdam} \\ \text{Hamburgh} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 51 \\ 50 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d. Gros for the Crusado.} \end{array} \right.$

To know what number of Styvers, and what Fraction of them *Amsterdam* should give for the Dollar of 32 s. Lubs of *Hamburgh*, so as *Amsterdam* may gain 6 per Cent. If *Hamburgh* draws upon *Lisbon*, and *Lisbon* redraws upon *Amsterdam*, at the above Rates of the Exchange, say;

As 100	to 106,	so 51 to	54 $\frac{4}{5}$
50 d.	to 52 s.	so 51 d.	to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

So that you see that *Amsterdam* must give 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. for the Dollar Lubs.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of all the considerable Towns of Italy, and all the Mediterranean.

THO' the Exchanges of most Towns in *Italy* be in some things of *Italy*. different, amongst themselves; and tho' the most of these Towns be independent of one another, I have thought fit to treat of them all conjointly in one Article; not only because of the affinity of their Situation, but likewise because their Monies and Exchanges are not very much different.

In several Places of *Italy* there are Laws and Ordinances established for the Exchange, and in some others the immemorial Practice and Custom of the Place have the Force of a Law.

TITLE I.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of the City of Rome.

Tit. I. of Rome.

The Real Species of Rome is,

The *Italian* Pistole, Current there for between Thirty and Thirty one Jules, and worth 16 s. 6 d. *English*. *The Species of Rome.*

The *Escuti*, or Crown, of Ten Jules, worth 5 s. 6 d. *English*.

The *Testons*, of Three Jules.

The *Jule*, of Ten Bayocks.

The *Bayock*, of Five Quartins.

The *Quartin*, of Three Deniers.

Their only Money of Exchange is, the Crown of Gold of 15 Jules, or one half Pistole of *Rome*, or that of 15½ Jules, or one half Pistole of *Spain*, which Crown was formerly a real Species, but now entirely worn out.

The

The current Prices of the Exchanges of *Rome*, which gives the Certain for the Uncertain upon the following Places, viz.

The Prices of
the Exchange
Certain

Upon *London* 1 *Roman Crown* for 55 to 65 *d. Sterling*.
Upon *Madrid* the said *Crown*, for 360 to 400 *Marvedies*.
Upon *Genoua*, the said *Crown* for 115 to 125 *Soldi*.
Upon *Luca* 100 said *Crowns* for 90 to 95 *Crowns* of 7½ *Lires*.
Upon *Naples* 100 said *Crowns* for 120 to 125 *Ducats* of 5 *Tarins*.

and

Rome gives the Uncertain for the Certain,

Uncertain.

Upon *Paris* 50 to 80 *Roman Crowns* for 100 *Crowns Tournois*.
Upon *Novi* 98 to 104 said *Crowns* for 100 *Crowns* of *Novi*.
Upon *Florence* 70 to 90 said *Crowns* for 100 *Crowns* of 7½ *Lires*.
Upon *Leghorn* 80 to 90 said *Crowns* for 100 *Piasters* of 6 *Lires*.
Upon *Venice* 50 to 80 said *Crowns* for 100 *Ducats* in *Bank*.
Upon *Milan* 80 to 90 said *Crowns* for 100 *Piasters* of 6 *Lires*.

The Usage of *Rome* is,

Usage of
Rome.

Upon *London* Three Months
Upon *Paris* one Month
Upon *Antwerp* two Months
Upon *Venice* fifteen Days Sight
Upon *Florence* Ten Days Sight

} from the Date.

Of the Exchange of *Rome* upon *London*, *Madrid*, *Genoua*, *Luca* and *Naples*, giving to all those Places the Certain for the Uncertain Price of the Exchange.

Of the Exchange of *Rome* upon *London*.

Exchange of
Rome upon
London.

A Bill being drawn at *Rome* upon *London* for 875½ *Roman Crowns*, at 65 *d. Sterling* per *Crown*. To know to how much *English Money* that will amount,

Multiply the

875½ *Roman Crowns*

65 *d. Sterling*, Price of the Exchange.

And the Prod. being 56920 *d. Sterling*;

Dividing them by 240, the Quotient will be 237 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d. Sterling*, to be paid at *London*, for the 875½ *Roman Crowns*.

Upon

Upon Madrid.

A Bill being drawn at *Rome* upon *Madrid*, for 400 *Roman Crowns*, Upon *Madrid*, at 370 *Marvedies per Crown*,

Multiply the	400 Crowns
By the	370 Marvedies,

And the Product being 148000 *Marvedies*,

Dividing that by 375 *Marvedies*, Value of the *Spanish Ducat*, you will have 394 *Ducats*, 250 *Marvedies*, to receive at *Madrid*, for the foresaid Bill drawn at *Rome*.

Upon Genoua.

A Bill being drawn at *Rome* upon *Genoua*, for 4100 *Roman Crowns*, at 120 *Soldi per Crown*,

Upon Genoua.

Multiply the	4100 Crowns
By the	120 Soldi, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 492000 *Soldi*,

Dividing that by 96 *Soldi*, Value of the *Crown of Genoua*, you will have 5125 *Crowns* of 4 *Lires*, 16 *Soldi*, at *Genoua*, for Value of the 4100 *Roman Crowns*.

Upon Lucca.

A Bill being drawn at *Rome* upon *Lucca* for 250 *Roman Crowns*, at 92 *Crowns* of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Lires* for the *Roman Crown*, say,

As 100 *Roman Crowns* to 92 *Crowns* of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Lires* so 250 *Roman Crowns*. And the fourth Number demanded will be 230 *Crowns* of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *Lires*, for the 250 *Roman Crowns*.

Upon Naples.

A Bill being drawn at *Rome* upon *Naples*, for 2346 *Crowns* 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* at 125 *Ducats* for the 100 *Roman Crowns*, say;

If 100 *Roman Crowns* give 125 *Ducats* of 5 *Tarins*, how many will 2346 *Crowns*, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and the Answer will be 2933 *Ducats*, 2 *Tarins*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Grains* at *Naples*, for Value of the foresaid Bill drawn at *Rome*.

The Exchange of *Rome* upon *Paris*, *Novi*, *Florence*, *Leghorn*, *Venice* and *Millan*, giving the Uncertain for the Certain.

Upon Paris.]

A Bill being drawn at *Rome* upon *Paris* for 1304 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Roman Crowns*, at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ said *Crowns* for the 100 *Crowns Tournoi*, say;

Of the Monies and Exchanges

If $55\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns give 100 Crowns *Tournois* how many will $1304\frac{1}{4}$ Roman Crowns give, and working the Rule the ordinary way, you will have 2350 Crowns *Tournois* for the $1304\frac{1}{4}$ Roman Crowns.

Note, They likewise Exchange sometimes with France by giving Roman Pistoles for French Louis d'Ors, between five and ten Pistoles per Cent. *lofs* for Rome.

Upon Novi.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at Rome upon Novi for 1194 Roman Crowns at $99\frac{1}{2}$ said Crowns for the 100 Crown Mark of Novi, say;

As $99\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns to 100 Crowns Mark, so are 1194 Roman Crowns to the fourth Number demanded, and you will find 1200 Crowns Mark for the Value of the 1194 Roman Crowns.

Upon Florence.

Upon Florence

A Bill being drawn at Rome upon Florence for $897\frac{1}{4}$ Roman Crowns, at $94\frac{1}{2}$ said Crowns for 100 Crowns of Florence, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires per Crown, say;

As $94\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns to 100 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, so $897\frac{1}{4}$ Roman Crowns, and reducing the above numbers to their respective Fractions, according to the ordinary manner you will have 950 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires at Florence, for the $897\frac{1}{4}$ Roman Crowns.

Upon Leghorn.

Upon Leghorn

A Bill being drawn at Rome upon Leghorn for 1260 Roman Crowns, at 85 said Crowns for the 100 Piasters of 6 Lires, say;

As 85 Roman Crowns to 100 Piasters, so 1260 Roman Crowns to the fourth Number demanded, and you will find $1482\frac{6}{7}$ Piasters.

Upon Venice.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at Rome upon Venice for 393 Roman Crowns, at $65\frac{1}{2}$ said Crowns for 100 Ducats in Bank at Venice, say;

As $65\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns to 100 Ducats, so 393 said Crowns to the fourth Number demanded, and the Numbers being reduced to Fractions, and the Operation made the ordinary way, you will have 600 Ducats in Bank at Venice for the 393 Roman Crowns.

Upon Milan.

Upon Milan.

A Bill being drawn at Rome upon Milan for $2140\frac{2}{3}$ Roman Crowns, at $87\frac{2}{3}$ said Crowns for the 100 Ducats of 115 Soldi, say;

If $87\frac{2}{3}$ Roman Cro. give 100 Duc. how many will $2140\frac{2}{3}$ Roman Cro. and the Numbers being (according to the ordinary Method) reduced to Fractions,

Fractions, and the Operation made; you will have $2438\frac{11}{13}$ Ducats of 115 Imperial Soldi, to be paid at *Millan* for the $2140\frac{7}{8}$ Roman Crowns.

TITLE II.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of VENICE and BERGAM.

VENICE is a very considerable Republick in *Italy*, where it has Tit. II. of Ve now subsisted above 1200 Years; and having always justly look'd nice upon Trade to be the Basis of its Grandeur, has not omitted any thing that may tend to the Advancement and Encouragement of it.

There are two Banks in *Venice*, in one of which Payments are made of the two in current Money, and in the other only in Bank Money; between Banks which, according to the Decree of the Senate, there is 20 per Cent. difference.

The latter of these Banks is one of the most considerable in *Europe*, having a Fund of five Millions of Ducats, deposited by the Subjects into the hands of the Republick, who is the Security of it, and Pays the Salaries of all the Book-keepers, Cash-keepers, and other Officers; for whose Administration the Publick is likewise Responsible, and Refunds to the Bank whatever Sum may happen to be dissipated by the Malversation of the Officers.

The Bank is shut up four times every Year; to wit, the 20th of *March*, the 20th of *June*, the 20th of *September*, and the 20th of *December*, and remains 20 Days shut every time; during which however, Merchants Negotiate and dispose of Sums in Bank upon the Exchange, as at other times. And 'tis likewise shut every Friday to Ballance the Books, except there be a Holiday in the Week.

The Value of Bills of Exchange drawn for Foreign Places, and for Fairs, should be paid in Bank.

No indorsed Bills of Exchange can be paid in Bank; but the Person in whose favour any Bill is drawn upon the Bank of *Venice*, must send his Correspondent a Procuration to receive the Money for him, or else must get the Bills drawn in his Correspondent's Name.

Bills of Exchange, payable in Bank, are not to be Protested while the Bank is shut, nor till the 6th Day after it is opened.

The difference between the Bank and current Money being precisely 20 per Cent. to reduce them into one another, say by the Rule of Three, Reduction of the Bank and Current Money into one another.

If 100 Ducats Bank, give 120 Ducats current, how many will 3775? And the Answer being 4530 Ducats, current Money, for 3775 Ducats Bank Money; to prove the justness of that Operation, and to reduce

again the Bank Money into Current Money, say,

If 120 Ducats current give 100 Ducats in Bank, how many will 4530? And you will have precisely 3775 Ducats Bank Money for 4530 Ducats Current Money.

Beginnings of
the Year.

For Dating of Bills of Exchange, and Letters Missive, the Year does not begin till the first of March.

of the Usance.

The Usance between Venice and London is three Months date.

The Usance.

For Amsterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg, is two Months Date.

For France one Months Date.

For Spain two Months Date.

For Mantua, Modena, Bergam, Milan and all Lombardy, is twenty Days Date,

For Ferrara, Bologna, Florence and all Tuscany, is five Days from the Acceptation.

For Rome and all Romania, Ancona and all the March of Ancona, is ten Days from the Acceptation.

For Genoa, Naples, Barri, Palermo and Messina, Vienna, Augiburgh, Frankfort, Nuxemberg and St. Gal, is fifteen Days from the Acceptation.

Of the Monies
of Venice.

The Monies are express'd, and Accompts are kept in Venice several different ways.

Some do it by Pounds, Shillings and Deniers Gros; some do it by Ducats in Bank, and Current; but the Republick does it by Ducats and Grosses.

The Lira, or Lire in Bank, is worth 10 Ducats in Bank, or 12 Ducats Current, or 74 Lires, 8 Soldi current.

The Soldo in Bank is 12 Gros, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat in Bank.

The Ducat is worth 24 Gros, or 124 Soldi, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ Lires current.

The Gros is worth $5\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi current.

The Species of Venice is,

The Species of
Venice.

The Pistole, worth	28 Lires.	} Current.
The Sequin	17 Lires.	
The Hongre	16 Lires.	
The Ducat of Gold	15 Lires.	
The Silver Crown	9 Lires, 12 Soldi	
The Ducatoon	$8\frac{1}{2}$ Lires	
The Teston	2 Lires, 14 Soldi	
The Jule, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Teston	18 Soldi	

The Lire, or Lira current, is twenty Soldi.

The

The Soldo twelve Pichioli; and

The Gros two Soldi, eight Pichioli, or thirty two Pichioli.

By which last sort of Money Bargains are ordinarily made in buying of Goods, &c.

The Money of Exchange is the same with that spoken of before the Species.

The current Prices of the Exchanges of Venice, which gives the Certain for the Uncertain upon the following Places, viz:

Venice Exchange.

Upon London 1 Ducat for 55 to 65 d. Sterling.

Upon Amsterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg, 1 Ducat for 90 to 100 d. Gros.

Upon Madrid and all Spain, 1 Ducat for 380 to 400 Marvedies.

Upon Rome 100 Ducats for 50 to 80 Roman Crowns.

Upon Naples 100 Ducats of Venice for 90 to 100 Ducats of 10 Car-lins.

Upon Florence 100 Ducats for 70 to 80 Cro. of 7½ Lires.

Upon Leghorn 100 Ducats for 95 to 100 Piafters of 6 Lires.

Upon Lucca 100 Ducats for 80 to 85 Crowns of 7½ Lires.

Upon Frankfort 100 Ducats for 120 to 124 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

Upon Neuremberg 100 Ducats for 140 to 150 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

Upon St. Gal 100 Ducats for 150 to 170 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

And Venice gives the Uncertain for the Certain upon the following Places, to wit.

Upon Paris and all France 90 to 95 Ducats of Venice for 100 Crowns Tournois.

Upon Novi 180 to 190 said Ducats for 100 Crowns Mark.

Upon Genoua 100 to 124 Soldi for 1 Crown of 4 Lires.

Upon Millan 150 to 200 Soldi for 1 Ducat of 115 Soldi.

The Venice Exchange upon London, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Madrid, Rome, Naples, Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, Frankfort, Neuremberg and St. Gal; to all which Places Venice gives the Certain for the Uncertain as above.

Venice Exchange upon London.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon London for 1500^l Ducats in Bank upon London. of 24 Gros, at 62 d. Sterling per Ducat,

Multiply the 1500^l Ducats
By the 62 d. Sterling,

And the Prod. being 93031 d. Sterling;

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Dividing that by 240 *d.* Value of the Pound Sterling, you will have 387 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.* Sterling for the 1500½ Ducats.

Upon Amsterdam, or Antwerp.

Upon Amsterdam or Antwerp.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon Amsterdam, or Antwerp, for 1235½ Ducats in Bank, of 24 Gros, at 90 *d.* per Ducat,

Multiply the	1235½ Ducats
By	90 <i>d.</i> Gros,

And the Product being 111195 *d.* Gros;

Dividing it by 40, you will have 2779 Florins, 17½ Styvers, which dividing again by 6, you will have in the Quotient 463 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* Gros for the 1235½ Ducats.

Upon Hamburg.

Upon Hamburg.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon Hamburg, for 888 Ducats, 17 Solzs, 9½ *d.* in Bank, at 90 *d.* Gros per Ducat,

Multiply the	888 Duc. 17 Sol. 9½ <i>d.</i> contained in the Bill.
By the	90 <i>d.</i> Gros, Price of the Exchange,

And the Prod. being 80000 *d.* Gros.

either divide the whole by 32, or take first the Fourth part which is 20000, and again the Fourth of that, which is 5000, which dividing by two, or taking the one Second you will have 2500 Marks, of 16 *s.* Lubs at Hamburg, for the foresaid Bill drawn at Venice.

Note, That for the right performing this Operation, you must imagine the Ducat to consist of twelve Solzs, and the Solz of twelve Deniers, thus reducing them all to one Denomination, you may multiply them according to the Rule.

Upon Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz and all Spain.

Upon Spain.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon any of the above Places for 961½ Ducats in Bank, of 24 Gros per Ducat, at 390 Marvedies per Ducat,

Multiply the	961½ Ducats
By	390 Marvedies,

And the Product being 374920 Marvedies,

Dividing

Dividing that by 375 Marvedies, Value of the Spanish Ducat, you will have 999 Spanish Ducats, 295 Marvedies for the 961 $\frac{1}{2}$ Venetian Ducats.

They sometimes change the Venetian Ducats with the Spanish Crowns of Mark, which in Exchange are valued at 545 Marvedies.

Upon Rome.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon Rome, for 600 Ducats in Bank, at Upon Rome. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns for the 100 Ducats in Bank, say;

If 100 Ducats in Bank give 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns, how many will 600 Ducats give? And the Answer will be 393 Roman Crowns.

Upon Naples.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon Naples, for 686 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats in Bank, Upon Naples. of 24 Gros of Venice, at 96 Ducats of 10 Carlins of Naples for the Ducats of Venice,

Multiply the
By the

686 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats of Venice
96 Ducats of Naples,

You will have {	Ducats	659	28	} to receive at Naples.
			10 Carlins	
	Carlins	2	80	
		8	00	
			10 Grains	

Upon Florence.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon Florence for 2500 Ducats in Bank, Upon Florence. at 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires for the 100 Ducats in Bank, say;

If 100 Ducats in Bank gives 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns, how many will 2500 Ducats give? And the Answer will be 2037 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires for the 2500 Ducats.

Upon Leghorn.

A Bill Being drawn at Venice upon Leghorn for 968 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats in Bank, Upon Leghorn. at 96 Piafters of 6 Lires for the 100 Ducats, say;

If 100 Ducats in Bank give 96 Piafters, how many will 968 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats give? And the Answer will be 926 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 6 Lires.

Upon Lucca.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon Lucca for 490 Ducats in Bank, at Upon Lucca. 80 Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, for the 100 Ducats in Bank, say;

If

Of the Monies and Exchanges

If 100 Ducats of *Venice* give 80 Crowns of *Lucca*, how many will 490 Ducats give? And the Answer will be 392 Crowns and 7 Lires.

Upon Frankfort.

Upon Frankfort.

A Bill being drawn at *Venice* upon *Frankfort* for 2000 Ducats in Bank, at 120 Florins of 60 Cruitzers, for the 100 Ducats in Bank, say;

If 100 Ducats give 120 Florins, how many will 2000 give? And the Answer will be 2400 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

Note, If the Ducats are exchange'd at 72 Cruitzers per Ducat, multiplying the 2000 Ducats by 72, and dividing the Product by 60 Cruitzers of Exchange, you will have the Sum as above.

Upon Nuremberg.

Upon Nuremberg.

A Bill being drawn at *Venice* upon *Nuremberg* for 2000 Ducats in Bank, at 148 Florins of 60 Cruitzers, for the 100 Ducats in Bank, say;

If 100 Ducats in Bank give 148 Florins, how many will 2000 Ducats give? And the Answer will be 2960 Florins of 60 Cruitzers current to receive at *Nuremberg*.

Upon St. Gal.

Upon St. Gal.

A Bill being drawn at *Venice* upon *St. Gal* for 1500 Ducats in Bank, at 168 Florins of 60 Cruitzers current for the 100 Ducats in Bank, say;

If 100 Ducats give 168 Florins, how many will 1500 give? And the Answer will be 2520 Florins of 60 Cruitzers to receive at *St. Gal*.

Venice Exchange.

Venice Exchange upon *Paris*, *Novi*, *Genoua* and *Millan*, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange, as under.

Venice Exchange upon *Paris*, *Lyons*, and all *France*.

Upon France.

A Bill being drawn at *Venice* upon *Paris*, *Lyons*, or any other place of *France*, for 1030 Ducats, at 103 said Ducats for 100 Crowns *Tournois*, say;

As 103 Ducats to 100 Crowns, so 1030 Ducats? And the Answer will be 1000 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at Venice upon Novi for 2312½ Ducats of Venice, Upon Novi at 18½ said Ducats for the 100 Crowns Mark of Novi, say;

As 18½ Ducats to 100 Crowns Mark, so 2312½ Ducats? And the Answer will be 1150 Crowns Mark.

TITLE III.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Ancona.

ANCONA, which is the Capital City of the March of Ancona, situate towards the Gulph of Venice; was first built by the Inhabitants of Syracuse, for a shelter from the Cruelty of Denis the Tyrant. Its Situation, Fortresses, Riches, the number of its Inhabitants, and their Bigottry and Superstition, have procured it the Name of Little Rome. And its commodious Haven (whither many Ships of all Nations resort) renders it one of the famous Towns in Italy.

The Species current in Ancona is

- The Spanish Pistole of thirty one Jules.
- The Italian Pistole of thirty Jules.
- The new Sequin of nineteen Jules.
- The old Sequin of eighteen Jules.
- The Hongre of seventeen Jules.
- The Pope's Crown, or Roman Crown of ten Jules.
- The Teston of three Jules.
- The Jule, one Jule, or ten Bayocks.

Note, The Hongres frequently passes for 17¼ and 17½ Jules, when they are much demanded for the Levant.

Ancona Exchanges with,

Venice, at 80 to 85 Crowns of 10 Jules of Ancona for 100 Ducats in Bank of Venice.

Florence, at 100 to 115 Crowns ditto, for 100 Crowns of 7½ Lires.

Rome, 99 to 102 Crowns ditto, for 100 Crowns of 10 Jules at Rome.

Novi, 150 to 160 Crowns ditto, for 100 Crowns Mark of that Place.

Bologna,

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Bologne, 95 to 98 Crowns ditto, for 100 Crowns of 100 Soldi of *Bologne* per Crown.

The Operations for calculating all the foresaid Exchanges, are so very easie that there is no necessity for inserting them here.

TITLE IV.

Tit. IV. of Tuscany.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Florence, Leghorn, and Lucca.

THESE three Places being all in *Tuscany*, I thought it would be very natural to treat of the Exchanges of them all three together, in this Title.

SECT. I.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Florence.

FLORENCE is the Capital City of *Tuscany*, and Residence of the Great Duke of that Name; Situated upon the River of *Arna*, by which it is divided into two unequal Parts, which are again rejoined by four large Stone Bridges. This Town is look'd upon as one of the bigest in *Italy*, it being near six Miles in Compass, and containing above 100000 Souls. The neatness of its Streets finely pav'd with Broad-stones, its magnificent and sumptuous Churches, its stately Palaces, and pleasant Houses, have justly procured it the Epithet of *The Beautiful Florence*.

The Nobility do not derogate from their Quality by meddling in Commerce. And the Grand Duke himself (the better to encourage Traffick) professing to be a Merchant, most of the Quality imitate his Example.

The Usance for the payment of Bills of Exchange is,

For *London* three Months from the date.

For some places of *Spain* three, and some two Months, from the Date.

For *Holland*, *Brabant* and *Flanders* two Months Date.

For *France* one Months' Date.

For *Lyon*, at the Fairs and Annual Payments of that Place.

For *Novi*, likewise at the Annual Fairs and Payments of that Place.

For *Rome*, ten Days sight.

For *Naples*, twenty Days from the Date.

For *Venice*, the same.

The Monies of *Florence* are express'd either by Lires, Soldi and Deniers, or by Crowns, Solzs, and Deniers of Gold, or by Piafters, or Crowns.

The Lira is 20 Soldi, and the Soldo 12 Deniers.

The Crown is worth $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, and is divided into 20 Solzs, and the Solzs into three Deniers.

Most Merchants keep their Books in Crowns, Solzs and Deniers of Gold.

And some do it in Piafters or Crowns.

The Species of Tuscany is,

The Pistole of *Florence* of 20 Lires, or 30 Jules; but Merchants make it pass for 21 Lires, or $31\frac{1}{2}$ Jules.

The Ducat (which is the Crown or Piafter) of *Florence*, passes for 7 Lires.

The Spanish Piafter of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi; but current among the Merchants for 6 Lires.

The Teston of 2 Lires, or 3 Jules.

The Jule of 8 Grains, or 40 Quattrins.

The Quilo of 13 Soldi, 4 Deniers.

The Grace of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi.

The black Quattrin, or 1 Double.

Note, That the two latter sorts of Money being of mix'd and coarse Metal, are mostly given to Shopkeepers in payments for Goods bought of them.

The Crown of Gold, or Crown of Exchange of 7 Lires, 10 Soldi, is only Imaginary.

The current Prices of the Exchanges of Florence, giving the Certain for the Uncertain Price of the Exchange upon the following Places.

Upon London and all England 1 Crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, for 55 to 75 d. Sterling.

Upon Madrid and all Spain the said Crown, for 400 to 430 Maravedies.

Upon Lisbon and all Portugal, the said Crown for 600 to 750 Rees.

Upon Milan the said Crown for 100 to 130 Imperial Soldi.

Upon Palermo and Messina the said Crown for 20 to 30 Carlins.

Upon Rome 100 said Crowns for 70 to 90 Roman Crowns.

Upon Naples 100 said Crowns for 115 to 130 Ducats.

Upon Lucca 100 said Crowns for 100 to 110 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

And Florence gives the Uncertain for the Certain Price of the Exchange, upon the following places, to wit,

Cc

Upon

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Upon *Paris* and all *France* 70 to 90 Crowns, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*, for the 100 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon *Novi* 120 to 140 said Crowns, for 100 Crowns Mark.

Upon *Venice* 70 to 80 said Crowns, for 100 Ducats in Bank.

Upon *Leghorn* 115 to 120 Soldi of *Florence* for the Piafter of 6 Lires of *Leghorn*.

Note. *Florence* likewise Exchanges with *Amsterdam*, *Antwerp*, *Genoua*, &c. but that I may not be tedious, I shall refer the Reader to the *Leghorn* Exchange upon these Places,

Florence (as I have already said) gives the Certain for the Uncertain Price of the Exchange upon *England*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Millan*, *Palermo*, *Rome*, *Naples* and *Lucca*.

Florence Exchange upon London.

Florence Exchange upon London. A Bill being drawn at *Florence* upon *London*, for $834\frac{106}{131}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, at $65\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling per Crown,

Multiply the	$834\frac{106}{131}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires
By	$65\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling,

And the Product being 54680 d. Sterling

Dividing that by 240 d. Value of the Pound Sterling; the Quotient will be $227\frac{1}{2}$ l. Sterling to receive at *London*.

Note, As this Operation is pretty difficult, because of the small Fractions, I shall tell you, that after multiplying the 834 Crowns by 131 half Pence, equal to $65\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling, the Product being 109254 half Des. Sterling, you must divide that by 2 to have 54627 d. and then multiplying likewise one of the Fractions by the other; to wit, 106 by 131 , the Product will be 13886 , which likewise dividing by 2 , the Quotient will be 6943 , and that being again divided by 131 , the Quotient will be

53 d.
Which adding to the 54627 d.

The whole will amount to 54680 d. which divided as above, by 240 d. Value of the Pound Sterling, you will have precisely the foresaid Sum, of 227 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Upon *Madrid*, *Sevil*, *Cadiz*, &c.

Upon Spain. A Bill being drawn at *Florence*, upon any of the above places, for $450\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, at 400 Spanish Marvedies for the Crown of *Florence*,

Multiply

Multiply the 450½ Crowns
By the 400 Marvedies;

And the Product being 180200 d. Marvedies,

Dividing them by 375 Marvedies, Value of the Ducat, you will have 480 Spanish Ducats, 200 Marvedies to receive at *Madrid*.

Upon Lisbon.

A Bill of 500 Crowns of 7½ Lires, being drawn at *Florence* upon *Lisbon* Upon Portugal, at 750 Rees for the Crown of *Florence*,

Multiply the 500 Crowns
By the 750 Rees

And the Product being 375000 Rees;

Dividing that by 400 Rees, Value of the *Portuguese* Crusado, you will have 937½ Crusadoes to receive at *Lisbon*.

Upon Millan.

A Bill of 1360½ Crowns being drawn at *Florence* at 6 Lires, 5 Soldi, *Upon Millan*, or 125 Soldi of *Millan*, for the Crown of *Florence*,

Multiply the 1360 Crowns
By the 125 Soldi, Price of the Exchange.

And the Prod. being 170000 Soldi;

Dividing them by 20 Soldi, Value of the Lire of *Millan*, the Quotient will be 8500 Lires.

Then as for the Fraction of ½, say by the Rule of Three;

If 40 give 6½ Lires how many will 29 give? And the Operation being made the ordinary way, you will have in the Quotient 4½ Lires, or 4 Lires, 10 Soldi, 7½ d.

So that adding to the Value of the Integer, which is 8500 Lires,

The Value of the Fraction, which is 4l. 17s. 7½d.

The whole will amount to

8504l. 17s. 7½d.

which is the Value of the 1360½ Crowns.

*Upon Palermo and Messina.**Upon Palermo and Messina.*

A Bill being drawn at *Florence*, upon either of these Places, for $660\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, at $24\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins for the said Crown.

Multiply the
By the

$660\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns contain'd in the Bill,
 $24\frac{1}{2}$ Carl. Price of the Exchange;

And the Product being

$16182\frac{1}{4}$ Carlins;

Dividing them by 60, the Integer of the Quotient will be 269; and dividing the 42 remaining by 2, you will have 21 Tarins, and taking the $\frac{1}{4}$ for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains, you will have in all 269 Carlins, 21 Tarins, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gr. at 60 Carlins the Ounce, as you will see by the Account that shall be given of the Money of *Palermo* and *Messina*.

*Upon Rome.**Upon Rome.*

A Bill being drawn at *Florence* upon *Rome* for 950 Crowns, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, at 100 said Crowns, for the $94\frac{1}{2}$ stamp'd Crowns of *Rome*, say,

If 100 Crowns of *Florence* give $94\frac{1}{2}$ *Roman* Crowns, how many will 950 give? And the Operation being made according to the ordinary manner, the Answer will be $897\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns, or 897 Crowns, 75 Bayocks.

*Upon Naples.**Upon Naples.*

A Bill being drawn at *Florence* upon *Naples* for $850\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, at $122\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats of 5 Tarins, for the 100 Crowns of *Florence*, say;

If 100 Crowns give $122\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats, how many will $850\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns give? And the Answer will be 1042 Ducats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ Grains, to be paid at *Naples*.

*Upon Lucca.**Upon Lucca.*

A Bill being drawn at *Florence* upon *Lucca* for $277\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*, at 110 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Lucca* for the 100 Crowns of *Florence*, say;

If 100 Crowns of *Florence* give 110 Crowns of *Lucca*, how many will $277\frac{1}{4}$ give? And the Answer will be 250 Crowns of *Lucca*.

Florence gives the Uncertain for the Certain upon all *France*, and some Places in *Italy*.

Florence Exchange upon Paris, Lyons, &c.

A Bill being drawn at Florence upon Lyons, or Paris, for $909\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of Florence, at $72\frac{1}{2}$ said Crowns for the 100 Crowns *Tournois*, multiply all the Numbers by 2, to bring them to the same Denomination with the 145 half Crowns, equal to the $72\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of Florence, and then say;

As 145 half Crowns, of Florence, to 200 half Crowns *Tournois*, so $1818\frac{1}{2}$; *Or*. and the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, the Answer will be $125\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns *Tournois*.

Note, As to the Reduction of the Fractions, what is said about it, in speaking of the Exchanges of Florence upon London.

Upon Novi.

A Bill of $1420\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires being drawn at Florence upon Novi, at 130 said Crowns for the 100 Crowns Mark of Novi, say;

If 130 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires give 100 Crowns Mark, how many will $1420\frac{1}{2}$ give? And the Answer will be $10927\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns Mark.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at Florence upon Venice for $2037\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of Florence, at $81\frac{1}{2}$ said Crowns, for 100 Ducats in Bank of Venice, say;

If $81\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of Florence give 100 Ducats of Venice, how many will $2037\frac{1}{2}$ give? And the Operation being made the ordinary way, you will have 2500 Ducats in Bank of Venice.

Upon Leghorn

A Bill being drawn at Florence upon Leghorn for 1000 Crowns, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of Florence, at 118 Soldi of the said Florence, for the Piafter of Leghorn.

Multiply the	1000. Crowns
By	<u>150 Soldi, Value of the Crown;</u>

And the Product being 150000 Soldi;

Dividing that by 118 Soldi, Price of the Exchange, you will have $1271\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 6 Lires at Leghorn.

S E C T. II.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Leghorn.

*Of the Monies
and Exchanges
of Leghorn.*

LEGHORN is a new and famous Town in *Tuscany*, situated within five Leagues of *Florence*, and there all Ships going to the *Levant* generally come to, an Anchor, either to take in Refreshments, or to take pieces of Eight, or Piasters, which pass better than any other Money in *Persia*, and for which they frequently give at Leghorn 2 or 3 *d.* more than their real Value..

The Monies of *Leghorn* (as well as the *Ufance*) being the same with those of *Florence*, I shall refer the Reader to them, and proceed to give an Account of.

The current Prices of the Exchange of Leghorn, giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, viz.

- Upon *London* and all *England*, 1 Piafter for 50 to 70 *d.* Sterling.
- Upon *Amsterdam*, *Antwerp*, and all *Holland*, *Brabant*, and *Flanders*, 1 Piafter for 90 to 100 *d.* Gros.
- Upon *Lisbon* and all *Portugal*, 1 Piafter for 600 to 750 Rees.
- Upon *Florence*, 1 Piafter for 115 to 120 Soldi of *Florence*.
- Upon *Genova*, 1 Piafter for 100 to 105 Soldi of *Genova*.
- Upon *Geneva*, 100 Piasters for 100 to 103 Crowns of *Geneva*.
- Upon *Naples*, 100 Piasters for 112 to 115 Ducats of 5 Tarins.
- Upon *Rome*, 100 Piasters for 80 to 90 Roman Crowns.

Leghorn gives sometimes the Certain and sometimes the Uncertain, viz.

Upon *Paris*, *Loyns*, and all *France*, being 1 Piafter for 62 to 68 Solz *Tournois*, or 80 to 100 Piasters for the 100 Crowns *Tournois*.

Leghorn gives the Uncertain for the Certain Price of the Exchange.

Upon *Venice*, 95 to 100 Piasters for 100 Ducats in Bank.

Upon *Novi*, 180 to 190 Piasters for the 100 Crowns Mark.

Note. *Leghorn Exchanges with Spain and Hamburgh, &c. the same way as Florence does.*

Leghorn Exchange upon London.

Leghorn Exchange upon London.

A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *London*, for 1000 Piasters of 6 Lires, at 66 *d.* for the Piafter.

Multi.

Multiply the
By

1000 Piafters
66 d. Sterl. Price of the Exchange ;

And the Product being 66000 d. Sterling,

Dividing that by 240 d. Value of the Pound Sterling, the Quotient will be 275 l. Sterling.

Upon Amsterdam.

A Bill being drawn at Leghorn upon Amsterdam for 1215 $\frac{2}{3}$ Piafters of Upon Amsterdam
6 Lires, at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs per Piafter,

Multiply the
By

1215 $\frac{2}{3}$ Piafters
91 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs;

And the Product being 111233 d. Grofs, and a little more ;

Dividing that by 40 d. you will have 2780 Florins, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers.

Upon Antwerp.

A Bill being drawn at Leghorn upon Antwerp for 1000 Piafters of Upon Antwerp
6 Lires, at 90 Grofs per Piafter,

Multiply the
By the

1000 Piafters
90 d. Grofs.

And the Product being 90000 d. Grofs, ;

Dividing that by 240 d. Value of the Pound Grofs, the Quotient will be 375 l. Grofs.

Upon Lisbon.

A Bill being drawn at Leghorn upon Lisbon for 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 6 Upon Lisbon
Lires at 675 Rees for the Piafter.

Multiply the
By the

118 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters
675 Rees ;

And the Product being 80000 Rees ;

Dividing them by 400 Rees, Value of the Cruzado, you will have 200 Cruzadoes to receive at Lisbon.

Upon

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Upon Florence.

Upon Florence. A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Florence* for 1271 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 6 Lires, at 118 Soldi of *Florence* for the Piafter.

Multiply the	1271 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters.
By the	118 Soldi,

And the Product being 150000 Soldi;

Dividing that by 150 Soldi, Value of the Crown of *Florence*, you will have 1000 Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires to receive at *Florence*.

Upon Genoua.

Upon Genoua. A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Genoua* for 1250 Piafters of 6 Lires of *Leghorn*, at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 5 Lires at *Genoua*, for the 100 Piafters at *Leghorn*, say;

If 100 Piafters of *Leghorn* give 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of *Genoua*, how many will 1250 give, and the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, you will have 1268 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 5 Lires to receive at *Genoua*.

Upon Geneva.

Upon Geneva. A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Geneva* for 1200 Piafters of 6 Lires, at 102 Crowns of *Geneva*, for the 100 Piafters of *Leghorn*, say;

If 100 Piafters of *Leghorn* give 102 Crowns of *Geneva*, how many will 1200? And the Answer will be 1224 Crowns of *Geneva*.

Upon Naples.

Upon Naples. A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Naples* for 1000 Piafters of *Leghorn*, at 115 Ducats of 5 Tarins of *Naples*, for the 100 Piafters, say;

If 100 Piafters give 115 Ducats, how many will 1000 give? And the Answer will be 1150 Ducats.

Upon Rome.

Upon Rome. A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Rome* for 1482 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 6 Lires at *Leghorn*, at 85 Roman Crowns for the 100 said Piafters, say;

As 100 Piafters to 85 Crowns, so 1482 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters to the fourth Number demanded, which (making the Operation in the ordinary manner) you will find to be 1260 Roman Crowns, for the 1486 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of *Leghorn*.

Leghorn

Leghorn gives sometimes the Certain and sometimes the Uncertain Price of Upon France, the Exchange upon Paris, Lyons and all France.

Certain for the Uncertain.

A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Paris*, for 1110 Piafters of *Leghorn*, at 66 Solzs *Tournois* for the Piafter,

Multiply the	1110 Piafters
By the	66 Solzs <i>Tournois</i> , Price of the Exchange,

And the Prod. being 73260 Solzs *Tournois*;

Dividing them by 60, you will have 1221 Crowns of 60 Solzs *Tournois*.

Uncertain for the Certain.

Now suppose that a Bill was drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Paris*, for 1110 $\frac{11}{10}$ Piafters at 91 said Piafters for the 100 Crowns *Tournois*, say;

If 91 Piafters give 100 Crowns, how many will 1110 $\frac{11}{10}$ Piafters give? And the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, you will likewise have that way 1221 Crowns *Tournois* to receive at *Paris*.

Leghorn gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon Venice and Novi.

Leghorn Exchange upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Venice* for 929 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of 6 Upon *Venice*, Lires, at 96 Piafters for the 100 Ducats in Bank at *Venice*,

Multiply the	929 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters
By the	96 Piafters,

And the Product being 92976

Divide that by 96 Piafters, Price of the Exchange, and you will have in the Quotient 968 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats to receive at *Venice*.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Leghorn* upon *Novi* for 763 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters of *Leghorn* Upon *Novi*, at 185 said Piafters for the 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi*;

Dd

Multiply

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Multiply the
By the

$763\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters
100 Crowns,

And the Product being $76312\frac{1}{2}$

Dividing that by 185, Price of the Exchange, you will have $412\frac{1}{2}$ Cro.
Mark of *Novi*.

S E C T. III.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Lucca.

Of the Monies
and Exchanges
of Lucca.

LUCCA is a little Republick in *Tuscany*, where the same Monies are
Current that are in *Florence* and *Leghorn*.

The Current Prices of the Exchange of Lucca, giving the Certain for the
Uncertain, as under, viz.

Upon *Bologne*, the Crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of Lucca for 100 to 110 *Bolignies*, or Soldi of *Bologne*;

And giving the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the
following Places, viz.

Upon *Paris*, *Lyons* and all *France*, 60 to 95 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, for
100 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon *Florence* 100 to 110 Crowns ditto for 100 Crowns of *Florence*.

Upon *Novi* 140 to 160 Crowns, ditto, for 100 Crowns Mark.

Upon *Rome* 90 to 95 Crowns, ditto, for 100 Roman Crowns.

Upon *Venice* 80 to 85 Crowns, ditto, for 100 Ducats in Bank.

Note, That Lucca likewise Exchanges upon several other places, as
Florence and *Leghorn* do; to which (for brevities sake) I shall re-
fer the Reader.

Of the Exchange of Lucca upon *Bologne*, giving the Certain for the
Uncertain.

Of the Ex-
change of Luc-
ca upon Bo-
logne.

A Bill being drawn at Lucca upon *Bologne*, for 150 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$
Lires of Lucca, at 105 *Bolignies*, or Soldi of *Bologne*, for the said
Crown,

Multiply

Multiply the
By the

150 Crowns
105 *Bolignies*,

And the Product being 15750 *Bolignies*, or Soldi of *Bologne*,

Dividing them by 85 *Bolignies*, Value of the Crown of *Bologne*, you will have 185 Crowns, 25 Soldi of *Bologne*, to be paid at that Place for the 150 Crowns of 7½ Lires.

Luca gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places.

The Exchange of Lucca upon Paris, Lyons, &c.

A Bill being drawn at *Lucca* upon any place of *France*, for 978 Crowns Upon *France*, of 7½ Lires, at 81½ said Crowns for the 100 Crowns *Tournois*, say;

As 81½ Crowns of *Lucca* to 100 Crowns *Tournois*, so 978 Crowns of *Lucca* to the fourth Number demanded? And the Operation being made the ordinary way, you will have 1200 Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon Florence.

A Bill being drawn at *Lucca* upon *Florence*, for 250 Crowns of *Lucca*, Upon *Florence*, at 110 said Crowns for the 100 Crowns of *Florence*, say;

As 110 Crowns of *Lucca* to 100 Crowns of *Florence*, so 250 Crowns of *Lucca*, &c. And you will have 227½ Crowns to receive at *Florence*.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Lucca* upon *Novi*, for 678½ Crowns of Upon *Novi*, *Lucca*, at 152 said Crowns for the 100 Crowns of *Novi*, say;

As 152 Crowns of *Lucca* to 100 Crowns of *Novi*, so 678½ Crowns of *Lucca*, &c. And you will find 446½ Crowns Mark to be paid at *Novi*.

Upon Rome.

A Bill being drawn at *Lucca* upon *Rome*, for 230 Crowns of *Lucca*, Upon *Rome*, at 92 of the said Crowns for the 100 Crowns of *Rome*, say;

As 92 Crowns of *Lucca* to 100 Crowns of *Rome*, so 230, &c. and you will have 250 Crowns to receive at *Rome*.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at *Lucca* upon *Venice*, for 392 Crowns of *Lucca*, Upon *Venice*, at 80 said Crowns for the 100 Ducats in Bank at *Venice*, say;

As 80 Crowns to 100 Ducats, so 392 Crowns to the fourth Number demanded, which you will find to be 490 Ducats in Bank.

TITLE V.

Tit. V. of Genoua and Novi.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of GENOUA and NOVI.

GENOUA, the Capital City of the Republick of that Name, is (after Venice) the most considerable for Commerce and Riches in the *Mediterranean*; and Novi being another Town belonging to that Republick, I thought it convenient to treat of the Exchanges of these two Places together.

The Nobles, as well as the Commons, maintain a great Trade through all the Towns in the *Mediterranean*.

S E C T. I.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Genoua.

The Species of Genoua is,

THE Pistole of 17 Lires, 10 Soldi.
 The Crown Mark of Gold 9 Lires.
 The Croisat, 7 Lires, 10 Soldi.
 The Piafter, or Piece of Eight, 5 Lires.
 The Teston, 1 Lire, 10 Soldi.
 The Lira, or Lire, of 20 Soldi, or 1 Lira.
 The Soldo, 6 Doubles, or 12 Deniers.

The Monies of Exchange are,

Of the Species and Money of Exchange of Genoua.

The Crown Mark of Gold.
 The Croisat.
 The Piafter.
 The Imaginary Crown of 4 Lires, 16 Soldi: And
 The Soldo.
 The Monies are express'd, and Books are generally kept in Lires, Soldi and Deniers.
 The Lire of twenty Soldi.
 The Soldi of twelve Deniers.
 Some keep their Books in Piasters (which they call Crowns) of 100 Soldi.

The

The Current Prices of the Exchanges of Genoua, giving the Certain for the Current Price of the Exchange upon the following places, viz.

- Upon London the Piafter of 5 Lires, for 50 to 70 d. Sterling.
- Upon Amsterdam and Antwerp 1 Piafter for 88 to 100 d. Gros.
- Upon Madrid and all Spain, 1 Piafter for 400 to 420 Marvedics.
- Upon Lisbon and all Portugal, 1 Piafter for 600 to 750 Rees.
- Upon Geneva 100 Piafters for 102 to 104 Crowns.
- Upon Venice 1 Crown current of Genoua for 100 to 124 Venetian Soldi.
- Upon Milan 1 Crown, ditto, for 80 to 100 Imperial Soldi.

Genoua gives sometimes the Certain and sometimes the Uncertain Price of the Exchange, viz.

- Upon Paris, being either the Piafter of Genoua for 62 to 68 Solzs Tournois, or 80 to 100 Soldi for 1 Crown of 60 Solzs Tournois.
- Genoua gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places, viz.
- Upon Rome 115 to 125 Soldi for 1 Crown of Rome.
- Upon Novi 120 to 124 Piafters for 100 Crowns Mark.
- Upon Leghorn 100 to 105 Soldi of Genoua for the Piafter of 6 Lires of Leghorn.
- Upon Naples 60 to 90 Soldi, ditto, for the Piafter of 9 Carlins, or 4½ Tarins.

The Exchange of Genoua upon London.

A Bill being drawn at Genoua upon London, for 800 Piafters of 5 Lires, at 65½ d. Sterling for the Piafter,

Genoua Exchange upon London.

Multiply the	800 Piafters contained in the Bill,
By	65½ d. Sterl. Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 52200 d. Sterling,

Dividing them by 240 d. Value of the Pound Sterling, you will have 217½ l. Sterling to be received at London for the 800 Piafters.

Upon Amsterdam.

A Bill being drawn at Genoua upon Amsterdam, for 1895½ Piafters of Genoua, at 90 d. Gros for the Piafter,

Upon Amsterdam.

Multiply

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Multiply the $1895\frac{1}{2}$ Piafters
By 90 d. Grofs, Price of the Exchange;

And the Product being 170580 d. Grofs,

Dividing them by 40 , you will have 4264 Florins, 10 Styvers to receive at *Amftterdam*.

Upon *Antwerp*.

Upon *Antwerp* A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Antwerp* for 1000 Piafters of 5 Lires, at 88 d. Grofs for the Piafter,

Multiply the 1000 Piafters
By the 88 d. Grofs. Price of the Exchange.

And the Product being 88000 d. Grofs,

Dividing that by 240 d. Value of the Pound Grofs, you will have $366\frac{2}{3}$ or 366 l. 13 s. 4 d. Grofs.

Upon *Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz, &c.*

Upon *Madrid and all Spain.* A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Madrid*, or any other place in *Spain* for 690 Piafters, at 402 Marvedies for the Piafter,

Multiply the 690 Piafters
By 402 Marvedies, Price of the Exch.

And the Product being 277380 Marvedies,

Dividing that by 375 Marvedies, Value of the *Spanish* Ducat, you will have 739 Ducats, 255 Marvedies.

Upon *Lisbon and all Portugal.*

Upon *Portugal.* A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Lisbon, &c.* for 690 Piafters, of 5 Lires, at 650 Rees for the Piafter,

Multiply the 690 Piafters
By the 650 Rees, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 448500 Rees,

Dividing that by 400 Rees, Value of the *Crufado*, you will have $1121\frac{1}{4}$ *Crufadoes* to receive at *Lisbon*.

Upon

Upon Geneva.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Geneva* for 1500 Piafters, at 100 *Upon Geneva*.
faid Piafters for 103 Crowns of *Geneva*, fay;

If 100 Piafters of *Genova* give 103 Crowns of *Geneva*, how many will
1500 give? And the Answer will be 1545 Crowns.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Venice* for 1082 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns current, *Upon Venice*.
of 4 Lires, 16 Soldi per Crown, at 110 *Venetian Soldi* for the faid
Crown,

Multiply the	1082 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns current,
By the	110 Soldi,

And the Product being 119040 *Venetian Soldi*;

Dividing them by 124 Soldi, Value of the Ducat in Bank of *Venice*,
you will have 960 Ducats in Bank to receive at *Venice*.

Upon Millan.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Millan*, for 360 Crowns current, *Upon Millan*.
of 4 Lires, 16 Soldi, of *Genova* at 78 Imperial Soldi of *Millan* for the
faid Crown,

Multiply the	360 Crowns
By the	78 Soldi,

The Prod. will be 28080 Soldi,

which dividing by 20 Soldi, Value of the Lire, you will have 1404
Lires to receive at *Millan*.

Genova Exchange upon Paris, Lyons and all France, giving sometimes the Upon France.
Certain and sometimes the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon any Town in *France* for 1750 Pia- *Certain*.
fters of 5 Lires, at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Solzs *Tournois* for the Piafter,

Multiply the	1750 Piafters
By the	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ Solzs, Price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 14625 Solzs *Tournois*,

Divide that by 20 and you will have 573 $\frac{1}{4}$ Livers *Tournois*, which
again dividing by 3 the Quotient will be 1910 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns ditto.

And

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Uncertain.

And as I have told you, that they likewise Exchange between *Genova* and *France*, by giving so many Soldi (and Fractions of them) for the *French Crown* of 60 Solzs *Tournois*, supposing the Bill of 1750 Piasters was drawn at $91\frac{7}{11}$ Soldi, for the Crown of 60 Solzs *Tournois*,

Multiply the
By

1750 Piasters
100 Soldi, Value of the Piafter,

And the Product being 175000 Soldi, say;

If $91\frac{7}{11}$ Soldi give 1 Crown *Tournois*, how many will 175000 Soldi give? And the Operation being made according to the ordinary manner, you will have (as above) $1910\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns *Tournois*.

Genova gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon Rome, Novi, Leghorn and Naples.

Genova Exchange upon Rome.

Upon Rome.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Rome* for 5125 Crowns current of 96 Soldi of *Genova*, at 120 said Soldi for the *Roman Crown*,

Multiply the
By

5125 Crowns current
96 Soldi, Value of the said Crown,

And the Product being 492000 Soldi of *Genova*,

Dividing that by 120 Soldi, Price of the Exchange, you will have 4100 Crowns to receive at *Rome* for the 5125 Crowns current of *Genova*.

Upon Novi.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Novi* for 1000 Piasters of *Genova*, at 122 said Piasters for the 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi*, say;

If 122 Piasters give 100 Crowns Mark, how many will 1000 Piasters give, and the Answer will be $819\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns Mark.

Upon Leghorn.

Upon Leghorn.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Leghorn* for 1268 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piasters of *Genova* at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ said Piasters for the 100 Piasters of 6 Lires at *Leghorn*, say,

If 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ Piasters of *Genova* give 100 Piasters of *Leghorn* how many will 1268 $\frac{1}{2}$ give. And the Operation being made in the ordinary manner the Answer will be 1250 Piasters of six Livres at *Leghorn*.

Upon

Upon Naples.

A Bill being drawn at *Genova* upon *Naples* for 680½ Lires of 20 Soldi upon *Naples* of *Genova*, at 85 Soldi of *Genova*, for the Piafter of 9 Carlins at *Naples*,

Multiply the	680½ Lires
By	240 Den. of <i>Genova</i> , value of the Lire,

And the Product being	163280 Deniers of <i>Genova</i> ;
Reduce likewise the	85 Soldi, Price of the Exchange,
By multiplying them by	12 Deniers,

And the Product being	1020 Deniers of <i>Genova</i> .
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Dividing the 163280 by the 1020, you will have in the Quotient 160¾ Piafters of 9 Carlins of *Naples*.

SECT II.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of *Novi*.

N *NOVI* is a Town situated upon the Confines of *Lombardy* in the of *Novi*. *Genouefe*, whither the Bankers of *Italy* and *Lyons* frequently resort to clear and ballance their Accompts, and is not so considerable for any thing else as for Exchange, for which it is in a manner the common Fair of all *Italy*, and of the South of *France*.

There are four Annual Fairs held in that Place every Year, such as were formerly held at *Besancon* and *Plaisance*, but are now abolish'd.

The First, call'd *Candlemas* Fair, begins the first of *February*.

The Second, call'd *Easter* Fair, begins the second of *May*.

The Third, call'd the Fair of *August*, begins the first of that Month; And

The Fourth, call'd *Saints* Fair, begins the second of *November*.

Every Fair lasts ordinarily eight Days, but are sometimes prolong'd when the Affairs of the Exchange require it.

Merchants Books are kept in Crowns, Solzs and Deniers Mark of Gold.

Of the Monies and Exchanges

The current Prices of the Exchange of Novi, giving the Certain for the Uncertain.

Prices of the
Exchange of
Novi.

Upon Madrid and all Spain 1 Crown Mark for 500 to 600 Marvedies.

Upon Milan 1 Crown ditto, for 120 to 200 Imperial Soldi.

Upon Palermo and Messina 1 Crown ditto, for 15 to 30 Carlins.

Upon Paris and all France 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Crowns Tournois.

Upon Rome 100 Crowns ditto, for 98 to 104 Roman Crowns.

Upon Venice 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Ducats in Bank.

Upon Florence 100 Crowns ditto, for 100 to 104 Crowns of 7½ Lires.

Upon Leghorn 100 Crowns ditto, for 180 to 190 Piasters of 6 Lires.

Upon Genoa 100 Crowns ditto, for 120 to 124 Piasters.

Upon Lucca 100 Crowns ditto, for 140 to 160 Crowns of 7½ Lires.

Upon Naples 100 Crowns ditto, for 140 to 160 Ducats of 5 Tarins.

Upon Bologna 100 Crowns ditto, for 170 to 180 Crowns of 85 Soldi.

Upon Bergam 100 Crowns ditto, for 250 to 290 Crowns of 7 Lires.

Upon Ancona 100 Crowns ditto, for 150 to 160 Crowns of 7½ Lires.

The Exchange of Novi upon Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz, and all Spain.

The Exchange
of Novi upon
Spain.

A Bill being drawn at Novi upon any place in Spain for 600 Crowns Mark, at 590 Marvedies for one Crown Mark,

Multiply the

600 Crowns

By

590 Marvedies,

And the Product being 35400 Marvedies,

Dividing that by 375 Marvedies, Value of the Spanish Ducat, you will have in the Quotient 944 Ducats.

Upon Milan.

Upon Milan.

A Bill being drawn at Novi upon Milan for 937½ Crowns Mark at 176 Imperial Soldi for the said Crown,

Multiply the

937½ Crowns

By the

176 Imperial Soldi,

And the Product being

165900 Soldi ditto,

Dividing

Dividing that by twenty the Quotient will be 8250 Lires of twenty Soldi of Milan.

Upon Palermo and Messina.

A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Palermo* or *Messina*, for 2400 Crowns Mark, at 25 Carlins for the said Crown, *Upon Palermo and Messina.*

Multiply the	2400 Crowns	
By the	25 Carlins, Price of the Exchange.	

And the Product being 60000 Carlins.

Dividing that by 2, you will have 30000 Tarins; which again dividing by 13 Tarins, Value of the Ducat, you will have in the Quotient 2307 Ducats, 9 Tarins.

Upon Paris and all France.

A Bill of 1900 Crowns Mark being drawn at *Novi*; upon any place *Upon France*, in *France*, at 100 said Crowns for 1841½ Crowns *Tournois*, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 184½ Crowns *Tournois*, how many will 1900 Crowns Mark. And the Operation being made the ordinary way, the Answer will be 3505½ Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon Rome.

A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Rome* for 1200 Crowns Mark, at *Upon Rome*, 100 said Crowns for 99½ *Roman* Crowns, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 99½ *Roman* Crowns, how many will 1200? And the Answer will be 1194 *Roman* Crowns.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Venice* for 1250 Crowns Mark, at *Upon Venice*, 100 said Crowns for 185 Ducats in Bank, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 185 Ducats, how many will 1250 give? And the Answer will be 2312½ Ducats.

Upon Florence.

A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Florence* for 10927½ Crowns *Upon Florence* Mark, at 130 Crowns of 7½ Lires of *Florence*,

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Multiply the
By

$1092\frac{2}{3}$ Crowns Mark
 130 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*,

And the Product being 142050

Dividing them by 100 , you will have $1420\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*.

Upon Leghorn

Upon Leghorn. A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Leghorn* for $412\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns Mark, at 100 said Crown for 185 Piafters of 6 Lires, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 185 Piafters, how many will $412\frac{1}{2}$ give? And the Answer will be $763\frac{1}{4}$ Piafters.

Upon Genoua.

Upon Genoua. A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Genoua* for $819\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns Mark of *Novi*, at 100 said Crowns for 122 Piafters of 5 Lires of *Genoua*, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 122 Piafters, how many will $819\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns give? And the Operation being made the ordinary way, the Answer will be 1000 Piafters.

Upon Lucca.

Upon Lucca. A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Lucca* for $446\frac{2}{3}$ Crowns Mark, at 100 said Crowns for 152 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Lucca*, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 152 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires, how many will $446\frac{2}{3}$ give? And the Answer will be $678\frac{1}{3}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

Upon Naples.

Upon Naples. A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Naples* for 2500 Crowns Mark, at 100 said Crowns for 130 Ducats of 5 Tarins, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 130 Ducats, how many will 2500 give? And the Answer will be 3250 Ducats of 5 Tarins.

Upon Bologne.

Upon Bologne. A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Bologne* for 250 Crowns Marks, at 100 said Crowns, for 170 Crowns of 85 Soldi for the 100 Crowns *Novi*,

Multiply

Multiply the 250 Crowns of *Novi*
By the 170 Crowns of *Bologne*,

And the Product being 42500
Dividing them by 100,
The Quotient will be 425 Crowns.

of 85 *Bolignies*, or *Soldi* of *Bologne*.

Note. *The Operation may likewise be done by the Rule of Three, as the precedent.*

Upon Bergam.

A Bill being drawn at *Novi* upon *Bergam* for 450 Crowns *Upon Bergam*. Mark, of *Novi*, at 100 said Crowns for 240 Crowns of 7 Lires of *Bergam*,

Multiply the 450 Crowns of *Novi*
By the 240 Crowns of *Bergam*,

And the Product being 108000
Dividing that by 100,
You will have in the Quotient 1080 Crowns.

of 7 Lires. of *Bergam*.

Upon Ancona.

A Bill drawn at *Novi* upon *Ancona* for 200 Crowns. Mark at *Upon Ancona*. one hundred said Crowns for one hundred and fifty five Crowns of ten Jules of *Ancona*, say;

If 100 Crowns Mark give 155 Crowns of 10 Jules, how many will 200 give? And the Answer will be 310 Jules.

TITLE VI.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of MILLAN.

of Millan.

MILLAN, the Capital City of the Dutchy of that Name, is reckon'd amongst the greatest of Europe, and its Commerce is very considerable.

The Monies of Millan are express'd, and Merchant's Books are kept in Lires, Soldi and Deniers,

The Lire is twenty Soldi; And
The Soldo twelve Deniers.

The Species of Millan is,

Of the Monies
of Millan.

The Italian Pistole of 22½ to 23 Lires.
The Spanish Pistole of 19 to 21 Lires.
The Ducatoon of Millan and Savoy of 6 Lires, 15 Soldi.
The Spanish Phillip, or Ducat, of 6 Imperial Lires.
The Crown or Piafter of 5 Lires, 17 Soldi.
The Lira or Lire of 20 Soldi, or 1 Lire.
The Soldo of 12 Danari, or Deniers.

The Monies of Exchange are,

The Pistole of Exchange of 17¼ Lires, or 17 Lires, 5 Soldi.
The Ducat of Exchange of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi.
The Piafter, or Crown of Exchange of 5 Lires, 17 Soldi.
The Soldo of 12 Danari, or Deniers.

The Current Prices of the Exchanges of Millan, giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places; to wit,

Upon London and all England, 1 Ducat of 5 Lires, 15 Soldi, for 55 to 75 d. Sterling.
Upon Madrid and all Spain, the said Ducat for 420 to 450 Marvedies.
Upon Venice the said Ducat, for 150 to 200 Venetian Soldi.
Upon Rome, 100 said Ducats for 80 to 90 Roman Crowns.

Millan

Millan gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places; to wit,

Upon Paris and all France 90 to 115 Imperial Soldi of Millan, for the French Crown of 60 Solzs Tournois.

Upon Florence, 100 to 130 Soldi ditto, for 1 Crown of 7½ Lires of Florence.

Upon Genoa; 80 to 100 Soldi ditto, for 1 Crown of 96 Soldi of Genoa.

Upon Novi 150 to 200 Soldi ditto, for 1 Crown Mark of Novi.

Millan Exchange upon London and all England.

A Bill being drawn at Millan upon London for 865 Ducats of 115 Sol-
di, at 64 d. Sterling per Ducat, Millan Ex-
change upon
England.

Multiply the	865 Ducats
By the	64 d. Sterling,

And the Product being 55360 d. Sterling.

Dividing them by 240 d. Value of the Pound Sterling, you will have in the Quotient 230 $\frac{2}{3}$, or 230 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

Upon Madrid and all Spain.

A Bill being drawn at Millan upon any place in Spain, for 231½ Du-
cats of 115 Soldi of Millan, at 440 Marvedies for the Ducat, Upon Spain.

Multiply the	231½ Ducats
By the	440 Marvedies Price of the Exchange,

And the Prod. being 101860 Marvedies.

Dividing that by 375 Marvedies, Value of the Spanish Ducat, you will have in the Quotient 271 Ducats, 235 Marvedies of Spain, for the 231½ Ducats of 115 Imperial Soldi of Millan.

Upon Venice.

A Bill being drawn at Millan upon Venice for 976½ Ducats of 115
Imperial Soldi per Ducat, at 160 Venetian Soldi for the said Ducat of
Millan, Upon Venice.

Multiply the	976½ Ducats of Millan
By the	160 Soldi of Venice, Price of the Exch.

And the Product being 156240 Soldi of Venice,

Dividing

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Dividing them by 124 Soldi, Value of the *Venetian Ducat* in Bank, you will have 1265 said Ducats to receive at *Venice* for the 976 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats of *Millan*.

Upon Rome.

Upon Rome. A Bill being drawn at *Millan* upon *Rome* for 2438 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ Ducats of 115 Soldi of *Millan*, at 87 $\frac{2}{3}$ Roman Crowns for the 100 Ducats *ditto*,

Multiply the	2438 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ Ducats
By	87 $\frac{2}{3}$ Roman Crowns,

And the Product being 214080

Dividing that by 100, you will have 2140 $\frac{4}{5}$ Roman Crowns.

Millan Exchange upon Paris, Florence, Genoua and Novi, giving the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon Paris, Lyons, &c.

Upon France. A Bill being drawn at *Millan* upon any place in *France* for 6995 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Millan*, at 95 Imperial Soldi for the French Crown of 60 Solzs *Tournois*,

Multiply the	6995 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires
By	20 Soldi, Value of the Lire,

And the Prod. being 139903 $\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi;

Dividing that by 95 Soldi, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 1472 $\frac{2}{5}$ Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon Florence.

Upon Florence. A Bill being drawn at *Millan* upon *Florence* for 8540 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Millan*, at 125 Imperial Soldi for the Crown of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*,

Multiply the	8504 Lires
By	20 Soldi, Value of the Lire,

And the Product being 170000 Soldi;

Adding 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi, for the Fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$,

The whole amount is 170090 $\frac{1}{2}$ Soldi of *Millan*;

which dividing by 125 Soldi *ditto*, Price of the Exchange, you will have 1360 $\frac{2}{5}$ Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*.

Upon

Upon Genoua.

A Bill being drawn at *Millan* upon *Genoua* for 1404 Lires of *Millan*, at 78 Soldi of that Place for the current Crown of 4 Lires, 16 Soldi of *Genoua*,

Multiply the	1404 Lires
By	20 Soldi, Value of the Lire,

And the Product being 28080 Soldi;

Dividing them by 78 Soldi, Price of the Exchange, you will have 360 Crowns of 96 Soldi of *Genoua*.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Millan* upon *Novi* for 8250 Lires of *Millan*, at 176 Soldi of that Place for the Crown Mark of *Millan*,

Multiply the	8250 Lires of <i>Millan</i>
By	20 Soldi, Value of the Lire,

And the Product being 165000 Soldi

Dividing them by 176 Soldi, Price of the Exchange, you will have 937½ Crowns Mark.

TITLE VII.

*Of the Monies and Exchanges of Bologne.**of Bologne.*

BOLOGNE is a very famous City in *Italy*, belonging to the Pope, being the Metropolitan of the *Bolognese*. It is also an Archbishoprick, and the Chief University of *Italy*: It is very populous, and situated upon the River *Apofa*, 170 Miles North-West of *Rome*.

*The Regulations and Ordinances of the Exchange Establish'd
at Bologne.*

I.

THE Place shall be free to all Persons, both Foreigners and Natives, and as well to those that do not, as to those that do Merchandise; so that every Person, of what Condition soever, may give or receive Money in Exchange, provided that that Exchange be real; meaning by real Exchange when the Money is actually paid in *Bologne* that it may be repaid in another Place, according to the Contents of the Bill of Exchange, and that also the Bill be actually sent to the Place and Person upon whom it is drawn, and there, be either paid or refused.

II.

It shall be in every ones Power, tho' no Merchant, to put his Money in Merchants Hands, and receive real Bills of Exchange for it, that he may have thereby Credit in other Places, as 'tis usual elsewhere in *Italy*, and out of it; and also it shall be lawful for any Person to give Money upon Bills of Exchange, and to return such Bills to the Drawer, if the Buyer does not receive the Money he paid upon them.

III.

If Foreigners send foreign pieces of Money for Exchange, or otherwise, such Money shall remain free and unmolested for the use of those that sent it, even tho' they be Excommunicated by Order of the Holy Church, or be guilty of Heresie, or Treason, or tho' they should be indebted to the Treasury, such Money shall notwithstanding be left free and unmolested as said is, for the use of the said Foreigners, and the same shall be understood of Money sent from other Countries by Bills of Exchange to Persons of that Character here.

IV.

All Differences and Disputes, happening in this City, concerning Bills of Exchange, between any Persons whatsoever, shall be decided and determined by the Consuls or Merchant Judges, to whom alone it shall belong to take Cognisance of such Suits and Differences; nor shall it be in the Power of any other Judge, or Judicature, or Magistrate whatsoever, to take notice of, or Judge, or any other way to hinder their Judgment, or to meddle or concern themselves in it directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever. And 'tis likewise declared that the deciding of all such Controversies shall belong to the said Judicature not only in the first Tryal, but also in case of an Appeal, according to the Constitution and Form of the said Judicature. And if any one should Appeal to the Pope himself, the right of Judgment shall then devolve upon

upon the Judge of Appeals, and the Merchant Judges and Consuls, as it is specially ordained by his Holiness in such a Case, and the Appaler shall be obliged to prosecute his Suit before them within a certain limited Time according to the Statutes of the said Judicature; or otherwise the Appeal to be Void and of no Effect, and the Sentence given to be put in Execution by the Merchant Judges, and Consuls, as if there had been no Appeal.

V.

The Merchants may meet in the Place where the said Judicature sits, or any other place which shall be thought convenient for them, whither they shall repair, and remain there an Hour in the Forenoon, and an Hour in the Afternoon, three Days a Week, *viz.* Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, these not being Holidays, and if they be, that meeting shall be kept the day preceding, and there shall be no Business done amongst Merchants on Holidays.

VI.

The Exchanges must be made in Gold Crowns of good Coin, for all places; and all Accompts and Writings betwixt Merchants and Dealers, Foreigners or Inhabitants shall be made in that Specie.

VII.

The Usance for paying of Bills of Exchange shall be as follows, *viz.*

To *Rome* and *Genoa*, ten Days sight.

To *Milan*, *Venice*, *Florence*, *Pisa*, *Lucca* and other Places of *Tuscany*, eight Days sight.

To *Ancona*, *Marca*, *Romagnia* and other Places of *Lombardy*, eight Days sight.

To *Naples* fifteen Days sight.

To *Palermo*, *Messina*, *Bari* and other Places of *Sicily*, one Month.

To *Lyons*, *Besanson* and *Spain*, according to the yearly Markets.

To *Paris*, *Antwerp* and all the *Netherlands*, two Months.

To *London* and the *Levant*, three Months.

VIII.

There shall be paid to the Brokers who conclude the said Exchanges, a golden Styver for every hundred Crowns, by each Party; and these Brokers shall be approv'd and allow'd by the Judicature of Merchants, and be obliged to make Observations, and do every other thing which shall be required of them, according to the Disposition of the Statutes of the said Judicature; and they shall keep a Book, after the manner of a Journal, wherein they shall write from Day to Day with their own Hands what Exchanges they help to conclude, setting down both Parties, *viz.* the Drawer and the Boyer of the Bill, as well as the Sums drawn, and the Prices of the Exchange, and for what Places; In which, if any fail, in whole or in part, they shall be discharg'd from their Offices, and deprived of all their Fees.

IX.

In Case any Bills of Exchange drawn at *Bologne* return Protested, the Buyer of any such Bill to whom it shall be so return'd, immediately appearing before the Judges and Consuls, if they be sitting at that Hour, and otherwise before one of the Notaries of the said Judicature; and and there demanding Execution against the Drawer of the said Bill, the said Judges or Consuls, (or they not sitting) the said Notary without any other Intimation, or Acting of the Drawer, shall presently grant the said Execution, by Vertue whereof, the Creditor may with a Serjeant seize the Goods of the Debtor for the Sum contained in the Bill, with the Interest, Charges and Damages, according as the Judge shall think fit. And in case any hindrance or delay should happen to the said Execution, the said Serjeant shall presently give notice thereof to the said Notary, who shall then be oblig'd to give a personal Order to the Creditor against the Debtor, who in case of any Execution upon his Goods, may appear before the said Judges and Consuls to complain if he thinks himself Opprest, or has any Exceptions to make against the Bill. But he shall not in any manner be admitted to an Audience till he has secured the Creditor, altho' the time of payment be not come. And in case a Bill be returned Protested, and he that drew the Bill be dead, the Buyer may proceed against the Goods of his Heir, in the same manner as he might do against his if he were living, tho' the time limited by the Law for prosecuting an Heir, or making an Inventory of his Goods be not expired, or tho' the Heir be a Minor, who has not yet got Tutors, and notwithstanding any other Reason whatsoever. And in case the time appointed by the Law for the Heirs to take a full Possession of the Goods of the Deceased, and for making a lawful Inventory be expired before the Creditor appear to demand the said Execution, then the said Creditor may lawfully draw Bills of Exchange for the said Money, Charges, &c. upon the said Heirs till he be fully paid. And the Goods of all sorts of People, of what Condition soever, even tho' they be Magistrates to whom a Protest or a non-accepted Bill shall be returned, may, and shall, at the request of the Creditor be seized for the paying or securing of the payment of the Creditors Money, before the said Judge, Consul, or Notary, as is said before, notwithstanding all Laws, Customs, Statutes and Privileges to the contrary.

X.

And because it sometimes happens, that some who lay out Money upon Exchange, do it with a Surety, who subscribes the second or third Bill as 'tis customary in many places, 'tis hereby declared, That if the first Bill be refused and return'd Protested, the Creditor may as well demand his Mohey of the Subscribers of the second or third Bill as of the Principal, who hath drawn it, as he shall think fit; and the forementioned Execution to be awarded against the Principal, may also be awarded against the Surety, any Law or Custom formerly in use to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI.

No Prescription shall be of Force, nor no other Exception be admitted against True and Real Bills of Exchange; and all Tryals of that Nature, shall be speedily and quickly decided, without any Artificial Delay, or Stop and Interruption of the Process.

XII.

Bills of Exchange being drawn upon *Bologne*, and refused to be Accepted, the Bearer thereof may cause a Protest to be made for all Charges, Damages and Interests, against the Person, or Persons, refusing to Accept them; and in case such Person, or Persons be absent, and no Occasion can be found to make a Personal Protest, it may be made by a Notary, at the House of the Party or Parties, who should Accept it; and the Time of Payment being come, and Payment made, the Protest may be delivered to the Payer.

XIII.

No Acceptation of Bills drawn upon *Bologne* shall be Valid, except they be Accepted by him who is to Pay the Money, and not by an Agent, Friend, or Book keeper, except such Persons have a sufficient Procuration; in which Case, all Dealers shall be oblig'd to give Notice to the Overseer of the Merchant Court, of all Persons that are so Appointed, to satisfy their Accompts or Bills, and for the Time they are to continue in that Station, which the said Overseer must enter in a Record to be kept for that purpose.

XIV.

Bills upon other Men being thus Accepted, by Persons qualified as above, the said Person shall be oblig'd to pay the Money in due Time, and the Bearers of such Bills shall be no ways prejudic'd by such Acceptations, so that they may not Act against all such Persons as are in any manner bound in the said Exchange, but shall be allow'd to proceed against any one concern'd in the said Bill, as they think fit, and that as well for the Principal Sum as for the Charges, Damages and Interest.

XV.

If it happen that after the Accepting of any Bill the Acceptor breaks, and by that means the Bill remains unpaid, the Bearer thereof duly entering his Protest, the Drawer shall be oblig'd to refund to him the Principal as well as the Interest, Damages and Charges.

XVI.

No Attorney shall be allow'd to appear in the Merchant Courts, except only in Cases in which it is ordain'd by the Statutes of the said Judicature of Merchants, in the Article concerning Bills of Exchange, and with the Conditions and Restrictions contained in the said Article concerning the said Attorneys, and no otherwise.

XVII.

And in case there should happen any Differences concerning the said Bills of Exchange, not mention'd in these Articles, they must be determined by the Judge, and Consuls of the said Judicature, or by the greatest

Numbers

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Number of them. But in all the cases above said, they must Act, Proceed, give Sentence, and Execute, according to the Contents of these Articles, and not according to the Institutions of the said Judicature concerning Exchanges, as far as they are contrary to, or differ from these Articles; but otherwise the said Institutions to remain in their full Force and Vertue, as well concerning Bills of Exchange as concerning common Writings, and all other Things whatsoever, treating of the Power or Jurisdiction of the Judges, Consuls, &c. any former Law, Use, Practice or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Monies of *Bologne* are expressed, and Merchants Books are kept in Lires, Soldi and Quatrans.

The Lire contains twenty Soldi: And
The Soldo six Quatrans.

The Species of Bologne is,

The *Spanish* Pistole of 15 Lires, or 310 Soldi, or *Bolignies*.

The *Italian* Pistole of 15 Lires, or 300 Soldi, or *Bolignies*.

The Sequin of *Venice* of 9 Lires.

The Honger of Gold of 8 Lires, 10 Soldi.

The Silver Crown of *Genova* of 6 Lires, 4 Soldi.

The Ducatoon of *Milan* of 5 Lires, 2 Soldi.

The Pope's, or *Roman* Crown, of 5 Lires, or 100 Soldi.

The *Spanish* Piafter, or Crown, of 4 Lires, 5 Soldi.

The Testons of 1 Lire, 10 Soldi.

The Jule of 10 Quatrans.

The Soldo, or *Bolignie* of 1 Soldo, or 6 Quatrans.

The Bayock the same.

They Exchange by Piafters, or Crowns, of 85 *Bolignies*, or Soldi of *Bologne*.

The Current Prices of the Exchanges of Bologne.

Bologne gives the Certain for the Uncertain Price of the Exchange

Upon *Venice* 1 Crown of 85 *Bolignies* or Soldi of *Bologne*, for 125 to 130 Soldi in Bank of *Venice*.

Bologne gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places; to wit,

The Prices of the Exchange. Upon *Paris* and all *France*, 70 to 80 *Bolignies*, or Soldi of *Bologne*, for the Crown of 60 Solzs *Tournois*.

Upon *Rome* 95 to 100 Soldi, ditto, for the Crown of 10 Jules.

Upon *Naples* 90 to 100 Soldi ditto, for the Ducat of 10 Carlins.

Upon

Upon *Novi* 170 to 180 Crowns of 85 Soldi of *Bologne*, for 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi*.

Upon *Florence* 100 to 105 Soldi for the Ducat of 7 Lires.

Upon *Lucca* 100 to 110 Soldi *dito*, for the Crown of 7½ Lires.

I shall here give you three Examples of the Exchange of *Bologne* upon *Paris*, *Novi*, and *Lucca*, and leave you to make the like Operations for the Exchange of that Place upon the others mention'd in the current Prices of the Exchange.

* *Bologne Exchange upon Paris, Lyons and all France.*

A Bill being drawn at *Bologne* upon any Place of *France* for 6552 Lires, at 84 Soldi for the Crown *Tournois*,

Bologne Exchange upon France.

Multiply the	6552 Lires, contain'd in the Bill.
By	20 Soldi, Value of the Lire,

And the Product being	131040 Soldi;
Dividing that by	84 Soldi, Price of the Exchange;
You will have	1560 Crowns <i>Tournois</i> .

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Bologne* upon *Novi* for 425 Crowns of 85 Soldi of *Bologne*, at 170 said Crowns for 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi*, say;

If 170 Crowns of *Bologne* give 100 Crowns Mark, how many will 425 give? And the Answer will be 250 Crowns Mark.

Upon Lucca.

A Bill being drawn at *Bologne* upon *Lucca* for 185½ Crowns of 85 *Bolignies*, at 105 Soldi for the Crown of 7½ Lires.

Multiply the	185½ Crowns
By the	85 <i>Bolignies</i> , Value of the Crown,

And the Product being 15750 *Bolignies*;

Dividing them by 105, Price of the Exchange, you will have 150 Crowns of 7½ Lires to receive at *Lucca*.

TITLE VIII.

*Of the Monies and Exchanges of NAPLES.**of Naples.*

NAPLES is a great and famous City, Capital of the Kingdom of that Name; Situated in *Italy*, and now under the Domination of the *Spaniards*.

The Species Current in Naples is,

Of the Monies of Naples.

The *Spanish Pistole*, or Doppia, of 33 Carlins.

The *Italian Pistole*, of 30 Carlins.

The Sequins of all sorts, of 18 Carlins,

The Crown of Gold of *Naples*, of 13 Carlins.

The Ducat of Gold, of 12 Carlins.

The Current Crown, of 11 Carlins.

The Current Ducat, of 10 Carlins.

The *Spanish Piafter*, or Piece of Eight, of 9 Carlins.

The *Tarin* of 2 Carlins.

The Carlin being 1 Carlin, or 10 Grains.

The Grain being 1 Grain, or 3 Quatrins.

In Bargains they speak of Carlins (as in *England* of Pounds) and the Carlin as you see is 10 Grains.

But Accompts and Books are kept in Ducats, Tarins and Grains.

The Ducat is five Tarins: And

The Tarin twenty Grains.

The Current Prices of the Exchange of Naples, giving the Certain for the Uncertain upon the following Places; to wit,

Prices of the Exchange of

Upon *Madrid* and all *Spain*, the Ducat of 10 Carlins for 380 to 400 *Marvedies*.

Upon *Genova* the Piafter of 9 Carlins, for 60 to 90 *Soldi*.

Upon *Palermo* the Ducat of 10 Carlins for 140 to 170 *Ponti*.

Naples gives the Uncertain for the Certain Prices of the Exchange upon the following Places; to wit,

Upon *Paris* and all *France* 90 to 120 Ducats of 10 Carlins, for the Crown *Tournois*.

Upon *Rome* 120 to 124 said Ducats, for 100 *Roman Crowns*.

Upon *Venice* 90 to 100 said Ducats, for 100 Ducats in Bank at *Venice*.

Upon

Upon *Florence* 115 to 130 Ducats ditto, for 100 Crowns of 7½ Lires.

Upon *Leghorn* 112 to 115 Ducats ditto, for 100 Piasters of 6 Lires.

Upon *Novi* 140 to 160 Ducats ditto, for 100 Crowns Mark.

Naples Exchange upon Madrid, Sevil, Cadiz and all Spain.

A Bill being drawn at *Naples*, upon any place of *Spain*, for 857½ Ducats of 10 Carlins, at 390 Marvedies for the said Ducat,

Multiply the	857½ Ducats
By the	390 Marvedies,

And the Product being 334400 Marvedies;

Dividing that by 375 Marvedies, Value of the *Spanish* Ducat, you will have in the Quotient 894 Ducats, 150 Marvedies, to receive at *Madrid*.

Upon Genoua.

A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Genoua* for 1607½ Piasters, of 9 *Upon Genoua*. Carlins at 85 Soldi of *Genoua* for the said Piafter,

Multiply the	1607½ Piasters of <i>Naples</i>
By the	85 Soldi of <i>Genoua</i> , Price of the Exch.

And the Product being 13606½ Soldi of *Genoua*;

Dividing that by 20 Soldi, Value of the Lire, you will have 680½ Lires of 20 Soldi to receive at *Genoua*.

Upon Palermo.

A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Palermo* for 2846 Ducats, 49 Grains, at 166½ Ponti for the Ducat.

First reducing the 166½ Ponti into Grains, by adding one third, you will have 122 Grains; and then reducing likewise the Ducats into Grains, by multiplying them by 100 Grains, Value of the Ducat, you will have

	284600 Grains
To which adding the odd	49 Grains,
You will have in all	284649 Grains;
Which multiply by	222 Grains,

And the Product being 63192078

Dividing that by 100, the Quotient is 631920¾; which again dividing by 600 Grains (Value of the Ounce of *Palermo*) the Quotient will be 1053 Ounces, 6 Tarins, ¾ Grains of *Palermo*.

*Naples Exchange upon Paris, Rome, Venice, Florence, Leghorn
and Novi.*

Upon France. A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Paris*, or any Place in *France*, for 2921 Ducats, 6 Carlins, at 120 Ducats of 10 Carlins for the 100 Crowns *Tournois*; say;

As 120 Ducats to 100 Crowns *Tournois*, so 2921 Ducats, 6 Carlins &c. and the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, you will have 2434 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns *Tournois*.

Upon Rome.

Upon Rome. A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Rome* for 2933 Ducats, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains, at 125 said Ducats for 100 *Roman* Crowns, say;

As 125 Ducats to 100 Crowns, so 2933 Ducats, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains &c. and the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, you will have 2346 Crowns 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Solzs of *Rome*.

Upon Venice.

Upon Venice. A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Venice* for 6592 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats, at 96 said Ducats for 100 Ducats in Bank of *Venice*.

Multiply the	6592 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats of <i>Naples</i> ,
By the	100 Ducats in Bank of <i>Venice</i> ;

And the Product being 65928 Ducats;

Dividing that by 96 Ducats of 10 Carlins of *Naples*, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 686 $\frac{1}{4}$ Ducats in Bank of *Venice*.

Upon Florence.

Upon Florence. A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Florence* for 1042 Ducats, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ Grains of *Naples*, at 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ said Ducats for 100 Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*, say;

If 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats give 100 Crowns, how many will 1042 Ducats, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ Grains? And the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, the Answer will be 850 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*.

Upon Leghorn.

Upon Leghorn. A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Leghorn* for 1150 Ducats, of 10 Carlins of *Naples*, at 115 said Ducats for the 100 Piasters of 6 Lires,

Multiply

Multiply the
By the

1150 Ducats
100 Piafters,

And the Product being

115000

Dividing that by

115

The Quotient will be

1000 Piafters of 6 Lires of *Leghorn*.

Upon Novi.

A Bill being drawn at *Naples* upon *Novi* for 3250 Ducats of 5 *Upon Novi*.
Tarins, at 130 said Ducats for the 100 Crowns Mark of *Novi*, say;

If 130 Ducats give 100 Crowns Mark, how many will 3250 Ducats
give? And the Answer will be 2500 Crowns Mark of *Novi*.

TITLE IX.

*Of the Islands of Sicily and Malta; and first of the Monies and
Exchanges of PALERMO and MESSINA in Sicily.*

PALERMO and MESSINA are two considerable Towns in
the Island of *Sicily*, now under the Domination of the *Spaniards*.

The Monies of these Places are,

The Ducat of 13 Tarins.

The current Crown of 12 Tarins.

The *Spanish* Piafter of 11 Tarins.

The current Piafter of *Sicily* of 10 Tarins.

The Florin of 6 Tarins.

The Tarin, 1 Tarin, or 2 Carlins.

The Carlin, 1 Carlin, or 10 Grains.

The Grain, 1 Grain, or 6 Pichioli.

The Ponti, 8 Pichioli

The Ounce of 30 Tarins, or 60 Carlins, or 600 Grains, which is
Imaginary.

Accompts and Books are kept in Ounces, Tarins, Grains and
Pichioli.

The Ounce is 30 Tarins

The Tarin is 20 Grains. And

The Grain 6 Pichioli as above,

so that the Money is Sum'd up by 30, 20 and 6.

Gg 2

The

Of the Monies and Exchanges

The Current Prices of the Exchanges of Palermo and Sicily, giving the Certain for the Uncertain.

Upon *Madrid* and all *Spain*, the Florin of 6 Tarins for 230 to 250 Marvedies.

And the Uncertain for the Certain,

Upon *Florence* 20 to 30 Carlins for the Crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*.

Upon *Novi* 15 to 30 Carlins for the Crown Mark of that Place.

Upon *Naples* 160 to 170 Ponti for the Ducat of 5 Tarins.

Note. *Palermo* and *Messina* Exchange with one another at so much per Cent. Profit or Loss, according to the Course of the Exchange, and besides the abovemention'd Places, the *Sicilians* do sometimes Exchange with *London*, *Antwerp*, *Venice* and *Lyons*, by giving their Ducats of 13 Tarins, or their current Crowns of 12 Tarins, for any Quantity of the Money of these Places, according to the Course of the Exchange.

Palermo, &c. Exchange upon Madrid and all Spain.

Upon *Spain*. A Bill being drawn at *Palermo* upon any Place of *Spain* for 3250 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins of 6 Tarins, at 238 Marvedies for the Florin,

Multiply the	3250 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins
By the	238 Marvedies, Price of the Exchange;

And the Product being 773619 Marvedies.

Dividing them by 375 Marvedies, value of the *Spanish* Ducat, you will have 2062 Ducats, 369 Marvedies.

Upon Florence.

Upon *Florence*. A Bill being drawn at *Palermo* upon *Florence* for 269 Ounces, 21 Tarins, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains, at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins for the Crown of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*,

Multiply the	269 Ounces,
By the	60 Carlins, value of the Ounce,

And the Product being	16140 Carlins.
Adding	42 Carlins, for the 21 Carlins with

the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains	
It will amount in all to	16182 Carlins 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains.

After

After which Multiplying the	16182 Carlins.
By	20
You will reduce them to	323640 half Grains.
To which adding for the 2½ Grains	5 half Grains,
The whole is	323645 half Grains.

which dividing by 490 half Grains, (equal to $24\frac{1}{2}$ Carlins) Price of the Exchange, you will have 660½ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*.

Upon Noyi.

A Bill being drawn at *Palermo* upon *Noyi*, for 1000 Ounces of 60 Car- Upon *Noyi*.
lins, at 25 Carlins of *Palermo* for the Crown Mark of *Noyi*.

Multiply the	1000 Ounces
By the	60 Carlins, value of the Ounce,

And the Product being 6000 Carlins.

Dividing them by 25 Carlins, Price of the Exchange, you will have 2400 Crowns Mark to receive at *Noyi*.

Upon Naples.

A Bill being drawn at *Palermo* upon *Naples*, for 1053 Ounces 6 Ta- Upon *Naples*.
rins, $\frac{3}{8}$ Grains, at 166½ Ponti, of *Palermo*, for the Ducat of 5 Tarins
or 100 Grains of *Naples*.

Multiply the	1053 Ounces
By	600 Grains, value of the Ounce,

And the Product being 631800 Grains,
Adding for the 6 Tarins 120 Gr. and the Fraction of $\frac{3}{8}$ Gr.

The whole will amount to	631920 $\frac{3}{8}$ Grains.
After which adding to the	166½ Ponti, $\frac{1}{2}$ of that number
which is	55½ Ponti,

The whole will amount to 222

By which number of 222 Grains, dividing the other of 631920 $\frac{3}{8}$ Grains, you will have in the Quotient 2846 Ducats, 49 Grains, (or 2 Tarins 9 Grains) of *Naples*.

of Malta.

Of the Monies, &c. of the Island of MALTA.

MALTA, a little Island in the *Mediterranean*, situated within 6 Leagues of *Sicily*, was anciently known by the name of *Melita*, and (amongst other things) famous for the Arrival of the Apostle *St. Paul* and his Company there, after the Shipwrack they suffer'd in their Voyage to *Rome*.

There are two pretty considerable Towns in this little Island; To wit, that call'd, The Old Town, or *Civita Vecchia*, and that which bears the name of *Malta*.

They make use of two sorts of Money, the one of Silver, and the other of Brass, which latter they call *Current Money*. And when they make any bargain, they always express the sort of Money in which they are to pay the Value of any thing they buy, the Silver Money being fifty per Cent. better than the Brass.

The *Italian Pistoles* are Current there for 58 Tarins.

The Sequin or Ducat for 32 Tarins.

The Pistlers or Pieces of Eight for 16 Tarins.

And the Deci Tarini for 10 Tarins

The Tarin is worth 2 Carlins.

The Carlin is worth 10 Grains.

The Grain is 6 Picchioli.

TITLE X.

Of the Monies of Constantinople, Smirna, Aleppo, Scanderoon and Seyda: And First,

of Turkey.

Of the Monies of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE is one of the most famous Cities in *Europe*, and now the Residence of the *Grand Signior*, and Seat of the *Ottoman*, as it formerly was of the *Christian Eastern Empire*.

of the Monies of Constanti-
nople.

The Turkish Monies of Constantinople are,

The Sequins of Gold or Cheriffins of 243 Aspers.

The Medins of 3 Aspers.

The Asper worth a half-penny (1) Asper.

The

The Foreign Monies Current there are,

The Venetian Sequin worth about 280 Aspers.

The Hongre 245 to 250 Aspers.

The Piafter, which, if of full weight, is worth 108 to 110 Aspers, and passes in the Exchange for Goods for 118 to 120 Aspers.

The Caragrough (a German Piece worth 4 s. 6 d. in England) and at Constantinople 120 Aspers.

The Dollars of Inspruck and several others 115 Aspers.

The French Crown Current for about 80 Aspers. and the Asselany of the same Value.

The Iselot, a German Piece 78 to 80 Aspers.

The Turk, a piece of Lorain 38 to 40 Aspers.

The Abras, a Polish Piece 28 to 30 Aspers.

Of the Moneys of Smirna.

of Smirna.

SMIRNA an ancient City of Ionia in the Lesser Asia, and sometime one of the seven famous Chuches, spoken of in the Revelation, is now most miserably degenerated into the Seat of a Turkish Sangiack. It is situated upon the River Mele, with a pretty good Haven upon the Gulph of the Archipelago, which makes it much frequented by the European Merchants, as I shall have occasion to remark more largely in the second Part of my System of Commerce, in speaking more particularly of the Trade of that unfortunate City.

The Current Money of Smirna is,

The Asselany of 80 Aspers; but they have pieces of Gold call'd there, Scheriffs, worth 2½ Piasters: And several sorts of Foreign Money are carried thither by Merchants of all Nations, which Money passes amongst them by weight and no otherways.

Of the Moneys, &c. of Aleppo.

of Aleppo.

ALEPPO, situated between Alexandretta, or Scanderoon and the Euphrates, is very considerable for its Trade, there being few Nations in the World but have some Commerce with that place.

The principal Current piece of Money usual in Aleppo, is a sort of a Piafter, much like the Asselany of Constantinople, and is worth 80 Aspers; but other Foreign Money passes there by weight, in Buying and Selling Goods; that being the most considerable Port of those Parts after Smirna.

Of Scanderoon
or Aleppo.

Of the Moneys, &c. of Scanderoon or Alexandretta.

THIS place is situated in Syria, at the Extremity of the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is considerable for nothing so much as for being the nearest Port to *Aleppo*, which after *Smirna* drives the greatest Trade of any Sea Port of the *Ottoman Empire*, and there not being Water for Ships to go up thither, Goods are unloaded at *Scanderoon*, and sent to *Aleppo* in small Boats and Lighters, which bring back the Returns to be Shipp'd off at *Scanderoon*, which is 25 Leagues distant from *Aleppo*.

The Money of *Scanderoon* is the same with that of *Aleppo*.

Of Seyda.

Of the Moneys of Seyda, &c.

SEYDA is a rich Town of *Phenicia* in Syria, situated upon the Sea side, but wants a commodious Haven, for all Ships Trading thither must lie in the Road, which is some Miles off the Town.

The Money of *Seyda* is the same with that of *Aleppo* and *Alexandretta*, and frequently rises and falls according to the quantities which the *Persians*, who Tradethither, demand for the Commodities they bring to that place.

A Leaf of Copy having been mislaid, and so left out of the Article of the Exchange of Venice and Bergam; the Reader is pray'd to excuse that Mistake and accept here of what was left out in the aforesaid Article.

Upon Genoua.

Venice Exchange upon Genoua.

A Bill being drawn at *Venice* upon *Genoua* for 960 Ducats in Bank, of 24 Gröfs per Ducat, at 110 Soldi of *Venice* for the Crown of 4 Lires, 16 Soldi at *Genoua*.

Multiply the 960 Ducats by 124 Venetian Soldi, Value of the said Ducat; and the Product being 119040 Soldi of *Venice* in Bank, dividing that by 110 Soldi, which is the Price of the Exchange, you will have 10827 Crowns of 4 Lires, 16 Soldi, to receive at *Genoua*; for the 960 Ducats of *Venice*.

Upon Milan.

Upon Milan.

A Bill being drawn at *Venice* upon *Milan* for 1260 Ducats, at 160 Venetian Soldi for the Ducat of 115 Imperial Soldi of *Milan*.

Multiply the
By the

1260 Ducats of *Venice*,
124 Venetian Soldi,

And the Product being

156240 Soldi de Banco.

Dividing

Dividing them by 160 Soldi *ditto*, Price of the Exchange, you will have in the Quotient 976½ Ducats of 115 Imperial Soldi at *Millan*, for the 1260 Ducats of 24 Gros in Bank at *Venice*.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Bergam.

Of the Monies and Exchanges of Bergam.

BERGAM, an ancient little Town about 20 Italian Miles from *Millan*, and dependent of the Republick on *Venice*, being a place of a very wholesome Air, its Inhabitants are blessed with many good Qualities of Body and Mind; and such of 'em as give themselves to Commerce, do generally succeed so well in it, that they thereby procure to themselves the Admiration of Foreign Nations.

The Monies of Bergam are,

- The Spanish Pistole of 32 Lires current, or 28 Lires of Exchange.
- The Italian Pistole of 31½ Lires current, or 27½ Lires of Exchange.
- The Sequin of 16 Lires.
- The Hongre of 15½ Lires.
- The Crown of *Genova* of 11 Lires, 6 Soldi.
- The Ducatoon of 9 Lires, 12 Soldi.
- The Ducat of *Venice* of 8½ Lires.
- The Philip of *Millan* of 8 Lires, 6 Soldi.
- The Ducat or Crown of Exchange of 7 Lires.

The Monies of Bergam are express'd by Lires, Soldi and Denari.

The Lire is of 20 Soldi, and the Soldo of 12 Denari or Deniers.

This place exchanges with *Venice*, *Novi*, *Millan*, *Rome*, *Bolzano*, *Lyons*, and giving the Certain to the first, and the Uncertain Price of Exchange to all the rest of those places, viz.

- To *Venice*, The Crown of 7 Lires, for 115 to 120 Venetian Soldi.
- To *Novi*, 250 to 290 Crowns of 7 Lires, for the 100 Crowns Mark.
- To *Millan*, 180 to 190 Soldi, for the Ducat of 115 Soldi.
- To *Rome*, 170 to 190 Soldi, for the Crown of 10 Jules.
- To *Bolzano*, 150 to 170 Soldi, for the Rixdollar of 93 Cruitzers.
- To *Lyons*, 150 to 160 Soldi, for 1 Crown Tournois

Several Examples and Operations of the Exchanges of the Towns of Italy, with other Places.

Rome, Lyons, Venice.

THE Exchange of *Rome* upon *Lyons* being at 56½ Roman Crowns, for 100 Crowns Tournois, and upon *Venice* at 55½ Roman Crowns, for 100 Ducats in Bank of that place, to know at what Price *Lyons* should draw upon *Venice*? Say by the Rule of Three,

If 55½ Crowns of *Rome* give 100 Ducats, how many will 56½ said Crowns

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Crowns give? And the Answer will be $102\frac{1}{11}$ Ducats.

Note, That $56\frac{1}{2}$ Roman Crowns being value of 100 Crowns Tournois, Lyons should at that Rate draw upon Venice at the aforesaid Price of $102\frac{1}{11}$ Ducats of Venice, for the 100 Crowns Tournois.

Venice, Amsterdam, London.

A. of Venice drawing upon B. of Amsterdam at $89\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs of Amsterdam, for the Ducat of 24 Grofs in Bank of Venice, and ordering C. of London to draw upon him at 53 d. Sterling, for the said Ducat. To know at what Price B. of Amsterdam should draw upon C. of London, say;

If 53 d. Sterling give $89\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs, how many will 240 d. or 20 s. Sterling give? And the Answer will be $405\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 33 s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs for the Pound Sterling.

Venice, London, Antwerp.

The Ex. of Venice being upon $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{London } 54 \text{ d. Sterl.} \\ \text{Antwerp } 94 \text{ d. Gr.} \end{array} \right\}$ for the Duc. of Ven.

To know at what Rate Antwerp should remit to London? Say by the Rule of Three,

If 54 d. Sterl. give 94 d. Grofs, how much will 240 d. Sterl. give? And the Answer will be 417 d. or 34 s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs, for the said 240 d. (value of the Pound) Sterl.

Venice, Amsterdam, London.

The Ex. of Venice being upon $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amsterdam } 92\frac{1}{2} \text{ d. Gr.} \\ \text{London } 55 \text{ d. Sterl.} \end{array} \right\}$ for the Duc.

To know at what Rate the Price of the Exchange should be, between Amsterdam and London, say;

If 55 d. Sterl. give $92\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs, how many will 240 d. or 1 Lib. Sterl. give? And the Answer will be 404 d. or 33 s. 8 d. Grofs for the said 240 d. or one Lib. Sterl.

Venice, Amsterdam, Franckfort.

The Ex. of Venice being upon $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amsterdam } 95 \text{ d. Grofs for the Ducat} \\ \text{Franckfort } 123 \frac{1}{2} \text{ Flor. of } 60 \text{ Cruitzers} \end{array} \right\}$ for 100 Ducats.

To know how many d. Grofs, and what Fraction of the d. Grofs, must be given at Amsterdam for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange at Franckfort. Multiply

Multiply the
By

100 Ducats
95 d. Gros,

And the Product being 9500 d.

Dividing that by 40 d. ditto, Value of the Dutch Florin, the Quotient will be 237 Florins, 10 Styvers.

Then Multiply the
By

123½ Florins of *Frankfort*
60 Cruitzers, Value of the Florin,

And the Product being 7420 Florins of 60 Cruitzers.

Dividing them by 65 Cruitzers, you will have in the Quotient 114 Florins, of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange each; so that working by the Rule of Three, say;

If 104 d. give 100 d. how many will 9500 d. give? And you will have 9134½ d. ditto, which dividing by 40, you will reduce it to 228½ Florins of 20 Styvers.

For a Proof of which,

Suppose the Course of the Exchange of *Frankfort* upon *Venice* were at 123½ Florins, of 60 Cruitzers of Exchange, for the 100 Ducats in Bank of *Venice*, and that of *Venice* upon *Amsterdam* were at 95 d. Gros for the Ducat.

If *Amsterdam* remits to *Frankfort* at 80½ d. Gros, for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange, and the Money returns to *Venice* at the aforesaid Rate; To know how much *Amsterdam* gains per Cent.

Multiply the
By

123½ Florins
60 Cruitzers, Value of the Florin,

And the Prod. being 7410 Cruitzers of Exchange,

Dividing them by 65 Cruitzers, you will have (as above) 114 Florins, of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange, which Multiplying by 80½ d. Gros, the Product being 9134½ d. Gros, say;

If 100 d. give 104 d. how many will 9134½ d. Gros give? And the Answer will be 9500 d. ditto, which reducing likewise into Florins by dividing them by 40, you will have in the Quotient 237½ Florins.

Venice, Amsterdam, Nuremberg.

D. of *Venice* ordering E. of *Amsterdam* to remit to him at 92 d. Gros for the Ducat de Banco, and to draw upon F. of *Nuremberg* at 66 d.

H h 2

Gros

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Gros for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers Current, and E. of *Amsterdam* finding the Exchange upon *Venice*, at $92\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gros? To know at what Price the Remittance should be made to *Nuremberg*, so as to render the Prices equal amongst themselves, say;

If 92 d. give 69 d. how many will $92\frac{1}{2}$ d. give? And the Answer will be $66\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gros for the aforesaid Florin of *Nuremberg*.

Venice, Lyons, Florence.

G. of *Venice* ordering H. of *Lyons* to remit a certain sum to him, at 98 Ducats in Banco of *Venice* for 100 Crowns Tournois, and to draw upon for value upon I. of *Florence* at $72\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*, for 100 Crowns Tournois, and H. of *Lyons* finding the Exchange to *Venice* at $97\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats? To know at what Price H. should draw upon *Florence*, say;

As 98 Ducats to 71 Lires, so $97\frac{1}{2}$ Ducats, &c. And you will have $71\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires.

Venice, Amsterdam, Nuremberg.

A. of *Venice* ordering B. of *Amsterdam* to remit to C. of *Nuremberg*, at 64 d. Gros for the Florin of 65 Cruitzers Current, and to draw upon him at 90 d. Gros for the Ducat in Banco; and B. of *Amsterdam* finding the Exchange to *Nuremberg* at 63 d. Gros? To know at what Price *Amsterdam* should draw upon *Venice*, say;

As 64 d. to 90 d. so 63 d. Gros, &c. And you will have $88\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the Ducat.

Rome, Lyons, Florence.

A. of *Rome* ordering B. of *Lyons* to remit to him a certain sum at 100 Crowns Tournois for 55 *Roman* Crowns, and to draw upon *Florence*, at 100 said Crowns Tournois, for 65 Crowns of $7\frac{1}{2}$ Lires of *Florence*, B. of *Lyons* finding the Exchange upon *Rome* at 55 *Roman* Crowns, and that upon *Florence* at $64\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns, for the 100 Crowns Tournois? To know at what Price of the Exchange the Commission must be executed, say;

If 55 *Roman* Crowns give 65 Crowns of *Florence*, how many will 55 *R. C.* give? And the Answer will be $55\frac{1}{2}$ Crowns of *Florence* for 100 Crowns Tournois.

ART I.

ARTICLE V.

*Of the Moneys and Exchanges of GERMANY,
SWEDLAND, DENMARK, MUSCOVY,
SWITZERLAND and SAVOY, &c.*

TITLE I.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of Hamburg.

HAMBURG is a free Republick in *Lower Saxony*, paying only some acknowledgement to the King of *Denmark* as Duke of *Holstein*, within the Limits of which Dutchy, this Town is situated upon the River *Elba*, which discharges itself into the *German Ocean*, above twenty Leagues below that Town; which nevertheless is very considerable for Trade and Commerce.

The Bank of *Hamburg* (tho not so considerable as that of *Amsterdam*) is lookt upon to be one of the best and surest of *Europe*. Four of the most eminent Citizens have the management of all the affairs thereof, and the whole Body of the Republick is answerable for all sums of Money deposited in it; and the better to prevent any Malversation of the Officers, &c. the Cash-keepers are oblig'd to state and clear all the Accompts twice a week.

The Accompts of the Bank are kept in Marks, Stivers and Deniers Lubs, of which, as of all the other Moneys of *Hamburg*, on the following Page,

They receive only fine Money in the Bank, and they allow generally $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. profit to such as make them any payments in Rixdollars.

A Person that has no Accompt in Bank must pay 50 Rixdollars of 3 Marks Lubs each, for the opening his Accompt there, where none but the Inhabitants of the City have the privilege to be receiv'd.

For every summ enter'd in Bank under 300 Marks Lubs, the party must pay two Styvers Lubs for entering of it, and no summ under 100 Marks Lubs can be entered there. If there happens in any sum an odd Fraction of Deniers, if it be 9, 10 or 11, they write 1 Stiver, if it be 7

or 8 they write but 6 Deniers, and if it be under 6 they write nothing at all.

The time of entering summs in Bank is from 7 to 10 in the morning, but it may likewise be done from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 paying 2 Styvers Lubs for every summ so enter'd.

The time likewise for enquiring whether any summ be enter'd, is from 7 to 10, but you may also be inform'd of that from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5, paying as above two Styvers Lubs, upon which consideration they are oblig'd to tell you not only one, but several Questions of that nature; but most considerable Merchants agree to give them 20, 30, 40 or more Marks Lubs *per Ann.* for any extraordinary trouble they give them at undue hours.

Any person that has occasion for any summ of Money, may borrow it at the Bank, leaving a Pledge of Jewels, Precious Stones, Gold or Silver Vessel, &c. upon condition to restore the Summ and the Interest within six Months; failing of which, the Effects are forthwith expos'd to Sale upon a day specified in a Placaert affix'd at the Bar, to give notice thereof to any that has a mind to buy them.

The Bank is ordinarily shut from the last of December to the 15th of January, Old Stile.

The Real Moneys of Hamburg, are,

The Ducat of Gold, worth 6 Marks, 8 to 9 Styvers Lubs.

The Silver Ducatoon, 3 Marks 14 Styvers Lubs.

The Albertus, or Cross Rixdollar, 3 Marks 4 Styvers Lubs.

The Current Rixdollar 3 Marks, or 48 Styvers Lubs.

The Danish Crown, 2 Marks, or 32 Styvers Lubs.

The Dollar, 2 Marks, or 32 Styvers Lubs.

The Mark 1 Mark or 16 Styvers Lubs.

The Shilling Gross, 6 Styvers Lubs.

The Current Styver is worth 2 Groffes Current.

Some keep their Accompts in Rixdollars, Styvers and Deniers, and some in Marks, Styvers and Deniers Lubs.

The Rixdollar is worth 3 Marks, or 48 Styvers.

The Mark 16 Styvers, and

The Styver 12 Deniers Lubs.

This term of *Lubs* comes from *Lubeck* another City in Germany, where the pennies or Styvers Lubs are Coin'd.

Those who deal only in Exchange keep their Accompts in Bank Money, and those that deal in any other Commerce keep them in Current Money, which rises and falls according to the course of the *Agio*, which is generally between 5 and 14 *per Cent.* that the Current is less than the Bank Money.

They

They have a very ill way of accepting of Bills of Exchange at *Hamburgh*, where they only write below the Bill this word *accepted* without signing their names, which the Merchants generally allowing to be done by their Book-keepers or any other Person in their Compting-houses, there sometimes happen great inconveniences by it.

The Moneys of Exchange of Hamburgh are,

- The Rixdollar, of 3 Marks.
- The Dollar, of 2 Marks, and
- The Mark of 16 Styvers Lubs.
- The Shilling Grofs of 5 Styvers.
- The Styver of 2 Grofses or 12 Deniers, and
- The Grofs or Denier of 16 Deniers Lubs.

Note, This Dollar of Exchange of Hamburgh in Exchanging with *Nuremberg* and some other places, is counted of 33 Styvers Lubs.

The Current Prices of the Exchanges of Hamburgh giving the Certain for the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange, upon the following places, viz.

Upon *Holland*, the Dollar of 32 Styvers Lubs for 33 to 35 Styvers of *Holland*.

Upon *Brabant* 100 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Styvers Lubs, for 98 to 102 Rixdollars of *Brabant*.

Upon *Flanders*, &c. the Mark or 16 Styvers Lubs, for 16½ to 17½ Styvers of *Flanders*.

Upon *Frankfort* the Dollar of 32 Styvers Lubs, for 45 to 55 Cruitzers of Exchange.

Or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, for 115 to 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Frankfort*.

Upon *Nuremberg* the Dollar of 32 Styvers Lubs, for 60 to 70 Cruitzers Current.

Or 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, for 120 to 140 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Nuremberg*.

Upon *Leipsick* 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, for 115 to 135 Rixdollars of 24 Grofs.

Upon *Berlin* 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, for 115 to 135 Rixdollars of 30 Grofs.

Upon *Dantzick* 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, for 95 to 118 Rixdollars of 90 Grofs.

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Hamburgh gives the Uncertain for the Certain Price of the Exchange, upon the following Places, viz.

Upon *London* and all *England* 26 to 38 Shillings Gross, for the Pound Sterling.

Upon *Madrid* and all *Spain* 80 to 130 Gros, for the Ducat of 375 Marvedies.

Upon *Lisbon* and all *Portugal* 40 to 60 Gros, for the Crusado of 400 Rees.

Upon *Venice* ——— 90 to 100 Gros, for the Ducat of 24 Gros in Bank.

Hamburgh gives sometimes the Certain and sometimes the Uncertain Prices of the Exchange.

Upon *Paris* { 100 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers, Lubs for 102 to 114
Crowns of 60 Solles Tournois, or
and all *France*, { 42 to 48 Styvers Lubs for the said Crown of 60 Solles
Tournois.

They Exchange with *Geneva* as with *Paris*, and they exchange with *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, *Breslaw*, *Bremen* and *Lubeck*, and other Places in the Neighbourhood of *Hamburgh*, giving so much per Cent Profit, or Loss according to the course of the Exchange.

Bills are frequently drawn upon *Lubeck*, Payable in *Hamburgh*.

Hamburgh Exchange upon Amsterdam and all Holland.

*Upon Holland.
By Rixdollars
of 3 Marks or
48 Styv. Lubs.*

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburgh* upon *Amsterdam*, for 540 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Styvers Lubs of *Hamburgh*, at 100 said Rixdollars for 102 Rixdollars of 50 Styvers of *Amsterdam*. To know how much Dutch Money that Summ will amount to, say;

If 100 Rixdollars Lubs, give 102 Rixdollars of *Holland*, how many will 540 give?

And the Operation being made, in the ordinary manner, the Answer will be 550 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rixdollars of *Holland*.

Which Summ of	550 Rixdollars
Being Multiplied by	50 Styvers value of the Rixdollar,

The Quotient will be	27500 Styvers
To which adding	40 Styvers for the fraction of $\frac{2}{3}$

The whole will be 27540 Styvers.
Which dividing by 20 Styvers, value of the Dutch Florin, the Quotient will be 1377 Florins.

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon *Amsterdam*, for 2088 Dollars of 32 Styvers Lubs, at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers of *Amsterdam*, for the said Dollar Lubs, *By Dollars of 2 Marks, or 32 Sty. Lubs.*

Multiply the 2088 Dollars Lubs
By 67 half Sty. equal to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sty. price of
the Exchange,

And the Product being 139896 half Styvers,

Dividing that, by 2, to reduce it into Styvers, the Quotient is 69948 Styvers.

Which again dividing by 20 Styvers, value of the Florin, the Quotient will be 3497 Florins, 8 Styvers,

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon *Amsterdam*, for 1500 Marks of 16 Styvers Lubs, at 17 Styvers of *Amsterdam*, for the said Mark. *By Mark of 16 Sty. Lubs.*

Multiply the said 1500 Marks contain'd in the Bill,
By 17 Styvers price of the Exchange,

And the Product being 25500 Styvers;

Dividing that by 20 Styvers, value of the Florin; you will have in the Quotient 1275 Florins.

Note this Method of Exchanging by Marks Lubs, is but very rarely practised.

Hamburg Exchange upon Antwerp, Lille and Middleburgh, &c. *Upon Brabant, Flanders and Zeland, &c.*

The Exchange of *Hamburg* upon all those places, being perform'd the same way, as that of *Hamburg* upon *Amsterdam*; it would be superfluous to insert here any Examples of it.

You must however take notice, that the Moneys of those Countries, are commonly express'd by Pounds, Shillings and Deniers Gros. One of which Pounds Gros, makes 6 Florins 1 Shilling Gros, 6 Styvers and 1 Denier Gros 8 Penningins, or $\frac{1}{2}$ Styver, as you have been elsewhere inform'd.

Upon Frankfort.

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon *Frankfort*, for 1200 Dollars of 32 Styvers Lubs, at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers of Exchange of *Frankfort*, for the said Dollar Lubs of *Hamburg*. *Upon Frank-*

Multiply the 1200 Dollars
By 103 half Cruitz. equal to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitz.

And the Product being 123600 half Cruitzers.

Dividing that by 2 half Cruitzers, you will have 61800 Cruitzers of Exchange. Which Summ of 61800 Cruitzers of Exchange, which being to be reduced into Cruitzers Current; considering that 82 said Cruitzers of Exchange make 100 Cruitzers Current, say;

If 82 Cruitzers of Exchange, give 100 Cruitzers Current, how many will 61800 give?

And the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, the Answer will be 75365 Cruitzers $4\frac{1}{2}$ Deniers Current; which being divided by 60 Cruitzers, value of the Florin, you will have in the Quotient 1256 Florins $\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers $3\frac{1}{2}$ Deniers; and being divided by 90 Cruitzers, value of the Rixdollar, you will have 837 Rixdollars $35\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers $3\frac{1}{2}$ Deniers of *Frankfort*.

By Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Styvers Lubs. A Bill being drawn at *Hamburgh* upon *Frankfort*, for 800 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Styvers Lubs at 126 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*, for 100 said Rixdollars Lubs of *Hamburgh*, say;

If 100 Rixdollars Lubs, give 126 Rixdollars of *Frankfort*, how many will 800 give? And the Answer will be 1008 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Frankfort*.

Note, They sometimes exchange between *Hamburgh* and *Frankfort* by the Mark Lubs.

Upon Nuremberg.

Upon Nurem. by Doll. Lubs. A Bill being drawn at *Hamburgh*, upon *Nuremberg*, for 1200 Dollars of 32 Styvers Lubs at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cruitzers Current of *Nuremberg*, for the said Dollar-Lubs.

Multiply the
By

1200 Dollars
125 half Cruitzers equal to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crui.

And the Product being 150000 half Cruitzers;

Dividing them by 2, to reduce them into Cruitzers, you will have 75000 Cruitzers Current,

Which Summ of 75000 Cruitzers, dividing by 60 Cruitzers, value of the Florin; you will have 1250 Florins of 60 Cruitzers; or dividing it by 90 Cruitzers, value of the Rixdollar, you will have 833 $\frac{1}{3}$ Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers Current of *Nuremberg*.

By Rixdollars Lubs. A Bill being drawn at *Hamburgh*, upon *Nuremberg*, for 800 Rixdollars of 3 Marks, or 48 Styvers Lubs giving 100 said Rixdollars for 130 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Nuremberg*, say;

If 100 Rixdollars Lubs, give 130 Rixdollars of *Nuremberg*, how many will 800 give?

And the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, the Answer will be 1040 Rixdollars of 90 Cruitzers of *Nuremberg*.

Upon

Upon Leipſick

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon *Leipſick*, for 1000 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs of *Hamburg*, giving 100 ſaid Rixdollars, for 133 Rixdollars of 24 Groſs of *Leipſick*, ſay; Upon Leipſick.

If 100 Rixdollars Lubs, give 133 Rixdollars of *Leipſick*, how many will 1000 give? And the Answer will be 1330 Rixdol. of *Leipſick*.

Upon Berlin.

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon *Berlin* for 1450 Rixdollars of 48 Styvers Lubs, giving 100 ſaid Rixdollars, for 104 Rixdollars of 30 Groſs of *Berlin*, ſay;

If 100 Rixdollars Lubs, give 104 Rixdollars of *Berlin*, how many will 1450 give? And the Answer will be 1508 Rixdollars of *Berlin*.

Upon Dantzick.

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon *Dantzick* for 1260 Rixdollars Lubs, giving 100 ſaid Rixdollars for 117 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rixdollars of 90 *Polish* Groſſes of *Dantzick*, ſay; Upon Dantzick

If 100 Rixdollars Lubs, give 117 $\frac{2}{3}$ Rixdollars of *Dantzick*, how many will 1260 give? And the Answer will be 1484 Rixdollars of 90 Groſſes of *Dantzick*. At which rate they give 106 *Polish* Groſſes at *Dantzick*, for the Rixdollar of 48 Styvers Lubs of *Hamburg*; which I demonſtrate by

Multiplying the
By

1260 Rixdollars
106 *Polish* Groſſes

• To reduce them to

133560 Groſſes, *dito*.

Which being divided by 30 Groſſes value of the Florin; you will have 4452 *Polish* Florins; which being again divided by 3 Florins, value of the *Polish* Rixdollar. You will have in the Quotient 1484 Rixdollars of *Dantzick*.

Hamburg Exchange upon London, Madrid, Liſbon and Venice; giving the Uncertain for the Certain prices of the Exchange.

Hamburg Exchange upon London.

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon *London* for 3083 Marks 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Styvers Lubs, at 32 Shillings 4 d. Groſs for the Pound Ster- Upon London.
ling. To know what Summ of English Money, the value of that Bill will amount to,

112

Mul-

Of the Monies and Exchanges

Multiply the By 3083 Marks
32 d. Grofs, value of the Mark,

And the Product being 98656 d. Grofs.
Adding to them 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs for the odd 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sty.

Lubs,
The whole will amount to 98681 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs.

Which being divided by 388 d. (equal to 32 sh. 4 d.) Grofs, price of the Exchange. There will be in the Quotient 254 Lib. 6 sh. 8 d. Sterling.

Upon Madrid, Lisbon and Venice.

Upon Madrid,
Lisbon and
Venice.

The Exchange between *Hamburg* and all the foresaid Places, being perform'd by giving an Uncertain number of d. Grofs, according to the Course of the Exchange for the *Spanish Ducat*; the *Portuguese Crusado*; do and the *Venetian Ducat*; the Operations for all those three Places are made the same way; which being very plain and easy, I shall be very brief in treating of it.

Suppose Bills were drawn at *Hamburg*.

Upon *Madrid* for 1925 Marks Lubs, at 124 d. Grofs for the Ducat.

Upon *Lisbon* for 930 Marks, Lubs at 50 d Grofs for the Crusado.

Upon *Venice* for 2500 Marks Lubs, at 90 d. Grofs for the Ducat.

To know what Sums are to be paid in those three places, for value of the said Bills, supposed to be drawn upon them

Reduce all the Marks Lubs into Deniers Grofs, by Multiplying them by 32 Deniers Grofs value of the Mark, and dividing the Product by the Price of the Exchange of each Place; you will find the several Quotients to be,

For *Madrid* 496 Ducats 15 Solles 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Deniers.

For *Lisbon* 595 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crusados.

For *Venice* 888 Ducats 17 Solles 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Deniers.

Note, That for the easier performance of these Operations, we suppose both the *Spanish* and *Italian Ducats*, divided into 20 Solles or Soldi, and the Solle into 12 Deniers.

Upon Paris and all France.

Upon Paris, &c.
By Rixdollars
Lubs and
French
Crowns.

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg*, upon any place in France for 917 Rixdollars 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Styvers Lubs, giving 100 said Rixdollars for 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ Crowns Tournois, say;

If

If 100 Rixdollars Lubs give 109 $\frac{5}{8}$ Crowns Tournois, how many will 917 Rixdollars 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Styvers give? And the Operation being made in the ordinary manner, the Answer will be 1000 $\frac{2}{3}$ Crowns Tournois.

And if on the other hand, you would know how many Rixdollars 100 Crowns Tournois, are worth at the same rate, say;

If 109 $\frac{5}{8}$ Crowns Tournois give 100 Rixdollars, how many will 100 Crowns give? And you will have 91 $\frac{3}{8}$ Rixdollars.

A Bill being drawn at *Hamburg* upon any place in *France*, for 2752 ^{By Marks Lubs.} Marks 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Styvers Lubs, at 88 d. Grofs, or 44 Styvers Lubs for the French Crown of 60 Solles, or 3 Livers Tournois,

Multiply the	2752 Marks
By	32 d. Grofs, value of the Mark,

And the Product being	88064 d Grofs,
Adding	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs for the 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Styvers Lubs,

The whole will amount to 88073 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Grofs.

Which dividing by 88 d. Grofs, (equal to 44 Styvers Lubs value of the French Crown, according to the supposed Price of the Exchange) you will have in the Quotient 1000 $\frac{2}{3}$ Crowns Tournois.

TITLE II.

Of the Moneys and Exchanges of FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, the Capital of the Province of *Franconia*, Situated upon the *Mein*, (by which River it is divided into two parts) in the Diocese of *Mayence*, is an Imperial City, Famous amongst many other things, for it's great Commerce in Exchange, and for the two Annual Fairs held there, of which more in due time.

The Moneys of *Frankfort* are express'd, and Merchants Books and Accompts are kept, either in Florins, Cruitzers and Fenins, or in Rixdollars, Cruitzers and Fenins. The Florin is composed of 63, and the Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers, and the Cruitzer of 8 Fenins.

They likewise reckon, sometimes by Styvers and Deniers, making the Florin to consist of 20, and the Rixdollar of 30 Styvers, the Styver of 3 Cruitzers, or 12 Deniers, and the Cruizer of 4 Deniers, or 8 Fenins.

The Real Money of Frankfort are,

The German Ducat of Gold of 180 Cruitzers Common.
 The Philip of Spain, 100 Cruitzers Common.
 The Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers Common.
 The Florin of 60 Cruitzers Common.
 The Cruitzer of 4 Deniers or 8 Fenins.

Their Money of Exchange are,

The Imaginary Dollar of Exchange of 74 Cruitzers of Exchange.
 The Imaginary Florin of Exchange of 65 Cruitzers of Exchange.
 The Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers of Exchange.
 The Rixdollar of 90 Cruitzers Common.
 The Florin of 60 Cruitzers Common.
 The Cruitzers of 4 Deniers or 8 Fenins.

So that their Money are of three different Sorts, viz.

The good fine Money, in Specie.

The Current Money of *Frankfort*; and the common Money of the Empire.

This unaccountable Diversity of the Money of *Frankfort*, is occasioned by the many different Sorts of Money of the Empire, that are current there; for the Empire of *Germany* being divided into a vast many Sovereignties, independent of one another, but all paying some Sort of Hommage to the Emperor as Head of that great Body, of which all these petty Princes being Members (as I have already said) independent of one another, and every one coining a different sort of Money current in his own Dominions; most of those different Sorts of Money are current at certain Rates in *Frankfort*, and other considerable places of Trade in *Germany*.

The Money of Exchange is about 18 per Cent. better than the Current Money, and that is about 10 per Cent. better than what they call the common Money of the Empire.

I have already said that there are two Annual Fairs held at *Frankfort*; to wit,

That of *Easter*, and that of *September*.

The First begins the Sunday before *Palm Sunday*, which is 14 days before *Easter*.

The Second begins the Sunday before the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (which is the 8th of *September* Old Stile) except when that Day falls on a *Thursday*, *Friday*, or *Saturday*, in which case the Fair begins on the Sunday following.