24	100		$\frac{1}{2}$	$75\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$55\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	28	$\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	99		$\frac{3}{4}$	$74\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$55\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$40\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$27\frac{6}{8}$	41	$17\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$97\frac{8}{9}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$73\frac{5}{8}$	31	$54\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$39\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$96\frac{7}{9}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	73	$\frac{1}{4}$	$54\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$95\frac{7}{9}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{9}{9}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$38\frac{7}{8}$	38	$26\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$94\frac{5}{9}$	28	$71\frac{4}{9}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$52\frac{8}{9}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$38\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{9}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$93\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$70\frac{7}{9}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$52\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$37\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{4}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$92\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{8}{9}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$51\frac{8}{9}$	35	$37\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$25\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	15
25	93		$\frac{1}{4}$	$69\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$51\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$36\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$24\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	91	$\frac{3}{4}$	$68\frac{4}{9}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$50\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$36\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{3}{8}$	42	$14\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$90\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$67\frac{3}{4}$		32	50	$\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{9}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	14
$\frac{3}{4}$	$89\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	67		$\frac{1}{4}$	$49\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$35\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{4}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$66\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$34\frac{1}{4}$	39	$23\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$87\frac{1}{2}$	29	$65\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$34\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	13
$\frac{1}{2}$	$86\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$64\frac{8}{9}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$47\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$33\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{4}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$85\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$64\frac{1}{9}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$47\frac{1}{4}$	36	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{9}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$
26	$84\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$63\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$32\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$83\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$62\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	46	$\frac{1}{2}$	$32\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	43	$11\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$83\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	62		33	$45\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	32	$\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{7}{8}$	44	$9\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	82	$\frac{1}{4}$	$61\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$44\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	45	$6\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$81\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$44\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{4}$	40	20	46	$4\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$80\frac{1}{2}$	30	60		$\frac{3}{4}$	$44\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{6}{8}$	47	$2\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$79\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$59\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$43\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{4}$	48	Par.
$\frac{3}{4}$	$78\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$58\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{4}{9}$	37	$29\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{7}{8}$		
27	$77\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	58		$\frac{3}{4}$	$42\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$		
$\frac{1}{4}$	77	$\frac{1}{4}$	$57\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$41\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$76\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$56\frac{1}{2}$	34	$41\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$28\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{5}{8}$		

50	100	¼	$76\frac{1}{2}$	¼	$57\frac{4}{16}$
¼	99	57	$75\frac{1}{4}$	½	$56\frac{3}{16}$
½	98	¼	$74\frac{6}{16}$	64	$56\frac{3}{16}$
¾	97	½	$73\frac{9}{16}$	¼	$55\frac{9}{16}$
51	95	¾	$73\frac{1}{2}$	½	55
¼	$95\frac{1}{2}$	58	$72\frac{1}{4}$	¾	$54\frac{4}{16}$
½	$94\frac{1}{2}$	¼	$71\frac{1}{2}$	65	$53\frac{1}{16}$
¾	$93\frac{1}{2}$	½	$70\frac{1}{16}$	¼	$53\frac{3}{16}$
52	$92\frac{1}{2}$	¾	$70\frac{1}{2}$	½	$52\frac{1}{16}$
¼	$91\frac{1}{16}$	59	$69\frac{4}{16}$	¾	52
½	$90\frac{4}{16}$	½	$68\frac{1}{2}$	66	$51\frac{1}{16}$
¾	$89\frac{5}{16}$	½	68	¼	$50\frac{1}{16}$
53	$88\frac{6}{16}$	¾	$67\frac{1}{2}$	½	$50\frac{8}{16}$
¼	$87\frac{7}{16}$	60	$66\frac{4}{16}$	¾	$49\frac{8}{16}$
½	$86\frac{9}{16}$	¼	$65\frac{9}{16}$	67	$49\frac{3}{16}$
¾	86	½	$65\frac{1}{2}$	¼	$48\frac{7}{16}$
54	$85\frac{1}{2}$	¾	$64\frac{6}{16}$	½	$48\frac{1}{16}$
¼	$84\frac{1}{2}$	61	$63\frac{9}{16}$	¾	$47\frac{6}{16}$
½	$83\frac{4}{16}$	¼	$63\frac{3}{16}$	68	47
¾	$82\frac{6}{16}$	½	$62\frac{6}{16}$	¼	$46\frac{1}{16}$
55	$81\frac{7}{16}$	¾	$61\frac{7}{16}$	½	46
¼	81	62	$61\frac{1}{2}$	¾	$45\frac{4}{16}$
½	$80\frac{7}{16}$	¼	$60\frac{6}{16}$	69	$44\frac{1}{16}$
¾	$79\frac{1}{2}$	½	60	¼	$44\frac{7}{16}$
56	$78\frac{1}{16}$	¾	$59\frac{1}{16}$	½	$43\frac{9}{16}$
¼	$77\frac{1}{2}$	53	$58\frac{7}{16}$	¾	$43\frac{1}{16}$
½	77	¼	$58\frac{1}{16}$	70	$42\frac{1}{16}$

¼	$42\frac{1}{16}$	77	$29\frac{8}{16}$	¼	$19\frac{6}{16}$
½	$41\frac{1}{16}$	¼	$29\frac{4}{16}$	84	19
¾	$41\frac{1}{16}$	½	29	¼	$18\frac{7}{16}$
71	$40\frac{8}{16}$	¾	$28\frac{6}{16}$	½	$18\frac{1}{16}$
¼	$40\frac{1}{2}$	78	$28\frac{1}{16}$	¾	18
½	$39\frac{1}{16}$	¼	$27\frac{1}{16}$	85	$17\frac{6}{16}$
¾	$39\frac{1}{16}$	½	$27\frac{1}{16}$	¼	$17\frac{1}{16}$
72	$38\frac{1}{16}$	¾	27	½	17
¼	$38\frac{4}{16}$	79	$26\frac{1}{2}$	¾	$16\frac{6}{16}$
½	38	¼	$26\frac{1}{16}$	86	$15\frac{1}{16}$
¾	$37\frac{1}{16}$	½	$25\frac{7}{16}$	¼	16
73	$36\frac{1}{16}$	¾	$25\frac{1}{16}$	½	$15\frac{6}{16}$
¼	$36\frac{1}{16}$	80	25	¾	$15\frac{1}{16}$
½	36	¼	$24\frac{6}{16}$	87	$14\frac{8}{16}$
¾	$35\frac{1}{16}$	½	$24\frac{1}{16}$	¼	$14\frac{1}{16}$
74	$35\frac{1}{16}$	¾	$23\frac{1}{16}$	½	$14\frac{1}{16}$
¼	$34\frac{6}{16}$	81	$23\frac{1}{16}$	¾	$13\frac{7}{16}$
½	$34\frac{1}{16}$	¼	$23\frac{1}{16}$	88	$13\frac{1}{16}$
¾	$33\frac{1}{16}$	½	$22\frac{1}{16}$	¼	$13\frac{1}{16}$
75	$33\frac{1}{16}$	¾	$22\frac{1}{16}$	½	$12\frac{1}{16}$
¼	$32\frac{8}{16}$	82	22	¾	$12\frac{6}{16}$
½	$32\frac{4}{16}$	¼	$21\frac{8}{16}$	89	$12\frac{1}{16}$
¾	32	½	$21\frac{1}{16}$	¼	12
76	$31\frac{1}{16}$	¾	$20\frac{7}{16}$	½	$11\frac{1}{16}$
¼	$31\frac{1}{16}$	83	$20\frac{1}{16}$	¾	$11\frac{4}{16}$
½	$30\frac{7}{16}$	¼	$20\frac{1}{16}$	90	$11\frac{1}{16}$
¾	$30\frac{1}{16}$	½	$19\frac{1}{16}$		

50	$101\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$77\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$58\frac{7}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$100\frac{1}{5}$	57	$76\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$58\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$99\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	75	64	$57\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$98\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$75\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$56\frac{4}{5}$
51	$97\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$74\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$56\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$96\frac{4}{5}$	58	$73\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$55\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$95\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	73	65	55
$\frac{3}{4}$	$94\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$54\frac{4}{5}$
52	$93\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$71\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$53\frac{9}{10}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$92\frac{2}{5}$	59	$70\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	92	$\frac{1}{4}$	$70\frac{1}{5}$	65	$52\frac{2}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$91\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$69\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$52\frac{3}{5}$
53	$90\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$68\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$51\frac{7}{10}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$89\frac{1}{5}$	60	$67\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	51
$\frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$67\frac{1}{5}$	67	$50\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$87\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$66\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$49\frac{4}{5}$
54	$86\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$65\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$49\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$85\frac{4}{5}$	61	$65\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$48\frac{7}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$84\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$64\frac{1}{5}$	68	$48\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$84\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$63\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$47\frac{7}{10}$
55	$83\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$63\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$47\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$82\frac{4}{5}$	62	$62\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$81\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$61\frac{4}{5}$	69	46
$\frac{3}{4}$	$80\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$61\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$45\frac{1}{5}$
56	80	$\frac{3}{4}$	$60\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	45
$\frac{1}{2}$	$79\frac{1}{5}$	63	60	$\frac{1}{4}$	$44\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$78\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$59\frac{1}{5}$	70	44

$\frac{1}{4}$	$43\frac{1}{5}$	77	$30\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{2}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$42\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{5}$	84	20
$\frac{3}{4}$	$42\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	$\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{4}{5}$
71	$41\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$41\frac{2}{5}$	78	$29\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{4}{5}$	85	$18\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$40\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{5}$
72	40	$\frac{3}{4}$	28	$\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$39\frac{1}{2}$	79	$27\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$17\frac{2}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	39	$\frac{1}{2}$	$27\frac{1}{5}$	86	$17\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$28\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$26\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$16\frac{4}{5}$
73	38	$\frac{3}{4}$	$25\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{2}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$37\frac{4}{5}$	80	26	$\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{4}{5}$	87	$15\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$36\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$25\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{2}{5}$
74	$36\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$35\frac{4}{5}$	81	$24\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	24	88	$14\frac{2}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$34\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{5}$
75	$34\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$33\frac{4}{5}$	82	$22\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$33\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$22\frac{1}{5}$	89	$13\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	33	$\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	13
76	$32\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$21\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$31\frac{4}{5}$	83	$21\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	21	90	12
$\frac{3}{4}$	$31\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{4}{5}$		

F FRANKFORT, AND FRANCE.

45	64	$\frac{1}{8}$	$26\frac{1}{8}$	72	$2\frac{3}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$62\frac{1}{2}$	59	25	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{8}{10}$
46	$60\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	24	73	$1\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$58\frac{7}{10}$	60	23	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$
47	57	$\frac{1}{8}$	$21\frac{7}{10}$	$73\frac{4}{4}$	Par.
$\frac{1}{2}$	$55\frac{3}{8}$	61	$20\frac{7}{10}$	74	$1\frac{1}{10}$
48	$53\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	$52\frac{3}{8}$	62	19	75	$1\frac{6}{10}$
49	$50\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	18	$\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	49	63	$17\frac{1}{10}$	76	3
50	$47\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{6}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{1}{10}$	64	$15\frac{1}{10}$	77	$4\frac{1}{10}$
51	$44\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$14\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
$\frac{1}{2}$	$43\frac{1}{10}$	65	$13\frac{7}{10}$	78	$5\frac{7}{10}$
52	$41\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	$40\frac{6}{10}$	66	$11\frac{8}{10}$	79	7
53	$39\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{9}{10}$	80	$8\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	$37\frac{9}{10}$	67	$10\frac{1}{10}$	81	$9\frac{1}{10}$
54	$36\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{10}$	82	$11\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{4}{10}$	68	$8\frac{1}{10}$	83	$12\frac{1}{10}$
55	$34\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{10}$	84	$13\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	33	69	7	85	$15\frac{1}{10}$
56	$31\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{10}$	86	$16\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{6}{10}$	70	$5\frac{4}{10}$	87	$17\frac{7}{10}$
57	$29\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{6}{10}$	88	$19\frac{1}{10}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{10}$	71	$3\frac{9}{10}$	89	$20\frac{6}{10}$
58	$27\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{10}$	90	$21\frac{9}{10}$

Par in, $73\frac{4}{4}$

An Index of the Tables of the Reduction of Exchanges.

An INDEX of the TABLES of the Reduction of MONIES.

THE END.

A General
DISCOURSE
OF THE
Weights and *Measures*
Usual in all Considerable
Towns of Trade.

BEFORE I come to Treat particularly of *Weights* and *Measures*, I shall tell you that whatever difference there may be, between the Measures and Weights of different Places and Countries, they may all be comprehended, under this general distinction of, *A certain known Quantity, which being applied to Things, shews how many times it is contained in them; or they being less, what part of it they contain.* To which several Names are given in Trade, according to the different Qualities of the Goods, and the different Customs of each Nation; as will appear in Time, and Place. *Definition of Measures and Weights.*

By the 27th Chapter of *Magna Charta*, the Weights and Measures are ordered to be the same all over *England*, and to be according to the King's Standard, of Weights and Measures, kept in the Exchequer, by a special Officer of his House, call'd, *The Clerk*, or *Comptroller of the Market.*

All Measures whatsoever, are either Receptive or Applicative.

The Measures of Capacity, or Receptive Measures, are again comprehended under the Denomination of Liquid, and dry Measures.

The Liquid, for Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, Cyder, Beer, Ale, and such other Goods.

The Dry, for Grains, Salt, Coals, and such like.

Applicative Measures are either,

The Yard, Ell, Cane, Aune, and other such Measures, for Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Silks, Laces, Ribbons, and other such Goods. Or,

The Inch, Foot, &c. for Wood; or the other longer Measures of that Nature, for Land, &c.

Not to speak of the Fractions of an *English* Pint, which are not worth the mentioning in a Book of Trade, the Reader may observe, That 2 Pints make a Quart, 2 Quarts a Pottle, and 2 Pottles a Gallon; which Measure contains 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-water 10 Pound, 3 Ounces, or a little more, Avoirdupois Weight; 8 Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, 2 Firkins make a Kilderkin, 2 Kilderkins a Barrel, and 12 Barrels a Last.

It is otherwise in measuring of Beer; for tho' the small Measures for Ale and for Beer be the same, whereas they reckon but 8 Gallons of Ale, they count 9 of Beer to the Firkin; 2 such Firkins to the Kilderkin, and 2 Kilderkins to the Barrel. One Barrel and a half, or 3 Kilderkins, or 6 Firkins, or 54 Gallons of Beer, make a Hogshead of Beer; Two Hogsheads make a Pipe or Butt, and 2 Pipes a Tun, consisting of 1728 Pints, weighing that many Pounds.

The Wine Measures are smaller than those for Ale and Beer, to which they bear the same Proportion as 4 to 5; so that 4 Gallons of Ale or Beer, are very near 5 Gallons of Wine. And each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, and holds 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 4 Drachms, Avoirdupois Weight, of Rain-water; 18 of these Gallons make a Runlet, 42 a Tierce, 63 a Hogshead, 84 a Punchion, 126 a Pipe, or Butt, and 252 a Tun.

However, 'tis to be observed, That a *Rochel* Hogshead makes but 46 Gallons, a High-Country Hogshead (of *France*) but 54 Gallons, a *Malaga* Butt, or Pipe, 112 Gallons, and a Canary Pipe 116 Gallons, aforesaid.

One Pint of Wine weighs 1 Pound, ½ Ounce Troy; and a Tun, 1700 Pound Avoirdupois.

Note, What we generally call a Tierce, in speaking of Wine Measure, is one third part of a Punchion, and ⅙ of a Tun.

Formerly they made use of the Wine Measure for Beer, Ale, Cyder, &c. But now that is forbid under severe Penalties, and none but the *Winchester* Measure is used. And as for Vessels, in which Beer, Ale, &c. are contain'd, there is a Statute, 23 *H.* 8. giving Power to the Wardens of the Mistery of Coopers within
the

the City of *London*, to Search and Gauge all Veſſels made for Ale, Beer, &c. (and alſo for Soap) to be ſold within the City, Suburbs, or two Miles thereof ; and examining their Contents and Weight, and finding them right, to mark them with St. *Anthony*'s Croſs.

And by Statute 31 *Eliz.* All Brewers are forbid to ſell, or put to ſale, in *London*, the Suburbs, or within two Miles compaſs of the Suburbs, any Beer or Ale in Butts, Pipes, Punchions, Hog-ſheads, Tierces, or ſuch other Foreign Veſſels, till they be gaug'd by the Maſters and Wardens of the Coopers of the City of *London*.

By Statute 16 and 17. *Car.* It is ordained that all Sea-Coals brought into the River of *Thames* ſhall be ſold by the Chaldron, to contain 36 Buſhels heap'd, according to the Buſhel ſeal'd for that purpoſe at *Guild-Hall, London.* And Coals ſold by Weight, are to be ſold after the rate of 112 Pound to the Hundred, un-der the Penalty of the Forfeiture of all the Coals, and double the value thereof, to be recovered in any Court of Record ; or upon Complaint to the Lord Mayor and Juſtices, one half to the Perſon complaining, and the other to the Poor, or repairing of the Highways within the Pariſh, &c. And by the ſame Statute, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*, are impow-ered to ſet Rates and Prices upon Coals, to be ſold by retail ; al-lowing a competent clear Profit to the Retailer. This Statute by 7 & 8. *W.* 3. & *C.* 36. is made perpetual.

The Received Proportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus.

The Amphora of the *Romans* held of Rain-water or Wine, 50 Pound, of *Antwerp* weight ; 107½, of which make 112 Pound of *Lon-don* ; ſo that 'tis a little more than 5 *per Cent.* larger than ours.

And a Meaſure containing of Wine, or Rain-water,			50 Pound
Contains of River-water,			53
Of Butter or Oyl,			45
Of Linſeed Oyl,			39
Of Honey,			35
Of Quick-Silver,			850

Of Receptive Meaſures for dry Goods, ſuch as Corn, and all ſorts of Grains, &c. There is,

Firſt, The Gallon, which is larger than the Wine Gallon, and ſmaller than the Ale Gallon, contains 272¼ Inches Cubical, and holds the weight of 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, 12½ Drachms, Avoir-dupois Weight, 2 Gallons make a Peck, 4 Pecks a Buſhel, 4 Bu-ſhels a Comb, or Cumock, 2 Cumocks a Quarter, Seam, or Raff ;

and

A General Discourse

and to Quarters, a Laft; which contains 5120 Pints, and that many Pounds, Troy Weight.

This is call'd *Winchester* Measure; and by it Salt, Lime, and Coals are measur'd: But in measuring the two latter of these Commodities, the Measures are heap'd, or else 5 strick'd Pecks are allow'd to the Bushel.

Thirty fix Bushels make a Chaldron of Coals, and on Shipboard, 21 Chaldrons are allow'd to the Score.

A TABLE of Dry Receptive Meafures.

								Pints
						Quart	2
					Pottle	2	4
				Gallon	2	4	8
			Peck	2	4	8	16
		Bushel	4	8	16	32	64
	Quarter	8	32	64	128	256	512
	Wey	5	40	160	320	640	1280	2560
Laft	2	10	80	320	640	1280	2560	5120

A Bushel, Water-Measure, contains 5 Pecks. Some make 6 Quarters of Meal, a Wey; and 1 Wey 3 Quarters, a Laft.

The smalleft Applicative Measure is a Barly-Corn, of which,

3 Make 1 Finger's-Breadth, or Inch.
4 Inches 1 Hand, or Hand's-Breadth.
3 Hands 1 Foot.
1½ Foot, or 4½ Hands, 1 Cubit.
2 Cubits, 1 Yard; of 16 Nailes.
1¼ Yard, 1 Ell.

And again,

5 Foot, make 1 Geometrical Pace.
6 Foot, 1 Fathom; and,
16½ Foot, 1 Perch, Pole, or Rod.
40 Perches, 1 Furlong; and,
8 Furlong, 1 English Mile, according to the Statute, 11 *H.* 7.
69½ English Miles, make a Degree (tho' a Degree be generally computed only 60 Miles.) And,
24840 Degrees is the Compafs of the Terreftrial Globe.

A

A TABLE of Long Measures.

63360	21160	7040	5280	3520	1760	1408	1056	880	320	8	1 Mile
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	1 Furlong	
198	66	82	16	11	5	4	3	'2	1 Pole		
72	24	8	6	4	2	1	1	1 Fathom			
60	20	6	5	3	1	1	. 1 Pace				
45	15	5	3	2	1	1 Ell					
36	12	4	3	2	1 Yard						
18	6	2	1	1 Cubit							
12	4	1	1 Foot								
9	3	1 Span									
3	1 Palm										
Inches											

Another TABLE of Long Measure.

					Inches
				Foot	12
			Yard	3	36
		Pole	5¼	16½	198
	Furlong	40	220	660	7920
Mile	8	320	1760	5280	63360

In this Table the Pole or Perch is computed to be 16 Feet and a half, which is the Statute Measure; but there is some cuftomary Meafures which are more; as for Fens and Wood-Lands they reckon 18 Feet to the Pole, and Forefts 21.

A TABLE of Superficial Meafures.

				Feet
			Yard	9
		Pole	30¼	272¼
	Rood	40	1210	10890
Acre	4	160	4810	43560
Mile	640	2560	102400	30976	27878400

·In this Table you have in a square Mile 640 square Acres, 2560 square Roods, &c. in a square Acre 4 square Roods, 160 square Poles, &c. in a square Pole, 30¼ square Yards, and 272¼ square Feet; and in a square Yard 9 square Feet. Which being rightly underftood, all the Tables of Reduction are fufficiently explained.

The Englifh Mile by Statute-Law confifts of 5280 *London* Feet, or 1760 Yards, and 8 Furlongs; of thefe Miles the Experiments of Mr. *Norwood*, and Mr. *Picart*, do demonftrate 69 and fomewhat more, to be a Degree of the Earth's Surface, tho' a Degree has generally been reckoned but 60 Miles.

A *Marine* League is the 20th part of a Degree, and moft Nations agree to reckon fo, for Diftances at Sea.

A *French* League is the 25th part of a Degree, being near 2 *Englifh* Miles, and three Quarters. ·

A *German* Mile is reckoned to be the 15th part of a Degree, or better than 4 *Englifh* Miles.

A *Dutch* Mile, or fuch as are ufed in *Holland*, is near the 19th part of a Degree, being about three *Englifh* Miles and an half.

An *Italian* Mile is a thoufand Paces of 5 *Roman* Feet each, and the *Roman* Foot being ¼ of an Inch lefs than the *London* Foot, or as 29 is to 30; it follows that 76 *Italian* Miles are neareft a Degree, and the *Turkifh* Miles are reputed equal to the *Italian*.

The *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Hungarians*, make long Miles, about a *German* Mile and a half, or at leaft 5 or 6 *Englifh* Miles; the *Polifh* Miles are near equal to the *Dutch* Miles, and reckoned about 20 to a Degree.

The *Scorch* and *Irifh* Miles are longer than the *Englifh* by about half, and are not defined by any ceartain Meafure that I can learn.

The *Spanifh* League is eftimated at four *Italian* Miles, and are reckoned 17½ to a Degree.

The *Ruffians* ufe a fhort Meafure they call *Vorft*, which is a little more than three Quarters of an *Englifh* Mile.

The *Arabian* Mile, both Ancient and Modern, is about an *Englifh* Mile and a Quarter.

Things that are not fold by Weight and Meafure, are counted, or fold by Tale.

In the Primitive Ages of the World, when Mankind was but little acquainted with Numbers, they counted by their Fingers, As many *Indian* Nations do at this time : And thence probably it is, that

that the Numerical Letters, Cyphers, and Words, are at moft but Ten, and in fome Places only Five.

Several forts of Goods are counted after that manner, fuch as Fifh, Hides, Paper, Parchment, Sables, and other Things.

Cod and Ling, and fuch Fifh, have 124 to the 100.

Eels, 25 to the Strike, and 10 Strike to the Bind.

Herrings, 120 to the 100, and 1200 to the 1000, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels make a Laft.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Mincks, and Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber : And other Skins have 5 Score to the 100.

Of Paper, 24 Sheets to the Qhire, 20 Qnire to the Ream, and 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen, and 5 Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 go to a Dicker, and 20 Dickers to a Laft.

Hay is fold by the Truis, containing 56 Pound, or the Load of 36 Truffes.

Glafs by the Seam of 24 Stone, and the Stone of 5 Pound.

A Laft of Gun-Powder, contains 24 Barrels, and the Barrel 100 Pound.

By *Avoirdupois Weight* is weighed all manner of Things that have wafte, as all Phyfical Drugs and Grocery, Rofin, Wax, Pitch, Tar, Tallow, Soap, Hemp, Flax, Wool, &c. All bafe Metals and Minerals, as Iron, Steel, Lead, Tin, Copper, Allum, Copperas, &c.

The Tun, *Averdupois*, is 20 Hundred of all Things, except Lead, which has but 19 Hundred and a half to the Tun, or Fodder.

The Hundred Weight, *Averdupois*, contains 112 Pound, the half Hundred 56 Pound, the Quarter 28 Pound, the Stone (or half Quarter of the Hundred) 14 Pound; and thus is Iron and Shot weighed.

But Allum, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, and Sugar, have but 13 Pound and an half to the Stone, or half Quarter of the Hundred; 27 to the Quarter, 54 Pound to the half, and 108 Pound to the whole Hundred.

Effex Cheefe and Butter are weighed by the Clove, or half Stone, allowing 8 Pound to each Clove, and 32 Cloves, or 256 Pound to the Wey; and in *Suffolk* they allow 42 Cloves, or 336 to the Wey.

Wool is fold by the Clove, allowing but 7 Pound to the Clove, 14 Pound to the Stone, 28 to the Tod, 182 to the Wey, 364 Pound to the Sack, and 4368 Pound to the Laft.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pound. A Burthen of Gad Steel is 9
Score, or 180 Pound; 56 Pound of Butter, or 60 Pound of Soap,
make a Firkin, and 2 Firkins of either make a Barrel.
Butchers allow but 8 Pound to the Stone.

This being what I have observ'd concerning English *Weights and
Measures, in some* English *Authors, I shall in the next place make
an exact Translation of a large Treatise upon that Subject, by a*
French *Author, who has been at a great deal of Pains to make a
General Collection of those that are used in all Places of Trade.*

The Calculations in General are made by the Amsterdam *and* An-
twerp *Weights: But those of* London, *being likewise particularly
treated of, and mention'd in the Table of Conformity, the Treatise
will be of General Use; for the* English, *as well as the* Dutch.

*And as that Author's Preface and Introduction to his Discourse of
Weights and Measures, regard particularly the Country where he
liv'd, viz.* Holland; *I did not think it necessary to insert it here,
and so shall go on to the Treatise it self.*

O F

Of Meafures for Extended Bodies.

IN *England* they make ufe of the Aune, or Ell, for Linnen *The Yard.*
only; the Yard or Verge being the ordinary Meafure for
Cloath, Silks and all other fuch Goods.

They likewife give the Name of Yard to the Meafure they
make ufe of at *Sevil*, in *Spain*, and in feveral other Places of that
Kingdom, they call their Meafure *Barra*. *The Barra.*

The Meafures which are ordinarily made ufe of in *Germany*, *Of the Aune*
Holland, *Zeland*, *Brabant*, and *Flanders*, are call'd *Aunes*, or *Ells*; *or Ell.*
tho' they be not of an equal length in all the aforefaid Countries;
as we fhall fee *Anon*.

In feveral Provinces of *France*, fuch as *Provence*, *High* and *Low-* *of the Cane.*
Languedoc, and feveral Towns of *Guienne*, as well as at *Rome*,
Naples, and *Genoa*, they give the Name of *Cane* to their Meafure,
fo that feeing every Country has it's different Meafure, for
brevity's fake I fhall not here infift any more upon them; and
fo much the lefs that I fhall have occafion to fpeak of them
more largely hereafter.

As for Timber, and other fuch Goods which have likewife *of the Foot.*
Length and Breadth, as well as Stuffs; they are meafured by
the Foot, which is compos'd of Inches and the Inches of Lines;
thofe Meafures being likewife longer and fhorter, according to
the ufage of each Country.

The Veffels in which *Liquid Goods* fuch as *Wine, Brandy, Vine-* *Of Veffels for*
gar, Beer, Oyl, Honey, &c. are kep't, as every other thing, have *containing of*
alfo different Names in feveral Countries, fuch as *Barrel, Pipe,* *Liquid Goods*
Hogshead, Butt, Tierce, Muid, Futaille, &c. of which more in due
time.

The Art of Meafuring fuch Veffels call'd *Gauging*, is per- *Of Gauging of*
form'd by means of an Inftrument of Wood, or Iron; ftrait *Wine, Bran-*
or crooked but in one of it's ends, having mark'd on either fide *dy, Vinegar,*
the heights and Diameters of certain Meafures of Wine, Brandy
and other Liquours; whereby 'tis eafy to difcover, how much
of any Liquour a Veffel does contain; there being in all Places
of Trade Officers eftablifhed for meafuring of fuch Veffels, for
which they are paid by the Merchants according to the quantity
of the Liquour which they meafure.

While I am fpeaking of Gauging, it will not be amifs to let *of the Foot.*
you know, that the Meafuring of Ships is likewife perform'd by
means of fuch an Inftrument, containing in Length a certain
Number of Geometrical Feet, which are alfo different from one
another; that which they call in *France, Pié du Roy*, or the King's

B Foot,

Foot, being compos'd of 12 Inches, and each Inch of as many Lines; I shall compute by it the Length of the Aunes and Canes of several Towns and Countries where those Measures are of a different size; for at the *Hague* the Foot is of 12 Inches, and at *Amsterdam* but of 11, tho both Places be in the same Province.

Of Grains and Salt.

The Measures for Grains, Salt, and other such Goods, are also different from one another, and have their different Names, as we shall see in treating of those Goods.

of Weights,

All forts of Metals such as Gold, Silver, Brass, Tinn, Lead, &c. as well as many forts of Silks, Wool, Thread, and several other forts of Goods, as Spiceris, Soap, Tallow, Cheese, Butter, &c. are fold by certain Quantities call'd Weights; which likewise are different from one another in their Names and Sorts, as we shall likewise fee in due time.

Of the Division of Measures for extended Bodies, their Differences, and the Addition of Fractions by the Aliquot Parts of 20 Shillings or one Pound English, *&c.*

THe Measures for extended Bodies, as Aunes or Ells, Canes, Verges or Yards, &c. for measuring of Cloth of Gold, and Silver, Silk-Stuffs, Linnen and Woollen-Cloth &c. are commonly divided by Merchants into the following Parts.

$$\tfrac{1}{2} \ \tfrac{1}{4} \ \tfrac{1}{8} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{16} \text{ or } \tfrac{1}{3} \tfrac{1}{6} \ \tfrac{1}{12} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{24}.$$

Now if you would know the Differences of those Fractions, they are thus:

The Difference between
$$\begin{cases} \tfrac{1}{16} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{8} \text{ is } \tfrac{1}{16}. \\ \tfrac{1}{8} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{4} \text{ is } \tfrac{1}{8}. \\ \tfrac{1}{4} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{2} \text{ is } \tfrac{1}{4}. \\ \tfrac{1}{2} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{3} \text{ is } \tfrac{1}{6}. \end{cases}$$

And the Differences of the other Parts are thus:

The Difference between
$$\begin{cases} \tfrac{1}{24} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{12} \text{ is } \tfrac{1}{24}. \\ \tfrac{1}{6} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{3} \text{ is } \tfrac{1}{6}. \\ \tfrac{1}{3} \text{ and } \tfrac{1}{4} \text{ is } \tfrac{1}{12}. \end{cases}$$

Now to make plain to the least Intelligent the manner of working the Fractions, for the Parts of the Ell and other Measures; so as to be able very easily to add them together, I shall propose the two following ways.

Let

Let the Reader confider, in the firft Place, that if the Ell, or Yard, &c. be divided into 48 equal Parts, $\frac{1}{12}$ will contain 4, and $\frac{1}{16}$ will contain 3 of thofe Parts; the one being contained 4, and the other 3 times in the aforefaid Number of 48; fo that to render $\frac{1}{12}$ equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ you muft only add the Difference, which is $\frac{1}{48}$ to the $\frac{1}{16}$; which will make up $\frac{4}{48}$; being the fame thing as $\frac{1}{12}$; fince 4 times 12 is 48.

In the next Place, one may make ufe of the Aliquot Parts either of 20 Shillings Sterling, or of 20 Solfes *Tournois*, to make Additions of that Nature; and becaufe it is more natural, to make ufe of *Englifh* than of Foreign Money, in any Calculation intended for the Service of the *Englifh* Nation; I fhall make the Application thus.

Suppofe I had a mind to add $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Ell or Yard, to any other Quantity, I would fet down 6 Shillings; and 8 Pence, which make $\frac{1}{3}$ of one Pound or 20 Shillings; and if I was to add $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Ell or Yard of Cloth, I would fet down likewife $\frac{1}{4}$ of one Pound, which is 5 Shillings; which being done, adding together all my Pence to make Shillings, and again my Shillings to make Pounds, I fhould have as many Yards, or Ells of Cloth, as I have Pounds; and whatever Fraction of a Pound there remains, (fuppofe $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ or what you pleafe to imagine) the fame Part will remain of the Ell, Yard, &c.

Example.

Set down $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \text{Ell or} \ . \ . \ \text{oo} \ . \ . \ \text{o6} \ . \ . \ \text{o8} \ . \text{ being} \\ \frac{3}{4} - \text{or} \ . \ . \ \text{oo} \ . \ . \ \text{15} \ . \ . \ \text{oo} \\ \frac{1}{4} - \text{or} \ . \ . \ \text{oo} \ . \ . \ \text{12} \ . \ . \ \text{o6} \\ \frac{7}{8} - \text{or} \ . \ . \ \text{oo} \ . \ . \ \text{17} \ . \ . \ \text{o6} \\ \frac{5}{8} - \text{or} \ . \ . \ \text{oo} \ . \ . \ \text{16} \ . \ . \ \text{o8} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{cases}$ of a Pound

You'll find $3\frac{1}{11}$ Ells or . . o3 . . o8 . . o4 or $3\frac{1}{11}$ of a Pound.

To find the $\frac{1}{11}$ of the Ell which is here fet down, reduce the Pound of 20 Shilling into Pence, you will find 240, and doing the fame with the 8 Shilling there will be 96, which adding the 4 odd Pence, it will make 100; reduce the Fraction into leffer Parts, (if occafion be) and multiply always the greater Number by the leffer; or take the Aliquot Parts of the Numbers in the following manner. Divide 240 by 100, there will remain 40; then divide 100 by 40, there will remain 20; laftly, divide 40 by 20 there will remain nothing; by which it appears that the Numbers 240 and 100 may be divided by 20. Now

B 2 dividing

dividing 100 by 20, there will be 5 in the Quotient of the divifion, and dividing likewife 240 by 20, there will be 12 in the Quotient; fo that the 100 is ⅕ of the 240.

If you will work by the Aliquot parts, fetting down 100 & 240

Take ½ or 20--&--48
Then ¼ or 5--&--12

Thus you may do for the reduction of all Fractions, ei her by Divifion or by the Aliquot parts; taking ½ ¼ ⅓ or ¼ of the Numbers as often as fuch parts can be taken; as above.

As for the Aunes and other meafures in Foreign Places, whither Merchans may go to buy Goods, it is very eafy to meafure them either with a Compafs, or a Geometrical Foot of *England*, *Holland*, or any other Country; for knowing how many Feet, Inches, and Lines, there is in the Aune of *Paris*, or any other City, it is eafy to reduce it into our Yard of *London*, and to difcover the difference that is betwixt them.

Of the Conformity and Difference of the Meafures of the principal Places of Europe.

AS the City of *Amfterdam* is (for its Trade) one of the moft confiderable of all *Europe*, a great part of the Commodities that the World produces being there expofed to fale, and thence exported to the *Eaft* and *Weft-Indies*, as well as to other Places; I have thought it convenient to treat of the Meafures for extended Bodies, that are there made ufe of; and to compare them with thofe that are ufed in the principal Trading places of all the Kingdoms and States of *Europe*, and other parts of the World. By which means, with a little attention, any Perfon may eafily difcover the difference betwixt the Meafures of all other Places.

Of the Aune of Holland or Amfterdam, compared with that of Brabant or Antwerp.

AS the Aune of *Amfterdam* is almoft equal to that of the *Hague*, *Harlem*, *Leyden*, *Dort*, *Rotterdam*, and other Towns in *Holland*, without being fo nice as to take notice of fuch an inconfiderable Difference, as that which is betwixt them; I fhall comprehend them all under that of *Holland* or *Amfterdam*. There are two forts of Meafures made ufe of at *Amfterdam* and other places in *Holland*, of which the firft, and moft ordinary is the *Dutch* Aune, which contains 2 Foot 1 Inch and 2 lines, of the Geometrical Foot call'd in *France*, *Pié du Roy*, or King's Foot,

of the Amfterdam Ell.

fo

fo that it is 302 lines in length, being generally made ufe of by
Merchants in felling their Goods ; and fometimes (tho' rarely)
in buying.

The fecond is that of *Brabant*, or *Antwerp* (which is 4 lines, or *of the* Bra-
$\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch longer, being it contains 2 Foot 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch, or 306 lines) bant *Ell.*
which is almoft always made ufe of by the Merchants in buying
Goods from Strangers ; but never in felling to them. It will
take 101 $\frac{1}{4}$, or a little more Aunes of *Amfterdam*, to make 100
Aunes of *Antwerp* ; fo that 100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* make only
98 $\frac{1}{4}$ Auns of *Antwerp*, as the following Example will fhow.

And here we fhall take notice, that for reducing of one Aune
or any other Meafure into another, it is abfolutely neceffary to *of the Rule of*
underftand *The Rule of Three*, commonly call'd *The Rule of Pro-* *Proportion.*
portion ; or, The Golden Rule, compos'd of three given Numbers,
which being right ftated, and the operation made, they produce
a fourth number demanded, without the knowledge of which
Rule, it would not be poffible to make any reduction of one
meafure into another juftly, but by means of the aforefaid Rule,
I proceed thus, and fay

Aunes of *Amfd.*	Aunes of *Antw.*	Aunes of *Amfd.*
If——101 $\frac{1}{4}$——give——100——how	many will 100——give
	4	400
405 Divifor	400 Multiplicator	40000 to divide

Divide the 40000 by the 405 quarters, and reducing the fur- *Reduction of*
plus into Fractions, you will have 98 $\frac{}{}$ Aunes of *Antwerp*, which *the* Amfter-
$\frac{}{}$ is a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the faid Aune of *Antwerp*. dam *Ell into*

To make this reduction very exactly, remember that I have *that of An-*
already told you, that the Aune of *Amfterdam* has only 302 lines *twerp.*
in length ; fo that 100 Aunes give 30200, and that the Aune of
Antwerp having 306 lines in length, the 100 Aunes have 30600
lines which being fuppofed, I go on as follows.

Lines of *Antw.*	Aunes of *Amfd.*	lines.
If——30200——make——100——how	many will 30600——make

You will find 101 $\frac{42}{}$ Aunes of *Amfterdam* equal to 100 Aunes *Another Re-*
of *Antwerp*, and fo on the contrary, *duction.*

Aunes of *Antw.*	Aunes of *Amſtd.*	Aunes of *Antw.*
If ——98 ¼—— give—— 100——how many will 100··——give		
	4	400

395 Diviſor	400 Multiplicator	40000 to divide

Divide 40000 by the 395 quarters, and reducing the ſurplus in-
to Fractions, you will find 101 ⅓ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, which may
be reckon'd for 102 ¼ ſaid Aunes as above.

Again you may ſay

	Lines	Aunes of *Antwerp,*	Lines
If ——30600—— make——100——how many will——30200			

You will find 98 $\frac{480}{1717}$ Aunes of *Antwerp* equal to 100 Aunes of
Amſterdam.

And for as much as the difference betwixt 101 $\frac{41}{1717}$, and 101 ¼,
and betwixt 98 $\frac{480}{1717}$, and 98 ¼, is but a very inconſiderable mat-
ter to avoid the trouble of Fractions, we may ſay, that

100 Aunes of *Holland* or *Amſterdam* make but 98 ¼ Aunes of *Bra-
bant*, and again, that

100 Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp* make 101 ¼ Aunes of *Hol-
land*.

Of the Aune of Bruſſels. And tho' there be ſome little difference betwixt the Aune of
Antwerp and thoſe of ſome other Towns in *Brabant*, ſuch as *Bruſ-
ſels*, where the Aune is compoſed of 307 lines, containing 1 more
than that of *Antwerp*; tho' I ſay in moſt of the Towns, both in
the *French* and *Spaniſh Flanders*, there be ſome ſuch inconſiderable
difference betwixt their meaſures; we may in general look upon
the Aunes of all thoſe Provinces as equal.

And the better to enable any Perſon to make ſuch operations for
the reduction of any meaſure, I have thought it convenient to in-
ſert in a Table, at the end of this Diſcourſe the length of the half Foot
of *Amſterdam*, as well as that of *France*; together with the lengths
of the quarters of the Aunes or Ells of *Holland* and *Brabant*; by
which a man may regulate himſelf in finding out the conformi-
ty and difference of all other Foreign Meaſures.

Of the Aune of France

Of the Aune of Paris and all France. The Aune of *France*, or of *Paris*, *Lyons*, &c. by which we
may regulate thoſe of *Rouen*, *Bourdeaux*, *Rochel*, *Nantes*, &c. con-
tains

tains 3 Foot 7 Inches of their *Pié du Roy*; and 'tis ordinarily reckon'd that 4 Aunes of *Paris* make 7 of *Amsterdam*, fo that the Aune of *Amsterdam* is counted but ⁴⁄₇ of the Aune of *Paris*, and that of *Paris* makes 1¾ of that of *Amsterdam* : fo that according to this Cuftome they fay, that

100 Aunes of *Holland* make 57¼ Aunes of *France*, and that,
100 Aunes of *France* make 175 Aunes of *Holland*.

And by the faid Cuftom the Reduction of 100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* for 57¼ Aunes of *Paris*, or 100 Aunes of *Paris* for 175 of *Amsterdam*, is not the true one in which feveral Authors have deceiv'd themfelves, as I fhall prove by the following Examples.

I have already told that the Aune of *Amsterdam* has 2 Foot 1 Inch and 2 Lines or 302 Lines in Length, fo that 100 Aunes makes 30200 Lines, and the Aune of *Paris* makes 3 Foot 7 Inches and 2 Lines, or 516 Lines; fo that 100 Aunes make 51600 Lines, which being acknowledged, fay by the Rule of Three.

If 30200 Lines make 100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, how many do 51600 make ?

You will find 170¹⁵⁄₁₅₁ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, for 100 Aunes of *Paris*

And on the contrary.

If 51600 Lines make 100 Aunes of *Paris*, how many will 30200 make ?

You will find 58, ⁴⁹⁄₁₈ Aunes of *Paris* for 100 Aunes of *Amst.*

If you divide the 516 Lines of the Length of the Aune of *Paris* by the 302 Lines of the Length of the Aune of *Amsterdam*, you will find 1¹⁰⁷⁄₃₀₂ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, for 1 Aune of *Paris*; which contains not compleatly 1½ Aunes of *Amsterdam* ; fince the faid Aune of *Amsterdam* makes fome more than ¼ of the Aune of *Paris*. So that to make exact Reductions of the Aunes of *Amsterdam* into thofe of *Paris* you may proceed in your Operation as above : But not to trouble your felf with Fractions in trivial Matters you may conclude, that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 58 ¼ Aunes of *Paris*, or a little more, and

100 Aunes of *Paris* make 171 Aunes of *Amsterdam* or a little lefs.

Wherefore I fhall place the faid Meafures in the Table of Conformity according to the faid Reduction, and not according to the Cuftom of taking 7 Aunes of *Amsterdam* for 4 Aunes of *Paris* ; upon which I fhall hereafter make fundry Operations by way of Advice.

The

The Aune of *Lion* is ⅟₁₀₀ less than that of *Paris*, so that 99 Aunes of *Paris* make 100 of *Lions*.

The Aune of *Rouen* is held to be equal to that of *Paris*, and according to the Custom of the Place, they give in Measuring certain sorts of Linnen, 120 Aunes for 100; or 24 for 20; because of the Inch that is giv'n to the Aune, and sometimes they give 25 for 20 by the Measure which they call *Mesure du Crochet*: and so, many other Goods are differently measured according to certain ancient Customs of some Places.

The Aune of *Bourdeaux, Rochel, Nantes*, and many other Towns of *France*; is equal to that of *Paris*.

The Aune of *Troye* in *Champagne* contains only ¾ of that of *Paris*, so that the Aune of *Paris* makes 1⅓ of *Troye*; there being likewise several other Towns in that Kingdom, where they make use of the short Measure.

Now you must remark upon this Subject that, when an Aune of any Stuff has cost (for example) in *Holland* 30 Styvers, current Money; the Aune of *France*, or of *Paris*, will come to 63 Solses *Tournois*, besides Charges, which is practis'd by the following Method:

If 1 Aune of any Goods cost at *Amsterdam* 30 Styvers.
¾ of an Aune at the same rate would cost 22½ Styvers.
So that 1¾ Aunes would cost: 52½ Styvers.
Now 1¾ Aunes of *Amsterdam* being counted according to Custom for 1 Aune of *France* or *Paris*, the 52½ Styvers current Money of *Holland* at the rate of 50 Styvers said Money, for 1 Crown of 60 Solses *Tournois*, will be worth 63 Solses *Tournois*; which may be verified in the following manner, saying according to the Rule of Three.

If 4 Aunes of *Paris* make 7 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, how much will 30 Styvers make?
You will have —— 52½ Styvers current Money.
To which add ½ which is 10½
To make —— —— 63 Solses *Tournois*.

Proof.

If at *Paris* an Aune of any Commodity has cost 63 Solses *Tournois*, to know how much the Aune of *Amsterdam* will cost in current Money at the rate of 60 Solses *Tournois*, for 50 Styvers current; You may say:

The length of the Quarter of the Aune of *Brabant*.

The length of the Quarter of the Aune, or Ell of *Holland*.

The length of the Quarter of the Brace of *Venice*, for Wollen, &c.

The length of the half Geometrical Foot of *France*, or King's Foot.

The length of the ⅛ or half Quarter of the Aune, or Ell of *Paris*.
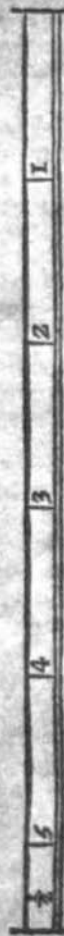
The length of the Half Foot of *Amsterdam*.

Place this between *Page* 16 and *Page* 17, of the Treatise of Weights and Measure

If 7 Aunes of *Holland* render 4 Aunes of *France*, how much
will 63 Solfes render ?
You will have —— 36 Solfes *Tournois* for 1 Aune of *Holland*
Add to that ———— 27 for ¼ of an Aune.

'Tis in all ——— 63 S. *Tournois* for 1¾ Aunes of *Holland*.
Take away ¼ which is 10⅘.

There will remain -- 52¼ Styvers current of *Holland*.

Or fay thus :

If 7 Aunes of *Holland* give only 4 Aunes of *France*, how much
will 52¼ Styvers current give ?
You will have —— 30 Styvers current of *Holland*.
Add to that ⅕ being 6

You will have —— 36 Solfes *Tournois*.

Some People reckon that if 1 Aune of any Commodity coft
30 Styvers current Money in *Holland*, the Aune of *France* or
Paris will only come to 60 Solfes *Tournois* ; tho' you here plainly
fee that it comes to 63 Solfes *Tournois*, equal to 52¼ Styvers
current Money of *Holland* ; and to know how many Aunes of
Amfterdam may be bought for the faid 52¼ Styvers you may fay :
If 30 Styvers current give 1 Aune of *Holland*, how much will
52¼ Styvers current give ?
You will have 1¾ Aunes of *Holland*, for 1 Aune of *France*.

Suppofe further that 7 Aunes of any Commodity have coft
at *Amfterdam* 5 Florins, or 100 Styvers current Mony ; to
know how many Aunes of *France* or *Paris* the faid 7 Aunes of
Holland will give, and what the Aune of *Paris* will coft ; fay :

Aunes of *Holl.*	Aune of *France*,		Aunes of *Holl.*
If 1¾ ———	make 1 ———		how many will 7 make
			4

7 Divifor.   28 to divide
Divide 28 by 7 and you'll have 4 Aunes of *France*, for 7 of
Holland. And if afterwards you divide 100 Styvers current of
Holland, by the 4 Aunes of *Paris*, you will have 25 Styv. current.

To which add ⅕ which is —— —— 5
you will have —— —— —— 30 Solfes *Tournois*
for 1 Aune of *France*.

C   If

If you divide the 100 Styvers current, by the 7 Aunes of *Amsterdam* you will have 14 ⅔ Solses for the Value of the said Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

Proof

Multiply the 7 Aunes of *Amst.*	Or the - - 4 Aunes of *Paris*
by ———— 14 ½ Sty. current	by ——— 30 Solses *Tournois*,
You'll have--100. Sty. current	You have 120 Solses *Tournois*.
To which add ꜰ 20	Take away ꜰ 20
To have——12|0 Sty.	Remains --10|0 Sty.
The ½ of 12 is 6 Livers *Tournois*	The ½ of 10 is 5 Florins curr.

So according to the custom, 7 Aunes of *Holland* or *Amsterdam*, are equal to 4 Aunes of *France* or *Paris* ; as 5 Florins of 20 Sty. current Money, are of the same Value as 6 Livers or 120 Solses *Tournois* ; which said custom, as I have already said, is not the true Conformity which they have with one another.

Now if any Man would reduce the one Money into the other, according to the price of Exchange, betwixt *Holland* and *France*, by so many Grofs, or Deniers of Grofs ; Mony in Banco, or current, for 1 Crown of 60 Solses *Tournois*, (as I shall make it afterwards to appear in treating of Exchange) there would be something more or less ; as you will likewise see by a model of an Accompt of Cloth sent from *Leyden* to *Paris*, which I shall set down in its place.

To reduce the Aunes of *France* or *Paris* into those of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, according to the ordinary custom, they take the ½ of the Aunes of *France*, and of their parts, because the Aeune of *Paris* is reckon'd 1 ½ Aunes of *Brabant*,tho' there be some little difference as we shall see hereafter. Or otherwise, they reckon the Aune 20 Solses, and each Solses 12 Deniers ; which being added altogether, they find the Number of the Aunes or the Parts thereof that should be given in *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, for those of *France* or *Paris*.

Reduction of the Aunes of France *into those of* Brabant.

I Would reduce 125 ¼ Aunes of *Paris*, which I confider as

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	125	15	00

I take firft ⅓ or 41 ¹¹⁄₁₂ —— which is —————— 48 18 04
and again ⅓ or 41 ¹¹⁄₁₂ ————which is ————— 48 18 04
I fhall have - - 209 ⁷⁄₁₂ Aunes of *Antwerp*
which I confider as

                                              209 11 08

And if on the other hand, a Man would reduce the Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, into thofe of *France* or *Paris*, he muft take the half of the Number of the Aunes of *Antwerp* and of their Parts, confidering the Aunes as 20 Solfes, and other Parts proportionably ; taking afterwards the fifth part of the half, and adding all together, he fhall have the Number of the Aunes of *Paris*, and of their parts for the Aunes of *Antwerp*.

Reduction of the Aunes of Brabant *into thofe of* France.

I would reduce 209 ⁷⁄₁₂ Aunes of *Antwerp* which I confider as

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
	209 : 11 : 08

I take the ½ which is 104 ²³⁄₂₄ ——or—— ——104 : 15 : 10
and then the ⅕ which is 20 ¹¹⁄₂₄ —— or —— 20 : 19 : 02

In all - - - - 125 ¼ Aunes of *Paris* or 125 : 15 : 00

By this computation it comes to the rate of 100 Aunes of *Paris* for 166 ⅔ Aunes of *Antwerp*, or of 60 of the faid Aunes of *Paris* for 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*; which is only according to cuftom and not according to the true proportion of thofe meafures ; for if you have taken notice of what I have already faid, that the 100 Aunes of *Paris* make 51600 lines, and that the 100 Aunes of *Antwerp* make only 30600 ; if you work by the Rule of Three, and fay,

If 51600 Lines make 100 Aunes of *Paris*, how many will 30600 Lines make?

You'll have 59 ¹¹⁄₁₇ Aunes of *Paris* for 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*.

And

And on the contrary,

If 30600 lines make 100 Aunes of *Antwerp*, how many will 51600 make?

You will have 168 Aunes of *Antwerp* for 100 Aunes of *Paris*.

Here is the juft and true proportion, which thofe Meafures ought to have amongft themfelves, but as the difference betwixt 59$\frac{11}{21}$ and 60 Aunes, is but $\frac{10}{21}$, and that betwixt 168$\frac{1}{7}$ and 66$\frac{1}{7}$ Aunes, is but 1$\frac{49}{21}$ Aunes; to fhun Fractions, according to the ordinary cuftom, I fhall reckon, that

100 Aunes of *France* or *Paris* make 166$\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, and

100 Aunes of *Brabant* or *Antwerp* make only 60 Aunes of *France*.

Of the Aune or Ell of England or London.

Of the Ell and Yard of England. THO' in *England* they ordinarily make ufe of the Yard, or Verge, for meafuring of Cloath, &c. they alfo make ufe of the Ell or Aune for meafuring of Linnen; which Ell is equal to the *French* Aune, which contains 1$\frac{1}{4}$ Yards, the faid Yard making only $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Aune, which has 505 lines of the *Pié due Roy* in lenth, and the Yard only 404; as we will fee in treating of the faid Yard.

Some People pretend, that 50 Aunes of *Harlem* make but 29$\frac{1}{2}$ of *London*, tho' others fay, that 50 Aunes of *Harlem*, will make out 30 Ells of *London*; which Aune or Ell of *England*, being equal to

l. m. fignifies that of France, you may compute, that
a little more. 100 Aunes of *Amfterdam*, make 58$\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of *London*, l. m.
l. l. little lefs. 100 Ells of *London* make 171 Aunes of *Amfterdam*, l. l.

Of the Aune of Hamburgh and Lubeck.

Of the Aunes of Hamburgh and Lubeck. THE Aune of *Hamburgh* has in length 1 Foot and 9 Inches of the *Pié du Roy*, or 252 lines; fo that it makes but $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Aune of *Holland*, or *Amfterdam*; and that of *Amfterdam* makes 1$\frac{1}{2}$ of the faid Aune of *Hamburgh*; at which rate

100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* make 120 Aunes of *Hamburgh*, and 100 Aunes of *Hamburgh* make but 83$\frac{1}{3}$ Aunes of *Amfterdam*.

Of the Aunes of Lubeck. The Aune of *Lubeck* is about $\frac{1}{12}$ fhorter than that of *Hamburgh*.

All filken Manufactures are fold at *Hamburgh* by the Aune of *Brabant* or *Antwerp*, 5 of which faid Aunes of *Antwerp*, make a little more than 6 of *Hamburg*; for if

100 Aunes of *Hamburgh*, make only 83$\frac{1}{3}$ Aunes of *Amfterdam*, the faid

100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* will only render 82$\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Antwerp*, l. l. and

100 Aunes of *Antwerp* will give 121$\frac{1}{4}$ Aunes of *Hamburgh*, l. l.

Of

Of *the Aune of* Frankfort.

AS the Aune of *Frankfort* is equal to that of *Hamburgh*, you may make the very same operations you did in reducing the Aunes of *Hamburgh*, into thofe of *Holland*, and *Amfterdam*.

Remark that *French* Goods are fold at *Frankfort* by the Aune of *Paris*, and *Dutch* Goods by that of *Antwerp*.

Of *the Aune of* Nuremberg.

THE Aune of *Nuremberg* is reckon'd equal to that of *Amfter-dam*; by which you may regulate your felf in your re-ductions, for finding out its conformity with other Foreign Meafures.

Of *the Aune of* Leipfick, Naumburgh, *and* Hall.

THE Aunes of thofe three Places being equal to that of *Hamburgh*, and *Frankfort*, what has been already faid of the former, may be likewife applied to the latter.

Of *the Aune of* Breflaw *in* Silefia.

THE Aune of *Breflaw* in *Silefia*, contains only $\frac{4}{5}$ of that of *Amfterdam*, and confequently the Aune of *Amfterdam* contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ of that of *Silefia*; So that

100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* make 125 of *Ereflaw*; and
100 Aunes of *Breflaw* make but 80 of *Amfterdam*.

You muft know that the Linnen Cloth of *Silefia*, is ordinarily fold in *Holland* by Schoks of 4 or 5 pieces a Schok, which contains 60 or 63 Aunes of *Breflaw*, and 48 or 50 Aunes of *Amfterdam*.

The Linnen of the Schoks that are compofed of 5 pieces, is much finer, and better than that of thofe that have but 4; and both are generally fold at *Amfterdam* at fo many Florins, a Schok.

Of *the Aune of* Ofnabrugh.

THE Aune of *Ofnabrugh*, being almoft equal to that of *Paris*, 4 Aunes of *Ofnabrugh* make 7 of *Amfterdam*, and the Reduction is to be made the fame way as we have already made that bewixt *Holland* and *France*, fo that you may reckon, that

100 Aunes of *Amfterdam*, make betwixt $58\frac{1}{2}$ and 60 Aunes of *Ofnaburgh*, and
100 Aunes of *Ofnaburgh* make betwixt 171 and 175 Aunes of *Amfterdam*.

The

The Pieces of Linnen at *Ofnabrugh* contain generally betwixt 60 and 65 Aunes of their Meafure, and are fold at *Amfterdam* at fo many Rixdollars, at 50 Sty : each, current Money

Of the *Aune* of Dantzick

THE Aune of *Dantzick* has only 1 Foot 10 Inches $4\frac{1}{2}$ Lines, or 268½ Lines of the *Pié du Roy*, of length ; fo that they count, that

100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* make $112\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Dantzick*, and
100 Aunes of *Dantzick* make 89 Aunes of *Amfterdam* l. l.

The Aunes of *Riga*, *Koningsberg*, and *Revel*, are a fmall matter longer than that of *Dantzick*.

Of the *Aunes of* Berguen, *and* Drontham *in* Norway.

THE Aunes of *Berguen*, and *Dronthem* being but $\frac{1}{10}$ lefs than thofe of *Amfterdam*, you may reckon, that
100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* make $1\frac{1}{10}$ Aunes of *Berguen* and *Drontham*, and
100 Aunes of *Berguen* or *Drontham*, make but 90 Aunes of *Amfterdam*.

Of the *Aune* of Sweden, or Stockholm,

'TIS generally reckon'd that 7 Aunes of *Stockholm*, make 6 Aunes of *Amfterdam*, at which rate
100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* make 117 Aunes or l. l. of *Sweden*, and
100 Aunes of *Sweden* or *Stockholm* make but 86 Aunes l. l. of *Amfterdam*.

Of the *Aune* Denmark *or* Copenhagen.

THE Aune of *Copenhagen* is counted $\frac{1}{7}$ fhorter than the Verge, or Yard of *London*.

Of the *Aune* of Cologne.

THE Aune of *Cologne* being equal to that of *Hamburgh*, *Leipfick*, and *Frankfort*, you may make the Reductions as we have already made them for *Hamburgh*.

Of

Of *the Aune of* St. Gall.

ST. *Gall* is a free Republick upon the Frontiers of *Swabia,* in Alliance with *Swifferland,* and has an Ecclefiaftical Prince. They there may make ufe of two different Meafures, one for Linnen, and another for Woollen Manufactures.

That which is made ufe of for meafuring of Linnen, contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ Aunes of *Amfterdam,* or thereabouts; and that of *Amfterdam* makes but $\frac{4}{5}$ of the Aune of *St. Gal*

The Second is that which is made ufe of for the meafuring of Cloth &c. which is confiderably fhorter than the other; for 100 of it make but 89½ Aunes of *Amfterdam,* or thereabouts, fo that at that rate you may reckon, that

Aunes of *Amft.*
100 —— make $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 86 \\ 112 \end{array}\right\}$ of St *Gall* for $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{Linnen} \\ \text{Wollen} \end{array}\right\}$ Manufactures

Aunes of St *Gall*
100 —— make $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 116 \\ 89\frac{1}{4} \end{array}\right\}$ of *Amft.* for $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text{Linnen} \\ \text{Wollen} \end{array}\right\}$ Manufactures.

Of *the Aunes of* Bern *and* Bafil *in* Swifferland.

MOft People reckon the Aunes of *Bern* and *Bafil* equal to that of *Hamburgh,* 6 Aunes of which Place make 5 of *Amfterdam,* (as has been faid above) tho' others think that the 5 Aunes of *Bern* and *Bafil* make but 4 of *Amfterdam,* and 3 Yards of *London.*

Of *the Aune of* Geneva.

THE Aune of *Geneva* in a word is $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than that of *Amfterdam,* fo that
100 Aunes of *Amfterdam* make 60 Aunes of *Geneva* l. m.
100. Aunes of *Geneva* make 166½ Aunes of *Amfterdam,* l. l.

At which rate they reckon that 100 Aunes of *Geneva* make 102½ Aunes of *Paris,* and 58¼ Canes of *Provence* and lower *Languedoc,* and 100 Aunes of *Paris* make 94¼ Aunes of *Geneva;* and fo of other Meafures as you'll fee in the Table of Proportion of the faid Meafures.

Of

Of *the Canes of* Provence *and lower* Languedoc.

Of the Canes of Provence. THE Canes of *Provence* and of low *Languedoc* are compoſed of 8 Palms, which make 6 Foot and 2 Lines of the *Pié du Roy*, or 866 Lines ; ſo that 'tis reckon'd, that the ſaid Cane makes 2⅞ Aunes of *Amſterdam* l. l. and the Aune of *Amſterdam* makes only ⅛ of the ſaid Cane l. m. ſo that 3 Canes of thoſe Provinces are counted for 8₇₂ Aunes of *Amſterdam* ; at which rate

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make 35 Canes of *Marſeiles*, *Montpelier*, &c. l. l. and,

100 Aunes of *Marſeiles Montpelier*, &c. make 286 Aunes of *Amſterdam* l. m. —— All which I have examined as exactly as I could, tho' after all, 'tis almoſt impoſſible to get ſuch a perfect Account of ſo many different Meaſures, but there muſt be ſome litle inconſiderable Matter more or leſs.

The aforeſaid Canes of *Marſeiles Montpelier*, &c, are computed to make 1½ Aunes of *Lions*, or 2 and ₇₁ Yards of *London*: 100 Canes (as I have already ſaid) make 171¼ Aunes of *Geneva*, and 3 Canes make 5 Aunes of *Paris*, l. m.

Of the Canes of Avignon and Nimes. You may here take notice, that the Canes of *Nimes* (a Town in *Languedoc*) and *Avignon* (upon the Frontiers of *Provence, Languedoc* and the *Lionnois*) are about 1 Palm ſhorter than thoſe of *Marſeiles* and *Montpelier*.

Of *the Canes of* Thouloſe *and other Towns in* High-Languedoc, *and* High-Guienne.

Of the Canes of Thouloſe, Alby, Caſtres, Montauban, Agennes, &c. THE Canes of *Thouloſe* the Capital City of the higher *Languedoc*, as well as *Alby, Caſtres,* and other Towns in the ſame Province ; and alſo at *Montauban, Agenes,* and other Towns of the *Higher-Guienne,* are likewiſe compos'd of 8 Palms, ſhorter than thoſe of *Montpelier* by 5 Inches and ſix Lines of the *Pié du Roy*, or 66 Lines ; their whole Length being 5 Foot, 6 Inches, and 8 Lines ; or 800 Lines ; which Canes make 2¼ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, and the Aune of *Amſterdam* makes only ⅜ of the ſaid Cane, ſo that

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make only 37½ Canes of *Thouloſe, &c.* and

100 Canes of *Thouloſe* make 266⅓ Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

They reckon that the ſaid Cane of *Thouloſe* &c. makes 1¼ Aune of *Paris*, ſo that the Aunes of *Paris* make 2 Canes.

I have made this Reduction with all poſſible exactneſs, tho' herein I don't agree with Mr. *Erſox*, who makes 21 Aunes of

Holland

Holland, equal to 8 Canes, in which he is miſtaken, probably, by taking the Aunes of *Brabant*, for thoſe of *Holland*.

And here you'll do well to take notice, that thoſe Meaſures are not preciſely equal amongſt themſelves, in all the Towns of *High Languedoc*, there being ſome inconſiderable Difference betwixt them, according to the ancient practice of each Place.

Of the Canes of Genoa.

THo' in the Table of Conformity for Meaſures, I only take notice of the Cane of 9 Palmes of *Genoa*, they there make uſe of 4 different ſorts of Meaſures, *viz.*

Of the {
 Cane of 9 Palmes for Draperies.
 Cane of 10 Palmes for Linnen.
 Brace about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Palmes,
 Palme for meaſuring Silks; and Velvets.

8 Canes of *Genoa* are computed to be 15 Aunes of *Lions* and $3\frac{1}{4}$ Palmes (of which there goes 9 to the Cane) make 1 *Engliſh* Yard.

However, not to trouble you with inconſiderable Fractions in the Table of Conformity, I ſhall only put 327 Aunes of *Amſterdam* for 100 Canes of *Genoa*, and $30\frac{1}{2}$ Canes of 9 Palmes for 100 Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Cane of Rome.

AS the Cane of *Rome* is ſome ſmall matter more than 3 Aunes of *Amſterdam*, to avoid Fractions I ſhall tell you in ſhort, that

100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make but 33 Canes of *Rome*.
100 Canes of *Rome* ſomewhat more than 303 Aunes of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Canes of Naples and Sicily.

AS to the Canes of *Naples*, I ſhall tell you in a Word, that 1 of them makes $3\frac{1}{2}$ Aunes of *Amſterdam*, ſo that
100 Aunes of *Amſterdam* make but 30 Canes of Naples l. m. and
100 Canes of *Naples* make 329 Aunes of *Amſterdam* l. m. and 17 Canes of *Naples* are counted 32 Aunes of *Lions*.

The Cane of *Sicily* is compos'd of $8\frac{1}{2}$ Palms of the Meaſure of the Cane of *Marſeiles*, by which the Reader may regulate himſelf in any computation of a greater Quantity.

Of

Of the Cane of Barcelona.

Of the Cane of Barcelona. TO give you a brief account of the length of the Cane of *Barcelona*, I shall tell you in a word, that
100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 41¼ Canes of *Barcelona*, and
100 Canes of *Barcelona* 239½ Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

Of the English *Yard or Verge.*

Of the English Yard. THe Verge or *English* Yard contains 1¼ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, so that the said Aune of *Amsterdam* makes only ⅘ of the Yard, which has 2 Foot 9 Inches and 8 Lines; or 404 Lines of the *Pié du Roy* in length; of which to make the Reduction, say

    If 4 Aunes of *Holland* make 3 Yards of *England*, how many will 100 Aunes make ?
        You will have 75 Yards for 100 Aunes.

And on the contrary.

    If 3 Yards of *England* make 4 Aunes of *Holland*, how many will 100 make.
    You'll have 133⅓ Aunes for 100 Verges or Yards,
    So that if you substract ¼ from the Aunes, you'll have Yards and if you add ⅓ to the Yards, you'll have Aunes.
    Some People reduce the Value of the Aunes and current Money of *Amsterdam* into that of the Yards and Money of *England*, at the rate of 50 Styvers current of *Holland*, for 4 *s.* 6 *d.* Ster. of *England*, and others make their reductions according to the course of the Exchange as, you'll see in its place, by a model of an account of Goods come from *London* to *Amsterdam*. However, to render the practice of those reductions the more intelligible, I shall here insert the following Opperations.

Example.

Reduction of the Aunes and Money of Holland into those of England.

    If 1 Aune of any Commodity cost at *Amsterdam* 50 Sty. current
    ¼ of an Aune will cost————————16⅔ Sty. current

so that 1¼ Aunes of *Amst.* (which is 1 Yard) will cost 66⅔ Sty. curr.

Or thus,

    If 1 Yard of any Commodity cost at *London*————6 *s.* Ster.
deduct ¼ of the Yard being as well as of the Sum —— 1½ *s.* St.

remains ¾ of a Yard, being 1 Aune of *Am.* which would cost 4½ *s.* St.
                                    Now

Now reduce the 66 ¼ Styvers, current money of *Holland*, at the same rate into *English* Money, saying

If 50 Styvers current of *Amsterdam* make 4 ¼ sh. Ster. how much will 66 ¼ Sty. current make?

You will have 6 Shillings Sterling.

And on the contrary,

If 4 ¼ sh. Ster. are worth 50 Sty. curr. of *Holland*, how much are 6 sh. ster. worth?

You will have 66 ¼ Styvers current.

Now 'tis plain by this Example, that if one Aune of any commodity cost in *Holland* 50 Styvers current Money, 1 *English* Yard will come to 66 ¼ Sty. said Money; and if one Yard cost in *England* 6 shil. 1 Aune comes only to 4 ¼ Shillings, being value of 50 Styvers, or 1 Rixdollar, current money of *Holland*.

The *English* Yard makes 1 ¼ Palmes measure of *Genoa*; 9 Palmes to the Cane.

2 ½ Yards of *England* make one Cane of *Provence* and *Monpelier*, and

3 Yards make 5 Aunes of *Bern* and *Basil* in *Switzerland*.

I have already told you in treating of the Aune or Ell, that they make use of it in *England* for measuring of Linnen.

Of the Tard of Sevil.

THe Yard of *Sevil* makes 1 ¼ Aunes of *Amsterdam*; and the Aune of *Amsterdam* makes but ⅘ of the Yard of *Sevil*, so that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make but 80 Yards of *Sevil*, and

100 Yards of *Sevil* make 125 Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Bara of Castile or Spain.

THe Bara of *Castile* is also reckon'd for 1 ¼ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, and the Aune of *Amsterdam* makes only ⅘ of the Bara of *Castile*; as well as of all *Arragon*, *Bilboa*, *St Sebastians*, &c. so that you may reckon the said Baras equal to the Yard of *Sevil*.

Of the Barros and Cavidos of Portugal.

THe Barros and Cavidos of *Portugal* containing an inconsider- ble matter less than 1 ⅒ Aunes of *Amsterdam*, to avoid Fractions, you may reckon, that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 61 Barros of *Lisbon*, and 100 Barros of *Lisbon* make 164 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l. and 100 Cavidos of *Portugal* makes but very little lets, than 100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

The Cavidos of the Isle of *Fagal*, and other Islands, called the Isles of *Flanders*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*, is equal to the Aune of *Amsterdam*; which I have verified by the account of Sale of a certain quantity of Goods, which being sent thither from *Amsterdam*, rendered there as many Cavidoes, as there was sent thither of Aunes.

Of the Brace of Venice, Bologne, Modena *and* Mantua.

AT *Venice* they make use of a certain Measure called a Brace, of which there are two sorts; the one for Gold and Silver and Silk Stuffs, and the other for Woolen Manufactures, which latter being 6 ¼ *per Cent* longer than the former, we shall make our computations by it, which contains 2 Foot and 8 lines, or 296 lines of the *Pié du Roy*; so that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 102 Braces of *Venice*. l. l. and

100 Braces of *Venice* make 98 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. m.

The Braces of *Bologne, Modena*, and *Mantua*, are equal those of *Venice*.

Of the Brace of Bergam.

THe Brace of *Bergam* being about ₁₆/₁ shorter than the Aune of *Amsterdam*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam*, make but 105 ¼ Braces of *Bergam*. l. m. and

100 Braces of *Bergam* make but 95 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l. and

They reckon that 5 Aunes of *France* make 9 Braces of *Bergam*

Length of the ¼ and ½ of the Brace of *Venice* for Cloth

is equal to The Ell of England: Basil, &c.		Ells of Holland.	Ells of Brabant.	Ells of England, Fran. &c.	Ells of Hamburg Franfort, &c.	Ells of Breslaw.	Ells of Dantzick.	Ells of Berguen.	Ells of Sweden.	Ells of St. Gall for Linnen.	Ells of St. Gall for woollen.	Ells of Geneva.	Canes of Marseilles	Canes of Toulouse	Canes of Genoa.	Canes of Rome	Yards of England.	Yards and Barra's of Spain	Barra's of Portugal	Cavido's of Portugal	Braces of Venice.
		100	98½	58¾	120	125	112½	110	117	86	112	60	35	37½	30½	33	75	80	61	100	102
&c.		101½	100	60	121½	126½	114	111½	118½	87	113⅘	60½	35½	38	30¾	33½	76	81	61½	101½	103½
t, &c.		171	166⅓	100	205½	213¾	192⅘	188	200	147	191½	102⅔	59⅔	64½	52½	56⅔	128½	136⅔	104⅓	171	174½
		83⅓	81½	48⅔	100	104⅘	92½	91½	97½	71⅓	91¼	50	29⅔	31½	25⅔	27½	62½	65⅘	50⅔	83¾	85
		80	79	46⅔	96	100	89½	88	93⅓	68⅓	89⅓	48	28	30	24⅔	26½	60	64	48⅓	80	81⅓
		89	87½	52	96⅘	111¼	100	98	104⅘	76⅔	99½	53⅘	31½	33¾	27½	29½	66½	71¼	54⅘	89	90½
		90	89	52½	108	112½	101½	100	105½	77⅘	100⅔	54	31½	33¾	27½	29½	67½	72	55	90	91½
		86	84	50⅘	103½	107½	96½	94½	100	74	96⅓	51⅘	30½	32½	26½	28½	64½	68½	52½	86	87½
		116	114½	67½	139⅘	145	130½	127½	135½	100	130	69½	40½	43½	35½	38½	87	92⅔	70½	116	118½
	make	89½	88½	52½	107½	111½	100½	98½	104½	76⅔	100	53⅘	31½	33¾	27½	29½	67	71½	54½	89½	91½
Clier ontpe-		166½	164⅘	97½	200	208⅘	187½	183¾	195	143⅘	130⅘	100	58½	62½	50½	55	124½	133½	101½	166½	170
		286	282⅔	167½	343½	357½	321½	314½	334⅘	246	320½	171½	100	107½	87½	94½	214½	228⅔	174½	286	291½
		266½	263⅘	156	320	333⅓	300	193½	312	229½	298½	160	93½	100	81½	88	199½	213⅔	162⅔	266⅘	272
		327	323	191½	392½	408½	367½	359½	382½	281	366½	196½	114½	122½	100	108	245½	261	199½	327	333½
		303	299⅔	177½	363½	378½	340½	333½	454½	260½	339⅘	181½	116	113⅔	92½	100	227½	242½	184½	303	309
		133⅔	131½	78	160	166½	150	146½	156	114½	149½	80	46⅔	50	40½	44	100	107	81½	133⅔	136
		125	113⅘	73½	150	156½	140½	137½	146½	107½	140	75	43⅘	46½	38½	41½	93½	100	76⅓	125	137½
		164	162	96	196⅔	205	184½	180⅘	191⅔	141	183⅔	94⅘	57½	61½	50	54½	123	131½	100	164	167½
		100	98½	58½	120	125	112½	110	117	86	112	60	35	27½	30½	33	75	80	61		

Of the Brace of Florence, Leghorn and Lucca.

THe Brace of *Florence*, *Leghorn*, and *Lucca* being very near ⅓ shorter than the Aune of *Amsterdam*, you may compute, that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 116 ½ Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn* and *Lucca*. and

100 Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn*, and *Lucca* make a little less than 85 ½ Aunes of *Amsterdam*.

They reckon that 49 Aunes of *France* make 100 Braces of the aforesaid Places; as also that the Aune of *France* makes 2 Ra's of *Piemont* or *Turin* ; mean time I shall here tell you, that tho' for brevity's sake I have comprended in one, the Braces of *Florence*, *Leghorn*, and *Luca*, there is some little inconsiderable difference betwixt them.

Of the Brace of Milan.

There are two different sorts of Braces at *Milan*, the one for Silks, and the other for Woollen Cloth, and other Goods. That for Silks being about ¾ shorter than the Aune of *Amsterdam*, you may reckon, that

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 128 ½ Braces of *Millan*. and for Silks,

100 Braces of *Milan*, make 78 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l.

As for that which is made use of for Cloth, they reckon that 100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 102 Braces of *Milan* for Cloth' and

100 Braces of *Milan* make 98 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. l. They likewise compute that 9 of those Braces make 4 Aunes of *Lions*.

Of the Pico of Constantinople.

There being but about 3 *per Cent* difference betwixt the Aunes of *Amsterdam* and Pico's of *Constantinople*.

100 Aunes of *Amsterdam* make 103 Pico's of *Constantinople*. l. l.

and

100 Pico's of *Constantinople* make 97 Aunes of *Amsterdam*. l. m.

Of the Cavido's of the East Indies.

*of the Cavi-
dos of East-
Indies.*

THE Meafure generally made ufe of in the *Eaft-Indies*, and efpecially in *Battavia* is called *Cavidos*, containing but ⅔ of the Aune of *Amfterdam*, which contains 1½ of it, fo that
100 Aunes of *Amfterdam*, make 150 Cavidos of the *Eaft-Indies*, and
100 Cavidos make 66½ Aunes of *Amfterdam*.

Now to fpare my Readers the Trouble of making a great many Reductions of thofe Meafures the one into the other, I have thought it convenient to infert here a Table of Proportion, difcovering at once their Conformity, and Differences; by which you find ready made what would otherwife have coft a great deal of Trouble and Pains to do by the *Rule* of *Three*; for tho' by means of the faid Rule a Man may be able to make what Reductions he pleafes, the diverfity of the Operations, that are abfolutely neceffary in certain Reductions, weary the Judgment, and fatigue the Memory fo much the more that the leaft miftake in the Calculation may occafion confiderable Errors : Which Confideration has obliged me to compofe the following Table, which fo much Order and Exactnefs, that I am perfwaded the ingenious Reader will there find all imaginable Satisfaction.

A Treatife of
Meafures for Liquid Goods.

HAving in the preceeding Treatife, given a fuccinct Account, of the Meafures made ufe of for Extended Goods, and of their Difference, and Conformity with one another; the next thing that falls under Confideration, is the different forts of Veffels ufed for containing of Liquids, fuch as *Wine*, *Vinegar*, *Brandy*, *Syder*, *Beer*, *Oyl*, &c. of which I fhall treat with as much Order and Brevity as poffible.

Of Meafures for Wine and Vinegar.

THE Veffels for containing Wine and Brandy, have different Names, according to the Quantities they contain, and the Countries where they are made ufe of.

The Veffel called in *Germany* Woeder, made ufe of for keeping the Wines that grow upon the *Rhine*, and the *Mofel*, do ordinarily contain 14 Awmes of *Amfterdam*, but fometimes they contain more and fometimes lefs.

The

The Awme of *Amsterdam* contains 8 Steckans, or 20 Verges, or Verteels, being what is call'd in *England* a Tierce, or ⅛ of a Tun of *France*, or *Bourdeaux*.

The Awme is subdivided into 4 Anckers, reckoning the Ancker of 2 Steckans.

The Steckan contains 16 Mingles, each of which make 2 Pints.

The Verge or Verteel of the Wines upon the *Rhine* and the *Mosell* &c. is reckon'd but 6 Mingles, but that of Brandy is counted 6½ Mingles, as we'll see hereafter.

The Hogshead of *Bourdeaux* according to the just Measure should contain 12½ Steckans, or 200 Mingles of Wine and Lee; and 12 Steckans or 192 Mingles clear Wine ; so that the Tun of *Bourdeaux* consisting of 4 Hogheads, contains 50 Steckans or 800 Mingles, Wine and Lee, and 48 Steckans or 768 Mingles clear Wine.

* The Tun of *Bayon* and other Places thereabout is reckon'd 240 Steckans, measure of *Amsterdam*, there being likewise 4 Hogsheads to a Tun.

In *England* (and especially at *London*) they reckon the Hogshead 63, and the Tun 252 Gallons ; making 48 Steckans clear Wine, measure of *Amsterdam*. The said Gallon weighs 7½ Pounds Weight of *London*, so that the 63 Gallons or the Hogshead should weigh 472½ Pounds, and the Tun 1890 Pound Weight of *London*. The said Gallon is said to contain 4 *Paris* Pints.

The Hogshead of *Bourdeaux* should contain 110 Pots with the Lee, and 100 Pots clear Wine, measure of the said Place ; so that the said Pot of *Bourdeaux* contains about 2 Mingles of *Amsterdam*.

The *Bourdeaux* Tun of Wine should weigh with the Hogshead 2000 Pound, and in Terms of Marine in Fraighting of Ships by a Tun is meant 2000 Pound weight, so that, when 'tis said that any Ship is of so many Tuns, 'tis to be understood, that the Ship can carry so many times 2000 Pound Weight, tho' in *Holland*, *Flanders* and other Northern Countries, they only talk of Lasts containing 2 Tuns each or 4000 Pound Weight.

The *Rhenish* and *Mosel* Wines are ordinarily sold at *Amsterdam*, the former at so many Florins of 20 Styvers each, current Money, and the latter at so many Rixdollars, of 50 Styvers each current Money, for the Awme of 20 Verges or Verteels, the Verge being at that rate 6 Mingles, as I have already said.

French, *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Wines, are sold at so many Pounds Grofs, the Tunn of 4 Hogsheads, and there is ordinarily one per Cent rebated, for present Payment in ready Money ; both Buyer and Seller paying Brokerage, each 6 Styvers per Tun.

When

When any Merchant of *Amsterdam* Native, or other, receives any Quantity of Wine, or other Goods, which he is refolv'd to fell without unloading, and putting the Goods in a Cellar; leaving them expos'd to the View of all Merchants and Dealers, in a great flat Boat upon the Canal, he caufes to be affixed upon the Exchange, and other remarkable Places of the City, and diftributed to the Merchants printed Placaerds; in which he makes known his Defign of felling fuch and fuch Goods, together with the Time, Place, and Conditions of the Sale; which time being come, the Goods are fold to the higheft Offerer, who pays ½ of the Brokeridge and Expences at the Place of Sale; and if no Goods be fold, the Expofer muft bear all Charges. When Goods are fold the Seller muft pay 1½ *per Cent* to the City, ½ of which is applied by the Collector to the ufe of the Poor; and the ½ remaining to his own.

of the Muid of Paris and it's divifions.   The Muid of *Paris* contains 150 Quarts, or 300 Pints with the Lee; and 280 Pints clear Wine, Meafure of *Paris*.

There is all over *France*, a great many Veffels for keeping of Wine, different from one another, according to the Cuftom of the feveral Provinces, where they are made ufe; of which tho' there be fcarce any poffibility to give an exact Account, I fhall here fet down the regular Fractions of the Muid of *Paris*, 3 of which make the Tunn of *France*: and as I have Occafion to fpeak of the Meafures of the other Provinces of *France*, I fhall give you as diftinct an Account as I can of their Contents.

The Pint of *Paris* is a Meafure pretty well known all over the World.

2 of thofe Pints make 1 Quart, 4 Quarts 1 Sextier, and 36 Sextiers 1 Muid of *Paris*; 3 of which (as is already faid) make 1 Tunn of *France*.

The Meafure they make ufe of in *Provence* is called a Millerole, that of *Thoulon* fhould weigh 130 Pound, and ought to contain 66 *Paris* Pints, which is about 100 Pints of *Amfterdam*.

of the Muid of Montpelier.   At *Montpelier* and feveral other Places of *Languedoc*, their Muid contains 18 Sextiers, and the Sextier 32 Pots; fo that the Muid, which makes but 35 Steckans or 560 Mingles of *Amfterdam*, makes 576 Pots of *Montpelier*, by which it appears, that the Pot of *Montpelier* is ¹⁄₁₆ lefs than the Mingle of *Amfterdam*. However, you muft here take notice, that the Casks of *Montpelier* are not all of an equal Meafure, fome being bigger than others; and in feveral Places of *Provence* as well as *High* and *Low-Languedoc*, they frequently tranfport Wines, Oyls and other fuch Goods in Veffels made of Goat's Skins.

The

The Butts and Pipes of *Sevil*, *Malaga*, *Alicant*, *Lisbon*, *Port* a *Port*, *Of the Butts* *Canaries* and Isles of *Fagel*, *&c.* are likewise of different sizes ; for *and Pipes of* the Tun of *Malaga* consisting of 2 Butts or Pipes, (which they *Spain and* call Persemyn at *Amsterdam*) is reckon'd only 36 or 37 Steckans ; *Portugal.* and those of other Places are reckon'd 25 or 26 Steckans the Butt, or Pipe.

If a Citizen of *Amsterdam* puts a Hogshead of Wine in his Cellar, he must pay 30 Florins 14 Styvers and 8 Deniers of Duties ; and if he sends a Hogshead to any other Town of the same Province of *Holland*, he must pay for Porterage, Waterage, Recording, *&c.* 33 Styvers.

Vinegar is sold at *Amsterdam* at so many Florins of 20 Styvers a Hogshead, or at so many Pound Grofs a Tun ; with Difcounpt of 1 per Cent : As for the Wine, at *Hamburgh* and *Lubeck*, it is sold at so many Rixdollars of 48 Styvers or 3 Marks Lubs per Tun.

Of Brandy.

French Spanish and *Portuguese* Brandy is ordinarily put into big Casks, which some call Pipes, others Butts, others Pieces, *viz.* according to the Custom of the Places ; there being no positive Measure regulated for that Liquor.

In *France* it is ordinarily put into great Casks, which they call at *Bourdeaux*, Pieces at *Rochel, Nantes, Cognac, Montguion*, the Isle of *Rhe &c.* Pipes, which (as I have already said) contain some more than others, there being some which hold out at *Amsterdam* from 60 to 90 Verges, or Verteels ; and they reduce those Measures into Hogsheads by reckoning as under, for

1 Hogshead
- 27 - Verges of *Cognac, Montguion, Rochel* and the Isle of *Rhe.*
- 29 - Of *Nantes* and other Places in *Brytany* and *Anjou.*
- 32 - Of *Bourdeaux* and other Places in *Guienne.*
- 32 - Of *Bayon* and Places thereabout.
- 30 - Of *Amsterdam* and other Places of *Holland.*
- 30 - Of *Hamburgh*, and *Lubeck.*
- 27 - Of *Embden.*

In *Provence* and *Languedoc*, they sell it at so much the Quintal, or 100 Weight, with the Cask.

At *Bruges* they call the Verges Sesters, of 16 Stoups a Sester, which they sell at so much a Stoup.

At *London*, and generally thorough all *England*, they count only by Gallons, as I have said already.

E

The

The Mingle of Brandy weighs at *Amsterdam* 2 Pound 4 Ounces; and the Verge or Verteel about 14 Pound, at which rate the 30 Verges must weigh about 320 Pound.

At *Bourdeaux*, tho' Pieces of Brandy contain from 50 to 90 Verges, they reckon but 32 to the Hogshead; the Verge is some less than 3¼ Pots.

You must know that whatever there is at *Bourdeaux* in a Piece of Brandy more than 50 Verges, is called by the Farmers of the King's Duties *Exces*; and pays 9 Solses per Verge, besides the Duties of *Sortie* (as they call it) for the 50 Verges which are as under.

For the Duties of the Convoy	16	Livers	10	Solses	0
For the 50 Sols per Tun	01	——	00	——	0
For Brokerage	01	——	10	——	0
For the Comptablie	05	——	20	——	0

24 Livers 10 Solses *Tournois*

Of which 24 Liv. 10 Solses, the Seller rebates to the Buyer 7 Livers 3 Solses according to the Custom; so that the Buyer pays only 17 Livers 3 Solses *per* 50 Verges, except in the time of the two Fairs of *Bourdeaux*, from the 1 to the 15 of *March*, and from the 15 to the 30 *October* each year inclusively; when there is a small Diminution of such Duties, upon Wines, Brandy, and all other Goods.

Those that make Brandy, seldom or never put it in small Barrels or Tierces, except it be design'd for some particular Places in *America*, or elsewhere; where those small Measures are advantagiously sold to People, who perhaps should not be able to buy a Pipe at a time; for a Piece of Brandy that contains perhaps 1¼ of an ordinary Piece costs but very litle more of Freight and Carriage than one that contains ⅛ or ⅓ less. And as to the Freight of Brandy which is sent over Seas, you may take notice, that according to the Custom of the Marine, there goes 2¼ Pieces or Pipes to the Tun of 4 Hogsheads, or half a Last.

The Brandies of *Cognac*, *Rochel*, *Nantes*, and several other Places thereabout, have always been esteemed better than those that are made at *Bourdeaux*; because tho the latter be generallyy stronger, the former are more natural, more pleasant, and sweeter in the Mouth; and consequently deserve the preference: Of which more anon. Tho' mean time you may take notice, that there is also made a sort of Brandy that they call in *France de trois quints*, of three fifths, which being exceeding strong, is only made use of to fortify the ordinary Brandy, when it has lost its Strength, or by Perfumers, for making of the *Queen* of *Hungary's* Water. It is generally

nerally fold ¼ dearer than the common Brandy, which rifes and falls according to the Goodnefs or Badnefs of the Vintage, and the Demand that is for it Foreign Countries; and ordinarily fells from 60 to 100 Livers *Tournois* the 32 Verges, tho' in the years 1698 and 1699 it rofe to 180, or upwards; which was occafion'd by the extraordinary cold and froft, which ruin'd a great part of the Buds, in moft places of *France* in the year 1698.

Brandy is fold at *Amflerdam* and other Towns in *Holland*, at fo many Pounds Grofs, the 30 Verges, or Hogshead; I have feen it fold at 8 or 9 Pounds Grofs of 6 Florins per Pound Grofs; tho' in the aforefaid Year 1699 they were fold from 25 to 30; and there is ordinarily rebated 1 per Cent for ready Mony, as I have already faid of the Sale of the Wines.

At *Hamburgh* it is likewife fold at fo many Pounds Grofs, of 7½ Marks Lubs, per Pound Grofs; or at fo many Rixdollars in Banco: But at *Lubeck* it is paid in current Mony, there being no Bank.

At *Bremen, Copenhagen,* and *Embden,* it is alfo fold at fo many Rixdollars; and in this laft Place, the Hogshead is counted but 27 Verges.

At *London* it is fold by the Tun of 252 Gallons; and in fhort, in every Country according to the Cuftom of the Country.

The Brokerage of Brandy as of Wine, at *Amflerdam* is 12 Styvers per Piece, of which the Buyer and Seller pay each one half.

Since the Year 1688 that there has been War with *France,* there has been a great deal of ftrong Waters made in *Holland* (as well as in *England*) of Grains; but the States of *Holland* in the time of the dearth of the Grains, thought fit to forbid the making any more, which confiderably rais'd the price of true Brandy. Thofe Waters were fold at fo many Florins the Awme and paid Brokerage 12 Styvers per Awme. Seller and Buyer each ½.

I'm now come to fpeak of the Reduction of the prices of Brandy at *Amflerdam,* which, even without the Rule of Three, is very eafily wrought, as I'm now going to fhew you.

Suppofe that you had fold or bought 10 pieces of Brandy containing 550 Verges at 24 Pounds Grofs, or Pounds Fleems the 30 Verges, or at any other price you pleafe to imagine; always multiply the price of 30 Verges by 4 Styvers, then multiply the Number of the Verges by the product of the Multiplication of the price of the Brandy; and then reducing your Styvers into Florins, you'll have the Sum required.

Example.

Suppofe the price of the Brandy 24 *l.* Grofs the 30 Verges,
Multiply that by ———— ———— 4 Styvers.

You'll have 96 St. or ⎫ For value
———————————— ⎬ of the
4 Fl. 16 Sty. ⎭ 30 Verges.

Then Multiply the 550 Verges by 96 Styvers, and you'll have
52800 Styvers, which reducing into Florins of 20 Styvers, you
will find 2640 Florins for the 550 Verges, contained in the 10
Pieces of Brandy.

It is eafy to conceive that the Reafon why they multiply the
Pounds Grofs of the Price of the 30 Verges of Brandy, by 4 Sty. is,
becaufe the Pound Grofs, which is 6 Florins or 120 Styvers, makes
4 times 30 Styvers, fo that (for Example) if 30 Verges coft but
1 Pound Grofs, or 120 Styvers, and the Styvers were divided by
the 30 Verges, there would come 4 Styvers for the Value of the
Verge; and if the 30 Verges coft two Pound Grofs, or 240 Styvers,
the faid Styvers being divided by the 30 Verges, there would be
8 Styvers, for the Value of the Verge; at the fame time, if I
Multiply the 2 Pounds Grofs by 4 Styvers, I fhall likewife have 8
Styvers for the Value of the Verge; fo that dividing their price
by the 30 Verges, I fhall have the fame thing as by multiplying
the faid price by 4 Styvers; and fo of any other price you can
buy them at. Now at *Bourdeaux* the Reduction of the prices of
Brandy is made another way.

Example.

Suppofe you had bought or fold at *Bourdeaux*, 10 Pieces of
Brandy, containing as in the foregoing example 550 Verges, at
120 Livres *Tournois*, the 32 Verges of *Bourdeaux*.

Multiply the - - - 550 Verges
by the fuppos'd Price of 120 Liv. *Tournois*, the 32 Verges,

you will have ———— 66000
Take the ½ ———— 8250 times 5 Solfes,

Then ¼ of that number 2062 **Livres** 10 **Soles** *Tournois*
for 550 Verges.

And

And here I think it very convenient before I go any further, to set down some Accounts of Brandy, supposed to be bought in *France*, and sold at *Amsterdam*, and examine how much it will come to in *Holland*, supposing a certain price it cost in *France*; which may serve for Models for those who are desirous to learn things of that nature, and will be very useful to any that may have occasion to deal that way.

To know how much Dutch *Money, a quantity Brandy that is bought* at Bourdeaux *at so many Pound* Tournois, *the 32 Verges will come to in* Holland.

Reduction of the Prices of Brandy, bought at Bourdeaux and sold at Amsterdam.

Suppose you have caus'd to be bought at *Bourdeaux*, 1 Piece of Brandy containing 65 Verges at 129 *l. Taurnois*, the 32 Verges prime cost.

	l.	s.	d.
	243	15	

Charges

King's Duties - - - - - - - -		17	7		
Cooperage			16		
Quayage			4		
Porterage			6		
Stowage 3 *s.* and Broker 5 Solses - -			8		
		19	1		
				19	1
Commission of buying, &c. at 2 *per Cent*				5	6	8
Comes in all, in *French* Mony, to				268	2	8

Which 268 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d. Tournois*, make 89 Crowns 22 Solses and 8 Deniers, which I have valued at 84 Den. Grois, current Money of *Holland*, per Crown makes

Florins

Charges paid at *Amsterdam.*

	Florins	187	14	

Præmium of Affurance of 187 F. 14 S. ⎱
at 3 *per Cent* ——　——　——　—— ⎰ 　5 | 12 | 8
Freight ————　————　——　　　　4
Primage and Avarage　——　——　　　 12
Convoy and Pafport　——　——　——　2 | 10
Brokerage 6 *s.* Couperage 6 *s.* andGaug. 3*s.*　15
Charges at unloading ————　——　　 14

	14	3	8	14	3	8

Commiffion of Sale at 2 *per Cent*　　　　　　　4　　8
Comes in all to　　　　　　　　　　Florins　205 18 04

So that fuppofe that this piece of Brandy ⎱
containing 65 Verges was fold at *Amfter-* ⎱
dam at 16 Pounds Grofs, the 30 Verges, it ⎰ F. 205 00 0
would come to ⎰

From which deducting 1 *per Cent* accord- ⎱
ing to cuftom ⎰ F. 　2 01 0

Remains　——　——　——　——　F. 202 19 0
So that there would be of lofs to make up ⎱ F. 　2 19 4
the 205 Fl. 18 Sty. 4 Den.　——　——　—— ⎰

F. 205 18 4

To know how much Dutch *Mony, a parcel of Brandy bought at*
Rochel *and* Cognac, *will come to, at* Amfterdam.

SUppofe you had caus'd to be bought at any of thofe Places, 15
Pieces of Brandy containing 1138 Verges, at 136 Livres *Tour-*
nois, the 27 Verges, prime Coft it will come to

Livres

Charges.

				Livers	
				5732	4
Brokerage and marking 30 S. *per* Piece	22	10			
Cooperage at 6 S. *per* Piece	4	10			
Stowage 5 Solses *per* Piece	3	15			
Charges in sending the Payment of the King's Duties to *Charent*	3				
King's Duties	260				
	293	15		293	15
Commiffion at 2 *per Cent*				120	10
Comes in all, in *French* Mony, to Livres				6146	9

Which 6146 Livres, 9 Solses *Tournois*, make 2048 Crowns 49 Solses, which I value at 84 Deniers Grofs, current Money, for each Crown, there will be.

Charges paid in *Holland*

	Florins,		4302	10	6
Præmium of Affurance of 5500 F. at 3 *per Cent* and 21 Sty. for the Policy	166	1			
Freight at 4 F. *per* piece	60				
Primage and Avarage	9				
Convoy and Pafsport	137	10			
Brokerage 6 S. Couperage 6 S. and Gauging 6 S. *per* piece	11	5			
Charges of unloading at *Amflerdam*	10	10			
	394	6		394	6
Commiffion of Sale at 2 *per Cent*				93	18	6
				4790	15	

So that 15 Pieces containing	1138	Verges
Deducting for ordinary Leakage	15	Verges

There would remain	1123 Verges at	
28 L. Grofs, the 30 Verges comes to F.	6288 - 16 -	
Deducting according to cuftom 1 *per Cent* for ready Mony F.	62 - 18 -	
There would remain F.	6225 - 18 -	

The Coft of the 15 Pieces comes but to F.	4790 - 15 -
So that there would remain neat profit F.	1435 - 3 -

To make up the whole Summ of —— F. 6225 - 18 -

To

To know how much *Dutch* Mony any Quantity of Brandy bought at *Nantes* will come to, at *Amsterdam.*

Suppose you have caus'd to be bought at *Nantes* a Pipe of Brandy containing 60 Verges at 120 Livres *Tournois* the 29 Verges, it amontsto the Sum of

	Livres	248 -	6 -
Charges.			
For the Acquittance of the 50 Solfes per Tun.	1		
For Porterage and Stowage.	17 6		
Brokerage and Cooperage	2		
Waterage for carrying aboard	12		
Porterage	7 6		
	4 17 -	4 17	
Commiffion of buying at 2 *per Cent*		5 1	6
In all		258	4

Which 258 Livres 4 S. *Tournois*, make 86 Crowns 4 Solfes, which valuing at 84 Deniers Grofs, current Mony, *per* Crown, there will be of

	Florins	180 13	8
Charges paid in Holland.			
Præmium of Infurance of 150 Florins at 3 *per Cent* and 21 Sty. for the Policie	5 11		
Freight	4		
Primage and Avarage	12		
Convoy and Pafsport	2 10		
Brokerage Cooperage and Gauging	15		
Charges in unloading at *Amfterdam*	14		
	14 2	14 2	
Commiffion of Sale at 2 *per Cent.*		3 17	8
In all	Florins	198 13	4

So that a Pipe of Brandy containing 60 Verges
Deducting for ordinary Leakage   1 Verge

Remains   59 Verges at
26 Pounds Grofs *per* 30 Verges; Florins 306 - 16 -
Deducting for Ready Mony 1 *per Cent* Fl.   3 - 1 -

Remains   Florins 303 - 15 -
The Coft amounts to   Fl.   198 - 13 -
Remains of neat Profit   Fl. 105 - 2 -

By

By the three Models I have juſt now given of Accomps of Brandy bought in *France*, and ſold at *Amſterdam* ; it will be eaſy to reduce the prices of Brandy bought in any other Country to the Mony of any Country where it may be ſold.

There was ſome years ago a cuſtom in *Amſterdam*, more frequent than it is now, of buying and ſelling ſeveral ſorts of Goods, but eſpecially Wines and Brandies, to be delivered and received within a certain time after the making of the Bargain ; for the better performance of which, the Buyer us'd to advance to the Seller a certain Summ of Mony perhaps ⅓ ½ or ¼ of the value of the Goods, as Earneſt, and in caſe the Buyer happened to negleſt or not to be in a condition to fulfil the Articles of the Bargain, the Mony given in Earneſt remain'd in the Hands of the Seller, without being at all obliged to reſtore it to the Buyer ; who by failing to accompliſh the Conditions of the Bargain, forfeited his Right to the ſaid Mony. But now that Cuſtom is not ſo much in uſe as formerly it has been, it having been very ordinary ſome time ago, not only for Foreign Wines and Brandies, but alſo in buying and ſelling the ſtrong Waters made of Grains, which were uſually ſold at ſo many Florins the Awme ; conſiſting of 8 Steckans, as I have already ſaid. I have likewiſe known the ſame practiſed ev'n in diſpoſing of the Aſtions of the *Eaſt India* Company in the Chamber of *Amſterdam*.

Of Meaſures for the Oyl of Olives.

THe Oyl of Olives is ordinarily kept in Butts or Pipes, containing from 20 to 25 Steckans, at 16 Mingles a Steckan, and there goes 717 Mingles or 1434 Pints of *Amſterdam* to the Tun of Oyl, which is ſold there at ſo many Pounds Groſs per Tun. *Of Meaſures for the Oyl of Olives.*

They reckon at *Genoa*, that the Barrel of Oyl of Olives weighs 187 ¼ Pounds Neat, of their Weights, which make 125 Pound of *Amſterdam*; and 14 Barrels make 717 Mingles of ſaid place, or thereabout. *Of the Barrel of Oyl at Genoa.*

At *Leghorn*, the Barrel of Oyl of Olives weighs 85 p. of their Weight, which is a little more than 59 p. of *Amſterdam*. *Of the Barrel of Oyl at Leghorn.*

In *Provence*, they ſell it by the Meaſure of that Country, call'd *Mill-olle* containing 66 *Paris* Pints, which make about 100 Pints of *Amſterdam*: And in ſome Places of that Country and of *Lower Languedoc*, they put it in certain Veſſels made of Goat-skins as they do the Wine. *Of the Mille-rolle of Provence.*

In *Spain* and *Portugal* it's put in Butts and Pipes, to be carried over Seas, and ſometimes in great Earthen Veſſels called Jarrs. *Of the Pipes of Spain and in Portugal.*

F

In *Portugal* they fell their Oyl at fo much the Almouda, 2 of which makes 1 Pipe, 1 Almoudas makes 12 Canodors, and 1 makes near 1 Mingle of *Amsterdam*

Of Measures for Fish-Oyl

COurfe Fish Oyl is ordinarily kept in Barrels, containing from 15 to 20 Steckans each, and is fold at *Amsterdam* at fo many Florins a Barrel.

Of Measures for Honey.

HOny is kept in many different forts of Veffels of Wood and Earth, and fold in fome places by Meafure, and in other Places by Weight.

At *Amsterdam* they fell it at fo many Pound Grofs *per* Tun, confifting of 6 Tierces or Awmes, or by fo many Florins the Barrel, or the Hundred Weight.

The *Bourdeaux* and *Bayon* Hony is fold at *Amsterdam*, from 30 to 40 *l*. Grofs the Tun,

That which comes from *Brittany*, 10 or 12 Florins the 100 Weight, and that which comes from *Provence*, between 20 and 30.

That which comes from *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, is fold between 25 and 35 Florins the Barrel, and that of the Country between 25 and 36 Florins the 100 Weight.

The Duty of Weighing is 43 Styvers *per* 1000 Weight, which as, well as the Brokerage, is paid half by the Seller and half by the Buyer.

A Treatife of

ROUND MEASURES

FOR

Grains, &c.

S the great diverfity of Meafures of Capacity renders it very uneafy for Merchants to calculate the quantities thereof, it will be very neceffary to give as clear an account of thofe that are ufed in the principal places of *Europe*, for Trade.

The *Laft* is of feveral forts, but all comprehended in thefe two, *viz.* The *Sea Laft*, and that ufed by Land.

A Laft is reckon'd at Sea, both with regard to Meafure and Weight, according to the nature of the Goods.

In Meafure, there is allowed to a Laft of Goods, 2 Tuns or 8 Hofheads of Wine, 5 Pieces of Brandy or Prunes, 12 Barrels of Herrings, 12 Barrels of Peafe, 13 Barrels of Pitch. 4 Pipes or Butts of Oyl of Olives, and 7 Quarters or Barrels of Fifh-Oyl.

By weight, there is generally allowed to the Laft 4000 *lib.* But as Wool is bulky, they reckon only 2000 to the Laft, of it, and 3600 *l.* of Almonds; and fo likewife they make fome abatements of feveral other forts of Goods in proportion to their Bulk.

The Land-Laft is not the fame in all places, there being fome difference introduced by Cuftom or otherwife, in the feveral Countries of *Europe*.

Of the Meafures of Capacity of Amfterdam and Holland, &c.

The Laft of *Amfterdam* contains 27 Muds, and each Mud 4 Scheppels.

Or otherwife, The Laft of *Amfterdam* contains 36 Sacks, and the Sack 3 Scheppels.

So

So that the Mud is 1½ of the Scheppel, and the Scheppel is only ⅔ of the Mud.

A Laſt of Weight commonly weighs between 4200 and 4800 *l.*
Rye between 4000 and 4200. And
Barley between 3200 and 3400.

But thoſe Commodities are ſo much ſubject to alteration in humidity, *&c.* that there is but little certainty in their Weight.

Thoſe and ſuch other Goods are commonly ſold at *Amſterdam*, by the *Gout Gulden*, or Gold-Florin, as they are pleas'd to call it, tho' it be a Speces of Silver, with a mixture of baſe Mettal, paſſing only for 28 Stivers, or 1 Fl. 8 St.

There is a Duty at *Amſterdam*, upon Wheat ſold for the uſe of the Inhabitants, of 131 Fl. 12 Solſes *per* Laſt, beſides Brokerage, Porterage, Meaſuring, *&c.* which the Citizens and Bakers do likewiſe pay.

The Laſt of *Amſterdam* makes 19 Sextiers of *Paris*, or 38 Buſhels of *Bourdeaux*; and three Laſts make 4 Muids of *Rouen*.

The Laſt of *Munickendam*, *Edam*, *Purmeren* and ſeveral other Places of *North-Holland* is reckon'd equal to that of *Amſterdam*,

But that of *Hoorn* and *Enchuyſen*, being likewiſe Towns in *North-Holland*, is of 22 Muds, or 44 Sacks, of 2 Scheppels each; and ſo is that of *Muyden*, *Naerden* and *Weſoop*, ſmall Towns in the Neighbourhood of *Amſterdam*,

At *Harlem* they reckon 38 Sacks to the Laſt, their Sack conſiſting of 3 Scheppels, 4 of which make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*; and 19 of thoſe Sacks make one Hoedt of *Delft*.

The Laſt of *Alekmaer* in *North-Holland*, contains 26 Sacks,

They reckon 44 Sacks to the Laſt of *Leyden*, and 8 Scheppels to the Sack.

The Laſt of *Rotterdam*, *Delft* and *Schiedam*, is compoſed of 29 Sacks, and the Sack of 3 Scheppels, of which 10½ make 1 Hoedt; where 'tis to be obſerv'd, that the Laſt of thoſe places is 2 *per Cent* more than that of *Amſterdam*.

At *Tergow*, they reckon 28 Sacks to the Laſt, 3 Scheppels to the Sack, and 32 Scheppels to the Hoedt.

Of the Laſt of Utrecht.

AT *Utrecht*, they reckon 25 Muds or Sacks to the Laſt, 10½ of which Sacks make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam*.

The Laſt of *Amersfort* is compos'd of 64 Scheppels.

That of *Montfoort*, *Tſelſtein* and *Vianen* &c. is greater than that of *Rotterdam*. It is compos'd of 18 Muds, and the Mud of 2 Sacks.

Of

Of the Laſt of Friſeland.

The Laſt of *Leeuwarden*, *Haerlingen*, and other Towns of *Weſt-Friſeland* is compos'd of 33 Muds. *of Friſealand*
And that of *Groeningen* in *Eaſt-Friſeland* is of the ſame Meaſure.

Of the Laſt of Guelderland, *and the Country of* Cleves.

The Laſt of *Nimeguen*, *Arnhem* and *Doesburgh*, is compos'd of 22 *Guelderland.* Mouvers, and the Mouver of 4 Scheppels; 8 of which Mouvers make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam.*
At *Thiel*, they reckon 33 Scheppels to the Laſt.
At *Ruremonde* 68 Scheppels.
At *Haerderwick*, they reckon 11 Muds equal to 10 of *Amſterdam.*

Of the Laſt of Over-Yſſel.

THE Laſt of *Campen* is of 25 Muids for Corn, 9 of which *Over-Yſſel.* make 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam.*
And 9 Muids of *Zwoll* make likewiſe 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam.*
The Laſt of *Deventer* contains 36 Muids of 4 Scheppels each.

Of the Laſt of Zeland.

THE Laſt of *Midleburgh* is compos'd of 4½ Sacks of 2 Scheppels *Zeland.* each; or a little more. And that of *Fleſſing*, *Ziriekzee* the *Brill*, and ſome other places, is ſomewhat different from it; the Sack being there reckon'd 2½ Scheppels.

Of the Laſt of Brabant.

THE Laſt of *Antwerp* is compos'd of 38 Verteels, of which 37½ *Brabant.* make 1 Laſt of *Amſterdam.*
Their Verteel is compos'd of 4 Mukens, and 32 Verteels make the Sack for Oats.
At *Bruſſels*, they reckon 25 Sacks equal to the Laſt of *Amſterdam.*
At *Malines*, they reckon 28 Verteels equal to the Laſt of *Amſtd.*
The Laſt of *Louvain* is compos'd of 37 Muds, and each Mud of 8 Halſters.
At *Breda* and *Steenbergue*, they reckon 33½ Verteels to the Corn-Laſt, and 29 for Oats; and 13 Verteels maſte 18 Sacks or 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam.*

At

At *Berg-op-zoom*, they allow 34 Verteels to the Laſt of Corn and 28 for Oats.

That of *Bois-Le-Duc*, is compos'd of 20½ Mouvers, 8 of which make 1 Hoedt of *Amſterdam*.

Of the Laſt of ſeveral Towns in Flanders,

Of Flanders.
THE Laſt of *Ghent* is compo'd of 56 Halſters for Corn, and of 38 for Oats. Their Mud is compos'd of 6 Sacks, each Sack of 2 Halſters.

At *Bruges*, the Laſt is compos'd of 17½ Hoedt for Corn, and 14½ for Oats; equal to the Laſt of *Amſterdam.*

At *St. Omers*, the Laſt is reckon'd 22½ Raziers, the Razier conſiſting of 2 Scheppels.

At *Dixmude* they reckon 30½ Raziers to the Laſt of Wheat, and 24 for Oats.

At *L'Iſle* they reckon 41 Raziers to the Laſt of Wheat, and 30 for Oats.

At *Gravelin*, they rekon 22½ Raziers to the Laſt of Corn, and 18½ for Oats.

Eighteen Raziers of *Dunkirk* are equal to 1 Hoedt of *Rotterdam.*

Of the Laſt of Liege.

Liege.
THE Laſt of *Liege* is compos'd of 96 Sextiers, of 8 Muds each. They reckon the Corn-Laſt of *Tongres*, 15 Muds, and that for Oats but 14.

Of the Laſt of Great-Britain *and* Ireland.

Gr. Britain.
THE Laſt of *London* conſiſts of 10½ Quarters or Barrels, compos'd of 8 Buſhels each, and the Buſhel of 4 Gallons.

The Buſhel weighs between 56 and 60 Pound, and 10 Buſhels of *England* make about 1 Laſt of *Amſterdam.*

In *Scotland* they reckon 38 Buſhels to the Laſt, and 18 Gallons to the Buſhel.

And in *Ireland* the ſame thing.

Of the Laſt of Dantzick.

Dantzick.
AT *Dantzick* they reckon 36 Scheppels to the Laſt, which is equal to 58 Sheppels of *Amſterdam.*

They

They likewise reckon 16 Schippondts to the Laſt, and 340 Pound to the Schippondt, which makes 5440 to the Laſt. But they give only 15 Schippondts or 5100 Pound Weight to the Laſt of Oats.

They likewise divide their Laſt at *Dantzick* into 10 Sextiers, Meaſure of *Paris*, or 20 Buſhels of *Bourdeaux*.

They buy and ſell their Corn at *Dantzick*, as every other thing, by *Poliſh* Florins and Groſs.

Of Riga.

A T *Riga* they reckon 36 Looper to be equal to the Laſt of *Amſterdam*. And they buy and ſell it, by Rixdallars of 3 Florins or 90 *Poliſh* Groſs.

Of Koningsberg.

S IX Laſts of that Place are equal to ſeven of *Amſterdam*.

Of Copenhagen.

T Hey have there ſeveral Laſts which differ from one another conſiderably, according to the different ſorts of Grains or other Commodities that are meaſur'd by them.

Ricard makes mention of three ſeveral ſorts of Laſts uſual in *Copenhagen*, viz. of 42 Barrels, of 80 Scheppels, and of 96 Scheppels.

Of Stockholm.

A T *Stockholm* they reckon 23 Barrels to the Laſt.

Of Hamburgh, Bremen and Embden.

T HE Laſt of *Hamburgh* conſiſts of 90 Scheppels.
At *Bremen* they reckon 40 Scheppels to the Laſt, and 8 Laſt of *Bremen* have held out to 7 Laſts 18 Muds and 1 Scheppel at *Amſterdam*.

At *Embden*, they reckon 15½ Barrels to the Laſt.

Of the Muid &c. of France.

T HE principal meaſure made uſe of for Grains &c. at *Paris*, and moſt other places of the Kingdom, is call'd *Muid*. The Muid contains 12 Sextiers, and the Sextier 12 Buſhels.

The

The Sextier of good Wheat, weighs between 244 and 2[?] Pound, Marc-Weight.

They divide the Sextier of Oats into 24 Bushels, which again are subdivided into several smaller Measures.

19 Sextiers of *Paris* are reckon'd equal to 1 Last of *Amsterdam*.

The Muid of *Rouen* contains 12 Sextiers, which are equal to 14 of *Paris*. It ought to weigh about 3360 Pound Marc Weight, and makes 28 Bushels of *Bordeaux*.

Four Muids of *Rouen* are reckon'd equal to 3 Lasts of *Amsterdam*.

The Sextier of Corn weighs 210 Pound, Weight of *Rouen*, and is divided into 2 Mines, and the Mine into 4 Bushels.

The Muid of *Orleans* ought to weigh 600 Pound, and is compos'd of 12 Mines, equal to 2½ Sextiers of *Paris*, or 5 Bushels of *Bordeaux*.

The Measure made use of at *Lions*, call'd *Asnée*, is divided into 6 Bushels, equal to 1½ Sextier, Measure of *Paris*, or 2¼ Bushels of *Bourdeaux*.

8 Bushels of *Rouen* make 1 Sextier of *Paris*, and 2 Bushels of *Bordeaux*.

The *Asnée* of *Macon* makes 1 Sextiers of *Paris*, or 3½ Bushels of *Bordeaux*.

The 5 Bushels of *Avignon*, make 3 Sextiers of *Paris*, and 6 Bushels of *Bordeaux*.

The Sextier of *Montpelier*, is compos'd of 2 Emines, and the Emine of 2 Quarters. The Sextier weighing between 90 and 95 Pound, weight of that Town, being between 75 and 80 Pound Marc Weight; so that 100 Sextiers make 1 Last 22 Muds of *Amsterdam*.

The Sextier of *Castres* is compos'd of 2 Emines and the Emine of 16 Bushels. The Sextier weighs about 200 Pound, weight of that place, which is about 170 Pound Marc Weight; so that it may be reckon'd, that 100 Sextiers of *Castres* make 4 Lasts of *Amsterdam*.

The Sextier of *Abbeville*, is compos'd of 16 Bushels. And is equal to that of *Paris*.

The Sextier of *Amiens*, weighs 50 to 52 Pound and 5 Sextiers

The Sextier of *Bologn* weighs 270 Pound small Weight, and 8 Sextiers of that place render 5 of *Paris*.

The Sextier of *Calais* weighs 260 Pound, and 12 of render 13 of *Paris*.

Which

Which Sextier of *Paris* renders:

	St Valery	1 Sextier.
	Diep	18 Mines.
	Havre de Grace	5¼ Bushels.
	Amboise	14 Bushels.
	Saumur	1 Bushel.
At	*Tours*	14 Bushels
	Blois	20 Bushels
	Aubeterre	5 Bushels.
	Barbesieux	5 Bushels.
	Perigueux	5 Bushels.

The Sextier of *Arles*, weighs only 93 Pound Mark Weight, and the Load is 360 Pound, weight of that Country,

The Load of *Beaucaire* is 2 *per Cent* greater, than that of *Arles.*

The Load of *Marseilles* is compos'd of 4 Emines, and weighs 300 Pound, weight of *Marseiles*, or thereabout, which make 243 Pound, Mark Weight. 100 Pound of which make 123½ Pound, Weight of *Marseilles*; so that the Emine weighs 75 Pound, weight of *Marseilles.*

The Load of *St. Giles*'s is 18 or 20 *per Cent* greater than that of *Arles.*

The Load of *Tarscon*, is 2 *per Cent.* less than that of *Arles.*

The Load of *Toulon,* is compos'd of 3 Sextiers of that place, and the Sextier contains 1½ Emines, 3 of which make 2 Sextiers of *Paris.* Or otherwise they reckon that the Bushel weighs 31 Pound, and that 7½ Bushels make 1 Sextier of *Paris.*

The Tun of *Auray* in *Britany*, is reckon'd 2200 Pound.

That of *Audierne* 2300.

That of *Brest* 2240 Pound.

That of *Hennebon* 2950 Pound.
Port-Lewis, the same.

Quinpercorentin, the same.

The Tun of *Nantes* is compos'd of 10 Sextiers, and the Sextier of 16 Bushels. It weighs between 2200 and 2250 Pound, the Measure being heap't, and 18 or 20 *per Cent.* less, if otherwise.

The Tun of *Rennes* weighs 2400 Pound.

That of *St. Malo*, the same.

The Tun of *Brieux* 2600 Pound.

That of *Rochel* and *Maran* 42 Bushels.

G

Of Spain.

AT *Sevil*, they reckon 4 Cahy's to a Laſt, each Cahy con-
ſiſting of 12 *Anegra's*.

The Fanegue of *Cadiz*, weighs 93½ Pound, Weight of *Marſeilles*;
3½ of which, make the Load of 300 Pound, Weight of *Marſeilles*,
aforeſaid, or 243 Pound Mark Weight.

Of Portugal.

AT *Lisbon* they reckon 4 Alguiers to the Fanegue, 15 Fane-
gues to the Muid and 4 Muids to the Laſt of *Amſterdam*.

Of Italy.

GRains are ſold at *Genoa* by the Mine, without any Tax upon
the Seller.

Two Sacks of Wheat at *Leghorn* make 288 Pound, Weight of
Marſeilles.

Corn is ſold at *Venice*, by the Sextier or Staro, which is the
ordinary Meaſure, two of which make a Load of *Marſeilles*.

I might have enlarg'd this Treatiſe with a more particular Ac-
cont of the Meaſures of a great many places ; but for brevity's
ſake, I ſhall content my ſelf with marking the ſame in the follow-
ing Table.

Obſerve. The Laſt of Amſterdam *is compos'd of 27 Muds or 36 Sacks.*

Note *Alſo, that to avoid troubleſom Fractions, I have not ſet down the
difference of the Meaſures in the Table, ſo very preciſely, but that
there may be ſome inconſiderable matter, more leſs.*

A

A TABLE of the Conformity of Divers Meafures to thofe of Amfterdam, Paris and Bourdeaux.

Names of Places.	Different Meafures	Meafure of *Amfterdam*	Meafure of *Paris*	Meafure. of *Bourdeaux*
A				
Abbeville,	6 Sextiers	7 Muds	5 Sextiers	10 Bufhels
Agen,	100 Sacks,	3 Lafts	56 ½ Sext	113 Bufhels
Alby,	100 Sextiers	4 Lafts	75 Sextiers	155 Bufhels
Alcmaer,	26 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Amboife,	14 Bufhels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bufhels
Amersfort,	64 Scheppels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Amiens,	5 Sextiers	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bufhels
Amfterdam,	1 Laft	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Antwerp,	32½ Verteels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Aubeterre,	5 Bufhels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bufhels
Audierne,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bufhels
Auray,	100 Bufhels	35 Muds	25 Sextiers	50 Bufhels
B.				
Barbefieux,	5 Bufhels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bufhels
Beuacaire,	18 Sextiers	7 Muds	5 Sextiers	10 Bufhels
Beaumonont,	100 Sacks	2 L. 17 M	50 Sextiers	100 Bufhels
Beauvais,	1 Tun	18 Muds	12 ½ Sext.	25 Bufhels
Bergerac,	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3 ½ Sext.	7 Bufhels
Berg-op-zoom,	34 Verteels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Blois,	20 Bufhels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bufhels
Bologne,	8 Sextiers	7 Muds	5 Sextier	10 Bufhels
Bommel,	28 Sacks	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Bordeaux,	38 Bufhels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Bourret,	100 Sacks	3½ Lafts	66 ½ Sext.	133 Bufhels
Breau,	100 Cartieres	3½ Lafts	65 ½ Sext.	133 Bufhels
Breda,	33½ Verteels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhles
Bremen,	40 Scheppels	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Breft,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bufhels
Bruges,	17½ Hoedt	27 Muds	19 Saxtiers	38 Bufhels
Bruffels,	25 Sacks	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
C.				
Cadilac,	100 Sack	3 Lafts	57 Sextiers	114 Bufhels

Names

Names of Places	Different Measures	Measure of Amsterdam	Measure of Paris	Measure of Bourdeaux
Cadix,	46 Anegras	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Cahors,	100 Cartes	2 ½ Lafts	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Calais,	12 Sextiers	18 Muds	13 Sextiers	26 Bushels
Campen,	25 Muds	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Canville,	100 Sacks	3 Lafts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Caftel jaloux,	100 Sacks	2 L. 23 M.	54 Sextiers	108 Bushels
Caftel-mauron,	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3 ½ Sexti.	7 Bushels
Caftelnau Medoc,	100 Quartieres	3 L. 10 M.	68 Sextiers	128 Bushels
Caftel Sarazin,	100 Sacks	3 ¼ Lafts	67 Sextiers	134 Bushels
Caftres Langud.	100 Sextiers	4 Lafts	75 Sextiers	150 Bushels
Caude Cofte,	100 Sacks	3 Lafts	58 ½ Sexti.	117 Bushels
Clairac,	100 Sacks	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bushels
Concarneau,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Condom,	100 Sacks	2 L. 12 M.	48 Sextiers	96 Bushels
Coningsberg,	6 Lafts	7 Lafts	133 Sextiers	266 Bushels
Copenhagnen,	42 Tuns	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Creon,	100 Sacks	3 ¼ Lafts	62 ½ Sext.	125 Bushels
D				
Dantzick,	1 Laft	14 ½ Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Delft,	29 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Diepe,	18 Mines	1 ½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Dixmude,	30 ½ Razieres	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Dort ou Dord-	24 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Dunkirk (recht	100 Razieres	5 L. 11 M.	102 Sextiers	204 Bushels
Dunes.	100 Sacks	3 Lafts.	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
E				
Edam,	27 Muds	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Egullton,	100 Sacks	2 L. 12 M.	48 Sextiers	96 Bushels
Emdden,	15 ½ Tun	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Enchuyfen,	44 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
England,	240 Quarters	25 Lafts	475 Sextiers	950 Bushels
Efperfick,	100 Sacks	2 L. 17 M.	50 Sextiers	100 Bushels
Eftaffort,	100 Bushels	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bushels
F.				
Fleffing,	40 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Fronfac,	100 Sacks	3 ½ Laft.	66 ½ Sext.	133 Bushels
Fronton,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M.	67 Sextiers	134 Bushels
G				
Gaillac,	100 Sextiers	4 L. 15 M.	86 ½ Sext.	173 Bushels
Ghent,	56 Halfters	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Genfac,	100 Sacks	2 L. 14 M.	68 ½ Sext.	137 Bushels
Gimond,	100 Sacks	5 L. 6 M.	99 Sextiers	198 Bushels

Names of Places	Different Measures	Measure of Amsterdam	Measure of Paris	Measures of Bourdeaux
Graveline,	22½ Razieres	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Grenada,	100 Sacks	3 L. 10 M.	64 Sextiers	128 Bufhels
Grifoles,	100 Sacks	3 L. 10 M.	64 Sextiers	128 Bufhels
Groeninguen,	33 Muds	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
H				
Haerlem,	38 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Hamburgh,	90 Scheppels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Harderwyck,	11 Muds	10 Muds	7 Sextiers	14 Bufhels
Havre de Grace,	5½ Bufhels	1 ½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bufhels
Hennebon,	1 Tun	18 Muds	12½ Sext.	25 ½ Bufh.
L.				
La Gruére,	100 Sacks	2 L. 23 M.	54 Sextiers	108 Bufhels
La Magiftere,	100 Sacks	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bufhels
Lanion,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bufhels
La Reolle,	100 Sacks	3 ½ Lafts	62 ½ Sext.	125 Bufhels
La Roche de Rion,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bufhels
La Rochel,	42 Bufhels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Lavaur,	100 Sacks	4 Lafts	76 Sextiers	142 Bufhels
Layrac,	100 Sacks	3 L. 4 M.	60 Sextiers	120 Bufhels
Le Mas d'Agenois	100 Sacks	2 L. 20 M	52 ½ Sext.	105 Bufhels
Le Mas de Verdun	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M	67 Sextiers	134 Bufhels
Les Adrieus,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bufhels
Lefpare,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M	67 Sextiers	134 Bufhel
Leeuwaerdan,	33 Muds	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Leyden,	44 Sacks	36 Sacks	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Leytoure,	100 Sacks	3 Lafts	57 Sextiers	114 Bufhels
Libourne,	100 Sacks	2 L. 24 M.	56 Sextiers	112 Bufhels
Liege,	96 Sextiers	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Lille, en Flandres:	41 Raziers	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Limeul, .	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3 ½ Sext.	7 ½ Bufhels
Lion,	3 Aînées	5 ½ Muds	4 Sextiers	8 Bufhels
Lisbonne,	240 Alquieres	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Lifle d'Albigeois,	100 Settiers	7 L. 5 M.	87 Sextiers	174 Bufhels
Lifle-Dieu,	1 Tun	14½ Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bufhels
Livourne,	2 Sacks	1 ½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bufhels
London,	40 ½ Quartiers	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Louvain,	37 Muds	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
M.				
Macon,	3 Aînées	7 Muds	5 Sextiers	10 Bufhels
Malines,	28 Verteels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels
Maran,	24 Bufhels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bufhels

Names of Places.	Different Measures.	Measure of *Amsterdam*.	Measure of *Paris*	Measure of *Bordeaux*.
Marseille,	1 Load	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Mas d'Agenois,	100 Sacks	2 L. 20 M.	52½ Sext.	105 Bushels
Mas de Verdun,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M.	67 Sextiers	134 Bushels
Middelburgh,	42½ Sacks	36 Sacks	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Mirambeau,	100 Bushels	3 Lafts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Mirandous,	100 Bushels	3 Lafts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Moiffac,	100 Sacks	3½ Lafts	62½ Sext.	125 Bushels
Moncaffin,	100 Sacks	2 L. 13 M.	54 Sextiers	108 Bushels
Montauban,	100 Sextiers	7 L. 10 M.	140 Sextiers	280 Bushels
	100 Sacks	3 L. 18½ M.	70 Sextiers	140 Bushels
Montandre,	100 Bushels	3 L. 5 M.	62 Sextiers	124 Bushels
Montfoort,	64 Scheppels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Montpellier,	100 Sextiers	1 L. 22 M.	35 Sextiers	70 Bushels
Morlaia,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Munickendam.	27 Muds	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
N.				
Nantes,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Narbonne,	100 Sacks	5 Lafts	95 Sextiers	190 Bushels
Narmoutier,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Bushels
Negrepelisse,	100 Sextiers	8½ Lafts	158 Sextiers	316 Bushels
	100 Sacks	4⅞ Lafts	79 Sextiers	158 Bushels
Nerae,	100 Sacks	3 Lafts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Nimeguen,	22 Mouvers	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
O.				
Orleans,	1 Mud	3½ Muds	2½ Sext.	5 Bushels
P.				
Pain d'Avoine,	1 Tun	13 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Paris,	1 Muid	17 Muds	12 Sextiers	24 Bushels
	100 Sextiers	5¼ Lafts	100 Sextiers	200 Bushels
Perigueux,	5 Bushels	2½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Pont l'Ablé,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Bushels
Port-Louis,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Bushels
Purmerent,	27 Muds	27 Muds	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Puymirol.	100 Sacks	3 Lafts	57 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Q.				
Quiberon,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Bushels
Quimpercorantin,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sext.	19 Bushels
Quinperlay,	1 Tun	18 Muds	12½ Sext.	25 Bushels
R.				
Rabaftens,	100 Sextiers	5 L. 2 M.	96½ Sext.	193 Bushels
Realmont,	100 Sextiers	4 L. 10 M.	83 Sextiers	166 Bushels
Realville,	100 Sextiers	8 L. 10 M.	158 Sextiers	316 Bushels
	100 Sacks	4 Lafts	76 Sextiers	152 Bushels

Names of Places.	Different Measures.	Measure of *Amsterdam*.	Measure of *Paris*.	Measure of *Bordeaux*.
Redon,	1 Tun	14½ Muds	10½ Sextiers	21 Bushels
Rennes,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sextiers	19 Bushels
Ribeyrac,	1 Pipe	5 Muds	3½ Sextiers	7 Bushels
Riga,	46 Loopen	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Rochell	42 Bushels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Roane,	8 Bushels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Rotterdam,	29 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Rouen,	12 Sextiers	20 Muds	14 Sextiers	28 Bushels
Royan,	100 Quartieres	3 L. 12 M.	67½ Sextiers	137 Bushels
Ruremonde,	68 Scheppels	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
S.				
Saint Brieu,	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Saint Cadou,	1 Tun	13½ Muds	9½ Sextiers	19 Bushels
Saint Malo,	1 Tun	43 Muds	9 Sextiers	18 Bushels
Saint Omer,	22½ Razieres	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Saint Valery,	19 Sextiers	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Saint Lieurade,	100 Sacks,	2 Laft 18 M.	53 Sextiers	106 Bushels
Saumur,	19 Sextiers	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Schiedam,	29 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Seville.	46 Anegras	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
T.				
Talemont,	100 Sacks	3 L. 4 M.	60 Sextiers	120 Bushels
Tarafcon,	3 Emines	3 Muds	2 Sextiers	4 Bushels
Thiel,	28 Sacks	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Tolofe,	100 Sextiers	3 L. 3 M.	59 Sextiers	118 Bushels
Tongres,	15 Muds	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Tonneins,	100 Sacks	2 L. 16 M.	49 Sextiers	98 Bushels
Toulon,	3 Emines	3 Muds	2 Sextiers	4 Bushels
Tournon,	100 Sacks	2 L. 15 M.	48 Sextiers	96 Bushels
Tours,	1½ Bushels	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
V.				
Valence en Agen	100 Sacks	3½ Lafts	62½ Sextiers	125 Bushels
Vannes en Bret.	1 Tun	14 Muds	10 Sextiers	20 Bushels
Venife,	2 Stafos	1½ Muds	1 Sextier	2 Bushels
Verdun,	100 Sacks	3 L. 14 M.	67 Sextiers	114 Bushels
Villemur, en,	100 Sacks	3 L. 9 M.	64 Sextiers	128 Bushels
Ville neuve d'Ag	100 Bushels.	2 L. 21 M.	53 Sextiers	106 Bushels
Utrecht,	25 Muds	1 Laft	19 Sextiers	38 Bushels
Zwol,	9½ Muds	9½ Muds	7½ Sextiers	15 Bushels

A

A Discourse of
ROUND MEASURES
FOR
SALT.

SAlt is fold by different Meafures in the feveral Places, where that Commodity is made, and whither it is tranfported and expofed to fale.

The moft confiderable Places, where it is made are *Marenne, Brouage, Tremblade, Rochel, Maran, Nantes,* and other Places in the Provinces of *Britany, Sainteonge,* and the Country of *Aunix* in *France;* and the Iflands of *Rhé, Oleron* and others upon the Coaft of that Kingdom; and *Cadiz* and St. *Ubes* and other Places in *Spain* and *Portugal.*

And from thence it is tranfported in vaft Quantities to *Great-Britain* and *Ireland, Flanders, Holland, Zeland, Sweden, Denmark* and other Places in the *Baltick,* and elfewhere.

In *France* it is fold by the *Muid,* which is greater or lefs, according to the Cuftom of the feveral Provinces, where it is made, and where it is fold.

At *Paris,* they divide the Muid into 12 Sextiers, and the Sextier into 4 Minots.

At *Marenne* the Ifle of *Rhé* and other Places in *France,* where the Salt is made, they fell it by the Hundred, which they divide into 28 Muids and the Muid into 24 Bufhels.

The Hundred renders commonly at *Amfterdam* 11½ Lafts or 23 Tuns.

At *Bordeaux* that Muid renders 42 Pipes or 252 Sacks or Minots. The Minot commonly weighs about 240 Pound, Mark Weight.

But the Salt that is made at *Brouage* and in the Ifle of *Rhé* is heavier than that of *Marenne, Tremblade* and *Oleron.*

The Hundred of *Brouage,* the Ifle of *Rhé,* &c. renders 11¼ or 11⅓ Lafts, which weighs about 45 or 46000 Weight.

At *Copenhagen* it renders 9½ Lafts or 18 Tun.

At

At *Koningsberg* it renders about 10 Lasts, or 40000 Pound-weight. And 'tis to be obferv'd, that Strangers are not allow'd there to keep Salt in Store-houfes to fell.

At *Riga* it likewife renders about 10 Lasts: Nor are Strangers allow'd any greater Privilege about it, than at *Koningsberg.*

At *Dantzick* it renders 11½, and fometimes 12 Lasts; 7½, or 7½, of which, make the Great Hundred of *Amsterdam.*

Strangers may fell Salt at *Dantzick* to the Inhabitants, but not tranfport it by the Canals, nor fell it to other Strangers.

At *Stetin* in *Pomerania,* it renders 10 Lasts, or 40000 Pound-weight.

In *Portugal,* Salt is fold by the Muid, 4 of which make 1 Laft, and 7 the Hundred, of 404 Scheppels, Meafure of *Amsterdam.*

The Muid of *France* renders about 7½ Lasts, Meafure of *London.*

It is fold at *Amsterdam* by the Hundred, of 404 Scheppels, which is reckon'd 7 Lasts, or 14 Tuns, or 28000 Pound-weight; which is alfo counted 208 Sacks.

It is fold there by Pounds Grofs, Money of *Holland,* and varies exceedingly in the Price, according to the refpective Seafons and Occafions of Peace and War.

H   A

A
TREATISE
OF
WEIGHTS
FOR
Heavy Goods.

THE Weights for Heavy Goods may properly be divided into three forts.

I. Great Weights.

II. Pounds. And,

III. Their Fractions, or small Weights.

The Great Weights are the Schippont, which makes 300 or 400 Pound, according to the different Places.

The Load, compos'd of 2 Bales, making likewise 300 or 400 Pound-weight.

The Wage about 165 Pound.

The Quintal, making 100, 104, 105, 110, and sometimes 112 Pound, or more, according to the Custom of each Place.

The 100, which is divided into Quarterons.

The Arob, between 25 and 32 Pound.

The Lispondt, 15 Pound, more or less.

The Stone in some places of 8, in some of 15, and in some of 16 Pound. In others more.

The Pound consists in some Places of 12, in some of 14, in others of 16, which is most common; and in some of 40 Ounces. And those Fractions are variously subdivided, according to the Goods that are weigh'd, and the Custom of the Place.

The

The Fractions of the Pound are, The Mark, confifting of 8 Ounces, or ½ Pound.

The Ounce, of 8 Grofs, or Drachms, or 24 Deniers, or 20 Engels.

The Grofs, or Drachm, of 3 Deniers.

The Denier, of 24 Grains.

The Engel, of 32 Aces, or 30 Grains.

In weighing of precious Stones, &c. the Ounce confifts of 576 Grains, but they reckon it 600.

Four Grains make 1 Carrat.

The Silverfmiths divide their Mark, which they call Ounce, into Octaves, Carrats, and Grains.

The Mark, or Ounce, contains 8 Octaves.

The Octave 20 Carrats; And,

The Carrat 4 Grains.

In *Holland*, and particularly at *Amfterdam*, they make ufe of two forts of Weights to weigh all forts of Goods and Commodities, fubject to be weigh'd by the Town-Weights, *viz.* The Mark, or Troy Weights, and the *Antwerp* Weights.

The Mark, or Troy Weight, is that which is known all over *Europe*, and which is ufed by the Goldfmiths in weighing Gold and Silver, confifting, as I have already faid, of 8 Ounces, or ½ Pound; fo that to make the 100 Weight, there muft be 200 Marks; which 100 Weight, or 200 Marks, make 105½ Pounds of *Antwerp* Weight, or a little lefs; and the 100 Weight of *Antwerp* makes but 94¾ Pound-weight of *Amfterdam*.

As for the *Antwerp* Weights, they are only ufed there to weigh certain forts of Silks, Cochenile, fome Drugs, and other Things of that Nature.

Nor is it of the *Antwerp*, but of the *Amfterdam* 100 of 200 Mark that the Schippondt is compofed; by which Weight the *Holland* Cheefe, *Riga* Hemp and Flax, and many other fuch Goods, are commonly fold. At *Amfterdam* the Schippondt is reckon'd but 300 Weight, and not 400, as in divers other Places.

The Pound Mark of *Spain* and *Portugal* is held to be about ½ Ounce lefs than that of *Amfterdam*. However, they make ufe in thofe Countries of feveral other fmaller Weights.

In *France* they ufe three different forts of Weights in buying and felling of Goods, *viz.* Mark Weight, Table Weight, and King's Weight, or Cuftom-houfe Weight.

It is not neceffary to give any farther Account of the Mark Weight, of which I have faid enough already.

What

What they call Table-Weight, is that they make ufe of in feveral Provinces in the Kingdom, and particularly in *Provence* and *Languedoc*; which Weight is between 18 and 25 *per Cent.* fmaller than the Mark Weight; tho' at the fame time the Pound, Table-Weight aforefaid, be compofed of 16 Ounces; becaufe thofe Ounces are fo much fmaller than the other. And tho' that diverfity of Weights in almoft every Town of *Provence*, and *High* and *Low Languedoc*, occafions a great Inconvenience to Trade, the Inhabitants of thefe Towns cannot be prevail'd with to alter their ancient Weights and Meafures.

Tho' fome who have writ upon that Subject, have not taken notice of the difference between the Weights of *Toulouse* and thofe of *Marfeilles*, 'tis certain that the latter are 5 *per Cent.* or thereabout, fmaller than the former; fince 100 Weight of *Toulouse* renders 105 at *Marfeilles*, or thereabout, and 100 Weight of *Marfeilles* renders only 95, or thereabout, at *Toulouse*.

Nor are they lefs miftaken, who reckon the Weights of *Marfeilles* equal to thofe of *Rochel*. For on the contrary, they differ almoft 25 *per Cent.* as fhall be fhown in due time.

In fome Places of *France* they reckon by the *Quintal*, and in others by the *Hundred*, and in fome Places both by the one and the other. And in that cafe, Strangers muft take particular notice in making of Bargains, clearly to exprefs, which of the two they mean.

By the Hundred is meant barely 100 Weight, and no more.

And by the Quintal is commonly meant 104. And in fome Places a great deal more, as we fhall fee hereafter. And even at *Toulouse* they add 1 Pound to the 104, to make it *Good-Weight*, as they call it.

At *Lions* they have two forts of Weights. By the Town-Weights all forts of Goods are weigh'd but Silks; and they reckon 14 Ounces Mark to the Pound.

By the others, nothing is weigh'd but Silks; and the Pound confifts of 15 Ounces.

At *Rouen* they have likewife two forts of Weights; thofe of the *Vicomté*, and the Mark Weight.

The Weight of the *Vicomté* is taken to be about　　 *per Cent.* better than that of *Paris*, or the Mark Weight, in weighing of Wool; but in other cafes, it is only 4 *per Cent.* greater than the other. And fo it is divided into Fractions of 52, 26, and 13 Pounds.

There being no *Vicomté* Weights lefs than 13 Pound, all fine Goods that are fold by fmaller Weights are weigh'd by the Mark Weight.

A

A

TREATISE

OF THE

Weights of *Holland*,

AND

Of their Conformity with those of other Countries, &c.

I Have already said that the Weights ordinarily made use of in *Holland*, and particularly at *Amsterdam*, are those call'd Mark Weights. And tho' some People make them equal to those of *Paris*, *Strasburgh*, *Besancon*, and *Bourdeaux*; it is certain, there is some difference between them.

Of the Weights of Brabant *and* Flanders, *compar'd with those of* Holland.

THE difference between the Weights of *Amsterdam*, and those of *Brabant*, is about 5½ *per Cent.* exclusively; So that
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 105½ Pound of *Brabant*, *Antwerp*, &c. And,
100 Pound of those Places make 94⅘ of *Amsterdam*.
As for the Reduction of the one into the other, nothing is more easy, since you need only make the plain Operation by the Rule of *Three*, and say,
If 100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 105½ of *Antwerp*, &c. How many will 90⅘ make?
And you will have just 100.

And on the contrary,

If 100 Pound of *Antwerp*, &c. make 94¾ of *Amſterdam*; How many will 105¼ of *Antwerp* make?

And you will likewife have 100.

And fo you may make the Reduction of any Quantity whatfoever, of the Weights of one of thofe Places into thofe of the other.

You may comprehend under the Name of thofe of *Antwerp*, the Weights of moft of the other Towns of the fame Province, and likewife of *Flanders*; though indeed there be fome fmall difference between them, as it has been calculated according to the following Account, *viz.*

100 Pound-weight of *Amſterdam* makes at

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \textit{Bruſſels,} \\ \textit{Bruges,} \\ \textit{Louvain,} \\ \textit{Bois-le-Duc,} \\ \textit{Malines, and} \\ \textit{Aerſchot,} \end{array}\right\}100$$

Berg-op-zoom,	98
Namur,	99
Ghent,	108

The Schippondt of *Antwerp* is 300 Pound.
The Load —— —— 400
The Wage —— —— 165
The Stone —— —— 8

Of the *Weights of* Paris *compar'd with thofe of* Amſterdam.

THo' there be but an inconfiderable difference between the Weights of *Amſterdam* and thofe of *France*, I did not think fit to pafs it by without taking notice of it.

However, it is fo fmall, and the Weights of thofe two Places pafs fo commonly in the World as equal, that I have not thought it neceffary to diftinguifh them in the Table of the Conformity of Weights, that I intend to infert in this Difcourfe.

But according to the trueft Calculation of it, they reckon the Weights of *Paris* 1½ *per Cent.* heavier than thofe of *Amſterdam*.

That is to fay, That

100 Pound of *Amſterdam* make 98½ Pound of *Paris*. And confequently,

100 Pound of *Paris* make 101½ Pound of *Amſterdam*.

The Reduction of the one into the other, is made in the manner mention'd above for the Weights of *Flanders* and *Holland*, which is very plain.

Of the Weights of Rouen, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

FOr making the Reduction of the Weights of those two places, you need only to take Notice, that

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 96 Pound 2 ½ Ounces, Vicomté Weight of *Rouen*. And

100 Pound Vicomté Weight of *Rouen* make 104 Pound of *Amsterdam.*

Of the Weights of Lyons, *compared with those of* Holland.

I Have already said that at *Lyons* they make use of two sorts of Weights, *viz.* the Pound of 15 Ounces Mark, for Silks, and that of 14 Ounces for other Goods ; and the latter being the Town Weight, Observe, that,

100 Pound Town Weight of *Lyons,* make 86 Pound of *Amsterdam.* And

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 116 Pound Town Weight of *Lyons* or thereabout.

Observe as is already said, That the Weight of for Silk is $\frac{1}{17}$ greater than the Town Weight, so they reckon, that,

100 Pound Silk Weight make 108 Pound Town Weight. And 100 Pound Town Weight makes but 98 ½ Pound Silk Weight, and a little more.

Of the Weights of Bourdeaux, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THo' a certain mistaken Author has averr'd, that 100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 115 of *Bourdeaux,* the same having been exactly compared, the difference was found to be only ¼ Pound or thereabout, that the Weight of *Amsterdam* prov'd heavier than those of *Bourdeaux* ; so that the difference being so very small it will not be necessary to trouble the Reader with any further discourse about it.

Of the Weights of Rochel *and* Nantes, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe difference between the Weights of *Rochel* and those of *Amsterdam* is so inconsiderable, that some Authors have asserted they are equal ; but upon a more exact enquiry, it appears, That

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 99 Pound of *Rochel.* And 100 Pound of *Rochel* make 101 Pound of *Amsterdam*, or thereabout.

The Weights of *Nantes* are equal to those of *Rochel*, or but a very inconsiderable difference.

Of the Weights of Toulouse, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Weights of *Alby, Castres, Lavaur* and other Towns of high *Languedoc*, are the same with those of *Toulouse.*
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 118 Pound of those Places. And 100 Pound of those Places make 84 ½ Pound of *Amsterdam.*

Of the Weights of Marseille *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THo in the Paper call'd, *The Current Price of Marseille,* 'tis said that 100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make only 120 Pound of *Marseille,* upon an exact Inspection into the Matter, it appears that 100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 123 ¼ Pound of *Marseille.*

And 100 Pound of *Marseille* make 81 Pound of *Amsterdam.*

The Load of *Marseille* is reckon'd 300 Pound, of the Weight of that Town: And by that they commonly sell the Levant and *Turky* Goods.

Of the Weights of Geneva *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

MR. *Sebastien Peters,* an Author of *Bremen* in *Germany,* in a Book he has published, says, that 100 Pound of *Geneva* ; make 113 ¼ of *Amsterdam,* and that 100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 88 Pound of *Geneva* ; but Messieurs *Marcet,* Brothers, and Natives of *Geneva,* now Merchants of *Amsterdam,* say, that,
100 Pound of *Geneva* make 112 ¼ Pound of *Amsterdam.* And, 100 Pound of *Amsterdam,* make 89 Pound of *Geneva.*

Of the Weights of London *and* Dublin, *compared with those fo* Amsterdam.

THey make use of three different sorts of Weights at *London,* for weighing of Goods and Silver, *viz.*

The Great Hundred,
The Hundred, And,
The Weight of *Venice.*

For what they call the *Great Hundred*, they give 112 Pound, and in some sort of Goods, only 104 Pound, and that only to Citizens of *London*; the Strangers and such *Englishmen* as are not Citizens, having only 100.

But for Spiceries, Drugs for Dyers, and some other such things, Strangers and Citizens promiscuously have 112 for 100.

When Strangers sell their Goods, they must deliver them by the King's Weights, but when they buy, they must use the Merchant's Weights, which are less than the King's.

They weigh Silver by the Weight called the Weight of *Venice*, 12 Ounces of which make the Mark.

According to the best Computation,
100 Pound of *London*, make 91 ¾ Pound of *Amsterdam*. And, 100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 109 ¼ Pound of *London*.
The Weights of *Ireland* are the same with those of *England*.

Of the Weights of Scotland, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THE Weights of *Scotland* being about 4 *per Cent* greater than those of *London*, the Reduction must be made accordingly.

Of the Weights of Bremen, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THE Weight of *Bremen* being 3 *per Cent* less than those of *Amsterdam*.
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 103 Pound of *Bremen*, or a little more. And,
100 Pound of *Bremen* make 96 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Hamburgh, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

AT *Hamburgh* they sell several sorts of Goods by the Schippondt of 300 Pound, or 30 Stone of 10 Pound each, to the Schippondt; which renders at *Amsterdam* 294 Pound.

It is to be observ'd that at *Hamburg*, Retailers have the priviledge to sell any Goods, not exceeding 10 Pound, by the Weight of *Cologne*, which is 2 *per Cent* less than that of *Hamburgh*, but Whole-sale Merchants must sell by the Weight of that Place.

They have but one Weight at *Hamburgh*, by which all Goods are to be weighed; and they Weighers, at their Admission, take an Oath before the Senate, and keep a Record of all Goods they weigh.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 102 Pound of *Hamburgh*. And, 100 Pound of *Hamburgh* make 98 Pound of *Amsterdam*, or thereabout.

Of the Weights of Lubeck, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THere is about 5 *per Cent* difference between the Weights of *Lubeck* and those of *Amsterdam*. For,
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 105 Pound of *Lubeck*. And,
100 Pound of *Lubeck* make 95 ½ Pound of *Amsterdam*.
The Schippondt of *Lubeck* is composed of 320 Pound.
The Stone of 10 Pound. And,
The Lilpondt of 16 Pound.
The Schippondt renders at *Amsterdam* about 305 Pound.

Of the Weights of Copenhagen, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Schippondt of *Amsterdam* is compos'd of 20 Lispondts, or 320 Pound. And
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 101 ½ Pound of *Copenhagen*. And,
100 Pound of *Copenhagen* make 98 ½ Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Berguen *in* Norway, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Weights of *Berguen* are by some reckon'd equal to those of *Copenhagen*, but upon an exact Scrutiny, it has been found that there is some difference. For,
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 95 ½ Pound of *Berguen* ; And,
100 Pound of *Berguen* make 105 Pound of *Amsterdam*.
Some reckon the Schippondt equal to 300 Pound of *Amsterdam*, but 'tis commonly reckon'd 315.

Of the Weights of Stockholm, *compared with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Schippondt of *Stockholm* for Copper and such Goods, consists of 320 Pound.
But that used for other Commodities is reckon'd 400.
The first renders at *Amsterdam* 273 ½ Pound.
And the last, 342.
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 117 Pound of *Stockholm*. And,
100 Pound of *Stockholm* make 85 ½ Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the *Weights of* Dantzick *and* Revel, *compared with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THey weigh fine Goods in thofe Places by the Stone of 24 Pound.

Almonds, Rice, Wax, and fuch other Goods, are weighed by the Great Stone of 34 Pound.

Brafs, Tin, Lead and other fuch Goods are weighed by the Great 100, of 120 Pound.

16 Pound Mark Weight, make 1 Lifpondt.

And 20 Lifpondts make the Schippondt of 32 Pound.

But the Schippondt of *Revel* is reckon'd 400 Pound.

100 Pound of *Amfterdam* make 112½ Pound of *Dantzick.* And, 100 Pound of *Dantzick* make 89 Pound of *Amfterdam.*

Of the *Weights of* Stetin, *compar'd with thofe of* Amfterdam.

SEe what has been already faid of the Weights of *Copenhagen,* to which thofe of *Stetin* are reckon'd equal, or within a very fmall matter.

Of the *Weights of* Koningsberg, *compar'd with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THe Schippodnt of *Koningsberg* confifts of 400 Pound, or 10 Stone of 40 Pound each. And it renders at *Amfterdam* 306 or 307 Pound.

When Burghers of *Koningsberg* buy of Strangers, they allow 4½ or 5 *per Cent.* good Weight.

100 Pound of *Amfterdam* make 125 Pound of *Koningsberg.* And, 100 Pound of *Koningsberg* make 80 Pound of *Amfterdam.*

Of the *Weights of* Riga, *compar'd with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THe Schippondt of *Riga* confifts of 20 Lifpondts, and renders at *Amfterdam* about 330 Pound.

100 Pound of *Amfterdam* make 121½ Pound at *Riga.* And, 100 Pound of *Riga* make 82½ Pound of *Amfterdam.*

Of

Of the *Weights* of Frankfort *and* Nuremberg, *compar'd with thofe of* Holland.

THe ordinary Cuftom of *Frankfort* and *Nuremberg*, is to allow 120, and fometimes they allow the length of 132 to the Hundred.

    100 Pound of *Amfterdam* makes 98 Pound of *Franckfort* and *Nuremberg*. And,

    100 Pound of *Nuremberg*, makes 102 Pound of *Amfterdam*.

Of the *Weights of* Berne *in* Switzerland, *compar'd with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THe Weights of *Amfterdam* are about 11 *per Cent.* greater than thofe of *Berne*; For,

    100 Pound of *Amfterdam* makes 111 Pound of *Berne*. And,

    100 Pound of *Berne* makes 90 Pound of *Amfterdam*.

Of the *Weights of* Leipfick, *compar'd with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THe difference between the Weights of thofe two Places is not fo confiderable as fome Aut ors have made it, *viz.* 8 *per Cent.* for upon an exact Enquiry it appears, that,

    100 Pound of *Amfterdam* makes 105 Pound of *Leipfick*. And,

    100 Pound of *Leipfick* make 95½ of *Amfterdam*.

Of the *Weights of* Naumburgh *and* Hall, *compar'd with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THere being but a very inconfiderable difference, if any at all, between the Weights of thofe two Places, and thofe of *Leipfick*, I fhall refer the Reader to what is already faid of it.

Of the *Weights of* Breflaw *in* Silefia, *compar'd with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THe difference between the Weights of thofe two Places is very confiderable, being, according to the exacteft Computation, no lefs than 25 *per Cent.* So that,

    100 Pound of *Amfterdam* make 125 Pound of *Breflaw*. And,

    100 Pound of *Breflaw* make 80 Pound of *Amfterdam*.

Of

Of the Weights of Cologn, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Weights of *Amsterdam* are 4 *per Cent.* greater than those of *Cologn.* So that,
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* makes 104 Pound of *Cologn.* And,
100 Pound of *Cologn* make 96 Pound of *Amsterdam.*

Of the Weights of Liege, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Weights of *Amsterdam* have likewise the advantage of those of *Liege*, about 5 *per Cent.* or little more ; for,
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* makes 105½ Pound of *Liege.* And,
100 Pound of *Liege* makes 95 Pound of *Amsterdam.*

Of the Weights of Genoa, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

AT *Genoa* they use five different sorts of Weights in buying and selling of Goods.
The first they call *The Great Weights*, which are used in the Custom-house.
The second they call *Cash-Weights*, being what they weigh the Piasters, and other Silver Species.
The third they call *Quintaro*, which is the common Hundred, us'd for bulkish Goods.
The fourth they call *The Great Balance*, by which they weigh raw and unwrought Silks. And,
The fifth they call *The Small Balance*, for weighing fine Goods.
They reckon that 90½ *Rotoli*, Great Weight,
Or 66½ *Rotoli*, Cash-Weight,
Or 100 *Rotoli*, Common Weight,
Or 144 *Pound*, Great Balance,
Or 153 *Pound*, Small Balance,
Make 100 Pound of *Amsterdam.*

Of the Weights of Leghorn, *compar'd with those of* Amsterdam.

THe Pound of *Leghorn*, consists of 12 Ounces, Mark Weight. They commonly sell Goods by the Quintaro, which in some Cases is reckon'd 150, in some 151, and in some Cases 160 Pound.
And sometimes they sell by the Thousand.
Wooll and Fish are sold by the Quintaro, of 160 Pound.

100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 145 Pound of *Leghorn*. And, 100 Pound of *Leghorn* make 69 Pound of *Amsterdam*.
And you may likewise observe, That
100 Pound of *Leghorn* make 85 Pound of *Marseilles*. And, 100 Pound of *Marseilles* make 117½ Pound of *Leghorn*.

Of the Weights of Milan, compar'd with those of Amsterdam.

THe Pound of *Amsterdam* makes 1 Pound 11 Ounces of *Milan*, or a little more.
And the Pound of *Milan* makes 9½ Ounces of *Amsterdam*, or a little more. So that
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 168 Pound of *Milan*. And, 100 Pound of *Milan* make 59½ Pound of *Amsterdam*.
Some Authors have made the difference greater; but this Account is conformable to the exactest Computation.

Of the Weights of Venice, compar'd with those of Amsterdam.

AT *Venice* they use two sorts of Weights, one for Wholesale Bargains, and the other for Retail; and the difference between those Weights is very considerable. For,

100 Pound Wholesale, or Gross Weights, make 158 Pound, Retail Weights. And,
100 Pound Small, or Retail Weights, make but 63¼ Pound Gross Weights.
100 Pound of *Amsterdam* make 166 Pound, Small Weights of *Venice*. And,
100 Pound, Small Weights of *Venice*, make 60 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

They commonly reckon that 100 Pound of *Marseilles*, makes 134 Pound, Small Weights of *Venice*.
The Mark of *Venice*, both at the Mint, and among the Goldsmiths, is reckon'd 8 Ounces, and the Ounce 144 Carrats.
And they likewise divide the Ounce into 4 Quarters, and the Quarter into 36 Carrats, 1152 of which compose the Mark.
Gold and Silver Thread is weigh'd by the Ounce of 132 Carrats, whereas the small Ounce consists only of 120; And the Carrat is compos'd of 4 Grains, for though one of those Weights be heavier than the other, they are both divided in the same manner.
Spiceries are sold by the Load of 400 Pound, small Weights.

Of

Rouen.	Lions.	Rochel.	Tho-loufe.	Pro-vince or Mar-feills.	Geneva.	London.	Ham-burgh.	Franck-fort.	Leip-fick, Naum-burgh, Hall.	Genoa.	Le-ghorn.	Milan.	Venice.	Naples.	Sevil, Cadiz.
96 4	116	99	118	123 8	89	109 8	102	98	105	150	145	168	166	169	106
01 4	110	93 13	111 12	117	84 5	103 12	96 10	92 13	99 8	142 2	137 6	159 3	157 $\frac{1}{4}$	160 2	100 8
00	120 8	102 15	122 11	128 8	92 9	113 14	106	102	109 4	156	150 13	174 11	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 12	110 4
2 12	100	85 2	101 8	106 4	76 8	94 3	87 12	84 4	90 5	129	124 11	144 8	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	145 6	91
07 3	117	100	119 3	124 12	89 14	110 9	103	99	106	151 8	146 7	169 11	167 10	170 11	107
11 8	98 5	83 15	100	104 11	75 7	92 6	86 7	83	91 8	127 2	122 14	142 6	140	144 4	89
08	94	80 3	95 9	100	72	88 11	82 10	79 6	87 8	121 8	117 7	136 1	134 8	136 14	85
5	130 5	111 6	132 9	128 4	100	123	114 10	110 2	119	168 9	163	188 13	186 8	189 14	119
8	106	90 9	107 11	113	81 7	100	93 5	89 7	96 1	137 4	142 2	153 11	152	154 10	97
4 4	113 10	97	115 10	121	87 4	107 5	100	96	102 15	147	147 14	164 10	162 11	167 10	103
8 3	118 5	101	120 6	126	90 12	111 11	104	103	107 1	153	147 14	171 6	169 5	172 6	108
1 12	110 8	94 4	112 6	117 12	84 12	104 5	96 2	93 5	100	142 13	138 1	160	158 2	161	101
4	77 5	66	78 10	82 5	59 5	73	68	64 5	70	100	96 11	112	110 11	112 11	70 1
6 6	114 13	68 5	81 6	85 4	61 6	65 9	70 6	67 10	72 8	103 8	100	116	114 8	116 9	73
7 4	69	58 14	70 12	73 8	53	65 3	60 11	58 5	62 8	89 4	86 4	100	98 12	100 8	63
		58 6	70 10	71	52 6	65 11	61 2	58 12	62	90	87	100 12	100	101 6	63

Of the Weights of Naples *and* Bergam *compared with thofe of* Holland.

AS there is little or no difference at all, between the Weights of *Naples* and *Bergam*, I have comprehended them both in one Article.

100 Pound of *Amfterdam* make 169 Pound of *Naples*, &c. And, 100 Pound of *Naples*, &c. make 59 Pound of *Amfterdam.*

Of the Weights of Spain, *compared with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THe Arobe of *Sevil* and *Cadiz* confifts of 25 Pound, and 4 Arobs make the Quintal, the Pound being reckon'd of 17 Ounces.

But the Quintal for Iron is reckon'd at *Bilboa* and *St. Sebaftians* 155 Pound, the Pound confifting of 16 Ounces.

$$
\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{100 Pound} \\ \text{of} \\ \textit{Amft.} \text{ make} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{106 Pound of } \textit{Sevil} \text{ and } \textit{Cadiz,} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{108 Pound of } \textit{Alicant.} \end{array} \right.
$$

And 100 Pound of *Sevil* and *Cadiz* make $94\frac{1}{4}$ Pound of *Amfterdam*, or a little more. And,

100 Pound of *Alicant* make $92\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of *Amfterdam*, or a little more.

Of the Weights of Portugal, *compared with thofe of* Amfterdam.

THe Arobe of *Portugal* confifts of 32 Pound, which render between 28 and 29 Pound at *Amfterdam.* And 4 Arobes make the Quintal.

100 Pound of *Amfterdam* make $114\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of *Lisbon*, or a little more. And,

100 Pound of *Lisbon* make $87\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of *Amfterdam*, or a little more.

Of the Weights of Conftantinople, Smirna, Seyda, Aleppo, *and* Sicily, *compared with thofe of* Amfterdam.

100 Rota's of *Conftantinople* and *Smirna* make 114 Pound of *Amfterdam.*

100 Rota's or Damasquins of *Seyda*, make 380 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

100 Rota's or Acres of *Seyda* make 486 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

100 Rota's of *Aleppo* for course Goods, make 455 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

100 Rota's of *Alleppo* for *Persian* Silks, make 430 Pound of *Amsterdam*

100 Rota's of *Aleppo* for white Silks, make 440 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

100 Rotolo's of *Sicily*, make 162 Pound of *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Muscovy.

ARchangel is the most considerable Port of *Muscovy*, Situate upon the *Baltic* Sea.

The Weight they commonly use there, is called Poet, consisting of 40 Pound, which render between 32 and 33 Pound at *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Siam.

THe Weight commonly used in *Siam*, is called Pick, and renders 125 Pound at *Amsterdam*.

Of the Weights of Batavia.

THe Weight used in the *Dutch-East-Indies*, is called *Catti*, and makes 1½ Pound of *Amsterdam*

I shall now subjoyn a Table of the Conformity of Measures, of which I have been treating, in which may be seen in a Minute, what wou'd occasion a great deal of trouble to calculate. But here I must take Occasion to acquaint the Reader, that for avoiding Fractions that cannot be considerable in treating of heavy Weights. I have past over some small differences, not thinking it worth my while to make any odds for a few Ounces or Grains, in speaking of so great Quantities.

A

A General

DISCOURSE

OF

COMMERCE:

Being a View of the

Commodities and *Merchandizes*,

Produc'd in all

Countries of TRADE ;

Whether

The natural Product of the Places or the Manufacture of the Inhabitants.

Together

With the Seasons of buying and selling, and the Custom and Practice of Merchants in those Affairs.

As also,

Several Acts of Parliament for the Encouragement of Trade in *England*, the Privileges of Foreigners in Commerce, and a brief Account of the several Companies of Merchant Adventurers, &c.

A Discourse of

Commerce, &c.

THE Bulk to which this Treatise has insensibly swell'd, leaves me so little room to treat of such an unbounded Subject, as that of Trade, that it must not be expected I can here descend to a particular account of the affairs of Commerce, which are too extensive to be comprehended in the following Sheets. However, I may hint at some general notions, which I believe may be of use.

I shall follow the method I have observed in treating of Exchanges, and begin first with the Trade of *England*.

No Country under the Sun seems better situated and provided with all things necessary for Commerce than the Isle of *Great-Britain*. Nor is it by any other means that *England*, within these 150 years, has rais'd herself to so high a pitch of Power and Grandeur.

'Tis said that in the year 1540, there was but 4 Ships in the *Thames* above 120 Tun, besides the Navy Royal. And toward the latter end of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, there was not above 4 or 5 Merchant-Ships of the Burden of 300 Tuns; and in her days, the Customs of the whole Nation did not amount to more than 40000 *l.* or thereabout; Land being then sold at 12 years purchase, by which it may be guess'd how small the Stock of Money was then, with regard to what it is now.

And tho the *Dutch* have supplanted us in the *Eastland* and *Greenland* Trades, and partly in that of *China* and *Japan*, we still drive a great Trade to *Italy*, *Turky*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, and to the *Baltick*, and the *East* and *West-Indies*; and we might vastly improve our Fish Trade' if we pleas'd ourselves.

We have many considerable Societies of Merchants, who trade in Joynt-Stocks; such as the *East-India* and *African* Companies, and that part of the *Turky* Company called the *Morea* Company; and the *Greenland* Company. And we have several others, such as the *Muscovy*, *Eastland*, *Spanish*, *African* and *Hudson's Bay* Companies, and part of the *Turky* Company, who trade upon seperate Stocks; but in a publick Community with regard to publick Expence.

Nor is there any Nation more abounding with the Commodities that are most necessary for human Life and the Conveniency of it than *England*; which is a plain demonstration that nothing can be wanting, but good Laws and Application, to make us the richest People in the World.

I shall now go on to take a short view of the Commodities of the several Countries of *Europe*, and other parts of the World. In which it is to be con-

A 2   sidered

fidered, that Trade in general may be divided into Inland, Export and Import Trade.

By Inland Trade, I mean, the commutation and exchanging, whether of the natural Product and Manufactures of any Country, or the Commodities imported into it, amongst the Inhabitants themfelves. And thus *Newcastle* furnishes *London* with Coals; and *London* again furnishes the *North*, with *Eaft* and *Weft-India*, and other foreign and domeftick Goods.

The Export Trade confifts of fuch Commodities as being either the Product or Manufactures of any Country, or Goods imported into it, are exported to other Countries. And thus we fend to *France*, *Spain* and *Italy*, Lead, Tin of our own, and Sugars, Spiceries and other Goods, imported from foreign Countries into *England*.

The Import Trade confifts generally in all forts of Commodities, brought into any one Country from another.

Of the *Trade* of England.

AS to our Inland Trade, I fhall not here fay any thing of it, fince in this fhort Difcourfe, I only mean to give People fome Light into foreign Trade.

As for the natural Commodities and the Manufactures of the Country for Exportation into foreign Places, *England* abounds befides Wool, which is now ftrictly prohibited to be carry'd out of the Kingdom, in Tin and Lead, which is plentifully produced by the Mines in *Cornwal*.

There is likewife fome Iron, Brafs and Copper, Copperas in abundance, Alom, Salt, Hops, Wax, Hony, Herrings and other Fifh, Leather of all forts in abundance; Tallow, Cony-Furs, Corn in abundance; Wool and Cloth the beft in the World: And excellent Horfes.

Broad Cloth, Northern Dozens, Rafhes, Kerfies, Bays, Serges, Flannel, Perpetuano's, Sayes, Stuffs, Freezes, Penniftons, Stockings, Caps, Hats, Rugs, Coals, &c. computed to upward of two Millions *per Annum*, tranfported to foreign Countries.

Befides which, the *Englifh* tranfport of *Irifh* Commodities, fuch as Butter, Hides, Tallow, Beef, Herring, Pilchards, Salmon, &c. to a very confiderable value.

From the *American* Colonies of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cocoa Nuts, &c. Befides the Fifh, Pipe-ftaves, Mafts, Bever, &c. from the Northern Parts of *America*.

To thefe add our Export of *Eaft-India* Commodities, which is by Dr. *Davenant* computed at 500000 *l. per Annum*.

The Wool of *Lemfter*, *Cotfwold* and the *Ifle of Wight*, when rightly manufactur'd by *Englifh* Clothiers is extreamly foft and fine: Nor can the *French* work their own, to any purpofe, without a mixture of ours.

The yearly Revenue of Wool is computed by Dr. *Davenant* at 2000000 *l.* which manufactur'd, he reckons worth 8000000 Sterling. this Dr Dav Says not.

It

It is not eafy to make any tolerable Computation of the Value of all the other Commodities, either natural or artificial that this Kingdom produces, without a great expence and toil : And it has been obferv'd that fuch as have hitherto attempted it, have been often oblig'd to own themfelves miftaken in their Calculations.

Linnen, there is not made in *England* fuch Quantities as are required, neither courfe nor fine, tho there wants not Ground in abundance, fit for the production of Flax, and Hemp. We us'd to buy a great quantity of Sail-Cloth, and fome other forts, in *Brittany*, in time of peace, and we have great quantities of fine Linnen from *Holland* and *Flanders* ; befide what Linnen we have from *Scotland* and *Ireland*. In which there is reafon to believe, we are not altogether in the wrong, fince the Ground of *England* may certainly be as well improv'd to other ufes ; and the quantities we take of that Commodity entertains our Commerce with the aforefaid places, imploys our Seamen, and maintains the Perfons that deal that way.

Many other Commodities we likewife import from other Countries, fome for our own ufe, and fome to be again exported.

We formerly us'd to import from *France*, according to Dr. *Davenant's* Computation, in Silks, and efpecially Alamode and Lutftring, Cloth and Lace of Gold and Silver, Velvet, Ribbond, *&c.* 600000.

Linnen. 400000 *l*.

Serges and other Stuffs, 150000 *l*.

Candebec and other Hats, 120000 *l*.

Perfum'd and other Gloves, Toys, and dry-ware, 250000.

Beds, Coverlits, Hangings, Fringes and other fuch Commodities, 100000 *l*.

Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, Verjuice, *&c.* 800000 *l*.

Caftle-Soap, Olives, Capers, Prunes, *&c.* 150000 *l*.

Salt, Cork, Rofin, Walnut Tree, and other fuch Commodities, 200000 *l*.

And they took fo little of our Commodities, which were Woollen Manufactures, Lead, Pewter, Allom, Copperas, Coals, *&c.* that we were fuppos'd to take of them more than they of us, above 1000000 *l*.

So that the Parliament finding fince the beginning of the War, in 1688. that we cou'd pretty well difpenfe with their Commodities, fuch Prohibitions have been made againft fome of them, and fuch high Duties impos'd upon others ; that during the laft Peace, we had but very inconfiderable Dealings with *France* ; and thofe I believe to our Advantage.

But now before I defcend to a more particular Confideration of the Product of *England*, I think it will not be amifs to fay fomething of the Companies eftablifhed in it, for the management and improvement of Commerce and of the Privileges of foreign Merchants refiding here; by whofe means the Native Commodites of the Kingdom are exported to other Countrys, and there, either barter'd for other Goods or exchang'd for Money.

The firft Company of that nature fettled in *England*, was that of the Merchant Adventurers, whofe Patent was granted by King *Edward* 1ft, meerly for the tranfportation of Wool to *Bruges*, which was then the Staple-Port, till the prefent Kingdom, which was not then fo well vers'd in the Miftery of Trade as now, believing it wou'd be more advantagious to fettle Marts

for that Commodity in *England* ; they were accordingly appointed at *Exon*, *Briftol*, *Winchefter*, *Chichefter*, *York*, *Newcaftle*, and other Places in *England* ; *Carmarthen* in *Wales* ; and *Dublin*, *Waterford*, and fome other Places in *Ireland*.

After which having induced fome *Flemifh* Manufacturers to come over, and finding the benefit of their Refidence in the Country ; for their further Incouragement, a Law was made, to make it *Fellony* to tranfport any Wooll unwrought.

After which the Staple being converted from Wooll into Cloth, it was for fome time fix'd at *Calais*, and afterwards many times fhifted from one Place to another in the *Low Countries* ; fuch as *Antwerp*, *Delft*, *Rotterdam*, &c. where great Privileges were granted to the Merchant Adventurers, *&c.* as well as at *Hamburgh*, and other Places in the North ; where divers Immunities were likewife confer'd upon them.

The next Company that was eftablifh'd, was that of the *Barbary* Merchants, incorporated in *Henry* the VIIth Time ; which was the Age that the *Englifh*, in imitation of the *Portugueze* and *Spaniards*, began to make Difcoveries. But they decaying towards the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, by reafon of the Civil Wars between the Pretenders to the Sovereignty of that Country. Out of their Ruins arofe

The *Levant* or *Turky* Company, who firft trading with *Venice*, and then with *Turky*, brought to *England* that way the *Eaft-India* Commodities, which till then were only known to us by Land, and to the *Portugueze* alone by Sea.

Thence did at firft arife the old *Eaft-India* Company, who having fitted out Ships of Force, brought from thence at the beft Hand the *Indian* Commodities, which formerly had been fold to *England* by *Europeans* : And they having obtained diverfe Charters and Grants from the Crown, and Laws in their Favour, were fole Mafters of that great Traffick ; till at laft, during the late War, a new Company was incorporated by King *William*, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament ; they having lent the Government, for the Exigencies of the War, 2000000 *l.* for which they receive a yearly Revenue of 8 *per Cent.* out of the Funds affign'd them for that effect. After which both Companies confidering their common Intereft, after many Debates and Conferences held concerning the State of their Affairs, for the prevention of diverfe Inconveniencies, that otherwife might have happen'd, both to themfelves, and to the Nation in General, who by their difagreement might at laft have come to be intirely fupplanted in that Trade, the following Articles were concluded and confented, to by both Companies.

Heads of the Agreement concluded between the two East-India *Companies.*

I.

THat the Effects of each Company be brought home with all convenient speed for their separate Accompts; That all possible Provisions be made for enabling both Companies to bring home their Effects with Security; And that neither the Crown, nor the New Cmpany take any Advantage of the Old Company, under pretence of Forfeiture.

II.

That mutual Releases be given by each Company to the other; and to their respective Factors and Servants.

III.

That the Old Company's 315000 *l.* in the Fund, be upon execution of this Agreement immediately united to the Capital Stock of the New Company.

IV.

That the Old Company do purchase, and the New Company do procure three Members to transfer to the Old Company in their Politick Capacity, 673500 *l.* in the Capital Stock and Fund of 1662000 *l.* with the Benefits after the execution of the Agreement to arise thereby; so that the Old Company may have 988500 *l.* in the said Fund, which will make the Old Company equal with the New in Fund and Title to the Trade. Which Stock of 673500 *l.* shall be transferr'd as follows, *viz.* One Fourth at the execution of this Agreement, One Fourth at *Michaelmas* next, One Fourth at Lady-day after, and the remaining Fourth at *Michaelmas,* 1703. &c. Each Fourth shall be paid for at the time of the Transfer at 100 *l.* for 100 *l.*

V.

That the Old Company's dead Stock at home and abroad be valued at 33000 *l.* and the New Company's dead Stock abroad and at home at 70000 *l.* And that the Old Company at the time of transferring the first One Fourth part of the said 673500 *l.* do transfer all their dead Stock abroad and at home, to the New Company; the New Company paying for one Moiety thereof at the same time 16500 *l.* And that the Old Company do also pay to the New Company 35000 *l.* for the Moiety of their dead Stock; and thereupon the Old Company shall have, and be entitled to a Moiety of both the said dead Stocks, as Members of the New Company.

VI.

That the Old Company have the sole Benefit of their dead Stock at home for seven Years.

VII.

That the Members of the New Company transferring, shall be entitled to the Arrears of the Annuity until the time of the several Transfers, after which

which time all Annuities arifing by the Old Company's 31500 *l.* fhall be paid to fuch Perfons as fhall be appointed for that purpole, by the Old Company for their ufe.

IX.

That the New Company fhall have the Benefit of all Monies arifing by Licenfes granted before their Agreement, and alfo the *5 per Cent.* on all Ships entred or cleared out, before the executing of the faid Agreement, and the *5 per Cent.* that fhall arife upon the Effects loaden on the faid Old Company's Ships fhall be wholly for the Benefit of the Old Company.

IX.

That each Company do defift from any feparate Exportation from and after the executing of this Agreement.

X.

That during feven Years, each Company fhall have an equal Power in the Adminiftration and Management of the Fund and Trade; and that for that purpofe, twelve Perfons fhall be yearly appointed by the General Courts of each Company refpectively, out of the Courts of Committees and Directors of the faid Companies, who fhall be called in the New Charter, *Managers of the United Trade to* India.

XI.

That a New Additional Stock fhall be rais'd for carrying on the future Trade, and advanced in fuch Proportions as the faid twenty four Managers, or the major part of them fhall from time to time appoint. The General Courts of each Company agreeing thereunto.

XII.

That during the fpace of feven Years, the Old Company fhall preferve their Stock in their Politick Capacity, and for that time remain a feparate Corporation, and transfer and affign in their own Books, as now they do; and at the end of the faid feven Years, the Old Company fhall transfer and affign in the Books of the New Company, their Share in the Fund to their feveral Members, who fhall be then entitled to the fame; and thereupon the faid Members of the Old Company fhall become, and be admitted Members of the New Company *Gratis.*

XIII.

That each Company do indemnify the other from their refpective Debts and Demands, and that a proper Provifion be made for that purpofe.

XIV.

That the New Company after the executing of their Agreement fhall not take up any Money upon their common Seal, or do any other Act (except what relates to their feparate Effects as aforefaid) without the concurrence of the old Company.

XVI.

A Covenant, That his Majesty shall make such a Re-Grant within ten days after the making such Grant and Assignment as aforesaid.

XVII.

A Covenant, That the Old Company within one Month after the said seven Years are expired, shall surrender their Charters and Corporation; and a Covenant, That the King shall accept the same.

XVIII.

A Covenant, That the King within ten days after such Surrender, shall make a new Grant to the same Trustees, and subject to the same Trust, of all such Estates and Effects of the Old Company, as shall come to or devolve upon the Crown, by reason of such Surrender.

XIX.

That immediatly from and after the said Surrender, the New Company do change its Name and be called, *The United Company of Merchants of* England, *trading to the* East-Indies. Nevertheless, the future Management of the said Stock and Trade after the said Term of seven Years is expir'd, is to be according to the New Company's Charter of the 5th *September,* 1698.

XX.

That for the better attaining of the Purposes aforesaid, there be a Tripartite Indenture to be executed by his Majesty (if he so pleases) and both the said Companies, wherein such proper Covenants and Provisions may be made as shall be thought reasonable, with proper Releases from his Majesty to each Company.

So that as soon as the aforesaid Term of seven Years, allow'd for the conveniency of Affairs, on both sides, is expired, the two Companies will be entirely one in Name and Effect.

In the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth*'s, and in the beginning of King *James*'s Reign, several other Companies were established; such as the *Muscovy, Eastland,* and *Greenland* Companies: And as the two latter of these Trades are now decay'd, I have thought fit to insert here, the Act of Parliament made for retrieving them in the Reign of King *Charles* II.

B Anno